# Progress of Negotiations

### Three of Twelve Articles Have Been Accepted by Russian Envoys.

### Two Principal Demands Will Be Reached Likely Today.

### Probable That Discussion on Indemnity and Cession Will Be Postponed.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 14—Although rapid progress was made with the peace negotiations today, three of the twelve articles which constitute the Japanese conditions of peace having been agreed to by M. Witte and Baron Rosen, on behalf of Russia, neither of those two articles which M. Witte in his reply returned an absolute negative was reached. The crisis, therefore, is still to come. It may be reached tomorrow, as the cession of Sakhalien comes fifth in the list. The three articles as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press, which were disposed of today are in substance as follows:

"First—Russian recognition of Japanese preponderating influence and special position in Korea," which Russia henceforth agrees is outside of her sphere of influence, Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family, but with the right to give advice and assistance and to improve the civil administration of the empire.

Second—Russia's obligation to evacuate Manchuria and surrender all her special privileges in that province; mutual obligation to respect the "territorial integrity" of China, and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that province (open door).

Third—The cession to China of the Chinese Eastern railroad from Harbin southward.

**There Never Was Any Question**

about the acceptance on the part of M. Witte about these articles, the first two covering in more emphatic form the contentions of Japan in the diplomatic struggle which preceded hostilities. The third is a natural consequence of the war—the cession of the railroad the building of which cost Russia an immense sum, estimated by some at between $100,000,000 to $200,000,000, to China. Japan and China therefore will arrange between themselves the method by which the former is to be remunerated, and through this financial operation Japan might have a considerable portion of her claim for the expenses of the war liquidated. The railroad is ostensibly the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank, although built by government money advanced through the bank, and since its completion operated and policed by the Russian government. Japan cannot take the railroad herself. To place herself in Russia's shoes regarding the railway would be militarily to control the destinies of the province of Manchuria, which she has promised to return to China. But Japan is entitled to reimbursement for the expense to which she has been put in restoring the railroad below the present position of Linevitch's army, rebuilding the bridges and narrowing the gauge. If China could not find the money, some other powers which advanced the money as other Chinese roads are to those which advanced the money for their construction.

It was M. Witte himself who organized the Russo-Chinese bank in 1895 and who has always been considered the real organizer of the Chinese Eastern Company. Mr. Berg, the attorney of the Russo-Chinese Bank, which owns practically all, if not all, of the shares of the road, is attached to the Russian mission.

**Yesterday's Sessions Peaceful**

Both sessions of the conference today are described as "amicable." There were several slight jars, but none of them serious. The ministers are showing admirable temper.

The weather conditions may be partly responsible for the serenity manifested at the conference table, but it would be perhaps too much to say that the fate of such a gigantic negotiation had been affected by a few degrees temperature and a few less mosquitoes.

Tomorrow, in the ordinary course of proceedings, the first great stumbling block to a treaty of peace should be reached, as, after Port Arthur and the leases of Liaotung which are included in Article IV., and which M. Witte is undoubtedly prepared, with slight modification, to accept comes Article V.—the cession of Sakhalien. But it is by no means certain that when this obstacle is reached it will not be postponed until all the articles upon which agreement is easy or impossible are disposed of.

A Japanese authority said tonight: "The integrity of China is assured if the treaty of Washington is signed, as Japan has persistently insisted that point be set forth in language that can neither be evaded nor misunderstood. Japan's policy, which on this subject has always been in line with the Hay doctrine, will find a more vigorous expression in the treaty of Washington. It is also declared on behalf of Japan that she only asks that Manchuria remain for a certain period under Japanese control. Only enough time is desired to enable the armies of Japan to quit the province, and by the time this evacuation is accomplished it is expected that China will have established the necessary system of courts and will be in a position to maintain order throughout the province."

**Japanese Maintain Secrecy**

The Japanese are not swerving from their policy of secrecy regarding the negotiations. Within the last few days the strongest pressure has been brought to bear upon the Japanese ministers to modify their decision, but to no effect.

The Japanese reply to all such arguments is that, having entered into this agreement at the suggestion of Russia, it is not for Japan to break it.

The special privileges enjoyed by Russia in Manchuria, the retrocession of which is provided for in Article II., include many concessions, none of which, however, is said to have great importance, the principal one being the mining rights in the province of Hehiungkiang.

Among the delegates of the respective sides who remained behind at the hotel today, it was insisted that each side was sincerely anxious to conclude a treaty of peace, and it was evident there is to be a rupture, as the best informed believe there will be. Each side will manoeuvre to place the responsibility on the other. The Japanese seem disposed to throw out the intimation that M. Witte is trying to wear out his adversaries and compel them to break off negotiations. The intimation is indignantly repudiated by the Russians, who contend, as does their principal, that Russia is ready and willing to have the fullest publicity given to the proceedings in order that the world may judge between them. It will be several days at the present rate of progress, before either of the crucial points of difference is reached. The exact order of the conditions is not yet known, but it is practically certain that the demand for the reimpursement of the expenses of the war precedes that of the cession of Sakhalien.

**Official Communications**

The following official communication was issued at 1.30 o'clock: "In the morning sitting of the 14th of August, article one was disposed of and the plenipotentiaries proceeded with the discussion of article two. The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock to be resumed at 3 o'clock."

The following official statement of the afternoon session was made by Mr. Sato: "In the afternoon meeting of the conference of August 14th, articles two and three were discussed and disposed of, and at 6 o'clock the conference adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, morning at 9.30 o'clock."

It seems to be taken for granted among the attaches of both the Japanese and Russian missions that there will be no general battle in Manchuria while the peace negotiations are on. Oyama is known to be prepared to strike the moment that they fail, and there may be more or less skirmishing and outpost engagements while the troops are going in position, but it is admitted on each side that if either Oyama or Linevitch should deliberately bring on a general engagement which might cost 50,000 or 100,000 lives, his country would be accused of bad faith in the negotiations here, and would inevitably lose prestige in the eyes of the world. In the larger sense, therefore, it can be said that an armistice already exists in Manchuria. Should the negotiations be prolonged and it become evident that they are to be fruitless, the advance of Oyama or Linevitch might be the signal for the final rupture.

Portsmouth, Aug. 15.—At 1 o'clock this morning (15th) the statement was made to the Associated Press that, while the facts sent earlier regarding the article covering the cession of the Chinese Eastern railway to China are correct, the third article agreed to yesterday afternoon did not deal with that question.

# Pacific Coast Happenings

### Bark Coryphene Is Wrecked on Cape Prince of Wales—The Bennington.

### Salmon Run Gradually Waning on Sound—Fish From Fraser.

SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—The barque Coryphene, which sailed from Seattle early in June, has been wrecked in the North, striking a reef fifteen miles off Cape Prince of Wales. The passengers and crew, numbering thirty, escaped in the boats. Capt. Woodin, owner, and his wife, have reached Nome on the steamer Corwin.

Valejo, Cal., Aug. 14.—Twenty-four wounded men from the disaster on board the gunboat Bennington at San Diego arrived at Mare Island navy yard today and were taken to the naval hospital.

San Diego, Aug. 14.—Memorial services attended by the survivors of the crew of the Bennington and officers and crew of flagship Chicago and other warships in the harbor were held in memory of the victims of the recent disaster here this morning. Bishop Kendrick of Arizona made the chief address. After services at Point Loma this afternoon, where many of the sailors are buried, the Chicago and Bennington leave for the north.

Bellingham, Aug. 14.—The sockeye run is gradually waning. The Pacific American Fisheries Company was the only cannery here that ran any length of time today. The Bellingham Bay Packing Company received about 20,000 sockeye salmon Saturday night from an overflow catch on the Fraser river, and about 10,000 from their own traps on the Sound. No fish were received at the other canneries for the reason that they determined not to lift their traps. The sockeye run in the Fraser is reported large and the fishing boats are catching more fish than they can handle under the limit of 200 to the boat enforced there. A part of the surplus catch was also taken to Blaine.

**KING EDWARD'S VISIT.**

**His Majesty Leaves for Usual Course of Waters at Marienbad.**

London, Aug. 14.—King Edward left this morning bound for Marienbad, where he will take the usual cure. En route he will stop at Ischle on the river Traun, where he will hold an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph.

**MUTINY AT SEVASTOPOL.**

**Four Condemned to Death and Three to Penal Servitude for Life.**

Sebastopol, Aug. 14.—As a result of the 53 mutineers of the training ship Ruth, 15 have been acquitted, four condemned to death and three sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remainder to various shorter terms.

**FRENCH NAVAL VISIT.**

Portsmouth, Eng., Aug. 14.—The last day ashore of the French naval visitors was marked by scenes of enthusiasm unprecedented during the week, during which the Englishmen simply smothered their guests with attention, from able seaman to admiral. The closing function was a reception given by Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, commander-in-chief at Porsmouth, assisted by Admiral Tyhouse, after which the French officers and men boarded their ships preparatory to their departure tomorrow for France. Admiral Caillard has issued an autograph message to the people of England thanking them for their magnificent reception.

**FALLEN DIVINITY STUDENT.**

**Prisoner Accused of Murder Identified as Former Torontonian.**

Detroit, Aug. 14.—Head waiter Merrifield of the Russell House cafe, today at the county jail saw Harry Parker, who, with Harry Johnson, was arrested at Cleveland charged with the murder of Pawnbroker Meyer in this city July 28th. Merrifield insisted that Parker, under the name of Harry Soper, worked under him a year ago in the Lennox hotel at Buffalo. He said that Parker or Soper, had been an Episcopalian divinity student, whose home was at Toronto, and that the prisoner lost his eye about three years ago in a fire cracker accident.

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALLERS.**

**Picked Team of British Players Will Visit Canada This Fall.**

New York, Aug. 14.—On top of the announcement that the tour of the Corinthian Association football club of England to the United States and Canada has been declared off comes the news that a picked English team of Association players will visit this country in the fall. This team will be under the management of G. H. Murray of London, and will include such well known players as Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Dr. Roose, Victor Fitchie, P. Hornsfield, the Farmfield brothers, Fred Mills and G. S. Frye. Sir Edward Cochran, a keen supporter of the team, will present a silver cup, valued at $500, for a game to be played by the visiting team and a picked Canadian eleven. It is the intention of the visiting team to play games at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

**ROOSEVELT'S COUSINS HURT.**

**Two Young Ladies Probably Fatally Injured in Runaway Accident.**

Saville, L. I., Aug. 14.—Gladys and Eugenie Roosevelt, cousins of President Roosevelt, were injured in a runaway here today, Gladys probably fatally. The girls are daughters of John E. Roosevelt, an uncle of the President, Gladys being 16 years old and Eugenie 18.

Both are accustomed to handling spirited horses, but during their daily drive today their horse, drawing a high cart, ran away and dashed the vehicle against a tree. Gladys, who drove the horse, was thrown against the tree, head first, and was picked up unconscious.

Physicians who worked over her for an hour were unable to revive her, and it is believed her skull was fractured.

**NELSON'S CAUSUS BELLI.**

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 14.—O'Connor, the driver of the fire team, whose presence on the brigade has been a bone of contention between the mayor and a majority of the city council, voluntarily retired from the brigade today, and so notified the council in writing. S. E. Coulter, the nominee of the majority, has been placed in charge. The fire chief's report on the former driver's conduct at the Grand View hotel fire last week, when he jumped from the ladder truck and allowed the team to run away, was submitted to the council and accounts for O'Connor's retirement. Mayor Houston is away at the coast and was not at the council meeting.

It was ultimately decided to appeal Mr. Justice Irving's recent decision in the case of the power company against the city.

Forest fires in the neighborhood continue to spread. Tonight the flames are leaping up Evening mountain in full view of the city and causing much local concern.

**RACE FOR CANADA CUP.**

**Second Contest Yesterday Won by the Challenger.**

Charlotte, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In a pleasant 20-mile breeze the Temeraire won the second race for the Canada cup from the Iroquois. The Fife boat led by a few seconds at the starting point, and steadily increased her lead in a windward and leeward race of eight miles, twice around the course, finishing more than a mile ahead of her adversary. The Canadian boat, from which most was expected in a light breeze, proved herself a thorough heavy weather boat. Official time: Start—Temeraire, 11:00:15; Iroquois, 11:00:30. Finish—Temeraire, 1:21:47; Iroquois, 1:26:51..

When they started this morning the wind was blowing 16 miles from the east and whitecaps were rolling. The course was a windward and leeward four miles to a leg, twice around, with a 5½-hour time limit. The crew of the Temeraire shifted her bowsprit about a foot ahead, which raised her fore canvas somewhat higher and permitted of an increase of about three feet in length of her spinnaker boom. A change also was made in some of her upper tackle, which allowed her main sheet to go up much higher. There has been no change on the Iroquois. It is said, however, that Harry Van, one of the Iroquois crew loaned by the makers of her sails, is to be dropped and Earl Anthony put in his place. Skipper Mabette said this morning: "I will not say anything regarding changes until just before the race. The wind of today is just what the Canadians have been looking for."

**Out for the Race**

At 10:30 both the Temeraire and Iroquois went out of the harbor into the lake, the Iroquois going east and the Temeraire to the west. The naval reserve launch started out at the same time with the dingies to be used as stake boats.

The start was made at 11 o'clock. The Iroquois went over the line three seconds ahead of the challenger, the Temeraire.

At 11:07 the Iroquois came about, and it was seen that Mabette probably would have to go astern of the Temeraire. Webb, to keep his rival to leeward, came about with him a length in the lead to windward. The yachts were then on the port tack, the Temeraire, if anything, pointing a bit better than the Iroquois.

The Temeraire at 11:11 had the space between herself and her rival considerably widened, and every second seemed to be increasing her lead. The Iroquois was now pointing better than before, but not enough to offset the superior footing of the Canadian boat.

At 11:15 the boats were still on the port tack, the American apparently an eighth of a mile in the lead. At 11:17 the Iroquois appeared to be moving along better and picking up. The rails of the defender were awash, and the wind northeast by east was blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The Iroquois as seen from the pier at 11:20 was very close to the Temeraire and only slightly to leeward. The wind was freshening.

**BOYCOTTING AMERICAN GOODS**

**Hongkong Merchants Refused Permission to Meet—Movement Growing.**

Hong Kong, Aug. 14.—A meeting of Chinese called for today to discuss the boycott of American goods was not permitted by the government, and the Chinese then formally presented a petition praying for permission to meet. A strong anti-American feeling is apparent among the Chinese.

London, Aug. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent says the governor of Newchwang has warned boycotters of American goods that their action is punishable by death.

Shanghai, Aug. 14:—Soo Chow reports that the anti-American boycott is assuming a political character. An anti-foreign outbreak is feared. Only the Northern Chinese authorities are strongly repressing the movement.

**THE NEW DAY IN THE YUKON.**

St. John Sun.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, the new chief commissioner of the Yukon, has begun his career by making a rather remarkable address, in which he declares that the reign of graft in that country is over. The incoming governor does not spare his predecessors, and is especially severe on the regime under which the attempt was made to manipulate the electoral lists in the interest of the corrupt Liberal machine. This remarkable inaugural must have been full of interest to Mr. Congdon, now chief legal adviser to the commissioner. Mr. Congdon was commissioner when some of the frauds were perpetrated which Mr. McInnes declares shall not be repeated under his administration. Mr. Congdon was also the candidate in whose behalf the election lists were concealed and handled in such a way that the election would have been stolen if the people had not risen in their might and passion and secured their rights by open threats of physical action. Mr. Congdon did not get elected, and now he is back in office as legal adviser of the governor. If Mr. McInnes is serious in his professions he will do well to revise any advice that he receives from official sources. And yet he will perhaps remember that his father was removed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the position of lieutenant governor of British Columbia, because he was supposed to have taken too much upon himself.

**ENDORSE CHICAGO STRIKE.**

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—The international brotherhood of teamsters in convention here today voted in favor of endorsing the Chicago strike.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

# Japanese Not Hopeful

### Pessimistic View Growing as to Outcome of the Peace Conference.

### Indications are Thought to Point to Refusal to Accept Terms.

### Assertion That Russia Thinks She Can Yet Crush Her Enemy.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—Japanese newspapers continue to take a pessimistic view of the result of the conference at Portsmouth.

The Ji-ji says it is not possible to place much hope in the outcome of the negotiations. It is patent to everybody that the best course open to Russians for the conclusion of peace, it is now impossible for her to recover her lost prestige. Should M. Witte conclude a peace, which means the acceptance of Japan's terms, he will find himself confronted by a strong opposition, which will cost him the confidence of the Emperor and the Russian government. If M. Witte is brave enough to subordinate his personal interest completely to the good of his country, he is in a unique position to render a meritorious service to his country. But it is too much to expect such a sentiment in any Russian statesman under the present form of government.

There is every indication that the Russian delegates will decline to accept Japan's terms and that a rupture will occur. Should a rupture occur the degree of Japan's terms shall not be responsible for the break.

"We are inclined to pessimism because Russia is allowing herself to be influenced by a misunderstanding in regard to Japan's actual condition and strength. Russia thinks that Japan is solicitous for peace, thinking that peace alone can save Japan from a collapse in the near future.

**Russia's Mistaken Idea**

Russia still thinks she can exhaust Japan. As long as the Russian delegates allow themselves to be misguided they will not accept Japan's terms, which are the lowest that Japan as a victor can accept. The Russian terms will not satisfy Japan, hence there is little hope that peace will result from the conference.

The Nichi Nichi this morning says: "Russia' sensitiveness and humiliation are natural, but the excess of this sentiment is likely to lead to greater humiliation and possibly disgrace. Japan consented to open a peace meeting in response to the chivalrous efforts of President Roosevelt, who was supported by France and Germany. Should Russia continue her bluffing she will find herself isolated and alienated from the civilized powers."

The Nichi Nichi further declares that Japan's terms are modest and that Russia alone will be responsible if there is any breach at Portsmouth.

**OYAMA'S LATEST MOVE.**

**Augmenting Line of Fortifications in Korea Mounted With Siege Guns.**

Gunshu Pass, Aug. 14.—Field Marshal Oyama, apparently is changing his disposition and reducing his forces in Manchuria to augment those in Korea, where his front extends through Chanatou, Schaktetzy and Manchantz, constituting an uninterrupted line of fortifications mounted with siege guns.

# Avalanche Blots Out Rancherie

### Mud Slide on Thompson River Overwhelms an Indian Village.

### Fifteen Natives Missing and Twelve Others are Badly Injured.

Spence's Bridge, Aug. 14.—Fifteen Indians were killed and twelve injured in a landslide which occurred Sunday afternoon within half a mile of town. The slide was on the opposite side of the Thompson river from the railway track, the point where it occurred being plainly visible from the car windows. The Indian village, which nestled on a little flat across the river from the mountain, was overwhelmed by the rush of water and the avalanche.

There were thirty houses in the encampment, which is one of the oldest in that part of the upper country, and every building has been wiped out.

After 3 o'clock there was a rumble from the mountain side and three minutes later it was all over. A few of the natives ran down along the river when they saw the slide approaching, but no more than seven or eight got away. Others were caught at the extreme edge and got off with comparatively slight bruises.

**Buried Under Forty Feet**

Half an hour after the catastrophe occurred a relief party arrived on the scene from Spence's Bridge. Small gangs were constantly occurring of rocks and debris loosened by the big slide, so the work of rescue was doubly dangerous. The main slide covered the centre of the village with forty feet of rocks and trees. No attempt was made to remove this, for the work will take days, and all buried there are undoubtedly dead.

A dozen men and women with broken arms and legs were found in the brief search made of the outer edges of the slide, and these have been taken to the hospital at Spence's Bridge.

The disaster is the worst since the great slide at Frank, Alberta, three years ago. The top of a mountain overwhelmed the town and more than fifty people were killed. A number of the injured today will probably be brought to the Vancouver hospitals tomorrow for treatment, for the hospital at Spence's Bridge is small and inadequate.

**Slide Causes Tidal Wave**

Much of the loss of life in the slide disaster was caused by a tidal wave. The slide coming down swept away part of the village and then buried itself in the centre of the river. The result was that a lake was formed between the sides of the gorge and the water was increased to a depth of forty feet before it ran over the slide. The water engulfed that part of the village which was left by the slide.

The Roman Catholic church and the ferry boat were carried away up the river on the crest of the tidal wave. Before the water began to subside at 8 o'clock the river was more than four times its usual width. The water came up on the opposite side of the river from the Indian encampment until it reached the railway tracks, but no damage was done, and late tonight the flood had gone down to a point half way down the embankment. Two doctors are on the scene, having been brought down from Kamloops. The rescued people have lost everything they owned.

This is the third slide that has occurred in almost the same place within recent years, but the first one attended with fatalities.

**LABRADOR'S WILDERNESS.**

**Mrs. Hubbard's Expedition Returning, While Mr. Wallace's Proceeds.**

St. Johns, Nfld., Aug. 14.—Advices from inland lumber camps in Labrador state that Indians report Mrs. Hubbard's expedition returning to the coast, having abandoned the attempt to penetrate the wilderness. She will probably return here on the next trip of the mail boat. Dillon Wallace, however, is pushing forward beyond any white man's previous track.

**EAST INDIAN TEMPLES.**

**Buddhist Ruins in Java—Very Fine and Beautifully Preserved.**

Cor. London Globe.

If most people were asked to name those countries of the world in which are still to be found splendid architectural remains of bygone civilizations, the names of Egypt, India, Syria and Mexico would at once be forthcoming; but few would place the Island of Java on the list; yet not one of these could show ruins more numerous or more splendid. This may seem an exaggeration, but the same opinion has been universally expressed by the most eminent writers on the subject. As to the date of the rise and fall of a civilization which has left behind it such splendid memorials authorities are much at variance, but for the most part they are placed between the beginning of the eighth or ninth centuries of our era. Certain it is, however, that at one time the island must have been ruled by a Hindu or Buddhist people far advanced in the arts of architecture and sculpture.

Among the finest and best preserved of these ruins is the great temple known as the Tyandi Barabudur, situated near the centre of Java in the Sultanate of Djokjakarta. Originally designed probably as a dagaba, or residing place, for a portion of the ashes of Buddha, this building rises in the form of a terraced pyramid, the part at present above ground being 350 feet square by about 120 feet in height. The terraces at present visible are seven in number, the whole being surmounted by a dome 30 feet in height. Each of these terraces is covered on the inner wall formed by the terrace above, and in the lower terraces also on outer walls running around them, by a series of bas reliefs, which for extent, variety and artistic merit have probably not their equals in the world. Running in a double tier around the upper ones, they are estimated to have a total length of three miles, and represent by a continuous series of pictures not only the birth of the Lord Fudwa in his final incarnation, but also a large number of the "Jatakas," or previous lives of the master in the gradually ascending forms of animals and of men in various positions in life, and finally the good deeds in each of those lives. Thus we have the story of the Bodhisatva when on earth in the form of a hare.

Indra, the Lord of Heaven, in the form of a traveler, weary and hungry, comes down to test the virtues of the various beasts. He receives fish from an otter, a dish of curds from a jackal, and fruit from a monkey; but the poor hare, having nothing else to offer, presents his own body to the hungry traveler and throws himself on a fire to be roasted. Interrupted now in many places by the work of a thousand years of earthquakes, tropical storms, and fanatical Mohammedan destroyers, this wonderful picture-story runs up through gallery after gallery to where, in the central dome, entirely closed in and hidden, stood the final image of the master, free from any ornament, crown or aureole, the Buddha raised above all earthly desires or passions.

In the whole of the series at present above ground, there were originally not fewer than 2,141 complete bas relief panels of the latter, of which 985 are still in a fair state of preservation. There were, in addition, in niches around the terrace walls, 441 statues of Buddha, larger than life, besides smaller ones past counting. The whole of this work is done not in soft stone, easy to manipulate, but in the hardest and most intractable kinds of lava and traeyte. Alfred Russell Wallace, in his classical work on the Malay archipelago, says: "The amount of human labor and skill expended on the great pyramids of Egypt sink into insignificance when compared with that required to complete this sculptured hill temple in the interior of Java." There is, however, one peculiar point in the construction which tends to show that the builders were not as good engineers as they were sculptors and architects. Around the entire base there runs what looks like a broad pavement of cubes of stone laid, but not cemented together.

This broad pavement has been removed in sections, each section being replaced in turn, and underneath was found another terrace, larger than any of those now visible, and having its walls partly, but not entirely, covered with 100 more bas relief pictures in fine preservation. These were photographed and covered in again. The total mass of squared blocks of stone covering this hidden terrace amounts to 7,000 cubic yards. The conclusion is inevitable that this hidden terrace was meant for the original lower terrace, but that, with the building partly completed, and the first set of sculptures still unfinished, the builders found that the foundations were too weak for the huge structure, and were obliged to sacrifice one terrace to strengthen them. Had not this been necessary, the building would have stood up even more colossal than it is. The temple of Barabudur is only one among many in Java. At the village of Prambanam, also near Djokjakarta, are the ruins known as "Chandi Sewa," or the "Thousand Temples," consisting of an outer parallelogram of 84 small temples, a second of 76, a third of 64, a fourth of 44, and a fifth, or inner one, of 28; in all, 236 small temples in five concentric parallelograms. In the centre is a large and beautifully ornamented cruciform inner temple. Most of the smaller temples are in ruins, but some are still fairly perfect.

At Loro-Jougran, close by, are fourteen small and six large temples to Hindu deities; Siva, Durga and Ganesh being still represented by finely carved statues. At Gunong Praw an extensive plateau reached in former times by four flights of stone stairs, each of over a thousand steps, on the north, south, east and west, are remains of nearly four hundred temples and, to quote Wallace again: "The whole country between here and Prambanan, a distance of sixty miles, abounds with ruins, so that fine sculptured images may be seen lying in ditches or built into the walls of inclosures." The above buildings are all of a religious character, but others may have been used for lay purposes, such as the so-called "Water Castle" in the city of Djojakarta itself, where may be seen the remains of high-walled enclosures with broad tanks, now overgrown with weeds, but still showing their stone terraces and the stone steps leading to the water, having probably originally formed the pleasance of some Hindu potentate, or, possibly, from their very high walls, of his harem.

In other parts are many ruins of forts, palaces, baths and aqueducts, and at Modjo-Agong, over a large stretch of country, every road and pathway shows a foundation of finely laid brickwork, the paved streets of some old city of which only traces now remain. One thing is noticeable in all this architecture; like the ancient Greeks, the builders knew nothing of the extreme utility of the arch in masonry, consequently few roofs remain, but in some places, as at Mendoet, near Barabudur, complete roofs remain, made by horizontal courses of masonry, each overlapping the one below it till they meet at the apex. Of course, the roof for this has to be very high for the breadth spanned, but for small spans the system serves its purpose fairly well. From the above descriptions it will be seen that if some of the energy spent on Pompeii and Egypt could be spent on excavations in Java, discoveries of the greatest importance might be made. It is to be hoped that the money will some day be found for this purpose.

**FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT.**

**Engine and Car Dash Into Machine, Killing Two Occupants.**

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 14.—Harris P. Linsley, deputy police commissioner of New York city, and Miss Elizabeth P. Willing, of Chicago, were almost instantly killed at Pike's Crossing, near Bennington, Vt., this afternoon, when the automobile in which they were traveling from Manchester, Vt., to Williamstown, Mass., was struck by a train on the branch division of the Rutland railroad from North Bennington. Ambrose Cramer, of Chicago, the young nephew of Miss Willing, and J. Adamson, the chauffeur, were thrown out and badly cut and bruised, but otherwise uninjured.

The locomotive and one car which were running backward to meet the flyer from Burlington at the Bennington station, were thrown from the rails, the engine being overturned and rolling a distance of ten to fifteen feet from the rails, which were torn up for nearly 100 feet.

Engineer William Sibley and Fireman William Mangan jumped from the cab and were unhurt, while fifteen passengers also escaped injury. The auto was smashed to pieces and afterwards was destroyed by fire.

The dead are Miss Elizabeth Willing of Chicago, aged about 48 years; Harris P. Linsley, of New York, aged about 35. The injured were removed to the hospital at the Soldiers' Home, and were resting comfortably late tonight. It developed tonight that Miss Willing and Mr. Linsley were to have been married in a week.

# Yesterday at the Federal Capital

### Preparations for Battery to Protect Pacific Terminus of G. T. Pacific.

### Baron Komura May Visit Ottawa—The Australian Mail Contract.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—Aug. 14.—In outlining the policy of the militia council last session Sir Frederick Borden stated that it was the intention to install a battery of heavy guns at Kingston and also one at the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is said that the guns have been ordered from England and that the Kingston battery will be constructed and equipped forthwith.

Hon. R. W. Scott has invited Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, to visit Canada after the deliberations at Portsmouth, N. H., are concluded. A reply has been received that Baron Komura will gladly accept if engagements make it possible.

Negotiations regarding the steamship service to Australia have resulted in the renewal of the contract with the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The subsidy payable by the Canadian government is raised to £25,000 per year. The new agreement is for one year from August 1st, and another year thereafter unless the government or the company gives three months' notice of a wish to withdraw.

**CARNEGIE'S BIG CONTRACTS.**

**Immense Order for Armor Plate for Russia Being Arranged.**

New York, Aug. 14.—A Braddock, Pa., despatch to the Times says: "Chas. M. Schwab, while in Braddock today (Sunday) attended the funeral of his relative, Thomas M. Wagner, and told his friends he would sail for Europe on Thursday and would visit Andrew Carnegie at Skibo castle. It is known that Mr. Schwab will take with him some famous engineers, and that he is going abroad for the purpose of closing his armour plate deal with Russia.

"The fact that he is to call on Mr. Carnegie has given rise to the report that an immense Carnegie armor plant is to do a great deal of the Russian armor plate work.

"Mr. Carnegie has a great personal pride in his name, and this more than anything else is thought responsible for his being consulted in regard to the Russian contract. The Carnegie works at Homestead show great activity and preparation for some immense work. It is understood among the employees of the plant that Russian armor plate is to be rolled there, and that a year's work at hand for the full capacity of the mill.

That one of the biggest contracts in years is expected is common report, and that one of Mr. Carnegie is the figure most particularly under.

**VENEZUELA CLAIMS.**

**American Referee Awards Small Percentage of Aggregate Demanded.**

Northfield, Vt., Aug. 14.—Claims aggregating more than $650,000 held by the French government against Venezuela have been allowed by Referee Frank Plumley, of Northfield, to whom they have been referred for a decision and final adjudication. Eight cases, involving claims of forty million francs against the government of Venezuela, were submitted to Mr. Plumley. Of the eight cases, two were dismissed for want of equity and one was disallowed. The claims were for damages said to have been sustained by French citizens conducting mercantile enterprises in Venezuela during the insurrection of 1901. Mr. Plumley's decision is final. The exact aggregate of the claims presented was $8,215,245, the total amount awarded to five claimants, $636,212. The largest amount allowed by the referee was $464,852, given to the Company General of Orinoco, on a claim of $1,469,902. The heaviest reduction was in the case of the French company, owners of the Venezuela railway, in which damages to the amount of $3,567,219 were cut by the referee to $74,860. The other claims settled were: Pieri Dominique, claiming $274,007, given $57,900; Hecis, of Juan Maninat, claiming $396,000, given 19,300; Jules Brum, claiming $96,500, given $19,300.

**LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.**

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Duff.)

August 14, 1905.

In re Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.—In this matter negotiations are pending for the sale of the stove department of the Albion Iron Works Company, and certain matters in difference have arisen which resulted in this application for direction, which was made by the British Columbia Corporation, Ltd., as trustees for the debenture holders. The difference in reality is as to the valuation of the assets, as appearing in the inventory, and as to what items are manufactured articles and what are raw material. Affidavits were filed by Mr. T. R. Smith, for the debenture holders, Mr. George Gillespie, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as the majority holders, and Mr. Bryden, representing the minority holders, and these three deponents were examined upon their affidavits. The minority holders, represented by Mr. Bryden, oppose the proposed sale on the lines of the agreement as at present drawn up.

After some argument, His Lordship adjourned the hearing until it has been ascertained from the inventory by some competent person what in it represents manufactured and what is raw material.

Mr. A. S. Innes appeared for the British Columbia Corporation (trustees), Mr. Bodwell, K. C., for the Bank, Mr. Luxton, K. C., for the Albion Iron Works Co., Mr. D. M. Rogers for the minority holders, and Mr. Alexis Martin was watching the proceedings in the interests of the purchasers.

# Dominion News Notes

### Annual Meeting of C. P. R. Passes Accounts and Declares Dividend.

### Two Men Struck by Thunder Bolt and Third Narrowly Escapes.

### The Governor General and Lady Grey to Attend Alberta's Inauguration.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company today a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock for the half year ending June 30th last was declared. A dividend of 3 per cent. for the same period was also declared on the common stock.

The results for the fiscal year to June 30th last were: Gross earnings, $59,481,832; working expenses, $35,006,794; net earnings, $15,475,088; income from other sources, $1,584,663; total net income, $7,059,752; less fixed charges, $7,954,066; less amount applied against ocean steamship and pension fund, $230,000, leaving net revenue available for dividends, $8,875,686. After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is $1,784,553.

The Marylebone Cricket Club of London, Eng., began a match with a team representing all Montreal today. The Montreal captain won the toss and went to bat first, Montreal being retired for 103. In their first innings Marylebone put together 103. In their second innings Montreal put in 73 for six wickets when play was called for the day. For Montreal in the first innings the top score was made by Richards, 28 not out. Watson for Marylebone scored 24.

A heavy lightning and thunder storm passed over Eastern Canada Saturday night. Considerable damage to farm buildings and crops is reported.

Farnham, Que., Aug. 14.—Wilfrid Audette, 15 years old, employed as a call boy by the Canadian Pacific railway, was found dead alongside a pile of lumber back of Central Vermont station yesterday. Audette was on duty Saturday night and was sent to call two train crews and never returned. The boy's head had been crushed with a stone. Foul play is suspected.

South Marsh, Ont., Aug. 14.—David Heeney and William Vance were killed by lightning this morning. Thomas Moffat, who was with them, was badly stunned, but escaped death. The three men were going to a meeting of public school ratepayers when they sought shelter from the rain in an outbuilding belonging to Mr. McQuett. Heeney and Vance were standing at the front door when a bolt struck, while McQuett, who had just stepped to the rear, had a providential escape.

**Winnipeg Wirings**

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—It has been officially announced that Earl and Countess Grey will attend the celebration at Edmonton, September 1st, when Alberta will become a province. It is also reported that Their Excellencies may take up their residence here for a month.

A young man living near Mobray, Man., named Jackson, aged 18, while going to the hayfield on Thursday morning last carrying a fork, was instantly killed by lightning.

**TRUCULENT RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.**

**Self-Inflicted Wounds to Avoid Active Service at the Front.**

Harbin, Aug. 14.—Among the soldiers medically treated here, 1,500 were found to be self-inflicted wounds on the fingers of the right hand.

**THE MISUSED ISRAELITES.**

**Treatment of Jews in Russia Discussed With Peace Envoys.**

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14.—A free exchange of views on the subject of the conditions and treatment of the Jews in Russia was held tonight in a conference between M. Witte, Baron Rosen and Oscar Strauss, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman and Adolph Lewisogn of New York, and Adolph Krauss of Chicago. The statement was made by the delegation calling on the Russian plenipotentiaries that nothing tangible resulted from the discussion, but future benefit was looked for. The financial condition of Russia was not mentioned in the discussion, and was not entered as a topic of discussion, according to Mr. Krauss.

**EXPECT JAPS TO RECEDE.**

**Only Hope in St. Petersburg as to the Success of Peace Conference.**

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The Associated Press is in a position to declare that practically the only hope entertained in high Russian official quarters for a peace agreement at Portsmouth lies in the expectation that Japan will recede materially from her terms as published. Official and public sentiment regarding the possibilities of peace outlined to the Associated Press by an official is as follows: "That the terms are regarded in their entirety as quite impossible of acceptance, and close scrutiny has not removed the unfavorable impression their first reading has produced here. If they are not modified, especially in the matter of indemnity and territorial concessions, peace, it is thought, is impossible, and the continuance of the negotiations useless. Russia is honestly and sincerely desirous of securing an honorable and lasting peace.

**Japan's Impossible Terms**

"The Japanese terms are regarded in Russia as demands which might be made upon an utterly crushed and powerless enemy, but it is absurd to propose them to a power like Russia, which has half a million men in the field facing the enemy. This army is in good condition and eager for action. It possesses many advantages of position, and the winter is coming on when naval operations operations would be impossible. Vladivostock also is splendidly fortified and supplied. Japan as well as the world at large has persistently under estimated Russia's strength in the field and her financial resources.

"The more hopeful the feeling which is noticeable here can be traced to the conviction that M. Witte, who is thoroughly cognizant of the views of the Russian government, would not continue negotiations at Portsmouth unless he had reason to believe that Japan would decrease her demands sufficiently to render them acceptable to Russia."

The Emperor will give his usual weekly audience to the minister of state tomorr