To Boycott American Goods

How Chinese Seek to Force the United States to Let Down the Barriers.

Will Not Buy Goods From the States Nor Serve American Employers.

Chinese papers received by the Empress of China yesterday contain much regarding the proposed boycott of American goods. The Shanghai Times says:

The Chinese gentry have chosen an opportune time in which to put on record a strenuous protest against the exclusion of their nationals from the United States. During the past year there has been a remarkable over-production of American wares, particularly cotton piece goods, and the American exporter has cast longing eyes upon China as a desirable field to unload goods upon. At the same time, the American government is about to prohibit the entry of not only the labering classes, but reputable merchants and students.

The trade between China and America is large and steadily increasing. Many Chinese merchants have financial interest in the large Oriental hongs in America, which often necessitates a visit to that country. If the President should sign the present bill, in many cases the business in America would of necessity have to be left to others.

To protest against the signing of this act, one of the most notable native conventions ever held in China assembled in the Canton Guild hall at Shanghai on May 12. There were present bankers and native merchant princes from almost every province in China, numbering over 500 persons. It was a calm, dignified and deliberate body. The usual disorder apparent at such gatherings was conspicuous by its absence.

The speakers represented the solid business men of China and they pointed out the injustice the Exclusion Act would work, in a businesslike manner. Many propositions were made as to the course to be pursued, but all were to the effect that the most stringent measures were necessary.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a cable to Sir Liang Cheng, Chinese minister to America, and another committee to despatch a telegram to the Waiwupu.

A delegation of representative men was selected to wait upon Hon. James W. Davidson, acting consul-general for America, to induce him to forward the resolutions of the assembly to Washington.

It was also unanimously voted to boycott all American goods; refuse to unload American cargo from steamers; to place no orders for goods in America, and to urge the imperial government not to grant passports to the interior or concessions to American citizens, should the Exclusion Act go into force. To this end other committees were appointed and instructed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out these resolutions upon the signing of the act.

On Sunday, 14th inst., the Fukien Guild met at their guild hall, Shanghai, with Mr. Tseng in the chair. Mr. Tseng made the opening address upon the Chinese Exclusion Act in America. It was an urgent appeal for support of the movement to break down the barriers against the Chinese being accorded the right granted to civilized countries by America. He said China was expected to admit foreigners to reside in the country under the advantages of extra-territoriality, which meant being governed by their own laws while Chinese were debarred living in America even under American laws. This was not logical. It was not right, and when this injustice was shown to the great American people, he felt sure they would lose no time toward removing any semblance of injustice towards a country which they looked upon as a market for their surplus products and surplus manufactures. America thought a great deal about markets, and the only way they could bring home to the American people the view that the indiscriminate exclusion of all classes of Chinese from America was an injustice unworthy of the liberty principles their constitution embodied, was to exclude their surplus products and manufactures from the China market, which the Americans considered the greatest in the world. In order to exclude American goods the people of China must be animated by the same ideas and the same determination; and guilds must show the people what they can do through united action. The Canton guild and the Shanghai guild had already taken action and the Fukien guild must not be less strong than other bodies in China. He had, with a few others, drafted resolutions which he now begged leave to put to the meeting.

1. That, as a powerful body in China, the Fukien guild binds itself, and will try and induce all other bodies, to boycott all classes of American piece goods as well as machinery.

2. That they shall allow no one connected with the guild to load or unload an American ship or load or unload American goods on any other ship.

3. To bind themselves to refrain from sending their children to any schools instituted by Americans, and if their children are in such institutions to withdraw them immediately.

4. To refuse to become an employee of any American firm. To take no position as compradore, shroff, clerk, translator, etc., and if engaged in any of those occupations to give notice at once.

5. All cooks, boys, mafoos, coolies, etc., being natives of the province of Fukien shall give notice to leave their employment at once if employed by Americans.

Every point in Mr. Tseng's speech was greeted with loud applause, as was the reading of each resolution. When asked to adopt them, those present did so by suddenly rising to their feet and cheering.

It was decided to send copies of the resolutions to all other guilds throughout the country, to the provincial officials and to the Waiwupu.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

We publish elsewhere a communication from the Hon. Secretary of the National Temperance Federation of Great Britain and Ireland with reference to the Gothenburg public house trust system, about which we have heard much. Recently the question of this system and that of the trust system advocated and practically demonstrated by Lord Grey and his English associates have been discussed by the Senate of Canada. Lord Grey is an enthusiast on the subject and claims for the system that it deprives the public house of much of its attractiveness as a drinking place and minimizes the evils of drinking. The Gothenburg system is in vogue at Gothenburg, Sweden. Some general features of it are outlined in the communication in question, but they are presented from a pro-temperance point of view, and, therefore, to some extent an ex parte statement of the case. We have referred to the New International Encyclopaedia, one of the latest and best works of the kind up to date, and find in some particulars that the conclusions of the writer are confirmed, although there are considerations which, under some form and proper application of the principles, should tend to the minimizing of the evils of the traffic so far as they are incident to conditions, say, in this country.

We extract the following from the New International as to the general features of the system: The company is granted a monopoly for which it pays a tax; the shareholders, who are usually prominent citizens, cannot receive a dividend beyond six per cent. (five per cent. in Norway); the additional profits of the company are shared between the town, the agricultural society of the province and the general government (in Norway by educational and charitable institutions); the well-kept bars are kept in the hands of managers, who receive a salary, who maintain eating houses with cheap, well-cooked food, and who can sell coffee, mineral waters and cigars for their own profit. The policy of the company has been that of strict control, a reduction of the number of drinking houses and the raising of the price of brandy. Some of the results are the diminishing of the temptation to drink, the divorce of liquor from politics, the sale of pure spirits, and better rules as to minors and hours. The disadvantages are that the law does not go far enough; beer drinking is increasing and an undue importance is given to the system of revenue. The system, with variations, has been widely adopted in other Swedish and Norwegian towns, and also in Finland.

Thus it will be seen that the Gothenburg system is not a governmental form of control, except as it is carried on in certain of the municipalities, as many imagine. It is under corporate management, and is carried on for profit, in which the government comes in for but a small percentage. No system yet devised has solved the problem of keeping men sober by enactment. The only effectual means suggested is that of total prohibition, and that entirely depends upon the sentiment of the community for its enforcement. In other words, you cannot save men from drunkenness, or any other form of vice, against their will, without depriving them of their liberty. Whatever form of legislation represents the will of the people will be effective. Therefore, temperance must be the result of education, in which both precept and example are brought into play.

HOW MINING MEN WILL BE ENTERTAINED

Details of Programme Which Will Be Followed During American Institute Visit.

Final arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who will reach the city, as already announced in the Colonist, on the morning of July 1. Business sessions will be held on the morning and afternoon of that day.

In the evening a public reception will be held at the Parliament buildings, when the visitors will be welcomed to the province by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and the members of the executive.

An excursion by steamer will be given on Monday under the auspices of the Board of Trade. Council and citizens. It is likely the visitors will be taken around to Sooke and also along the east coast of the Island. The steamer Princess May has been engaged for the occasion and will leave the C. P. R. wharf on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Tickets, which will be placed on sale immediately, are not limited to members of the board, but are open to purchase by the public generally. They may be had at Secretary Elworthy's office at the Board of Trade. The price of a double ticket—for a lady and gentleman—is $5; one person only, $3. Early application should be made for the same.

The following day (Tuesday) the party will go up the E. & N. railway, the guests of Clermont Livingstone and other officers of the Tyee company. At Duncans conveyances will be in waiting to take them up Mount Sicker, where lunch will be served and the mines visited. As the train will proceed to Ladysmith and Nanaimo, an opportunity to see the coal mines and smelter will be given those who do not wish to go to Mount Sicker.

Wednesday will be devoted to finishing up the business of the convention at Victoria, and in the evening the visitors will leave for the North. Not nearly all those who come West will visit Dawson. A large number will stay in Victoria until the return from the North of the other members of the party.

Up to the present well on to one hundred have signified their intention of joining the excursion from New York, the starting point. Many more will join the party along the way, so that the party will be very much larger before Victoria is reached. The following is the list of those leaving New York:

W. P. Agnew, Mrs. M. B. Ayres, Mrs. S. Ayres, T. H. Aldrich and wife, Miss Aldrich, W. S. Ayres and wife, Miss Pearl Browning, B. Best, Mrs. Joseph C. Butler, C. D. Barron and wife, Miss Dorothy Barron, Miss Maria Alena Barron, W. B. Cogswell and wife, F. H. Glymer, Edgar S. Cook and wife, Master Richard Cook, Master Cook, S. W. Croxton, F. J. Campbell and wife, A. E. Carlton and wife, J. B. Cullum, Theodore Dwight, R. V. d'Invilliers and wife, Miss Marie d'Invilliers, B. P. Fackenthal, jr., and wife, Edward L. Ford, Master Ford, B. C. Forbes, B. L. Fonoce and wife, M. H. Harrington and mother, Miss M. L. Harrington, Arthur Harrington, L. Holbrook and wife, R. W. Hunt and wife, Miss Ida Holt, Mr. Holt, Mrs. S. Howard, S. F. Kirkpatrick, John C. Kafer, Paul S. King, Mrs. Jas. M. Lawton, John Lilly and wife, Mr. Lilly, Major Charles Lydecker, W. E. Mallvain and wife, Miss Anna Olcott, Master Mason Olcott, Alfred V. S. Olcott, Chas. T. Olcott, W. S. Pilling and wife, Joseph Ross Pilling Geo. P. Pilling, I. P. Pardoe and wife, Master Pardoe, Dr. R. W. Raymond and wife, Chas. F. Roe and wife, Miss Ross, Jos. Struthers, Miss Florence Starr, Miss Ella Sealy, Miss Velazquez, A. E. Vaughan, Miss Willis, Walter Wood and J. C. Gwillim.

Included in the party are some of the best known mining authorities on the continent. Among these are E. V. d'Invilliers, the noted geological writer; Alfred V. S. Olcott and Chas. T. Olcott, members of the family famous for its connection with iron, rail and steel undertakings; W. S. Pulling, coal and coke magnate, and many others of equal standing in the mining and industrial world.

Dentists of France have a peculiar method of their own for deadening pain. One in Paris used to employ an apparatus which gave his patients such excrutiating pain in their ears that they were oblivious to the agonies in their teeth. Another in the same city has now been discovered lulling fractious victims by melodies played on a piano or a gramophone, as a sort of counter-irritant. But in this case the remedy seems to have been worse than the disease, for he has been summoned by one of them and fined.

Dr. Price's CREAM Baking Powder

CONTAINS NO ALUM, LIME OR AMMONIA

Made of pure cream of tartar, it safeguards the health of the family.

Price Baking Powder Co.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Will Build New Steamer Here

C. P. R. to Construct Another Passenger Steamer at Esquimalt Marine Ry.

New Vessel Will Be Larger and Faster Than Princess Beatrice.

A new passenger steamer, larger and faster than the steamer Princess Beatrice, is to be built at Esquimalt by Messrs. Bullen of the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company for the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Company. Mr. W. F. Bullen, of the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company, is now in Montreal arranging details with Mr. Piers, general superintendent of the C. P. R. steamers.

The new steamer, built to accommodate both freight and passengers, is, it is believed, to be placed on the northern route, but nothing can be learned in this direction. No information regarding the construction of the steamer, moreover, can be secured from the company which is to build the vessel. Mr. H. F. Bullen, of the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company, was asked regarding the work last night, and he said he knew nothing about the matter. He admitted the probability of such a steamer being constructed, but the matter "was all in the air."

The Colonist is able to announce, however, from information received from a reliable source, that a steamer will be built by the Esquimalt firm for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's coast service. The new steamer will be a vessel which might be described as a cross between the Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria. She will be better in every way than the Princess Beatrice, which says much, for the Princess Beatrice is a finely constructed and well-appointed passenger steamer and a credit to her builders and the city of Victoria The new Princess—for the vessel will be given a name similar to the other Princess steamers—will be a wooden one with a single screw. And beyond this little can be learned regarding her construction other than the general facts that she will be faster and better than the Princess Beatrice and furnished in keeping with the excellent appointments and equipment of the fine ferry liner Princess Victoria. No announcement has been made as to where her engines and boilers will be constructed. Those for the Princess Beatrice, whose hull was built by the Esquimalt firm, were brought from Scotland by steamers of the China Mutual Steamship Company.

The new steamer of the Union Steamship Company, which has just arrived at Vancouver, having passed Victoria the day before, as stated in these columns, is a fine vessel of 1363 gross tonnage, length 192 feet, beam 35½ feet. She is equipped with triple expansion engines, 1600 horse-power, viz., 18½ in., 30 in. and 50 in., having a 36-inch stroke. She has a guaranteed speed of between 13 and 14 knots. She is painted with the colors of the Union Steamship Company, to wit, a green hull, white upperworks and a red funnel. On the main deck is located the after dining-room, which is well fitted up and has seating capacity for a large number. The saloon deck runs nearly the whole length of the ship, and on this deck are accommodations for the passengers and a forward and after saloon, both of which are furnished in a most up-to-date manner. There are 42 staterooms on this deck, giving accommodation for 100 passengers. The steamship is equipped with an engine room telegraph system, which is operated from the bridge. There are also separate telegraph systems connecting with the forward and aft capstans. The latter is probably the only system of the kind installed on a steamship operating in British Columbia waters. This will do away with all unnecessary shouting from the bridge to the officers on the forward or after decks when the steamer is making a landing, and the captain can telegraph his orders in the same manner as he does when directing the engineer in the engine room.

The steamer is lighted by electricity and in different parts of the ship large fans are installed, which are also operated by electricity and which make the rooms cool and pleasant. There are the main and after holds for carrying cargo. The steamship has capacity for about 860 tons of freight.

TRAVEL IS HEAVY.

More Passengers Being Carried by Princess Victoria This Season Than Last Year.

Travel by the steamer Princess Victoria this month has been very heavy; much heavier than in past seasons at this time of the year. The steamer is now carrying more passengers daily than she did last year in July at the height of the tourist season. It is expected that she will carry banner complements of passengers in July this year. Travel has increased rapidly since May and there is an increase daily.

MERGER OF AGENCIES.

Several Oriental Steamship Companies Plan Joint Agency on this Coast.

Coincident with the news of the recommencing of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha service between China and Japan and this port and Seattle, a plan to consolidate the Puget Sound agencies of the Great Northern Steamship Company, Boston Steamship Company and Nippon Yusen Kaisha, operating between this port and the Orient, is in contemplation. At present the three companies are maintaining separate agencies, and by merging the three into one, business would not only be expedited but a large saving of expense would be effected.

A conference between representatives of the three companies was recently held, and announcement of the result is expected to be made shortly, or as soon as Mr. Farrell, president of the Great Northern Steamship Company, returns from the East.

PRINCESS MAY IN.

Reached Port Yesterday From Lynn Canal With Many Passengers.

Steamer Princess May, Captain McLeod, returned from Skagway last night. The steamer had a fair complement of passengers. News was brought by the steamer that the Yukon is rising more quickly now than earlier in the season and navigation is continuing without interruption. The White Horse arrived at the port after which she is named shortly before the Princess May sailed from Skagway with 62 passengers from Dawson. According to advices from White Horse, the depression which followed the fire that destroyed the town has gone and optimism now prevails. The work of rebuilding is going on busily. All the large store and hotel buildings are being rebuilt.

Work will begin on the Windsor at once, and it is said it will be a better building than ever. The Whitney & Pedlar store will be replaced with one that will fully equal the old. Jack West will build a larger and better Commercial hotel, and another Vancouver hotel will go up on the site of the old one.

Skagway papers say that never before has so much freight been landed there as this season. Much of the incoming cargoes are made up of mining machinery, more of which is going north this year than ever came before. It consists of power hydraulic plants for Atlin, the Klondike and the American Yukon, and of smaller plants for all of these districts. There has been a great increase in the shipments of live stock.

SALMON AT SKAGIT.

Eight Hundred Sockeye Caught by American Fisheries.

Bellingham, June 21.—(Special.)—Eight hundred Skagit sockeye salmon were caught by the Pacific American fisheries today.

ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS.

Directors of Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, Divide Large Profits.

New York, June 20.—An extra dividend of 120 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent., has been declared by the directors of the Fifth Avenue bank of this city. The extra dividend which the stockholders will receive is out of the profits of the bank made in 1903 and 1904.

COSSACKS' FEARFUL CRIME.

Brutal Outrage Perpetrated by Russians on Red Cross.

London, June 20.—The Manchurian correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph cables particulars of what he characterizes as the "most brutal development of the war to date."

He declares that on Sunday a band of Cossacks made an attack in force on a Japanese field hospital wherein there were some 300 wounded Japanese soldiers and sick non-combatants. The Cossacks, according to the correspondent, disregarded the Red Cross signal, which was prominently displayed, and fired several volleys of rifle bullets at close range.

The Cossacks then charged the hospital enclosure, putting to the bayonet and sword all of the inmates. Some of the Russians dismounted and thrust their bayonets down the throats of the Japanese soldiers, almost decapitating them. Others were disembowelled. The scene was like a slaughter house.

Twenty surgeons were taken prisoners, after which the Cossacks fired the camp, burning everything, including large quantities of medical stores, which they could not carry away.

The correspondent states that Field Marshal Oyama has sent a protest to General Linevitch, and that the Japanese soldiers in the field threaten a reprisal.

ITALIANS URGE PEACE.

Rome, June 20.—The chamber of deputies today discussed a petition bearing 400,000 signatures for a movement on the part of the Italian government to intervene for the cessation of the Russo-Japanese war. In the course of the debate the action taken by President Roosevelt in bringing the two countries togetr in a peace conference was warmly approved. Premier Fortis, although admitting that Italy had not taken any initiative towards mediation, assured the chamber that the government had constantly striven to secure the desired end.

SOLDIERS SHOOT INTO CROWD.

Murder Follows Political Parade at Warsaw.

Warsaw, June 20.—In connection with the discussion of the proposed law which prohibits Jews obtaining the right to the national assembly, the Warsaw Socialists yesterday organized a street demonstration, ostensibly to protest. A procession was started toward the Jewish quarters. When they reached the principal house there it was fired upon by the soldiers, and two persons were seriously wounded. The soldiers then charged the crowd and wounded a number of persons with the butt end of their rifles. Similar disturbances are reported from every city of importance in Southern Russia.

THE LIVER TO BLAME.

So long as the liver is active in filtering the bile from the blood there is no billiousness and no constipation, because the bile is passed from the liver into the intestines, where it acts as a cathartic in keeping the bowels active. Because of their direct action on the liver as well as the bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cure constipation, the real cause of nine-tenths of the common ills of life.

LORD SALISBURY AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Toronto News.

With the argument between Colonel Denison and Lord Salisbury's younger sons as to the publication of the late Premier's letters, the general public are not deeply concerned. The main point is the opinion Lord Salisbury held of preferential trade. That he approved of it may be considered settled, although unwilling to risk breaking up the Unionist party by raising the fiscal issue in any form. Lord Salisbury's relations with Colonel Denison were long intimate, as one infers from the latter's military autobiography. At the great Imperial banquet in London in April, 1900, held in honor of the colonial contingents and the Australian federation delegates, Lord Salisbury, in proposing the chief toast, said: "I wish to connect with this toast the name of my friend, Colonel Denison, who has been one of the most active and industrious, as well as most successful, supporters of the Empire for many years, as I have well and personally known." These are not the words of one hostile to a policy of which for fifteen years Colonel Denison has been the principal Canadian advocate. If the British politicians are still bent on dragging the name of the former Prime Minister into the present controversy, they will have to put him down as an opponent of free trade and favorable to a tariff fence round the Empire.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

The Mining Reporter.

With an output surpassed in value only by that of iron and steel, and exceeding in value that of gold, the copper production in the United States is an industrial factor of no small proportions. Late estimates place the domestic production for 1904 at about 800,000,000 pounds. This is approximately 60 per cent. of the world's output, and of this enormous quantity about two-thirds was exported to Old World countries.

The continued strong demand for copper, both at home and abroad, has resulted in a number of large producers placing their product for several months ahead. The foreign demand is probably the strongest feature of the market. China and Japan are heavy consumers of this metal, and the war has not served to check the demand. The preparation for and carrying on of war necessitates the use of large quantities of copper, so that it is not anticipated that even the event of peace in the immediate future will diminish the demand from the Orient. At home, industrial activity in electrical fields is demanding more copper each year. One of our large manufacturers of electrical equipment is known to have remarked that the next decade or two would see the electrification of many miles of railroad now operated by steam. This in itself, to say nothing of other industrial activities, will serve to stimulate the demand for copper for some time to come. Incidentally the temporary elimination of the United Verde output will curtail the usual supply for a few months, and will probably have its effect in keeping up the market price.

The outlook for producers may therefore be said to be very favorable, and the situation will no doubt stimulate search for new copper producing districts.

In looking over the field to discover the districts to which we may look for increase of copper production, we find that Arizona has prospects of leading the list of the world's producers. The increase of 1904 was due mainly to this state, while Utah also showed a remarkable development. The other two great copper districts, Montana and Michigan, seem only to maintain their relative share of the average increase.

MOWED DOWN BY DRAGOONS.

Eighteen Killed and Hundred Wounded In Monster Procession at Lodz.

Lodz, June 21.—Eighteen persons were killed and a hundred injured tonight by a volley fired by dragoons and Cossacks on a procession of fifty thousand workmen who made a demonstration against the government.

Party Opposing Peace Movement

Holds That Russians Should Be Driven Back to Lake Baikal.

War Should Go On Until Japan's Prestige Is Further Enhanced.

According to mail advices from Japan received by the Empress of China, there is a party in Japan, headed by Dr. Tomizu, whose warlike writings on the eve of war will be remembered, which is opposed to peace at the present time. Dr. Tomizu says the war was started with the definite object of driving Russia out of the Far East, and cannot be considered accomplished until this end is realized. The Russians must be driven back to Lake Baikal. Evidently, while such views are held, the chances of peace must be considered remote. The desire to capture Harbin and Vladivostok still remains strong, it being apparently thought that if these places be not taken Japan will have failed to have destroyed Russia's ambitions in the Far East. Some of the arguments advanced by the Yomiuri as to the advantage of continuing the war are that, if peace had been made at the time of the fall of Port Arthur, Japan would not have had an opportunity of showing her military ability and gaining the splendid victory at Mukden. If peace had been concluded after that victory even, Japan would not have been able to demonstrate the strength of her fleet by destroying the Baltic squadrons. The Yomiuri thinks it is much better to continue the war for a time so as to demonstrate the real value of Japan's army and raise the prestige of the Empire. The prestige of the Empire would seem rather a poor return for those families who lose their husbands, fathers and brothers in battle. The Yomiuri is grateful to Russia, however, for permitting Japan to be ranked among the great powers.

The Japan Herald says: Opinions culled from various sources all go to show that the glory of victory has to some extent turned the heads of the Japanese papers. What will happen if Russia proposes peace terms which appear acceptable to the other powers, it is difficult to say. There is every probability that Russia will make an effort to save Vladivostok by opening negotiations either before or during the siege of the fortress. If Japan desires Vladivostok, she will be rather awkwardly placed, since she can hardly refuse terms which are obviously fair, but which she has her own reasons for rejecting. Obstinacy on the part of Russia in continuing the war is therefore of advantage to Japan.

MINING AT NELSON.

Crawford Bay Iron Property to Be Opened Up Shortly.

Nelson, June 20.—The Crawford Bay iron property, situated on Kootenay lake, the first iron property to be exploited in this province, which so far has not been an iron producer, is to be opened up this summer. This morning Messrs. Macmillan and Robertson, the owners, are proceeding to the claims with a small force of men.

The annual meeting of the Reliance shareholders, which property has recently installed a mill for its free-milling ores, near here, and which mill is taking up the Hendryx process, is to be held here this afternoon.

Mayor Houston met his council yesterday morning, and as a result the city accounts were passed, of which there had been some doubt. In consequence the mayor resents strongly the press reports that there is any chance of a deadlock in the city's business. The council again reinstated the fire team driver, Coulter, and the mayor, as soon as the council meeting was over, again suspended him. This is the fifth time this procedure has taken place.

Nelson is getting ready for its celebration of Dominion Day. This year the celebration will be of two days' duration. There are to be three lacrosse matches—Rossland, Cranbrook and Nelson; a football match between Sandon and Nelson, a basketball game, a baseball game, and possibly a cricket match. At the same time, for the first time outside of Victoria, there will be a flower show, and a large number of prizes will be given. The expenditure in connection with the celebration will be well over $2,000.

Ready Response Children's Ward

Public Spirited Citizens Open Their Purses to Worthy Purpose.

An Interesting and Encouraging Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A very interesting and encouraging meeting took place yesterday afternoon in the caucus room, Parliament buildings, with the object of effecting a supreme effort on behalf of completing the fund necessary to commence building the long-desired children's ward at the Royal Jubilee hospital.

A meeting was called by the aid societies of the hospital—the Woman's Auxiliary and the Daughters of Pity—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor most kindly consenting to take the chair. Present were the Lieut.-Governor, the premier, His Worship the Mayor, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Leslie Clay, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Mr. S. J. Pitts, Mr. D. R. Ker, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe and Messrs. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., and Foreman, representing the board of directors; and Doctors Hasell and Nelson and a very large gathering of ladies.

Prayer being said by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the meeting was called to order and his honor stated the object of the meeting, pleading the cause of the children with a tender and earnest pathos. He explained that the ladies had now been working towards this object for six years and that now they were making their final effort. This appeal to the men of Victoria could not be in vain. Mrs. Rocke Robertson, president of the Woman's Auxiliary, stated briefly the financial position, which is as follows:

Since December, 1899, when a nucleus sum of $1,850, as the result of the children's carnival, was deposited in the savings bank, this sum had been increased by special donations, legacies, the proceeds of entertainments, etc., until it now amounts, with interest, to $3,600. The estimates for the building and heating of the ward amounts to $4,900, leaving a deficit of $1,300. This deficit must be covered before a stone is laid, according to the hospital bylaws, and hence the present anxiety. The Daughters of Pity came instantly to the fore when this was known and gave an entertainment, netting thereby $150, including a check for $20 from Mr. Forbes Vernon. Since then two sums of $7.50 each have been turned in from subscription lists held by ladies, and a promise has been made of assistance from the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria. That was the position, Mrs. Robertson said. A balance of about eleven hundred dollars was necessary to relieve it. Would the meeting discuss and suggest ways and means to help?

Several gentlemen then spoke. The premier assured the ladies of his sympathy, and more than ordinary auxiery in the matter, which he promised to lay before his colleagues at an early date. His Worship the Mayor, in a few practical words, promised his interest officially, and his contribution personally.

The clergy were unanimous in their desire to help, and Mr. D. R. Ker made such a kindly and helpful proposition that the absence of so many of other leading citizens is greatly to be deplored. Had the attendance of men been in proportion to the interest and generosity shown by those few present, the fund for the children's ward would have been closed before going to press. Mr. Ker offered $100 if four other men would do likewise, thus leaving the rest of the community a comparatively small sum to achieve by minor collections.

Coming down to the discussion of ways and means, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe suggested that the sympathy of the press be enlisted and the daily papers asked to keep an open subscription list. This plan, he stated, succeeded admirably in Toronto. It was decided to appoint a committee of gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to assist in this and other ways, and a further suggestion, originating with Mrs. James A. Douglas, that all friends willing should be provided with collecting books for the children's ward, was instantly responded to and a dozen books easily distributed. Mrs. Douglas announced that she had already $50 subscribed by this means in small sums. Subscription lists are also held by the first ladies' committee appointed for this purpose, consisting of Mesdames Inis Russell, Henry Clay, Maude Vigor, Neill, Bickford, Thomas Watson, Rocke Robertson and Miss Underhill. It has been estimated that, if every woman in Victoria gave 25 cents, and every child five cents, the sum necessary would be instantly more than achieved.

On motion of Mr. S. J. Pitts, the following committee was appointed: The provincial secretary, Hon. F. Fulton; the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Rev. Leslie Clay, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Mr. S. J. Pitts, Mr. D. R. Ker, Mr. R. S. Day, Mr. James Foreman, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., and Mr. F. B. Pemberton.

Rev. Canon Beanlands immediately proposed that a subscription be opened at once and undertook to secure promises, with the following happy result:

Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere	$ 50.00
Robert T. Smith	2.50
His Worship the Mayor	50.00
The Lord Bishop of Columbia	10.00
Mr. S. J. Pitts	10.00
L. M. B.	25.00
Mrs. Pigott	10.00
Miss Amy Angus	10.00
Mr. D. R. Ker (provisionally)	100.00

This will be the second contribution from Mr. Pitts, he having previously donated the large sum of $250 to the fund.

With a vote of thanks to his honor the meeting then closed with prayer by the Ven. Bishop Cridge.

HOST OF VISITORS.

Hundreds Will Be Here the First Week in July.

The first week in July will be a notable time for the fame of the Canadian West. During those days four of the biggest and most important parties of tourists ever to see the resources, the wealth and the beauties of the great interior country of the Dominion will travel its broad areas in as many special trains. The most important, probably, will be the party of American newspaper correspondents from the republic's capital city, whose advent has already been announced, but whose itinerary has just been definitely fixed. Almost as important from an advertising standpoint will be the special train of the Michigan Medical Association which, in its brief touring circle of the north of the continent in three weeks, will devote one-third of this time to sightseeing on the Canadian side of the border. The third party is under the auspices of Mr. John W. Gates, the celebrated American capitalist, more recently renowned in his attempt to corner the wheat market of the continent, while the Michigan Medical Association, with its touring members, completes the list.

All these parties, except the journalists, will come into Canada via Fernie, and will travel west through the Rockies, where stop-overs of from a few hours to a day will be made at Laggan, Glacier, Field and Banff. The American correspondents' train will cross Canada from Montreal to Victoria, leaving the Eastern metropolis on June 23 and arriving on July 7. Details of the tours are now being arranged.

BELIEVE BATTLE IS ON.

St. Petersburg Satisfied That Greatest Struggle of War Has Begun.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—The public believes that a great battle in Manchuria is now beginning and official despatches from both sides bear out the idea that the Japanese have commenced their main advance.

The Japanese are pushing forward in force, their front now stretching from Singlungchuan to Yaoma pass, on the Mandarin road.

The Russians retired their advance posts without serious resistance and are evidently retiring to their first line of entrenchments, 15 miles further north.

Lieut.-General Linevitch evidently has imposed an embargo on press messages.

If negotiations for an armistice are on foot, they must bear immediate fruit in order to prevent a battle perhaps greater in its casualties than that of Mukden.

TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., June, 1905.

Date.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	0:33	8.1	8:30	2.0	16:53	6.4	19:33	6.2
2	0:57	8.2	9:00	1.4	17:34	6.7	20:09	6.5
3	1:19	8.3	9:33	1.0	18:16	6.9	20:43	6.8
4	1:40	8.4	10:10	0.7	19:12	7.1	21:20	7.0
5	2:02	8.4	10:51	0.6	20:15	7.3	22:05	7.2
6	2:28	8.3	11:36	0.6	20:58	7.5	23:14	7.3
7	3:02	8.0	12:24	0.9	21:06	7.5	.....	
8	0:55	7.2	3:45	7.5	13:11	1.3	21:18	7.6
9	2:22	6.7	4:48	6.0	13:56	1.9	21:38	7.7
10	3:40	6.0	5:35	6.1	14:41	2.7	22:03	7.8
11	4:40	5.0	9:09	5.5	15:29	3.5	22:31	8.0
12	5:40	4.0	11:29	5.4	16:20	4.4	23:00	8.2
13	6:30	2.9	13:35	5.6	17:13	5.2	23:28	8.5
14	7:14	1.9	15:16	6.2	18:08	5.8	23:55	8.8
15	7:55	1.1	16:22	6.7	19:03	6.4	.....	
16	0:24	8.9	8:35	0.4	17:18	7.1	19:56	6.8
17	0:54	9.0	9:14	0.1	18:10	7.4	20:47	7.1
18	1:27	8.9	9:53	0.0	18:57	7.5	21:37	7.3
19	1:57	8.6	10:34	0.2	19:40	7.6	22:33	7.3
20	2:25	8.1	11:16	0.7	20:16	7.6	23:56	7.2
21	2:52	7.5	11:59	1.8	20:40	7.7	.....	
22	1:50	6.8	3:15	6.9	12:40	2.0	20:48	7.7
23	.....		.....		13:20	2.8	21:06	7.7
24	.....		.....		13:58	3.5	21:28	7.8
25	6:54	4.6	9:26	4.8	14:30	4.2	21:55	7.8
26	6:43	4.1	.....		.....		22:23	7.9
27	6:50	3.5	.....		.....		22:52	8.0
28	7:06	2.8	.....		.....		23:21	8.1
29	7:32	2.2	.....		.....		23:49	8.3
30	8:02	1.6	.....		.....		.....	

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

Navy League And Esquimalt

Assurance Given Flying Squadron Amply Protects Interests Here.

Little Probability of any Attack Being Made on This Part of Empire.

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Victoria - Esquimalt branch of the Navy League was held at Secretary Peirson's office yesterday afternoon. President Redfern presided, others present being Capt. C. E. Clarke, Col. R. Wolfenden, I. S. O., W. E. Laird, F. L. Neale and J. Peirson. The growing interest in the league's work was specially evinced by sundry letters from various parts of the province, the writers desiring to be added to the roll of membership. One gentleman, writing from a remote part, remarked: "It is a grand work. We must educate the man on the street and the children in the school in order to have Canada understand what part she should take in upholding the navy, which is the safeguard and guaranty of the British Empire."

It was shown that at the annual meeting of the Navy League held on the 17th of May at Liverpool, England, the question of the participation of the Dominion of Canada in the defence of the Empire was dwelt upon at some length, and it was hoped that as the Navy League was now becoming firmly established in Canada, its potency might soon be marked. Touching the matter of the memorial relative to the removal of the Pacific squadron, sent some few months ago to the Governor-General-in-Council, praying that His Excellency would take such measures as would bring about the consideration of the memorialists' suggestions by the Canadian and Imperial authorities, communications have been received from His Majesty's government, the full text of which run as follows:

"Privy Council, Canada,
"Ottawa, May 2, 1905.

"Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before the Victoria-Esquimalt branch of the Navy League, copy of a minute of council of date the 2nd May, 1905, relative to a memorial from the aforesaid branch, deprecating the reduction of the Pacific squadron. I have, etc.,

"JOHN J. McGEE,
"Clerk of Privy Council.

"The Secretary, Victoria - Esquimalt Branch of the Navy League, Victoria, B. C."

"Extract from a report of the committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor-General on the 2nd May, 1905:

"The committee of the privy council