ck
leased.

d, a man whom you do not and whose judgment could not d upon—then what becomes of other judgments which you have ed him to have given. This is table matter. The sacred voice ration has told us there is a r all things. Now is the time ht this wrong Lord Rus d in one of his last letters to me Secretary, "I consider the of this case reflects discredit administration of the criminal Deny this demand of your most udge. Deny this woman her full and you discredit your own laws e power of England to do jus-

difficult to deal with the details case without some exhibition of but I would repel with scorn sinuation that in making the presentment of the facts, I have he part of an advocate, I have s Britisher and any anonymous who takes exception to the above to give evidence in support of directly and to the point and itnesses for the Crown.

UNICIPAL DEFICITS.

serable exhibition of incompe- to be witnessed in the tabulat- ncial return of municipal elec- ting schemes. The long list of is headed by Glasgow and Dub- balances on the wrong side of and £5,500 respectively. These n both in their tenth year of , and cannot plead their youth uation of their failure to make ds meet. Glasgow has the hap- of transferring this loss "to mun": Dublin calmly adds it to standing deficit, making a total £85. Most of the other towns charge it to the rates, and start Taken altogether, municipal y has been a sorry business, worst part of it is yet to come. on and Transmission.

ISH MARKETS.

manufactures of the United have increased, says Traction nsmission, far more rapidly e requirements of the popula- pecially during the last few there has been phenomenal in surplus products, which did- splendid system of organisa- d ready sales in all parts of ld, and threaten not only to our own preserves abroad, but cases to seriously menace home arkets, and, as alarmists be- paralyse some of our leading s to their partial extinction. ps, this depressing fore- sound enough, but the deduc- e exaggerated. The imminent of commerce, like those of war, slowly realised by the Eng- but once fully understood, he all events he has hitherto a- own himself—equal to the em- It is a want of knowledge, of a somewhat lordly indifer- has kept them out of forei- eign industrial progress during years; with awakening comes ch for information, and infor- suggests the remedy.

SING TRICK
BY A CHINAMAN

ed on Himself and Broke
Up The Cannery
Union.

ported that the Chinese Cannery no more, and the manner of its is very Oriental and, therefore, says the Vancouver World of The cannery workers decided e ago that any contracts made canners must be guaranteed to t of 75 per cent. of the work for, and anyone breaking this agreed to submit to a fine of he man who informed on the or was to receive half the fine. This informing part of the as expected to bind the bargain rely, for every contractor would ead of the informer should he sed to go back on his pledge. inent member of the compact ay of double-crossing his tried ed companions; so approaching nown canning firm, he offered the combine for $500. His of- accepted. He then accepted a of large and remunerative pro- which he broke his pledge and, e contractors' combine, show- his papers, and told them that oken faith. He was willing to $1,000, but must have $500 re- he had acted as informer him-

ult was that a stampede oc- which it is said all the other of the combine ran to make the act possible with the different regardless of any pledges to me. The informer figured that bine held he would have his t and $500 to pay his fine. If hold, he would be $500 ahead tract.

BERLAIN GOES
O BALFOUR'S AID

to Force Government's
Hands Resulted in a
Compact.

May 5.—The outcome of the f opposing members of the Commons to move a resolu- mitting the government to a of the protectionist policy is npact has been entered into Joseph Chamberlain and Pre- ur, the aim of which appears staving off of a dissolution of Mr. Chamberlain will move nent to the resolution simply confidence in the policy of ment. As all of Mr. Cham- upporters will vote for his the government is assured y.

se of Commons last night by 197 to 124 rejected a reso- or of the repeal of the Irish t.

Wyndham, chief secretary of opposing the motion, con- nothing could justify the of a recrudescence of social Ireland, but said that the he Crimes Act would only do reviving the angry passions rest.

dmond, leader of the Irish ressed his extreme dissatis- ith Secretary Wyndham's which he declared would rish people if they had the open rebellion.

The Chinese Murder Case

Grand Jury Bring in True Bill and Trial Started Yesterday.

In Another Alleged Murder Cas Jury Bring In "No Bill."

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday morning the Victoria spring Assizes, oyer, terminer and general gaol delivery, opened, the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving presiding.

The undermentioned gentlemen having answered their names as a panel of grand jurors, they proceeded to select a foreman, the choice falling on Mr. J. A. Mara. Mr. Duncan Stewart, one of the list, was excused on the grounds of illness, his physician, Dr. Fraser, sending a certificate of ill health. The gentlemen composing the grand jury follows: Messrs. T. A. Brydon, Gideon Hicks, C. A. Holland, S. Johns, J. A. Mara, A. Maxwell Muir, F. A. Pauline, Luke Pither, G. A. Richardson, C. R. Russell, H. G. Waterson, E. E. Wescott.

His Lordship then addressed the grand jury and said there were only two cases for them to consider, both of them for murder, one against two Chinese for the murder of the late manager of the Chinese theatre and the other the murderer of Schultz. This murder occurred near Tumbo Island last a the facts of which His Lordship briefly outlined. He said the prisoner put forward a case of self-defence. His Lordship then read to the grand jury the English and Canadian law on the subject of justifiable homicide. Speaking from his own opinion His Lordship said he thought the Schultz case was one for trial, though, he said he did not wish his opinion to influence the grand jurors.

The petit jurors were then released until 2 o'clock, the witnesses on the Chinese case being told they must remain for the grand jury.

The grand jury retired and after looking into the Chinese case brought in a true bill against the prisoners, Wong On and Wong Gow.

Mr. A. L. Belyea conducted the prosecution assisted by Mr. W. C. Moresby.

On resuming after lunch the prisoners were called. Before the interpreter was sworn, Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C., for the defence, objected to him, saying he was biased and accused him of being one of the parties concerned in the spiriting away of one of the most important witnesses of the defence.

His Lordship overruled the objection, saying that the interpreter was an officer of the court.

The interpreter was then sworn and having read the charge to the prisoners they pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Taylor again made an objection to some of the witnesses, saying that he had had no opportunity to examine them at the preliminary hearing in the police court. He said that some of them had expressed opinions on the case out of court and he objected to them.

Mr. A. L. Belyea, who prosecuted for the crown, said he was in same the same case as Mr. Taylor, as two of the witnesses named by him had also been spirited away and were not to be found.

Mr. Taylor read authorities to sustain his contention that an adjournment was necessary to get the facts from the crown witnesses.

Mr. Belyea explained that Yien Gut and Due Gim could not be found, but that he proposed to call Di Bo, Gee Sing and Lo Yuen. The latter had not yet been located, but was expected.

Mr. Taylor suggested an adjournment until Monday next.

Mr. Belyea objected to an adjournment, saying that if Mr. Taylor had not Lo Yuen's statement, neither had he. He did not think it safe to adjourn on account of the nature of the case.

His Lordship ruled that the trial should go on.

The petit jury list was then called and it was found that three were dead, two absent without leave, two over age and two absent from the country.

Mr. Taylor therefore made application that as there was not a full list of forty-eight jurors to choose from, there was no panel. He claimed that under the rule there was no array present.

His Lordship told Mr. Taylor that if he had any objection to raise he must submit it in writing and it would be considered; this was accordingly done.

Mr. Belyea pointed out that the revised statutes declared that the petit jury list must not be less than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight, and as there were forty-one present, he claimed Mr. Taylor's objection was not well taken.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Taylor's objection.

The petit jurors were then chosen as follows: M. McCrawford, E. R. Pridham, George Fish, A. S. Sharpe, T. G. Wilson, W. E. Keown, J. H. West, B. B. Temple, D. Curron, E. J. Monk, A. H. Shotbolt, W. H. Harte.

Mr. J. H. West was chosen foreman.

Mr. Belyea opened the case for the crown and addressing the jury outlined the facts of the alleged murder, which, he said, occurred during the early hours of the morning of January 31st last.

Mr. Thomas Hooper, architect, was the first witness. Witness testified that he had prepared plans, produced, of the Chinese theatre ground and second floors. Also an elevation showing the front of the stage and the balcony over. The plans were drawn to scale from measurements made by witness himself.

Constable Carson was then called and testified that there were two ways of getting to the Chinese theatre, one from Fisguard and the other from Cormorant street. The main entrance is from Cormorant. The only approaches are from alleyways from each street, the building being right in the centre of the block bounded by Government street on the east, Store street on the west, Cormorant street on the south and Fisguard street on the north. The main entrance is on the southeast corner of the theatre. Another from the north side. The second door is reached by a stairway at the rear of the stage. The balcony is thirteen feet four inches from the stage. The opening on to the balcony is six feet wide. Witness was called to the theatre on the 31st of January last at 1:10 a. m. He found a Chinaman on the stage almost immediately under the balcony. He was lying on the stage floor, a table between him and the rear wall and a chair about a foot from his head. Witness picked him up and placed him on a chair. He then called Dr. Robertson and waited for the doctor on Cormorant. He returned with the doctor and found the injured man had meanwhile been taken upstairs to his room. Witness entered the room and noticed a leg was broken off the table, a lot of dishes broken and the room generally in a rough state. The Chinaman was in bed. Witness took him to the Jubilee hospital. Witness did not remember seeing either of the accused there. The size of the room behind the balcony is about 6x8. This room is between the balcony and the room the Chinaman was in.

Witness left the injured man at the hospital at about 3 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor witness said he went to the theatre with a Chinaman. Another came to the police station, but stayed outside.

The table referred to on the floor of the stage was a heavy, clumsy wood table. The injured man was talking in Chinese when witness arrived to some other Chinamen. Apparently no effort had been made by any of these to lift the injured man up.

Dr. Robertson, next called, testified that he was called to the Chinese theatre on the day of the alleged murder by a telephone message from the constable. Witness was taken upstairs to the deceased man's room. There were several other Chinamen present. Deceased complained of a pain in his left abdomen. He was groaning and in a state of collapse. His pulse was very low and he was perspiring slightly.

At this juncture the grand jury came in and declared "no bill" against the men Schultz. They then left the court.

Resuming, Dr. Robertson said the deceased was evidently suffering severely. Witness made an examination and came to the conclusion he had received some grave internal injury. He sent the Chinaman to the Jubilee hospital and did not see the body until the afternoon at the hospital morgue. Witness made an examination of the body then. The body was that of a well-developed, medium Chinaman. The right main finger was swollen and discolored. On the right upper arm there were two bruises. On the left side of the abdomen there was a bruise running from front to back. This bruise was about three or four inches long, about an inch wide and in front had a sharply defined edge. The front was a right-angled bruise. The skin was not broken. Witness opened the abdomen and discovered a fracture of the eleventh left rib. The left kidney was divided into two equal portions and a large hemorrhage had taken place from this ruptured kidney. The other organs of the body were apparently normal. The blood showed that it was a recent hemorrhage. Witness attributed the death to hemorrhage and shock. The bruise was apparently recent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor the witness said the injured finge could have been caused by any injury such as striking the end with a ball.

Haw Fat Chung was then called and took a paper oath, which, after being signed, was burnt.

Mr. Taylor objected to this witness being examined in Chinese, saying that he knew English. He tried and witness answered several question in English.

His Lordship ruled that the witness was entitled to an interpreter.

Mr. Taylor lodged a formal objection. Witness said he lived with Sing Lee in Chinatown, on Fisguard. He knew the Chinese theatre and was employed there as an actor. He was acting there last January. He knew deceased, who lived in the theatre on the second floor. Behind and above the stage. He was at the theatre when Man Quong was killed. There was a play on that night. After the play was over witness was waiting in a coffee-house room for lunch. It was a little after 1 a. m. There were present several others. Witness was there the day before about 1:30 a. m. There had been a performance on that evening. There was quarreling on that night with Nam Luen. Half an hour later Nam Yuen returned with one of the prisoners, Wong On. The quarrel was Nam Yuen accused Man Quong of telling a lie. Nam Yuen struck Man Quong on the lip. When the blow was struck Wong On was not there. When Wong On came up the stairs, he knocked at the door and cursed Man Quong. He came up the stairs from the corner of the stage and challenged Man Quong to come out to fight, which invitation was declined. Wong On stayed three or four minutes. The others present also left the place to leave. Witness, Nam Quong, Si Quong, Lee Sang, Fan and Lee Fook present. As Wong On retired he told Nam Quong to look out tomorrow. He returned with about six others. Witness did not see Wong On, but he heard his voice. They kicked at the door which was closed and fastened with a spring lock. They did not get in, the inmates got frightened and held a box against the door. The outsiders for about seven minutes continued and witness told them not to be so savage. A voice outside said witness was helping Nam Quong, and "throw him out and cut him to pieces." Before leaving a voice said "both of you look out for tomorrow."

The balance of the evidence corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses. Witness saw deceased at the hospital at about 4 o'clock. He stayed with him for about 15 minutes. He did not see him alive again. Wing On was arrested directly after the fight.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 10:30 this morning.

BOY KILLS HIS BROTHER.

Endicott, May 5.—Alexander Luft died this morning at St. Ignatius' hospital, in Colfax, from the effects of a wound received yesterday while out hunting. He was the fifteen-year-old son of Conrad Luft, a prominent farmer of this section. Yesterday afternoon he and his brother went out squirrel hunting. Alex. was walking a few feet ahead of his brother, who accidentally fired his 22-calibre revolver, hitting Alex. in the back two inches to the left of the spinal column, the bullet going entirely through the body, coming out through the abdomen. The brother is unable to tell how he happened to fire the revolver, merely saying it just went off.

FAVORS NEW ROUTE.

Russian Commission of Opinion That Arctic Sea Presents no Difficulties.

Paris, May 6.—The Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent has had an interview with General Vilkitsky, chairman of the commission appointed to examine into the possibility of establishing a northern route to the Far East, in the course of which the general said the commission was unanimously of the opinion that such a route was practical during the summer months, and was so far preferable to the Suez route that every effort ought to be made to overcome the difficulties in the way of making use of it.

N. Y. K. DIVIDENDS.

The Kobe Chronicle of April 12th, just to hand, says:

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is expected to pay the usual dividend during the half year just closed. The company in the first four months of the period, October, November, December and January, was unaffected by the political situation, but during February and March the discontinuing of services and the chartering of vessels has interfered somewhat with profit-earning, though it is expected that the usual 40 per cent. will be paid. The shareholders do not expect so much of the present half year.

CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

Sioux City, May 5.—A tornado formed just east of Meriden, on the Illinois Central this afternoon. The tornado struck Meriden, demolishing a number of houses and barns. The torrent of water which fell washed out much track. No one has been reported seriously injured or killed. The storm also struck Cherokee and demolished a few buildings. At Meriden the tornado swept a path forty rods wide and a mile long.

"I'm not quite sure," she said, "that I love you well enough to marry you." "Very well," he answered, "tell me the other fellow's name and I'll go and ask him whether he intends to propose to you or not."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A general staff has been organized in the German navy. Its chief is Vice-Admiral Buchsel, who is to be assisted by eleven high rank officers, twenty-one commanders and twelve lieutenant commanders. Twenty-six out of this total of forty-five are to be attached to the headquarters at Berlin.

"One half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, you know." "Well," she answered, "it's the ignorant's own fault. Everybody has a chance to go around and find out when the 'for rent' signs are put up."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Re Trade With New Zealand

Representative Visits Ottawa to Promote Business With Southern Colony.

Thinks C. P. R. Should Put on a Line of Cargo Carrying Vessels.

One of the most interesting men in Ottawa today is Theodore De Schryver of Auckland, New Zealand, for he is in the Canadian Capital to meet the members of the administration and the public men of Canada to discuss the furthering and promotion of trade relations between the Dominion and New Zealand, says the Ottawa Free Press of April 28. Mr. De Schryver, who arrived in the city yesterday from Toronto, has been in Canada but three weeks and came through Vancouver. Speaking to a representative of the Citizen this typical business man of our sister colony said that all the commercial interest of New Zealand would prefer to obtain as many as possible of the articles of commerce required by their country within the Empire and as large a percentage as they could profitably so do from Canada. This is shown by the fact that the preferential tariff bill was passed in both houses of the parliament of New Zealand within twenty-four hours of its introduction, and Mr. De Schryver remarked that "it was not the last twenty-four either," having in mind no doubt certain measures "railroaded" through the Ontario House in its dying hours. The bill as passed gives preference to the motherland and fellow colonies of the Empire of 50 per cent. on the existing tariff against outsiders. This does not apply to all articles of trade, however. The item and paper was and is, protected and this is one of the things that Canadian manufacturers should endeavor to supply to New Zealand; that it just so happens that the paper men cannot supply certain kinds of their manufacture at the present time.

The value of the imports of boots and shoes for the last fiscal year was no less than £90,000, the entire amount of which came from the United States. "This is not as it should be," said New Zealand's advocate; "for at least sixty per cent. of that $400,000 worth should come from Canada"—but the Canadian manufacturer is very conservative and does not quickly accede to the demands for the new shapes and lasts, peculiar to the country, and different from his regular line in stock. The opinion was ventured that possibly the Canadian manufacturer was afraid that the business might not continue and expend for a length of time which would make it profitable for him to design special patterns for the trade, on it. De Schryver assured the reporter that the New Zealander's trade was well worth getting. He cordially reciprocates courteous and prompt attention to his wishes by increased and continuous orders and pays well. "Indeed, in all my twelve years' experience, personally in the market, and in my association with some of the very largest importers, I have never known one single penny to be lost, or rather not paid," said the New Zealander, which goes to show that his fellow-countrymen evidently do not propose damaging their credit with any "bad debts."

Speaking of means of transportation from Canada to New Zealand, Mr. De Schryver said it was most essential that a cargo line of steamers running directly to New Zealand from Vancouver, or an Eastern port, be started at once if trade relations are to be maintained and expanded between the two countries. He ventured the opinion that the Canadian Pacific railway should start a cargo line of steamers to New Zealand as an auxiliary service to the present one to the sister colony of Australia.

A LEVIATHAN.

Hamburg-American Line to Build a Thirty-five Thousand Ton Vessel.

Berlin, May 6.—It is announced here that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has ordered to be built a vessel of 35,000 tons. It will be 875 feet long and will have a capacity for 1,200 cabin and 2,388 steerage passengers, besides the usual saloons. Its freight capacity will be 14,000 tons.

OPERATION OF THE PACIFIC CABLE

In the Senate Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell Asks For Statement on Project.

In the senate on April 25th Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved for a return showing the earnings and expenses of operating the Pacific cable since its opening for business. The number of words transmitted each way, distinguishing ordinary messages from government and press messages. The gross earnings each month. The total expenses incurred each month, in repairs, in maintenance, in interest, in sinking fund, in salaries. Together with copies of all correspondence relating to any difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the working and operating of the said Pacific cable. His reason for making the motion arose from the fact that Mr. H. D. Ross, commercial agent in Australia, in his report for December last, spoke of Mr. Reynold's return to England at that time, and the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in connection with the Pacific cable. He thought the secretary of state would be surprised at the action of those who were managing the state-owned cable. He referred to this matter last session. He pointed out that the deficit was very heavy. As was stated, that deficit was increasing. Canada would have to pay a large share of it. In view of this he thought that the people of Canada should have the above information. He had always thought that if this cable were not managed in the interest of the Eastern Extension Company, it was so managed as not to become a paying concern. The government, he thought, might not have full information, but he thought they would concur in the passage of the motion. He urged that the government of Canada should take decisive action to insist upon this cable being managed in a business manner. There was no reason why a cable owned by Great Britain, Australia and Canada should not pay when the Eastern Extension Company had paid so largely. There was no reason why Great Britain, the colonies and the Motherland should not be done by this cable. Yet the business was such that business men could not get their messages until the business of the day was over.

Hon. Mr. Scott alluded to the great interest Sir Mackenzie had taken in the cable since its inception. During its first year it could hardly be expected that the cable would pay, but owing to the working of the Eastern Extension Company, Canada's share of the deficit was about $125,000. This was far too much. The cable was an excellent one. One great difficulty arose from the unfair advantages given the Eastern Extension Company by some of the Australian colonies, especially Western Australia. Fortunately there were some men of honor in the Australian senate who remembered the initiation of the scheme, and so the bargains made with the Eastern Extension were thrown out. He had seen other remarks like those of Mr. Ross, but found the real cause for the deficit arose from the advantages enjoyed by the Eastern Extension Company. He thought the Australians should remember that the Pacific cable had forced the Eastern Extension Company to reduce their rates one-half. There was no doubt that the defeat of the Pacific cable was an accomplished fact long before it was started. He thought a brighter prospect was heralded by the action of the Australian upper house. He hoped that in another year matters would be in a better state.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought Mr. Scott's remarks justified his action. His only reason for making the motion was to get the cable into a better position. His own impression was that the Western Australian agreement was thrown out altogether.

Hon. Mr. Ellis wished the total cost to Canada to the present time included.

Sir Mackenzie said that was already before parliament.

BIG LOCKOUT THREATENED.

Chicago, May 4.—Fifty thousand workmen employed in the building trades in Chicago will be thrown out of work within forty-eight hours according to the statement of officials of the association of manufacturers and dealers in building materials unless a speedy settlement is reached between the stone, lime and cement workers and their employers. Nearly 1,000 teamsters hauling building and street work material were locked out today because the union had called a strike in two cases and work on a number of buildings was stopped because the supply of building material had been exhausted.

Prof. Sir William Ramsay in an interview in London is represented as declaring that radium, instead of being a primeval substance, which has been slowly disintegrating since the world began, is merely a temporary phase of matter unstable, the resting point in a series of transmutations of which nobody knows the beginning, or end, or meaning. Experiments made by himself and Prof. Soddy tend to show that it would all disintegrate and vanish 1,100 years hence. Another interviewer elicited from Prof. Ramsay a statement that the new element he lately detected in the so-called cubical crystals obtained in Ceylon, was probably identical with one of those discovered by Prof. Baskerville, but it was impossible to say which of them.

Suicide Spent Winter in Victoria

Tragic Death at Seattle on Wednesday of Mr. Samuel B. Claypool.

Was Formerly Manager of the Seattle Independent Telephone Company.

Samuel B. Claypool, one of the best known men on the Sound, who spent the winter in this city in company with Mrs. Claypool, committed suicide in his room at the Northern hotel, Seattle, on Wednesday in a shocking fashion, first cutting his wrist and then shooting himself through the heart. Reporting his tragic death, the Post-Intelligencer says:

Samuel B. Claypool, until a few months ago general manager of the Independent Telephone Company, in this city, committed suicide about noon yesterday in his room in the Northern hotel. His body was found shortly after 1 o'clock by his wife and a chambermaid of the hotel. He was still alive when found, but died before medical aid could be secured.

In a long letter to his wife he gave his reasons for his act, but she is holding the contents of the letter even from the authorities.

For several days Claypool had been suffering from an attack of grip, according to the managers of the hotel. George B. Shellhorn, of Green Lake, a brother-in-law of Claypool, has been his almost constant companion for several days.

Mrs. Claypool, for several days since her return from Victoria, B. C., where she spent the winter with her husband, has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Shellhorn. She visited her husband every day, however.

Yesterday noon one of the hotel chambermaids went to Claypool's room to do the usual cleaning work. When she opened the door she found Claypool lying on the bed, as she believed, asleep. She closed the door and went away, but returned in a little more than half an hour and found him in the same position.

When Mrs. Claypool called at the hotel, soon after 1 o'clock, she entered the room, which was unlocked, and found her husband unconscious and in the same position as he had been seen by the chambermaid. A 38-calibre revolver was clasped in his hand. Blood was spattered about the floor of the room and in a wash basin. This was from a cut in the man's wrist.

Deputy Coroner Arnold says that Claypool had evidently cut his wrist with a knife that was found in the room, and had then shot himself. A pool of blood was found on the floor at the side of the bed. Claypool, the deputy coroner believes, had washed the blood from his wrist after he had allowed it to bleed for a short time. From a bureau drawer he evidently secured the revolver and fired a shot into his left side. The bullet passed through the heart and lodged in the muscles of the back.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Claypool was found in the room. She opened it and read the contents. When asked if it gave any information concerning the suicide, Mrs. Claypool refused to say, other than it was of a strictly private nature.

After the body had been removed to the morgue, Mrs. Claypool left for the home of her sister at Green Lake.

During the past few weeks it is reported that Mr. Claypool has been attempting to organize a company to issue a telephone company at Everett. No funeral arrangements have been made. Coroner Hoye will decide today whether or not he will hold an inquest.

FOR BOTTLING PURPOSES.

Berlin, May 5.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company in replying to inquiries about the published statement that the company had sold eight steamers to Japan, admits having sold three old coasters to a Japanese firm.

"My singing was just dreadful tonight," said the soubrette; "did you notice how my voice broke on the top notes?" "Don't worry about it, dear," replied the prima donna; "your tights were very becoming."—Ex.

RUSSIAN LOAN SUBSCRIBED.

Paris, May 5.—A representative of one of the banks forming the syndicate underwriting the Russian loan, said: "We consider the loan closed in principle, but some details remain to be settled. The amount will be $100,000,000, as previously announced, at 5 per cent. for five years, and the selling price slightly above 98. The entire amount is already been taken. Many French and a number of Belgian banks," he said, "had subscribed." He added, "The entire issue will be made at one time, not in three parts, as reported. The readiness with which the full amount has been subscribed shows the solidity of the Russian credit. This is in contrast to the rates Japan pays, as she realizes about 93 for a 6 per cent. bond after paying customs, whereas Russia realizes over 98 per cent.

That Russian Beef Shipment

Much Interest in Fate of Consignment Aboard Empress of China.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha Discovers That War Time Business Is Not Good.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Speculation is rife in shipping circles as to the ultimate fate of that 500 tons of American preserved beef which went out on the Empress of China last Monday, consigned to a well-known firm in The first train run electrically on a main line has been making experimental trips between Liverpool and Southport.

Shanghai, to be forwarded, it is understood, to the headquarters of the Russian army in Manchuria or Southern Siberia.

Some hold that beef is contraband of war, and that Japan being a belligerent will be entitled to intercept the beef when the Empress reaches Yokohama. Others as stoutly maintain that beef is not contraband, and that the Japanese dare not molest a British vessel bound from a neutral to a neutral port.

There is no dispute, however, over the point that the Japanese authorities by this time know all about that beef, if they did not know about its purchase by Russian agents in Chicago and Kansas City almost as soon as the agents themselves.

What the Japanese authorities will do in any sort of case is something is clean beyond the European or American comprehension, as the brilliant assemblage of war correspondents in Tokio are now ready to admit.

At all events it is certain that they have all the necessary arrangements made for that beef—they may let it go through to Shanghai, or they may not; what they will do is known only to the Imperial Japanese executive council.

The arrival of the Empress of China at Yokohama is awaited with no little curiosity and a good deal of anxiety.

The developments of the past few days would seem to have enormously increased the difficulty of the task of getting that consignment of beef up country from Shanghai, supposing that the Japanese do not intercept the stuff at one of their ports at which the Empress will call. Russian Quasi-Administrative in Northeastern Manchuria seems to have been paralyzed by the awful disaster to Russian arms on Sunday, so that the chance of transporting such a quantity of supplies through North China, with Japanese spies swarming everywhere, seems almost an impossibility.

A FALSE ALARM.

Skagwayans Feared City of Seattle Was Going off Route.

Vancouver Ledger says: It was a Vancouver news item from captain to cabin boy which reached port on the City of Seattle from the north yesterday afternoon. They had been taking leave of all their old friends at every port from Skagway down to Vancouver. When the City of Seattle reached the northern port the daily papers there had been featuring a special despatch from Seattle that the popular steamer was to be taken off the northern run and placed on the route between Vancouver and Seattle.

All the Alaskan papers had the news and everyone was expressing regret at breaking up the very pleasant relationships which have existed with the officers and men of the City of Seattle which has been so popular that the regrets that were expressed were sincere.

As she left port on route south, the people turned out to bid farewell to the steamer and crew. Much to the relief of everyone when she reached port yesterday it was news she brought. No one there had heard of it. The only contingency, which might arise, is when the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, gets new steamers for the northern run. Until then the old stand-by is likely to remain on the Skagway route.

NO FUNKING ALLOWED.

The naval authorities at Portsmouth have taken severe measures to check the spread of nervousness among the crews of the submarines. According to the Express, soon after the Al disaster, two men engaged on board submarines became nervous and asked to be allowed to return to ordinary duty. They were immediately sent for medical examination, the result of which was that they were reported unfit for further service and were discharged. The commander-in-chief at Portsmouth apparently anticipated some difficulty of this kind, for directly after the disaster an order was issued that the manoeuvres should continue, and on the following Monday two submarines went out to the Spithead and cruised about awash at full speed. When the submarine flotilla first went to Portsmouth, volunteers were asked to man it. So ready was the response that there was no difficulty in selecting 120 men required for the service. Each man, before he was selected, was submitted to a searching examination.

A SWIFT SAILER.

The first 1904 grain ship from Portland, Ore., arrived at Falmouth Saturday, after a fast passage of 115 days. The leader of the fleet was the German bark Christel and her passage has been beaten by but one other vessel this season, the French bark Europe arriving out a few days ago, after a passage of 113 days. This latest passage of the Christel shows her to be an exceptionally fast ship, for on her last previous trip from Portland she made the run in 115 days and has never made a slow passage. These passages, of course, do not show up so well in comparison with the Muskoka's regulation trip under 110 days, but ships that make the voyage under 120 days for two trips in succession are few in number.

N. Y. K. TO RESUME.

Steamers No Longer Needed for Transporting Japanese Troops.

The Seattle agent for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received a cable from Yokohama saying that the line will resume its trans-Pacific steamer service to Seattle the last week in May. This service was abandoned at the breaking out of the war, most of the company's ships being taken by the Japanese government for transportation. The company has now filled its fleet with European vessels. This is taken to be significant as indicating that the Japanese need for transports to carry troops to Korea and Manchuria is now at an end.

LOCOMOTIVES BY TREMONT.

Although the seven railway engines and other railway material being loaded aboard the steamer Tremont at Tacoma are billed for a Japanese port, there is a strong possibility that the material is really destined for the new railway being built by the Japanese government in Korea. The engines and railway material are being loaded on the steamer today. The work is very tedious, for all of the material is heavy. The boilers weigh twenty tons each. At Kobe the machinery will have to be discharged on scows, and the steamship officers say they have never seen a scow at Kobe strong enough to hold one of those boilers. The scows there are big, flat-bottomed boats with no decking.

LAST OF INDRA LINE.

When the Portland & Asiatic liner Indrasamba left at noon for the Orient Wednesday morning, Portlanders saw the last of the popular Indra fleet that has been so well known in the Columbia for several years past. The Indrasamba is the last of the three whose charter will expire, and when she discharges her cargo at Hong Kong, she will pass out of the hands of the Portland company. The first of the Hamburg-American steamers—that take the place of the Indras—to arrive will be the Nicomedia, which is now on the way from Hong Kong to Portland.

Mark Twain likes to recall and tell of the days when he was a characteristically impecunious reporter. One day he had a note to meet, but labored under a total lack of funds. Half distracted, he was rushing around San Francisco in a feverish hunt for enough cash to tide him over the trying time. He rushed a little too quickly, however, for as he was turning a corner he collided with a little man and overthrew him. The victim regained his feet and yelled: "You do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week." "My dear sir," said the apologetic humorist, "do it by all means. If I can get through till then without breaking I'm safe." The originality of this reply struck the stranger, who, after some talk, handed Mark a check for the necessary amount.

Career of Late Senator Reid

Led Life of Hardy Pioneer in the Early Days of the Province.

Worked as a Miner in Cariboo and Gradually Worked Way to Success.

The late Senator Reid, of Cariboo, who died at Vancouver on Tuesday, had an interesting career. He was born in the Township of Hull, Ottawa county, in the Province of Quebec, August 2, 1839. He was one of a family of thirteen children, his father and mother having emigrated to Canada from the North of Ireland early in their married life. Senator Reid was educated in the common schools of the township, and also in Bytown, then an insignificant village, now the City of Ottawa, capital of the Dominion.

At the age of 16 he was a clerk in the store of Messrs. James Maclaren & Co., at La Peche, on the Gatineau river. In this and the quick-firing guns to retire under cover of the 11th Regiment. My chief of staff led the rear guard to its position.

"At 1 o'clock the Japanese approached so close to the position held by the 11th Regiment that the third battery could not pass along under the cross fire, and, taking up a position a short distance from the Japanese, remained there until the end of the fight, losing its commander, Lieut.-Colonel Moravsky. A company with quick-firing guns was brought up from the rear guard, and by firing shrapnel overcame the difficult situation of Moravsky's battery, took up the position on his own initiative. He lost half of his men and all his horses, and attempted to remove his guns by hand to the shelter of the hills under the Japanese cross fire. The quick-firing pieces discharged 35,000 bullets.

"The 12th Regiment cut its way through and saved its colors. The second battery of the 12th Regiment, having attempted to rejoin the reserves by another route, could not ascend the mountain slopes with only half its horses, and, retiring to its original position, received the Japanese attack.

"The 11th Regiment, which held its ground for two hours more with heavy losses, forced a passage at the point of the bayonet, and crossed the ravines with its colors. It lost its colonel, commandant, forty officers and about 2,000 (?) non-commissioned officers and men. The Japanese losses must have been enormous. The Russians retired in good order on Fengwangcheng. The men of the third division maintained their excellent morale and over 700 wounded proceeded with these regiments to Fengwangcheng."

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Cost of Maintenance of the Victualling Yard at Esquimalt—Service Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, April 20.—Major G. F. Mannsell, Royal Canadian Engineers, A. D. G. C. for Canada, has joined the Royal Engineers at Aldershot for a course of instruction in field work and has been attached to the field depot for that purpose.

The victualing yard at Esquimalt is not a big affair, yet it costs £1,317 per annum for salaries and wages alone, the establishment being two officers at £875 and three men at £442. The naval hospital costs £1,427 per annum, its establishment being a staff surgeon and six men.

The sloop Beagle, Commander H. V. W. Elliott, presently en voyage from the South American Coast to the West African Coast is to be refitted at Gibraltar for another commission on the South Atlantic station. The cost of the refit is estimated at £2,500. The Beagle was completed for sea in 1889 and has spent thirteen years' commissioned service in South American and West African waters. She will be recommisioned at Ascension with a new crew of ten officers and 130 men.

The admiralty after a series of exhaustive experiments is about to adopt a new three-pounder quick-firing gun of the Vickers-Maxim type in substitution of the three-pounder presently in use. The new gun throws a three-pound projectile, propelled by a heavy charge of cordite, with great rapidity and therefore of great value for repelling torpedo-boat and "destroyer" attack. An important feature in the laying of the gun are the "antonomic sights," the use of which insures greater accuracy in pointing.

As a great deal of the coast line of British Columbia so far as surveying is concerned is much the same as when Captain Vancouver first coasted off it, no doubt the Egeria will remain on survey duty there during the commission. It is one of the privileges which England has to pay for being the mistress of the sea—surveying her waters and coasts of the globe for the benefit of others unless when Yankee cutters try to do a bit on their account in waters of strategical value. No craft afloat has a more efficient surveying staff than the Egeria.

The French armoured cruiser Gloire has succeeded in steaming 21.3 knots with 21,400 horse-power under forced draught. Under natural draught the speed was 19.3 knots with 14,000 horse-power. The reconstructed battleship Marceau, built in 1887, made 16.5 knots in her recent trial under forced draught. The new armored cruiser Conde, 10,000 tons, calculated to steam 21 knots under full power, reached only 16.4 knots with 13,500 horse-power under natural draught, or 2.9 knots less than her sister ship, the Gloire.

Reports Grievous Glorious Battle

Commander of Russian Troops Gives His Account of Sunday's Battle.

Was Ordered By Sassulitch to Hold on to the Position.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The Emperor today received the following despatch from General Kuropatkin: "Major-General Kashtalinsky reports as follows: I consider it my duty to report the circumstance of the grievous, yet glorious, battle fought by the troops under my command with the superior forces of the Japanese on May 1st.

"Early on the morning of April 30 the Japanese began to press our left flank, having on the previous evening occupied the Kirussan heights, after an attack, in consequence of which I ordered the 22nd Regiment, which had occupied the Kiaussan to retire across the Ai river to our position at Motitusky. On the evening of the same day an extraordinary prolonged and violent bombardment of our whole position at Kiuliencheng commenced from Wiju. I foresaw that the Japanese, after the bombardment, in which over 20,000 projectiles were discharged, would take the offensive. I received orders from Lieut.-General Sassulitch to accept battle and to retain my position at the forts of Motitusky.

"My left flank was defended by two battalions of the 22nd Regiment and third battery of the sixth brigade.

"The Japanese took the offensive at 5 o'clock in the morning, despatching at least one division of infantry, which, advancing in column, sustained enormous loss, but crossed the ford and attacked our position, which was exposed to the fire of thirty-six field guns and siege batteries.

"The Japanese advanced and occupied the position. Towards noon I ascertained that the Japanes had routed the battalion of the 22nd Regiment, posted at Chiungw, and were turning my left flank. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon my left flank was reinforced by two battalions of the 11th Regiment and a battery commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Moravsky, which were sent from the reserve by General Sassulitch with orders to hold their ground until the departure of the 9th and 10th Regiments from Sakhodesa.

"I ordered the 11th Regiment to occupy a commanding position in the rear, from which they could fire on the enemy from two sides. I held Colonel Moravsky's battery in reserve and ordered the 12th Regiment, the third battery of the quick-firing guns to retire under cover of the 11th Regiment. My chief of staff led the rear guard to its position.

"At 1 o'clock the Japanese approached so close