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Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of river, about 3 miles east from the head of Orford Bay, on the east side of Bute Inlet, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains following the river to point of commencement.
7th June, 1904.
ARTHUR BLACKMORE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about one mile northwest from the northwest corner of Francis Lye's location, thence south 110 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence north 110 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement.
7th June, 1904.
LILLIAN LYE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a stake planted at the northwest corner of Lillian Lye's location, thence south 110 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence north, 110 chains, thence east 60 chains to point of commencement.
7th June, 1904.
GEORGE RAWDING.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR ROBINSON, DECEASED, LATE OF SAHTLAM, B. C.

All persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Robinson, who died on 16th February, 1904, are required, before the 12th June, 1904, to send to the undersigned administratrix full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of any securities held by them. After said 12th June, 1904, I will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and I will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person notice of whose claim shall not have been received by me at the time of such distribution.
Dated 11th March, 1904.
EMILIE ANNIE ROBINSON,
Duncans, B. C.

FOR SALE
Residence of Mr. W. J. Smith,
HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tenders will be received up to noon of 15th June, 1904, for the purchase of Lots 265 and 266, Block 13, Hillside Extension of Work Estate, with brick residence thereon. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
CREASE & CREASE,
Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of hay meadow land, situated at Cheyeat, and designated Lot 330, Group 1, Cariboo District.
Dated this 31st day of March, 1904.
P. C. COPELAND,
Alexis Creek, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following lands, situated in Cariboo district: Commencing at a post on the north side of Mud lake, about five chains from the bank and adjoining the Western Pulp & Lumber Co.'s reserve on the east, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west following the northern boundary of Mud lake back to point of commencement; also commencing five chains from the south bank of Mud lake and adjoining the Western Pulp & Lumber Co.'s reserve, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west following the south banks of Mud lake to point of commencement.
H. O. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—At Salt Spring Island, 152 acres, some cleared, good fruit and poultry ranch. For particulars address J. Le Jeune, South Salt Spring Island.

$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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TOWNS OCCUPIED BY JAP SOLDIERS

Russians Dislodged From Positions on the Roads Leading to Liao Yang--The Japanese Losses.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 9.—A special cable received by the News from its staff correspondent at Chefoo, dated June 9th, says:

"The long contemplated attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur began early this morning. The Russian forces around the beleagured city were reinforced by the troops which had garrisoned Dalny and Kinchou. The Russian vessels in the harbor with their great guns aided the land forces in repelling the attack. The fighting still goes on."

Russian Advance.

London, June 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Tientsin learns that 10,000 Russian infantry, with several batteries of artillery, are entrenched in a strong position at Pochichia, twelve miles south of Kaichau and 35 miles from Newchwang.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Fusan, telegraphing June 9th, says: "The Russians, apparently taking the offensive, have reached Sthiaiteng and are advancing along the railway. They are heavily reinforced."

Another Fight.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Everyone is alert for official news of a serious attack on Port Arthur, which it is felt cannot be long delayed. St. Petersburg is displaying more interest in the fate of Port Arthur than in any event since the naval reverses. In spite of philosophical calm with which the authorities a month ago said that Port Arthur would probably fall or be abandoned in the course of the campaign, Russians find it hard now that the event has become an imminent possibility, to resign themselves with indifference toward the garrison now fighting in isolation.

Among the rumors that fill the city tonight is one on better authority than the average that General Kouropatkin is himself moving southward from Liao Yang. It is not possible to authoritatively confirm the report.

All Japanese movements are interpreted here as caused by anxiety to hamper as much as possible whatever movement General Kouropatkin may be making to help Port Arthur. Not only have the Japanese bombarded the west coast of Liao Tung peninsula where the railway is close to shore, making feints at debarking, but Kuroki has assumed the offensive eastward. He has sent an overpoweringly strong column that drove out the Russians from a fortified position at Saimatsze, twenty miles northwest of Feng Huang Cheng, inflicting a loss of 100 men.

The authorities say that they are without information about the fight at Saimatsze, beyond the official dispatch that was made public to-night, but that the withdrawal was quite in accordance with Koropatkin's prearranged plan, although the Russian losses indicated stubborn fighting.

The Emperor has received this report from General Kouropatkin, dated June 8th: "A Japanese squadron of six vessels, which was later reinforced by eleven others, appeared on the west coast of Liao Tung peninsula June 7th about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The squadron cruised in sections, bombarding various points east of Kaichau and Senluchon, directing their fire on our posts and patrols wherever these appeared.

"The squadron ceased firing at 7 p.m., and steamed away southward. Our losses are nil; nor did we sustain any material damage. Six ships reappeared south of Hantsiatung and lowered boats. Six other ships bombarded the coast near Senyucheng and the town itself.

"Japanese troops are concentrating southward with a front extending more than ten miles from Bulantien to Fangtsiatung in the valley of Tassakho.

"A Japanese force of two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced June 7th northward from Feng Huang Cheng into the Tafanghung district, driving in the Cossack outposts. A detachment of chasseurs and a company of infantry hastened from Ulindi to support the Cossacks. The Japanese abandoned their attack, having lost one officer and a non-commissioned officer captured and several men killed. We had no casualties.

"Outposts of Cossacks on the main Liao Yang road were driven out June 7th, but reinforcements forced the Japanese to retire. Our loss during the fighting, which lasted until 7 p. m., was a captain and two soldiers killed and five soldiers wounded."

General Kouropatkin also telegraphs to the Emperor under date of June 8th: "A Japanese brigade attacked a Russian detachment occupying Saimatsze on June 7th. The Russians retired slowly, because of the enemy's great superiority, towards Fenchulin pass. Our losses were two officers wounded and 100 soldiers killed or wounded."

Wireless Telegraphy.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—One of the most prominent of the officials of the war office informs the Associated Press that important news from the front is expected within three days.

The manager of the Baltic works has received a message from the branch at Port Arthur, which he says was sent by wireless telegraphy by way of Chefoo. The message said that the work on the Russian battleship Pobieda, which had a hole thirty feet wide in her side, is proceeding satisfactorily.

The question of wireless communication with Port Arthur promises to raise an interesting international question. There is no evidence that the Russian government has received wireless messages, although it is suggested that Rear-Admiral Wirtsoeff's report to Admiral Alexieff may have come by this medium. Some of the authorities who have been examining this are inclined to hold that if a blockaded port communicates by wireless telegraph with a shore station in neutral territory it does not necessarily constitute a breach of neutrality any more than communication over an unsevered cable, the enemy having the remedy in one case of cutting the cable and in the other of stationing a vessel having a wireless apparatus between the sending and receiving stations thus interfering with communications.

Fusan, Korea, June 10.—The first Japanese army has recently been engaged in most important operations. For two days' past four columns have been reconnoitering the roads towards Liao Yang, Saimatsza and Siuyen, and have occupied towns on those roads, dislodging the Russians, numbering several hundred, from each, after sharp fighting. The Japanese casualties were 65 men killed or wounded.

JAPANESE MOVES ARE CLOSELY WATCHED.

Liao Yang, June 10.—The suddenly increased Japanese activity in the neighborhood or Siuyen, west of Feng Huang Cheng, was believed to be rather in the nature of a feint to distract attention from Port Arthur, whither it is believed more than half of the enemy's forces have gone, than a serious forward movement.

Kuroki's bombardment of the coast in the vicinity of Kaichau probably had the same end in view, but the developments are closely watched at headquarters. General Kouropatkin is in a position to act promptly in the event of developments of real importance.

WILL ADVANCE WHEN MORE MEN ARRIVE.

Russian Headquarters, Liao Yang, June 9.—General Kouropatkin is expecting reinforcements, and as soon as they appear will advance from Liao Yang, and important developments are expected.

Persistent reports are in circulation of a battle at Port Arthur, that place being attacked by land and sea. Nothing definite is known, however, except that an attack made by the Japanese did not succeed.

GENERAL KUROKI'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS.

Washington, June 10.—The following cablegram has been received at the Japanese legation from Tokio, dated June 10th:

"General Kuroki reports that a detachment of our troops occupied Salmchih on June 7. Our casualties were three killed and twenty-four men wounded. The enemy left on the battlefield twenty-three killed, besides two officers and five who were made prisoners.

"General Kuroki's army, co-operating with the forces that landed at Taku Shan, occupied Simruen on June 8th, driving the enemy towards Tomucheng and Kaiping. The enemy consisted of four thousand cavalry and six guns. Our casualties were three killed, one lieutenant, one sub-lieutenant, and twenty-eight men slightly wounded."

RUSSIAN INFANTRY WERE OUTNUMBERED.

Liao Yang, June 10.—The Russian force at Saimatsze was commanded by Gen. Erhoff, who engaged the Japanese advance at 9 a.m. on June 7th. The Russian infantry advanced steadily, pushing the Japanese from their positions, but the Russians, finding themselves in the presence of overwhelming forces, retired in good order. Their losses were three officers and about a hundred men killed. Russian observers think the Japanese lost more. The fighting continued until 3 p.m.

Japanese are reported as attempting debarkation north of Seyochen from transports protected by two warships.

Artillerymen who took part in the fighting at Samsonoff on June 3rd, say the Japanese artillery was decidedly poor, many shells did not burst, and the shrapnel was badly timed. Russian soldiers, therefore, think that the Japanese artillery is not so terrible as reported. The Japanese had marked measured ranges in front of their entrenchments.

GUARDING CAPITAL AGAINST ATTACKS.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Remote as now appears the chance that the Japanese fleet will ever be in a position to venture up the Baltic and make a demonstration against the Russian capital, or that the European powers will be drawn into the war, Russia evidently is taking nothing for granted. The possibility of the fall of Port Arthur or a disaster to the Baltic squadron after the latter sails for the Far East, have been considered, and no precaution will be omitted to protect St. Petersburg against attacks. The fortifications of Riga (in the southern part of the gulf of Riga) and Reval have been strengthened, some new guns of the latest pattern having been mounted in the fortress of Kronstadt, and a chain of water batteries running out on either side of the shores of the gulf of Finland will guard the entrance to the mouth of the Neva. This system of fortifications was sufficient to discourage the attack planned by the British fleet during the Crimean war.

In addition, however, shore batteries have been constructed near Oranienbaun, 19 miles from St. Petersburg, and Sestroryetsk, 17 miles from St. Petersburg, probably as a precaution against landings, as it is believed the forts are able to stop the advance of a hostile fleet.

The approaches to Kronstadt are also being mined, and merchant ships are being forbidden to enter the port without a pilot to conduct them through the mine fields.

Owing to the extensive work in progress at Kronstadt in connection with the preparation of the Baltic squadron, the central basin heretofore reserved for merchant ships has been appropriated by the navy. Rigid regulations are enforced against anyone approaching the fortifications. Grand Duke Vladimir has just completed an inspection of the shore batteries.

The Russian rules for the treatment of prisoners of war were promulgated today. They are of a most humane character, following the most advanced ideas on the subject of the care of prisoners. A war bureau for the collection and distribution of every possible kind of information concerning prisoners has been established by the Russian Red Cross Society, under the presidency of Prof. De Martens, professor of international law at the university of St. Petersburg, and recently president of The Hague court, which decided the Pious fund claims.

The Novoe Vremya editorially scouts the idea fostered by a section of the British press that the fall of Port Arthus will end the war.

The government is considering the question of increasing the scale of pensions for soldiers and sailors.

PLANS FOR FLIGHT OF RUSSIAN FLEET.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—There is reason to believe that the plans for the departure of the Port Arthur squadron, in the event that the fall of the fortress becomes imminent, have been completed.

They involve the co-operation of the Vladivostock squadron. After the blockading fleet has been engaged, the uninjured Russian ships will effect a juncture with the Vladivostock squadron and make their way to Vladivostock. The fact that the Korean straits are mined and guarded by a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla, which has been established to the satisfaction of the admiralty here, greatly increases the difficulty of the operation, but the Russians probably will prefer to take chances of getting through than making a 2,000 mile journey around Japan.

The attempt may occur at the first favorable opportunity.

The repairs to the Russian battleship Pobieda are now practically completed.

THE CZAR'S GIFT TO NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

New York, June 10.—The World says the Czar of Russia has sent to the New York stock exchange a magnificent solid silver gift as a token of his Imperial appreciation of the courtesy of the exchange in listing the recent loan. The gift has already reached the city. It came in and was quickly passed by the customs officials, and was sent to the vault of one of the large trust companies.

CHINESE GUARDS PUNISHED BY OFFICIALS.

Chefoo, June 10.—6 a. m.—The Associated Press correspondent at Teng Chou, San Tung promontory, reports that the Chinese guard there has been punished by the officials of Teng Chou for failing to report the presence of a Russian vessel laying mines among the Miao Tao islands.

The Miao Tao islands are in the Lao Thie Shan canal between the Kwan Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, and the Shan Tung promontory. Teng Chou is the most northerly town of Shan Tung.

WAS PROBABLY FEINT ON PART OF JAPS.

Chefoo, June 10.—Noon.—Chinese who have arrived here from Taku Shan, say that the Japanese army of 20,000 men, who landed at Taku Shan and proceeded towards Fen Huang Cheng, presumably to reinforce Gen. Kuroki, returned to Taku Shan on May 23rd. The Chinese believed that the Japanese had been defeated by the Russians, but it is regarded here as more likely that the advance towards Feng Huang Cheng and return to Taku Shan was simply a Japanese feint.

The Chinese further report that a small body of bandits attacked the Japanese at Kinchou, and that 40 of the bandits were killed.

It is also stated by the Japanese that a number of Russian officers have been court-martialled for diverting funds given them to pay Chinese for transport wagons.

PREPARING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Moscow, June 10.—The authorities are preparing quarters for Japanese prisoners. The 20 officers and 50 men will shortly arrive.

AWAITS DECISION OF THE PRIZE COURT.

Nagasaki, June 10.—Noon.—The Norwegian steamer Aggi, which arrived at Nagasaki on June 4th from Cardiff with coal, which was arrested for unknown reasons by the Japanese on June 7th, has been taken to Saeshof for the decision of the prize court. The apparent reason for her seizure is that she cleared from Cardiff for Singapore for orders, but her cargo is said to have been secretly destined for the Russians. Owing to the Aggi's inability to deliver the coal at Port Arthur, it is added, her cargo was brought to Japan for sale.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The Emperor has received from General Kouropatkin the following telegram, dated June 9th:

"The Japanese bombardment of June 8th of the coast between Senyuchen and Kaiping caused no loss of life or material, although a considerable number of shells were fired. All was quiet on the coast this morning, but several Japanese ships were cruising in the offing.

"On June 7th the Japanese continued slowly their march toward Siuyen by the Taku Shan and Feng Huang Cheng roads. Their advance guard did not approach nearer than five miles south and east of Siuyen.

"On the morning of June 8th a Japanese infantry brigade, two mounted batteries and five squadrons of cavalry marched against Siuyen. About 11 o'clock the Japanese appeared before the town on the south side, but were checked by a very successful fire from our batteries. Japanese infantry then began advancing against the town from the east by the Feng Huang Cheng road, and came in contact with the Cossacks, holding the pass. After two hours' fighting the Cossacks were obliged to retire, and our artillery opened fire along the pass, not allowing the Japanese to establish themselves.

"At this moment a Japanese mountain battery arrived and took up a position to the south, but after a few rounds was silenced by our battery. A second Japanese mountain battery arrived, but did not succeed in getting into position, and was compelled to evacuate their position under the fire of our guns. In the course of the fighting a flanking movement by several battalions of Japanese infantry was observed northeast of Siuyen, threatening our line of route. Consequently our Cossacks gradually withdrew five miles from Siuyen, keeping up their fire from the battery on a dense column of the enemy at a range of 600 yards. The fire slackened about five in the afternoon.

"Among our losses were Cheremissineff, chief of Cossacks; Corna Komarovski and Lieut.-Col. Possokhoff. To all appearances the Cossacks were engaged with troops of the Tenth division."

The news of the fighting at Siuyen furnished food to-night for considerable speculation regarding the real Japanese objective. Whether the advance to Siuyen constitutes a forward movement in force, military authorities here do not pretend to know. Its character depends largely upon whether General Kuroki has the number of troops with which reports credit him. If he has, it is considered possible that the Japanese may attempt to push across the peninsula and establish a new base at Newchwang.

The direct road to Newchwang passes south of Haicheng. Such a movement on the part of Gen. Kuroki might precipitate a serious engagement in the neighborhood of Haicheng, if Gen. Kouropatkin considers the time ripe fo contest the advance seriously. But it is also pointed out that the Japanese movement to Saimatsze and Siuyen may be either feints or merely a continuation of an effort to distract the Russian attention from Port Arthur.

General Kouropatkin's reinforcements are being pushed eastward. The first division of 20,000 men of the Tenth army corps has crossed the Ural mountains, and following them is a continuous stream of troop trains. The last of the Tenth and Fifteenth corps are scheduled to reach Liao Yang on August 27th. The infantry will cross Lake Baikal in ferry boats and the cavalry will ride around the circular track.

The mobilization of the First army corps is being hurried. Two regiments of the 22nd division are at Novogrod, and one of the 37th at Pskoff, 171 miles southwest of St. Petersburg, where the reserve men will join. Two divisions expect to start for the front June 23rd.

The Novoe Vreyma has received a message from the officers of the Russian battleship Peresviet at Port Arthur reporting "all well." It was sent to Liao Yang on June 9th. The Port Arthur date is not specified.

Communications have been brought to Newchwang by a Chinese. The general staff's advices are that nothing of exceptional gravity has taken place at Port Arthur during the past few days, but that decisive events are expected daily.

Rumors of Plot.

London, June 11.—The Daily Mail says:

"Two infernal machines were found on the night of June 7th concealed in tobacco boxes in the Tsarskoye Selo palace, where the Russian Emperor is now residing. One of the machines was in the dining-room, the other in the audience chamber. The mechanism in each was working when discovered.

"The strictest secrecy is observed, and this statement, although true in every detail, is sure to be categorically denied."

IMPORTANT TOWNS OCCUPIED BY JAPS.

Tokio, June 11.—Noon.—The town of Siuyen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategical importance, being situate about forty miles northeast of Kaiping, and forty-five miles southeast of Haicheng. It commands perfectly the roads to both places. Siamatsza is also an important point, as it controls the roads to Liao Yang and Mukden. By following this route the Mao Tien Ling Pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold, will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

Admiral Kataoka reports that on Wednesday and Thursday last he discovered and destroyed sixteen mines in Talienwan bay. A landing made at Takukno showed that the pier was undamaged, and that two large reservoirs were intact.

DO NOT EXPECT ADVANCE AT PRESENT.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The view of the general staff is that as the Japanese column which reached Siuyen was not followed by either of the main armies in southern Manchuria, the Japanese have no present intention of advancing on Haicheng, but have sent forward a force as a feint, and to discover as much as possible about the dispatch of a heavy Russian force down the Liao Tung peninsula. Neither does the general staff believe that the enemy's column at Saimatsza, even should it go so far north as Djiandjian, is of a serious character, the opinion being that Gen. Kuroki continues to dangle before Gen. Kouropatkin's eyes a double objective, but that he is not yet strong enough to risk a real advance.

This belief is based on calculations that the enemy has not more than 130,000 men all told in southern Manchuria, and that only in the event of the Japanese attacking a strength greatly in excess of these figures will they be capable of a genuine forward movement.

No fresh news has been received in regard to the situation around Port Arthur.

Private advices from Liao Yang indicate that the Russian forces at Vafandian is prepared to retire northward if seriously threatened.

WILL PROBABLY FALL BACK ON VLADIVOSTOCK.

Seoul, June 10.—4.30 p. m.—The Russian demonstration in northeastern Korea, in the province of Ham Heung, seems nearly ended. It is believed that Gensan, with a reinforced garrison, is in no further danger. All Cossacks have retired north of Ham Heung. A body is still at Sungjin. Several forces are roaming somewhere west of Trudix. It is thought that the Russians are probably making a gradual retreat to Vladivostock, gathering provisions en route.

DID NOT REPLY TO JAPANESE WORSHIPS.

Vafangow, Liao Tung Peninsula, June 11.—The Japanese lost a prominent commander in the last fight and, according to reports from Chinese sources, they are displaying signs of despair, shaking their fists in the direction of the Russian forces.

Russian forces on the peninsula think the bombardment of the coast northward was a mere demonstration. The Russians did not reply.

There is no sickness among the Russian forces, and they are in excellent spirits.

HAS HEADQUARTERS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Liao Yang, June 11.—The entire Russian plan of campaign is directed from a railway carriage here, in which Gen. Kouropatkin works. He also uses the carriage as his bedroom.

The commander-in-chief passes most of his time in the study at work, surrounded by his aides. Although small of stature, Kouropatkin is at once distinguishable among his entourage, however brilliant may be their uniforms, by his determined gestures and sturdy figure. He has the reputation of being severe, but just, and his word is law. His officers express the fuliest confidence in him, and he is the idol of the common soldiers, and the foreign attaches find him most pleasant.

He takes little or no rest except a half hour's siesta after lunch, when the heat is excessive, and he occasionally indulges in the distraction of reading literary works.

Dispatches from the scene of operations are brought to him at any hour of the day or night. The general eats well, of simple dishes, but hurriedly, seldom remaining at table more than a half hour. He drinks wine sparingly, smokes a cigar or two after breakfast, and sets a general example of abstemiousness to his officers. He rises at 7 o'clock, and retires at midnight.

After drawing up a daily dispatch to the Emperor, summarizing the situation, his mornings are engaged in the consideration of correspondence and tactical questions. He often mounts a horse and makes a tour of inspection of the camps and military works around Liao Yang, sees visitors during the afternoon and subsequently receives the reports of the generals at the theatre of operations.

Kouropatkin is much interested in the Red Cross work, visits the hospitals and speaks encouragingly to the patients. He never misses going to the station to meet trains bringing wounded men, and out of the funds sent from St. Petersburg gives them money according to their rank, one dollar and a half to the unmarried, two dollars and a half to a married man, and as much as $250 to officers. He also distributed medals to the wounded, who have performed acts of special bravery.

THINKS JAPANESE HAVE MET REVERSE.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The Russky Invalid, in concluding an article on the military situation in the Far East, inclines to the belief that fighting has already occurred in front of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese sustained a reverse.

The Novoe Vremya, discussing the report that the submarine boat Protector had been shipped from New York for Japan, expresses the hope that the United States government will make a detailed explanation of why the boat was allowed to leave the United States.

The Viedomosti, of which Prince Oukhatomsky, who is now sojourning in America, is the editor, has received a second warning for "Gratuitously disturbing public opinion" by printing a report that some Moscow merchants had subscribed to a Japanese loan. A third warning will result in the suspension of the publication of the paper.

TO PREVENT ESCAPE OF RUSSIAN GUNBOAT.

Newchwang, June 10.—7 a. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Messengers sent to ascertain the truth of reports that Russians are moving large forces in an attempt to relieve Port Arthur, returned here last night without having learned anything.

A Japanese cruiser has been seen nearer Kaichen during the last three days. She is believed to be watching the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which is bottled up here, to prevent her from making a dash for the open sea and attempting to reach a neutral port and there disarm.

Russians continue to receive immense cargoes of flour and large amounts of specie.

United States Consul-General Miller is making a close investigation of the death of Lewis Etzel. The Chinese general has expressed much regret, and says he will punish the men who shot Etzel when they return. They have not been seen since the Etzel incident.

Bandits are pillaging the outskirts of Newchwang almost nightly.

HOW RUSSIANS GET NEWS FROM FORTRESS.

London, June 11.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent says:

"The Japanese consul has discovered that a wireless telegraph apparatus was attached in the night time to the Russian consular flagstaff here, and that the consulate is in communication with Port Arthur."

PREPARING QUARTERS FOR JAP PRISONERS.

Pskoff, Russia, June 11.—Quarters are being prepared here for ten officers and two hundred Japanese prisoners.

ROBBERS SURROUNDED.

Escape of Men Who Held Up Rio Grande Train Now Seems Impossible.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 11.—Sheriff Adams has returned here and reported that the Denver & Rio Grande train robbers are completely surrounded in a patch of brush near the Grande river. A posse of a hundred deputies were picketed about the place, and he expressed the belief that it was impossible for the men to escape except by swimming the river. An attempt to do that, he said, seemed almost certain death as the river at that point is nearly half a mile wide and has a tremendous current. The hunted men have not been able to obtain food anywhere during the past thirty-six hours and must be almost at the point of starvation.

MINISTER GIVES HIS SIDE OF CASE

WHY OFFICER'S NAME WAS LEFT OFF LIST

Had Not Passed Examination and Consented to Appointment of Qualified Man.

Ottawa, June 10.—Hon. Sydney Fisher in the House to-day read a statement setting forth his side of the Dundonald incident. The charge was that Hon. Mr. Fisher struck off the list of officers of a regiment being organized in eastern townships the name of Dr. Pickell. This formed the basis of an attack by Lord Dundonald in a speech. On June 8th Sir F. Borden wrote Lord Dundonald asking if his charge was correct. Lord Dundonald replied that substantially it was correct. He had to add that Hon. Mr. Fisher interfered with the organization of the corps as well as Dr. Pickell.

Hon. Mr. Fisher gave a narrative of his connection with the case. He was acting for Sir F. Borden, minister of militia, and he took some interest in the organization of a regiment in his district. When Dr. Pickell's name was submitted it was on the ground that it was a special case, as he had not passed the qualifying examination. The name of Dr. Pickell was left off for one who was qualified. This was done by the consent of Dr. Pickell, and at the request of the colonel of the new regiment and the colonel commanding the brigade.

The minister of militia said he endorsed all this.

Colonel Hughes asked if the minister of militia had not got a statement from Lord Dundonald?

Sir F. Borden replied that he got a letter from Lord Dundonald enclosing a copy of a letter which he (Dundonald) sent to Col. Hughes. The letter was addressed to Col. Hughes.

Col. Hughes later on read this document, which was on the lines of Lord Dundonald's speech.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in reply to Colonel Hughes, showed that the list of officers selected by Lord Dundonald for the regiment were all Conservatives, and nearly all relatives of Senator Baker, Conservative leader of the district. Hon. Mr. Fisher supported leading Conservatives for the regiment as well as Liberals.

Surprise is expressed here that Lord Dundonald should have gone to the opposition with his case. Evidently Lord Dundonald has decided to resign.

Mr. Eldridge's Evidence.

At Senator Domville's special committee in the Senate to-day Mr. Eldridge, vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Association, was examined, and swore that J. D. Wells, formerly connected with the association, had told him that he (Wells) had to pay money to members and ministers to get his bill through parliament in 1895. Mr. Eldridge had two witnesses on their way from New York to prove his statements, but the committee adjourned to the 15th. Mr. Eldridge said he did not believe what Wells said. He was satisfied that parliament could not be purchased, then or now.

Passed Committee.

The Thompson River Improvement Company's bill passed the private bills committee to-day. The contention that it was an infringement of provincial rights was finally abandoned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Abner McKinley, Brother of Late President, Found Dead in His Chair.

Somerset, Pa., June 11.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late president, was found dead in a chair at his home at 8 o'clock this morning. His death came without warning to his family. His colored servant, who slept in his room, was up with him at 2 o'clock, and it is not known at what time Mr. McKinley got up again as he did not waken his servant. Mrs. McKinley walked into his room at 8 o'clock, and found him sitting in a chair, cold and apparently dead. A physician was summoned who said death had probably occurred two or three hours earlier.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S HEALTH.

New York, June 11.—A cable to the World says that J. Pierpont Morgan is not in particularly good health. After taking the cure at Aix Les Baines he went to Italy for a change, and was laid up for several days at Milan. He is now better, but still not quite himself. He is expected in London for a short stay prior to sailing for home.

REOPENING MINES.

Victor, Colo., June 11.—The Stratton, Independence and Shurtleff mines re-opened last night, and by Monday it is asserted resumption will be quite general. Conditions at the Portland mine are unchanged. Victor was quiet all day yesterday, except for the excitement incident to the deportation.