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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 90 — VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1905. — FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Mr. Lubbe Interviewed

Secretary of Esquimalt Water Works Co. Discusses Action of City Council.

Thinks the Intention to Record Rights at Goldstream a Very Wise Move.

Quotes Figures to Show What It Will Cost to Perfect Proposed Plan.

THE city council having decided to take the necessary legal steps at once to record the claim of the corporation to the water at Goldstream, a Colonist reporter yesterday called on Theo. Lubbe, secretary of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, with a view to ascertaining his opinion of this action. He said:

"The council have taken the best step possible. We will now have the matter of legal rights decided one way or the other. Of course, we will contest the application in the courts, but I think it will be very easily settled. It will not hurt our position in the least, and is the best step the city could take.

"Ald. Douglas deserves credit for the way he kept at the question of taking water from below the power house. It is not the first time he has spoken about it, and even on Tuesday evening he had to ask a number of times before anyone took notice of his remarks."

"How long will it be before the question will be brought to an issue?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I don't know," replied Mr. Lubbe, "as I am not aware how they intend to proceed."

Mr. Lubbe was next asked if the company intended their offer to read that they would give the city water over 5,000,000 gallons per day, not to exceed 15,000,000, free of charge.

"That is our proposition, and we will stand by it," he replied. "I notice some of the aldermen appeared sceptical about that offer. Well, they have no need to fear; we will live up to everything that is in the offer."

"What will be the position of the British Columbia Electric Company?"

"Well," replied Mr. Lubbe, "they will be out of it entirely if the city gets the water it is after. The lighting department of the tramway company will be knocked clean out, as the city will be able to supply light so much cheaper. It is the best scheme the city can undertake, and it is the same identical plan I recommended to the city when the directors of the waterworks company met the council recently.

Unlimited Supply

"If the city secures the water from Goldstream, there will be plenty for at present, it will not be necessary to construct a reservoir or procure a pump, as they will have enough force to supply everybody without meters or a pump."

"Mr. Adams in his report stated that a reservoir and pump would be necessary," remarked the reporter.

"Mr. Adams does not know what he is talking about when he says that, if the city erects a power house at Millstream this will give a minimum effective height of 390 feet, or an average effective height of 410 feet above sea level. With this height it will be possible to give a minimum supply of 25,000,000 gallons per day, out of which 10,000,000 gallons could be used for power purposes, which would give 750 horse-power for a 24-hour day on a single switchboard, or 1,800 horse-power for a 10-hour day.

"If the city secures a decision in its favor, it will be necessary, in order to secure a supply of water for 50,000 people, without meters or pumping, to lay a 30-inch main from Goldstream for a distance of ten miles to the foot of Arm street, Victoria West, at a cost of $296,400. Or if they desire a supply for power as well, they will have to lay a 42-inch main from Goldstream to Millstream, a distance of five miles, with a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons per 24 hours (less a fractional loss of ten feet per mile); thence to the foot of Arm street, a distance of five miles, in a 30-inch main, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons per day for domestic purposes, at a cost, for the 42-inch and 30-inch mains, of $381,600.

"Besides this, there would be a 42-inch branch to the power house, $15,000; power house at Millstream, hydraulic and electric machinery, transmission line to the Store street station, $100,000. The line loss of electric current from Millstream to the Store street station will not exceed 5 per cent., as compared with 12 per cent from the present power house at Goldstream, a saving of 7 per cent on this one item alone. These figures show what it will cost the city if it gets the water it is now making application for."

ALFRED WATERHOUSE DEAD.

Well-Known English Architect Passes Away.

London, Aug. 23.—Alfred Waterhouse, a well-known architect and prominent member of the Royal Academy, died here today. He was born at Liverpool in 1833. Mr. Waterhouse designed many of the great buildings.

FORCE OF BAD EXAMPLE.

Hotel Employees Accused of Holding Up Their Employer.

New York, Aug. 23.—Claiming that through a conspiracy between waiters and checkers at the Hotel Astor he was being defrauded of about $300 per day, W. C. Muscheneim, the lessee of the hotel, tonight had four employees arrested, and other arrests are expected. It is said that the thefts have been going on since October and aggregate more than $90,000.

SCOURGE GAINS GROUND.

Yellow Fever Shows Renewed Energy Outside New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 23.—The yellow fever situation apparently improved here today, while the scourge is reported to be gaining with renewed energy outside the city. Today the number of deaths fell to five from nine yesterday, while only ten disease centres were reported today, as against 21 yesterday. There were four fewer new cases today than on Tuesday.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 23.—Ex-Judge W. J. Calhoun, whom President Roosevelt appointed special commissioner to look into the relations between Venezuela and the United States, is actively pursuing his investigations in the conduct of which the government is affording him every facility. Judge Calhoun will probably remain here for two months.

ROJESTVENSKY RECOVERING.

Russian Commander to Start for Home Next Month.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, in a letter to his family, says he expects to have fully recovered from the wounds received in the battle in the Sea of Japan, when he will start for Russia with the permission of the Japanese government.

VISIT OF CRUISER SQUADRON.

Prince Louis and Fleet Will Be Entertained at Newport.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—It was announced at the navy department today that the British squadron under the command of Prince Louis of Battenburg would be entertained at Newport instead of at New York. The visit of the squadron will be delayed until the last week in October or early in November.

The Day at the Federal Capital

Prince Louis of Battenburg to Be Loyally Entertained at Capital.

Three Hundred Men of the Cruiser Squadron to Accompany Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—Prince Louis of Battenburg will arrive at 11:40 tomorrow and be the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon at 1 o'clock. At 4 o'clock 300 bluejackets of the second cruiser squadron will reach the Capital, when for three days they will be entertained at the expense of the Dominion government. At a meeting today called by Col. Hanbury Williams, the committee of entertainment was formed, and every effort will be made to give the tars a right worthy Canadian welcome. A telegram was received from Prince Louis, in which he accepted the invitation to the Capital, and referred with enthusiasm to the splendid reception given the men of the squadron in Montreal. All the cabinet ministers in town, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will attend the luncheon. In the evening Prince Louis will dine with Sir H. Taschereau, chief justice of Canada, whose residence on grounds on Laurier avenue are being lavishly decorated for the occasion.

W. H. F. Clement, of Grand Forks, has been appointed county court judge in Kootenay, vice Leamy, deceased. Thomas Mathers, of Winnipeg, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the King's bench court, Manitoba.

G. W. Spencer, general manager of transportation for the C. P. R., has resigned, to become general construction manager for the Mackenzie & Mann interests.

The execution of King at Edmonton for murder has been postponed until September 3, so as not to interfere with the festivities attending the inauguration of the new province of Alberta.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

New York Town Erects Monument to Memory of Fallen Soldiers.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 23.—In the presence of Vice-President Fairbanks, veterans of northern New York united with Ransoott Post G. A. R. at Ogdensburg today and unveiled a monument in Library park commemorating the patriotism of soldiers of the town of Oswegatchi who fell in the civil war. The largest crowd in Ogdensburg's history witnessed the ceremonies. At noon a military parade formed, which was participated in by the Victoria Rifles of Brockville, Ont., and was reviewed by Mr. Fairbanks. Following the passing of the troops at the monument the dedicatory exercises took place.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Thanksgiving Service Held by the St. Petersburg City Council.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Thanksgiving services were held in the municipal hall today in commemoration of the promulgation of a national assembly. Several officials were present. The services concluded with a prayer for the preservation of the imperial family, which was chanted by the officiating priest. The emperor's manifesto proclaiming the assembly was officially read at the regular session of the municipal council today. The council decided to send a loyal address to the emperor and also to commemorate the event by the inauguration of some charitable fund for the benefit of the poor of the city.

CRITICIZES THE CHURCHES.

Dwight L. Moody's Successor Speaks of American Protestants.

New York, Aug. 23.—A criticism of the American Protestant churches was voiced today by Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, who has been working in the late Dwight L. Moody's place at East Northfield, Mass. When on the point of sailing for Europe today in the steamship Baltic, Rev. Morgan said: "The American church does not seem to be much more than a social organization now. Its members spend more time developing along social lines than they do along spiritual lines. The business men, the influential Christians and those who are in a position to do their duty are wrapped in their own offices or busy in the pursuit of pleasures or frivolity; they lose track of the way and forget the pledges they made to their church.

"The old fire and old-time spirit are lacking, and without this what can be expected by social clubs but a leading away from God and the path. How can a business man expect to have an influence with his employees when they know his life, its methods and just how far he practices what he preaches.

"What the churches want is more of God and less of dress and social position; more of the spirit of the Master and less of strife for place and money and more religion by example and life than by preaching and talking."

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

C. A. Biggar, of Canadian Commission, In City En Route to Ottawa.

C. A. Biggar, of the Alaskan boundary commission, returned from the North on Tuesday and registered at the New England hotel. Mr. Biggar came direct from the White Pass, where he was in charge of the field work under Dr. W. F. King, M. A., LL. D., engaged upon the work of the Canadian commission in the determination of the boundary line.

"This season," said Mr. Biggar to a Colonist reporter, "the work has been going on in a very satisfactory manner, although the operations have been carried on at a very high altitude, where clouds were very prevalent and observation consequently frequently obscured. The lower strata of clouds in Alaska are rarely more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. There was, however, a scarcity of snow, which was an important factor in facilitating the work. The portions of the boundary now being surveyed are mostly those immediately required for appropriation.

"The American and Canadian parties are widely scattered, prosecuting the survey from different points. The boundary line runs through country much the same in physical features all through, being a succession of valleys and high mountain ranges. It will probably be two years before the survey is completed; meanwhile it is not yet a matter affecting individual interests in any way, as there are no mines yet opened upon the boundary, and no special requests have so far been received from any particular direction."

Mr. Biggar produced a photograph taken a week ago which gave a splendid representation of the White Pass summit, showing the American survey camp in the foreground on the American side of the line and the beautiful lake of the summit and the railway line and depot on the Canadian side of the line. At the immediate summit on either side of the monument marking the point of delimitation are two flagstaffs, with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes flowing side by side in their respective places.

Mr. Biggar left Victoria last evening for Vancouver, en route for Ottawa.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

"The White Elephant" is a very clever, attractively-printed brochure, by Cy Warman, published by the Canada Publishing Company, Montreal. The author, though dealing with so large and serious a subject as railways, is a bit of a humorist. The title, "The White Elephant," is suggestive of his topic, the government railways of Canada. In his preface he is guilty of a series of epigrams, some of which are good enough to be reproduced. Here are a few:

"Private railways kill a few people. Government railways kill a whole nation.

"Push on a private line, may put you in a private car. On a government road it takes pull.

"In America you may ride three days without changing cars. Between Dresden and Carlsbad they rifle your trunk three times in four hours.

"The private railway is a great field for bright, ambitious young men. A government road is a haven of rest for nephews and secret sons.

"Presidents of railways are well paid, work hard and die solvent. Honest politicians die in poverty, others in jail."

There is rather a clever "skit" on Hon. Fred Peters in connection with the Prince Edward Island Railway, under the heading "Working a Baby Elephant."

It runs thus: "Hon. Fred Peters was premier of the sea-girt province of Prince Edward Island for ten long years, and when he tired he passed the crown to his brother. Fred is a Canadian by birth, a gentleman by nature and a politician by force of circumstances."

The life of the workman under a system of political control on the Intercolonial is illustrated by verse entitled "The Lay of Lonesome Larry of the G. R. R.," which runs:

Now th' thrack lays clear an' sunny an' me life is 'say money,
An' th' Virgin sinds me iver-ry thin' I pray for;
Yet there's no wild bird that sills me wud his melody, or thrill me,
Like th' music av th' whistle ahn th' Pay-Carre.

Shure we have no cause to worry, an' we have no time to hurry,
For iver-ry day's a Hollyday, a Hayday;
An' if betimes, I'm lonely I can light me Do be waitin' he're forr Sundown an' forr Payday.

There's a broken rail near Logan's, an' an ingin off be Hogan's,
Sure these be things th' Minisher grows gray ferr,
While I set where its shady, waitin' forr Sundown and Payday,
An' th' music av th' whistle ahn th' Pay-Carre.

CONVENTION OF JONES ESTATE.

San Francisco Argonaut.

The Frank Jones Estate of Portsmouth, N. H., has, it is said by the Associated Press, assumed all the expenses of the meeting and entertainment of the peace envoys of Russia and Japan. The Frank Jones Estate is mostly brewery and hotel. One of the trustees stated frankly that the corporation thought the expense would be more than returned in advertising.

Possibly it will. But one sees a special Providence in this generous act of the brewery people. Beer is notoriously pacific. It leads to slumber, to embonnoint, to sleekness, to gentle satisfaction with the world. Think of the softening influences playing around the personages of this famous meeting! Russ and Jap still hot from two years of war come together to wrangle. But the Jones Estate steps in and insists on beer first. Gradually Baron Komura's haughty pride is toned down and Witt's unswerving dignity relaxes a little. More beer. And in due time the two nations will go slowly to sweet slumber, tankard in hand—

"Did you say you wanted Vladivostok, Count?"

"I did say so, but—please pass the beer, M. Witte."

"I think we'd better have another bottle, don't you?"

"Yes, and about that Vlad——I drink your health. A-a-ah!"

And the dove of peace tips dreamily on a hop tendril and Mars snores in a corner among the empty bottles. And in due time a pacific and easy treaty will be signed, and the envoys will depart, happy, bearing portly abdomens back to their native land, and in the books this famous meeting will be known as the Convention of the Jones Estate.

TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

Eight People Injured in Collision at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 23.—A trolley car of the Niagara Gorge line struck another car at the crossing of the New York Central railroad today and eight people were injured, some seriously. The accident was caused by failure of the brakes on a loaded trailer to work.

Mr. William Shannon's interesting story of the Indians of British Columbia, which appeared in the Colonist some time ago, has been published in the Ottawa Journal with much approval.

Roosevelt's Appeal to Czar

President Makes Final Effort to Secure Peace in the Far East.

Sent a Personal Solicitation to Emperor to Aid in Ending the War.

Postponement of Conference to Saturday Viewed as Good Omen.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt's final effort to induce a cessation of hostilities in the far east is almost dramatic in its extraordinary interest.

Through Geo. L. Von Meyer, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, he has made a direct appeal to Emperor Nicholas to permit the adoption of such measures in the pending peace conference as will terminate the war.

A long cablegram was sent to Ambassador Meyer by the President late on Monday. It contained instructions for representations, on behalf of President Roosevelt, to be made directly to the Russian emperor. There is reason for the belief that these representations were communicated yesterday to the Russian envoys at Portsmouth through the President's messenger.

As a result of the instructions he received, Ambassador Meyer had a special audience of Emperor Nicholas today at Peterhof palace.

The report received from Assistant Secretary of State Peirce at Portsmouth that the peace plenipotentiaries had adjourned their sittings until next Saturday was a source of satisfaction. It is a distinct assurance that efforts are being made with increasing prospect of success to compromise on the crucial points of difference among the conferees. It is regarded as certain that every hour gained in the time of the conference makes for a peaceful solution of the differences.

Has Gained His Points

Thus far the President has gained his point, one after another. It was due to his efforts that the conference did not break up finally last week, and his further suggestions prevented a final dissolution of the conference on Monday. Now he has carried his appeal, too, which can be said to have the positive support of the great neutral powers.

It is stated late tonight that Japan has proposed to Russia that the question of indemnity for war expenses be waived practically and that Russia agree to purchase a portion of Sakhalien for $600,000,000. It is believed that one part of the proposition submitted to Baron Rosen by the President was that Russia should purchase possession of Sakhalien either in part or as a whole, and that if the conferees were unable to agree upon a price to be paid for it the amount be left to the determination of an impartial tribunal.

Final decision on the proposition made by Japan through Baron Komura will rest with Emperor Nicholas. Even should it be rejected it is almost certain now that it would be succeeded by other propositions looking to the ultimate agreement of the plenipotentiaries.

Japanese Offer To Compromise

Foregoes Indemnity if Russia Pays Sixty Millions for Half of Sakhalien.

Interned Ships and Limit to Naval Power will also be Conceded

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Japanese plenipotentiaries today, at the conclusion of the afternoon session of the peace conference, threw their cards upon the table. It was the dramatic moment, the moment to which all the previous proceedings of the conference had led. The protocols involving agreement on eight of the twelve conditions originally presented by Japan had been signed. One side or the other must make a move or the plenipotentiaries had reached the parting of the ways. The adversaries faced each other across the table. Of course, it was well understood what would happen, but that in a way only made it more dramatic.

Figuratively President Roosevelt entered the conference room. M. Witte sat silent, and the move in the great diplomatic game passed to Japan.

Baron Komura in a few words explained that Japan, in her great desire for peace, was ready to make certain "modifications" of the original articles, in the hope that Russia could find it possible to accept them. He then presented in written form to M. Witte the compromise proposition which President Roosevelt had suggested. It was concrete and specific, and it followed the lines outlined in the despatches. It offered to withdraw Article 5, providing for the payment by Russia of Japan's bill for the cost of the war, on condition that Russia would accept Article 5, which provides for the cession of Sakhalien, so modified as to include an arrangement for the repurchase by Russia of the northern half of the island for 120,000,000 yen. In addition it offered to withdraw entirely Articles 11 and 12 (surrender of the interned warships and limitation upon Russia's sea power in the Far East).

But the real hope still rests with President Roosevelt. He has made another move. He has sent Ambassador Meyer direct to the Emperor, and they were together, according to advices received here, for three hours today.

Mr. Roosevelt himself tonight may know more about how the emperor feels than M. Witte and be able to act upon the information conveyed to him by his ambassador. The report is industriously circulated here that Emperor William is responsible for the attitude of Emperor Nicholas and everything is traced back to the meeting of the two emperors on board the Hohenzollern in the Finnish gulf. In support of this it is positively stated that after the interview M. Witte's instructions were made stronger and more unyielding.

The following authoritative statement of the Russian position with regard to the phase of the negotiations created by the presentation of the Japanese compromise today was made to the Associated Press today:

Statements have appeared in prominent American and English newspapers which, while eloquent, studiously moderate and well intentioned, are calculated to mislead the world as to the prospects of peace and the general character of Japan's new proposal, with which it is intended Russia can close without loss dignity. The regretable mistake into which the representatives of these journals have undoubtedly fallen is obviously the result of misleading data leavened with real, but secondary facts. Thus it is quite true, as those papers predicted, that the envoys of Japan came forward at today's sitting with a proposal which was new in form but old in substance. It is equally true that the proposal lacks the two contentious clauses stipulating that Russia shall surrender to Japan her disarmed warships and limit her naval strength on the Pacific, and that it reduces the difference between the two powers to the compass of what is in appearance a single question, the sale of Sakhalien.

Seemingly, therefore, Japan has also struck her pen through the most obnoxious clause of all, that which deals with indemnity, and all that she now asks Russia to do, in addition to the terms already agreed upon, is to purchase the northern half of Sakhalien for a sum of 120,000,000 yen. Japan having obtained all that she needed and longed for as a nation, now narrows down the issue to a question of dollars and cents, yet refuses for peace sake to waive her demand. Russia, on the contrary, has conceded freely and fully everything she could give consistently with her sense of national honor and dignity. To withdraw the cash claim, therefore, would be immensely easier to Japan than it would be for Russia to allow it. Therefore, despite the positive and emphatic declaration of the well-meaning but mistaken journalists allued to above, peace is not and cannot be assured until Japan unreservedly withdraws her claim to have the costs of the campaign refunded by Russia.

A MONUMENT TO ADAM.

Mark Twain, writing in Harper's Weekly, tells how he suggested a monument to Adam. This was thirty years ago, and though the matter started as a joke, Mr. Clemens says it came pretty near to materializing. He writes:

"Mr. Darwin's 'Descent of Man' had been in print five or six years, and the storm of indignation raised by it was still raging in pulpits and periodicals. In tracing the genesis of the human race back to its sources, Mr. Darwin had left Adam out altogether. We had monkeys, and 'missing links,' and plenty of other kinds of ancestors, but no Adam. Jesting with Mr. Beecher and other friends in Elmira, I said there seemed to be a likelihood that the world would discard Adam and accept the monkey, and that in the course of time Adam's very name would be forgotten in the earth; therefore this calamity ought to be averted; a monument would accomplish this, and Elmira ought not to waste this honorable opportunity to do Adam a favor and herself a credit.

"Then the unexpected happened. Two bankers came forward and took hold of the matter—not for fun, not for sentiment, but because they saw in the monument certain commercial advantages for the town. The project had seemed gently humorous before—it was more than that now, with this stern business gravity injected into it. The bankers discussed the monument with me. We met several times. They proposed an inexpensive memorial, to cost twenty-five thousand dollars. The insane oddity of a monument set up in a village to preserve a name that would outlast the hills and the rocks without any such help would advertise Elmira to the ends of the earth—and draw custom. It would be the only monument on the planet to Adam, and in the matter of interest and impressiveness could never have a rival until somebody should set up a monument to the Milky Way.

"In the beginning—as a detail of the project when it was as yet a joke—I had framed a humble and beseeching and heartfelt petition to Congress begging the government to build the monument, as a testimony of the Great Republic's gratitude to the Father of the Human Race and as a token of her loyalty to him in this dark day of his humiliation when his older children were doubting him and deserting him. It seemed to me that this petition ought to be presented, now—it would be widely and feelingly abused and ridiculed and cursed, and would advertise our scheme and make our ground-floor stock go off briskly. So I sent it to General Joseph R. Hawley, who was then in the Senate, and he said he would present it. But he did not do it. I think he explained that when he came to read it he was afraid of it; it was too serious, too gushy, too sentimental—the House might take it for earnest.

"We ought to have carried out our monument scheme; we could have managed it without any great difficulty, and Elmira would now be the most celebrated town in the universe."

FROM LYNN CANAL.

Cottage City Returned Yesterday—The Yukon River Falling.

(From Thursday Daily.)

Steamer Cottage City reached port yesterday from Skagway, Sitka, Ketchikan and other ports of the Alaskan coast with a fair complement of passengers. The Cottage City brought news that water in the Yukon river is lowering quickly and shippers will have to hurry their freight if they wish it to reach Dawson this season. With the falling of the water the river steamers of the White Pass route will be forced to take smaller cargoes from White Horse, with the result that as the end of the season of navigation approaches a congestion of late-shipped goods will occur at White Horse and hundreds of tons of freight sent north a little later than "the last moment" will be held at White Horse all winter.

On August 12 the water in the Fifty-mile was 69 inches above possible navigation level; on August 16 the gauge registered 68 inches, and on August 17 it registered but 67 inches, showing the fall to have swung well into existence at the rate of an inch per day.

At the present time the water in the upper river is of a sufficient depth to permit all steamboats to take full cargoes down to Dawson. A fall of a foot will necessitate a reduction in the amount of cargo taken out for the reason that even at the present stage of water difficulty is encountered in getting through Hell Gate with full cargoes.

REPORTED FOUNDERING.

British Bark Bidston Hill Said to Have Been Lost With 18 of Crew.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 23.—A report has reached here of the foundering of the British bark Bidston Hill. The report states that 18 of the crew were drowned.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Advices received here from Mitau say there are serious disorders in the province of Courland. The rioters are destroying communal buildings, government spirit stores and land owners' property. The despatch adds that many murders are being committed.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Depositors of Defunct Denver Savings Bank Take Action.

Denver, Col., Aug. 23.—Warrants were issued by District Attorney George Stidger today on complaint of depositors of the Denver Savings Bank for the arrest of President J. A. Hill, Vice-President F. P. Jones and some minor officials of the bank, which was placed in the hands of a receiver last Saturday. The nature of the charges was not made public. President Hill is said to be in Oklahoma and Vice-President Jones is in Colorado Springs.

RUSSIAN MILITARY TRAINS.

Officer Detailed to Investigate Numerous Recent Accidents.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—It was stated today that the sudden departure from St. Petersburg Monday night of Prince Hillkoff, minister of railroads, was for the purpose of investigating the cause of serious accidents which occurred recently in Southern Russia to military trains going to the Far East. In one of these accidents, which took place in the vicinity of Kazan, 20 soldiers were killed and 2 officers and 40 soldiers injured.

The departure of Prince Hillkoff was at first connected with the purpose of the government to send further reinforcements to General Linevitch, and this led to increased pessimism regarding the prospects of peace.

Pacific Coast Happenings

Party of C. P. R. Officials Reach Bellingham on Annual Tour.

Air Ship's Successful Flight at Portland—Young Girl's Sad End.

BELLINGHAM, Aug. 23.—A party of C. P. R. officials arrived here today and spent several hours with the local agent of the road and the representatives of the B. B. & B. C. They denied that their visit had any significance towards the purchase of the B. B. & B. C., and said they were merely looking into traffic matters. In the afternoon the officials left via the Northern Pacific for Seattle. The company included W. R. McInnes, freight traffic manager; Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager; F. W. Peters, assistant freight agent, Winnipeg; W. T. Greer, advertising agent, Montreal; B. W. Greer, freight agent, and E. J. Coyle, passenger agent of Vancouver.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The schooner Salvator has arrived from Nushagaka with a cargo of 9246 barrels of salmon.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 23.—After being in the air half an hour, covering six miles, the airship City of Portland toplanded without a hitch of any kind in the identical spot whence it started. It is considered the most successful airship flight ever made here.

Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 23.—With her wedding dress made and within three days of the time set for her marriage, Viola Moorey committed suicide last evening at the home of her parents near Amboy by swallowing a dose of strychnine. Saturday evening after a lovers' quarrel the engaged couple started for a dance at Yacolt. The couple never attended the dance and the next the parents of the girl, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mooney, saw of their daughter was the discovery of her dead body near their home.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The yellow fever report to 6 p. m. today is: New cases today, 53; total to date, 1,556; deaths today, 5; total to date, 219; new foci, 10; total foci to date, 351; under treatment, 312.

FIRE ON THE OCEANIC.

White Star Liner Damaged But Sails on Schedule Time.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the steerage of the White Star line steamer Oceanic. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The Oceanic sailed for New York at 5 o'clock this afternoon, according to schedule. Her passengers include Anthony Fiala, of Brooklyn, N. Y., leader of the Zeigler polar expedition, the members of which were recently rescued by the relief ship Terra Nova.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Holcombe and Ward Successfully Defend Their Title.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 23.—Without exertion Holcombe Ward, of New York, and Beals C. Wright, of Boston, successfully defended their national tennis championship in the doubles on the Casino courts today by defeating F. B. Alexander and S. H. H. Hackett, both of New York, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. The doubles championship match was the main event of the day, but, in addition, the entire second round in the singles championship event was completed, making with the double matches 75 tennis contests decided in two days, a record in this sport.

CRIME IN BALTIC PROVINCE.

Situation Not Improving and Several Political Murders Reported.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—The situation in the Baltic provinces is not improving. Several political murders have been reported. Official advices show that the disturbances are fostered and directed by a thoroughly organized social revolutionary committee with headquarters at Riga, the emissaries of which defy the best efforts of the police. The intelligence department of this committee supplied ample warning of the movements of the troops. Four of the leaders were arrested recently, one of whom was a woman. The social revolutionists are very strong at Riga, Revel and Libau.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

Military Measures Prevent the Strike Becoming General.

Warsaw, Aug. 23.—Owing to the strong military measures adopted, the strike will not become general. Many shops are open and only a few banks, insurance companies and commercial houses are closed. Still the situation is serious. Practically all the factories at Warsaw and Lodz are closed. Serious rioting has occurred at the latter place, the strikers forcing the shops to close down by smashing the windows. The strike on the railroads and tramways continues, and telegraph and telephone communication between Lodz and Warsaw is disorganized. The newspapers are not appearing at Lodz.

Not a Cent Of Indemnity

St. Petersburg Firm in Refusal of Financial Contribution of Any Kind.

Proposed Payment Under Disguised Terms Is Not Acceptable.

All Remaining Points Could Be Adjusted to Russia's Satisfaction.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The Associated Press has the best of reasons and authority for declaring again, with increasing emphasis, that Russia will never consent to the payment of an indemnity to Japan. The payment would so greatly menace the vital interests of the state as to make this article in the Japanese terms utterly impossible of acceptance. Furthermore, the Associated Press has the same reasons for the declaration that if Japan withdrew her indemnity demand, peace would practically be assured, as the Russian attitude on the three other points, including the cession of Sakhalien, does not preclude the possibility of reaching a satisfactory settlement on these points.

Indemnity is the crux of the whole matter. If this question can be arranged, it is believed here that all other questions on which there has been a difference of opinion will practically settle themselves.

In view of the known Russian attitude on the other eight points, Russia believes that Japan's insistence on indemnity is the only thing that will make peace impossible. Officials declare that attempts at word-juggling, such as calling indemnity by some other name, or attempting to collect indemnity under the guise of other payments, will avail nothing.

No Financial Contribution

Russia, they say, will not conclude a peace treaty at Portsmouth which includes the payment of indemnity or other financial contributions. Russia is ready, however, to make a reasonable and proper payment for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in the hands of the Japanese.

This has been the attitude of the foreign office since the four points in dispute were referred to St. Petersburg from Portsmouth, and it is the true expression of Russian official and public opinion. Since the beginning of the discussion here on Japan's original terms, there has been absolutely nothing to suggest that Russia could or would pay indemnity. Each day has sharpened the conviction that such a payment is impossible, and today the universal opinion, from the highest to the lowest, is that Japan's insistence on an indemnity seems the Portsmouth negotiations to failure. Russians recognize the serious internal conditions of the country, but they declare these conditions will never force the payment of an indemnity, dishonorable in itself, and which would most seriously menace the very life of the state.

Interview With Emperor

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, had an audience with the emperor at Peterhof this afternoon which lasted three hours. Presumably the matter of peace was discussed at length but nothing can be ascertained at present regarding what actually occurred, as the embassy declines to give out any statement. It is known, however, that a long cablegram has been sent to Washington, giving the results of the conference. Mr. Meyer left St. Petersburg at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Peterhof about one hour later and returned to St. Petersburg shortly before 8 o'clock. The emperor attended the manoeuvres in the morning and returned to Peterhof just in time to receive Mr. Meyer.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Reports from Portsmouth today indicating prospects of mutual concessions restored the feeling of confidence in official and financial circles. The bourse showed a notable improvement from the sudden slump of yesterday. Russian securities were in active demand from the start. The appearance of the Russian bank statement also favorably influenced the situation. This shows that the debit balance of the government to the banks has been replaced by a government credit of $14,520,000.

U. S. COTTON REPORT FRAUDS.

Prominent Official Arrested for Complicity in Leakages.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Frederick A. Peckham, indicted for complicity in the department of agriculture cotton reports scandal, was arrested here today and arraigned before United States Commissioner Chas. N. Davison, who ordered an adjournment of examination till tomorrow, in default of $12,000 bail. Peckham was lodged in jail.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Peckham had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the investigation of the cotton report leakage in the department of agriculture. His indictment is the first which has become known in connection with the sensational developments growing out of the charges against the integrity of the government cotton statistics. It is understood that his arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Clayburg of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia for alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States government in connection with the cotton crop report of the department of agriculture.

Mr. Peckham's name has been associated closely with Moses Haas, of New York, and

Both Declined to Testify

before the grand jury here. Secretary Wilson reported that L. G. Vanriper, of New York, said that Haas acted as a go-between in conveying information from Holmes, the dismissed associate statistician, to other New York brokers. Correspondence between Holmes and brokers found by the secret service agents contained the initial "P," which is said to have been the way in which Holmes referred to Peckham. According to Secretary Wilson, Holmes admitted that he and Peckham had close relations, were at one time associated in a business venture in which Holmes "was to have an interest equal to the sum of $6,000, which he was to receive as a gift from the other members of the firm."

Secretary Wilson said that Mr. Holmes admitted that when he had occasion to visit New York he frequently found that his hotel bills were paid by Peckham or by Vanriper. Secretary Wilson's report charged Holmes with communicating advance information to Vanriper and Moses Haas of New York.