Preparing Protocols

Russian and Japanese Envoys Will Give Reasons for Failure to Agree.

Visit of Baron Kaneko to the President an Unexpected Phase.

Roosevelt Has Not Abandoned Hope of Peace Being Arranged.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 21.—President Roosevelt has not abandoned hope of a successful issue of the peace conference. He has not relaxed his efforts to prevent a rupture between the conferees when the conference meets tomorrow. Events of importance succeeded each other rapidly here today. On an early morning train Baron Kaneko, a confidential representative in this country of the Japanese government, arrived at Oyster Bay quite unexpectedly. That he was the bearer of important information is known, but the nature of his messages is not disclosed. He remained with the President three-quarters of an hour.

Following Baron Kaneko's visit, President Roosevelt had his acting secretary, Mr. Barnes, with him for two hours. Late in the day important messages were received from Portsmouth, the responses to which occupied the President's attention for a considerable time. The President, acting as an intermediary between the two warring governments, feels that secrecy is even more incumbent upon him than if the matter related wholly to him personally or to the United States. He maintains that if any publication is made concerning the pending negotiations it must be authorized by the representatives of one of the powers in direct interest.

An Unexpected Phase

An unexpected phase in the peace negotiations developed today on the arrival here of Baron Kaneko, a special representative in this country of the Japanese government, for a conference with President Roosevelt. Baron Kaneko's visit was arranged hurriedly.

Baron Kaneko remained with the President three quarters of an hour. He then drove back to Oyster Bay and boarded the 12:20 p. m. train for New York. Before his departure Baron Kaneko declined to discuss his conference with the President. He did not deny that he was a representative of the Japanese government, but it was understood that he was not the financial representative.

"The report," said the baron, laughingly, "that I am a financial expert and that I represent Japan in a financial way is costing me lots of money every day. Whenever I go into a New York hotel or cafe my expenses are something astonishing. I wish you would say that I am not a financier and not in any sense a financial expert. That word 'financial' has been very expensive to me."

Strictly Non-Committal

Baron Kaneko said that he had no information as to the attitude of the Russian envoys towards the proposition made by President Roosevelt to Baron Rosen. He intimated that Japan might regard the proposition favorably, but he could not say so definitely.

"I think we will know tomorrow afternoon when the plenipotentiaries meet in Portsmouth," he said. "By that time they will have determined the matter."

"Do you mean that they will have heard definitely from their governments by that time?"

"Yes, I assume so," said the Baron.

Baron Kaneko intimated that he came here today on his own initiative, and not by invitation of the President. President Roosevelt declines to discuss the peace negotiations in any way, and authorized the statement that nothing would be made public by him concerning the visit of Baron Kaneko.

Preparing Protocols

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 21.—Both the Russians and Japanese have almost finished the preparations of the protocols to be submitted at the meeting of the conference tomorrow afternoon. The feature of the protocols is the presentation of the reasons advanced by both sides for the divergence of views upon the articles upon which no agreement was reached. In article 5 (the cession of Sakalien) the Japanese claim that they are entitled to the island as well by reason of their national rights to its possession as because of its occupation by the Japanese forces. The Russians, on the contrary, insist that up to 1850 Japanese had never claimed any right to Sakhalien, and at that time only 25 unarried Japanese lived at the south of the island during the fishing season. That Admiral Beautiatine opened the eyes of the Japanese to the value of Sakhalien when he went there in 1854 and opened negotiations for the possession of the entire island by Russia. It was then that Japan, in order to make good its claims, tried to colonize the island and stated that the Aino race which lives there belonged to the same family as the original inabitants of the northern islands of Japan. In 1859 Muravieff, governor-general of Amur, tried to persuade Japan to yield in her claim to the southern part of Sakhalien, but did not succeed as America had already begun to support the Japanese in their attitude against Russia. The reports of all the Russian consuls in Sakhalien up to the year 1870 stated that the Japanese effort to colonize the island had failed because of the rigorous climate. The negotiations between Russia and Japan started in 1855 and continued for twenty years, ending with the treaty of 1875, by which the sovereignty of Russia over the whole island was recognized.

Expenses of the War

With regard to article 9, the protocol repeats the arguments already set forth several times in the Associated Press dispatches. The Japanese claim reimbursement for the expenses of the war on the ground that they were forced by Russia's grievances to resort to arms in self-preservation, and having been victorious at all points are entitled to reimbursement. Russia on the contrary denies absolutely that Japan is in a position to dictate such a condition, as Russia does not acknowledge defeat, and appeared at the conference not imploring mercy, but because of her love for peace and her willingness to conclude on an honorable basis.

With regard to article 10 (the interned warships), Japan insists that the surrender of interned warships which have sought refuge in neutral ports as a spoil of war is not contrary to international law. Russia, however, asserts that international law affords no precedent for a claim for the possession of property in the keeping of neutrals. Finally, with regard to article 11 (the limitation of the Russian naval power in the far east) the Japanese assert that it is indispensable to insure a lasting peace. Russia rejects the whole idea as being offensive to Russian honor and dignity. While declining, however, to place such an article in a treaty, she is willing to make declaration that she has no intention of attempting to threaten the naval position of Japan or any other power in the far east.

M. Witte left his apartment in the hotel about noon today and came to the palm gardens on the verandah, where he spent some time chatting with Baron Rosen, who had just arrived from Magnolia.

PRISONER HAD YELLOW FEVER.

Consternation Created by Discovery in New Orleans Police Court.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 21.—Yellow fever took a bound forward in New Orleans today and the situation in the state is far from satisfactory. The official figures for New Orleans show a material increase in new cases and disease centres. Nine persons succumbed, more than in any one day since August 14th, when 12 died. Health officers explain that the report is always higher on Monday because of unavoidable laxity in reporting on Sunday.

Prisoners, court attaches and hangers-on at the Second Criminal court were thrown into something of a panic when a genuine case of yellow fever was discovered in the dock. The man was found ill among a number of prisoners and a doctor was called, by whom the case was promptly

Diagnosed as Yellow Fever

The screened ambulance immediately carried him to the emergency hospital. A flying squad was sent for and the dock and court room were thoroughly disinfected.

The patient was an Italian who was arrested on Saturday night and remained in prison until today. The jail will also be fumigated.

Unusual precautions under the supervision of the marine hospital service or otherwise are to be taken to prevent a recrudesence of the fever next spring. It has been demonstrated by scientists that the stegomyia mosquitoes hibernate. A vigilant watch will therefore be kept when the winter passes for any cases which may then appear in the south.

News Notes Of The Dominion

Toronto Firm Fined for Infraction of the Alien Labor Law.

Fernie Strike Is About Settled—Forest Fire Menaces Ainsworth.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—The Menzie Wall Paper Company, through its superintendent, Herman Felzing, was today found guilty by Magistrate Ellis of violations of the alien labor law and fined $50 and costs in each case. The prosecution was brought by the union, which is out on strike. The company will appeal.

The directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company say the dispute is trivial and will be settled on when General Manager Lindsey reaches Fernie.

Prince Louis of Battenburg

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Prince Louis of Battenberg will visit Ottawa on Thursday and address the Canadian club.

Three tramps calling themselves John King, Arthur Labelle and John Ames have been arrested under instructions from Detective McCaskille, in connection with the murder of Audette, the Canadian Pacific station boy at Farnham. All three are French-Canadians.

Three Fishermen Perish

Goderich, Ont., Aug. 21.—Three fishermen named Ferguson, Wood and Bailey, residents of Bayfield, twelve miles south of Goderich, while out raising their nets were suddenly caught in a fierce wind storm and were blown out into Lake Huron. Their boat was picked up yesterday. The three men evidently perished.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Lake of Woods Milling Company has received the first cars of new wheat graded "Good One Northern." Barley marketed is also of fine sample.

A C. N. R. gravel train was derailed near this city early this morning and the locomotive capsized, fatally crushing Fireman Kennedy and seriously injuring Engineer Powers. Kennedy died in the hospital a few hours later.

E. J. Jenkins, a young Englishman, committed suicide this morning at the C. P. R. depot by shooting himself in the right temple. It is supposed that he was suffering from a fit of temporary aberration. Jenkins arrived here yesterday from the east. During the day he bought a return ticket for the old country, saying he intended leaving tonight. Deceased was recently employed as steward on an Atlantic liner running from Montreal to Liverpool.

Fernie Strike Settled

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 21.—A special to the Daily News from Fernie tonight announces that the coal strike situation has assumed a favorable aspect. After a long conference tody between the union and Manager Drinnan an agreement was come to pending the return to Fernie of General Manager G. G. S. Lindsey, who is at present in England. The agreement made this afternoon is subject to the approval of a mass meeting of the men to be held tomorrow morning, but in view of the fact that President Shenton negotiated the settlement reached today and that he approves of the temporary arrangement there is practically no doubt but that tomorrow's meeting will ratify the arrangements. Manager Drinnan was highly praised by the union committee for the possession way in which he met and discussed the situation today. This fact and the evident desire of the union men to not resort to a prolonged strike unless compelled to do so to protect themselves has made a temporary settlement possible. If the meeting tomorrow passes off satisfactorily the men will at once return to work and the whole matter will stand over until Mr. Lindsey's return.

Ainsworth in Danger

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Ainsworth camp is threatened with a forest fire sweeping over the town. Inhabitants are packing their valuables and the miners are out fighting the flames.

Forest fires are also blazing on Elk river and on Coal creek in East Kootenay, destroying much good timber.

GERMAN SOUTH AFRICA.

Civil Government Shortly to Be Restored in Disturbed Districts.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Civil government, which has been superceded for more than a year by martial law in German South Africa, will soon be restored. The resignation of Col. Leutwein, the governor, whose functions were taken over by Lieut-Gen. Von Thorea, commander-in-chief of the military forces, has been accepted and Herr Von Lindequist, consul-general at Capetown, has been appointed in his stead. Major von Goetzen, governor of German East Africa, sends a despatch denying the report received here August 18th that Mgr. Sbies, a Roman Catholic bishop and two missionaries, brothers, and two members of a religious sisterhood, were murdered by natives.

The cruiser Thetis, now on the East Asiatic station, has been ordered to East Africa to co-operate with the cruiser Zeadler in landing detachments to reinforce the small garrison.

NEWFOUNDLAND ANTIMONY.

Company Formed in N. Y. to Exploit Colony's Mineral Claims.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Newfoundland Antimony Company of New York was incorporated today with $500,000 capital to mine, refine and sell antimony.

General Strike Ordered in Poland

As Protest Against Treatment in Connection With Russian Assembly.

Crews Abandon Trains on the Tracks and Factory Hands Join Movement.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Aug. 21.—A general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland as a protest against the disregard of the rights of the Poles in the scheme for representation in the national assembly. The strike began here today. Employees of the Vistula railway quit work and many trains were left standing at intermediate stations.

Eighty socialists carrying arms, while attempting to enter the city, were opposed by a detachment of Cossacks. Eight of the Socialists were killed and the others arrested. Employees of factories at Warsaw, Lodz and Pobiance have joined in the strike. Besides the Vistula railway, the Terspol line and the light railways have been compelled to suspend traffic.

Mitau, Russia, Aug. 21.—Martial law has been declared throughout the Baltic province of Courland.

STEAMER LOWERS RECORD.

'Frisco Packet Makes Good Time on Honolulu Run.

Honolulu, Aug. 21.—(6:42 a. m.)—The steamer Siberia, which sailed from San Francisco August 16th, has been sighted off this harbor. She has broken the record between the two ports. The Siberia's time was four days, 19 hours and 20 minutes, three hours less than that of the Korea, which had the best previous record.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Traveler to Nicola Describes Activity in That District.

A trip from Spence's Bridge along the route of the railroad construction is not without interest at the present time, says the Nicola Herald. The tents of the various camps one encounters at intervals, snugly clustering in leafy groves, look for all the world like a pleasure party camping. Again one sees, far up, clinging to the face of a cliff, two or perhaps three men; they look like flies upon a wall; then there is a sudden and rapid descent, a pause, a roar, and twenty or thirty tons of rock are hurled into the bed of the Nicola. Sometimes the air waves set in motion by the explosion of a heavy charge will bring down heavy masses of rock and earth which are quite distant to the scene of construction—and destruction.

Passengers by the stage who know well the valley road are thrown out of their reckoning by sudden deviations across newly constructed bridges; in places the picks and shovels of the gangs are hard at work in close proximity to the wagon road, so close, indeed, that it scarce seems possible for the stage to pass, where but a few short weeks ago sage brush and pine grew in silent solitude, one now sees a trim embankment, while near and far one hears the stroke of pick or harsh metallic clang as the dump cars shoot their load.

Some ten miles out from Spence's Bridge one comes suddenly upon the hospital, which stands upon a small plateau embowered in trees. All around is so peaceful and still that one can hardly connect the place with sickness or death.

At intervals one passes on the road unkempt and rough-looking "whites." These men are on the tramp from year's end to year's end. They work for a few days and toil unwillingly, then with a few dollars off they prowl to fresh fields and pastures new.

One want that will be severely felt ere long is the dearth of houses for rent throughout the valley. Some of the Nicola millionaires could do worse than erect a few cottages, for which, at this early stage of construction, there is a keen demand. Residential property would command a ready tenant and make for the general good of the community. At the present time there is not a habitable house along the entire fifty miles from Spence's Bridge to Nicola.

BESSEMER'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

Chicago News.

In a recently published autobiography of Sir Henry Bessemer is told how, in 1833, when he was a youth of twenty, he learned that the British government was losing about $500,000 a year through the use of forged stamps. He set about finding a remedy. In nine months he discovered how to forge government stamps with the greatest ease. This was a risky bit of knowledge for a struggling young man who wanted money wherewith to get married to the girl of his choice. But young Bessemer, having invented forthwith the perforated stamp that is now known everywhere, went gayly to the government officials with the forgeries in his pocket and told how they were genuine. When Sir Charles Presley passed them as genuine, Bessemer remarked that he knew they were forgeries—"simply because I forged them myself." Then he suggested a remedy. It was accepted. Bessemer was offered the post of superintendent of stamps—for plant and staff must be reorganized—at $3,000 to $4,000 a year.

Young Bessemer went away happily to tell his good luck to the girl of his choice. He explained to her the situation, how old stamps had been picked off documents and used again, and how he had invented an elaborate plan to remedy this. "But surely," said the young lady, "if all stamps had a date put on them they could not at a future time be used without detection." This rather startled young Bessemer. But he devised a simple method of marking the date. The British government was delighted. The device was accepted. And as no change of machinery or staff was needed, Bessemer was informed that no superintendent of stamps would be appointed. Thus he had deprived himself of a job.

Forty-five years later, after he had invented the "Bessemer process" of preparing iron, and had made a great fortune, Bessemer wrote to Lord Beaconsfield, then Prime Minister, pointing out that he had saved the country millions without the reward of a penny. He no longer wanted money, but the government acknowledged the debt and paid it with a knighthood.

SEIZED AMERICAN STEAMER.

Well-Known Vessel Captured by the Japanese at Petropavlovsky.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The steamer Australia, reported by cable from Tokio to have been seized by the Japanese at Petropavlovsky Harbor August 18th, was a vessel well known in this harbor and along the entire Pacific coast. She belonged to the Oceanic Steamship Company and was chartered by Roth, Blume & Co. of this city. In May last she sailed from here for Petropavlovsky in charge of Capt. Reinie. She carried an assorted cargo of merchandise valued at $83,841, destined for various ports of Asiatic Russia. The cargo in part consisted of one steam launch, 1,120 barrels of powder, 1,855 pounds of shot, 39,490 pounds of bar lead, 47,000 pounds of rice, 7,188 barrels of flour and 5,000 feet of lumber. It also included supplies of many other kinds in greater quantities.

THE COLLINS CASE

Will Be Resumed This Morning Before Mr. Justice Duff.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Collins case will be resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Duff, when Mr. W. J. Taylor, K. C., will resume his argument in the habeas corpus proceedings brought on Saturday, when Mr. Taylor attacked the warrant of committal issued by Judge Lampman, contending that it was defective. An effort was made in the meantime to allow Collins to remain at large on similar arrangements as those in force heretofore, viz., that he be accompanied by two guards, whom he paid. But it was decided that the lawyer whose extradition is sought in San Francisco for perjury must spend the nights from 8 p. m. until breakfast time in the city lockup. During the day he is being guarded by Provincial Constable D. G. Cox, who remains with him like a shadow, never leaving him for an instant.

BROOKLYN THEATRES CLOSED.

Playhouses Shut Until Fire Ordinances Have Been Observed.

New York, Aug. 21.—Corse E. Payton's Lee avenue theatre and the Unique theatre, both in Brooklyn, were closed by the city health authorities today because there were no skylights over the stage as required by the regulations, and notice given to the management that no performance could be given until the skylights were provided. The audiences which were assembled were dismissed.

HIS ANNUAL VISIT.

Director of Experimental Farms on a Tour of the West.

Dr. William Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, Ottawa, is paying his annual visit to the western districts, having visited the Brandon, Indian Head and Agassiz establishments. He is now visiting Victoria in the interests of the department, gathering information concerning the crops and produce of the island. His investigations point to an exceptionally good hay and oat crop; in fact the grain crops everywhere and especially in the territories have been much above the average.

At the experimental farms the work is progressing favorably along the usual lines, the latest theories and agricultural problems being sedulously investigated at these various centres. The experiments at Agassiz are largely in connection with fruit culture. They have introduced there a number of varieties from different parts of the world, some of which have proved of great value and are gradually being brought into more general cultivation throughout the provinces. These are for the most part plums, pears and apples, French and Belgium prunes and plums having been specially successful. Nut culture also, especially Japanese and English walnuts and filberts, has been made a feature of recent experimental tests and have proved a great success, trees this year cropping very heavily. These trees are specially adapted for the soil and climate of British Columbia, and for some years past the superintendent has been distributing samples of these nuts for seed and the trees are now growing well, both in the interior and on the coast, and from reports received it is evident that these useful products can be grown over most parts of the province. Much useful work has also been done in growing fodder plants, especially clover, including alfalfa and different varieties of Indian corn for cattle feeding. In this way much information of value is being accumulated for stockmen and dairymen.

Mr. Saunders has noticed with much pleasure the improvement that has been going on in Victoria since has last visit. "There is no doubt," said he, "from the rapid building and the indications I see about me that the city is in a very prosperous condition."

Chinese Official Here From Pekin

Arrived From China to Interview Roosevelt Regarding Chinese Immigration.

Says European Immigration Is Worse Than Chinese—Boycott Against U. S. Goods.

Dr. T. T. Tong, representative of the Imperial Chinese Board of Treaty Revision, which is composed of members appointed by order of the Emperor of China, under the presidency of Prince Lu—a board with power to carry on treaty negotiations with any power subject to the ratification of the Emperor—arrived by the steamer Shawmut yesterday morning en route to Washington to interview President Roosevelt, presumably with regard to the revision of the new immigration treaty between China and the United States. Dr. Tong, in an interview, though he would not disclose the particulars of his mission to interview the President, said he intended to study when on the Atlantic coast the class and character of the European immigration into the United States, with a view of learning whether China was being discriminated against. He said he was anxious to learn the reasons why the United States saw fit to exclude his countrymen when the poor class of Europeans were being admitted at New York and other ports on the Atlantic, men who are certainly, he said, inferior to the Chinese. He said the Chinese people were usually hard-working, quiet and honest, and compared very favorably with an equally poor class of immigrants who entered the United States from Europe, who had certainly a far less moral stamina than the Chinese. Dr. Tong said the United States people opposed the Chinese because they did not assimilate, but the United States did not give the Chinese a chance to do so. They were not allowed to become citizens, and, he was sure that if they were so allowed, they would make good citizens. The common idea, he said, that most Chinese lived in the United States only so long as they could acquire a competency was wrong. They would be glad to remain and assimilate, but the conditions were against them.

Speaking with regard to the boycott, Dr. Tong said it was certainly a most serious movement. It must not be considered that it applied only to the coast cities of China; it was general throughout the empire, and its scope was growing. The guilds, which had undertaken the work of organizing the boycott, were very powerful, more powerful in many respects at least insofar as they could secure the cohesiveness of the people, than the government.

How well the boycott is being carried out was told by other arrivals on the Shawmut. They said that even the Chinese money changers in Japanese ports had entered the movement, and would not change American gold, which all were eager to get prior to the movement against the United States. At Amoy the boycott began with rowdyism and rioting, but this was promptly stopped by the central committee at Shanghai, which is in charge of the movement. The committee at once telegraphed to the provincial merchants and gentry of that port exhorting them to maintain control of their fellow citizens and showing how foolish it is for the people of Amoy to act so rowdily. "You should," said the despatch, "continue friendly relations with every American; your midst and act courteously as usual towards them. Our dispute is not with American merchants, officials, and missionaries here, nor with American merchants in the States. We merely want just treatment for our countrymen going to the United States, and if we cannot get our wish were merely show our displeasure by refusing to buy things of American manufacture, that is all. We must not quarrel or ill-treat Americans in our midst, the majority of whom heartily decry the action of those concerned in the States. It is therefore to be earnestly hoped that you people of Amoy merely keep to the letter of our programme already decided amongst us, namely, to abstain from buying or contracting for American goods until we get our wish, which is very simple and does not require any exertion or bullying on the part of the mob. There is no use for such things at all. We are heartily sorry that you have done such things in Amoy and sincerely hope people of other cities will not follow your bad example."

The Day at the Federal Capital

Ministerial Gathering in Preparation for Today's Cabinet Meeting.

Dr. King Successfully Establishes Observation Station in Labrador.

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Ministers Fielding, Emmerson, Mulock and Paterson have arrived for tomorrow's cabinet meeting, and all other ministers will be back by the morning's train except Sir F. Borden, who does not return until Wednesday. Besides the appointment of the new governors for Alberta and Saskatchewan, the itinerary of the ministers who will attend the inaugural at Edmonton and Regina will be arranged, as well as that of the tariff commission.

The steamer Edward King, which took Dr. King, chief astronomer, and a party of scientists to Hamilton inlet on the Labrador coast to establish a station for the observation of the eclipse of August 30th, has returned safely to Quebec and sailed with a second party, who will also take part in the observation. A good deal of floating ice was encountered in the Strait of Belle Isle.

ST. NICHOLAS' EDITOR DEAD.

A Well-Known Literary Character Passes Away After Long Illness.

New York, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of St. Nicholas Magazine, author of several stories for children, and a poet, died in her summer cottage in Onteora Park, Tannersville, N. Y., today. Mrs. Dodge had been ill for several months, but recovered sufficiently about two months ago to go to Onteora Park. She had been editor of St. Nicholas since its foundation in 1873.

ALBANY'S COLLAPSED STORE.

Coroner Holds Investigation to the Recent Calamity.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The district attorney and coroner today began a formal investigation of the Myers building disaster of August 12, in which 13 patrons lost their lives. The investigation brought out that men constructing a sub-cellar had dug about the central supports of the structure, leaving them to rest upon pillars of earth about nine feet high and sixteen feet square. The investigators have not announced their conclusions.

EDUCATIONALISTS ARRESTED.

Professors and Others Thrown Into Jail by Russian Police.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The police last night arrested Paul M. Milukoff, a professor of Russian history in the university of St. Petersburg, his wife and ten other members of the bureau of the association of the professional unions at their residences at Oudielnaia, near St. Petersburg. Prof. Milukoff, in October, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for participating in a political meeting in 1900. At the time the verdict was rendered the professor was in England, but he voluntarily returned to Russia to serve his sentence. He was released after serving about two months. In the latter part of 1903 Prof. Milukoff went to the United States and delivered a series of lectures. Among his works are sketches of Russian history.

A STRANDED CIRCUS.

French Government Advises U. S. Embassy of Hard Luck Story.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The foreign office has advised the American embassy regarding the pitiable condition of 250 employees of McCaddon's American circus who have been stranded at Grenoble since August 10. The Grenoble authorities sought to sell the horses, vans and other property for the purpose of caring for the destitute Americans, but the customs officials declined to permit the sale, as bonds had been given for their return to the United States.

ROMANCE OF THE OUTLANDS.

Quarterly Review.

It is surprising how little of the adventurous life of our race is reflected in our literature. Even the imagination of our great poets has been but little stirred by the wonders of the deep and the glamor of strange lands. After Aphra Behn had written "Oroonoko," and Defoe "Robinson Crusoe" and "Captain Singleton," our novelists, for a long time, seldom traveled, even in fancy, farther than France and Italy. It was, for the most part, left to French writers, such as Bernardin de Saint-Pierre and Chateaubriand, to develop the literature of exotic romance which had been originated in England. But, while our prose novelists and painters, in their longing for a life of more color, excitement, and fulness than ours, were dreaming faintly of the Middle Ages, the more active and enterprising spirits among us, who had penetrated into the dark places of the earth, were living the wildest and strangest lives. Some, as traders or soldiers of fortune, were wandering in the mysterious cities of the East; others, landing as settlers on recently discovered coasts, were, like their remote ancestors, founding new states amid the tumult of border warfare; while the boldest adventurers were mingling with people still struggling in the feudal or barbaric stages of society, or even living among races not yet emerged from the conditions of the age of stone. At last, however, among these emigrants there has arisen a group of novelists who, it seems to us, represent the freshest and most genuine movement in our literature during late years. These writers have sprung up in the most widely separated parts of the world. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the founder of the school, came from India, like Mrs. F. A. Steel, a writer with less imaginative power and a less vivid style, admirable, however, in the delineation of the milder lights and shadows of Hindoo character. Mr. Joseph Conrad is a master-mariner from the Malay Archipelago and other shores of old romance; Mr. W. H. Hudson is a native of La Plata; and Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham has traveled widely in South America. Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, born in the Ionian Islands, wandered across the world to Japan; and Mr. Louis Becke, while trading in the South Seas, sailed with the last of the English buccaneers, "Bully" Hayes, about whom R. L. Stevenson, who should also be included in this group, by reason of his later works, must have heard some curious tales at Samoa. Mr. A. J. Dawson, who, after a varied career in more distant countries, has begun to describe the picturesque Moors of the sunset land, and Mr. Jack London, who has returned from Alaska and the Behring Sea with tales of the conflict between Eskimos and Europeans in the Yukon valley, represent a younger generation of novelists who are now recruited in increasing numbers from the pioneers of civilization working among savage and decaying races. Owing to its spontaneity and to its diversity of origin, the English movement is wider in its scope and more varied in its characteristics than the French.

BRITISH MANUFACTURER.

Representative of a Newcastle-on-Tyne Firm Visiting the City.

N. H. Martin of the well known merchants' firm of Brady & Martin of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is on a pleasure visit to Victoria, and staying at the Driard hotel. It is Mr. Martin's first visit to the western side of the Rockies, though he has visited Eastern Canada on a previous occasion. He expresses himself as greatly impressed with the scenery, fertility and possibilities of the province and the country generally, and thinks that when a sufficient population settles here it is destined to become a very prosperous country.

"I cannot help thinking," said Mr. Martin to a Colonist reporter, "that there are many illusions in this country with regard to English trade conditions, fostered by business rivals. It may not be worth while for English firms to compete in markets where duties are so heavy, but so far as the accusation goes that English manufacturers do not study the needs of their over-sea customers, or make articles to suit their tastes and requirements, I know that this is entirely an illusion. English manufacturers are willing to make anything that anyone requires, and to make it of better quality than most of their competitors. I notice that in the style of cutlery and plate and various everyday things that come under ones daily notice, the class of articles used in Canada is of a very inferior kind. Possibly it is that English firms do not send travelers through these thinly peopled territories, as the markets representing so many thousands of population which are regularly served by one traveler in England could not be served in Canada by ten.

"There is better and more extensive work done in England, especially in the north of England, manufactures and trades than has ever been done in America, only in England, from long habit, the work goes on as a matter of course and without any flourish of trumpets; and in this way, perhaps, does not appeal as freely to the world at large as does the more freely advertised work of others. I have had great opportunities of observation in foreign lands, and I believe that eventually the colonies will grasp the manifest advantage of closer trade relations with the Mother Country.

Jealous Miner Shot to Kill

Joseph Bebeau Is Murdered by Frederick Charles Beech at Mount Sicker.

Another Supplanted Him in a Widow's Affections and He Killed Him.

Jealousy caused a tragedy at Mount Sicker mining camp on Sunday. Frederick Charles Beech, a miner, 35 years of age, took a 38.55 rifle and killed Joseph Bebeau, a hotelkeeper; the murderer then escaped to the woods, and a provincial police, assisted by a posse of Indian hunters, are pursuing him.

The murderer had become jealous of a miner named Hardy, who had ousted him in the favor of Mrs. Campbell, a miner's widow, who conducts a laundry near the Mount Sicker hotel, and he also blamed Mr. Thomas, of the Mount Sicker hotel, for assisting Hardy in supplanting him in the widow's favor. Mad with jealousy, Beech lay in wait in a gully about 200 yards from the Mount Sicker hotel, seeking to kill Hardy and Mrs. Campbell.

Yesterday morning Thomas was in his hotel when Mrs. Campbell's little daughter came and said: "Mr. Beech is trying to kill my mother." The hotelkeeper went out on his verandah and looked toward the gully, and Beech fired three shots at him. Mrs. Campbell, frightened, ran from her laundry toward the other hotel, kept by the late Mr. Bebeau, who, having heard the shooting, went up the trail to investigate. When he came to close quarters Beech fired at him from the gully, a bullet lodging in his abdomen. Bebeau swerved around and tried to get away, when another bullet was driven through his neck from the back, the ball severing the jugular in its passage.

Mrs. Thomas, from the verandah of the Mount Sicker hotel, saw Bebeau throw up his hands and swing his arms, shouting "Murder!" as he did so. She screamed, and Beech fired three shots in rapid succession at her. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas hurried into the hotel, and the murderer went to his cabin, which is near the Richard III. mine.

Provincial Constables Lomas of Duncans and Halhed of Chemainus soon arrived on the scene, and a watch set on the murderer's cabin reported he was still there. Special Officer Morton covered the door with a rifle, and Constable Halhed went and called to Beech to open the door. Receiving no reply, he broke into the place and found that the miner had gone, after which he wrote a letter which left for the police. In this letter Beech said farewell to his associates at the camp, and, addressing them generally, told of the murder, the blame for which he placed with Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Campbell, his estrangement with the widow and her friendship for Hardy being due, he said, to the influence of Mrs. Thomas.

On Sunday afternoon a report was made that Beech was seen going toward Cypree Canyon, where he has a prospecting shack. He was reported to be then unarmed. Constables Lomas and Morton went after him, and at 4 o'clock found a man named Sid Dawson, who had gone to the shack to get Beech's dog. The trip was unavailing, no sign of Beech being found. The murderer is known to be an expert woodsman and knows the Mount Sicker country, through which he has prospected, very well. He could easily make his way to Alberni if he so desired.

In the letter Beech left in his shack, however, he suggested that he intended to commit suicide; but the constables were disposed to think he might be bluffing, and that he had stated he intended to take his life to endeavor to throw them off the scent, while he endeavored to find his way to salt water. The officers do not believe Beech intended to shoot Bebeau, who was a quiet and inoffensive man. They say he had been so excited by his intense jealousy, being a man of violent temper, that he shot at anyone who came within range of his weapon. He is a powerful man, an expert rifle shot and a wrestler of no mean ability.

The police have organized quite a posse of specials, and are assisted in the effort to take the fugitive by five or six Indian hunters, who are searching the woods in the vicinity of the scene of the crime. The bush there is very dense and it is impossible to track a man, but it is only a question of time until the murderer will be driven from the dense woods—if he does not end his life—to seek food.

An inquest was held yesterday into the death of Bebeau, and a verdict returned that he was murdered by Beech.

Bebeau was 42 years of age. He went to Mount Sicker when the first prospects were found there, and was one of the first men employed in the development of the copper properties there.

A detailed description of Beech follows: Occupation, miner and prospector; nationality, Welsh; age, 35; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 180; build, heavy; complexion, fair; color of hair, fair; nose, very prominent; wore light moustache only, may be clean shaven now; noticeable curl in upper lip when smiling. When last seen he wore a soft light tweed cap, grey trousers and blue coat, and had a 38.55 rifle.

Minto Will Be Viceroy

Lord Curzon Presses for Acceptance of His Proffered Resignation.

The Former Governor General of Canada Is Appointed Successor.

Correspondence Shows a Bitter Feeling Between Kitchener and His Superior.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The resignation of Lord Curzon as the viceroy of India and the appointment of the Earl of Minto as his successor, was announced at the India office today.

According to the correspondence, which is issued in the form of a white book, it appears that Lord Curzon's resignation was cabled to that office on August 12. It shows a decidedly bitter feeling between Lord Curzon, the India office and Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, over the new plan of army administration in India.

Lord Curzon's dissatisfaction came to a head with the refusal of the cabinet to appoint Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Barrow, on Lord Curzon's recommendation, military supply member of the council. Replying on August 2nd to the refusal of Mr. Brodrick, the secretary for India, to make this appointment, Lord Curzon requests that the government reconsider its decision "in order to enable me to accept the responsibility which I infer his majesty's government still desires me to assume."

Mr. Brodrick again refused to comply with the request for the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Barrow, and Lord Curzon replied as follows:

"It is apparent that his majesty's government

Denies Me That Confidence

which alone can enable me to serve them and attaches a fundamentally different interpretation from myself to the modifications, upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office. The situation, therefore, remains where it was when I resigned in June. If the government is unable to accept my views, I request the premier to place my resignation in the hands of his majesty."

To this Mr. Brodrick replied that there was a request from Mr. Balfour that Lord Curzon reconsider his determination. In a final dispatch, dated August 12th, Lord Curzon says:

"The main question is not the choice of an individual, but one of the principles underlying a future change in our administration. I am driven to the conclusion that the policy of his majesty's government is based on principles that I could not conscientously carry into execution. In the interest of the organization it is desirable that I be relieved of my duties with as little delay as possible."

To this Mr. Balfour has replied that he had "with the most profound regret submitted Lord Curzon's resignation to the king." Supplementary despatch after the receipt of the resignation shows that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were unable to agree over the details of the reorganization and that Lord Curzon at the time he left England expressed his entire disagreement with the plan.

"But," he says, "I loyally commenced the undertaking and resigned only when I realized that conflicts were certain to arise between the commander-in-chief and the supreme government of India."

Lord Minto to Succeed

The resignation of Lord Curzon as viceroy of India, which is the chief theme of the morning newspapers, was discounted by previous reports that a disagreement was impending or that his resignation had been tendered, all of which had been steadily and flatly denied by Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state for India.

All of the editorial articles praise Lord Curzon's administration unstintedly and credit him with having done a great service in India as any of his predecessors, if not greater.

It is conceded that the Earl of Minto takes the reins at a difficult stage, but he is credited with ability equal to that of any man in England to grasp quickly and master the administrative work.

Lord Kitchener Supreme

Simla, British India, Aug. 21.—Among the public general sympathy is being expressed for Lord Curzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India, who for eight weeks has been confined to his bed, from where he conducted his fight single-handed against the cabinet.

There is widespread regret that he has felt himself compelled to resign despite the almost unanimous support of the press and commercial bodies.

The friends of Lord Kitchener are jubilant and the commander-in-chief of the forces now stands as the de facto viceroy with his prestige greatly enhanced. In the opinion of the natives Lord Kitchener's power is supreme.

RELIGIOUS WORK OF ART.

A writer in Temple Bar (London, July) claims for Johannes Brahms' "German Requiem" recognition as "the greatest religious work of art of the nineteenth century." In poetry, painting, or architecture, says the writer, this claim would mean far less than in music, for, in the elder arts, the great religious work was done before the nineteenth century. We read further:

"People will always judge religious music not with their intellect, nor yet with their emotions, alone, but with their whole character. To many the inspired humanity of Beethoven's Mass seems less religious than the very simple and very human inspiration of 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah.' Others, for whom the matchless magic of 'Parsifal' lacks, as religious music, something they can not easily define, are moved by the brilliant and devout emotionalism of Verdi's 'Requiem.' How, in a century that produced works such as these, dare we speak of a greater still? Yet there are people—not easily satisfied, perhaps not easly moved—who ask that religious music shall be not only religious in feeling, but also clothed in that perfect form, endued with that complex organic life, which is the supreme secret entrusted by the Creator to the creative artist."

"It is this perfection of form, according to the writer in Temple Bar, which in union with its other qualities, makes the "German Requiem" the greatest religious work of art of the last century.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

New England Shoemaker Kills His Wife and Then Himself.

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 21.—Letters received today from James W. Crawford, a shoemaker, saying that he intended to murder his wife and then kill himself, brought a Brockton physician and a nephew of Crawford's to the man's house here today and revealed the fact that the threat had been fulfilled. With a razor and a butcher knife he had almost cut off his wife's head and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor. The woman's face was almost unrecognizable on account of lacerations.

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