

The Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.

VOL. 34.

NO. 18.

BUSY TIME FOR WINNIPEG POLICE

GANG OF PICKPOCKETS HAVE REACHED CITY

Report That Strike at Calgary Is at an End—Railway Brakeman Killed.

Winnipeg, April 2.—The clearing house returns for the week ending April 2nd were: Clearings, \$3,620,079; for the corresponding week in 1902, \$2,035,634, and for the same period in 1901, \$1,846,198.

Pickpockets. The chief of police here has received official notification that a gang of pocket pickers have arrived in Winnipeg. These men are a portion of a gang operating in connection with the tour of President Roosevelt through the Northern States.

At Calgary. A Calgary dispatch, published by a city paper, says as far as Calgary is concerned, the strike of the E. B. R. is over. Yesterday Chief Clerk McDonald went back to work, and two others followed. This morning Clerks Stanley and Cardill, of the freight office, the last two who held out, returned to work.

Liberal Nominations. The Liberals of Centre Winnipeg nominated Dr. McArthur as candidate for the legislature to-night.

Medical Missionaries. Toronto, April 2.—According to a decision of the Methodist board of missions, Methodist missionaries, as well as their wives, will have to undergo a medical examination before being accepted for mission work. This will apply also to missionaries and wives on furlough.

Seek Winding-Up Order. The Colonial Construction Company, which built the beet root sugar factory at Winton for the operating company, is in trouble. A winding-up order was applied for by different creditors. Defendants claim they put \$207,000 into the building and plant, and received \$150,000 in cash, \$100,000 in stock and \$150,000 of the sugar company's bonds. The stock and bonds they have been unable to sell.

Wholesale Grocers' Combine. A wholesale grocers' combine was formed here last night, and will open branches in Western Canada.

Run Over. London, April 2.—John C. Greery, a Grand Trunk brakeman, was killed in the yards here last night by falling from a car, which ran over him.

Cattle Burned. Elora, Ont., April 2.—The barn and contents, including 25 fine fat cattle and four horses, the property of W. E. Wing, were destroyed by lightning this morning. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000 on building.

Strike On. Thorold, April 2.—The men employed by Walker Bros., quartermen, Montrose & Co., and W. J. Smith, of the factory, have struck for a nine-hour day.

A Forfeit. Belleville, April 2.—Mayor Graham received from the Bank of Montreal to-day \$2,500 which Kirkwood of Toronto agreed to forfeit to the city if he did not operate the Belleville rolling mills by March 31st.

Sugar Drops. Montreal, April 2.—Prices of all grades of refined sugars were reduced this morning ten cents a hundred pounds, making extra granulated \$3.80. The reduction is due to easiness in the New York market, and the reduction by the Winton beet root plant of their prices to \$3.75.

New Appointments. Robt. Watchorn, United States inspector of immigration in this city, was today notified of his appointment as United States commissioner of immigration for the entire Dominion of Canada, John Thompson, inspector at Halifax, has been appointed deputy commissioner.

The Late Sir H. Macdonald. Local Scotsmen are making some appropriate expression of their regret at the untimely end of Sir Hector Macdonald. It is proposed to make the demonstration world-wide.

Workman Killed. Winnipeg, April 3.—A Galician workman named John Topolinsky lost his life while working on a C. P. E. bridge near Rat Portage to-day. A heavy timber fell, striking him on the head, upon which the men were working, precipitating three feet into the water. Topolinsky was carried over the falls and drowned.

The Conservatives have nominated W. Cornett for Springfield, Hon. Robt. Rogers for Manitow, and L. D. Briggs for Deloraine. Liberals named W. Fulton for Lakeside.

Reduced to Ranks. Supt. McCharles, of the city police

TROOPS ORDERED TO SCENE OF TROUBLE

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. President Roosevelt's Speech at Chicago—Government's Foreign Policy.

Chicago, April 2.—Six thousand persons in a hall, the seating capacity of which is about 5,000, gave an enthusiastic greeting to President Roosevelt to-night. He said in part as follows:

"I wish to speak, not merely about the Monroe doctrine, but about the entire position of the United States in the Western hemisphere, a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal feature of the United States foreign policy. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power can possibly be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics requires us to see that none of the great European powers shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover. This policy not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquisition of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. That is why the United States believes the construction of the Isthmian canal should be built by no power but ourselves.

"Congress has passed a law under which the President was authorized to secure a treaty for acquiring the right to finish the construction of it and to operate the Panama canal which had already been begun in the territory of Colombia by a French company."

Speaking on the Venezuelan affair, President Roosevelt said: "Trouble lately arose in connection with the republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed and the prevention by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany and Italy. After a failure to reach an agreement, these powers blockaded the Venezuelan coast, and a condition of quasi-war ensued.

"The concern of our government was of course not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel, so far as it did not touch our interests, but to see that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine, no acquisition of territorial rights by a European power. This attitude was expressed in a letter addressed to the minister of state to the German ambassador, and a conversation with the British ambassador. Both powers assured us that there was not the slightest intention to violate the Monroe doctrine, and this assurance was accompanied by an honorable good faith, which merits full acknowledgment on our part.

"We then offered our good services in a spirit of friendliness to all parties in the Venezuela matter, but in order to existing hostilities, we accepted the assumption of peace, the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague tribunal.

"The terms which we have secured, as those under which the Isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the ever-growing influence of the United States in the Western hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the grim purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound to the benefit of our sister republics whose strength is less. The Monroe doctrine is not international law, though I think one day it may become such. This is not a necessary or long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective.

"This last point is important, for it is one which we can never afford to forget. In the last two years we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. We wish a powerful and efficient navy for purposes of peace, as the surest guaranty of peace. If we have such a navy, we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to us or that any foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine."

HIS MAJESTY ABROAD. Warmly Welcomed to Lisbon by King Carlos and Populace.

Lisbon, April 2.—The British Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, arrived in the Tagus to-day from Portsmouth, and was saluted by the warships and forts. The yacht steamed up the estuary, followed by the escorting British and Portuguese cruisers, and anchored opposite Black Horse square, where an immense crowd had assembled. Every point of vantage was packed with people.

Another royal salute was fired as King Carlos embarked at the arsenal on board the beautiful royal galley, which was built for the marriage of Donna Maria and Carlos IV. The warships manned sides and yards and the sailors cheered as the royal galley followed by several others proceeded to the Victoria and Albert.

The interview between their Majesties on board the Victoria and Albert lasted an hour and a half, after which a procession was formed and the two kings went ashore. The historic galley occupied by the kings led the way. It was followed by the royal galley, and the craft of their Majesties' progress was accompanied by salutes of artillery, and the sailors of the warships again manned sides. On landing, King Edward and King Carlos were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

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Striking resemblance has been pointed out between the remarkable ancient ruins at Zimbabue, in Rhodesia, and antiquities in Cornwall, England.

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LARGE FORCE PROCEEDS AGAINST ALBANIANS

Russia Will Not Support Bulgaria in Event of Conflict With Turkey.

Paris, April 2.—The French foreign office has been officially advised that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered a division of troops to the scene of the recent outbreaks of Albanians.

Official advisers say the attacking party at Mitrovitz numbered 2,000 men representing the element opposing the plans of reform which the powers jointly formulated, and which Turkey accepted. The officials here consider that the Albanian opposition to the reforms creates a serious complication, and they accept the Sultan's action in dispatching large reinforcements to Albania as evidence of the Turkish government's determination to carry out the reform project.

Another official dispatch announces that Russia has given Bulgaria a definite and emphatic notification that in case the resistance of the Bulgarian settlers in Turkey to the Sultan's reforms brings on a Turkish-Bulgarian conflict, Bulgaria must not count on any support, moral or material, from Russia. This is considered to be further evidence of the purpose of the powers not to interfere with the powers' project for reforms.

Attack on Consul. Constantinople, April 2.—Details of the attack on M. St. Cherbina, Russian consul at Mitrovitz, show that it was made by an Albanian soldier, a relative of whom had been killed in the fighting. The consul, who was accompanied by a Turkish escort, was on his way to inspect the batteries which finally repulsed the Albanians who attacked Mitrovitz, when a sentry at the powder magazine deliberately shot M. St. Cherbina in the back, inflicting a serious wound. The sentry also shot at the military courier, but missed him. The other soldiers of the guard then hurried up and shot the Albanian senter, inflicting mortal wounds.

The Grand Vizier called on the Russian ambassador at Constantinople and expressed regret at the attack on M. St. Cherbina. The palace officials and the Turkish foreign office also conveyed their regrets to the ambassador.

Rising Against Turks. Constantinople, April 3.—Official advices from Monastir say the Bulgarian inhabitants of thirty villages in the Okrida district, totalling three thousand men and supported by the bishop and a number of revolutionary bands, have arisen against the Turks. They surrounded a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountains northward of Okrida, but the troops succeeded in cutting their way out after sustaining considerable loss.

This last outrage at the town of Mustappa Pascha has led to the discovery that the revolutionary committee is supposed to be responsible for the attempt to wreck the Oriental express early on the morning of March 31st, when the bridge of the Turkish Oriental railroad between Adrianopol and Mustappa Pascha was blown up by an infernal machine.

Although affairs at Mitrovitz and Prishtina are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Armenians in those districts creates intense concern at the palace among the ministers and at the embassies.

It is felt that a continuation of the troubles in the vicinity of Novik Bazar is liable to lead at any moment to an extension of Austrian occupation over the entire district, although it is believed nothing short of absolute necessity will induce Austria to take advantage of this right which is reserved to her by the treaty of Berlin.

SNOWSTORM IN COLORADO.

Railway Traffic is Interrupted—Numerous Landslides and Great Destruction of Property Reported.

Denver, Colo., April 3.—There has been a general snowstorm throughout Colorado. Numerous landslides occurred in the mountains, doing much damage to railroad and mining property. The Colorado & Southern line is blocked by several snowslides, and the Alpine tunnel is closed.

A Denver & Rio Grande passenger train, from Denver, was stopped last night at Pagosa Junction by a washout a quarter of a mile long. A train is stuck in the snow at Cumbres Pass. The Rio Grande Southern is blocked by snowslides in the vicinity of Ophir.

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RALPH SMITH, M.P., DISCUSSES STRIKES

CALLS ATTENTION TO EXTENSION TROUBLES

Asks That Commission Be Appointed to Investigate and Report on the Causes.

Ottawa, April 3.—Ralph Smith on the motion to go into supply, brought up in the House to-day the serious conflicts now going on between capital and labor. He cited the strike in the Crow's Nest Pass, at Vancouver, in connection with the C. P. R., and the closing down of the mines in his own constituency. He dwelt principally in the closing down of the Extension coal mine, by which about 1,000 people were thrown out of work. Because the miners combined for the sake of their own interests, they were deprived of employment at this mine. He thought that there should be some authority invested in the government to prevent this; some authority to intercede and prevent this tyranny over men merely because they combined together. There was no industry that required combination so much for its own protection so as to secure proper regulations for workmen as in coal mines. There were hundreds of deaths that occurred in mines because of accidents. Proper regulations through combination were necessary for the protection of the industry. The Commons had a good right to look into this case. Twenty years ago the Dominion parliament gave terrible privileges to this coal company. They got 1,900,000 acres of land with minerals free from taxation forever and a grant of \$750,000 for about 100 miles of railway. The company now wants to run the whole workmen because they combine for their own interests and protection. He wished that the minister of labor as well as the minister of railways would take notice of what he said. He asked Sir William Mulock to appoint a commission to go to British Columbia and take evidence under oath so as to ascertain the cause of these troubles, and report upon the same.

Mr. Charlton called attention of the government to the fact that the great coal strike in the United States was caused by operators refusing to recognize the union. Arbitration had decided that they were wrong in this. R. G. Macpherson, Burrard, made a very practical and pointed speech on the subject, and was greeted with applause. He said that no one was better able to lay before parliament the rights of workmen of British Columbia and the Dominion than Ralph Smith. There were now many labor problems in the province, which was threatening its national life. He hoped that the government would see its way clear to give such a commission as Mr. Smith asked for. He was not speaking for the coal miners alone. He had received information from all classes in British Columbia stating that if a remedy of some kind was not forthcoming the very existence of the province was being threatened. There was a strike in Vancouver, because the company would not recognize the rights of employees. Parliament should do something to settle questions of this kind. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." With that idea he thought while he was not in a position to suggest the proper remedy, the commission would do good. He was not speaking for the benefit of any class, but in the interest of the whole community.

Mr. Putee spoke in support of what Mr. Smith said, and Sir William Mulock, in reply said that there was no law to make a company give work if it refused, but he hoped public opinion would some day make government intervention possible. When his bill before the House passed it would enable the government to deal with the C. P. R. strike. Much good might come from a commission, and the government would consider that.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Match Between America and Britain For the News Cup Is Now In Progress.

New York, April 3.—The eighth annual international chess match between America and Great Britain for possession of the News Cup challenge trophy, ten players on each side, was begun to-day, and will be finished to-morrow. America has won the trophy four times, Great Britain twice and one match ended in a tie. With the exception of the first match in 1896, when eight players were engaged on each side, the contests have been fought on ten boards. Sixty-eight games in all have been played so far, of which the Americans won 36 and the British 22.

The American end of the match is played at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the London end under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

Northfield, Vt., April 3.—A mass of rock which had fallen upon the track of the Central Vermont railway, one mile south of Northfield, caused the wreck of the north-bound express, running from Boston to Montreal to-day. The locomotive and three cars plunged over an embankment. Only one person, Fireman O'Neil, of Northfield, was killed. All on board the train were violently shaken, many employment; must be honest and reliable. Free office, no charge. Being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VICTORIA TRADING CO., London, E.C.

ENGLISH LACROSSE TEAM.

Players Will Tour Canada and United States. First Match Taking Place at Harvard.

London, April 3.—The combined lacrosse team from the two English universities, which is to tour Canada and the United States this summer, as at present arranged, will consist of ten or eleven Cantabs and five or six Oxonians. The team will be under the auspices of the Cambridge University Lacrosse Club.

The first match will be played with Harvard, and is considered a happy feature, as it will precede the Harvard-Yale baseball match. The remainder of the tour will be arranged later. It will begin at Boston and end at Montreal.

FATAL RIOTS.

The Civic Guards Fired on Crowd, Killing Three Men and Wounding Many Others.

Madrid, April 3.—Student riots have broken out at Salamanca as an outcome of a quarrel between the students and the police. The civil guards fired several rounds, killing three and wounding many others. The situation has become so serious that the town authorities have resolved to depose the prefect who delayed obeying the order of the government to remove a police inspector for insulting the students.

Five Persons Killed. Monterey, Mex., April 3.—Five persons lost their lives in yesterday's rioting here before the residence of Governor Reyes. No further trouble has occurred, and quiet prevails throughout the city.

BLOW-IN OF COPPOY SMELTER.

Will Take Place Sunday—Plenty of Ore to Keep It Running Twelve Months.

Crofton, April 3.—On Wednesday morning the first shipment of ore from the Marble Bay mine on Texada arrived, consisting of about 300 tons of low grade and 150 tons of high grade ore. This was brought on the large MacKenzie, towed by steamer Mystery. E. E. Palmer, son of J. Palmer, who sold the Marble Bay mine to the Tacoma Ship Company, but who still has an interest in the ore being shipped, came over to see the smelter, and the first shipment of their ore here.

A large gang of men are hard at work getting things ready for the blow-in, which is expected to take place on Sunday. With the large accumulations of ore on the coast heaps and steady shipments from Marble Bay, Yreka, Quatsino and Lenora, Mr. Sicker, the company expert to run steadily for twelve months at least. Many improvements have been made round the works, and others are in progress. There remains to be built a store and office for the timekeeper, which will be near the track scale, also a sample room adjoining the mill on the south side.

Early on Thursday morning the C. P. R. Transfer arrived with three carloads of Lono Pine (Republic ore) and three carloads of rails, for the smelter, which were badly needed for the new tracks which are being graded and finished as fast as possible.

Amongst distinguished visitors within the last few days were E. E. Palmer, ex-Governor Dewdney, Capt. MacKenzie and Mr. Sechtel, of the Victoria Machinery Depot.

Steamer Venture was expected yesterday, and may be in at any moment with another cargo from the Constock mine at Quatsino Sound, the steamer coming from Marble Bay will be in on Sunday.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SURPLUS.

Budget Submitted in the Colonial Legislature—Trade Increasing.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 3.—In the colonial legislature to-night the finance minister tabled the budget, which shows a surplus of \$24,000 for the fiscal year, which ended June 30th, 1902. Estimates the surplus for the year ending June 30th, 1903, at \$30,000. This reduction in the estimated surplus compared with 1902 is due largely to the vote for education. The colony has a cash reserve of \$553,000 in the bank, besides the surplus of \$24,000. The government, therefore, proposes to spend the latter in work on lighthouses, fog alarms and harbor improvements. The revenues of the colony during the last two years reached \$2,200,000, being in excess of any previous period in the colony's history. The trade of Newfoundland during the past five years increased 60 per cent., every branch of commerce and industry recording a substantial improvement.

PASSIONISTS MUST DISBAND.

Efforts to Have Them Exempt From Provisions of Recent Act Have Not Been Successful.

Paris, April 3.—The church of the English Passionist Fathers, in the Avenue Hoche, was among those visited to-day by police agents who served the Passionists with a notice to disband. Since they learned that the efforts of the British ambassador, Sir Edmond Lyons, and the United States ambassador, General Porter, would not prevent the chamber's action in ordering the expulsion of the Passionists with the rest of the religious orders, the Passionist Fathers arranged to turn over their affairs to secular priests who will continue to conduct the church. The members of the order are leaving the country or are retiring to private life.

MINIBERS ORGANIZER.

(Special to the Times.) Cumberland, April 4.—James Baker, of the Western Federation of Miners, arrived last night and is billed for a mass meeting of miners to-morrow afternoon. There is considerable excitement in town, and there is likely to be a lively time at the meeting.

o. Ld. Shoes in the of Boots h of our five order to o. Ld. Co. KS H ist st. Con- AGER. Co., ds, A. B. C. ass R e sh Grocers gs Made W niture 25c URNITURE NS AND RENEWS. BOWES, ST. Near Yates St., A. B. C. CE. es that 60 (sixty) end to apply to the e Works for per- e following descri- e described tract of f W. W. Canal, in- inencing at a post W. Canal, hence e north 40 chains, there along shore e movement, contain- acres more or less. HINGE. ER R. VLEWIN. m that sixty day apply to the Chief and Works for per- acres (more or less) and, Rupert District, situated on the south- Island, these fol- ding the whole area RD F. POTTS. H. V. KOEHLER. March 13th, 1903. eifers and cows in dairy stock. B.