CLOSING DAY OF THE CELEBRATION

Victoria Day Fete of 1906 Now a Thing of the Past.

CROWDS VISIT GORGE PARK

Pretty Illuminations and a Band Concert---The Automobile Races.

WEATHER conditions were more favorable yesterday and in consequence there was a large attendance at every attraction. The celebration was brought to a close last evening by a brilliant equatic spectacle at the Gorge. The electrical illuminations of the tram company's park were beautiful. The many vari-colored lights arranged among the trees along with the illuminations under the charge of Messrs. Hitt Bros. made the scene a pretty one. The beauty of the picture was added to by the many pleasure craft, gaily decorated with lanterns. The crowd was enormous, and they were well rewarded.

The day broke bright and clear and many were drawn out of doors who would have otherwise been unable to witness the events that had been arranged. With a bright sun and a gentle breeze the roads soon dried and this did much to put the crowds in good humor. Many visitors remained over and all the beauty spots of the city received their share of pleasure seekers.

The first event for the days sports was a baseball match at Oak Bay between the Victoria and Vancouver College teams, in which the local players defeated by a score of 11-7. The match was well contested and although the locals were defeated they put up a good game.

Automobile Races

The Driving park was the point of attraction in the afternoon and a large crowd turned out to take in the automobile races and when the first event was called the grounds were well covered with spectators.

The track had been well attended to under the supervision of R. Smith and after the heavy rains it was in much better shape than was anticipated, but fast time was impossible. On the whole the races were not up to expectations but this was no doubt caused by the forced return of four of the most powerful cars—the Pope-Toledo, Packard, Franklin and a Pierce Arrow. The two first mentioned had a long standing grievance to settle and the race was expected to be the best on the programme, but it had to be cut out. With these four cars away and the small entry of local cars, the races necessarily dwindled down to competitions between four. Nevertheless the spectators were given some good races.

The large crowd reached the grounds early and had only been settled down when the first race was called. At the conclusion of the races the crowds were well handled by the tram company. Nine cars were in waiting when the last race was called and very few had to remain for any length of time.

The first event on the programme was an exhibition half a mile bicycle race by C. R. Hall, paced by the Thomas car. Mr. Hall holds several worlds records and was sent off at a good clip and finished the half in 1 minutes, 6 1-5 seconds.

The next event was for 1 mile touring runabouts, cars not over 10 horse power. This brought out three entries, all being Cadillac machines.

Dr. Verrinder driving his own car; L. Fisher driving a car from Troup & company, and Geo. Miller, of Seattle. Dr. Verrinder took the lead from the start, and although pushed close by Miller, he managed to win out. Time 2:21 1-5.

A Splendid Victory

The next race was the best of the afternoon and the spectators were greatly excited as the two big machines turned into the stretch almost abreast. There were three entries—the Freyer-Miller, driven by Caldwell; Thomas, driven by Virgil Hall; and S. Goodacre's Winton, driven by E. Ferris. The distance was two miles or four times round and Ferris took a jump at the start which gave him a good lead. The Thomas rapidly overtook him and at times it appeared as if the local machine would be beaten but by rapid driving at the corners, Ferris managed to gain enough to keep him in the lead on the stretch, winning out by a very narrow margin in 3:55 4-5 with Thomas second.

The two mile touring car under 20 horse power brought out Dr. Verrinder, in his Cadillac, and Geo. Miller, also in a Cadillac. Verrinder again proved his superiority by winning in 4:34 4-5.

The pursuit race also proved a good one, owing to a slight mishap, Goodacre's Winton was unable to go in, which left the competition to a Winton, belonging to the Seattle Auto Club, driven by E. Ferris, a Thomas, by V. Hall, and the Freyer Miller, by Mr. Caldwell. In this race the cars divided the track evenly. A car being placed at every sixth mark on the track. Ferris got away fast and overhauled and passed the Thomas before they were properly under way. This took much of the interest out of the event as only two cars were left to race. The Freyer Miller proved the faster machine and overhauled Ferris on the seventh lap in 6:05.

A three mile match race between the Thomas and Freyer-Miller for $500 purse and $250 side bet was the next event. This race was arranged as the result of a brush on one of the suburban streets on Thursday evening and the owners were very keen over the event. In this race the fastest time of the afternoon was seen. The two cars got away well together and on the turn the Freyer Miller took a slight lead but Hall in the Thomas held on for grim death and by careful driving was able to keep within striking distance all the time. The Freyer Miller passed the wire first in five laps, but on the last lap Hall showed his superior driving and won by a few feet. It was a good exhibition of driving in which Hall had the best of it. There was little to choose between the cars and it was only owing to the driving that the Thomas won. The first lap was done in 1:01; second, 59; third, 1 minutes; fourth, 58; fifth, 58, and the last in the fast time of 53 1-5—the total time being 5:49 1-5.

A Novelty Race

was then run. The Thomas car was forced to retire, owing to a punctured tire and the race was between the Freyer-Miller and the Winton from Seattle, which was won by the latter in 3:49. The race against time had four competitors and again the Winton, owned by S. Goodacre, showed its heels to its competitors. The local car with Ferris at the wheel went out and did the mile in 1:46 1-5. The Seattle Winton was the next and was much slower than its mate, the time being 2:2-5. The Thomas then tried it and did the first lap in 58 1-5 the time for the mile being 1:53. The Freyer Miller was the next and it was expected that it would do a little better than its opponents but the time was only 1:48 1-5, giving the race to Ferris in 1:46 1-5.

The remaining races were not run off owing to the non-entry of cars. It had been expected that a number of local cars would compete but they failed to show up.

With good weather and sufficient entries the automobile race meet will prove a valuable addition to the sporting events of this city. The officials for the day were Dr. Carter, L. G. Quagliotti and S. Jones.

The Cricket Match

The International cricket match between Tacoma and the local team which took place on the Jubilee Hospital grounds resulted in a win for the home team by the score of 159-45.

Although the morning was so dull and threatening the day turned delightfully fine. Victoria won the toss and decided to bat. At the start the wicket was decidedly tricky and two good bats were lost for 12 runs. However, L. York and Cobbett made a stand. L. York batted very well and was not got rid of till he had reached 150.

Barnacle made 19 and was then 'run out'—his own fault. The final score was 109.

Tacoma this year are trying 'cement' wicket and evidently suffered on the local wicket today which were very dead. Owing to the excellent bowling of Cobbett and W. York, the Tacoma score did not grow. They were all out for 19.

Cobbett had a very fine analysis, taking 6 wickets for 7 runs.

W. York took 4 wickets for 11 runs.

Tacoma batted a second time and this time they were all out for 26.

The full scores are below:

Victoria—1st Inning

Q. D. H. Warden, b Cameron	0
W. J. D. York, b Cameron	11
L. S. V. York, c Dow, b Hall	50
H. N. R. Cobbett, b W. Pattullo	12
T. B. Tye, l.b.w., W. Pattullo	0
J. C. Barnacle, run out	19
E. J. Howe, b Hall	0
H. Martin, l.b.w., Hall	0
A. Coles, not out	6
P. R. Robbins, c and b Hall	1
G. L. Dickson, c L. Pattullo, b Dow	0
Extras	10
Total	109

Tacoma—1st Inning

L. G. Pattullo, b Cobbett	0
W. Gregson, b Cobbett	4
A. Davidson, b Cobbett	2
Capt. Martin, b Cobbett	0
C. J. Hall, b Cobbett	0
W. W. Dow, c and b W. York	1
R. L. Wingate, b W. York	0
W. P. Cameron, b W. York	8
J. F. Lyon, b Cobbett	0
W. Pattullo, b W. York	3
Dr. Cook, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	19

Tacoma—2nd Inning

L. G. Pattullo, b Dickson	0
W. Gregson, run out	0
A. Davidson, b L. York	4
Capt. Martin, b Robbins	5
C. J. Hall, b Dickson	9
W. W. Dow, b L. York	0
R. L. Wingate, b L. York	0
W. P. Cameron, c Tye, b L. York	5
J. F. Lyon, b Dickson	0
W. L. Pattullo, not out	1
Dr. Cook, st. Warden, b L. York	0
Extras	2
Total	26

Victoria—2nd Inning

Q. D. H. Warden, b Cameron	12
T. B. Tye, c. sub., b Hall	13
E. J. Howe, not out	16
H. Martin, C. L. Pattullo, b Hall	0
G. L. Dickson, not out	2
Extras	7
Total, for 3 wickets	50

A. Coles, P. R. Robbins, H. N. R. Cobbett, W. J. D. York, J. C. Barnacle, L. S. V. York did not bat.

Y. M. C. A. Field Sports

The field sports under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Oak Bay also attracted a fairly large number of spectators and they were rewarded by witnessing some very interesting events. The local Y. M. C. A. proved their superiority over all their competitors and won the meet with a total of 41 points. The Vancouver Athletic club had a strong team and expected to carry off many of the prizes. Their hopes were dashed to the ground, however, by the local boys. The Vancouver Atiletic club were second with 32; Victoria Centrals third, with 12. Phair, of Lillooet won more singly than the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. and took fourth place; his score was 8 points, while the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. only managed to get 6.

The surprise of the meet was the Victoria Centrals in the fast time of 4 minutes. The runners in this team are mere boys and that they won from their more experienced competitors is to their credit. The 100 yards open was also done in very good time. Marshall of Vancouver winning in 10 3-5 with Todd of Victoria second. The complete results are as follows:

Boys under 12—First, C. Johnson; second, C. Baylis; third, T. Baker.

Boys under 15—First, G. Agnew; second, W. Bowser; third, E. Burns.

Girls under 15.—First, Phylis Burrell; second Madeline Davis; third, Ethel Brown.

100 yards, first heat—First, O. E. Finch; second, F. Moore. Time, 11 seconds. Second heat, first, Marshall, (Vancouver); second, Todd, (Victoria.) Time, 11. Final, first, Marshall, (Vancouver); second, Todd, (Victoria); third, Galloway. Time, 10 3-5.

440 yards—First, F. Mellor; second, A. Phair, (Lillooet). Time, 56 2-5.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—A. Manson, 93 feet, 9 inches; M. Doyle, 80 feet, 1 inch.

220 yard—First, C. Galloway; second, O. E. Finch. Time, 25 2-5.

Long jump—A. R. McSwain, (Victoria), 20 feet; A. Phair, (Lillooet,) 19 feet, 4 inches; E. Murray, (Vancouver A. C.) 19 feet, 3 inches.

880 yards—First, Shearer, (Vancouver); second, F. Mellor. Time, 2:15 1-5.

220 yard hurdle—First, E. Murray, (Vancouver); second, O. E. Finch. Time, 27 seconds.

One Mile—First, F. E. Elkins, (Vancouver A. C.); second, F. J. Shearer, (Vancouver.)

High jump—First, E. Murray, (Vancouver), 5 feet, 4 inches; second, A. R. McSwain, 5 feet, 3 inches.

One mile relay race—First, Victoria Centrals—E. Todd, A. Sargison, A. Phair, and G. Morley; second, Vancouver Y. M. C. A.; third, Victoria Y. M. C. A. Time, 4 minutes.

RUSSIA AGAIN ON VERGE OF A TITANIC STRUGGLE

Ministers' Reply to Address of the Popular House Indignantly Rejected and Demand Is Made for Immediate Resignation of Cabinet.

SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION RAMPANT

Gloomiest Forebodings Everywhere That Conflict Between Crown and Nation Imminent--Government Must Surrender or War Follows.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—At the end of a memorable seven-hour session, the lower house of parliament today indignantly rejected the government's policy as presented by Premier Goremikin, with only seven dissenting votes voting a lack of confidence in the ministry and practically throwing down the gauntlet to the bureaucracy with a demand for the retirement of the present cabinet and its succession by a ministry approved by the majority in the house.

The spirit of absolute revolution is in the air, and a conflict between the crown and the nation now appears to be inevitable. While the House avoided the appearance of delivering an ultimatum, the government seems to have no alternative except surrender or war. The gloomiest forebodings are everywhere expressed tonight, and the general impression is that the country is on the

Verge of a Titanic Struggle

which may be delayed but not averted. Despatches received from the interior indicate that the struggle possibly may be inaugurated Monday with a general strike, when the people learn that all amnesty has been refused. While the premier's statement promised co-operation with the lower house, insofar as the latter does not transgress the limits of the fundamental laws, it recognized the agrarian question as paramount, proposing to remedy the deficiency in land through the operation of an agrarian bank and emigration to Siberia. It proposed the introduction of universal and compulsory education, the reform of administration, and the realization of the four liberties.

Premier Goremykin's statement, however, returned a non-possimus on the burning question raised by the House in its reply to the speech from the throne. It declared that the government's fiat and

Exceptional Laws Not Withdrawn

until disorder and terrorism ceases. The expropriation of appanages of the crown and church and private land was declared to be inadmissible. The right of investigation of administrative acts, the statement declared, belonged to the crown, the house having only the power of interpolation. Amnesty, Premier Goremykin said, was solely the prerogative of the Emperor. Such, briefly, was the government's reply to the address of the house, and the premier's words seemed to arouse all the latent resentment in the hearts of the members of the House. The constitutional democratic leaders for the first time gave free range to their passions and with flaming words orator after orator declared the government's programme inadmissible and said that the government must give way to a cabinet in which the people had confidence.

Mirabeau's Role Re-enacted

M. Roditcheff announced that the government's reply had dashed to the ground all his hopes of working in harmony with the administration. M. Kovalesky enacted the role of Mirabeau, practically paraphrasing the Frenchman's words: "We are here by the will of the people, and nothing but bayonets can disperse us," while half a dozen peasant members hurled defiance at the ministry. Even Count Heyden, the leader of the right, deserted the government's side, saying that inasmuch as the government had refused to redeem its promise to repeal the exceptional law, his vote also was for censure. The resolution of censure as adopted provides that the House shall proceed with the orders of the day Monday, thus adroitly placing upon the shoulders of the government the responsibility for making the next move. For the moment, as indicated by a communication issued by the official agency at midnight, the ministry is hesitating, being neither ready to resign nor dismiss parliament.

Scene in the House

The House was more crowded than on the opening day, with every member in his seat and the press and public galleries crowded when Premier Goremykin read to the lower house of parliament the expected declaration of the government's policy, pronouncing the imperial negative on the most cherished hopes and plans of the people's representatives.

In the imperial box sat Grand Duke Nicholas Nickolaevitch, following the proceedings with the keenest interest. There was scarcely standing room in the section assigned to members of the upper house, and the premier and the entire cabinet with the exception of Vice Admiral Biriloff, minister of marine, and Lieut.-General Rudiger, minister of war, occupied seats on the ministerial benches.

The scene before the opening was one of great but suppressed excitement. All present were aware that the response would utterly fail to meet the wishes of the lower house, and a hum of eager discussion as to the effect of the resolutions expressed lack of confidence in the government, which the constitutional democrats and the labor party had drafted in advance, filled the hall and corridors.

The tinkle of President Mouromtseff's bell calling the session to order stilled the House into instant silence, whereupon, without waiting for further preliminaries, Premier Goremykin began reading

The Governmental Declarations

The premier's statement was as follows: "The government, after examining the address of the lower house of parliament in accordance with the instructions of the Emperor, is fully prepared to lend its entire support to the elaboration of the questions suggested by the lower house insofar as they do not go beyond the limits of the legislative initiatives assigned to the lower house. The government will also extend to the amendment of the franchise law, although it is of the opinion that this question should not be made the subject of immediate discussion, inasmuch as the lower house is only just entering upon its labors and therefore is not yet in a position to assert the need of such a change.

"Special caution must be shown by the council of ministers in regard to the questions raised by the lower house of satisfying without delay the needs of the rural population and placing the peasants on a footing of equality with the other classes; of framing the measure providing for obligatory elementary education; of making the wealthy classes liable to the payment of taxes; reorganizing the provincial administration, and of introducing a system of self-government with special consideration for the peculiar conditions of the frontier provinces.

"The Four Liberties"

"The council of ministers attaches no less importance to the suggested law relating to the liberty of the subject, of conscience and of the press, and to freedom of meeting and associations. Nevertheless it considers it necessary in preparing such laws to provide the administration with such effective means as to enable the government to prevent and counteract the abuse of the liberties conceded. With reference to the solution of the agrarian question by the transfer of the crown appanages and monastery and church lands and by the forcible expropriation of private landed property of peasants, the council of ministers holds it to be its duty to declare that such a method is wholly inadvisable. The government cannot deprive one party of its possessions in order to bestow them upon another. To contest the right of private ownership of land would in fact be to contest the right to possess any private property at all. Throughout the world and in all grades of society or development of civil life the inviolability of property constitutes the corner stone of the welfare of the people and the fundamental basis of the life of the state. The resources still at the disposal of the state and the wide

Application of Legal Methods

will doubtless help to find a successful solution of the agrarian question without undermining the powers of the fatherland.

"The other laws referred to by the lower house on the respnsibility of the ministers and the upper house, the council of ministers did not feel itself justified in entertaining these proposals, as they involve radical alterations of the fundamental law and conditions which are beyond the province of the lower house.

"Finally, as regards the solicitation of the lower house to secure justice and right in the army and navy, the government declares that in the army those principles are already unshakably established and that the solicitude of its illustrious head is now directed to the improvement of the material position of the soldiers and devising means for a more extensive realization of the measures directed to that end.

"As regards the proposed abolition of the exceptional laws and the arbitrary act of officials, the council of ministers considered this wholly within the domain of public administration in which the lower house has

Only the Right of Interpellation

Furthermore, the consideration of the administration for a state of strict legality forms the subject of special care on the part of the government, which would not fail to see that the conduct of the government officials was inspired by similar endeavors.

"The government also recognizes that the present exceptional laws do not suffice in extraordinary cases to ensure tranquility and order, and the ministers therefore are engaged in drafting more perfect measures to that end. If the exceptional laws, despite their imperfections, have been recently enforced in many districts, the cause of this is to be found exclusively in the incessant murders and acts of violence. Conscious of its responsibilities to the country, the ministry will maintain quiet and order by the legal means now at its disposal so long as the disturbances continue and so long as the government is not furnished through fresh legislation with effectual means of combatting lawlessness.

"In regard to the amnesty question, the pardon of prisoners convicted by the courts, no matter what form of crime may have been committed, is the prerogative of the monarch, and the council of ministers considers that it would not be beneficial to society to amnesty persons implicated in murders and acts of violence while the disturbances continue. As to persons deprived of their liberty by administrative order, the cabinet has taken steps to procure the release of those whereby public safety is not threatened."

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM INTERIOR MINING CAMPS

Weekly Report of Operations in the Rossland and Other Camps.

ROSSLAND, B.C., May 26.—The Jumbo is looking well and is developing in a very satisfactory manner. A new glory hole is being opened on the surface, which it is thought will yield between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. A diamond drill is at work on the second level, and the outlook is that it will pierce some large ore shoots. Work on the Velvet-Portland has been resumed energetically. A drift is bting run along the ledge for the purpose of tapping the main ore shoot. A diamond drill is at work exploring some ground which is thought to be rich. A force of 20 men are at work, but about the first of June this forie is to be doubled. The shipments for the week were: Centre Star 2,880, Le Roi, 2,409; Le Roi No. Two, 450; Jumbo 130 tons. Total for the week, 5,950 tons, and for the year, 131,565 tons.

Boundary Mine Output

Phoenix, May 26.—The total output of the Boundary mines and treatment at the district smelters now exceeds 500,000 tons for this year, the following being the figures for the current week: Granby smelter, from Granby mines, 16,055 tons; B.C. Copper smelter, from Mother Lode, 4,128 tons; from Emma, 260 tons, Dominion Copper Company smelter, from Brooklyn-Stemwinder, 2,805 tons; from Rawhide, 462 tons; from Sunset, 792 tons; from Mountain Rose, 36 tons; Nelson smelter, from Emma, 910 tons. Total shipments for the week, 24,628 tons. Total shipments for the year to date, 506,539 tons.

The district smelters treated this week: Granby smelter, 16,712 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,205tons; Dominion Copper company smelter, 4,095 tons. Total treatment for the week, 25,012 tons; total treatment for the year, 521,626 tons.

Custom House Burned

Grand Forks, May 26.—A despatch received here from Sidley postoffice on Anarchist mountain, states that G. R. Sidley's customs office was totally destroyed by fire a couple of days ago. All the ficial records, receipts and money were consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

A New York Concern Withdraws From English Market.

London, May 26.—The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company has issued a circular announcing the discontinuance of all its business through the United Kingdom. The circular added that the policies of persons living in Great Britain are in no way affected by the change and will be duly honored at New York upon their maturity.

CALLED BACK.

Paris, May 26.—Alexander J. Cossatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is a passenger on board the Hamburg-American line steamer Amerika, which sailed from Cherbourg for New York yesterday, booked his passage while the steamer was waiting at the depot. He informed a steamship official that he had intended sailing later, but had been urgently called back.

KING ALFONSO VISITS PRINCESS ENA.

Madrid, May 26.—King Alfonso rode in an automobile this morning from the royal to the Pardo palace, where he joined Princess Ena. Later he brought the Princess and her mother to Madrid, driving the car himself. Much enthusiasm was manifested along the route, the people joyfully testifying their admiration and sympathy for the Princess. There are no notable features on the programme today.

London, May 26.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started today for Madrid, where they will represent King Edward at the wedding of King Affonso.

BIG LAND DEAL.

C. P. R. Disposes of Block of 8500 Acres in Southern Okanagan.

An important real estate deal was put through last week when Mr. F. W. McLaine, land agent for the C. P. R. sold eight thousand five hundred acres of railway land to R. G. Sidley of Sidley, says the Province. The land lies near Osoyoos Lake in the Southern Okanagan district, and is considered some of the finest range land in that part of the country. Mr. Sidley intends using it for ranching purposes. It is understood that other land is likely to change hands in that district before long.

Mr. McLaine has been receiving many inquiries from eastern Canadians who are desirous of settling in southern British Columbia, and a party of six is leaving the province of Quebec and coming to Greenwood to look the situation over.

VINCENT HARPER IS SUING FOR DIVORCE

Charges That Mother and Four of His Children Deserted Him in New York.

THE Seattle Times of Friday afternoon says: "Henry Austin Adams, who for the past few years has hidden his identity under the nom de plume of Vincent Harper, author, former Episcopalian clergyman, later a Roman Catholic priest and at present a resident of Seattle, has commenced action in the superior court of this county to secure a separation from his wife, Flora Adams, to whom he was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1883, and who had borne him four children. The special charge of the complaint is desertion, Adams claiming that his wife left him in May, 1902, and has since refused to live with him, in spite of all his attempts to effect a reconciliation.

"Adams sets forth that he has no other property than that represented by a life insurance policy upon which $1000 might be raised, and says that he is in such frail health that he is unable to earn more than a precarious income. He avers, however, that after he has completed the long rest of which he is in need he will probably be able to secure a more substantial return for his labors. He states that some time ago he settled property which he owns on Long Island upon his wife, and that two of the four children are earning their own livelihood.

Heroine Lived in Victoria

Under his pen name of Vincent Harper, Adams became known to the residents of Seattle through a series of short stories published in a weekly magazine, long before the Times printed the fact of his being a resident of this city and gave the reason of this residence, which was to make it possible to secure the separation now being asked and make legal a marriage which he had consummated with another woman, believing himself divorced at the time from his first wife.

"This second wife is supposed to be the heroine of a little pamphlet written by Adams entitled "My Client's Case," but this he denied in a letter to the Times written after the publication, on October 19 last, of the story of his being in this city. At the time the woman of the second marriage was living with her infant child at Victoria, B. C.

"During the years he lived in New York, Adams was at one time connected with Trinity Church, where he preached for three years, going from there to assume the rectorship of St. Paul's Cathedral in Buffalo. In 1893, according to his own statement, he felt unable to longer preach the doctrines of that communion, and entered the Roman Catholic Church. He later spent ten years traveling as a lecturer.

"During his residence in Seattle Mr. Adams has, besides writing numerous short stories, been working on a novel or two. He recently had published a novel, 'The Mortgage on the Brain.'"

COLONIAL CONFERENCE REVIVES FISCAL QUESTION

Measure Will Take Shape After Meeting---Strathcona and Canadian Club.

LONDON, May 26.—(Special)—Defending himself for favoring free trade, Sir E. Clarke, Unionist M.P., says the fiscal question will not take practical shape until after the colonial conference. He does not think they will ask for preferential treatment if it means taxes on raw materials and food.

The Canada Press correspondent has heard surprise expressed that Lord Strathcona's absence at the dinner of the Canadian society was not referred to in any of the speeches of the Canadians. Among those mentioned as having sent letters of regret Lord Strathcona was not mentioned. A. E. Holden, secretary, who made such strenuous efforts to make the dinner a success, speaking to the Canada Press correspondent, endeavored to account for so few members of the society being present at the dinner by saying that perhaps those who were absent had received invitations to Lord Milner's dinner and reception at the Mansion House.

RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS

French Nobleman Who Arrived Here From Siberia Tells of Plans.

KHABOROVSK IS THE NEW BASE

Russia Will Erect Fortress and Establish Large Garrison---China Threatening.

Marquis D'Aigneaux, who arrived here yesterday morning by the steamer Monteagle after a tour in Siberia said in an interview: Obviously Russia is making preparations in Siberia for another war. While troops are being sent home, others are being transported from Russia over the Trans-Siberian line. The garrisons are being strengthened, particularly Harbin and Khaborovsk. This latter town, now a small Siberian town at the juncture of the Amur and Ussuri rivers and the seat of government for the Amur district, will be made in future the Russian headquarters in the Orient. Immense barracks will be built, construction having already commenced, and some heavy guns have been sent there, it being the intention to construct substantial fortifications to be manned by a garrison which some Russian officers state will number 30,000 men. There are but 5,000 there now. The defences of Vladivostok were recently strengthened by the addition of some heavy guns, and otherwise it is noticeable that Russia is putting the new borders in order. While the general belief is that a second war with Japan will occur within ten or fifteen years—and preparations are being made to this end—the situation with regard to China is causing some excitement. A large force of foreign-drilled Chinese troops have been sent to the northern borders under General Ma, the most prominent of the Chinese generals who is exceedingly anxious to attack the Russians since their defeat by the Japanese. It was said at Harbin that General Ma had telegraphed to the Chinese government when the reports were current of Russian advances in Mongolia asking permission to attack the Russians. The attitude of the Chinese is noticeably more defiant than has ever been known. Vladivostok shows the ravages of the riots of some months ago, a considerable section being partially ruined.

Khaborovsk, which Marquis D'Aigneaux says will be fortified and made the new Russian base in Asia, is the junction of the Ussuri branch and the Trans-Siberian railway and is 477 miles from Vladivostok.

In connection with the Chinese attitude the Japan Advertiser says: "Late reports from Harbin state that the Chinese troops are showing great activity in Southern Manchuria and that General Ma and Yuan Shi Kai are increasing the forces there.

"Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of the province of Chi-Li, is the man who has begun the creation of a Chinese army after the modern fashion—that army which at recent maneuvers surprised old world critics by its discipline and the appearance and apparent efficiency of the men. Clearly, he does not fear to use the instrument that he has in his hand, and is prepared to assert the supremacy of China in the province that was lately the theatre of a bloody war between two foreign powers.

Meanwhile the Chinese have trouble on their hands with a formidable body of rebels in Manchuria, without any interference with the Russian forces. In this regard the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the North China Daily News gives an account of a serious military reverse sustained in Fengtien. He says: Despatches received from Mukden by the local mandarins report that news having been received by the Tartar-General Cho Erh-sen, of the existence of a strong body of mounted bandits at a hamlet some thirty miles west of Mukden, his excellency at once sent a squadron of mounted military police to disperse the Hunghutze. This was a week or so ago. Arrived at the hamlet indicated, it was discovered that the bandits had made preparations for a semi-permanent stay there, going so far as to construct a battery of three quick-firers on an elevated spot east of the hamlet and guarding the defile which led to the approaches of the place, thereby strengthening exceedingly already strong natural fastnesses. Not only did the band do this, but it was also found that the Hunghutze chief had been collecting the government taxes from the inhabitants round about. In spite of the strength of the place, the major commanding the mounted police rashly attempted to attack the bandits, with the result that he was utterly defeated, losing many men, horses and ammunition. On hearing of the defeat, the Tartar general ordered two regiments of foreign modeled Chihli troops to reinforce the Manchurian batalion on its way to the hamlet, but before the Chihli troops arrived at the place, the advance guard of the Manchurian battalion was driven back on the main body with some loss. In consequence of this the bandits are being almost hourly reinforced by other bands, and encouraged by their victories over the government troops, they have been raiding villages far and near west of Mukden, in consequence of which a great stream of refugees from the raided villages is finding its way into Mukden to the East and Chinchou to the south. In the meantime the commanders of the two Chihli regiments, in view of the superior numbers of the mounted bandits and the strength of their position, have decided to hold a hamlet some seven miles to the east of the bandits and there await reinforcements in the shape of three brigades of foreign-modeled Chihli troops who have been ordered by the Tartar general from garrison quarters in Chinchou to crush the Hunghutze who made no pretence of their intention to start a rebellion should they succeed in defeating the foreign modeled troops in the coming battle which they are making strenuous preparations.

Some friction is reported to have arisen between Russian and Japanese commissioners in Manchuria with regard to the settlement of the provisions of the Portsmouth treaty. The Japanese commissioner, Major General Nakamura, is making vigorous protests because of the great damage done to the Changchun-Suping railway which was awarded to Japan. Nine bridges were found destroyed, and a large portion of the railway wrecked and sleepers carried away. The stations, numbering 127 first class and 117 second class, are mostly in ruins.

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CITY LOSES THE WATE

Has no Rights at Gold cept by Purcha Otherwise.

FULL TEXT OF J

Masterly Analysis by Duff of Legal P Involved.

(From Thursday's I

JUDGMENT was given Justice Duff yesterday suit of the Esqui Works Company against pality of Victoria, in whi pany opposed the right of pality to apply to the gov certain water records in with the waters of Goldst tributaries.

The dispute is one of lo which culminated in a fo the rights of the conten could be properly litigate city applied to the gover grant of water from Gold trial of the case was fou strong forum, consisting Justice Duff and such abl Mr. Bodwell, K. C., and Mr lor, K. C., for the city. Peters, K. C., and Mr. L for the company; Mr. A lips, K. C., on behalf of Power Co., with Mr. R. T.

The effect of the decisi is that the city, by a grant a statute subsequent to statute giving the compan eges and franchises, can acquiring those rights by otherwise, assume to inter diminish them. Followin

Full Text of the Jud

The plaintiff company strain the defendant munic proceeding with applicat lieutenant governor in co grant of water records aut diversion of water from river and its tributaries, Water Clauses Consolidatio for the purpose of supplyi the inhabitants of the mu

The company's case neces upon the contention that quired rights in these w would be invaded by the g records, and that there is under the statute to make having that effect.

It will be necessary to c the bearing of the Water C solidation Act, and of the privileges Act of 1892, upon of the parties to this ac proceed first to consider and extent of the rights the company in the streams as if those rights fell to be without regard to the pr either of these enactments.

The company was inco 1885 by an act of the le British Columbia. By that inter alia, provided in sec

"The company and the may, and shall have full p sign, construct, build, pu prove, hold and generall manage and conduct water all buildings, materials, ma appliances therewith conne town of Esquimalt, and th adjacent thereto, bounded toria arm of Victoria harbor, the Fuca and Esquimalt harbo parts as hereinafter provi

In section 9:

"It shall be lawful for t their servants, agents an from time to time, and hereafter, as they shall they are hereby authorize powered to enter into an land of any person or per politic or corporate in t Esquimalt, or within ten said town, and to survey, ascertain such parts ther may require for the purp said water works, and to appropriate the waters of and Deadman's river and it as they shall judge suitable and to contract with the occupiers of the said land having an interest or right waters, for the purchase respectively, or for any par of any privilege that may for the purposes of the co for the right to take all or stone, gravel, sand and oth from the aforesaid land o adjacent thereto, for the u struction of the said wo case of disagreement betwe pany and the owners and the said lands or any pe an interest in the said w natural flow thereof, or an lege or privileges, right aforesaid, respecting the purchase money or value t to the damage such shall cause to them or othe to the amount of dam through the construction the same shall be decided b trators, to be appointed as mentioned, namely, the co appoint one, the owner or appoint another and the tw trators shall, within ten day appointment, appoint a th tor; but in the event o arbitrators not appointing trator within the time af of the judges of the supre British Columbia shall, on of either party, appoint suc In case any such owner shall be an infant, marrie insane, or absent from th or shall refuse to appoi trator on his behalf, then the duty of one of the ju supreme court of British on application being made that purpose by the compa inate and appoint three d sons as arbitrators."

And in section 10:

"The lands, privileges which shall be ascertained appropriated by the comp purposes thereof as afor thereupon and for ever aft in the company, and it sha for the company to cons and maintain in and upo all such reservoirs, water machinery requisite for the taking, and to convey the w