

TERMS OF PEACE.

The preliminary steps in the direction of a settlement of the misunderstanding between Russia and Japan have been taken. The meeting place of the plenipotentiaries has practically been decided upon. Perhaps as owners of a considerable portion of this great continent Canadians may be permitted to exhibit a trilling interest in this first international recognition of the growing importance of America as a factor in world affairs. We observe that our contemporaries of the United States seem to be almost as jubilant over the selection by Japan of Washington as the headquarters of the peace delegates as though their own magnificent country, and not the militant land of Nippon, were the agency which had unmasked the weakness of the terrific Russian Bear. Although usage and custom have capriciously refused us recognition as "Americans," for the time being we may be excused if we attempt to catch a few of the rays of glory reflected from the puissant person of the great Roosevelt.

But the selection of the place of meeting, if we may be permitted to say so, will be found the simplest part of the programme of effecting a settlement of the costly dispute. The president of the United States can do but little more than bring the representatives of the belligerents together, and tell them to act like men of judgment. If the pending negotiations are to have a successful issue, the Russian representatives must be prepared to pocket very considerable packages of pride. It is particularly noticeable that the Japanese are receptive to the outcome. They know what the demands of their plenipotentiaries will be and the difficulties the Muscovites will have in submitting to them. A hint has been thrown out that the Grand Dukes are not by any means satisfied that their master has yet been brought to the end of his resources, and that they would welcome what Russia would regard as impossible conditions as a valid excuse for the prosecution of the war.

Japanese who speak with authority lay the proposition down as a sine qua non that the terms of settlement must be such as will preclude the possibility of a war of revenge or retaliation for the next fifty years. That is the only definite indication that has been given of what Nippon's proposals will be. It implies the cession of Saghalien, the permanent relinquishment of Manchuria and Japanese possession of the railways therein, the neutralization of Vladivostok, together with the dominance upon the Pacific which all such conditions implies, besides the payment of an indemnity of magnificent proportions. Then there is little doubt that all the Russian vessels which are interned in neutral harbors of refuge will be demanded. The magnitude of the task which lies before the conference, that will assemble at Washington will therefore be apparent.

Then there is always the possibility that in the event of the gulf between Japan's demands and Russia's offers appearing unbridgeable some of the great European powers may consider themselves called upon to intervene and to proffer their services as umpires. But there is also reason to believe that the Japanese have had a fixed resolution from the day of the firing of the first gun. The events of the war are not likely to have undermined or weakened that resolve. The statesmen of the island empire have determined in their minds what the status of their nation shall be upon the Asiatic side of the Pacific Ocean, and they are going to adhere to the programme even to the ultimate result of bravely telling all meddlers to attend strictly to their own business. They will not forego the fruits of a greater victory than they achieved over the heterogeneous mass of China.

The delicacy of the situation from an international point of view will thus be intelligently comprehended. The consent of Japan or of Russia to the assembling of a peace conference by no means implies that the end of the war is in sight. Russia has been bluntly told that if she desire peace she can have peace. But peace can only be brought about by acquiescence in the terms Japan proposes. It remains for Russia to dispose; and Russia cannot dispose except upon such terms as her bureaucracy may consider a further terrible blow to her pride and the lopping off of a few more limbs of her rotten prestige.

THE TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

It is asserted by some great authority that when the "tribal spirit" takes its departure from the people who compose nations, great or small, the effectiveness of such nations as military factors in international affairs slowly but surely disappears. This feature of national life and national character, it is declared, is effectively illustrated by the success which has attended the armies of comparatively insignificant Japan in the war with Russia. The Japanese are a homogeneous people, who idealize their ruler as the personification of what they term national virtue. All their successes are ascribed to the surpassing virtues of their emperor. Individual capacity or prowess has nothing whatever to do with their invincible success against their enemies. In the mass Russia is magni-

ficient, but that mass is heterogeneous. In no sense is the nation one, nor are its people imbued with the patriotic impulses which command success. The nobles alone are a unit, and the underlying principles of the nobles are nothing more nor less than the ignoble vices of greed and selfishness. It is impossible for a nation built up as Russia has been by aggressions upon weak but inherently antagonistic elements such as Poland and Finland to ever attain to such a position as the inherently strong Japanese occupy to-day. A press correspondent writes that the spirit that has animated the Japanese nation throughout the war with Russia is illustrated in a very striking manner by the reports of various native relief work committees which have reached Europe. One of these says: "We have to mention the Secret Ploughing Society of the young men of Nakagawa village, Gunma County, Gunma Prefecture. Either at night or when nobody knows, these young men go out and plough for those who are away at the front the farms which lie unploughed and unsown on account of their cultivators' absence, and thus help the labor of the families left behind. In Mōri village of the same county in the same prefecture, and also in Ashikaga town, Ashikaga County, Tochigi Prefecture, tillage was helped and agricultural work was satisfactorily accomplished. In Kuze County, Kyoto Prefecture, the school children helped in the tillage of the farms of those who are at the front, after their school was over." Another report says: "In Shirohigashi village, Yosa County, Kioto Prefecture, a new building was put up for raising silkworms in memory of the present war, and young silkworms, after the third stage of their growth, are given out to every household in the village. In Toyama Prefecture, the committee whose business is to encourage industries are placed in every town and village, and the methods of ploughing and manuring are carefully taught so as to leave no benefit left unexplored. In Mie, Fukushima, and Tokushima Prefectures, places for instructing the manufacture of tape have been newly established or increased, in order to encourage the same manufacture." Here is another extract: "The village master of Minato village, Sanbu County, Chiba Prefecture, accidentally heard on his way to Tokyo that there had been very few of his villagers who subscribed for the national loan bonds above par, and deeply impressed and very regretful, he threw away the railway ticket which he had bought and hastened home to his native village, where he preached the importance of public service at this critical time, and finally succeeded in persuading the whole village to subscribe for the bonds above par."

The spirit, tribal or national, which has maintained the integrity of Switzerland and saved Japan from obliteration should not be cultivated, say some advanced thinkers of Victoria.

CONTEMPLATING DISSOLUTION (?) Premier McBride, at the enthusiastic and harmonious meeting of the Conservative Association of Victoria held on Friday, hinted that his government was giving the question of the advisability of dissolving the Legislature its most serious consideration. Elections sometimes come as a thief in the night, and it might be well for Liberals to trim their lamps and be ready against an attempt to take them by surprise. There are other indications that the announcement of the Premier that the government is heartily tired of the position in which it has been placed by its working agreement with the Socialists. The Conservative whip has been around feeling the pulse of the interior. The final decision of the ministers will probably depend upon the nature of the report submitted by Mr. Taylor. There was certainly little inducement to dissolve in the tone and temper of the meeting held last night. If the Tory blood of other portions of the province is no warmer than that of Victoria, the probability is that the government will decide to hang on until the end of its term.

STATISTICS THAT APPALL. The belligerents of the East, having decided that events have progressed to the point at which terms of peace may be profitably discussed, are now considering the advisability of declaring a truce. The declaration of an armistice would, of course, involve the cessation of all active operations, but it might not preclude movements looking to the occupation of points of vantage in case of the failure of negotiations. The period of rest and recuperation after the exhausting activities of the campaign has been seized upon by statisticians to review the general situation and to estimate the results upon the armies of the two nations. Such data as has been gathered can only be regarded as approximately correct. One estimate places the losses in battle of the combined land forces at a total of about three hundred and thirty-four thousand men. If to this estimate be added the loss of life by disease, hardship and privation—in the case of Russia reported to be very large—and the casualties upon the sea, it would probably mount up very closely to half a million. The value of property de-

stroyed and the cost to the Russian empire of conducting the war are quite beyond belief. General Biles of the United States Army has compiled for the New York World a table of the casualties in the Russian and in the Japanese armies. It is pointed out that the operations preceding Liao-Yang were relatively unimportant except the battle of Kahlung, in which 90,000 Japanese are reported as engaging 25,000 Russians with a loss of 25 per cent. against a Russian loss of 8 per cent. But in the five great battles commencing with Liao-Yang the forces engaged, the losses, and the percentage of loss on each side are given as follows:

	Engaged.	Losses.	P. C.
Liao-Yang	100,000	8,640	5.4
Sha River	180,000	29,250	16.25
Sandapu	65,000	14,950	23
Port Arthur	45,000	15,448	34.33
Mukden	300,000	100,000	33

It will be seen that the proportion of loss is much heavier for the Russians in each engagement except Liao-Yang, where it is slightly less, and Port Arthur, where the excess of loss for the Japanese is large, but not nearly so large as would be expected. The percentage of loss for the Russians in these five battles is a trifle under 20 per cent., and for the Japanese less than 14 per cent. As the latter were everywhere the attacking force this is a remarkable showing. The total loss since the war began is estimated at 180,134 for Russia and 153,632 for Japan, or 333,766 in all.

Doubtless readers of the Times appreciate the perfectly obvious fact that the contributions of the "Denizen" are the chief features from a purely literary point of view of our special Saturday supplement. In case there may be some who have passed with careless or indifferent eye over the humorous whimsicalities and more serious analytical papers of our talented contributor, we ask them to bestow their serious consideration upon the verses which will appear in to-morrow's issue. The "ruminant" of "The Den," in addition to a perpetual flow of buoyant, bubbling humor, expressed in a style approaching very closely to the possession something that should be even more attractive to Victorians—sublime faith in the future of this city. This is a theme he has exploited more than once, but at no time more effectively than in his latest effort.

AMUSING THE TOURIST.

New York has no tourists. The force of human gravity fills the place up and renders unnecessary the expenditure of a cent on "literature." Nevertheless New York does not neglect the tourist. Private enterprise finds that it pays to devote attention to his wants and to convey him to the places that are worth seeing. In New York the stranger to the Bowery and the Battery and the Park and "plutocratic" Fifth avenue is transported, for a trifling consideration, on what is known as a "rubberneck" automobile to all the places worth beholding. This is a magnificent machine, so great and so powerful that a short time ago in a moment of intractability it butted a tramcar off the track. The machine is accompanied by a "megaphone man," who explains in a voice slightly above a whisper the origin and the history of all the curiosities. And now we come to the point which might be of interest to the secretary of our tourist association if he were not far away advertising the charms of Victoria as the most attractive city on the Pacific coast. It illustrates the point that alertness of mind and deftness of resource are of value in all the vicissitudes of life. The New York "rubberneck" automobile had stopped at the Battery, says the Times, to afford its load of passengers an opportunity to view the yacht-landing and the outside of the Aquarium. The megaphone man had finished a brief description of the scenery when his auditors were treated to a genuine surprise, for he resumed in this fashion:

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to the fine work of the harbor police of New York. Over here on the right (we are just in time) you see them rescuing a poor unfortunate human being who, despondent at this world's troubles, has cast himself off the bulkhead, but whom the police, as you are so fortunate as to witness, are rescuing and dragging back to life. This is an extra, ladies and gentlemen, and it is all included in the price of the trip."

None of those in the automobile looked quick enough to see the man jump, but some of them saw three policemen dive after him. They got him, too, in short order, while the "rubbernecks" cheered and felt pleased over getting such good money's worth.

The poor fellow had had a quarrel with the wife of his bosom, and decided to commit suicide as a means of "getting even" with her. Thus the troubles of one poor, misguided human atom were utilized to furnish a moment's amusement for a party of pleasure-seekers. What a callous world it is!

An article published in the Century on the Russian outbreak contains an interview with M. Witte which has some pertinence in view of current events. Speaking in the week after the semestro conference—that is to say, at the close of last November—M. Witte reiterated his opinion set forth at the beginning of the

war regarding the grounds for expecting a Russian victory:

"I gave my opinion, officially, that if we should succeed, in the end, in defeating the Japanese, it would be by virtue of our superior finances. The Japanese cannot resist our finances. I have nothing to say of the two other factors—the army and the navy. Perhaps the Japanese can carry on the war one and a half, two—at the most two and a half years. Considering the finances alone, we can keep it up for four years. Other factors being left out of account, the Japanese can therefore be brought to sue for peace by their financial ruin."

Possibly M. Witte has changed his mind now. The war has not been going on for two years. The Russians are crippled financially; the finances of Japan are buoyant.

An "Anxious Ratepayer" writes to inquire what has become of the report of Engineer Adams respecting the water works. We know no more about the matter than our correspondent does. It is understood that the document has been in the hands of the Mayor and Council for several weeks. It was announced some time ago that the report was being prepared, and that it was undergoing a process of revision. It appears there are matters in it not considered meet for the eyes of the people, whose interest in the water works lies principally in the payment of such bills as may be incurred consequent upon official blunders, and the cost of advice for repairing the same. When the editorial staff at the city hall has completed its work the public may be given an opportunity of considering the revised edition of Mr. Adams' report. There is no necessity for haste.

There seems to be a disposition at Ottawa to kill the amendments to the V. V. & E. charter. Who are the chief opponents of the rights of British Columbia to precisely such privileges as are accorded without question to all other sections of Canada? That is an interesting question which may come up for discussion at some future time. The member for Jacques Cartier, Mr. P. D. Monk, the leader of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec, moved the resolution to refer the bill back to a sub-committee. This motion may have the effect of killing the bill for this session.

Prof. John L. Sullivan umpired another game of baseball in which, it is understood, the Victoria baseball team competed. We won. We only win when John L. helps us out. The eminent party in an apostle, like President Roosevelt, of a square deal. It is who we won. The umpire, however, has a pesky salary limit which limits only the management of the Victorians, we might sign on John L. and win the majority of the games.

THE ECLIPSE OF SUN.

Three Expeditions Will Be Sent Out by Lick Observatory.

San Jose, Cal., June 17.—Prof. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, accompanied by other scientists, will go on an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun which will occur August 30th. Three expeditions will be sent out by Lick Observatory, one to Spain, one to Egypt, and one to Labrador. Prof. Campbell will lead the expedition to Spain. The expedition to Labrador will be under charge of Dr. H. N. Curtis, accompanied by Prof. Stebbins, now of the University of Illinois. They will follow the ice route to the north coast of Newfoundland on the eastern coast of the Hudson's Bay Company station called Cartwright. They will be assisted by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the celebrated missionary among the natives of Labrador.

The expedition to Egypt will be under charge of Prof. Hussey of Lick University. He will have as an assistant Prof. West of Beirut, Syria, formerly a student of astronomy at Princeton University.

Another important object of these expeditions is to try to locate the "rubberneck" planet commonly called Vulcan, which is supposed to exist but has never been seen.

TWELVE HUNDRED IDLE.

Amherst, June 14.—Twelve hundred men and boys employed by the Cumberland Coal & Railway Company at Springhill, N. S., are on strike because of the dismissal of a man named Hyatt, whom the men claimed was unjustly dismissed, and whom the company claim was incompetent to fill the position.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

In every part of Canada you will find mothers who speak in the highest praise of Baby's Own Tablets. Among these is Mrs. Jas. H. Koike, Beamsville, Ontario, who says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years and I would not be without them. They have done more for my children than any medicine I have ever used. My little girl, now four years old, was always troubled with indigestion and constipation, and although other medicines temporarily helped, Baby's Own Tablets were the only ones needed to cure her. I also gave the tablets to my baby from time to time since she was two days old, and they always worked like a charm. She is now two years old and a more healthy child would be hard to find. The Tablets are certainly a life-saver." These Tablets cure all minor ailments of infants and young children. They contain no poisonous soothing stuff, and there is no danger of giving an over-dose as there is with liquid medicine. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

During the funeral of an old bell ringer at Eye Suffolk, England, was rung on hand bells over the grave.

Our London Letter.

London, June 2.—When the National Service League met on the occasion of their third annual meeting, the main subject of discussion was the prime minister's speech on the report of the commission on the militia and volunteers in which he declared the impossibility of an invasion of this country. The Duke of Wellington said it represented an important change of opinion on the part of the government, and should logically entail the abolition of the auxiliary forces even of the army, except in so far as it was required to furnish drafts for India. Subsequent speakers adversely criticised the prime minister's statement, but the meeting resolved that its optimistic findings would not deter the league from vigorously pursuing its objects, which are to enforce the vital importance to the Empire of having a reserve of trained men both for the army and navy, and to advocate the physical, moral and industrial benefits resulting from general naval and military training, and the special need for such training in the case of our large town populations. Good progress was being made in the inculcation and practice of these principles in the industrial centres, the membership had been increased during the past year by one-third, and their financial position was sound.

Though Empire Day in London was celebrated by many social and patriotic functions, there was little outward sign that the keeping of the anniversary of the late Queen's birthday had become an institution. This was, no doubt, owing to the fact that the general public cannot take part in its celebration, it being a working day. It seems rather a pity that this date could not have been made a bank holiday, but it would have meant a serious interruption of business, and owing to so many holidays coming at this time of the year, it was thought inadvisable to make it a general holiday. The colonies are ahead of us in this direction, and made the occasion a national holiday, taking care to impress upon their children the greatness of the Empire to which they belong.

Perhaps the most important function in connection with the Empire Day celebrations was the unveiling of the memorial statue at St. Paul's cathedral to the colonial, who fell in the South African war. The Prince of Wales, in the absence of His Majesty the King, who was reviewing the troops at Aldershot, performed the ceremony of unveiling the memorial, which was designed by Princess Louise. It is a very beautiful one, and takes the form of an Angel, with wings outstretched, leaning over a cross, on which hangs the figure of Christ. The Angel is supporting the hands of the Saviour. At the base of the memorial, which is of bronze, the following is inscribed: "Australia, Canada, Ceylon, New Zealand, and South Africa. To the glory of God and the undying honor of those 4,300 sons of Britain Beyond the Seas who gave their lives for love of the Mother Land, South African War, 1899-1902."

healthy color, and, with reasonable luck, will make an enormous harvest return this year. Saskatoon reports wheat 24 inches high and a number of points in the West say 20 inches. The average is much less. The larger number of agents report a growth of from seven to ten inches.

Bank Clearings. Winnipeg, Man., June 15.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day were \$6,413,914; the same week, 1904, \$5,128,712, and in 1903, \$4,457,333.

A Collision. Niagara Falls, June 15.—A score of people were injured in a collision between a street car and a New York Central passenger train at the Second street crossing to-night.

Bank Merger. Montreal, June 15.—Another banking merger is on the cards. The banks concerned are the Hochelaga, Providence, National, St. Hyacinthe and St. John's; in fact, all banks of this province whose directing influences are French-Canadian. The capital of the new bank, which will be known as the Hochelaga Bank of Canada, will be \$10,000,000, and will place it in the front rank of Canadian banks. The object of the merger is to do away with competition among the banks and place the institution in a position to handle large financial matters.

Failed to Agree. Montreal, June 15.—In the Court of King's Bench this afternoon the jury in the case of Richard Davis charged with taking money from letters while in the employ of the Montreal post office, reported they were not able to agree.

When the jury reported a disagreement Chief Justice LaCorte said, with considerable warmth: "If you could not agree upon a verdict immediately in this case, there is no use sending you back again consider it. You are discharged." There are three other charges against Davis.

Manager Retires. Montreal, June 15.—Thomas Fyche, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has severed his connection with that institution, retiring with a gratuity of \$50,000 and a retired allowance of \$6,000 per year. The bank's directors to-day appointed E. F. Hebb, inspector and superintendent of agencies, acting general manager.

UNION SCANDAL. Driscoll Alleges That Teamsters' President Accepted \$8,000 at Time of Stockyard Strike.

Chicago, June 15.—The greatest labor scandal ever known, according to State Attorney Healy, is to follow the disclosures made to-day before a grand jury by John C. Driscoll, formerly secretary of the Associated Building Trades Council.

Ben Walker, while moving a bunch of bananas from cold storage at Boise, Idaho, was attacked by a young reptile, which uncoiled and sprang at him. It proved to be a young bon constrictor, four feet long and six inches in diameter. The bananas were from Costa Rica.

The Bishop of London during his Lenten conferences evoked much criticism because of his denunciation of bridge-playing by young girls. Since then he has essayed the role of the young girl's adviser, as he has always been the champion of London lads. He is certainly cognizant of the difficulties that surround the life of a London girl, particularly as regards social obligations. Speaking to the girl students of Queen's College, recently he warned them that directly they left the order and routine of school life and "came out" they would be confronted by a rush that would sweep them from their moorings unless they cultivated a sense of proportion. Each day must be ordered or it would slip from their possession. Their great responsibility in life was to bear witness. Girls, he was afraid, did not realize the influence they had on their brothers, and the men they met in their lives, and yet was convinced that men looked to their girl friends to adjust their ideas of honor, purity and truth. The tone of the country houses at which they would visit might not be what they were used to. They either accepted that lowered tone or, by being true to themselves, raised it. The bishop said he thoroughly believed in girls having "a good time" at that period of their lives, which should be the jolliest and best, but it ought to be governed with a sense of proportion and the bearing witness to which he had referred. He advised his girl friends to take the influence and the aroma of their college into the world with them and they would be a credit to society and to the church.

Yet another beautiful building has sprung up in the Strand. This time it is a theatre—the new Waldorf. It is a welcome addition to those already there, and is a charming house, outside as well as inside, the latter, indeed, being as near perfection as it is possible for a theatre to be. The management, with laudable enterprise, wish to make grand opera within the reach of all by giving the public the chance of hearing the greatest operatic singers at popular prices; or, in other words, at ordinary theatre prices for every part of the house. It was rather a disappointment that the illness should have prevented Madame Calvé's appearance on the opening night. But nevertheless there was a huge and appreciative audience. It has been said that it is, perhaps, rather a mistake on the part of the management to produce opera at the Waldorf during the Covent Garden season, that theatre fulfilling all that is necessary in the way of opera. The Waldorf, however, does not confine itself to opera and the appearance of the Duke in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" on the second night drew a crowded house.

It is an exciting moment when one sees a lady in cloth of gold and lofty veiled headpiece, as the Earl of Richmond, sitting calmly in a very up-to-date motor, which is being driven along a crowded London thoroughfare. One feels disinclined to believe that the

vision is real, until another is encountered coming serenely along in a hansom attired in the costume of say, Queen Elizabeth, while a third is described taking up all the available space in a discreet carriage with a voluminous crinoline. But if curiosity impels one to follow in the wake of these vehicles, the commandment will be explained to our satisfaction, all these ladies are on their way to the Westminster hospital bazaar, which opened this week and made the novel departure of adopting historical costumes for its lady stall holders. Each stallholder, after an English sovereign, and the ladies were gown in costumes of the period, every era of costume from William I. being displayed. It was a brilliant affair, and all the leading society women were stall-holders. The opening of the bazaar was performed by the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by his daughter Princess Margaret and her fiancé. It is satisfactory to reflect that the fashionable world, which is supposed at this time of the year to be engrossed in its own pleasure, should find time to attend to many charitable functions. The energy of members of the royal family in this direction is a fine example and has a wonderful influence.

The historic gowns worn at the Westminster bazaar showed, by comparison with the styles of to-day, to decided disadvantage. One could not help noticing how much more graceful were present-day fashions, and however poets and painters may rave over bygone styles of dress, one is forced to the conclusion that most of them were absolutely unbecoming and meaningless. It speaks well for the twentieth century woman that her manner of dressing is so practical, and at the same time so becoming. Eschewing as she does, all the exaggerations of past century fashions, there is a grace and individuality about her attire that none of the fashions of the historic periods possess. But of course the delightful soft materials and colorings of the present day help considerably in this direction.

One prophesied that the first glimpse of summer would bring back into favor the large picture hat, which is so dearly beloved of English maidens, and not without reason, for it is certainly most becoming to their youthful freshness. The English girl is not meant to be so demure and demure, and simple dress becomes her best, therefore we are not surprised that her momentary partiality for the smart little concoctions of flowers and ribbons, showing the hair, and the "millinery" window, should be declining rapidly. With the advent of the river season tennis, and so forth, the wide-brimmed hats are taking the place of the smaller ones, and these charming marvels are being put on one side for very smart occasions. "They require too much putting on" is the objection raised by her customers, a fashionable cynic has modified to me. For all that, worn with the right kind of gown, the small hat is eminently becoming.

and of the Coal Team Owners' Association. Driscoll revealed the history of the dealings between employers and union labor leaders, particularly that on the part of the latter, which the Chicago Teamsters' Union. It was learned to-night that one of the statements made by Driscoll to the jury was that President of the Teamsters' Union, accepted \$8,000 at the time of the stockyards strike last summer.

SECURITIES RECOVERED. Were Stolen From the Canadian Pacific Train Near Mission Junction Last September.

Bellingham, June 15.—The Evening Herald to-night says the securities stolen from the safe of the Dominion Express Co., in the robbery of the Canadian Pacific overland, near Mission Junction last September, have been recovered. The recovery was effected through the agency of the cell mate of Bill Miner, the man who is supposed to have been the leader of the train robbers, and that Miner will be exempted from prosecution. A few weeks after the robbery occurred, Miner's former cell mate was employed by the C. P. R. to recover the securities lost to Bellingham, and, under the name of Brown, has been conducting negotiations for the return of the securities since that date.

While passing as Brown it is known in this city that his real name is Jake Terry, and that he served one term in prison for counterfeiting and another for smuggling. While under ten years' sentence at San Quentin prison he became acquainted with Miner. After the two were released they left California and came to this section and were associated for some time, but finally drifted apart. Yesterday Terry stated that his mission had been accomplished and that the securities were in his possession. He stated further that Miner would never be arrested on the charge of the train hold-up and that his work on the case would be concluded when the other men are known and the information of their present location is in the hands of the Canadian authorities.

Some officers, tempted by the reward offered for the return of the robbers, are inclined to believe that Terry himself was one of the men who assisted in the hold-up, and that he has played the part of a double agent, luring and charming people both ways, receiving a share of the booty secured from the looting of the express and a reward for the return of the securities.

Ben Walker, while moving a bunch of bananas from cold storage at Boise, Idaho, was attacked by a young reptile, which uncoiled and sprang at him. It proved to be a young bon constrictor, four feet long and six inches in diameter. The bananas were from Costa Rica.

question as to whether a meeting of the Home Builders' Association should be held at the Home Building in the neighborhood of the Home Building. The meeting was also held at the Home Building.

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