ED
en gathered
d
TWEEDS
d White
dresses. Colors, old rose, fawn, ple, red, grey and pink, and Alice 65c. yard.
h Tweeds, good, strong, service- material for children's school ses. Colors, greys, fawns and wns, 35c. yard.
ed Ladies' Cloth. Colors, navy, e, black, red and brown; special, yard.
Faced Cloths. Colors, light and k navy, red, myrtle, green, black, n and brown, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, 0 yard.
mer Dresses
y White Spot Muslin with floral ign; colors, hello, blue, green, k, fawn, grey and yellow, 25c. 35c. per yard.
s' Embroidered Linen Waist ngths, hand embroidered, $2.50 and 0 each.
Hand Embroidered Linen Robes, .00, $17.50 and $20.00 each.
y Spot Striped Crepes, very pretty summer waists; colors, black unds with white spots and stripes; y blue grounds with white figs, spots and stripes; white unds with spots, stripes and figs, 28 inches wide, 15c. yard.
n Panama, 29 inches wide, white, m, green and fawn, 15c. yard.
ne, a new material for blouses shirt waist suits, 29 inches e, 25c. yard.
n Irish Poplin, silk finish; colors, k, green, grey, pale blue, navy and fawn, 28 inches wide, 50c. ard.
Chambray, 30 inches wide; colors, t blue, pink, navy and green, yard.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 29 — VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906. — FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

CZAR'S "GIFT" IS HOLLOW MOCKERY

Russian Popular Assembly to Be Held in Court's Leading String.

SOME CURIOUS ANOMALIES

Cabinet May Enact Laws Without the Assistance of Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21—The imperial manifesto and the ukases of March 8, which incorporate in the fundamental law of the empire the provisions for a national assembly in Russia, promised in the manifesto last fall, are disappointing in many respects. They constitute neither a constitution nor a "bill of rights" for the Russian people. They do create a popular assembly, but the privileges granted are so hedged about with restrictive conditions that they will be rather political in name than in fact. Nevertheless, by the terms of the manifesto the emperor himself is powerless to revoke what he has now given. This constitutes the great victory which the people have won. They at last have an authoritative medium through which they can make their voice heard, and it is in this assembly probably that the great historical struggle against prerogative and privilege will be fought out. An examination of the documents shows clearly that their purpose has been to entrench the government at every point against the assaults of the people.

The Reorganized Upper Chamber

The council of the empire, or upper chamber, as reorganized provides for the election of only half the members, and these are chosen by the nobility, clergy, zemstvos and commercial interests, so that with the other half directly nominated by the crown, the government can always interpose a decision of the council as a buffer to it and representatives of the people in the house or lower house. Besides certain important questions, notably malfeasance in office for members of the council of the empire, the cabinet, the provincial general governors and other functionaries of the government, belong to the three highest ranks in the Russian bureaucracy are excluded entirely from the jurisdiction of the parliament and are consigned to committees, or "commissions" as they are called, of the council of the empire; But the composition of such committees is restricted to the

Members Appointed by the Emperor

Other questions which go to similar committees are those relating to the reports of the minister of finance on the cash in the treasury and savings bank reports, on the state pawnshops and matters relating to the law of primogeniture and titles conferred by the crown. These are all subjects which the representatives of the people will probably want to enquire into. The main weapon retained by the emperor is his power to dissolve parliament at will. This, coupled with the government's ability to promulgate "temporary laws," leaves the government master of the situation whenever it cares to employ this means of ridding itself of parliament whenever the latter has grown too inquisitive or troublesome.

Cumbersome Procedure

Instead of leaving to the chambers the creation of the rules and questions of procedure which are to govern them, they are carefully prescribed in the ukases, and it only needs a perusal of the documents by the foreign student of parliamentary institutions and procedure to make it apparent that the cumbersome and complicated machinery devised is largely for the purpose of crippling parliament in its struggle against the government. Enormous power is concentrated in the hands of the president of each house, only the president of the lower house being elected. They have the authority to adjourn sessions, order the closing of the doors during a debate, and to a large measure control the publication of reports of the sittings. They also act as the intermediaries for the transmission of reports to the emperor.

Secret Committee Work

The work of all committees is done in secret. Bills, instead of being introduced on the initiative of a single member and referred automatically to committees, as in the American congress, must be supported by the signatures of at least 30 members and accompanied by an explanatory statement to compel the president to start them on their way through the legislative gristmill.

All idea that the cabinet would be responsible to parliament, which was freely intimated after the publication of the manifesto of last fall, is abandoned. Even the privilege of interpellating the ministers turns out to be vague and perhaps ineffective. This right is specifically confined to enquiries relating to alleged violations of law by ministers or their subordinates. But such an enquiry, as in the case of the introduction of bills,

Must Be Backed by Thirty Members

and, moreover, adopted by a vote of the house, before it becomes effective; and that the minister has one month within which to furnish the information or explanations asked or to inform the lower house of the cause which makes it impossible for him to supply the information required.

By a clause which practically invalidates the result of interpellation, moreover, explanations can only be demanded upon subjects directly under consideration; and ministers, as in the United States, can refuse to reply on the grounds that reasons of state prevent them from doing so. If a minister chooses to reply to interpellations, he has also the right to demand the closing of the doors and the exclusion of the public. A majority of each house can close a debate.

Right to Petition Prohibited

The right to petition is specifically prohibited, either verbally or in writing. The following are given as the questions within the jurisdiction of parliament:

First—Matters relating to the publication of laws, their amendment, supervision or definite repeal.

Second—The budgets of the ministers and of the empire, and the assignments to the crown not provided by the budget "in accordance with the special regulations relating to this subject."

Third—The report of the controler of the empire upon the execution of the budget.

Fourth—Matters relating to alienation of any portion of the receipts or property of the state requiring authorization of the emperor.

Fifth—Matters relating to the construction of state railways and their cost.

Sixth—Matters relating to stock companies not covered by existing laws.

Seventh—Matters submitted to the lower house by imperial order.

May Usurp Power of Zemstvos

Parliament also has the power to consider matters ordinarily within the jurisdiction of zemstvos where zemstvos exist, and also to decree monetary advances to the zemstvos and municipalities under certain conditions. The members of the council of the empire are elected for nine years, and the members of the lower house for five years; but by imperial ukase, when the two houses are dissolved the emperor can order new elections.

The immunity enjoyed by members of the two houses is rather vague. They are not responsible for opinions expressed in parliament, and incur no responsibility toward their electors. They can only be deprived of their liberty by a decision of a court, and

Cannot Be Arrested for Debt

At the same time, members can be deprived of their liberty with the authorization of the body to which they belong, or for criminal acts committed in the discharge of their duties, if they have been arrested "the same day or the next day after the criminal act was committed."

By the terms of the ukase, members of the diplomatic corps have the right to attend all public sittings of both houses. The following is textually the oath which members of parliament must sign: "I, the undersigned, promise before Almighty God to fulfil to the best of my ability the duties with which I have been charged as a member of the parliament of the empire, remaining faithful to his Majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russians, and striving only for the happiness and welfare of Russia. In token whereof I hereto append my signature."

EXTOLS RESOURCES OF PEACE RIVER VALLEY

Explorer Livingstone Convinced of Illimitable Possibilities of the Country.

WINNIPEG, March 21.—Alexander Livingstone, one of the best known engineers of western Canada, left for the Peace River country yesterday morning. For a third of a century Mr. Livingstone has been one of the pathfinders of the West. He is a nephew of the great African explorer, David Livingstone. He seems to have inherited the taste for exploring far-off places of the world that distinguished his celebrated uncle. For the last two years Mr. Livingstone has been exploring the timber and mineral resources of the Peace River country, and yesterday morning started out from Winnipeg in the interests of himself and several prominent Winnipeg capitalists, to the valley of the Peace River. He will map out and survey the valuable discoveries made during the two years of his explorations. These discoveries are as to timber, coal and other valuable minerals, which it is said are in exceptional abundance, distributed throughout

The Great Peace River Basin

The explorations of Mr. Livingstone are the first that have been made in that great district by a thoroughly competent and well qualified engineer and expert, as hitherto the timber and mineral wealth of the great region has only been suspected where the climatic conditions are now believed to be as favorable as those of the Red River valley.

"I have implicit faith in the possibilities of the Peace River country," said Mr. Livingstone while making preparations for his long trip. "It will be one of the gardens of Canada. On my last journey I met Prof. Macoun, agent of the Dominion government, who made such an adverse report regarding the possibilities of that country and which has, since its publication, created such a storm of protest from those familiar with that country. I took occasion at the time to tell Mr. Macoun that if he made an adverse report it would only result in destroying any value the expedition might have to the country.

"Without being at all egotistical," said Mr. Livingstone, "I cannot help but think that I am a better judge of natural resources of that country than Mr. Macoun, who for the first time in his life was on a scientific and exploring trip in a prairie country."

Property Changes Hands.—P. R. Brown of this city has completed a transfer of what is known as Mount Newton hotel farm situated in Saanich district. It is understood that the price obtained was in the neighborhood of $10,000 and the purchaser was D. R. Pillart who intends to go in for fruit raising on a very large scale.

A.O.U.W. ADOPT A LIBERAL POLICY

Grand Lodge of Ontario Approves of Options Now Given Old Members.

A TRUE SON OF OLD ADAM

Toronto Man Condemned for Bigamy Pleads That Women Made Overtures.

TORONTO, Ont., March 22.—Chas. J. Kendrick, four times married and with three living wives, got a sentence to three years in Kingston penitentiary from the police magistrate this morning. One of the women urged in the court that the sentence was too light. Kendrick's defence was that every woman he met wanted to marry him. Mamistrate told him he was too dangerous to be at large.

Barrister's Unfortunate Death

John Canavan the well known barrister, injured Monday afternoon in a collision with a dray belonging to the Harry Abattoir company is dead. The driver of the dray is under arrest. Mr. Canavan was in earlier days, one of the representative Conservatives of the city.

Worried by Old Age

Worrying because she feared old age was coming upon her, Mrs. Bridget, Murray, wife of Michiel Murray, a laborer, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid.

Wokmen Adopt Liberal Policy

Toronto, Ont., March 22.—The grand lodge of Ontario, A. O. U. W., yesterday approved of the options offered to old members. They will apply to members over seventy years of age and are as follows: A member over seventy in good standing can sever his connection with the order by surrendering his certificate for a cash surrender value not to exceed one-half of the aggregate amount he may have paid in as assessments or he may have the option of exchanging the certificate for a new one of half its amount. He shall then receive one-fourth the amount of the aggregate which he has paid in assessments but shall continue to pay assessments during life on the reduced policy. Any member may also surrender his certificate for a new one of forty per cent of its amount and be relieved from further payments of assessments to beneficiary fund from the date of surrendered.

AFort William Citizen Explains

Toronto, March 22.—"Owing to highly colored reports in circulation about the typhoid fever epidemic at Fort William, I would like to state its cause and the efficient steps the town is taking to completely eradicate the malady," said Mr. S. G. Young to the "News" this morning. Mr. Young is a member of the town council of Fort William and an expert of its board of trade.

"Strangely enough the existence of typhoid fever at Fort William may be primarily traced to the enormous industrial development of the town. The Kaministiquia river is crowded with freight and grain vessels, which along with their merchandise have

Brought a Cargo of Evil Germs

These vessels that journey up the lakes from many ports are usually only in part loaded. In order to trim them, water ballast is used. This water is taken in wherever the boats happen to be with no regard whatever, to its purity. In fact more often than otherwise, positive sewerage is pumped up. When these vessels reach Fort William to unload their cargoes they dump their evil ballast into the river right above

The Town's Water in-Take Pipes

Prof. Starkey, of Macgill university, the well known bacteriologist when called in to consult with the town authorities made this discovery and promptly advised the town to cease relying upon the Kaministiquia for clean water supply. He has urged the town to go immediately to loch Lomond about four miles out on Mount McKay and occupying an elevation of 350 feet, this lake has sufficient capacity to supply a city of 100,000

Is Absolutely Pure

for all purposes and can never be contaminated. The town has engaged a corps of engineers to lay out a pipe line between loch Lomond and Fort William an dpending a citizen's vote in a week or so, will spend a large sum on the works. A deputation from Fort William is on its way to Ottawa to petition the government to grant the town the power to protect the water sheds of loch Lomond so that the intention of the town to have a pure water supply is unquestioned."

In, the examination in the case of fraud against Phillips, president of the York County Loan and Savings company, this morning, Birt, of the Liszt Piano company, declared that the books produced were originally the books of the company used three years ago. He broke down and admitted they were substitutes. Then he claimed that they had been burned accidentally by his wife. He was ordered to produce the books this afternoon or take the consequences.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS

Board of Trade of Macleod Heartily Approves of Proposition.

Macleod, Sask., March 22.—The board of trade passed a resolution thoroughly in accord with the expression of opinion of the eastern press association and urging upon the government the desirability of having a Canadian associated press organized as a means of promoting the fullest and freest circulation of news which is now regarded as important to the country. The resolution will be sent to the minister of finance.

COLORADO SNOWSLIDES

Enormous Slide Comes Down With Probable Fatal Results.

Granite, Colo., March 22.—An enormous snowslide came down last evening in the Winifield and Clear creek mining districts, killing, it is reported, at least half a dozen men. A relief party was organized by James Call and has gone to the scene of the disaster. The news of the slide was brought to town by a courier.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S TOUR.

Movements of His Royal Highness When in the East.

Montreal, March 21.—The movements of Prince Arthur of Connaught, after reaching Ottawa on April 14, have now been finally determined. They are as follows: April 20, leave Ottawa; arrive Niagara Falls 1 p.m. April 21; leaving Niagara Falls 2 p. m., spend two hours in Hamilton and arrive Toronto 6:05 p. m.; April 27, leave Toronto; April 28, arrive Halifax 3 p. m. After remaining in Halifax until May 1, St. John will be visited, the party arriving at Quebec on the evening of May 3. From there it is proposed to go on a fishing trip to Gatineau district, and the Prince will arrive in Montreal on May 7, remaining in this city four days, and will sail for England on the steamship Virginian.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S RECALL

Hasty Change Made in Embassy to Austria.

Vienna, March 22.—Secretary G. Brives, of the American embassy, today informed the foreign office here that Bellamy Storer, the retiring ambassador, ceased his connection with the embassy March 19th, and requested the Austrian government to agree to the appointment of Charles S. Francis. This the foreign offices declares is a most unusual proceeding. According to European diplomatic traditions, Mr. Storer is ambassador until the presentation of his papers of recall, and until this is done this government must regard Mr. Storer as ambassador. Some surprise is expressed here at the fact that the Austro-Hungary government was not previously informed of the facts in the case, but it is thought that the government of the United States must have good reason for doing so. The officials regret that the United States did not follow the usual diplomatic precedent, especially as Mr. Storer's recall does not interest Austria and because Mr. Francis will be as welcome to official Austria as were the previous American representatives.

IRELAND'S EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS DISCUSSED

House of Commons Listen to Plea for a Catholic University for Country.

LONDON, March 22.—Irish education grievances were the subject of a long debate tonight in the House of Commons. The Irish members declared that the existing system is deplorable and that Ireland never will rest until she obtains a university representing the interests of the Catholic majority.

George Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland in the Balfour cabinet also spoke strongly in favor of reform, declaring that if Ireland were given the same facilities for education as England, old feuds would be appeased.

James Bryce, the chief secretary for Ireland, on behalf of the government made a conciliatory speech, admitting the existence of the grievance. He said the government had not had time to formulate a policy, but the matter had his constant attention, and he did not despair of finding a scheme of reconciling the conflicting interests. The government, he added, also was considering a scheme to promote the study of the Gaelic language.

John Murphy, nationalist member for the east division of Kerry, who introduced the amendment, raising the discussion, expressed satisfaction with Mr. Bryce's reply, and withdrew the amendment.

International Sports

James E. Sullivan, secretary of the amateur athletic union of America, and manager of the American team which will participate in the Olympic games at Athens, next month, today discussed with officials of the amateur athletic association of Great Britain a proposal to organize an international athletic union. The primary object of which will be to agree as to the sending of amateurs and the acceptance of records established under the rules of various national associations and the suspensions made by them. Secretary Sullivan also proposed an arrangement by which the international field sports may be held every two years alternately in the United States and England.

NORTHWEST ENTERPRISE

Strenuous Example Afforded by a Family in Chamberlain.

Winnipeg, March 22.—The town of Chamberlain, Sask., is remarkable evidence of what enterprise may do when advantages are properly grasped. The town is located on the C. P. R. Prince Albert branch and contains a general store, postoffice, boarding house, school, lumber yard and station, and is run entirely by one family named Elkerton. The father is C. P. R. agent and telegraph operator; his wife runs the boarding house and postoffice; a daughter, aged 18, teaches school, and another daughter has full charge of the mercantile end of the combine and is doing a roaring trade. Mr. Elkerton also has a large farm on the border of the town, which he superintends and raises a large crop.

EXPRESS FEARS FOR SHIPPING

Fierce Storms Off Cape Flattery and Anxiety Felt as to Results.

A QUICK ACTION DIVORCE

Boiling Water Used With Deadly Effect on a Sleeping Man.

SEATTLE, March 22.—(Special)—Fishing schooners arriving here report terrible gales off Cape Flattery and northward to the Alaskan coast. Many schooners have remained for days under the shelter of Neah bay waiting for the weather to moderate. The schooner Mary brought but half a cargo of halibut and it is feared several of the vessels in the Alaskan fleet may have been wrecked. The schooner Northland was driven before the gale 120 miles in less than 20 hours.

Harriman's Terminal Properties

The terminal properties here bought by Harriman agents were transferred today to Elizabeth Jessup of California, for the consideration of $1,000,000. Who Elizabeth Jessup is, Harriman representatives here profess not to know.

A Woman's Fiendish Crime

Merced, Cal., March 22.—(Special.)—Mrs. James Dedmond is accused of having murdered her husband at Bear valley, Mariposa county, by throwing boiling water on him while he was sleeping. The tragedy occurred on Monday and Dedmond died Wednesday afternoon. Dedmond conducted a store at Bear valley. Mrs. Dedmond formerly was the wife of James Cavagnaro, who was killed by Indians eight years ago. She is under arrest charged with murder.

Epidemic of Smallpox

Cheyenne, Wy., March 22.—(Special)—Fifty-seven cases of smallpox are reported in the farming districts of Lima and Bridge, in Uinta county, Wyo., and the southern part of that county has been quarantined. The sources of the epidemic, it is reported was an abandoned pesthouse in a mining camp at Cumberland, which a ranchman appropriated, using some of the partitions in his own dwelling and selling the timbers to neighbors.

A Quick Action Divorce

San Francisco, March 22.—(Special)—Superior Judge Graham today granted a divorce to Mrs. Henry E. Huntington, wife of the millionaire society man on the grounds of desertion. No request for alimony was made, and her attorneys refused to state whether or not there was alimony settlement. Mrs. Huntington appeared in court accompanied by her brother, Edward H. Prentice, and attorney. Her husband was represented by an attorney. Mrs. Huntington took stand and stated that she and her husband had not lived together for six years. She also said that there was no community property. The time occupied was not over eight minutes. Mrs. Huntington sailed for Japan on the steamer Korea this afternoon.

Too Much Free Love

Mount Vernon, Wash., March 22.—(Special)—Too much free love has caused the dissolution of the Freeland colony formerly Equality colony, near Bow, Skagit county. A receiver has been appointed by the court for the little band, and the community will be broken up and the effects sold to pay debts. A number of years ago believers in socialistic doctrines formed the colony, and for a time it prospered. Soon free lovers began to invade the place, and this led to dissensions. Other troubles followed and resulted in the burning of the public storehouse some weeks ago. Matters went from bad to worse and fresh troubles broke out. The affairs of the band got into court and now the members will soon be scattered. Judge Joiner has appointed E. W. Ferris receiver.

PURE BRED STOCK SALE AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Fair Prices Obtained Yesterday---Preparations for Agricultural Show.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 22.—At the pure bred stock sale this morning it was unanimously decided to make the sale an annual event. Shortly before the sale commenced a car of belated stock from the island arrived, delayed by an accident to the steamer Otter. It inclouded Geo. Sangster's and C. Moses' animals.

The prices realized, though only fair, although considering the sale is the first of the kind ever held here, the Live Stock association is not at all dissatisfied. The top price for Shorthorns was reached by the cow Sweet Marie, owned by H. M. Vasey, of Ladners, which brought $152. S. H. Shannon's Shorthorn bull fetched $112, W. H. Ladner's White Prince $105 and Blanco $65. Mr. Hadwen, of Duncan, got $100 and $75 for his bulls, $30 for a Shropshire ram and $15 for ewes. T. W. Paterson, of Victoria, got $92 for a bull and $70 for a heifer. Mr. Steves, of Steveston, got $100, $95 and $77 for the pick of his Holstein herd, the rest averaging $50. Mr. Tamboline, of Westham island, got $100 each for two Shorthorn cows. Mr. Menzie, Pender island, received $50 for a Yorkshire bull, and A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, $100 for Irene Prince. Of horses, Steves, of Steveston, got $300 for his Suffolk stallion King Lulu, Jackson, of Quilchena, bought in his Clydesdale stallion at $595.

Royal Industrial Society

At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial society held last evening representatives were present from almost every section of the province. The arrangements for the 1906 exhibition were gone into very thoroughly, the committees having the various classes and divisions in hand reporting, and the work was started off in good shape. The following were suggested as judges in the animal and live stock classes and will be secured if possible:

Cattle—Messrs. J. H. Clements, N. C. Morris, F. M. Logan and J. Gardhouse.

Horses—Dr. Tolmie, Dr. Thompson, D. Black, R. Gibson, Robert Moss and T. Graeme.

Light horses—Dr. Tolmie and Dr. Black.

Heavy draught horses—Dr. Thompson and Robert Ness.

Sheep and swine—Dr. Thompson and W. C. McKilligan.

Poultry—Mr. Dickson, of Oregon.

Shorthorn Breeders' Prize

Mr. W. Ladner announced that the Shorthorn Breeders' association had decided to give $200 towards the exhibition funds. A vote of thanks was accordingly tendered the association.

In discussing the cattle divisions it was stated that $1,098.75 was received from entry fees of cattle last year. It was decided to leave the fees the same, and that exhibitors must take out membership tickets and pay an entry fee. The amount of the former was reduced from $3 to $2, and the entry ticket will be 50 cents.

In discussing division F. (dairy products) Mr. Logan suggested that the quality of milk was of more importance than the quantity given by a cow, and advised a change in the testing in this respect. It was also suggested that three cows be substituted for the five previously required, as many ranchers could put in three who would not be able to place five on exhibition.

The prizes for Shorthorn cattle will be increased this year. Mr. Logan's suggestions will be adopted, but other proposed changes will be left in the hands of

The Dairymen's Association

to report upon. In considerinig the poultry class, it was decided to dispense with breeding pens this year.

THIRTY LIVES PROBABLY LOST IN VIRGINIA MINE

Gas Explosion Fortunately Happens When Few Workers Were Under Ground.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 22.—Ten men are known to be dead, twenty five injured and from ten to twenty missing believed to be dead, as the result of an explosion of gas in the shaft of the Century Coal company's mine at Century, a small mining town situated fifty mines south of Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Owing to the telephone wires being put out of commission by the high winds today, details are lacking and the names of the victims, six of whom are foreigners, were not secured at a late hour tonight. Over 250 men are employed daily in the shaft, and had the explosion been an hour earlier the loss of life would have been appalling. As it was, there were but a few remaining in the shaft, the main body of miners having quit for the day. The giant fan which furnishes air for the shaft was partially wrecked by the explosion but was repaired within an hour after the accident, Superintendent Ward having a relief gang in the mine by that time.

Ten Men Rescued

The relief party first brought out ten men—five dead and five badly injured. They were found near the bottom of the shaft. The living could give no details of the explosion, saying that they were on their way to the surface when the explosion occurred behind them. A second expedition explored the main heading, which was found to be uninjured, except that the brattices were blown out. Four more bodies were found in this heading, and twenty injured were making their way towards the bottom of the shaft and were brought to the surface.

Fourteen sub-headings at midnight were yet unexplored, and Superintendent Ward sent word out that, owing to the prevalence of gas, he was undecided whether to push the work into the sub-headings for an hour or so. The mine, however, was being readily freed from the fumes of the explosion by the fan, and the work of rescue will be pushed throughout the night.

PROF. DOREMUS DEAD

Well Known Expert Chemist Died Yesterday in New York.

New York, March 22.—Prof. Ogden Doremus, for many years a noted chemist, died here today aged 82 years. It was as an expert on the effects of poison, perhaps, that he was best known. As a result of his knowledge in this direction, he was called upon to participate as an expert witness in many of the famous murder trials, extending over a period of thirty years. Prof. Doremus has been connected with the New York university and the college of the city of New York as instructor in chemistry for nearly sixty years and for more than forty-five years he had occupied the chair of chemistry in the Bellevue hospital medical college, of which he was one of the founders.

FRENZIED FINANCE A LA AMERICAN

Insurance Investigation at Ottawa Reveals Some Startling Financing.

GEORGE RILEY IS SENATOR

Former Member for Victoria City Enters Upper Chamber Today.

OTTAWA, March 22.—(Special)—The life insurance [illegible] reached a stage [illegible] begin to look interesting and disclosures at this afternoon's sitting appear prima facie, strikingly suggestive of the methods exposed in the American investigation. The Manufacturers Life went through the fire and certain transactions were brought to light by Superintendent Fitzgerald and Actuary Blackadar, which will, to say the least, require a good deal of explanation. According to these officials the company made an unathorized investment to extent of $386,000, the market values of certain stocks were inflated in the returns of call loans and stock investments for which no authority exists are alleged to have been

Suppressed From Reports

while Mackenzie and Mann, the superintendent charges occupied dual capacities as lenders and borrowers. It is claimed as directors of the company they lent money to themselves without adequate securities. It also was testified that the company was nipped in certain investments and the directors agreed to make good the deficit and establish a security company to take the unauthoritized stock off the company's hands. Dealings with affairs of the Manufacturer's constitute the most

Interesting Piece of Financing

that the commission had yet run up against was disclosed, Shepley calls it "juggling." It was at an inspection of 1903 that Mr. Blackadar found two large coal [illegible] in Mackenzie and Mann on securities upon which the company could not make loans. There were also illegal investments in Dominion and Crow's Nest coal. A transaction with Pellatt and Pellatt was next gone into. This firm were brokers for the company. They bought for it 1,000 shares of C. P. R. Afterwards Pellatt and Pellatt for themselves hypothecated the stock and when the time came for delivery to the Manufacturers Life they could not make good and

Payment of $100,000

was necessary to release the stock. The company paid this and also another amount of $25,000 to release a lien on Pellatt's stock in the Manufacturers Life which he was going to offer as security. Mr. Pellatt gave the company a mortgage of $126,000 on the property of which the value of the real estate was $46,300. There was other collateral, however, in stocks. That gentleman was a director of the company. Mr. Shepley summarized this, by saying that the company first of all bought stock they had no right to invest in; that the broker had pledged something he could not deliver when wanted; that the company had to advance money to raise this lien and that it had taken a mortgage from a broker, who was one of the directors, to cover itself. Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald acquiesed in this statement.

Fruit Growers' Convention Ends

The Dominion Fruit Growers convention closed today. The delegates asked the government to establish a horticultural branch of the department of agriculture. The western representatives strongly urged the adoption of a standard fruit package. Resolutions to this end were adopted.

George Riley, ex-M. P., will be sworn in as a member of the senate tomorrow.

A deputation representing the inland marine saw Hon. Mr. Brodeur this afternoon and strongly urged the removal of the tax of 6 cents per ton on foreign vessels for sick mariners' dues. They said the immediate reciprocal effect would be the removal of the United States tax of 15 cents per ton on Canadian vessels entering American ports, and the change would greatly benefit British Columbia shipping.

C. H. Capelli, of Montreal, has been appointed honorary commissioner to the Milan exposition.

A delegation of patent medicine manufacturers saw Hon. Mr. Templeman to urge no legislative interference with their rights to manufacture.

HOMESTEADER'S DEATH

Lonely Young Man the Victim of Fatal Accident.

Saskatoon, Sask., March 22.—Amos Tiffin, a young homesteader was found dead in his shack this morning with a Winchester rifle beside him and a bullet hole in his chest. Death is believed to have been accidental.

SPRIGGS FOUND GUILTY

Keeper of Notorious Resort in New York May Get 20 Years.

New York, March 22.—James Spriggs, the colored proprietor of a resort where it is alleged white women were detained against their will, was found guilty today of the second offence of abduction after the jury had deliberated fourteen minutes. Spriggs was remanded until Tuesday for sentence. The extreme penalty for such crimes is twenty years' imprisonment. Sallie Bennett, a negress, indicted with Spriggs and accused of keeping one of his houses today pleaded guilty of abduction of a young girl 15 years of age. She was also remanded for sentence.