Admiralty Still Denies

of Bogatyr Is Not Admitted by Headquarters in St. Petersburg.

ficial Account Says That Cruiser Has Not Been Blown Up.

Petersburg, May 21.—In spite of ed denials from the admiralty eports emanating from Russian are persistently circulating here e Russian protected cruiser Bo- on the rocks near Vladivostock. act position is not revealed and dmiral Jessen, according to the is making determined efforts to r with what is considered to be chance of success. It is known ly that the Bogatyr has not own up. It is believed to be however, that the Japanese will n attempt to stop the salvage ns.

general staff has received a mes- om General Stoessel giving his of the fight north of Kinchou last. Three Russian regiments tacked by the Japanese divisions ur batteries of artillery. The s lost 160 killed or wounded. panese losses are not known, but elieved they are heavy. The advance on Kinchou was ar- The general staff explains that ck on the Russian troops was l to take place simultaneously landing of Japanese troops in y, which was unsuccessful ow- the number of Russian mines The general staff expects to another fight at Kinchou. The staff says the whole region st of Fengwangcheu is clear of e and that reinforcements are riving at Liaoyang. The state- om New Chwang that there is hic communications between n and Port Arthur is not be- y the general staff to be correct. sages from Port Arthur are north by runners.

our characters recently arrested stadt on British and German s on suspicion of being Japanese e being detained at St. Peters- order, because they resemble e, that they may be safely out 's way until their ships are leave, when the prisoners will sent on board. One of n says he is a Filipino and American protection. So soon learned of the arrests, United ambassador McCormick, who is e of Japanese interests, made iry on the subject, and was l that the men there would be

e of Rear Admiral Wittsoeft's spatch to Viceroy Alexieff, ted by telegraph yesterday to dmiral Grand Duke Alexis, ere not made public, establish- act that mines planted by the torpedo boats were responsible destruction of the Hatsuse and nge sustained by another battle the Fuji type off Port Arthur. d that no submarine boats were of Port Arthur. xpected ukase regarding the foreign goods was issued today. ts the importation of such goods duty into the government gen- the Amur territory, through uth of the Amur and further well as over the Manchurian with the limitation of that duty n. The duty on Russian cotton imported into the Amur terri- be remitted. The new regula- become effective today.

SIA PURCHASES THREE FINE SHIPS

rg American Line Dis- s of Vessels For Use as Cruisers.

May 21.—The Hamburg corre- of the Boersen Courier tele- hat the Hamburg-American of- imit that Russia tried to buy her Deutschland, but the price l was too high, the sum meu- ling $3,000,000. The prices of hers sold to Russia are said s follows: Auguste Victoria, 500,000, Columbia and Fuerst each $1,000,000. Belgia

It is believed that the Ham- erican vessels will be fitted out iary cruisers.

NOTICE.

e hereby given, 30 days after date to apply to the Chief Commis- Lands and Works for a 30-year he following described lands for e of stripping hemlock bark and carrying away the timber there- mmencing at a post on the right Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, chains east, 80 chains north, 80 est, 20 chains south, 40 chains chains west, 120 chains north, 80 est, 40 chains north, 80 chains chains north, 80 chains west, 80 uth, 80 chains east, 120 chains chains east, 40 chains south, 80 st, 80 chains south, 240 chains ains north to point of commence- lso commencing at a post on Point at the Boundary Line of N. Railway Belt, on Alberni the west side, thence 160 chains rly along the line; thence 40 thwest; thence 160 chains south- Alberni Canal, thence northerly e shore to point of com-

R RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

MINERAL ACT.

e of Improvements. Notice— perial and Doubtful, fractional aims situate in Victoria mining Victoria district. Where locat- Scken, B. C., V. I. Take no- Harry Smith, agent for The ker & B. C. Development Co., miner's certificate No. B 79,999, ty days from the date hereof, the Mining Recorder for a cer- Improvements, for the purpose g a Crown grant of the above nd further take notice that ac- section 37, must be commenced issuance of such certificate of nts.

16th day of March, A.D., 1904.

NESE KEEP WATCH.

stock, May 20.—Japanese war- ear from time to time in the , but they do not approach ck.

NLIGHT SOAP

of pure fats and oils tains no dangerous in- . It is pure soap that solute satisfaction.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 49. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Day at The Capital

Laying Corner Stone of New Ottawa University a Great Function.

Tenders Called For Proposed New Canadian-Mexican Liners.

The Transportation Commission Considering the Navigation of Hudson's Bay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 25.—The laying of the cornerstone of the new Ottawa University building today was a great function. Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Sbaretti, Papal delegate, took the chief parts. There was an immense attendance and speeches were made by Lord Minto. Premier Laurier, Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, etc. Speaker Belcourt entertained the visiting church dignitaries at a dinner tonight in the Commons.

The department of trade and commerce is advertising for tenders for a steamship service for a period of five years, between Canada and Mexico. Tenders will be received up to August 1st. The conditions for sailings are: Monthly between Montreal in summer and Halifax in winter, and the Mexican ports of Progreso, Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz and Tampico, touching at Nassau, Bahamas islands and Havana, Cuba. Monthly between Vancouver, B. C., and Mexican ports of Mazatlan, San Bas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Pureto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala and San Benito. Vessels employed are to class A1, to run under the British flag and to have a capacity of not less than 3,000 tons, with adequate passenger accommodation, and to maintain between ports a minimum speed of 10 knots per hour.

In the call for tenders for the Mexican steamship line there is no reference to the vessels calling at Victoria; Vancouver is to be the starting point for the line, thence vessels run to Mexican ports. Mr. Earle will call attention to the omission and press for the inclusion of Victoria.

Cardinal Gibbons occupied a seat on the floor of the Commons chamber this afternoon. A strange coincidence is that Cardinal Gibbons, whose work for the laboring men of the United States has made him world-famed, should, on the occasion of his first visit to the Canadian Commons, listen to a debate on the labor question. It was precipitated by Mr. Clare, South Waterloo, who moved an amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, restricting the employment of engineers, etc., in the local survey to Canadians and other British subjects. Mr. Clare showed that Sir William Mulock, since being created minister of labor, had done absolutely nothing to protect the Canadian workmen against "Yankee" competition. Sir William Mulock made a lame defence of his inactiveness. He promised general legislation on the subject. This second attempt within a week to sidetrack the opposition amendments by the flimsy pretext of "general legislation" called for vigorous protests from the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Prefontaine will move an amendment to the fishery law to enable him to order, where necessary, the building of slides in dams. If these are not effective the minister may cause a break to be made without compensation.

Mr. Clare's amendment was defeated by 86 to 50, Puttee (Labor), voting with the opposition. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, voted against. The Conservatives cheered loudly at the reduced government majority.

Cardinal Gibbons was tendered a reception by the citizens tonight. He made a brilliant reply urging that all disputes between Canada and the United States should be settled by arbitration.

In the Supreme court today the Yukon appeal, Letourneau vs. Carbonneau, arising out of a dispute regarding Gold Run claim, was argued.

Hon. Clifford Sifton in the House said that 607 acres of land were sold to Hewitt Bostock from within the railway belt. There were 123 acres which cost $2.50 per acre and the balance was $5 per acre. Particulars of this sale were published in the Canada Gazette some time ago and given in this correspondence.

Sir William Mulock announced that Mr. Winchester, Toronto, had been appointed to investigate the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific employing American surveyors in violation of the Alien Labor Act.

The transportation commission is sitting here today taking evidence as to the navigability of Hudson Bay straits.

THE RUSSIANS BURN A KOREAN SHRINE

Royal Mausoleum of Greatest Antiquity Destroyed By Cossacks.

Seoul, May 25.—11 a. m.—A telegram has been received here from General Sanw saying that the Russians, after the engagement with Korean troops at Nahmeung May 19th, burned the shrines and the royal mausoleum which were erected there by the founders of the present Korean dynasty in the year 1364 and which were regarded by the Koreans as sacred. This apparent wanton desecration of tombs in a land imbued with the spirit of ancestor worship has caused denunciations of the Russians on the part of Seoul officials. Namheung is on the coast of Korea about fifty miles north of Mensan.

The Cossacks, who are believed to be at Kyongsang, have according to Korean reports, about twenty guns with them. If this is true, this artillery probably is composed of trans-Baikal horse batteries, several of which were attached to the first corps at Vladivostock before the war.

A Japanese, who has returned here from Yongampo, reports that there are only a few Japanese troops there. The people are quiet, but they do not welcome the Japanese occupation because of the severity of the military authorities. There are not more than 8,000 soldiers in the garrison at Seoul.

A preacher who went to a Kentucky parish where the parishioners bred horses, was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Luck Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth he was told he need not do it any more. "Why," said the preacher, "is she dead?" "No," answered the man, "she won the Derby."—Washington Post.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Majority of Delegates Selected are Favorable to Harmon.

Columbus, May 25.—The Democratic state convention here today nominated electors at large and delegates at large to the St. Louis convention. There were three presidential elements involved. The Hearst men originally wanted instructions, but finally limited their opposition to the unit rule. The friends of Colonel James Kilbourne wanted "endorsement." The friends of Judge Judson Harmon wanted neither endorsement nor instructions, but the unit rule. The Harmon men apparently won with platform, which was adopted as presented, with the exception of a two-cent railway fare plank, added at the instigation of Mayor Johnson. The delegates and alternates at large are claimed by the so-called conservatives, who also claim thirty of the district delegates. Their poll of the Ohio delegation is 36 conservatives (friendly to Harmon), Hearst 6, and Folk 4.

Rich Strike On Pontiac Group

Mine Located Near Kaslo Shows Astonishing Values in Silver.

Interesting Bearing of Find on Theory Respecting Local Mineral Distribution.

Kaslo, B. C., May 23.—What may be called a sensational strike of exceptionally high-grade dry silver ore was made on the 18th inst., near the upper waters of Woodberry creek, which falls into Kootenay lake between Kaslo and Ainsworth. The property from which the ore was taken is known as the Pontiac group, owned by the Nelson & Slocan Development Company, of which William Chaptin of St. Catherines, Ont., is president, and C. F. Caldwell of Kaslo is manager.

The claims were located by Alex. Heep in 1896, along the strike of a strong vein of dry ore. While engaged in the preliminary work on his discovery some other parties came on the ground and did some development on a lead of galena of promising character, which also belongs to the property. Finding out their mistake those men moved elsewhere and soon after C. F. Caldwell bonded the property for Heep to A. L. Scouten of the Coeur d'Alenes for $65,000. As Scouten failed to make good on his bond, Heep resumed possession and formed the Nelson & Slocan Development Company to work and exploit the group. Caldwell secured an option on the stock of Heep's company and successfully placed it with East Canadian capitalists, retaining a considerable interest himself. Since that time work has gone on steadily, some 500 tons of ore taken out in development work have been shipped, large bodies of ore blocked out on the galena vein and more than 1,500 feet of tunneling completed. Owing to the fact that the Pontiac is situated at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet and is about 12 miles by pack trail from transportation on Kootenay lake only high grade ore will pay to ship. Therefore when the rich dry ore pinched out to an unremunerative streak it needed the courage of strong conviction in the prospect to start a tunnel some 350 feet below the outcrop to cross-cut the lead at depth, even though its continuation was found to encounter the galena vein—all the more so as it appears to be an axiom (in this case happily disproved) that high values in dry ores are not maintained with depth. In the face of every discouragement the management kept the tunnel advancing, with the result that 325 feet from the portal and at a vertical depth of over 350 feet under the surface exposure the dry ore vein was again encountered, and the soundness of the policy of staying with a good thing clearly demonstrated. The ore brought in by Mr. Caldwell is admitted to be the richest ever seen in Kaslo when the size and uniformity of the sample is considered. The pay shoot is from 24 to 28 inches in width lying on the hanging wall side of the vein, and that this is so can be readily realized from the size of the pieces. Taking the sample generally it may be said that gray copper, native silver and ruby silver constitutes five-sixths of the bulk and quartz forms one-sixth. Three assays taken from the mass show 295, 682 and 1,415 ounces of silver respectively to the ton, $6 per ton in gold, and only one sample showed lead to the extent of one per cent. This works out an average of 797 ounces of silver for the bulk of the lead.

The company has spent between $35,000 and $37,000 in developing the Pontiac, and now that success is assured on both the galena and dry ore veins, it is intended to install an equipment of first-class mining machinery. In doing this the owners will be heavily handicapped owing to the want of transportation facilities. Under the circumstances the government may be reasonably expected to construct a wagon road from the mouth of Woodberry creek on the lake side to the property. Putting aside the right which the owners have established to this accommodation, such a road would greatly help to open up a great mining district. This consideration leads to a necessary reference to a theory long entertained by those skilled in the mineral distribution and geology of West Kootenay that an exceptionally rich zone of mineralization exists in or close to the granite outcropping lying about the headwaters of the various creeks falling into Kootenay lake, Lardo river and Trout lake. Bearing on this theory reference may be made to the claims owned by Carl Olesون at the head of Coffee creek, the Pontiac on Woodberry, the B. N. A., belonging to Scott Thornbury and Silver Bell at the head of the South Fork of Kaslo creek, the Beaver and Iron Mountain at thehead of Schroder creek and the Spyglass at the upper fork of Poplar creek. What still further bears out the theory is the extraordinary resemblance between the ores from Olesون's claim, the Pontiac, B. N. A., and Spyglass. It is practically impossible to distinguish one from the other. The dry ore from the Elkhorn, Henry Greenwood, is said to be the richest in British Columbia, but though it strikingly resembles that from the Pontiac, it does not surpass it in richness nor does it occur at such a depth as far as known.

Mr. Caldwell is being congratulated on all hands for the successful vindication of his nerve and determination, and the public here will back up any endeavor he may make to bring pressure to bear on the government to construct a road to the Pontiac to enable him to still further develop it.

WHEN A SORE THROAT WON'T HEAL

Because of its power to heal raw, flaming flesh, to allay the inflammation and stop the dreadful itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment has a world-wide reputation. If you have become discouraged by the failure of other treatments, put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test. Like thousands of others, you will be surprised and delighted with the results.

EUROPATKIN'S INSPECTION.

Liaoyang, May 25.—General Kuropatkin has just returned from a tour of inspection of the Russian camps with the general health of which he is greatly pleased.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Washington, May 25.—The jury in the case of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, tried on charges of conspiracy in connection with the United States post office frauds, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" today.

THE CUBAN BONDS.

New York, May 25.—Indications point to a considerable over-subscription to the Cuban bonds, bids for which will be opened by Speyer & Co. tomorrow. Applications have come largely from small investors here and abroad. In all probability the subscription books will be closed almost immediately after they have been opened.

BOTTLING CORRESPONDENTS.

Washington, May 25.—United States Secretary of State Hay has received the following cablegram from Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg: "I am informed by the foreign office that foreign correspondents will not be admitted to the front by order of the general commanding. They may remain at Mukden or New Chwang."

Opening of the Ports In Siberia

Precipitated By the Exigencies of War But Had Been Long Considered.

No Present Intention of Rescinding the Order After the War.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The Associated Press has been informed on high government authority that the opening of all the ports of the Siberian littoral, although precipitated by the necessities of war, had been under consideration for months and represents a distinct policy inaugurated by Russia looking to the development of Eastern Siberia. The effect of closing the former free port of Vladivostock has not proved a success and has led to the consideration of the advisability of reopening it. Action in the matter was hastened by Viceroy Alexieff, who telegraphed to the Emperor, advising the immediate adoption of the new policy. The Associated Press is further informed that Russia has no intention of rescinding it upon the conclusion of the war, but that the ports will remain open to foreign commerce for an indefinite period, and in the event of a successful termination of the provisions of the decree will probably be extended to territory covered by the Russian lease of the Liaotung peninsula. Goods entering without duties can be shipped westward as far as Baikal, where the European Russian tariff will be imposed. While the opening of Eastern Siberia to foreign trade will be of great advantage to the United States and Great Britain, the Emperor's advisers were moved to adopt the policy strictly on account of its economic advantages in the development of Russia's Far Eastern possessions.

GORING JAPANESE OX CAUSES PROTESTS

Russian Press Remarks on Foreigners Previous Silence Regarding Mines.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The British and American press reports on a possible protest against the laying of mines in waters of the Liaotung peninsula because of danger to international commerce, evoke much interest here and are the subject of general remark that there was no talk of protest while Russian ships were being blown up, it only beginning after the Japanese ships met with disaster. Government circles are inclined to think the reports of possible protests by them are confined to the press, neither the British nor American embassies have received instructions on the subject. The indications are that if the question of laying mines beyond the three-mile limit becomes a subject of formal protest it will raise a new question of international law growing out of the increased power of modern guns. The three mile limit was established in the days when that distance represented the maximum range, but if ships can now lie eight or ten miles away and yet reach the coast with their projectiles, it is argued that the defenders have a perfect right to take such military measures as they choose within the range of the enemy's guns.

A Patriotic Concert

Chief Attraction at the Made in Canada Fair For This Evening.

Songs, Readings and Recitations Written By Canadian Authors.

Grand Rally of Poster Girls This Afternoon—Their Costumes.

Success certainly has attended the efforts of the ladies who promoted the Made in Canada Fair. On the first day of the celebration 1,400 people paid for admission to the Assembly hall, and something like $500 was taken altogether. There are, no doubt, many more people who intend to visit the fair, and as it will run on to the end of the week there is plenty of opportunity for everybody to do so. It certainly is well worth a visit.

In the decoration of the main hall and the various smaller departments the ladies have shown considerable taste. Of course, the main scheme of the decoration is to emphasize the Canadian character of the affair. In the central hall the little triangular booths, on which are arranged the exhibits, are surmounted with red canopies, peaked by little Canadian flags, and are outlined with branches of box. The designs on the ceiling are empire wreaths with festoons of laurel and cedar. Over the entrance to the hall is the coat of arms of the Dominion, with a photograph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier above, flanked by two large Canadian flags and heraldic shields. At the other end of the hall is displayed the arms of the province of British Columbia.

A good deal has been written already concerning the various departments, but there remains something worth saying. The Women's Exchange, for instance, under the charge of Mrs. Webster, is to be permanently established in the city. The scheme is to exhibit specimens of every class of women's work and to take orders for similar products, charging 10 per cent commission. This will provide women who are in poor circumstances and are competent in any of the various branches of women's work with a market. The little room devoted to this in the fair is situated on the right of the main entrance and is very tastefully arranged. The stalls are decorated in light colored art shades or drapery (supplied by Messrs. Weller), which does not interfere at all with the display of exhibits to the best advantage. The exhibits include plain and fancy work, preserves, cakes, art productions and a large variety of miscellaneous articles.

A largely patronized section of the fair is the room devoted to refreshments. This tea room is decorated with purple and silver crosses. The insignia of the King's Daughters. The "menus," which are cleverly worded, invite the visitor to partake of salmon from porcelain jars, "Skookum mulamuk," clam paste, Stemler's coffee, Cowan's chocolate and other nice things. The tent of the Blue Ribbon Tea Company, who provide "high teas" at 6 o'clock, each evening, has also had a large share of patronage. An orchestra in the tent provides music. This is in every way an attractive spot.

This is a big day at the fair, as there will be another grand rally of the "poster" girls in costume, both afternoon and evening.

The two palmists, "Zaleika" and "Valma," who, by the way, have been doing a rushing business and claim to tell visitors nothing but the truth, will be in their tents in the main hall ready to hand out prophesies and character readings. Their tents are handsomely decorated with Oriental draperies and carpets provided by the Messrs. Weller. The fish ponds will also do business today and the orchestrion will make music.

COSTUMES AT THE FAIR.

The Poster Girls and Their Artistic Dresses.

The costumes worn by the young ladies who represent the various industries of which there are exhibits at the Made in Canada fair have been the subject of much favorable comment by visitors. The costumes were designed and made up by Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Hiscocks and others in the comparatively short time of three weeks. The designs include trade marks where these could be used with artistic effect.

Following is a list of the young ladies and their dresses:

Savannah, Photographer—Three "Kodak Girls," Misses Todd, Hanington and Bell, who are smartly dressed in afternoon costumes, wearing picture hats and carrying kodaks in cases, tourist fashion.

North American Soap Co.—Misses Gertrude Hickey, Violet Hickey and Gladys Drake, dressed in white with green and red Alsatian aprons, "Nasco" written on costume in gold.

Pendray & Co.—Misses Moss, Sylvester and Muriset. White muslin, sashes and lappels folded to resemble wings; little swan on head and. "White Swan Soap" written in gold on white ribbon.

Hitt Bros., fireworks—Miss Nellie Fuggle. White dress with belt and coronet of fire-crackers. "Hitt Bros." written on bodice.

Fairall & Co., areated waters.—Misses Fairall. White gowns with corsage ribbons of many colors, bearing names of different waters in gold and silver. Rainbow effect.

Piercy & Co., Dry Goods.—Misses Gaudin, Fanny Devereux and King. White muslin frocks and hats profusely trimmed with broad, white satin ribbon with the firm's name in black. Bright corsage of natural flowers.

Brady & Houston, Preserves and Pickles.—Miss Doris Mason. White dress with red, white and blue ribbons. Bunch of ripe tomatoes on left shoulder. Miniature flag ornaments.

Stemler & Co., Coffee and Spices.—Miss Lorne Eberts. White gown, gold stars and ribbons.

Brackman-Ker.—Misses Sibyl Allen, Cecilia Helmcken, Gladys Mason. White frocks, dainty frilled muslin aprons with "B. & K." stamped in red letters on front. White straw hats trimmed with wheat, oats and cornflowers.

Palace of Sweets.—Misses Chase, Going, Viva and Susette Blackwood, Margarite Rickaby, Lorna and Gladys Dumbleton. White frocks, white muslin caps with small rosettes of color.

Lenz & Leiser, Dry Goods.—Miss Winnifred Johnston. Jockey costume, white

(Continued on Page 7 ...)

North End of the Hall—"Made in Canada" Fair.

Fighting Disease In Siberian Camps

Red Cross Society Report on Sanitary Conditions of Russian Army.

Flying Detachments Organized For Service on the Firing Line.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The greatest precautions are being taken to prevent the outbreak of epidemics among the troops in Manchuria. Men specially trained in disinfecting are despatched to all the big camps by the Red Cross Society and, according to reports received, say the sanitary conditions are fairly good. Some sporadic cases of typhus and smallpox were segregated early. Apparently there is no danger of an epidemic.

Letters received here from Liaoyang say the conditions there are much improved, dry weather prevailing in April and early in May. Hanlin was being cleaned up. The conditions in Korea, on the other hand, are described as terrible, and doubtless are responsible for the sickness prevalent in the Japanese army.

The Red Cross Society has established over 10,000 beds in Manchuria for the purpose of war, and divided the territory from the Volga to Port Arthur and Vladivostock into four districts, each in charge of a superintendent, whose duty it is to forward supplies and despatch physicians and nurses where they are needed. There are central establishments at Irkutsk, Chita, Harbin, Mukden and Liaoyang. Port Arthur and Vladivostock have their own equipment. In addition to the hospital trains, 18 barges are being fitted for the transportation of the wounded and sick by the Sungari and Amur rivers. Much is expected of the flying detachments, which, made up of a surgeon, four medical students and eight men trained to apply the first aid to the wounded, are operating under fire.

SHINGLE MILL BURNS AT WESTMINSTER

Fifty Thousand Dollar Fire at Royal City on Last Tuesday.

New Westminster, May 25.—Fire was discovered in Kirkpatrick's shingle mill, in the west end, yesterday afternoon. The firemen directed their efforts to saving nearby buildings as the mill could not be saved, and the flames were kept away from the Westminster Packing Company's cannery, the Fraser River Lumber Company's shingle mill and the Cross Bros.' floating dry dock.

The residence of W. H. Vianen, a well-known canneryman, was totally destroyed, and his loss will be about $1,500. At the dry dock was the ocean-going tug Phoenix, and the new tug Vida, and it was thought at first that they might catch fire from the sparks, but the dock was immediately flooded and the Phoenix started her own pumps going and kept the decks flushed.

The mill employed about seventy men, of whom three-fourth were Chinese and Japanese. Two years ago, when owned by Mr. Welch, the same mill was burned, but was rebuilt. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Vancouver, is the present owner, and the loss, as far as at present known, will be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The amount of insurance is not stated tonight, and the origin of the fire is unknown, but Chief Watson, of the fire department, is now making an investigation.

KILLED BY HIS TEETH.

Auburn, N. Y., May 25.—William Wheelan, aged 24, swallowed several false teeth while asleep last night, and died after a physician had succeeded in extracting the teeth from his windpipe.

RUMOR UNFOUNDED.

King Alfonso Does Not Intend to Cancel Visit to Loubet.

Paris, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Figaro says that the rumors to the effect that King Alfonso intends to abandon his proposed visit to President Loubet in order to avoid friction with the Pope, are unfounded. The visit has been officially decided upon and will certainly take place. All Spanish statesmen, the correspondent says, desire that His Majesty shall visit France as they are anxious for a rapprochment with that country.

Operations in Northern Korea

General Kuropatkin Reports the Recent Movement to the Czar.

Japanese Showing Great Deliberation and Care in Manoeuvres.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The Emperor Nicholas today received the following telegram from General Kuropatkin dated May 24th: "There has been no change in the general situation in the direction of Fengwangcheng or the position of Liaoyang with regard to the position of the enemy. It is established that 40,000 Japanese have been concentrated at Fengwangcheng, and that there are four line regiments and 70 guns at Piannim.

"The advance of small detachments of Japanese towards Siuyen has been observed. It was carried out very slowly and with great precaution.

"A force of 3,000 including infantry of the line and guards and three squadrons of cavalry, advanced May 22nd along the Siuyen road between Sedzehoge and Salitzaipudza, on the left bank of the Tayang river. At the same time there was a simultaneous advance of the enemy from Fengwangcheng and Piannim towards the lower course of the Tayang river on the road to Lungwangtan.

"The advance guard of these columns crossed to the right bank on May 22nd and one column of three companies and one squadron occupied the Liaotiai pass, nine miles south of Siuyen, on the Takushan road, and the neighboring villages of Onalaesi and Rwmafu.

"On May 22nd, an intermediate detachment, comprising a battalion of foot soldiers and one squadron of cavalry occupied Pikemirso on the right bank of the Tayang river on the Takushan road, seven and one-half miles from Sudiaputze."

PITIFUL HELPLESSNESS.

Victims of nervous diseases are most to be pitied, because their ailment usually terminates in mental or physical helplessness. Paralysis, locomotor ataxia and insanity can only be avoided by building up the nervous system at the first signs of trouble and there is no preparation so well suited for this purpose as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great nerve restorative.

PRESBYTERIANS IN UNITED STATES

Assembly at Buffalo Awaits the Action of the Southern Body.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 25.—The eminent leaders in the movement in the general assembly of the Presbyterian churches in the United States of America for union with the Cumberland church, one of the southern assemblies, were at sea tonight. The big fight over this question comes up in the general assembly of the northern body here tomorrow. These leaders had hoped they would go into the fight tomorrow with the prestige of a resolution from the Cumberland assembly, now meeting in Dallas, Texas, going on record unreservedly in favor of union with the northern body. The leaders waited up till midnight for word from the Dallas body, but nothing definite came.

The report of the special committee on church co-operation and union, which is a special order for tomorrow in the assembly here, recommends an out and out union with the Cumberland body.

Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, D. D., of Philadelphia, is the chairman of the committee. Whether the Cumberland body votes definitely for an immediate union or takes action that will require further conferences and the putting over of the matter for another year, the opposition to union in the northern assembly will make a strong fight tomorrow.

The assembly reconsidered its action on the question of marriage and divorce, and passed the original recommendation submitted by the committee advising Presbyterian ministers against uniting in marriage members of the churches whose marriages would be against the laws of the church. The color line question also came up today, but as it is subordinate to the question of union with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, it was made the second order of business for tomorrow.

Dallas, May 25.—At 11:30 tonight the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church by a vote of 162 to 75 voted to submit to the presbyteries with a recommendation that it be adopted, the report of the committee on fraternity and union.

JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.

Many Italian Boys Enter the United States Under Bondage.

Rochester, N. Y., May 25.—John T. Cronin, immigration inspector, and Samuel McAuliffe, inspector of the health department, are investigating charges that young Greek boys were sent to America to be rented out on a system something like the padrone system, to boot black stands. They have some placed at boot black stands here, who claim that they were sent to this country under such an arrangement. They appear to be barely twelve years old. The boys claim they are paid $10 a month. One youngster said he came to the United States with 300 boys, who were sent to Chicago to be distributed to different points. Another boy charged that his employer went through his pockets nightly and made him turn over any tips he had received.

Alarming Conditions

The London Standard Publishes Sensational Statements of Russian Affairs.

Wholesale Executions Said to Have Taken Place Without Civil Trial.

Six Hundred Persons Reported Hanged in Warsaw and Moscow.

London, May 26.—The Staudard publishes a despatch from a Russian correspondent, in whom, the paper says, it places the greatest confidence, containing most sensational statements regarding the alarming condition of Russia as the outcome of the war. The correspondent asserts that disturbances in various cities have been followed by wholesale executions without any civil trial.

It is stated that six hundred persons have been hanged in Warsaw alone, and that many others have been hanged in Cronstadt and Moscow. At the latter place the troops buried eighty coffins containing remains of those who had been hanged. The bodies were buried secretly in the dead of night, presumably in the woods.

The Standard, in an editorial, says it publishes this correspondent's statement under all reserve, but it thinks there are many indications, such, for instance, the sinking of the battleship Orel, that the normal disaffection of the people of Russia has been greatly stimulated by the war.

GREATEST RACE IN U. S.

New York, May 25.—What should be the greatest running race ever seen on the American turf will be run tomorrow afternoon at Gravesend, when the Brooklyn handicap is decided. At least a dozen thoroughbreds are to go over the course at one mile and a quarter for a purse valued at $20,000.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

Paris, May 25.—The correspondent of the Figaro at Madrid has had an interview with former Premier Silvela, who positively denied that Germany was trying to make mischief between Spain and France on the subject of Morocco. Signor Silvela said he had reason to believe that Germany would hardly welcome an alliance between the two countries. Spain, he said, had not the slightest reason for complaint regarding the Anglo-French entente.

FIRST BREAK IN STRIKE.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 25.—The first break in the ranks of the masters and pilots association occurred tonight when the propellor Saxonia, loaded with coal for Duluth, cleared under command of D. P. Crane. Crane was expelled from the masters and pilots organization at a meeting held tonight. The Saxonia and Yosemite, propeller, have also taken out clearance papers, and it is said they will sail for western ports tomorrow. A big fleet of vessels lying out at the breakwater are ready to sail as soon as masters are provided for them. It was reported that several of them were getting up steam tonight.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

Trouble on Long Island Sound Steamers Not Yet Adjusted.

New York, May 25.—L. J. Curran, president of the freight handlers and in charge of the strike against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway tonight denied that he had ordered a general strike along the line of that railway as reported. He said that he had received word from Providence, New Bedford, Stonington, Fall River and Waterbury to the effect that all the freight handlers and marine firemen had stopped work. No men have been called out in Boston and probably will not be. "My demands are that all our men be taken back in a body," he said, "and my present proposition is that we be taken back on the old terms of 30 cents an hour, pending arbitration." Capt. Miller, after saying that he had replaced both striking freight handlers and striking firemen, stated that the offer of the civic federation to mediate had been received. eH had replied that no conference with the strikers would be granted as he would keep the new men permanently. President Mellen of the New Haven road has not yet replied to the civic federation's note. The sound boats all sailed on time tonight, and most of them carried approximately a full cargo of freight.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT KILLS TEN MINERS

Overcome By Sulphur Fumes From Engine Drawing Train Through Tunnel.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 25.—A telegram received at the Susquehanna Coal Company's office in this city tonight states that ten miners were suffocated by gas and sulphur fumes from a small locomotive today in the works of the Summit Branch Coal Company at Williamstown. The accident was one of the most peculiar in the history of the mines and no reason for it can be ascertained by the officials. The tunnel is used to convey coal to the breaker. The men employed in the mines have made a practice of riding to and from their work on the cars that are hauled by a small locomotive. This afternoon General Inside Foreman and about fifty miners boarded a car, and about half of the journey was made when some of the men hailed the engineer, who stopped, and it was found nearly every man in the party in the cars had been overcome by the gas and sulphur which emanated from the stack of the locomotive and floated back over them.

The engineer crowded on all steam and unconscious men were hurried to the Williamstown end of the tunnel. Help was at once summoned and the men were taken to the surface, where a corps of physicians made every possible effort to resuscitate them, but all came too late for Foreman Golden and the other victims.

Bookkeeper—Anything new at the office today? I thought I heard a row when I came in.

Private Secretary—That was only the boss firing the new office boy. He sprung a new suit and he heard the kid ask me if I thought he got a ball and bat with it.—Indianapolis News.