THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Mostun, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the northwest coast of Kaien Island: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Johnston's S. W. corner, thence running east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres or less.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Kaien Island, Sept. 28, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence S. W. along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

A. BAAR.

Dated October 24, 1903.

Prepare for Business Life

By learning commercial subjects at the B. C. Business College, which is the most thorough courses. We teach Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and other subjects necessary for business—for earning money.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situate at Port Fleming, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the coast marked T. E. Pooley's N. W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains more or less, along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

T. E. POOLEY.

November 7th, 1903.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres of land, commencing at the northeast corner of Isaac Dubuil's pre-emption five miles north of my ranch, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

E. F. ST. A. D'OYLY-WEBB.

Fairview Ranch, Chilcoten, B.C.

December 21st, 1903.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situate at Port Fleming, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the coast marked R. T. Pooley's N. W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, more or less, along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

R. H. POOLEY.

November 7th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Bulkley river, at the most corner of land staked by one R. Kidd, running thence south along Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about northeast 20 chains, thence back to Bulkley river, thence down said river to initial post.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

September 29, 1903.

Mr. Wilson said the bill was resumed at section 68. After considerable amount of discussion took place on the various sections, Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) and Hon. Mr. Wilson, during the chief burden of the debate. Hon. Mr. Wilson assured the House that the whole spirit of the bill was to save money to the litigants, and not to put money into the pocket of the lawyer. He was not afraid of ancient bogies, and so was not hesitated to introduce innovations which would be for the benefit of the public.

Hon. Mr. Wilson's explanations were listened to with deep interest by the house. Section 66 over which the dispute took place, was allowed to stand over.

The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m., until 2 p. m. on Monday. The Premier announced that it was the intention of the government to begin night sessions next week, commencing on Monday, and every night except Thursday.

Mr. Oliver objected on behalf of the members against this procedure.

The Premier said Mr. Oliver did not speak for the whole of the opposition. He said the government wished to consult at all times the comfort and convenience of the opposition, yet the government had decided to hold night sessions next week. Mr. Oliver admitted that he spoke only for himself.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Wilson will ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act relating to the Attachment of Debts."

The Hon. Mr. Wilson to move, upon consideration of the report on bill No. 38 intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1900,'" to amend section 2, line four, by adding at end of the following: "and by adding to said section 5 the following sub-section:

"Upon receipt of a certificate of forfeiture of land to the Crown issued under the provisions of section 128 of the 'Assessment Act, 1903,' the estate and interest in any land so forfeited shall be registered under the 'Land Registry Act,' and thereupon any certificate of title or of registered estate outstanding in respect of the same shall be deemed to be cancelled as to said estate or interest."

POSTAGE PAID

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 15. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

A Promoter's Tragic End

Whitaker Wright Receives Utmost Penalty For Crime and Drops Dead.

"I Cannot Conceive of a Worse Case Than Your's" is Judge's Verdict.

Indications Point to Suicide and Post Mortem Examination Today.

London, Jan. 26.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Whitaker Wright was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. At 4 o'clock he lay dead on the floor of a small room in the law courts. Whether he took his own life by poison, or whether death in its natural course robbed the law, will not be known until a postmortem examination is held Wednesday. The indications, however, point to poisoning.

The career of this man, who was known on three continents for his stupendous financial operations, closed in a startling tragedy. Even in his life, which, with his rise from poverty to enormous wealth, was full of dramatic incidents, there was nothing that could compare with the manner of his death. All London tonight is thrilled with the news of it. No such human tragedy has been enacted in England in years. Until nearly 8 o'clock tonight the body of the man who formerly had control of many of the world's markets, and who had been courted by royalty, remained upon the floor of the room where he fell. As a convicted felon, Wright's person had become crown property. Later the body was given over to the jurisdiction of the coroner, and was taken to Westminster mortuary, where almost all the corpses taken from the Thames are laid out. The inquest probably will be held Thursday.

Mrs. Wright is an American. She now lies ill at the magnificent country home which Wright had in Surrey. Despatches from there say, with a certain impressive pathos: "The news of Whitaker Wright's death has caused much sorrow. He was well known here for his acts of generosity, and it was generally believed that he would be acquitted and return home again."

The feeling that Justice Bigham's conduct of the case was not very judicial appears to grow in legal circles in London, and the sentence imposed upon Wright would, in itself, have frightened England with an unexpected sensation.

Until counsel commenced pleading, the actual trial of Wright scarcely aroused that keen public interest so which was exhibited when Wright was in the United States, or when parliament decided he did not come within the pale of a lawbreaker.

When Messrs. Isacks and Walton started to make their appeal to the jury the people woke up to the gravity of the issues concerned. It was an open secret that many great, and even royal, names were indirectly involved, and friends of Wright had said that, if driven into a corner, he would tell who had profited by his transactions. But when the appeal of the defence was finished, those involved breathed easier and public curiosity was unsatisfied.

Wright adhered to his conviction that he would not possibly be found guilty, and in fact this led him to return from the United States to stand trial. Today, as Justice Bigham emphasized the points against Wright, expatiated to the jury upon the immorality of issuing misleading balance sheets and the doubtfulness of the transactions of the London and Globe financial corporation, the prisoner showed intense interest, but retained his confidence. He relieved that he had done nothing which was not done every day in the city. The jury was out an hour, filing in at 3 o'clock, and then Wright showed his first signs of nervousness.

As the word "Guilty" came from the foreman, Wright did not even flinch, but, sticking his hands deep into his pockets, calmly gazing fairly grimly at his judge, he stood up to receive sentence.

To the realization that his career as a man of business and honor was ended, Wright seemed entirely oblivious. He sat down mechanically while Mr. Walton made a plea for mercy. As Judge Bigham, in sharp and remorseless tones answered Walton, Wright was peremptorily ordered to stand up.

"Whitaker Wright," said Justice Bigham, "in my opinion the jury could not, on the evidence, arrive at any other conclusion. I confess that I see nothing that in any way excuses the crime of which you have been found guilty, and I cannot conceive of a worse case than yours. Under the sections of the act of parliament upon which you have been indicted, and which define the offences in these circumstances, I do not think that I have any option save to visit you with the most severe penalty which the act permits, and that is that you go into penal servitude for seven years."

The crowd in the court gasped in surprise. Wright was almost the only person who appeared unmoved. Then, turning to the reporters in the room rather than to his judge, he cried out in a firm voice: "All I can say is that I am as innocent of any intention to deceive as anyone in this room."

It was apparent that he would have said more, but two tipstaffs took him by the arms and led him out of court. A friend pressed forward to offer his condolences. "Oh, never mind," said Wright, "I don't mind a bit."

For over twenty minutes Wright discussed his family affairs and the disposition of his remaining moneys with his counsel in the consultation room, expressing amazement at the verdict and the sentence, but George Lewis, junior, his solicitor, tells the Associated Press that he spoke rather as a man prepared to grin and bear it than as a person who contemplated suicide.

Suddenly Wright fell backwards, as if he had fainted. The officer who was waiting to take him to Brixton prison ran to King's College hospital, nearby, for a doctor. In the meanwhile the unconscious man was propped up on two chairs. The doctor came quickly. His first thought was that Wright had fallen into an ordinary apoplectic fit, but it was noticed that his heart began gradually to give out, and before another doctor could arrive, Whitaker Wright, within one hour of the time he had been sentenced, was dead. An examination of the body made at a late hour tonight points strongly to the fact that death was due to poisoning.

It is known that Wright suffered greatly from insomnia for the last two weeks, owing to the mental strain of the trial, and that he used drugs to procure sleep during the last few days. Rumor says that a bottle of tabloids was found in the dead man's pocket, and the suggestion then he had a capsule of prussic acid concealed in the cuff of the cheer he was smoking when he collapsed, has also been made.

Lord Minto For India

Governor General Will Succeed Viscount Curzon as Viceroy in the East.

Secretary of Railway Committee to Be Secretary of the Commission.

Proposition to Add One More Battalion to the Permanent Corps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—It is stated today that J. W. Pugsley, who is a cousin of Attorney-General Pugsley, of New Brunswick, will be secretary of the railway commission. He has for years been secretary of the railway committee of the privy council.

SEALS AND MORMONS

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Senate today passed resolutions authorizing the secretary of state to open negotiations with Great Britain for a revision of the joint regulations for the protection of the fur seals of Alaska, and also the resolution authorizing the commission on privileges and elections to enter upon an investigation into the charges against Senator Reid Smoot, of Utah.

The report is current in official circles that Lord Minto, next appointment after the expiration of his term of office in Canada, will be as viceroy of India in succession to Lord Curzon.

Nothing yet has been settled in regard to the vacant Speakership of the Commons, but it is now said the post may go to Victor Geoffrion, member for Chambly Vercheres.

J. B. Jackson, Canadian trade agent, says, after meeting many business men of Leeds, Bradford and Hull, that among them a sincere desire to increase their trade in Canadian products. There is a good opening for Canadian office furniture, fruit and dairy products, the latter is already well known in Yorkshire.

Grant Powell, for many years under secretary of state for Canada, died this morning at the age of 72 years. He was superannuated twelve years ago after fifty years of public service.

No decision has been made to the number of militia to be added. Foster, secretary for war, that the Canadian permanent corps should be increased by one regiment, and it is likely the matter will come before parliament at the next session.

Next Monday the new regulations regarding customs examination and transfer of baggage come into force. They provide that all baggage coming into Canada from any place outside shall be delivery within the Dominion shall, as far as practicable, be examined before leaving the frontier port of entry.

The department of agriculture has been notified that three additional deaths from the bubonic plague developed at San Francisco this month.

The department of customs has adopted new regulations regarding the entry of goods at one port when destined for another customs port. All imported goods are required to be reported at the frontier port.

ONLY ONE DR. CHASE.

There is only one Dr. Chase of Receipt Book fame—Only one Dr. Chase who is known the world over because of the great prescription he gave to mankind. His portrait and signature—A. W. Chase, M. D.—are on every box of remedies. Imitators do not dare to produce these. They are the guarantee which protects you against fraud. Be sure they are on the box you buy.

CASHEL'S HANGING.

Official Executioner Starts on His Trip West to Calgary.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Radcliffe, the hangman, left Toronto yesterday for Calgary, where the hanging of Cashel is scheduled to take place on Tuesday next.

FIRE DESTROYS PRICELESS WRITINGS

The Library of Turin University Partly Consumed and 100,000 Volumes Burnt.

Turin, Italy, Jan. 26.—The university library has been partly destroyed by fire. It is roughly estimated that over 100,000 volumes were burned, as well as many rare manuscripts. The library was considered one of the most famous in Italy, the others being the Vatican library, the Marciana library at Venice and the one at Monte Cassino. The library contained over 250,000 printed volumes and over 4,000 manuscripts including the library and manuscripts of the house of Savoy, numerous Irish, Oriental, Hebric, Arabic, Persian, Coptic and Turkish manuscripts, some of which were written on palm leaves and 1,200 Latin manuscripts included works of Cicero and Cassiodorus.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the fusing of electric wires and the loss will amount to several million lire.

NEW RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Cleveland, Jan. 26.—The Leader tomorrow will print a story to the effect that the recent purchase of the Clover Leaf road by the syndicate headed by Edwin Hawley is preliminary to the formation of a new middle west and Atlantic seaboard line. The roads to be merged would include the Clover Leaf, the Chicago & Alton, the New York & Ontario and Western, the three forming a system that would extend from just east of the Rockies to the Atlantic seaboard, an outlet at tide water being found at some New England point. Included in the proposition is the extension of the Clover Leaf until a gulf port is reached. If the Grand Trunk stad refuses the use of its tracks between Detroit and Toledo, a new line will be built. Recent large purchases of the stock of the Ontario & Western road are said to have been for Mr. Hawley's interests.

The Situation in the Far East.

Chicago's Mayor Is Released

Applies For Writ of Habeus Corpus and is Promptly Set at Liberty.

Coroner's Jury Had Put an Unjust Stigma on City's Head.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—It was decided today by Mayor Harrison to sue out a writ of habeas corpus for his immediate release from the coroner's jury charge, holding him to the grand jury on charge of the deaths responsible for the loss of life at the Iroquois theatre fire. Promptly following the decision the mayor, accompanied by his bondsmen and attorney appeared at the Criminal court building where Mayor Harrison formally surrendered himself to Sheriff Barrett and thus fulfilled the bond of $5,000 given yesterday in court to secure the mayor's freedom for the period of custody. Notice was simultaneously served on the state attorney's office that an application for the writ of habeas corpus would also be filed in Judge Tuthill's court.

The Iroquois building is now in the hands of its owners. Octomer Throop, manager has notified the police department to call off the policemen on guard at the building and later not find the attorney for Powers & Davis that he no longer wished the custody of the structure.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison was ordered this afternoon by Judge Richard Tuthill to be immediately discharged from custody in connection with any responsibility for the wholesale loss of life in the Iroquois theatre fire. The judge declared that the mayor was in no way whatever guilty or liable and that the coroner's jury in ordering Mayor Harrison held to the grand jury had put an unjust stigma upon the mayor, who had failed in no particular whatever either in omission or commission.

Following his release Mayor Harrison made a statement, saying:

"The only possible feature which this jury were able to find connecting me with the Iroquois fire disaster was the alleged negligence and incompetence of my appointees, Fire Chief Musham and Building Inspector Williams.

"I want to call attention to the fact that Chief Musham, has been connected with the Chicago fire department for forty years, beginning at the bottom of the ladder and winning his way by gallant and heroic conduct of a lifetime. When the position of building commissioner became vacant I invited the Builders' Club, the Association of Architects and various other non-partisan professional organizations to nominate a man. They named in nomination Mr. Williams, a Republican, and gave him the strongest testimonials. The imputation of guilt upon these two men is entirely unjustifiable, but to strike at me over their shoulders is little short of infamy."

In delivering his opinion, Judge Tuthill said: "I have gone over the testimony of Fire Marshal Musham and building Commissioner Williams and the mayor preliminary, and I can say without qualification or hesitation that I find no word in the evidence so far as I have examined it which tends even remotely in my judgment to show that the mayor had any knowledge of this matter or that he was any respect negligent of any duty imposed upon him by the laws or by the rules that commonly apply to persons who are responsible for the safety of others."

After stating that the report made some weeks before the fire that none of the Chicago theatres had absolutely complied with the ordinance had been properly referred by the mayor, the judge says:

"It is not for the mayor to pass ordinances, and it was not for him simply upon the report of these conditions then existing as appeared to him, to say that during all the years that were passed this ignoring of the provisions of ordinances would justify him in closing up all the theatres because the report covered all of them. The most careful and cautious man that could occupy the mayor's chair could not have done more than the mayor did.

"I find that there were gross violations, not only of the city ordinances, but of common rules of safety that anybody without expert knowledge could be said were absolutely essential at the Iroquois theatre. But how the mayor, who is simply at the head of the city government, could be held responsible in view of this evidence, I cannot conceive.

"It seems to me it would just as logical to say that because there should be a destruction of a building at West Point, the President would be lost there that the President of the United States should be held over by a coroner's jury.

"I don't hesitate to say that, under the evidence, to place upon the mayor of the city this undeserved stigma, as I find it to be without basis in the law or in the facts, is a very great wrong."

The mayor was then discharged. The petition was based on the contention that there was no evidence to warrant holding the mayor.

EXPLOITING RADIUM'S STRANGE PROPERTIES

Russians Make Interesting Discoveries of Uses of the Newest Element.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Prof. Prince Turkanov, the well-known scientist, recently before the Military Association, made some interesting statements in regard to the possibility of radium. He presented to his audience two cured patients who had been cured of malignant growths by the use of radium, and expressed the opinion that the problem of determining the sex of children, which Prof. Schenck had failed to solve, will shortly be settled by the aid of radium. The Prince added that he prevented the development of hydrophobia in dogs, inoculated with rable virus by using it. When large quantities of radium were available the Prince contended the whole system of modern warfare would be revolutionized, as powder magazines whether in forts or in the holds of vessels would be at the mercy of radium bullets which could explode them at a long distance.

New York, Jan. 27.—A small but valuable oil painting, the original panel painted for part of Adam Man's Burgomaster Company, Dutch Militia, painted by Sir David Wilkie in 1802, was been stolen from the Lenox library building here. The stolen panel was purchased by Mr. Lenox for the Lenox gallery in 1850. It measures seven by five and a half inches, and contains four or five figures only of the company parading now in the gallery of Buckingham Palace, England.

IN GERMAN SOUTH AFRICA.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The Neuste Nachrichten, of Brunswick, has received a despatch dated from Karibib, German Southwest Africa yesterday, saying that Okanhanja was then still holding out against the besieging rebel natives. Official intelligence from Swakopound, dated yesterday, says Okahanja reports that eighteen persons have been murdered in that district and that seventy people are missing.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS ELECT OFFICERS

The Annual Meeting in Toronto Receives Reports and Appoints Officials.

Toronto, Jan. 27. — (Special) — The annual convention of the Royal Arch Masons opened at Temple building this morning. The reports presented showed the order to be in a very flourishing condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: Abraham Shaw, Kingston, grand secretary, re-elected by acclamation; past superintendent for district No. 16, British Columbia, J. W. Prescott, Vancouver; No. 17, Alberta, E. L. Baker, Medicine Hat; No. 18, Kootenay, C. A. Procunier, Revelstoke.

Dr. Sangster of Port Perry, died suddenly of heart disease at King Edward hotel today. Dr. Sangster, who was 72 years old, was author of Sangster's Arithmetic. He was the physician, who made such a strong fight against the method of composing the medical council of Ontario.

The temperance movement which began in Japan in 1873 with a society of foreign residents of Yokohama has grown until now there are 46 of these societies united in a national temperance league. The league represents 3,617 members. As a result of their agitation a bill has been passed prohibiting the use of tobacco by children under 20 years of age.

CUT IN STEERAGE RATES.

New York, Jan. 27.—A rate war has begun of steerage business between New York and Mediterranean ports. Thus far, according to the lines concerned, the cut only affects east-bound traffic and has made no change in direct charges. Tickets are now $5 less by Italian lines and $4 less by German ships.

REWARD FOR A CAPTURE.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 26.—Edward Buroff, an attorney of this city today offered an additional reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Miss Ichafer.

CELEBRATED COUNTERFEITER.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 26.—Wm. E. Brockway, the counterfeiter, was released from state prison today. He will go to New Haven, Conn., where he will live with his sister. He looks very decrepit. Brockway is 83 years old and has just concluded a sentence of ten years' imprisonment. He served seven years, three years having been deducted for good behavior and then served thirty days more in lieu of the fine of $1,000, having taken the papers out. The crime of which he was convicted was counterfeiting United States notes.

Black Watch Band To Tour

Musicians of the Royal Highlanders Will Shortly Visit the Dominion.

And English Member Advocates Temporary Sacrifices to Consolidate Empire.

London, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—King Edward has given his sanction to the Black Watch band going to Canada.

Mr. Long, M. P., at a meeting in Madmesbury, said: "We cannot keep the colonies forever unless we realize that we must meet their needs." The consummation of this great idea might involve some temporary sacrifice on the part of the people of the mother country, but it was worth while to make some sacrifice to retain our heritage and consolidate our Empire."

Mr. Cook, addressing the Dudley Chamber of Commerce on his recent visit to Canada, said: "Issuing common stock at merely nominal prices to bondholders in Canada was a matter which struck ordinary Englishmen as a most unreasonable feature, as it brought into commerce the gambling element and a wild method. Prices were rushed up for common stock and depreciated simply by rumors. The announcement of a quarterly dividend was one that had a most damaging effect on real commercial status, and had injured business of the Dominion Steel Company."

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

It frequently happens that people suffer for years from kidney derangements without knowing the cause of their sufferings, suddenly the truth is revealed to them that they not are the victims of serious kidney disease and in imminent danger. There is no medicine which gives such prompt and lasting relief for every form of Kidney disease as Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills. They are positively effective even in the most chronic cases.

A man in Tonopah, Nev., has built a house of beer bottles because lumber was too expensive, and it took 30,000 bottles to build the house. The man may be said to be living in the atmosphere of the past.

SIR HARRY MACLEAN SAFE.

Tangier, Morrocco, Jan. 27.—Advices from Fezan, dated January 17th, say that General Sir Harry MacLean, colonel of the Sultan of Morrocco's bodyguard, who was reported to have been captured by rebels at a spot about a day's journey from Fez, has arrived at that city.

SMELTER SMOKE DAUNTS PATTI

The High Altitude And Nauseous Fumes Cause Cancellation of Butte Concert.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 26.—The concert of Mme. Patti and her company did not come off as expected. Mme. Patti's manager refused to let her appear, saying that the high altitude and the smelter smoke had already affected the diva's voice and he feared to take the risks on the remainder of the trip.

PURELY FINANCIAL.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Jan. 26.—(Special)—Hon. Sydney Fisher addressed a large meeting here last night and announced officially that all the modifications of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract would be purely financial.

ALASKA COALING STATION.

Seattle, Jan. 26.—A special despatch to the Post Intelligencer from Washington says: The general board of the navy has recommended that the proposed coaling station in the Aleutian chain be located at Kiska island, and that it be strongly fortified. The place is of greater strategic value, the board says, than any other point in the North Pacific ocean. The cost is roughly estimated at $1,500,000. The importance of the project can be gathered from the fact that it is proposed to store there 100,000 tons of coal. Only 25,000 tons are stored at the San Francisco station. Kiska island is just 380 miles west of Dutch harbor in the main Aleutian chain, and a fine harbor is formed by a large bay which indents the island. Little Kiska island forms a natural breakwater.

ARRESTING MINERS.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Deputy sheriffs are making arrests of miners here for the alleged violation of an injunction, two warrants have been issued. Strikers have been advised that the committee have voted to continue the struggle.

Waiting For Russia's Note

Interchange of Opinion Still Progressing and No Other Change.

Japanese Ambassador Says a Reply Will Not Be Pressed For.

The Mikado's Cabinet Has Completed Proposed Financial Programme.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The exchanges regarding the Russian response to the Japanese note are still progressing, and the foreign office here announces today that there is no change in the situation. The Japanese legation does not credit the report from Tokio that Japan has requested Russia to hasten her reply. M. Kurino, the Japanese minister, has received no instructions on the subject. On the contrary he apparently realizes that the delay in current upon exchanges between St. Petersburg, Viceroy Alexieff and Baron DeRosen, the Russian minister at Tokio. M. Kurino reiterates his opinion that Japan will not press Russia for a reply.

The Admiralty insists that the movement of Russian ships in the neighborhood of Port Arthur are entirely without significance, saying in explanation that they are probably merely routine without the expectation of a collision. A prominent admiral said in an interview today: "The Admiralty believes in the peaceful termination of the negotiations. Some of our ships in the Far East are still in reserve. The steps now being taken should be described as precautionary rather than warlike preparations."

Prince Khilkoff, minister of railroad communications, will leave here in a few days for Irkutsk to inspect the nearly completed railroad around Lake Baikal, which connects the two ends of the Siberian railroad. This connection, which will permit the movements of through trains is considered of great importance, especially in the event of winter military exigencies. The Czar, when voicing his approval of Prince Khilkoff's mission, said in substance that he desired peace, which he believed would not be broken, but that it was proper to be prepared for all emergencies.

Some of the Russian newspapers are becoming bellicose. The Bourse Gazette declares that Russia has reached the parting of the ways and must choose her position and maintain it. It discusses seriously "the yellow peril," contending it to be the duty of the powers to intervene as they did after the China-Japanese war. The Gazette concludes its article by saying that if Japan insists in her warlike attitude, Russia is not going to be intimidated.

The Novoe Vremya says the conversion of the reserve battalions into regiments which was not carried out some months ago for financial reasons, is now executed because more military units are needed in the East, and because Germany's military increase of recent years denotes a second line of defence.

Today's diplomatic day in St. Petersburg, but Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister did not receive.

Tokio, Jan. 27.—It is understood that the Cabinet, assisted by elder statesmen, has completed a financial programme which it is anticipated will be published shortly. It is said to include the issuance of exchequer bonds to the amount of one hundred million yen and increasing taxes to the extent of fifty million yen.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Points of difference heretofore mentioned in these despatches have become the main obstacles in the way of Japan and Russia reaching an agreement, even threatening the possibility of a deadlock in the negotiations. These points are:

First—In Manchuria, Russia declines to concede such unrestricted admission of Japanese as will permit the establishment of Japanese settlings.

Second—In Korea, Russia insists that Japan's privileged position should not permit her to establish control of the ingress and egress of the Sea of Japan by fortifying the straits of Korea.

Concerning these points and the general status of negotiations, the following semi-official statement emanating from the highest sources is made:

"The question is undergoing alternate phases of depress and encouragement. For three or four days it seemed that a final agreement was very near at hand, but yesterday the situation became a little more hopeful, although this slightly unavoidable term concession is hoped that it will prove a passing cloud, for the present situation warrants neither optimism or pessimism, being so evenly balanced that those intimately conversant with the negotiations are unable, definitely, to foresee the final results.

"Japan is showing great caution in accepting Russian assurance of Japanese paramount authority in Korea. Therefore, Japan feels her safety requires the right to fortify the coast of southeast Korea, particularly Fusan, the point opposite the Japanese island of Tsu Shimasi, but Russia is unwilling to concede this, believing the effect will be to make the Sea of Japan a closed sea, as the result of this would be that east Siberia would be perpetually cut off from the ocean. The issue appears to be one which effects the interests of maritime powers as well as Russia. The latter has rail outlets from the coast on the Sea of Japan, but the other powers are without such means of communication, and it would seem they have an interest in seeing that the entrance to the sea remains unfortified and open.

"Concerning Manchuria, the chief difficulty still open is the limitation of the right to establish Japanese settlements. Russia does not appear to object to the full liberty of Japanese coming or going, individually, for purposes of trade or otherwise, but she is unwilling to concede rights permitting Japanese settlements in villages similar to the foreign settlement in Shanghai.

"There are still strong hopes that the parties may find means of adjusting these points. But for the present they constitute the main issues remaining open."

CABINET DISINTEGRATING

Bulletin.—London, Jan. 26.—The Daily News this morning publishes a rumor that further cabinet resignations are imminent, saying the officers to resign probably are Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Lord Londonderry, president of the Board of Education, and Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade.

DeLaunay To Give Evidence

Tells of Efforts Being Made to Make Him the Scapegoat For the Wreck.

He Resents the Efforts to Persecute Him Made By Seattle Inspectors.

Says They Are "Trying to Put Him Over the Road" to Shield Roberts.

Chief Engineer Scott DeLaunay of the lost steamer Clallam arrived by the steamer Princess Beatrice yesterday from Seattle and he will give evidence regarding the disaster at the coroner's inquest tomorrow. Mr. DeLaunay in an interview said that he was under the impression that an effort was being made by the inspectors holding the enquiry at Seattle to make him the scapegoat for the disaster and to whitewash Capt. Roberts. Mr. DeLaunay said: "Yes, I am under the impression that I am getting it thrown into me good and strong. The inspectors are undoubtedly trying their best to put me over the road and they are trying to shield Roberts. They seem to think that it is necessary to send me over to protect themselves, for if they don't put it on someone it might be thought some blame attached to the inspectors. What a law that is, anyway, where the men who inspect a steamer like the Clallam sit as judges of an enquiry into her loss. To give you an idea of what the people in Seattle think of that court, I may tell you they call it The Kangaroo Court.'

"The inspectors seem to have considerable power. They ran a bluff on me and kept me out when Roberts was giving his evidence, but from what I gathered from newspaper reports it looks as if they were trying to shove the blame for this affair on to me, and I am not going to stand for it. It looks as though they are to persecute me. I wasn't allowed to tell my story of the wreck. The inspectors asked questions and I had to answer the questions they put. They seemed to have been framed for the purpose of trying to make me the scapegoat for the wreck.

"When I told Turner this he threatened me. He asked me regarding the opinion I held of the manner in which he was getting the testimony introduced, and I told him then that I didn't want to talk to him. He said, 'Maybe you might want to talk to me.' I told him I'd use my own judgment about that, and then he replied, 'And in future I'll use my own judgment, too.' It was practically a threat. I may be recalled, I hope so; for I would like to tell some things and not be restricted to answer the questions they frame for the purpose of getting answers of their own. As I said, it looks to me as though they were framing it up to try to put me over the road and to whitewash Roberts.

"I notice that the inspectors have given it as their assumption that a seacock was left open and the water poured in through her pumps. They have no reason to believe that. The water came in through a deadlight, that is the where it came in. She may have opened somewhere, but it was through the deadlight that the stream poured in. The list put the broken deadlight on water and a steady eight-inch stream poured into the vessel. We tried all we could to shore it up and block it, but we couldn't.

"If the rudder of the Clallam had not been in the condition it was Roberts would have been able to get the steamer around and put her alongside the other side to bring the broken deadlight out of water, but the rudder was known to have been in bad condition for some time. The rudder was put in green, and the twenty-eight foot post, only ten inches in diameter ran through the galley, the heat of which warped it. It was not only springy because of its thinness and length, but the warping had caused the lag screw to split it until it looked like a bunch of straw, and it was well known that when the tiller was put hard over the rudder only turned a short way. What I claim is that if that rudder had been in good condition the steamer could have been brought around.

"Capt. Roberts has said he was not notified until there was four feet of water on the hold. This is not true. I notified him between 1:30 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. by going to the bridge. I had already whistled to him from the engine room several times, but with the noise of the storm and other noises I was not sure whether he had heard and went to the bridge to make sure. There was about a foot of water on the engine room floor when I notified Capt. Roberts, the sea pouring in with an eight-inch stream through the broken deadlight.

"When I went to the bridge I said to Capt. Roberts, 'You'll have to turn the steamer around, or she'll sink.' I could not hear his reply, but from his action in trying to put the wheel hard over, I know he took in what I had said. I hurried back below. I was too busy to spend much time talking, and I didn't go back to the bridge. The Capt. came down about 2 o'clock or afterward. The water, pouring in through the deadlight, had gained quickly and there was three or four feet in the engine room. The steamer was away over to starboard.

"The captain has testified that the reason he could not come steamer around then was because there was no steam, the engines having stopped. As a matter of fact the engines were working then. The vessel had steam, but she had no rudder. I have noticed throughout that there has been much discrepancy in the statements regarding the depth of water in the engine room, the statements varying from six inches to six feet. As for the choking of the pumps it was the coal and ashes sucked into them after the water flooded the fire room and bunkers and the shavings that had been left in the skin when the steamer was built that choked the pumps and made them unworkable. They plugged up everything. As for that story that the sea cock was left open and the steamer filled through the pumps, there is no truth in that. If that theory was correct she would have filled sooner. It was though the deadlight that she filled.

"The steamer had been making some water, not enough to bother before the sea came in through the deadlight, but it was when it started to come through the deadlight that it gained quickly. We tried to plug up the broken port, but we couldn't. As Jenson has told you in his evidence the mate had come down when we were trying to plug it and Jensen has also told you how I got him to take a message to the captain to get the steamer's head to the wind. It was about 2:15 or 3:30 p. m. when the engines stopped.

"I am willing to tell all I know regarding the wreck, for I believe I will get a show to do so before this court. Over in Seattle, though, it looks to me as if they have got it fixed to try to send me over the road and to whitewash Captain Roberts."