# Adventists Ask

After committing the crime the murderer calmiy watched his hands, as traces of blood were found in the basin in the kitchen. The old woman lived alone and was reputed to be worth considerable money, left by her husband, who has been dead for thirteen years. It is believed that the murder was committed some days ago. The police arrecepet, Jonathan George, a neighbor tenant of the dead woman, on suspicion of heing implicated in the crime. George was once sentenced to be hanged, but was released on a deathbed confession of another man.

SCHWAB'S BROTHER. New York, April 7—Joseph E. Schwab has resigned as president of the Ameri-can Steel Foundry Company. The resig-aation was accepted and General Chas. Miller was appointed acting president. Mr. Schawab continues as a member of

Seoul, April 7.—Telegrams have been received here saying that the Russians are occupying six of the largest border towns on the Tumen river in Northeastern Korea. A Korean prefect has sent in a report that the Russians and the Chinese who were at Yongampo, have withdrawn to Antung, across the Yalu river. Only a few merchants remain at the former place. The Japanese authorities have no confirmation of a reported engagement between Russians and Japanese at Kwi Sung. ant of the dead woman, of Suspicion of desing implicated in the crime. George was once sentenced to be hanged, but was released on a deathbed confession of another man.

Glies—Congress could settle this woman's suffrage business in short order if it was to go about it in the right way. Miles—How? Glies—By enacting a law compelling women to vote. Then they wouldn't want to.—Chicago News.

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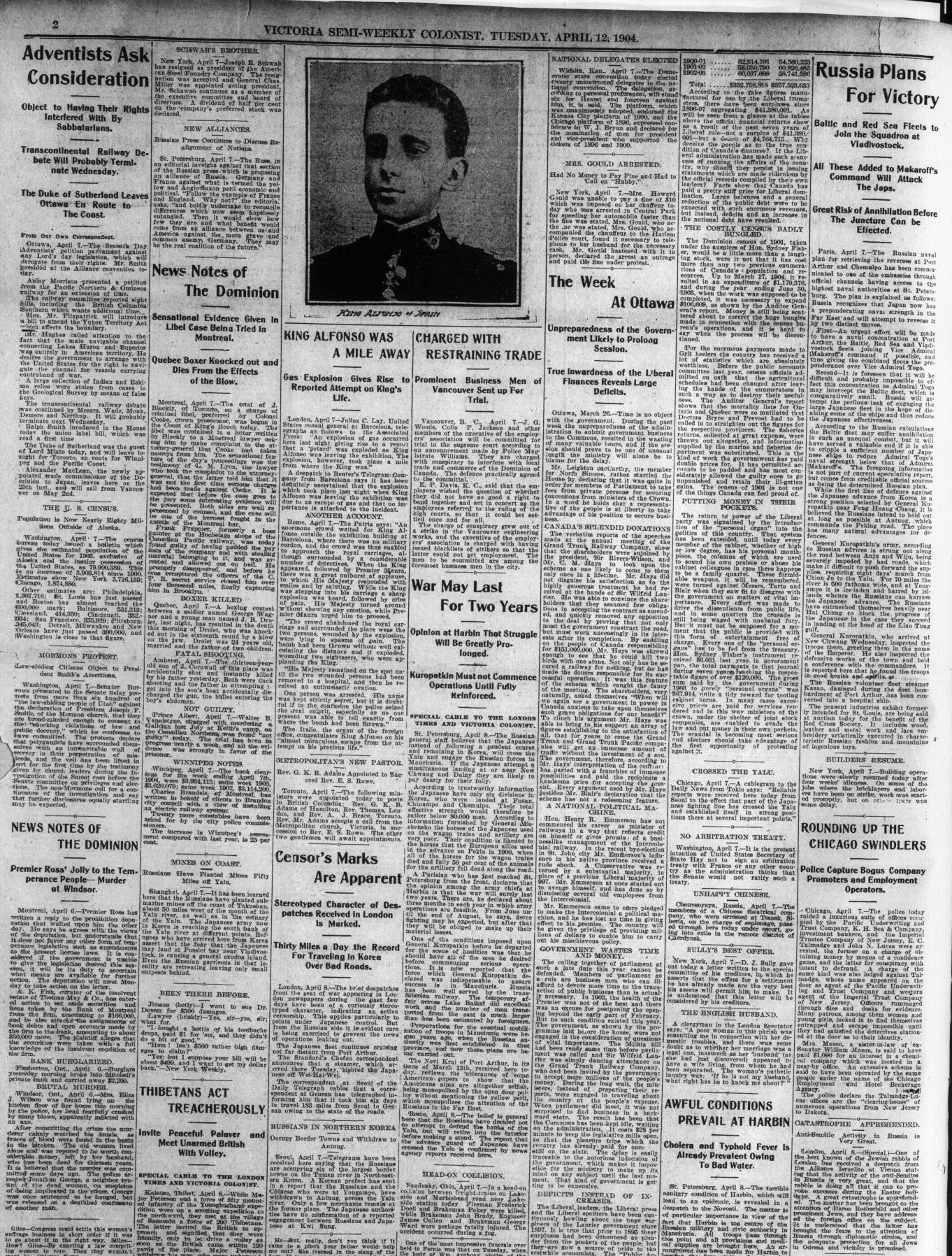
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NATIONAL DELEGATES ELECTED

before making a stand. The report that the advance grant of Japanese tare the advance grant of Japanese tare the decreased the Yall and the pleasure trips which the control has already paid for once agency reports received here.

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## Canada and The Orier

An Experienced Traveler Te Victorians Something of The Big Prizes.

Magnificent Field For Canadia Enterprise in China and Japan.

Mr. Andrew R. Tufts, of Shangh who is at present engaged in Victor in the endeavor to arouse capitalist and merchants to a realization of a magnificent field for enterprise in a wakening Orient, was interviewed a Colonist representative yesterday, a croke freely mon his experiences. a Colonist representative yesterday, a spoke freely upon his experiences. China and Japan. Mr. Tufts' name Chinese, that is, as close as the cele iat can get to it, is Tah. Tsu, whili translated means that Mr. Tufts is man of honor, scrupulous in all I transactione, and one who achieves st cess in his calling with certainty at ease. It was a fine old compread of one of the leading business houses the Chinese ports who re-christened M Tufts and provided this acceptable definition of Tah. Tsu.

It is a habit of the Chinese thus ascertain carefully the name of the customers or patrons and give it Chinese signification. It is by no mea always the case that so pleasant definition is headed down by the Chiese, who are, beneath their WILES AND SMILES

WILES AND SMILES

pretty sincere, especially when it come to telling a man just what they thin of thim, more particularly in Chines or over the telephone. Evidently in M Tufts they found a man worthy of respect and the best name in the celestic directory. Mr. Tufts has the Chines of his mame printed on his calling cards and it looks first rate.

Mr. Tufts is very much in earnes over the opportunity which is now presented to Canada in the Orient, and he is doing all in his power to awake interest in his project, which is to for a company to trade into the land of the Cathay with such notions as Canada can best produce. It would appear that Mr. Tufts' statements that Canada is in the happy position of being able to supply a good many things that the Orient is literally crying out for, an is willing to pay a good price for them One or two things, however, Canadawill have to be somewhat careful about and that is in national dealings with such a mation as the Japanese. The stand taken by this province, for example, toward Japanese immigration, in NOT AT ALL RELISHED WILES AND SMILES

NOT AT ALL RELISHED
by the Japanese, although mo greath arm has been done as yet. Mr. Tufts has been in Japan for about a year, and the studied closely the conventional tariff as it affects this country. At examination of the code books and prices there was made, so that he is well fortified with information as to the conditions under which Canadian flour wheat, etc., may go into the Japanese empire. In 1894 Japan signed a treaty with Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France, placing them under a conventional tariff, making changes in former tariffs in favor of those contries. Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand and other dependencies of the British Empire were allowed two years in which to take advantage of this conventional tariff. So far they have all neglected to do so, and the time expired in 1896. The reason preventing Canada accepting the conventional tariff with Japan is best known to the present government, which once before has put into operation legislation which is considered by Japanese politicians as prohibitive. NOT AT ALL RELISHED

AGAINST THE JAPANESE. Consequently, a number of lines goods which Canada could well supp in abundance are under the burden an adverse tariff, as follows:

Cotton prints ... Cotton shirtings Shirting, grey Srirting, white ollen cloths lax yarns ...

Attention should be given by Canadian shippers to such things as machinery, condensed milk, hops, leather, wire, wire nails, lead, zinc, enamelled ware, printing papers, horses, bentwood furniture, soaps and perfumery. The amount of trade done with the Orient by Canada is as follows:

Imported by Japan: Leather, \$1,500,000 gold; beans, \$2,500,000 gold; oil cake, composed of fish, pressed beans, peas and other cereals, \$5,000,000; machinery runs an easy \$5,000,000; salt salmery runs an easy \$5,000,000; salt salmers. and other cereals, \$5,000,000; machinery runs an easy \$5,000,000; salt salmon, \$1,500,000; flour, \$600,000; salt meats, \$100,000; anfline dyes, \$8,000,000; print, \$150,000; printing papers, \$750,000; candboard, \$175,000; fertilizers, \$350,000; dops, \$120,000; grain, \$120,000; condensed milk, \$450,000; hiddes, \$450,000; lead, \$350,000; alcohol, \$100,000; butter, \$100,000.

The position Canada occupies in buying and selling in the Orient is this, in 1902 Canada bought \$1,750,000 from Japan, and sold her 250,000. In the same year the United States brought arom Japan the United States brought worth of goods, and sold her twenty-five millions' worth. Since 1902 the United States has enormously increased its trade with Japan and China, while Canada's is practically the same as before.

MR. TUFTS' AIM
in forming a company in Victoria is for the purpose of handling as much as possible of the products of Canada in export to the Orient. The foregoing data relate entirely to the trade with Japan, but an equally fine field for enterprise is presented in China for Canadian products. Mr. Tufts succeeded in making his first sales of Canadian products in China to one firm in Shanghai, to the extent of \$28,000, consisting of Canadian hard wheat and flour. This is the first shipment ordered from this country of that kind of goods, and the proposed company now being formed here is to handle import and export business between Canada and the Oriental countries. It is intended to undertake the manufacture here of certain goods which now cannot be profitably handled from the interior on account of the high freight rates. Those manufactures would include wood alco-MR. TUFTS' AIM