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\$1.00

PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.

No. 26.

TREKING TO THE GREAT NORTHWEST

RUSH OF SETTLERS FROM STATES CONTINUES

Arrivals From South of the Line Will
This Year Number Two Hundred
Thousand.

Winnipeg, July 6.—To the "last west" thousands of Uncle Sam's best citizens are now trekking, bringing with them their farm implements and household effects, having homesteaded or bought land on the prairies now being opened up by four great railroad systems, racing to cover the Canadian Northwest with a network of lines from the Great Lakes to the Pacific ocean. One day last week three special trains loaded with settlers' effects from the other side of the international boundary arrived in Calgary, and during the past month a single day has not passed without the arrival of at least one train of effects from the United States. Other cities in the Northwest are distributing points, receiving as many Americans as Calgary.

Several months ago a conservative estimate placed the number of American immigrants for Canada during 1906 at 65,000, but present indications are that these figures will be considerably below the mark, in fact many believe at least 200,000 American farmers will settle in Canada during the present year. Every train from the south is crowded with home-seekers, each eager to get west as soon as possible. At times the trek becomes so large as to resemble a rush to some new mining camp, but the incoming settlers have a confidence in the future not exhibited in a rush to some rich mineral strike.

This great trek of Americans to Canada is due to the reports of some country sent home by those who came up two and three years ago, and remarkable stories are being told of Americans who came to Canada with practically nothing and after two or three years own a thousand acres of land on which they are growing wheat of the highest grade at a rate of 30 and 25 bushels per acre, and cases are on record where this new land has produced as much as 60 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre. One of the principal reasons for the coming of these thousands of Americans is the cheapness of land on this side of the boundary. In Alberta and Saskatchewan some of the very best land can be obtained for \$5 per acre, and owing to the large amount of railroad construction the majority of it is within easy distance of railroad facilities, and freight rates are considerably lower than some of the boundary owing to the great competition. In a few years the Hudson's Bay grain route to Europe will be in operation, meaning a saving to the farmers of at least 20 cents per bushel on wheat shipped to European points and in some portions of the Northwest the saving will be even greater.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Efforts Are Being Made to Prevent
Hostilities Between Guatemala
and Salvador.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—The state department has been notified through a cablegram from American Minister Combs, dated yesterday at Guatemala city, that efforts are being made to prevent hostilities between Guatemala and Salvador as a result of an alleged breach of neutrality by Salvador during the progress of the insurrection which has just failed. Mr. Combs says that a special envoy appointed by the President of Salvador is already on his way to this city and he (Mr. Combs) is about to leave immediately for Washington, D. C., to confer here with Senator Paucus and the officials of the state department and endeavor by negotiation to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Meanwhile the government of Guatemala has agreed to suspend preparations for war with Salvador pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Washington.

CHICAGO IMPROVEMENTS.

New and Modern Commission District
Will Be Established.

New York, July 7.—Says a Chicago special to the Times, "the establishment of a new and modern produce commission district in Chicago, involving an investment of approximately \$20,000,000, was declared by a well known banker of Chicago Friday to be the cause of local real estate activity in the district. Local by State, Stark, Tenth and Twentieth streets. The railways of the country, it is asserted, are behind the proposition. To carry their plans to completion, they are to have directed the formation of the American Farm Products Company, which is to control the great market for vegetables, fruits, butter and eggs. The company recently organized in New York will issue securities which it is declared will amount to \$40,000,000. Of this the \$20,000,000 will represent the real estate investment."

ON LONG JOURNEY.

Masonic Trowel Will Be Sent Around
the Globe.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Eight hundred Masons of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin assembled at the Englewood Masonic temple last night to witness the presentation of the Masonic silver trowel to the Mystic Star lodge of Englewood. The trowel, which is to travel around the globe as a symbol of brotherly love and affection in the order, is to remain in the possession of the local lodge for thirty days and then continue on its long journey. The trowel was started on its trip by the Justice lodge of New York city last October and already has passed to seven different grand jurisdictions and states in the United States and Canada. Two years will be required for it to go around the required journey.

FIGHTING TAX.

Case of Western Union and Postal
Telegraph Companies at
Sacramento.

Sacramento, Cal., July 6.—Both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have been assessed here on their franchises and are making a fight before the local board of equalization on the ground that if Sacramento can enforce the payment of tax on franchises, every city, town and hamlet in the country where they have offices may do likewise. The contention is made on behalf of the companies that they are operating under federal franchises and therefore are not amenable to laws imposing franchise tax in cities and towns.

HOW NEW ZEALAND DEALS WITH TRUSTS

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR JOSEPH G. WARD

Premier Says Solution of Problem is
Simple and Refers to Past
Actions.

New York, July 6.—Sir Joseph G. Ward, K. C. M. G., premier of New Zealand, accompanied by Lady Ward and his daughter, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. Sir Joseph is on his way to New Zealand. Sir Joseph and his family have been invited by President Roosevelt to take luncheon with him to-day at Oyster Bay. They will leave here on an early train for Oyster Bay, returning in time to start to-night for San Francisco.

Sir Joseph was for many years post-master-general of New Zealand, and lately filled the important position of minister of railways. He has been visiting England and attended the recent international postal congress at Rome.

Sir Joseph was asked yesterday what action would be taken in New Zealand if an ice trust increased the price of that commodity to consumers to get more than a reasonable profit. He said:

"The solution of that problem is simple. If any man or company proposed to buy up all the ice plants, control the supply of ice on hand, then push up the price to consumers, we would immediately build ice plants and give the people all the ice they wanted at a small price and a fair profit. We had a similar condition arise at home in the coal industry, and we put it down quickly."

When the question of government regulations of railroads and other great aggregations of wealth which oppress the masses was referred to, Sir Joseph said the measure taken would have to be drastic to be effective. He suggested as a remedy the extensive publicity obtained by an impartial and thoroughly honest system of investigation.

Concerning the operation of railroads in New Zealand, the Premier said: "We have the largest per capita of wealth in the world in New Zealand, and we have proportionately the lowest rate of taxation. We have the cheapest public utilities and probably the most efficient. Our railroads haul people cheaper than any in the world, and nowhere are the railroads operated more economically. Whenever we find that any public utility is earning more than 3 1/2 per cent, we reduce the charges to the public."

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

Is the Fastest Steamship on the St.
Lawrence Route.

Quebec, July 6.—The new C. P. R. trans-Atlantic liner Empress of Ireland arrived at Rimouski at 4:30 p.m. to-day, upon her initial voyage. The magnificent vessel, although detained by fog both off the coast of Newfoundland and the Gulf, made a fast run across. Regarding her speed, the Empress of Ireland demonstrated by her first three days at sea that already she is the fastest steamship on the St. Lawrence route, eclipsing slightly the speed of her sister ship, the Empress of Britain, her runs being 451, 450 and 460 miles respectively. After landing the English mails, consisting of 229 bags and 173 packages of parcel post, the Empress of Ireland left for Quebec.

PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF KAISER

FORMER RESIDENT OF SEATTLE ARRESTED

August Rosenberg, Who Left the Sound
Recently, Taken Into Custody
in Prussia.

Altona, Prussia, July 6.—An alleged anarchist, named Rosenberg, who is reported to have left Seattle, Wash., for Germany recently, was arrested here yesterday.

Another Report.

London, July 6.—According to a dispatch to a news agency, the alleged anarchist arrested at Altona, Prussia, is named August Rosenberg, and he is credited with having designs on the life of Emperor William.

A dispatch from Seattle, dated July 3rd, says: "A building occupied by a German bricklayer, the Seattle police have found a plant equipped for making bombs and infernal machines. Rosenberg, who was mysterious in all of his doings, and was known as a man of Anarchistic tendencies, left Seattle on May 1st, for Hamburg, Germany. At about that time the German government received from a man in Seattle, who was an acquaintance of Rosenberg, warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate the German Emperor."

"Herr Gelslar, German consul at Seattle, subsequently received a cable from Hamburg instructing him to investigate Rosenberg's record here. The Seattle police were called upon to assist and the finding of the plant in the basement of Rosenberg's house followed. The articles seized included more than 200 bottles of acids and explosives, crucibles, mortars, moulds, a furnace, and a large quantity of scrap-iron."

"Rosenberg had lived in Seattle for nearly 15 years."

Seattle, Wash., July 7.—The central committee of the United German societies at its regular meeting last night declared that August Rosenberg, arrested in Germany upon suspicion of being an anarchist with designs against the life of Emperor William, was nothing but a harmless mixer of paints.

The letter which caused the arrest of Rosenberg, the members of the society claim, was written by a secret agent of the Constitutional Democrats pointing to a realization of the expectation that they may soon be entrusted with the full responsibility of the government.

More Money Required.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—During the debate in the lower house of parliament to-day on the Balyzstok report, another priest, Father Andrieff, radical member from the Don provinces, fiercely denounced the policy of the government, which he declared, instead of being directed to pacifying the country, seemed to be deliberately provoking anti-Jewish riots and every manner of class and race strife by the spread of proclamations against the Jews and revolutionaries.

The debate on the Balyzstok matter was adjourned until Monday to allow of debate on a provision to appropriate \$25,000,000 for famine relief, which developed the sensation of the day, showing that the Constitutional Democrats have finally found a lever by which they hope to force the government to surrender control of the purse strings, the vital object at which they have been aiming from the beginning.

Professor Hertzstein, chairman of the committee which reported the bill, revealed the important fact that M. Kokovoff, the finance minister who had appeared before the committee, made no effort to conceal the desperate financial straits of the government. He informed the committee that the condition of the treasury was much worse than ever before, and even impeached the figures given by this year's budget made by Shipoff, as conveying no adequate idea of the real state of affairs. The finance minister further said that the government was living far beyond its means, and that it must retrench, but explained that this could not be accomplished this year. Therefore, it was necessary to make a fresh loan to cover the famine relief. Prof. Hertzstein said this was exactly where the committee took issue with the ministry. Parliament, he added, was in favor of a famine relief measure and would give more money if necessary, but it would never agree to a new loan, which, in reality, there was no necessity.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Newspaper on Proposed
Visit of Fleet to Kronstadt.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The Rich to-day discussed the efforts made in the British House of Commons to induce the government of Great Britain to send a fleet to Kronstadt. It says: "Whether the fleet comes or does not come, the sympathy of England and the English with the struggle of Russian democracy for constitutional institutions is already proved. The same is true of France. As regards Germany, she is the sole supporter of the old regime in Russia. Emperor William prefers to maintain the sources of weakness of the Russian state in order to profit thereby, but Emperor Nicholas should remember the danger of outside influence. It was the Duke of Brunswick's threat to destroy Paris if King Louis was harmed which forfeited the King's head."

Out of a total expenditure of \$66,000 by the South Wales Miners' Federation last year \$47,482 went in strike pay.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS. Americans Still Hope to Recapture the Championship.

London, July 7.—R. D. Little, Kreigh Collins and Beals C. Wright, the American lawn tennis team, left London yesterday for New York.

Mr. Little in the course of an interview said the members of the American team were pleased with their enthusiastic reception in England. With regard to the English players, they were most impressed with Mr. Riseley's fine display against the Doherty brothers and would like to get them out to the United States, where he would be sure of such a reception as he would last him his lifetime. Mr. Little thought a deal of the string had gone out of the Dohertys' attack. R. F. Doherty especially was not the same man as formerly.

"Mr. Wright's absence from the championship contests," Mr. Little added, "was our great misfortune, but our time will come. The Americans will not rest till they have recaptured the international championship, and, fortunately, we are not so badly off for rising players as England is."

RUSSIA IS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

THE CONDITION WORSE THAN EVER BEFORE

Constitutional Democrats Believe Present
Ministry Will Be Compelled to
Retire.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—While the action of the lower house of parliament to-day in appropriating \$7,500,000 to be dispensed by the administration for famine relief was epochal, as the first recognition of the cabinet by parliament and the first step in joint work, its importance was far overshadowed by the revelation of alleged admissions made by Finance Minister Kokovoff in the budget commission about padding of estimates for the liquidation of war expenses in order to be able to extract a larger loan from the foreign markets. The developments made an immense sensation, and were eagerly discussed in the corridors of the chamber where it was declared that if the statements of the commission members were true, it placed Russian financial methods on a par with those of mushroom South American republics and would undermine the confidence of foreign financiers in the old guard now managing Russian finances and immensely complicated the credit operations of the government.

More Money Required.

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REPORT DENIED.

London, July 7.—The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report of the ambassador of Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid, to Viscount Acheson, eldest son of the Earl of Gosford.

THE ALLAN LINE'S ATLANTIC SERVICE

FASTER BOATS WILL BE BUILT IF NECESSARY

To Meet Competition of Canadian Pacific
—G. T. P. Buys Land For Terminus at Edmonton.

Montreal, July 5.—The Allan line will meet any competition of speedier boats on the part of the C. P. R. line in a significant announcement by Hugh A. Allan, who has just returned from a trip to England. When informed of the rumor that the C. P. R. intended to establish a 20-knot or even faster service on the Atlantic, Mr. Allan said: "Well, if that is done, the situation will be changed. If the C. P. R. removes its steamships from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific service and replaces them by speedier vessels, we will naturally meet the competition by building larger and faster vessels than the Virginian and Victorian, but at the present moment we have no intention of laying down any additional steamships beyond that which is now being built in Great Britain for our Atlantic service."

Scientist Honored.

Montreal, July 5.—Dr. T. A. Starke, head of the department of hygiene of McGill University, has just been notified by the secretary of the Royal Sanitary Institute of his election to a fellowship in the institute at the last meeting of the council of that body. This is the first time this honor has been conferred upon any scientist in this province.

Strike in Mill.

Montreal, July 5.—The Dominion Textile Company has a strike on its hands at the Magog mill. It is claimed that delegates from other centres, such as Montreal, have been among the men striking on strike. The demands are for an increase in the wage scale of 20 per cent.; that the union be recognized; that employees recently discharged be reinstated; that all agreements signed shall become null. On these counts the employees went out yesterday and 400 hands quit work. So far no violence has occurred.

Ask Canonization.

Montreal, July 5.—A petition of much interest was presented to the mayor to-day and will be brought before the city council. The petition, which is very largely signed by residents of the province of Quebec, asks that His Worship and members of the city council should request the Pope to canonize six Jesuit fathers and two friars who in the early days of Canada gave up their lives in endeavoring to Christianize the Indians. The names of the Jesuit fathers are Daniel Brebur, Laemant, Garnier, Chabanel and Jacques. The names of the two friars are Gaupel and Lalonde.

For Terminals.

Edmonton, July 5.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Company has purchased for yards 640 acres of land, consisting of the northwest quarter of section 16, the northeast quarter of 17, the northwest quarter of 17, and the northeast quarter of 18, making a strip half a mile wide and two miles long. It is an ideal property for railway lands, situated on high land, every acre being available for railway purposes and not cut up by any creeks or other topographical inconveniences. The site is situated three miles from Jasper avenue, due north, and lies half a mile from the present city limits. One quarter of the east of Spirit street and three-quarters to the west. The price paid for the property was \$132.50 per acre. The consummation of the deal came in the shape of a telegram from Land Commissioner Rely, who stated that he was leaving for Edmonton, and asking the Western Realty Company to notify the owners to have their papers ready to effect a transfer. The papers are now prepared and await only Mr. Rely's arrival for the change of property to be consummated, by which the Grand Trunk Pacific acquires freight yards, shop sites and terminals on what is destined to be the greatest metropolis of the great West—Edmonton.

Children Poisoned.

Quebec, July 5.—As a result of eating wild carrots, four children of a family named Talles, residing in the village of St. Robert, Sorel, were poisoned. One girl of seven has succumbed, while the other children are on a fair way to recovery.

Boy Killed.

Winnipeg, July 5.—The 10-year-old son of a Canadian Northern section foreman named Johnston, at Emerson, was run over by a train this afternoon and had both legs cut off. He died shortly afterwards.

New Elevators.

Winnipeg, July 5.—A Reid, president of the Western Elevator Company, states that there is great activity in the erection of grain elevators throughout the country, due to the bright prospects of an immense harvest. The western company that is building gangs out in Saskatchewan, one of which is at present engaged

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

CLAY DEPOSITS OF THE ISLAND

WILL BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THIS YEAR

Provincial Assayer to Make Extended
Investigation of Valuable Building
Material Existent.

With the great influx of population now entering the province every material suitable for building becomes of great economic value. This has been brought to the attention of the provincial government, and steps are to be taken this season to fully investigate the different deposits of fire clay and gypsum that have been discovered in different parts of British Columbia.

Victoria has a special interest in this matter. The manufacture of brick and terra-cotta are two of the stable industries of the city, and, as the quality of the goods produced is superior to that of almost any other portion of the province, a careful official report on the subject of clays suitable for this purpose will be of the utmost importance. Provincial Assayer Carmichael has been instructed to devote a large portion of the present season to work of this character. It is the first time that clay deposits have been the subject of an extended official report, and his conclusions will be awaited with great interest. He will examine all known deposits in the province, take samples from each and give, when the report is published, a complete chemical analysis of contents.

This city is also deeply interested in the news that an extended examination will be made of the west coast of Vancouver Island. A complete report will be made on mineral prospects and the progress of mining. This will supplement the report of the various mining recorders and give expert opinion on the occurrence of different minerals and the chances for the continuity of the deposits.

Mr. Carmichael will also take a trip to Kamloops and investigate the deposits of gypsum reported to be in existence in Highland river valley.

INSURANCE METHODS.

Paul Morton and E. McClintock Before
Committee of House
of Lords.

London, July 6.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and Emery McClintock, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, appeared to-day before the select committee of the House of Lords on life insurance matters. Mr. Morton explained the methods by which the Equitable was conducted and called attention to the special provision made for the security of British policy holders by the \$500,000 deposit in the Bank of England. He considered that the investigations had clearly shown the sound financial position of the society, but he admitted that confidence in it had been restored more in America than abroad.

Mr. McClintock handed the committee reports of Mutual affairs, claiming that the documents disclosed a satisfactory condition of investments. In his opinion it was not desirable to make special provision for the British and American policy holders shared all the advantages. He objected to the creation of any special reserve in this country.

Earl Beauchamp asked how it was that the state officials charged with the supervision of the companies had not discovered the abuses detected by the legislative investigating committee, to which Mr. McClintock replied that the work of the state officials was confined to the verification of the assets and liabilities. They could not look into the nature of the business transactions, because they had not the time, and it would practically be doing the work of the directors of the company. When the officers did not know what was going on, he said, it was not surprising that people outside did not know.

Answering other questions, Mr. McClintock said he could not say that all the policyholders were entirely satisfied, but he had reason to believe that on the whole they were satisfied with the position of the company.

A. Howett, president of the faculty of actuaries in Scotland, in testifying to the differences in methods in British and American companies, said that in the case of the former it was possible to find out at once the provisions for future profits and expenditures, but not so with the latter. For instance, an English company spends 15 per cent. of its premium rates in conducting its business, but providing for 21 per cent. An American company, he said, reserved the whole margin between the gross expenditure provided for and the net sum expended, but there was no means of finding out what that margin was. Some were spending more than was provided for.

Replying to a question, Mr. Howett said that in this country a policyholder had a claim which was enforceable against all the property of the company, but he was not sure that he would be in the same position in America.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Montreal, July 6.—A blaze that broke out early this morning completely gutted the buildings at No. 16 Cole street, occupied by Desbarats & Co., engravers; P. Plow & Co., bookbinders; Smith & McKee's shirt manufacturers; Scott & Hayward, printers; and J. E. Holdsworth, clothing works. The damage is variously estimated at between \$75,000 and \$90,000.