Local News

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Painful Accident.—While F. Pell, of Beaumont post office, was engaged in a friendly game of ball, he had the misfortune to fall on an old log, from which a large splinter was sticking, which went into his chest, making a gash which required a number of stitches.

Home-Grown Peaches—In the rooms of the Tourist Association are a number of luscious peaches which were grown on the grounds of Mr. A. W. Vowell on Terrace avenue. The peaches are both large and of good appearance, a striking testimonial to the climate of Victoria.

Has Abandoned Trip—Victorians will regret to learn that a telegram has been received to the effect that Lord Roberts has abandoned the idea of making a trip to Canada and to New Westminster, where he was expected to attend the Dominion fair. His abandonment of the trip to Canada was due to the illness of Lady Roberts.

Accident to Small Boy.—Yesterday morning while Cecil Dean, a small boy 7 years of age, was climbing into a milk wagon on Government street, he was thrown out by the horse starting before the youngster had gained the seat. The hind wheel passed over the boy's body, but on examination by Dr. Fraser he was sent home, very little the worse for his accident.

New Wireless Station.—The Pacific Wireless Company, which has a station in this city, is now fitting one of the largest stations on the Pacific Coast at San Francisco. The work is being carried on under General Manager A. L. New. Two monster towers are being built on a promontory on the sea coast, each over 300 feet high, and 100 feet apart. Between the towers is stretched a wire, from which, shaped like a fan, numbers of wires trend downward. Within four months communication is expected to be established between this station and Honolulu.

Seeking to Purchase.—A. E. Peters, president of the Record Foundry & Machine Co., of Moncton, N. B., is in the city, with Mrs. Peters, and has been negotiating for the purchase of the stove factory connected with the Albion Iron Works. He has looked over the foundry and is stated to be seeking to purchase the works. The firm with which Mr. Peters is connected has a large stove foundry at Moncton, and an extensive branch at Montreal. W. E. Millner, of Sackville, N. B., is assisting Mr. Peters in the negotiations with the Albion Iron Works Co.

J. D. Farrell Resigns.—J. D. Farrell, president of the Great Northern S. S. Co., owning the steamers Minnesota and Dakota, has resigned, and it is reported that Howard James, president of the Northern S. S. Co., will replace him. Mr. Farrell will live in retirement on the Coast for the remainder of the summer, and in the winter will visit Europe with his family. He proposes to settle near Seattle at his Renton farm on his return. He will give up business and follow "the simple life" on his ranch. Mr. Farrell climbed in the railway service from a track laborer to one of the highest posts in the transportation service.

Ho! for the Fraser.—A rush that amounts to almost a stampede is now on to the Fraser river district, according to Howard B. Thorpe, a miner who is in the city, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Already, says Mr. Thorpe, several hundred men have left with the rush and as the news spreads others are going. "The waters in the river this year," Mr. Thorpe stated in an interview, "are lower than they have been for many years, and miners are taking the opportunity to work the sands of the stream. It is claimed by those in a position to know, that the river is lower this year than it has been since 1858, and there is an astonishingly heavy movement to the scene."

Senator Burned Out.—Senator Bostock's residence at Duck's was burned to the ground on Friday, according to a telegram received from the Senator at Vancouver. The telegram contained no details save the statement that most of the contents of the dwelling were burned. But a few important documents were saved. There was no information as to the origin of the fire. Once well started, however, it would be a difficult matter to quench the flames, as at this time of the year water is not one of the most plentiful resources of nature in the vicinity of Ducks. It was only last year that Senator Bostock erected a large addition to his residence, and it was deemed one of the finest private houses in the upper country.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A Big Registry.—No less than one hundred person registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

Bank Clearings.—At the Victoria clearing house the total clearings for the week ending July 25th, 1905, were $682,490.

The Tourist Travel.—Some idea may be gained of the tourist influx from the fact that the Whatcom landed 293 passengers here yesterday from Seattle, the Princess Victoria 230 from Seattle, and the latter boat also brought over 350 from Vancouver, making a total landed for the day of 873.

Will Hold Inquest.—Dr. F. C. Hart, coroner, will hold an inquest this morning into the circumstances attending the death of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Fay, residents of Fisguard street. The father is a Chinese, the mother a white woman. The child was in good health the day preceding its death, and because of the sudden death the coroner has decided to hold an inquest.

Newspaper Man Dead.—Coll Murray, for ten years a resident of Seattle, and prominent in newspaper work during all of that time, died Sunday night at the home of his mother in Underwood, Ontario, where he was sent from this city some weeks ago to recover from a serious illness. Several months ago he was taken ill with pneumonia and was confined in the hospital for three or four weeks.

Rescued a Soldier.—The two Walker brothers, sons of Thos. Walker, rescued a soldier who absented himself from Work Point barracks from drowning in a tide rip at Foul bay on Monday. The soldier, who was in a small boat, was fighting hard in a tide rip when rescued. He was given dry clothes and refreshment at the Walker residence and left for the city, intending, he said, to return to the barracks, but at last advices he had not returned.

A Dead Man's Will.—A peculiar state of affairs with regard to a will which Messrs. Higgins & Elliott are seeking to probate exists. The will, which is that of the late Leon A. Puize, deceased, of Vernon, B.C., is dated on February 3rd last, and two witnesses have subscribed their names and sworn that the signature was then made by the deceased. But there are other witnesses who have sworn that the deceased died on January 29th, and that they saw his dead body. He leaves his estate to a brother in Quebec with a provision that $500 be paid to a sister in Quebec. But legal difficulties have arisen regarding the probate, inasmuch as it is sworn by witnesses that the will was signed some days after deceased had died.

The Cry is Still They Come.—Daily the boats from Seattle and Vancouver pour forth a surging torrent of eager pleasure seekers upon the quays of Victoria, and now the cry arises for more accommodation for the visitors. The Tourist Association has taken the matter in hand, and like other details which have come within their scope, this temporary difficulty will be grappled and brought into line in Mr. Cuthbert's usual thorough and systematic manner. For this purpose it is requested that all who have accommodation to offer, whether already listed or not, to notify the association of the amount and description of accommodation vacant in order that the association may be able to avoid sending people to places already fully occupied. "If people who have vacancies would let eus know," says Mr. Cuthbert, "we can find tenants for them. What is most greatly needed at present is accommodation in farm houses near the beach and tributary to Victoria. If the owners of such will let us know, we can provide them with all the people they want. People, especially who are in the habit of taking in summer boarders, will please note this."

Launches for Shawnigan.—Next season Shawnigan Lake will have a fleet of four or five fast gasoline launches, owned for private purposes, while it is altogether probable that there may be one for hire by pleasure parties. A couple of land-owners are discussing catalogues with a view to deciding on sizes and prices of boats to be ordered for delivery in the spring. Mr. George Weller is building a 22-foot launch in which he intends to put the latest improved machinery, and Mr. Giles is engaged on another boat for his own use. It is realized that on this beautiful piece of water the fullest benefit and pleasure can be obtained from a launch, and entirely without danger from storms, as is the case around salt water. Should the negotiations that are now on foot for the purchase of a somewhat larger boat than those mentioned come to a head, it will be possible for persons having summer homes a distance from the railway stations to reach their houses very quickly, as the intention is to cater to such traffic up and down the lake in connection with the trains.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Gold From Skeena.—As a result of the last clean-up of the hydraulicing plants now being operated on the Skeena, $10,000 in gold was received by the steamer Tees.

Bound Over.—In the police court yesterday morning R. Bell, who had been charged with threatening to kill his wife, was bound over to keep the peace in two sureties of $500 each.

Fine Stone.—The constant procession through the streets of truck loads of magnificent dimension stone is explained by the fact, not that a skyscraper is in course of erection, but that Ald. Stewart is getting in his annual shipments of granite from Nelson island. Some 350 tons in all are being delivered.

Burst Blood Vessel.—A sailor by the name of Hughes, who had engaged to sail on the steamer Venture, burst a blood vessel while signing the book in Evans, Coleman & Evans' office at Vancouver yesterday. A hurry-up call brought the ambulance to the scene in a few moments, and the man was taken to the city hospital, where he is now being cared for. His case is not serious.

Death From Natural Causes.—At the inquest into the cause of the death of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Fay the verdict of the jury was that the child had died from natural causes. The evidence of the parents of the child was that the owner of the boarding house and of the doctor who performed the post-mortem examination. The evidence of the latter was to the effect that the child died from stomach trouble. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict as stated above.

More Steel Pillars.—There are now upwards of thirty steel pillars in place on the foundations of the new C.P.R. hotel, and their imposing appearance creates quite an amount of curiosity among new arrivals in the city as to the nature and dimensions of the proposed building. It might, indeed, be as well to put up a sign announcing exactly what kind of structure is being erected, as a Colonist reporter yesterday overheard a gentleman explaining to a couple of ladies, with an air of infinite and inside information, that it was the commencement of a series of fortifications for the English government. As all three were obviously strangers in the city, the reporter forebore to correct them.

A Body Washed Ashore.—Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening the provincial police were notified that a body, supposed to have been that of a Chinaman, had been washed up by the tide and was lying at Shoal Bay. The remains were taken to the morgue by the B. C. Funeral Co., who had been sent out to bring them in. The body is very badly decomposed, with the exception of the skeleton there being very little left. It is thought that the remains are those of one of the Chinamen who were lost by the capsizing of a sloop about two months ago. An inquest will be held to determine the cause of his death.

To Establish Industry.—Captain F. D. Walker, of Honolulu, has returned from a cruise through the Gulf islands with Mr. Fisher, of Vancouver, and Mr. James Warnock, of Ladysmith. The object that Messrs. Fisher and Walker have in view is the establishment of a manufactory where dogfish can be dried, oil extracted, and other business in connection with this line of work done. Nothing certain has been decided on by the party as yet, but it now seems quite likely that a manufactory will be established on Galiano Island. That it will be established on a sound, sensible basis, with plenty of capital behind it, and will give employment to a large number of hands, mostly Indians and Japs, but also to some white men.

Pressmen Were Robbed.—Members of the Idaho press party, who had a delightful day in Victoria as guests of the Tourist Association, had a less enjoyable time on Monday, when passengers on a train en route from Portland to San Francisco. When the Idaho pressmen were occupying two Pullman cars on the Southern Pacific railway, the cars were looted, and clothes, money and jewelry stolen from the editors from Idaho. A San Francisco despatch says: "It is known that four men in the special Pullman car, chartered by the Idaho State Editorial Association, and attached to the rear of the train, were despoiled of money, jewelry and clothing. In the Pullman next to the special car two Eastern passengers were robbed. Editor Bert Mills, of the Idaho Falls Times, was robbed of $140, a watch, a ring and most of his clothes. D. L. Bedley, of Boise City, editor of the Idaho Odd Fellow, lost almost all his clothes and $90. L. J. Weaver, of Mountain Home, lost his trousers and $50. C. E. Jones, of the Idaho City World, had $40 stolen from him, together with his coat. In the regular Pullman car, C. E. Blackley, of Columbus, O., was robbed of $65. Another man in the same car was robbed of an overcoat of considerable value. His name is the only one the railroad people have succeeded in suppressing."

WHAT MR. McINNES PROMISED THE YUKON.

Dawson Daily News.

Civil servants of Yukon no longer will be permitted to meddle in politics.

Civil servants all along line to attend to business only.

Yukon council personnel will be altered.

People to have more representation in council.

Constitution of Yukon council to be changed.

Future elections in Yukon will be conducted so as to be above suspicion.

Annexation to British Columbia not entertained in slightest at Ottawa nor desired in British Columbia.

Dominion government prepared to do what is necessary to bring about development Yukon's great latent resources.

Strong and businesslike representations of Yukon's needs should be made to Ottawa, which governor feels will bring the water relief needed.

Indications that Ottawa will do as much or more for Yukon as she did in giving $2,500,000 to develop British Columbia lead production.

Strife reaped on Yukon has set country back ten years.

Strife must be cut out.

New commissioner will not be party to petty squabbles. (Meaning doom of political jobbery in Yukon.)

He comes with no obligation nor strings and with full power to do right thing for miner and Yukon.

Pernicious politics has caused Yukon to be viewed outside with alarm by capital.

Spell must be vanquished.

New governor will take advantage of failures of past.

Future brighter than past, and everything to be done to make Yukon great iodestone capital and the energetic prospector assisted.

Prospector praised above all others.

Laurier, Oliver and Thompson praised.

Oliver may visit Yukon this summer.

All Yukon should pull together. Boost!

Dr. Thompson unreservedly indorsed.

RECORD CATCHES BY NEARBY TRAPS

Forty Thousand Fish Taken Yesterday in One Lift—Conditions on Sound.

Large catches are being made by the traps off Vancouver Island. The majority of the traps are full. When word was sent to the city yesterday, the only trap that had been lifted had 40,000 salmon. All the traps are making record catches, the sockeye run having started in earnest. According to reports from the Sound, good catches are also being made there. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says:

Four years ago the fish commenced to run in a light way during the early part of July and continued along in fair numbers until July 20, when the first real big spurt reached the traps. Four years ago there were two big and distinctive runs of sockeye, several days elapsing in which the canneries were idle between the first and second spurts.

Reports from the straits indicate that the first spurt this season will fall somewhat short of the first spurt four years ago. There are not as many large schools of salmon in the straits as at the commencement of the run in the season of 1901.

The salmon are said to be in unusually ripe condition for the early part of the season, and this is taken as an indication that the run, or at least the first spurt, will be short. The fish as a rule remain in the straits until they are nearly ready to spawn, and then make for the spawning grounds on the Fraser river with a rush. If they remain outside the Sound until ripe before the commencement of the run, the fish make for the spawning grounds with greater rapidity, and as a result the run is shortened.

The fact that the sockeyes have appeared in sufficient numbers to give the canneries an opportunity to operate has relieved the tension that has been felt in fishing circles for the past week, as it assures at least a partial pack for the season.

A Bellingham despatch says: Purse-seiners of the San Juan and other islands have entered a bitter protest to Fish Commissioner Kershaw against the violation of the 36-hour closing law which is being violated by the trap men.

The purse seiners claim that the trap men are only making the flimsy of excuses at obeying the closing law, hanging weak bits of netting across the entrances to the traps and allowing the fish to break through.

E. B. Deming, manager of the Pacific American fisheries, was among the trap men. A few warrants were served today.

BENNINGTON DISASTER.

Gunboat Is Again Afloat and Will Be Repaired.

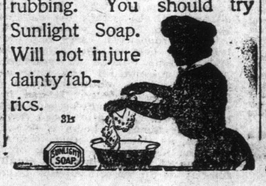
San Diego, Cal., July 26.—The gunboat Bennington is again afloat on an even keel, and it will be towed by the Iris to the Mare island navy yard to be thoroughly examined and repaired. The naval tug Fortune will escort the Bennington and the Iris. Divers are examining the Bennington's hull.

Admiral Goodrich is expected to arrive on his flagship tonight or early tomorrow, when an official investigation of the disaster will be begun. Much interest centres on the question of what was the steam pressure on boiler "B" at the time of the explosion, it being said that the safety valve had been set to blow off at 140 pounds. Ten minutes before the explosion the pressure was only 118 pounds and was rising, it is said. The boiler had been cleaned only a short time before the explosion and filled with fresh water from shore. Only one boiler exploded. An examination of the inside of the ship shows that the hull has been damaged but little if any. The water which poured in and caused the listing came through the blowhole and the pipes were broken by the force of the explosion. The entry of water is now under control, and no difficulty is expected in making the vessel sufficiently seaworthy to stand the trip to Mare island.

Washington, July 26.—It was stated at the navy department today that the transfers of bodies of those who perished of the Bennington to the homes of relatives will be made as rapidly as possible, but some delays must be expected since there are certain health regulations to be complied with in the cases of bodies already buried. The bureau of medicine and surgery, to which all requests for transportation of bodies is referred is using every effort to expedite the work. An appropriation is available for such transportation.

Capt. Drake, at San Diego, has reported to the navy department the death today of T. Takata of Tokio, wardroom cook of the Bennington. His father is C. Takata, at Tokio.

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no rubbing. You should try Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fabrics.



31s

Given Shelter He Sold Friend's Home

E. J. Weber Arrested for Forgery and Obtaining Money by False Pretences.

Sold Furniture of Man Who Gave Him a Home—Was to Have Married Today.

Edward John Weber, about 22 years of age, said to be a deserter from the United States army at the Fort Worden station, was arrested yesterday by Detective Perdue, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and with forgery.

It seems that Weber, who came to Victoria four or five months ago, and has avoided work since, and who took an assumed name, Gus Ausrige, met H. P. Mellish, of 352 Douglas street, and Mellish, who lived alone, gave Weber a home with him two weeks ago.

Yesterday Mellish, who is employed by Lemon, Gonnason & Co., went home about 5 o'clock and he found J. W. Goss, a furniture dealer, in his house, who informed the young man that the furniture in the house now belonged to him.

"I guess not," said Mellish; "it's mine."

"Why, I gave the owner $225 for all the furniture here a little while ago," said J. W. Goss.

It was soon found that Weber had taken advantage of the owner's absence at work to call in Mr. Goss, who makes it his business to buy the furniture of a house en bloc. Weber, pretending the furniture in the house belonged to him, told J. W. Goss he had to leave at once for San Francisco and wanted to sell his furniture without delay.

They bargained, and finally the dealer agreed to pay him $225 for the furniture as it stood. Weber took the cheque and gave Goss, in Mellish's name, a bill of sale on the furniture, which latter was to be removed three days later.

When Mellish went home he found the furniture man surveying his purchase and quickly explained matters. Then he hurried to the city lock-up and told the detectives, who soon located Weber.

The alleged deserter was found on Government street with $125 in cash left in his possession—he had cashed the cheque for $225 and spent $100.

It seems that Weber was engaged to be married to a young lady in the Work Estate district, and they had arranged to have the ceremony take place today had not Weber been otherwise engaged.

Included in the purchases made by him when spending the money he secured from J. W. Goss for the furniture was a wedding cake and some of the trousseau for the prospective bride.

The police believe he was preparing to skip, however. He is being charged with forgery in having signed Mellish's name to the bill of sale he gave to J. W. Goss and with obtaining the sum of $225 by false pretences.

Brilliant Spectacle At the Gorge

Formal Opening of New Park Attracted Thousands Last Night.

Wonderful Transformation Is Wrought by Street Railway Company.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The opening of the B. C. Electric Railway Company's new park at the Gorge took place last evening with great eclat. The occasion will be long remembered in the history of Victoria as a celebration, as it were, marking the parting of the ways between the old regime and the new. The successful completion of the first of the series of new departures which are to transform the somewhat stagnant summer evening life of the city complained of by tourists into a thing of movement and beauty. Of the ultimate success of this new venture on the part of the company everyone felt or said they felt assured, but no one ventured to predict the astounding alacrity with which the Victorian public responded to the call of progress and flocked in their thousands to see the new park.

Last night the capacity of the company's rolling stock was taxed to the uttermost and car after car was filled to overflowing, car after car succeeded in its place, nor did the strain relax until a happy crowd of about three and a half to four thousand persons were landed safely in a fairyland of sylvan beauty lit by countless electric lamps and enlivened by the strains of a good military band. Around the centre of attraction, the band stand, which itself bristled with points of electric light, the scene was difficult to briefly describe. The effect of the electric lights cleverly arranged amongst the interlacing trees was one, the stagic excellence of which it would be hard to exaggerate, producing as it did a conception of depth and distance that was really and wonderfully artistic. The ubiquitous reporter wandering amongst the groups overheard the conversation of two evident old-timers. "It's beautiful," said one after a long silence. "Beautiful," replied his friend, "I call it wonderful. I feel as if it were all a dream." Such indeed seemed the feeling of all, admiration mixed with wonder at what had been achieved in the space of three short weeks.

The scene, viewed from across the placid waters of the Arm, was most striking and beautiful. Almost every small boat, launch and canoe in town, and they could be counted by the score with their human freight, were in evidence dotting the entire expanse of the water, while on the green sward immediately beyond the boats thousands of people passed to and fro under the innumerable electric lights. And as a background for all towered the sombre masses of the grove of pines.

ADDS FUEL TO FLAMES.

Governor of Odessa Issues Extraordinary Proclamation.

Odessa, July 26.—The governor of Odessa has issued an extraordinary proclamation, which when posted in the city tomorrow may have the effect of increasing the already bitter feeling against the Jews among the troops and more ignorant classes of the population.

The governor says he has received a number of anonymous letters denouncing persons as socialists and revolutionists, which he entirely ignores, believing that in most cases these communications were inspired by motives of personal vengeance. The proclamation continues: "Letters have also come from the Jews charging the police with preparing for a Jewish massacre."

The governor then declares that such action is impossible and will not be permitted, but he adds: "The governor is astonished at the Jews addressing such letters to him, seeing that it is the Jews themselves who caused the disorders. The police invariably found revolvers, bombs and prohibited literature in Jewish houses. But for the Jews there would have been no disorders and no Kniaz Potemkine affair. Now the Jews have the impertinence to bring charges against the police."

PURIFYING CHICAGO.

New Chief of Police Raids City Gambling Rooms.

Chicago, July 26.—Mayor Dunne today appointed Captain John M. Collins as chief of police of Chicago, to succeed Francis O'Neill, who resigned a few days ago.

John Collins, newly installed chief of police, tonight startled gamblers by leading a comprehensive attack against the largest poker rooms to be found in downtown quarters. Heated by Chief Collins in person, the police descended on four prominent gambling clubs, arrested about one hundred men confiscated large quantities of gambling paraphernalia, and destroyed all the furniture found in the place. Chief Collins announced early today that he purposes to suppress gambling in Chicago.

THE EMPERORS' INTERVIEW.

Correspondent Talks of Connecting It With Norwegian Throne.

London, July 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Stockholm says: "The object of Emperor William's interview with Emperor Nicholas was to obtain the consent of the latter for a prince of the house of Hohenzollern to ascend the throne of Norway. It is possible that the Russian emperor will consent, provided Russia be permitted to slightly rectify her frontier on the Arctic."

The Daily Mail suggests that "the rectified frontier" means that Russia wants to acquire the strip of Norwegian territory which parts Finland from the Arctic ocean, thus gaining a seaport.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

More Deaths and People Thoroughly Aroused to Danger.

New Orleans, July 26.—Six deaths from yellow fever were recorded today up to 6 p. m., making a total to date of 45. The number of new cases reported yesterday and compiled today is 11, making all told to date 165 cases. There are now 19 centres of disinfection.

The organization of forces fighting the spread of the infection and for a campaign of education and practical application of the mosquito extermination plague has been completed, and besides 100 men have been hired to clean gutters, while 350 men are working as part of the system of sanitation. Citizens are being organized in Ward 1, and these ward clubs will form precinct clubs, and a house-to-house canvass will be made to complete the screening of every cistern and the oiling of every cesspool and waterpool.

The business men have provided the funds for the work, and the people are aroused to the necessity of action. The state board of health on Monday adopted a new regulation for fruit ships, providing that they should remain six days at sea between the last port and New Orleans, and being fumigated at port of departure and fumigated after the discharge of cargo.

Yesterday the steamship Anselm, of the United Fruit Company, was allowed to come up after being at sea 4½ days, and according to the ship's papers she stayed at the quarantine station for only 40 minutes, during which time her crew of 61 men were examined and passed. This aroused the people to action, and today Mayor Behrman and others waited on President Couchon of the state board of health and insisted that rigid regulations be made immediately effective. In view of the quarantine complications, Dr. Souchon has called a conference for next Sunday to discuss the quarantine regulations. Surgeon White, who is in charge of all the government work, will participate.

The work of placing the detention camps has been finished, and supplies are now being sent to them. The infection in the original centre seems to be dying out, as fewer cases are reported from there, indicating that modern methods have been effective.

The work is now to find the new centres and treat them in the same manner. Physicians are now reporting all cases of fever, and wherever there is the slightest suspicion, rigid sanitary rules are applied, with the result that up to now there has been no spread of any case from any of the new centres, the cases which are developing are traceable directly to the original quarter.

The emergency hospital was opened today, and patients were removed to it in a screened ambulance.

New York, July 26.—Health Officer Doty gave out the following statement this afternoon regarding the yellow fever situation at Colon and New Orleans: "I have received no official notice that one or more cases of yellow fever were removed from the steamship Seguranca before her departure from Colon on July 22.

"If this disease is found on board when the vessel referred to reaches the New York quarantine station, the patient or patients will be removed to the Swinburne island hospital and all persons on board whose temperatures are above the normal register will be removed to Hoffman island for observation. The present regulations are sufficient to furnish full protection.

"All vessels arriving from New Orleans are now subject to inspection at this station, and will be for the present treated in the same manner as vessels arriving from Colon. There is no danger whatever that an outbreak of yellow fever in the north would be followed by any serious results to the public, principally for the reason that the variety of mosquito which transmits the disease is not found in this section of the country. Besides the present treatment of an outbreak of this disease is simple and effective if properly carried out."

JAPAN'S PROBABLE DEMAND.

Guessing at Amount of Indemnity Likely to Be Asked.

Washington, July 26.—Whether there is to be peace in the Far East or continuance of war will be practically decided at the first business meeting of the Washington conference, which will convene at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., about August 5th. Baron Komura will communicate to M. Witte the essentials of Japan's peace terms for further negotiations. This, it is declared, will not be done in a spirit of defiance; indeed, there are many evidences in the possession of the neutral governments that Japan is coming to the Washington conference not imbued with a desire to humiliate Russia, but only exact terms which will purchase a lasting peace in the Far East, and which will in a measure compensate Japan for the financial losses in the present conflict.

It is known that Japan will demand indemnity that will approximately cover the war to date. The amount is still a secret.

It will not fall far short of one billion dollars, according to advices reaching here from well informed sources.

Japan's other essentials to the continuance of the negotiations believed to be the handing over to Japan of Sakhalien, of the Lia Tung peninsula, and of the railway as far as Harbin, the recognition of Japanese predominating influence in Korea, in the return of Manchuria to China.

If the Russian plenipotentiaries are prepared to accept these essentials the officials here are confident that the basis will be laid for negotiations sure to lead to the signing of the treaty of Washington, bringing peace in the Far East.

A second subject for the plenipotentiaries to settle will be the surrender of all the Russian ships now interned in neutral ports. Some persons believe that this demand will form one of the essentials, while others claim ground for believing that Russia may induce Japan to take these in part payment of the indemnity.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

Fruit with tonics. Try them for constipation, headaches, biliousness, skin and kidney diseases.

"I am taking Fruit-a-tives, and find them all right. The easiest to take and the most effective laxative I have ever used."

At druggists—50c. a box. Mrs. L. DAVY, Prescott, Ont.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

NORWEGIAN SITUATION

Politics of Norway Not Understood in This Country.

According to Hans C. Boe, one of the best educated Norwegians in this country, the present political situation in Norway relative to its constitutional rights in the joint government with Sweden is misunderstood, especially in the United States. In conversation with a Standard correspondent recently Mr. Boe gave an interesting history of his country.

"Norway was a free and independent kingdom for more than 500 years, from the ninth until the latter part of the fourteenth century," said Mr. Boe. "Then came the dismal and unsatisfactory union with Denmark, which lasted for more than 400 years. Though oppressed and politically powerless, Norway, the remoter country, escaped the utter misery and degradation which overtook Denmark. The Danish nobility did not succeed in reducing the Norse peasant to serfdom as they did their own. The power of the Danish nobility in the control of the government was enhanced because of the fact that Denmark was an elective and Norway a hereditary kingdom. Through Danish maladministration Norway lost a lot of territory, but the leading colony, Iceland, because of its remoter position, preserved the old Norse language, and the sagas, as they were written by Snarre Sturlason, the foremost ancient historian of Norway, were religiously guarded against extinction in Iceland.

"As a result of the downfall of Napoleon in 1813, Denmark then being his ally, Norway became through the intervention of the great powers who fought Napoleon separated from Denmark and recovered its independence. Norway was invited to Sweden without its consent at Kiel, Holstein, January 14, 1814, but the viceroy, Prince Christian Fredrik, through his agitation and splendid oratory, exhorted the Norwegian people to stand by Denmark then being his ally, and summoned several representatives men to meet him at Eidsvold in February. As a result of the deliberations with these men a diet was called to meet in April at Eidsvold and consisted of 112 representatives of the people. A constitution was adopted May 17, 1814, and Prince Christian Fredrik was chosen king. Through the intervention of the representatives of the great powers he was forced to resign. An intermediate peace was reached at Moss on August 14, 1814, whereby Prince Bernadotte, on behalf of the Swedish king, agreed to accept the constitution as adopted May 17. According to this constitution Norway is a free, independent and indivisable kingdom, united with Sweden with a king as ruler. Norway has, through the conflicts of 90 years, gradually attained to perfect independence and equality with the other kingdom.

"All attempts to amalgamate the two nations have failed and have long since been abandoned. Politically, the person of the king expresses the union. He is king of Norway and he is king of Sweden. The union is a personal union in accordance with its own laws and legislative bodies and through distinct and separate ministries. The only offices open to citizens of both countries are those of the diplomatic and consular service. The king has only a suspensive veto in Norway. When a constitutional amendment is adopted three times in succession with the necessary two-thirds vote it becomes a law in spite of the king's veto. Charles XIV., the founder of the house of Bernadotte, never learned the language of Sweden or Norway and was very suspicious of every move toward a more free and democratic government, both in Norway and Sweden. Although trained in the school of the French revolution, he was no believer in democracy or 'the rights of man.' He was an able ruler, a skillful diplomat and a man of honorable intentions. The people assumed toward the king a determined resistance in his efforts to extend the royal authority. To celebrate the anniversary of the 17th of May was contrary to the king's command. The king exaggerated the importance of these demonstrations. The remnants of subordination in Norway's relation to Sweden have been one by one removed during the reign of his successors. In his own reign the abolition of the nobility was the first thing accomplished. A larger influence upon affairs of state was gained through his son, Oscar I., and apparently the most liberal among them all. The position of viceroy was practically abolished by him. Norway has her own flag and executes her own commercial treaties. The union with Sweden is met annually. The so-called one-chamber system is in vogue in Norway. After the storthing assembles in October each year it divides itself into two branches, called the odelsthing and the lagthing. The latter branch composes one-fourth of the members of the storthing. The party that gets the majority of members-elect assumes at once the responsibility of its duties toward its constituents. There are six presidents elected; two for the storthing and two each for the branches. The presidents serve alternately as president and vice-president, about a month each at a time, until the end of the session. The standing committees are selected by the elective committee, consisting of 27 members, elected among the members of the storthing. In this way the presiding officer is deprived of the appointment of the committees, as is the rule in the United States.

"Oscar II., the present king, has governed Norway and Sweden for over 30 years. He for a long time contended for having an absolute veto on constitutional amendments. As a result of this fight the Selmer ministry in 1880 refused to promulgate the law concerning the participation of the ministers in the deliberations of the storthing, and was therefore impeached and removed from office. The matchless leader and party whip for the Liberal party for over 30 years, Johan Sverdrup, was called on to form a cabinet, but age and increasing conservative views swept him after a few years from power. From then on the Conservatives and Liberals have alternately divided honors in the formation of cabinets up to the present day. Special mention must be made of those formed by Rector I. W. Steen, Otto Blehr, George Francis Hogerup and lastly P. C. H. K. Michelsen.

"The consular question, the now foremost bone of contention and the last plank in the old-time Liberal party, has been up for consideration several times, especially since 1891. The merchant marine in Norway is the greatest in per capita in the world. The tonnage in Norway is 1,239 tons per 1,000 inhabitants and in Sweden 241 tons per 1,000 inhabitants. Great Britain comes next to Norway with 700 tons per 1,000 inhabitants. The mercantile interests of Norway and Sweden are conflicting. Sweden is more or less protectionist. Norway is more or less for free trade. Sweden's minister of foreign affairs is at the head of the consular service. It was not so at the beginning of the union with Sweden. Not before April 20, 1858, through a royal decree, was the minister of foreign affairs at the head of the consular service. Since 1888 the diplomatic affairs passed from the king to the minister of foreign affairs. Norway has an indisputable right to establish a consular service of her own. Sweden on her own accord offered through Premier Bostrom to settle the consular question by establishing special consular service for Norway, and a committee of two from each country drew up a bill to be presented March 24, 1903, before the election of the present body of the storthing, and Norway, accepting this offer in order to settle in peace, went ahead and elected a majority of those favorable to a settlement on that basis.

"In the meantime, Russia, Sweden's most feared enemy, has received a very merciless defeat at the hands of Japan, and this, more than anything else, was the cause of Premier Bostrom's withdrawal of his arbitration offer, which was duly signed by the king December 21, 1903. But in breaking their word of honor to Norway, the result was that the Conservatives and moderate parties, and even the Socialists, combined with the Liberals in a united demand for the settlement of the consular question as it affects Norway. Those of us who for years have watched the political events of the old fatherland are amazed to see the radical views expressed by the ultra-Conservative party of to-day. In order to understand the importance of Norway notice it to say that the exports from its freight traffic very nearly balance the difference between Norway's imports and exports, or in another way, equals about 25 per cent. of the total imports and exports.

"King Oscar of Norway was a constitutional monarch, with very limited powers, almost deriving it from the consent of the governed. The fatal mistake of King Oscar was that he attempted to thwart the unanimous will of the people in a matter of vital importance to the welfare and honor of the country. He chose to vacate his office by confessing his inability to perform his duties as king of Norway, and with him went the union. As the country could not remain without a regularly constituted executive branch of the government, the storthing took such steps as were necessary by the king's vacation of the royal power. No bloodshed is expected in this peaceful 'revolution' in Norway. A wave of strong sympathy from the laboring people and those who are unfranchised in Sweden—and only 10 per cent. above the age of 25 have a right to vote there—prevents the Swedish nobility, who are mostly to blame, and the king, apparently forced to do their bidding, from making a unanimous stand against Norway if force should be resorted to in order to prevent Norway's final secession for the union with Sweden."—Anaconda Standard.

TEACH THEM TO SHOOT.

Hamilton Spectator.

What Canada needs is some system which will make every able-bodied man an expert rifleman. Give them plenty of rifles, Mr. Borden, and don't be stingy with the ammunition, and you will have done a good deal for your country.

GRIN AND BEAR IT.

Brandon Times.

The extreme heat of the past week, though very trying to everyone, is nevertheless a great blessing to the country, as it tends to check the rank growth of the crops and hostens their maturity.

Trades and Labor Council

Trouble of the Coal Miners at Nanaimo Explained by a Member.

Delegates to Toronto Convention Will Seek to Have Next Held Here.

A special general meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held last evening. President Geo. Coldwell occupied the chair. J. C. Gibson, organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, and J. C. Johnson, president of the Nanaimo branch of the united mine workers, occupied a seat on the platform.

Coldstire presented his credentials as delegates from the laborers' union, and J. C. s as delegate from the boilermaker helpers.

J. C. Gibson addressed the council, and gave a history of the trouble between the mine owners and miners at Nanaimo. He stated that the United Mine Workers' Local Union of Nanaimo numbered 532, and the miners belonging to the American Federation of Miners, numbered between 30 and 40. The company seemed inclined to deal with the American federation in settling the difficulties, and he held it was unreasonable for them to ignore the large body represented by the United Mine Workers' Union. He had every hope that both unions would come to an understanding, and he assured the council that the United Mine Wokers' Union would place no unreasonable objects in the way of an early amicable settlement. The executive of the United Mine Workers of America, of which John Mitchell was president, had promised $5,000 per month to help the united mine workers of Nanaimo while the trouble lasted. Both Mr. Gibson and Mr. Johnston made an appeal to the Victoria labor unions for additional help. The council voted $25 and the secretary was instructed to issue an appeal to all the local unions.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Johnston for the able and impartial manner in which they laid their case before the council.

The council then went into the business of electing two delegates to the convention of the Dominion Labor Congress, which takes place in Toronto September 15, 1905.

The following delegates were nominated: J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., A. Johnson, J. C. Watters, James Wilby. Messrs. McNiven and Johnson were on ballot declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Wilby, seconded by Mr. Watters, the election was made unanimous.

P. M. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Labor Congress, wrote to say that the council could depend on the vote and influence of the executive in favor of holding the next session of the congress in the city of Victoria, namely in 1906, as they were fully convinced that the time had come when the congress should push its labors westward, as to date it had never come further west than Winnipeg. The assistance of the Tourist Association and all other bodies will be solicited to use their influence to induce the labor congress to hold its 1906 session in Victoria. The labor council is very sanguine of the result, and will spare no trouble or expense in presenting Victoria's case to the delegates of the congress, both collectively and individually.

The campaign in favor of holding the 1906 convention in Victoria is going to be carried on with the utmost vigor in every part of the East from which delegates are liable to come, and the council confidently hope for the energetic support of all public bodies.