A Tragedy At Banff

Three Men are Blown to Atoms by an Explosion of Dynamite.

Report of Fraser River Packers' Association of the Catches Yesterday.

Charges of Grafting Made at the Meeting of Vancouver Aldermen.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER, July 25.—A frightful tragedy occurred at Banff, B. C., yesterday in the Bankhead mine. There was an explosion of many cases of dynamite. Three men were blown to fragments. Others are imprisoned in the mine numbering at least a score of men. The dead are: Thos. Smiley; David Thomas, who leaves a wife and six children, and John Williams. A dozen others were badly burned. Just how the explosion occurred is a mystery. A large force was working in the mine, and the dynamite exploded among them. It is feared the list of injured is greater than reported.

The run of salmon on Rivers' Inlet and at Bella Coola beats all records. Canneries are out of cans and the supply of fish for the first time has run ahead of the capacity to handle them. Cans are being rushed north. At Alert Bay the same condition prevails and cans are being rushed there. On the Skeena a fair pack has been put up.

The Fraser River Canners' Association received the following information from the river this morning:

Scottish-Canadian — Yesterday afternoon averaged 80; high, 240. Few boats in this morning; high, 190.

Imperial—Yesterday afternoon averaged 150; high, 441. Few boats in this morning averaged 60.

Phoenix—Yesterday afternoon averaged 115; high, 345.

English Bay—No boats in this morning.

Fraser River and Vancouver—Yesterday afternoon averaged 44; high 241. No boats in this morning; low tide and no wind.

Ewen's — Yesterday afternoon boats did not do well; average, 50; high, 87. This morning's boats averaged 40. No particular high boat.

Brunswick — Yesterday afternoon averaged 70; high, 522. Very few boats in this morning; average, 50; high, 121.

Puget Sound—There was 150,000 fish trapped yesterday, five thousand from Point Roberts, 20,500 from Boundary bay, 52,000 from one trap at Cherry point, 24,000 from Lummi island, 34,000 from two traps, Sandy Point; 16,000 from Salmon Bank; 8,000 from Lopez island.

Reports from Anacortes show that everybody is fairly well filled up with fish and traps are reported to have large quantities of fish this morning.

J. W. Cook and Simms of Port Townsend are the parties arrested for operating their traps during the close season. It is reported that other arrests will follow.

Horse fanciers have offered to build a speedway a mile long through the park. As the city would have built such a course if money had been available it is likely the horsemen will be allowed to build it. It will cost $10,000.

It has been decided by the city that circuses can no longer use public parks for shows. The parks will be set aside exclusively for the use of the public, and circuses will have to rent private ground.

Monday night's meeting of the council was marked by squabbles. Aldermen Williams and Morton made charges at the meeting of the board of works of a general character to the effect that grafting and boodling was going on. Ald. at the council meeting made an attempt to explain themselves. Ald. Cook, chairman of the board of works, who came in for a large measure of the attack, was able to satisfactorily explain every charge made.

Decision Adverse To G. D. Collins

Points Raised by Lawyer Accused of Perjury Have Failed in Extradition Case.

Will Now Apply to the Supreme Court Judge for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Judge Lampman yesterday ruled against George D. Collins on the points raised by him questioning the extradition act's scope, and as to whether the offence alleged against him at San Francisco constituted perjury under the laws of Canada. The points raised by Collins disposed of, the case is to go on, and the five witnesses who arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning and appeared in court ready to give evidence will be heard. Collins, however, objected to the ruling, and gave notice that he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus before a supreme coure judge to test the jurisdiction of Canada to extradite him to San Francisco for perjury. To allow of this application being made by Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., for Collins, the case was remanded until 11 a. m. today, the habeas corpus proceedings being argued in chambers prior to that time.

Yesterday morning Collins reiterated his contentions regarding the invalidity of the treaty of 1886 at length, covering the same ground as on the two previous days on which he spoke. Judge Lampman announced that he had received a telegram from the secretary of state in reply to that sent on Saturday, which stated that the act of 1889 had never been proclaimed.

Mr. Higgins began when the court resumed sitting. He accused Mr. Collins of having mislead the court, and suppressed facts in citation of authorities. He had in stating the only treaty in existence prior to the extradition act of 1886 was the treaty of 1842, omitted reference to those of 1870 and 1873, and omitted to mention the B. N. A. Act, which gave Canada scope to legislate an extradition arrangement. Great Britain abrogated the extradition acts of 1870 and 1873, saying they should be suspended in Canada as far as the United States was concerned, and the act of 1886 was made and continued in force. The point raised by accused questioning its validity had been raised without effect in the Gaynor and Greene case. As for accused's contention that because perjury was not mentioned in the Ashburton treaty, though specified in the extradition act of 1886, it could not be made an extraditable offence, theft was not mentioned in the treaty, but it was made an extraditable offence.

Mr. Collins, who rose to reply, said he was entirely unembarrassed by any ruling that could have application, the questions he had raised having never been passed upon. The authorities cited by Mr. Higgins did not cover the points. The counsel had spoken of him having suppressed and endeavored to mislead; that he would not do. He held that by the authorities of Clarke and Crankshaw

The Extradition Act

of 1889 was stated to be in force. He would not believe they had so stated without having learned of a proclamation. He contended there was no law to make the charge preferred against him extraditable. The act of 1886 was based upon the Ashburton treaty, which did not include perjury. The B. N. A. Act was not a treaty, and without a treaty the extradition act could not be put in effect. Eliminating the act of 1889 and dealing only with that of 1886, he held it was limited in its schedule, enumerating extraditable crimes to the schedule of the treaty, which did not enumerate perjury, and in transcending the act it was void. The act of 1886 made provision for the limitations of the act of 1870. It says nothing of the act of 1873, which includes perjury. It follows the scope of the 1870 act, although it is true it has included offences not specified in that act, and also not within the treaty.

The act of 1886 was void at the time of its adoption in transcending the treaty by its inclusion of perjury and the provision in it relating to the operation of future treaties could not rehabilitate that which was void when the act was adopted. If void in relation to any specific offence when adopted, it was void for all time, and a new treaty could not reinstate it. The treaty could not supplement an extradition act; it was not amendatory to a statute. The treaty of 1890 could not rehabilitate the act of 1886. The treaty is paramount, supreme, and the only authority for an extradition act. As to the offence of perjury, it was left suspended in air, as it were, and could not be brought back and placed in the act at this time. The act of 1886

Had Never Come Into Force

in as far as it related to perjury; that act was void in as far as perjury was concerned. In the recognized form of government existing in Great Britain and applicable to Canada it was necessary that there be an order-in-council applying an extradition act; this was not necessary in the United States. Until such order-in-council was made the act did not become law. The treaty was the act of the sovereignty; an extradition act was the act of the legislature, and until the sovereignty assented to it by order-in-council it was not law.

Notwithstanding the charges that he had been suppressing matters or misleading the court, he had done all he could to present the case. It was not misrepresentation, because it did not accord with ideas of opposing counsel. He was not so foolish as to suppress or misrepresent when before a court of intelligence, and he had done all he could in the case, as though he were before a superior court of the United States.

To return to the treaty, which was no more than a contract between two nations, he went on to say that an extradition act was void when it went beyond the scope of a treaty, and no future treaty arrangement could apply to it where it was null in this respect. No legislation anterior to a treaty could give it effect. The treaty speaks only from its adoption; it has no prior existence. A treaty is the source of authority, and from that source the extradition acts are drawn; an act preceding the authority is void and cannot be addressed to an authority arising subsequently. A void act could not be ratified.

The United States gives a treaty force as law immediately, but if congress adopts a statute over a treaty, that is law; but that's not the law of England. The prerogatives of the crown are given greater scope. The

Crown Alone Has Power

to negotiate a treaty. It is supreme in incompetent; but the treaty is worthless unless parliament makes a statute enforcing the treaty. But the statute has no effect unless adopted by the crown. An order-in-council is necessary and is made.

Perhaps he had been guilty of tautology and repetition, but the importance justified it. No two minds could, however, embrace the same position, and doubtless his counsel, who would follow him, would have much to say. As to the crime of perjury under the circumstances alleged, being a crime in Canada, the criminal code of Canada provided for false swearing in many sections, some constituting perjury, some making a false oath. A false oath taken before a notary public was held to be a false oath under the code, and, while punishable, it was not perjury.

Mr. Higgins pointed out that Mr. Collins had dealt with the English act in holding it necessary to have an order-in-council. Under the B. N. A. Act it was not necessary.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken said Mr. Collins had covered the case, and he had nothing further to urge.

The case was then adjourned until 2:30 p. m., so that His Honor Judge Lampman could give decision on the points raised by Mr. Collins.

When the court resumed, Judge Lampman gave a

Decision Adverse

to Collins. He said: "The first point, whether perjury was an extraditable crime, was provided for in section 3 of the extradition act of 1886. It was provided that it should have no application where inconsistent with the treaty, and as at the time of the passage of the act the treaty did not constitute perjury, therefore it had no effect and was inapplicable to the crime of perjury. But in 1889 or 1900 the new treaty was entered into which included perjury in its schedule of extraditable crimes, and it was entered into for the purpose of extending the list of crimes not specified in the old treaty. Now, I think the effect of section 3 is so soon as a new arrangement came into force the conditions of the act applied to the extradition arrangement. It is argued that the act would have no force without a subsequent act or order-in-council making it applicable to the new arrangement. The act itself provides, without the necessity of a order-in-council, it shall apply to any new arrangement."

His Honor quoted the case of in re Levy, cited by Mr. Higgins, and said Judge Wurtele had ruled perjury to be extraditable, although the same point was not taken before him. "However," said Judge Lampman, "I must hold perjury is an extraditable offence.

"Another objection was the reference to section 145 of the code, with regard to perjury being contained in an affidavit. Assumed that the law of California does require an answer to a pleading should be verified by affidavit, and on that basis the argument took place, in order for perjury to have been committed with regard to an affidavit, the act requires that this affidavit must have been permitted or required by the law of Canada. Now, it is argued that because it is not shown that this affidavit was an affidavit of this sort—that is, in an action for maintenance—it was not required to be answered by the affidavit by the law of Canada, and therefore cannot be perjury. I must assume if it were required by the law of California and was made within the facts

It Constitutes Perjury."

Mr. Collins arose at once and objected to the ruling of the court. He said that he intended to apply at once to a Supreme court judge for a writ of habeas corpus to test matters.

Mr. Helmcken said that as His Honor had ruled against his client on the points raised the accused should have an opportunity to test the matter and intended to do so by bringing it before a Supreme court judge to get a ruling as to the availability of the extradition act. Another question to be disposed of was the admissibility of the evidence already tendered.

His Honor said he had not given a decision in this regard. If the other side consented he would be only too happy to let the case go to a Supreme court judge.

Mr. Higgins was decidedly averse to the delay.

Mr. Collins—We have decided we will make an application for a writ of habeas corpus, whether an adjournment is granted or not.

Mr. Higgins said much expense had been incurred in bringing witnesses from San Francisco, who were now present, and he opposed adjournment.

Judge Lampman—If they take proceedings you will have to be present to argue them.

Mr. Higgins opposed adjournment. He said His Honor had jurisdiction and the case should not be interfered with until he had given his decision. He had witnesses present, whose business interests suffered because of their absence from San Francisco, and he wanted to have their evidence heard so that they could return.

His Honor decided to adjourn until 11 a.m., it being understood that the writ for habeas corpus would be applied for at 10.30 a.m. before a judge of the Supreme court in chambers.

The Witnesses

The witnesses who arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning and were present in court ready to give evidence against Collins on the perjury charge, were District Attorney R. V. Whiting, notary public, A. J. Henry, Attorney Thomas E. Curran, William Newman and John J. Groom, deputy county clerk of San Francisco. County Clerk Groom was in charge of a quantity of documentary evidence sent from San Francisco, including the marriage certificate of Collins and Charlotta Collins' marriage, the affidavit because of the making of which the perjury charge was laid, and other papers, photographs of which have been taken at San Francisco in case they should be lost.

William Newman is a brother of Charlotta Newman, who Collins is alleged to have married on May 15th, 1889, and Curran was groomsman at the wedding. Both are willing to swear to the wedding having taken place.

Government Want Collins

The state department of California on Friday made a formal demand to the Dominion of Canada for the surrender of Collins. The application was made through the state department at Washington. Alva A. Adee, acting secretary of state, wired to the California state department in this connection as follows:

"Referring to your letter and requisition of the 15th inst., with formal request for the surrender of George D. Collins, charged with perjury in California, I have this day made request of the Canadian government, through the British embassy. The President's warrant and papers will go to the agent today in care of the American consul at Victoria, B. C."

This action by the state department is necessary to secure Collins' extradition, but in no manner affects the judicial inquiry now in progress at Victoria to determine whether Collins shall be surrendered to the United States authorities.

TO SHIP FROZEN HALIBUT TO EAST

Owner of Fishing Gazette Tells of Expected Shipments to Atlantic.

That a revolution in the manner of shipping Puget Sound halibut to the East will soon be inaugurated by the leading companies engaged in the business is the belief of G. E. Jennings, of New York city, proprietor of the Fishing Gazette, who spent a day in Victoria Monday last and who is now in Seattle after an extensive examination of Pacific Coast fisheries.

"I have every reason to believe," he announced, "that it is only a matter of a short time until the companies begin shipping halibut East frozen, instead of fresh in refrigerator cars, as at present. You now handle at least 75 per cent. of the halibut fish business of the Middle West and further East, and will continue to be one of the most important supply points in the United States.

"You can get fish in here from the banks in less than forty-eight hours, and ship it to the Atlantic coast before vessels can leave the fishing markets there, reach the banks and return with a supply. This is due to the fact that the new banks being worked are further away, so far that it will take a boat several weeks to go out and return with a cargo.

"From what I have learned while on the coast, it looks very much as if the sockeye run this year was going to prove a failure. On the Fraser I am informed that the fish are very scarce. On the Columbia there are a number of canneries that are not being operated, and on the Sacramento river the run is an entire failure. You are, of course, fully informed as to the unsatisfactory conditions on the Sound. In British Columbia districts reports are received of large catches by individual boats, but the truth is that these catches come from about half a dozen different boats and are turned in by one man.

"I have been identified with fishing interests for years, but have only realized the magnitude of the industry out here and in Alaska by this visit, which is the first time that I have come in contact with the local atmosphere, as it were, of the Puget Sound cannery business. One thing, though; the industry must be preserved and handled carefully, for the supply of fish is gradually dwindling, not only here, but on the Atlantic as well. At least the catches are smaller year by year."

DAILY SKIRMISHES.

Small Affairs Constantly Taking Place in Manchuria.

Fusan, July 25.—The past three months with both armies have been the most quiet period of the entire war. There has been no engagements at the front, the only encounters being those of reconnoitering expeditions sent out by both armies with small total losses.

The Russians and Japanese lines are seven miles apart. The Russians maintain a screen of cavalry outposts some miles in front of their trenches to guard against attacks. Reconnoitering forces from both sides traverse the neutral zone frequently, feeling the strength of the other at the front, and making a small weekly list of killed, wounded and captured.

The fight reported on Friday is the first worthy of mention which has occurred east of the railway. Two Russian reconnoitering forces approached the Japanese line, one about 20 miles the other about 70 miles east of the railway. The first contingent consisted of two squadrons of cavalry, the second of two battalions of infantry. Both retired after brief encounters. The Japanese sustained no losses, but those of the Russians are supposed to have been in the vicinity of 100. The Russian cavalry, with its front side a thousand metres long, advanced upon the Japanese line until it came under fire, when it retired in confusion, and the infantry advanced. The Japanese fired forty rounds with a captured Russian battery when the Russians retired, the Japanese infantry following them for ten miles.

TEST THE KIDNEYS.

Allow the urine to stand in a glass vessel for twenty-four hours, and if at the end of that it is clouded or has left a sediment in the bottom of the vessel you may be sure that your kidneys are diseased. As a means of invigorating the action of the kidneys and making them strong and healthy, there is no preparation so prompt and sure so thorough as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Japanese Stipulations

Baron Komura's Spokesman Outlines Probable Procedure at Conference.

Confident That Peace Will Be Successfully Negotiated With Russia.

An Oriental Statesman Grants Lengthy Interview but Tells Little.

NEW YORK, July 25.—That Japan will demand an indemnity from Russia in the negotiations for peace, and that war will be declared at an end at the conclusion of the negotiations at Portsmouth, N.H., next month is the belief of Baron Komura, head of the Japanese peace mission, as voiced by Aimar Sato, official spokesman for the baron.

The party arrived here today, and Mr. Soto in an interview tonight said: "I am confident that peace will be successfully negotiated by the appointed delegations. The Japanese will be guided by moderation and no excessive demands will be made, but the sentiment in Japan and Russia is for peace, and in the interests of humanity and propriety there must be peace."

Asked as to the probability of an armistice, Mr. Sato said that probability would be among the first questions the plenipotentiaries would consider. Based on previous treaty negotiations, Japan will make the demands for Russia's consideration. He said the peace terms were formulated by the Emperor of Japan and his council. Mr. Sato, asked if in the flush of victory the Japanese people would not feel entitled to more than a treaty would allow, said: "The Japanese are not so gentle as to abide by any decision we may make, but they pay great respect to the offices of President Roosevelt, and his acts have done a great deal to emphasize the need of peace."

English Language Preferred

Mr. Sato further said that Japan would prefer to have the negotiations in the English language, as neither Baron Komura nor himself spoke French. The matter, however, will be settled after President Roosevelt had met the two commissions. Of the attitude of the Japanese plenipotentiaries toward the Russian delegates Mr. Sato said: "We admire M. Witte and Baron Rosen. The announcement of M. Witte's appointment was more welcome to us than that of any other person could have been. We recognize him as a great statesman."

Of the future of China Mr. Sato said: "If the central government could work in harmony with the district or provincial governments China would become a great power, but at present that seems to be impossible."

Japan's attitude toward China was most friendly, said Mr. Sato, and she felt that it was more or less under Japan's protection. This protection by way of illustration Mr. Sato said, was "not so strong over China as that of the United States over South America."

Mr. Sato emphasized the announcement made frequently before, that Japan does not seek territorial aggrandizement, saying: "We want in Manchuria equal opportunity, or what Mr. Hay called 'the open door.' In reply to further questions Mr. Sato said Japan is over-populated and that in the opening up of Manchuria and Korea an attractive field for immigration would be nearer home than those offered in Brazil or this continent. Mr. Sato said that while a desire for peace was the sentiment of Japan it was not a desire for peace at any price. "Japan is in a prosperous condition at present," he said, "and the war taxes do not fall heavily upon the people. There has already been subscribed $250,000,000 to a new internal loan, and our prosperity is further indicated in the success of our foreign loans."

Laughs at "Yellow Peril"

As to Japan's attitude towards America Mr. Sato laughingly asked: "You mean the yellow peril," and then continued enthusiastically: "We are almost boyish in our enthusiasm and friendship for America. While we are friendly with China as Orientals, our greatest friends are England and America. Why, the first monument ever erected to any foreigner in Japan was that to Commodore Perry, and the policy of the American people for the last fifty years has been one of help to us. We regard America as an ally without a treaty."

Questioned as to the possibility of a conflict with the United States in the future, as suggested at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Sato asked what could bring such a conflict. When it was suggested that Japan might covet the Philippines, he laughed heartily, and replied that Japan would not have the Philippines as a gift, even though a bonus accompanied the gift.

Baron Komura and his party arrived at Jersey City early today from Chicago and went to the Waldorf Astoria, where they will be quartered until the baron's departure for Portsmouth. There was no demonstration beyond the presence of a few Japanese merchants and members of the Nippon Club, who shook hands with the members of the party.

Arrival in New York

When the party arrived in New York about a hundred Japanese cheered the baron as he entered his carriage and was driven away. The baron met his colleague on the commission, Kogoro Takahira, minister at Washington, and they lunched quietly in the baron's apartments. The balance of the day was spent in resting. Tomorrow President Roosevelt will be officially notified of Baron Komura's arrival, and the latter part of the week the baron will make an informal visit to Oyster Bay. There is no stated programme mapped out for the distinguished Japanese pending the arrival of M. Witte, who is expected here next week. Baron Komura will accept no invitations to dinners or public functions of any kind. Tonight he dined informally with Consul-general S. Uchidaat at the Nippon Club.

Oyster Bay, L.I., July 25.—Baron Komura, the principal peace envoy of Japan will probably call on President Roosevelt this week at Sagamore hill. Both the President and Baron Komura are graduates of Harvard, and having become personally acquainted with each other several years ago, have some personal matters in common. The call, if made, will be entirely informal.

FIRE AT GRAND FORKS.

Hodson's General Store Destroyed, With Loss of $9,000.

Grand Forks, July 25.—(Special)—Fire broke out early this morning in J. H. Hodson's general store, in the west end of town, completely consuming this buildings, as well as Hay & McCallum's real estate office and Thatcher's building. The total damage done to the buildings and general mercantile stock will aggregate $9,000, which is partly covered by insurance. J. H. Hodson is the heaviest loser. The fire is presumed to have originated by tramps sleeping near the building. The fire had gained such headway before the fire department could arrive that nothing could be done.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

PIONEER'S TRAGIC END.

Falls From Mower and Is Mangled by the Machine.

Kamloops, July 25.—(Special)—August Menenteau, the well-known up-country steamboat man and rancher, was killed by his mower on Monday evening. He is believed to have fainted on the seat. The horses ran away, dragging him some distance under the machine. He was badly mangled. Deceased was a pioneer river freighter during the Big Bend rush.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Sudden Blaze Causes Alarm to Hotel Guests.

Chicago, July 25.—Fire in the building at 63 Canal street caused a scare among the guests of the Grand Central hotel, Madison and Clinton streets, last night, but no damage was done to the hotel, and none of the guests were hurt. The Canal street building was destroyed, with a total loss of $50,000. One fireman was seriously injured by falling from a fire escape.

STATUE OF VERNON HARCOURT.

Celebrated American Sculptor to Provide Bust for Commons.

New York, July 25.—To an American sculptor, Waldo Story, a native of Boston, has been given the commission for the statue of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, which is to be placed in the lobby of the English House of Commons, says a Herald despatch from London. It will be the first statue by an American sculptor to find a place in the House of Commons.

PRAISES GOOD WORK.

California Fruit Growers' Association Appreciates Colonist Printing.

The following letter of appreciative thanks has been received by Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Victoria board of trade, from the San Bernardino County (Cal.) Fruit Exchange:

"Dear Sir—Please accept thanks for several most interesting publications which you have kindly sent me. If it is a fair question, may I ask where the mechanical work is done? It is magnificent. Is there in Victoria any establishment capable of producing such work?"

It may interest readers of the Colonist to know that the publications referred to in this communication were the annual report of the Victoria board of trade and some literature from the Tourist Association; and that the mechanical part of the work, so flattering to the Victoria press, was done of the San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange was executed by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., the cuts having been supplied by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co.

MEETING OF B. C. RIFLE ASSOCIATION

A Victoria Officer Praises the Recent Annual Shoot at Richmond.

Capt. Currie has returned from Vancouver, where he officiated as range officer during the annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association, held last week at the Richmond range, on Lulu Island. In conversation that officer said:

"It was the most successful meeting that has been held for some years. The total entries numbered one hundred and ten. The weather was good, but for the mirage and drifting smoke, which was a detriment throughout, with the exception of the afternoon of the second day. The wind also was very tricky, being what is known to riflemen as a 'fish-tail' wind. The heat was intense, particularly on Thursday and Saturday, and there is no shelter whatever on the range on Lulu Island.

"The shooting on the whole was very good, with the exception of that in the Bankers' match—7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The shooting in this would have been better if it had been so arranged that extra series could have been fired at these ranges before the matches.

"The shooting of Lieut. I. Schlater was consistently good. Last year he won the Tyro aggregate, and this year he wins the grand aggregate with 8 points ahead of the second man.

"The improvement in the shooting of the Royal Engineers was a very noticeable feature of the matches, as the result of good, hard, faithful practice and encouragement from their officers, two things, by the way, that would materially help the Fifth Regiment. The Royal Engineers won over $200 in all. One of them one the Tyro aggregate.

"The Victoria team shot very well, and with a little more familiarity with the Lulu Island range will probably, on a future occasion, do as well as they did last year, when they won every cup but one.

"Everybody on the range was specially well pleased at the particularly good scoring at the Bisley meeting of Sergt. Fred. Richardson, of Victoria, not only in the King's match, but in all the others also.

"Next Saturday there is to be another match on the Richmond range, when a team from the National Guard from Washington will compete with a team the Sixth D. O. C. R. for the Hiram Walker trophy. The match will be 10 shots each at ranges of 200, 300, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards."

Capt. Currie has been specially requested to act again as range officer on the occasion of Saturday next.

Greatly Enjoyed Northern Trip

Mining Engineers Party Return From the North and Now go East.

Had Splendid Time—Grand Official Reception at Dawson—Taken Everwhere.

The steamer Princess Beatrice arrived at Vancouver at midnight on Saturday, bringing down with her the party of members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers who had gone north to the Yukon by the steamer Princess May on the 6th inst. They left Vancouver at midday on Sunday by special train, en route to interior provincial points and the East.

The date of the arrival of the Princess Beatrice being an uncertain quantity as regarded a few hours either way, a party of gentlemen left Victoria, as stated in Sunday morning's Colonist, to greet the distinguished scientists and wish them Godspeed on their departure for home. Those going were Messrs. Thomas Kiddie, manager of the Tyee smelter, Rowland Machin, E. Jacob and one or two others. A Colonist reporter accompanied the party.

The Princess Victoria reached Vancouver at 11:40 on Sunday morning, and on reaching the depot, not a little to the surprise of Mr. Thomas Kiddie and his friends, a special train was found on the line, fully made up and apparently ready to start. On the platform of the rear coach stood the well-known figure of Major Lilly, one of the most active souls and jovial raconteurs of the Mining Engineers party. Hearty greetings ensued, more familiar faces came up, and explanations followed. It was found that, instead of leaving on the regular train at 5:15, the Mining Engineers' party was going forward on a special, due to start at midday sharp. Just a quarter of an hour to renew pleasant acquaintance, receive a hurried synopsis of the good time enjoyed in the Yukon, and then goodbye and farewell cheers.

The Colonist reporter managed to secure Mr. Theodore Dwight for a moment.

"What sort of a time have you had, Mr. Dwight?" he asked.

"Magnificent," replied the energetic secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. "Heavens! What a glorious country you have. The most superb scenery I ever saw in my life. And the welcome your people gave us! I can tell you it will be a long time before we forget their hospitality."

"Good clear weather all the trip?" asked the man with the pen.

"Couldn't have been better," said Mr. Dwight. "No smoke, no fogs. Nothing to spoil our view of that lovely country."

Mr. Vaughan came up here and joined with Mr. Dwight in appreciative words of the Northern trip. Their reception at Dawson, from the accounts given by these gentlemen and the rest of the party, was a most brilliant affair. By a happy coincidence, it was the first time the Government House at Dawson had been publicly opened this year, and, for the first time also, the new commissioner of the Yukon, the Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, was the official host of the people of the Yukon and their scientific visitors. British Columbians will hear with pleasure that the strenuous "Billy" won golden opinions from his guests from what Dawson men call the "outside," and acquitted himself admirably as a host.

"But, indeed," said Mr. Dwight, "as it was in British Columbia, so it was in the Yukon—the greatest kindness and the most lavish hospitality, both public and private, greeted us everywhere. Our trip has indeed been a memorable one."

By stage and river steamboat, and every other known conveyance, the visitors had been shown every point of interest, every scene of mineral wealth that was within possible access, and their impressions, if enthusiastic speech means everything, were most favorable.

All had enjoyed excellent health throughout the trip, and ruddy, robust and sunburnt, bore visible tokens of the hot sun of the short Northern summer and their outdoor life.

Prominent among the faces of the returned visitors was the cheerful visage of Major Lilly, who, during his entire stay of the wealth of our Northern mineral zone. Visitor after visitor gave the Colonist reporter words of appreciation of the jovial captain's qualities as a cicerone. "He seemed to know every inch of the country," said Mr. Vaughan. "He was most invaluable and indefatigable, and we are mighty sorry to lose him."

"That's so, you bet," said another of the engineers. "Here, boys, before we go, three cheers for Commodore Irving."

And the crowd lined up on the sixfoot way and gave three cheers with a will.

But the time was all too short for the retailing of experiences and impressions, however interesting. A bell clanged hoarsely, and a voice still more hoarse cried "All abo-o-ard!" There were hurried hand-shakings, hearty good wishes and a scramble for seats; and the train pulled out of the depot amid a roar of cheers.

Besides the Victoria party, a number of prominent Vancouverites were down at the station to bid the province's pleasant guests farewell. Mr. Rowland Machin, who had business requiring his attention in Nelson, moved made up his mind to go with the engineers, and did so. Mr. Thos. Kiddie and Mr. Jacob remained in Vancouver, returning last night. J. C. Gwillim, of the engineers' party, also remained in Vancouver, he contemplating a trip into the interior of the province. Messrs. Baumberger and Laidlaw, of the engineers, came over to Victoria by Sunday's boat, intending to go to Portland and see the exposition before returning home.

A fitting close to this brief account of the departure of the pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen who have been the honored guests of British Columbia and the Yukon for nearly a month past, is to give our readers a poem on the auspicious trip, from the pen of Dr. Raymond himself, which appears on page 4.

IRON MOULDERS' ULTIMATUM.

Pittsburg Employers Are Given Till Thursday to Grant Demand.

Pittsburg, July 25.—The ultimatum of the iron moulders of Allegheny county was presented to the manufacturers today, giving them until Thursday night to sign the wage scale. If the scale is refused, a strike will be called Friday morning. The men demand a minimum rate of $3.20 per day—an increase of 20 cents a day over the scale now in force.

MURDERS STEP DAUGHTER.

Brutal Italian Cuts Girl's Throat in Pennsylvania.

Williamsport, Pa., July 25.—James Salerni, an Italian, who is already under $1,000 bail to answer several serious charges, early today cut the throat of his fifteen-year-old step-daughter, Elizabeth Carney. The girl died a few hours later in a hospital. Salerni was captured later in South Williamsport. A few days ago the girl had Salerni arrested on a serious charge, but he was released on bail.

NEW YORK SUICIDES.

Society Lady Shoots Herself—Wealthy Man Kills Himself.

New York, July 25.—Within five minutes from the time that Charles Marshall, a Wall street broker, left his wife, sleeping soundly in bed today, the woman wrote her husband a note telling him not to let the world blame him for what was going to happen, she shot herself. She was unconscious before her husband could reach her bedside from another room, and she died in a short time. Mrs. Marshall was formerly Miss Grace Starr, and is highly connected in New York society. No cause for her act has been discovered. The tragedy occurred in the Raleigh, a fashionable family apartment house.

Otto Bernheimer, 35 years old, a member of Bernheimer & Walker, cotton brokers of this city, and reputed to be wealthy, committed suicide today in his apartment in the Hotel Sevilla.

NO PLAYING THE HORSES.

One Hundred Police Officers Invade St. Louis Race Track.

St. Louis, July 25.—Proceeding on instructions issued by Governor Folk to see that there was no violation of the anti-pool selling today at Delmar race track, about one hundred police officers, under command of Capt. McNamee, marched into Delmar track today. Eleven arrests were made. Rumors that armed resistance might be made caused a patrol armed with shot guns to be sent to the track, but the guns were not used.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Conflagrations in Washington State Threaten Country Towns.

Bellingham, July 25.—(Special.)—Reports from Lynden and Deming bring news of forest fires which threaten more or less extensive damage near Lynden. Ball's shingle mill, together with a house and barn near by, are ablaze, and fire fighters are at work in an effort to save as much as possible.

The Imperial Tete-a-Tete

Views as to Cause and Effect of Emperors' Conference Guesswork.

People of Neither Monarch Learn Anything Concerning Midnight Chat.

Russian Stocks Reflect Belief That Interview Makes for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Gossip and conjecture are busy with the reasons for and results of the recent meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas, the return of the Russian imperial party to Peterhof having produced nothing definite regarding the subjects discussed or the conclusions reached. The only information vouchsafed is that the conversations were extremely cordial and friendly. The belief that the meeting will make for peace was reflected on the Bourse today, imperial Fours rising a full point to 69½ in a firm market. The importance of the meeting is recognized in the press comments of all shades of opinion. Various conjectures are advanced as to its real meaning, but they are all admittedly guess work.

There is a growing belief here that the attitude Germany has assumed in connection with the situation in the Far East, and the meeting between the Czar and Kaiser are due to a desire on the part of the German government to safeguard her own interests in China and to secure herself in the possession of Kiaochou.

China's attitude recently, insofar as Germany is concerned, has not been of the friendliest, and her demand that she be consulted in connection with the peace negotiations is thought to indicate that she hopes to recall ceded territory. Inasmuch as Japan has signified her willingness to have China resume the control of Manchuria, under certain safeguards, the Mikado's government is believed to favor a demand by China that the territory now held by other powers under treaty stipulations be ceded back to China, and that all ports in the Celestial empire be made open ports, subject to no onerous trade regulations, and all commerce having equal rights.

France's Position

France, despite her proverbial hatred of Germany, could be swung into line for concerted action in the Far East, as her possessions would be endangered should a United China be possible. With Russia, Germany and France acting in unity, they would be a factor to reckon with. Russia would be in a position to benefit greatly thereby.

It is considered likely that an official announcement regarding the conference between the two rulers will be issued shortly by the Russian foreign office.

Nicholas' departure on his yacht to meet the Kaiser was exceedingly mysterious. He took special care to steal through Kronstadt, although the sailors of the fleet were ashore and the Cossacks were occupying the town.

"Patriots are afraid," said Prince Shakovsky today, "that the consequences of the yacht meeting will be definitely more grave than the results of Witte's mission.

"We distrust Witte's honesty and patriotism, and fear that Russia may have to pay a heavy price for peace. Witte's power is limited, however, the Czar's power is unlimited. One imbecile Czar ceded Lithuania to Frederick II. There was no telling what Nicholas will give William.

"The Baltic trip, like the trip to Tangiers, means business. The Kaiser aspires to become a modern Charlemagne. He is aware that Russia is ablaze with war and revolution, that cholera and famine are approaching, and that Turkey is in a state of ebullition, and he is trying to prevent reforms."

Berlin, July 25.—Although the German foreign office was advised in the despatch cabled to the Associated Press yesterday of the genuineness of what Emperor William would say to Emperor Nicholas in favor of peace and internal reforms in Russia, no report has been received regarding what actually took place, and probably none will be received unless it be a belated memorandum covering some point for preservation in the archives. It is learned that the two Emperors have a private cipher in which telegrams are occasionally exchanged and which pass through no third hand.

ROUNDS OUT THE FORM.

Persons who have become pale, weak and thin by overwork, worry or disease find that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is wonderfully effective in forming new blood, restoring a healthful glow to the complexion and rounding out the form. You will soon feel the benefit of this restorative treatment and can prove it by noting your increase in weight.

WOOD WORKERS STRIKE.

Many Chicago Workingmen Decide to Quit Work.

Chicago, July 25.—By an overwhelming vote the striking woodworkers yesterday refused to abandon the fight against fourteen stores and bar-fixture factories for an increase in wages.

ENGLAND HOPE OF FREEDOM.

Evenska Dagbladt, Stockholm.

The disappearance of the Russian armada will strengthen England's naval position, and consequently England's influence generally; and as England is still the most reliable hope and support of political and national freedom in Europe, the bearing of this fact on West-European culture becomes obvious.

MR. JENSON, OLDS, ALTA.

Strongly Recommends Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a Cure for Lame Back and Kidney Disease.

Mr. James J. Jenson, Olds, Alta., N. W. T., writes: "I have been troubled considerably with lame back, which I supposed came from derangements of the kidneys, and I have never been able to find a treatment that was so prompt and effective in curing this ailment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. At two different times in my life this preparation has entirely cured me of this trouble, and of late years I have found it unnecessary to use any medicine whatever. I feel it my duty to add this statement to the many others which I see in recommendation of this excellent medicine."

One pill a dose at bedtime and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will ensure healthful, regular action of kidneys, liver and bowels; 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.