ENCE

e, Forest Plants
Your Health.
gth.

e Nature's influence—the
hed in the invigorating
ives life to it and the vital
body burn brighter and
d activity consumes the
which has accumulated

very" cures all skin affec-
s, pimples, eruptions and
old sores, or ulcers, "white
crofulous affections and
ents.

en Medical Discovery" is
e builder and tonic you
recovering from a hard
eumonia or a long siege
other prostrating disease.
w strong the constitution,
and liver are apt to be
r" occasionally. In con-
blood is disordered, for
is the laboratory for the
ufacture of blood.

e saying that no man is
his stomach. Dr. Pierce's
cal Discovery strengthens
-puts it in shape to make
ood—helps the liver and
pel the poisons from the
us cures both liver and
bles. If you take this
purifier and tonic, you
r system in manufactur-
a pint of rich, red blood,
orating to the brain and
weak, nervous, run-down,
ndition which so many
from, is usually the effect
the blood; it is often in-
mples or boils appearing
he face becomes thin and
blue." Dr. Pierce's "Dis-
all blood humors as well
ic that makes one vigor-
d forceful. It is the only
up for sale through drug-
purposes that contains
ol nor harmful drugs, and
every ingredient of which
fessional endorsement of
medical writers of this
me of these endorsements
d in a little book of ex-
standard medical works
sent to any address *free*,
request therefor by letter
d, addressed to Dr. R. V.
o, N.Y. It tells just what
medicines are made of.

s of Praise" for the sev-
nts of which Dr. Pierce's
composed, by leaders in
schools of medical prac-
ommending them for the
diseases for which the
ical Discovery" is advised,
far more weight with the
cted than any amount of
"testimonials" so con-
hunted before the public
are afraid to let the in-
which their medicines are
known. Bear in mind
lden Medical Discovery"
GE OF HONESTY on every
r, in a full list of its in-

's Pleasant Pellets cure
invigorate the liver and
nach and bowels.

claims, the Iron Chink and
scovered by accident. Albert
er, who was camping on the
one and a half miles below
ion of iron, saw a tree turned
y from his camp. He went
ed under it and there found
litite exposed. A number of
in the vicinity were then ex-
the same thing was found.
by the wind alone covered a
res, and means thousands of
able mineral. This great de-
close to salt water indicates a
for Quaisino. The total
extend over an area of about
and as soon as the capitalists
them Quatsino will go ahead
e June property is being de-
Messrs. Grant and Lippy. A
feet has been run to tap the
e.

is alleged to have killed four
d of the Southeast Arm. The
ll prosecute him under the
The Indian claims to have
meat for the winter.

UNDAY CARS.

nnipeg Wants Them, But
annot Get Them.

has no Sunday cars, but
The Street Railway Co.
ee, as part of the terms on
should be allowed to run
Sunday, that they will not
employees to work on more
ys a week or more than
n a day. The civic board
e equally firm in their re-
sist on the clause dealing
int in force at Toronto be-
at Winnipeg. There will
e no Sunday cars in Win-
nother year.

enomous bird known is the
of New Guinea. The bite of
es intense pain in every part
ss of sight, convulsions, and

**BORN.**

Rossland, on Nov. 9th, the
A. Oliver, of a son.

**MARRIED.**

LIVER—At Vancouver, on
by Rev. C. C. Owen, J. Mc-
d Miss E. Oliver.
ST—At Vancouver, on Nov.
Rev. Dr. Fraser, Thomas G.
d Miss Daisy M. Rust.

**DIED.**

—On Nov. 17th, Kenneth
only son of Percy Wollaston,
25th year of his age.

SEEDS
A Grand Stock of
S AND CLOVER
ALSO
WHEAT SEED
AT
'S 125 GOV'T. ST
VICTORIA.

$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID, PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

# The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VOL53. VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 24, 1905. NO.65.

## ALL EYES ARE TURNED ON MOSCOW

### WATCHING STRUGGLE AT ZEMSTVO CONGRESS

### The Queston of Rallying to Support of Premier Witte is Still Under Consideration.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—With the collapse of the strike, the leaders of the "Reds" say they will now devote their energy to the preparation of a universal political strike, to sustain the revolutionary programme when the national assembly meets. These plans, which were suddenly upset by the precipitation of the railroad strike last month, are exceedingly ambitious. The propaganda among the soldiers and sailors will be pushed energetically. The leaders claim that they have organized the peasantry in five districts of Kharoff province, the peasants having agreed not to work when the strike is called. They anticipate that famine is at the doors of 15,000,000 peasants of the provinces, according to estimates.

The delegation of 24 prominent Poles who came here to plead the cause of Russian people, reviewing the sad history of Poland in the century and declaring that the Poles have no thought of separation of independence and asking the support of all parties in Russia. The manifesto firmly declares that the normal and peaceful existence of Poland will only be made possible by the granting of autonomy, permission to use the Polish language in the schools and in the courts and in the local administration and the entrusting of the Poles with the government of the kingdom. It is insisted that the country is not in a state of revolution, and that the acts of violence which formed the pretext for the imposition of martial law were not the acts of the Polish people as a whole, but of the same revolutionary elements which were long found throughout all Russia. Count Craszinsky, the leader of the delegation, declared to-night not only that all the Polish parties recognized that the restoration of Polish independence was a dream impossible or realization, but that the economic future of the country was bound up with Russia, and that if given autonomy and freedom of the domination of Russian administrators would be willing to become faithful Russian subjects.

Normal conditions of life are being resumed here. The workmen are returning to work, the electric light plants are in operation and telephonic communication has been restored. The newspapers reappeared this morning.

Zemstvo Congress.

Moscow, Nov. 20.—The zemstvo congress to-day devoted two long sessions to the discussion of the question of the attitute it should adopt towards the new government, and later to-night adjourned without coming to a decision. The debate indicted quite clearly, however, the existence of two apparent irreconcilable parties as well as the lines on which the division will be made. Orators participated in the debate and they were divided among the delegates.

Prominent among the speakers for the Conservatives were M. Krasoffsky, president of the St. Petersburg municipal council, and others who will from the nucleus around which will rally the members of the "party of law and order," the peace party and others who are in favor of coming to the support of Count Witte if sufficient guarantees be given for the fulfillment of the liberties promised.

Situation at Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 20.—The situation here is again disquieting. A renewal of the disorders in threatened by the so-called Socialist element, and there are rumors of a mutinous spirit among the troops.

The members of the British colony conferred with their consul and arranged at the first sign of a disorder to assemble at the consulate and demand a guard of soldiers. If this is refused they will go on board British vessels in the harbor. The British consul to-day applied for a collective passport for the entire British colony. The American, Austrian and Italian consuls propose to take the same measures.

Temporary Governors.

Warsaw, Nov. 21.—The temporary governors who have been appointed in the ten provinces of Poland to-day issued manifestoes threatening with severe punishment those who issue sedition punishment those who issue seditious gatherings, carrying concealed weapons or ask the Russian officials to speak the Polish language.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—All eyes continue to be riveted on Moscow, where the struggle in the Zemstvo congress on the question of supporting Premier Witte is continuing. Some of the most powerful men in the congress are urging the necessity for rallying the moderate sentiment in support of the government, but the irreconcilable Radical element appears to make a split inevitable. Should a resolution supporting the Premier be carried, it seems almost certain that it will be coupled with conditions.

The idea of a constituent assembly seems to have been abandoned, but not the demand for universal suffrage, to which the Premier is likely to yield.

The only direct proposition thus far before the congress is Prince Dolgorioukoff's plea for support of the government so long as it follows the principles of a constitutional regime. But the section under the leadership of M. Roberts insists that portfolios be given to men known to be in sympathy with the cause of freedom, universal suffrage, and the immediate trial and punishment of all officials guilty of connection with the recent massacres.

Prince Eugene Toubetskt's followers will be content with an advisory council for the cabinet. Dimitri Shipoff and M. Cuckoff, who may be regarded as Count Witte's representatives in the congress, are watching the trend of sentiment, but have not yet shown their hands.

The prolongation of the struggle, now in its fourth day, is regarded as being favorable to the government, as, with the exception of a few extremists who declare that no alliance with the present government is possible, practically all the leaders of every shade of opinion have expressed the realization that only co-operation with the government could prevent a reign of terror and anarchy.

Favors Reforms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—The admission of women to the university on the same conditions governing the admission of men is declared by Count John Tolstoi, the new minister of education, in an interview published this morning, to be part of his policy. The minister says he is also in favor of instituting reforms in the universities and the higher schools, which he declares are in an "abominable state." It is his purpose, he says, to call a conference of professors for the elaboration of permanent rules permitting organizations of students and professors.

### FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The council of ministers to-day decided that the cabinet ministers should not take an active part in electoral campaigns owing to the prospects of disorderly manifestations.

## EXPLORER HAS CROSSED LABRADOR

### WALLACE SENDS NEWS OF SUCCESSFUL TRIP

### Has Still Long and Arduous Journey to Perform Before He Reaches Civilization.

St. John, Nfld., Nov. 22.—Letters today from Dillon Wallace, the Labrador explorer and New York lawyer, contained the news that he had successfully crossed Labrador.

Mr. Wallace is the first white man who has ever crossed Labrador without either guides or Indian assistance. With the lawyer was one companion named Easton. The letters said that both were well and had plenty of provisions when they reached the province of Ungava on October 16th in 1904.

Mr. Wallace went with Leonidas Hubbard's unlucky expedition. Mr. Hubbard, whose purpose was also to cross Labrador, lost his life from starvation, and Mr. Wallace was found by the rescuing party after he had fallen exhausted in the snow.

Although the most perilous part of the New York lawyer's trip is completed, he still has before him a winter of travel by snowshoes before he reaches civilization. He and Mr. Easton, at the time when the letters were written, were planning to start westward through Ungava for George's river post, and thence to reach Fort Chimo, which is one of the most northerly points on the mainland of North America. Here the two will wait until the coast waters are frozen over. Then they intend to start southward toward Quebec on the frozen rivers, trevelling with dog sleds and snowshoes. Mr. Wallace said that he expected to reach Quebec in April.

### OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

Lieutenant at Fort Wright Attempted to Commit Suicide— Alleged Forgery By Cavalryman.

Spokane, Wn., Nov. 22.—First Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, of Company E, 10th United States Infantry, is under arrest at Fort Wright charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. An investigation of the company's accounts yesterday disclosed a shortage of $440. Yesterday's investigation was conducted in the post hospital, where the lieutenant has been since Wednesday suffering from self-inflicted wounds made by a razor. Lieut. McClelland rose from the ranks, enlisting from New York, and saw service in Cuba and the Philippines.

Alleged Forgery.

Manila, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Kirkman, of the 8th Cavalry, has been arrested at Fort McKinley on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that Lieut. Kirkman was short of troop funds to the extent of $500, and that he raised the money by forging names to a note.

### FOR RELIEF OF JEWS.

Sixty Thousand Dollars Sent From Chicago to Jacob Schiff, of New York.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—M. E. Greenbaum, treasurer of the Jewish Relief Association committee, sent a cheque for $20,000 to Jacob Schiff, of New York, yesterday, making $60,000 that has been forwarded from Chicago for the alleviation of the suffering of the Russian Jew

## TURKS RESENT ACTION OF POWERS

### SULTAN SHOWS NO INCLINATION TO YIELD

### Suggests that Fleet Would Have Been Better Employed Preventing Massacres in Russia.

Sofia, Nov. 20.—Advices received here from Constantinople state the Sultan has caused to be issued to all of his governmental officials an intimation that Christian massacres will be welcomed should the proposed naval demonstration against the Porte materialize. This news has caused consternation in Bulgarian government circles, as it is known the powers will take stern measures of reprisals should any Christian be harmed.

Russia's Threat.

London, Nov. 20.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times says that the disregard by the Turkish government of Russia's oft-repeated protests against the strengthening by Turkey of her fortifications in the Bosphorus and the Black Sea littoral has resulted in a demand by Russia for the immediate payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, threatening, in the event of nonpayment, occupation of a point of the Turkish coast.

Will Sultan Yield?

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The frequent and prolonged conferences of the council of ministers at the Yildiz palace are believed to indicate preparations to yield in principal to the demand of the powers for the acceptance of the financial reforms decided upon for Macedonia. Probably, however, the Turkish government will make further attempts to secure modifications of the plans before definitely accepting the full programme.

The of the international fleet at Piræus is likely to hasten the Turkish decision.

New York, Nov. 22.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says:

"No answer has been received to the demands of the powers relative to reforms in Macedonia, and although the diplomats still believe that the Sultan will give way at the last moment, the signs are all the other way.

"There can be no doubt regarding the resentment the Turks feel at the attitude of the European cabinets. Even amongst the people most sincerely desirous of reforms the hope is expressed that the Sultan will resist to the bitter end.

"The Turks are especially bitter at the sight of Russia, herself in the throes of a revolution produced by centuries of oppression, taking a leading part in forcing reforms on Turkey. It is sarcastically suggested that the powers would have been much better employed had they sent fleets to Odessa to stop the massacre of Jews instead of planning a naval demonstration in Turkish waters. It is obvious that the Sultan would be enthusiastically supported by his people were he to defy Europe and take the consequences. The popular feeling he might easily disregard; that he is not likely to be indifferent to the consideration that sooner or later he will have to fight to keep Macedonia, and that such a good opportunity as the present, with Russia powerless and Austria weakened, is not likely to re-occur. In spite of the care taken by the German government to explain that its failure to take part in the demonstration is not due to any disagreement with the rest of the concert the Sultan will probably prefer to draw his own deductions."

### SPARRING FOR TIME.

France Will Not Make Any Further Explanations to President Castro.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Inquiry at the foreign office to-day brought out the statement that the report that France accedes to President Castro's request to indicate what portions of the Venezuelan note to M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, are offensive, is incorrect. The officials say the President has heretofore been completely informed regarding the offensive features of the note, and therefore the report that France will give further explanations is characterized as a bluff intended to delay and confuse the situation.

### MISTAKEN FOR A DEER.

Old Man Shot Dead While Chopping Wood.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 20.—News has reached the city of a fatal shooting affair at Narrows, Queen's county, by which William Kincade met his death. Kincaide, aged 70, and his son were out chopping wood, and took different roads. They had only parted a few minutes when the young man heard a rifle shot, and hurrying back found his father lying dead, with a bullet through his heart.

A young man of the neighborhood, who was hunting deer, had shot him in a mistake.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT HAWAII

Honolulu, Nov. 22.—Governor Carter has appointed E. C. Peters attorney-general, vice Lorn Andrews, resigned.

### LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

The Old Controversy Revived at Meeting of American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 21.—At the morning session of the American Federation of Labor, P. K. Foster, of Boston, secretary of the committee on President Gomper's report, read a supplementary report.

The matter of an eight-hour day for the union printers was endorsed, and the executive council, in giving the printers moral aid and financial support, was commended. The council was instructed to continue their aid to the printers, if it is necessary, after January 1st, 1906. The committee reported that the eight-hour day for printers is in force in 208 cities and towns in the United States and Canada. An assessment of four cents a member was ordered by the federation to aid the printers in their contest. This assessment is expected to yield about $80,000. The fifty cent. assessment made by the International Typographical Union has been endorsed by that body by a vote of 25,948 to 6,334.

Delegate Johannsen, of Chicago, made a severe attack on the industrial workers of the world, characterizing them as enemies of free speech and free government. He resented the imputation that the American Federation of Labor was the American Federation of "Grafters," as the industrial workers of the world called the federation.

Delegate Goldstein, of Boston, condemned the Socialists for their inconsistency and ill-timed attack on the Federation of Labor and its officers.

Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, replied to the two addresses in a witty speech, and said that the Socialists, who numbered about 10,000,000 in this country, were the night watchers of the American Federation of Labor.

Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the champions of Socialism, followed with a hot speech, defending the Socialist party.

### DARING RAID.

Social Revolutionaries Compelled Compositors to Set Up Their Paper.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—The Nova Vremya was the victim of a remarkable hold-up by social revolutionaries last night. The three editors of the Workmen's Gazette, the official organ of the workingmen's council, boldly entered the composing room of the Nova Vremya with revolvers in their hands and compelled the compositors to set up their paper, and also compelled the pressmen to run off 30,000 copies of it. M. Souvering, editor of the Nova Vremya, in an editorial article on the subject says sarcastically: "If men can with impunity raid a newspaper in the heart of St. Petersburg to-day, to-morrow they may make a prisoner of Count Witte."

### THE ALBANY DISASTER.

Indictments Returned Against a Contractor and His Supervising Architect.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Albany county grand jury has found indictments against John Dyer, jr., the contractor, and Clark L. Daggett, his supervising architect, charging them with manslaughter in the second degree in their alleged responsibility for the collapse on August 8th of the department store building of the John G. Myers Co. In the collapse thirteen people were killed or fatally injured, and upwards of thirty others were hurt. Both the indicted men are out of town to-day, but are under bail, and will probably be arraigned to-morrow.

### FIRE AT NANAIMO.

The Residence of Mrs. J. Teague Destroyed, Loss $4,000—Miner Injured at Cumberland.

Nanaimo, Nov. 22.—The first fire in five months occurred early this morning, when the fine residence of Mrs. John Teague, of Comox road, near the cemetery, was totally destroyed. The fire started in an outhouse, cause unknown. In saving a few articles of furniture Tom Teague received severe burns on the neck and hands. There was no insurance on the furniture. Loss about $4,000.

Morris Tubes.

The Rifle Association here have sent to England for Morris tubes and indoor shooting will be practiced all winter.

The Commission.

The fisheries commission meet here tomorrow afternoon at 2.30. The Nanaimo and the Gulf of Georgia companies and several independent fishermen will give evidence.

Miner Injured.

Enacio Tina, an Italian miner, was seriously injured at Cumberland last night. Several of his ribs were broken, and it is feared that his back is also permanently disabled.

### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Witte and Colleagues Favor Basing Election Practically on Universal Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—4.55 p. m.—The present lull is giving the government a slight breathing spell. The strike fiasco and the passing of the Polish crisis have certainly temporarily strengthened the hands of the government. Practically all danger of the necessity for dealing with an armed uprising in Poland is regarded as over, and martial law will probably be abolished at the end of the week. The immediate question confronting the cabinet is the electoral law. Premier Witte and his colleagues have almost reached the conclusion to base the elections practically on universal suffrage.

## SENATOR PLATT BEFORE COMMITTEE

### WAS CARRIED TO THE ROOM IN A CHAIR

### Says Contributions From Insurance Companies Were Soley For the State Campaign Fund.

New York, Nov. 21.—John A. Nicholls, a lawyer and quarantine commissioner of the port of New York from 1880 to 1892, who wrote the letters to Senator Chauncey M. Depew in behalf of his "Friend who usually gets around at this time of the year" and who he wrote was getting "rambumptious" and needed help, was the first witness before the Insurance investigation commission to-day. Much interest has been aroused by the reading of Nicholl's letters to Senator Depew on Friday. The senator was not able to remember who Mr. Nicholls' friend was. Before Mr. Nicholls was placed on the witness stand Mr. Hughes, counsel for the committee, announced that the examination of Geo. H. Squire, of the Equitable Society, which was conducted by a sub-committee on Saturday, had not been completed owing to Mr. Squires' ill-health, and that it was deemed expedient to withhold the publication of Mr. Squires' deposition until it was completed.

Mr. Nicholls was called. As shown by vouchers under observation by the commission on Friday, Mr. Richards received retainers from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. When he went before the committee to-day he testified that he had been an attorney for 25 years and had been president of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. He had been employed by the Equitable Society for 20 to 25 years under an annual retainer of $1,000, and said he is still under that retainer. Recently he has been employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He siad he was consulted by the officers of the Equitable Society on matters not connected with the legislature in 1904. One of the matters entrusted to him was that of O. W. Manning, who he said was formerly a salesman for a chemical company who formerly had been an actuary and was familiar with life insurance companies and their methods. Mr. Nicholls said that Manning was employed by certain people to bring charges against the Equitable Life that the reserve was not as large as it ought to be. Manning was paid $450, Mr. Nicholls said, "so that he would be favorable to the company." Witness later said this was paid to keep Manning from being employed against the company, and he said he thought these payments reached $650.

The vouchers signed by Mr. Nicholls were produced. A payment of $6,000 in July, 1889, witness could not remember, but answering Mr. Hughes said he thought it was to enable him to pay somebody else.

Vouchers dated October, 1888, for $6,000, witness was also unable to explain, but thought he could remember later when he had refreshed his memory. He promised to submit to the committee a statement of others than Mr. Manning to whom he made payments.

Senator Platt's entrance created a stir in the committee room. He walked slowly in on the arm of C. Morris, his counsel, and leaning heavily on a cane, he took the witness chair and was sowrn. Senator Platt had been carried up the stairs of the city hall to the door of the committee room, in a chair.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hughes, Senator Platt said that he had received contributions, more particularly from the Equitable Life Association, solely for the state campaign fund, and during a period of ten years the contributions were of $10,000 each. He could not tell when they commenced, but they continued every year for some time. He received no money from the Equitable for the local campaigns, nor for the expenses of any candidates to the legislature. The money was divided as seemed expedient. Senator Platt said he could not remember whether he made a request for the contributions at the very beginning of them. They were a fixed sum of $10,000 a year.

Senator Platt said he occasionally received contributions of $10,000 each from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, but that he could not tell in what year, nor how often. These contributions did not come annually, but at different times within the last ten years. He turned the money over to the state committee. The senator said he believed that he had dealt with President A. R. McCurdy in receiving these contributions.

"I simply asked him at various times when necessities were very great for money, and he said he would be glad to subscribe," said the senator. The money, the senator said, was always sent to him by a messenger, and was intended for use in the state campaign. President McCurdy understood, the senator said, that the senator was not representing the national committee. The Mutual, he said, made no contributions to the local campaign, nor in the interest of any candidate for state office, other than by the general contributions described.

While testifying about the gifts of the Mutual Life, the senator once replied that he understood that he was talking about the New York Life Insurance Company, but afterwards said that he meant the Mutual Life. When asked again if he had received any funds from the New York Life Insurance Company, he said he thought he had very seldom. He had dealt with President John A. McCall.

Asked directly whether Mr. McCall gave him any money, the senator replied: "I cannot say positively whether he did or not. I cannot remember.

"It has been suggested to me that you had something to do with the collection of funds for the Harrison campaign, the raising of a fund of $140,000," said Mr. Hughes. "Do you recall that?" "I do not," said the senator.

"Or of any fund?" "No, my memory could not tell me whether it was Harrison campaign or what campaign it was."

"You are clear in your mind that you never had any contributions made to you for the purpose of a national campaign?" "Yes, sir, they never were given to me for a national campaign, although sometimes in talking with gentlemen about it, I said I thought it would be a good thing for them to subscribe to the cause on account of the bearing of the national campaign on a state campaign."

"And with whom have you had such conversations; I mean connected with insurance companies, of course?" "I am not sure as to whom I talked to," said Senator Platt.

## THE QUEBEC ACT TAXING TRAVELLERS

### WILL BE AMENDED AT NEXT SITTING OF HOUSE

### Several Measures Which Infringe Dominion Rights Must be Altered or Disallowance Will Follow

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The Dominion government, it is said, has received satisfactory assurances from Quebec that the commercial travellers' tax legislation will be amended at the next session of the legislature.

Must Be Amended.

The Dominion government has notified the province of Quebec that some 12 bills passed at the last meeting of the legislature giving the right to insurance, investment and trust corporations to do business outside Quebec are infringements of Dominion rights. The province is asked to amend these or they will have to be disallowed. Another bill passed by Ontario puts a tax on companies working under Federal charters in that province. This is a discrimination against Dominion companies. The bill was allowed to go into force because the Ross government promised to amend it. In the meantime Hon. Mr. Ross was defeated and Premier Whitney did not carry out the promise. The Dominion is now putting matters before Premier Whitney asking him to implement the minute of council passed by his predecessors agreeing to amend the bills.

British Columbia Lumber.

D. H. Ross, Canada's commercial agent in Australia, writes to the department that Australian importers say British Columbia is not making its lumber in the same marketable conditions as Puget Sound mills. The quality of British Columbia is equal to Oregon pine, but it is not kept up to the same standard in regard to sawing, etc. This, he says, must be attended to if a fair share of business is to be obtained.

### DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Life of Principal Shareholder of Defunct Bank Is Despaired Of.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 22.—W. E. Thomas, an associate of the late C. J. Devlin in his extensive coal mine enterprises, and one of the principal stockholders in the defunct First National Bank of Topeka, drank carbolic acid last night, and his life is despaired of. Mr. Thomas had been in ill-health since the failure of the Topeka bank, and the failure of the Devlin interests, as he was heavily involved, his liabilities being about $480,000, and his assets about $175,000. It had been planned that he was to start for Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment today.

### REMAIN A SECRET.

Nothing Known Regarding the Japanese Proposals to China.

Pekin, Nov. 21.—(Evening.)—The Chinese reply to the Japanese proposals is expected to-day. A Japanese official says that he expected the conference would be short, as the Japanese proposals do not contain anything of a startling nature, or likely to cause any difficulty, but the exact nature of that has not been disclosed.

## BISHOP DOANE ON DIVORCE QUESTION

### CHURCHES IN STATES MUST TAKE ACTION

### Refers to Danger of Evil Being Spread by Immigration Into Canada From the West.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Bishop William Crosswell Doane, in his annual address to-day before the convention of the diocese of Albany, of which he is the head, dealt with subjects of immediate interest to the diocese, and also especially with those of divorce and the ethical preaching called for by the times. The bishop's remarks on divorce had special reference to the adoption by the General Synod of the Canadian church of the following canon: No clergyman within the jurisdiction of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage between persons, either of whom have been divorced from one who is living at the time.

"I could have wished," said the bishop, "that we, upon whom the presence of the danger and the pressure of the duties are so much stronger than upon the Canadian church, could have led in this movement. But I have great heart of hope that we shall follow at our next convention. The constant immigration into Canada from our western states cankered with this divorce disease, makes real to them the danger of contagion. Surely it becomes us in the face of our great need to apply this one sure remedy which shall at least rid the church of all responsibility and lift the standard of reform to influence public opinion and the legislation of other religious bodies. It is high time for us to make impossible the prostitution of our marriage service by using it under circumstances that falsify and contradict its essential language."

Bishop Doane remarked especially upon the recent dictum of Supreme Court Justice W. J. Gaynor, that a civil decree of divorce has no effect upon the ecclesiastical bond of matrimony as held by the church whose obligation binds the parties.

Said the bishop: "It is a strong, clear and timely statement, from which it seems to me that it is only right for the church to take the ground, first, that the state which dissolves the marriage can rightly or safely deal with the question of remarriage; secondly, that if the religious bond, as Mr. Justice Gaynor says, is not severed by the state, the church certainly cannot tie that bond again where it has not been dissolved."

### THE GLASGOW DISASTER.

Many Victims Were Suffocated—Dead Cannot Be Identified.

Glasgow, Nov. 19.—The most terrible fire in Great Britain for many years broke out in Glasgow to-day in a cheap lodging house for men, on Watson street, and resulted in the loss of 39 lives and the severe injury of many others.

The flames were first noticed at 6 o'clock this morning on the fourth floor of the building, which was occupied by 320 men. An alarm was raised and the firemen responded quickly, but flames and smoke were then issuing from most of the windows on the fourth floor.

An extraordinary scene was created by a procession of almost naked men rushing out of the entrance to the building, and owing to their frantic efforts to escape, the firemen actually had to fight for admission.

Reaching the upper floors, the firemen found that the narrow passages were becoming congested with men who had dropped to the floors overcome by smoke.

The fire, however, was confined to the fourth floor, and as soon as the firemen were able to get to work it was speedily extinguished.

The flames had been fed by the wooden partitions, which threw off volumes of smoke and resulted in the suffocation of the inmates, but others had to be taken to hospitals. The dead were mostly workmen in the prime of life. They presented a horrible sight. Many were sleeping in the attic floor above the burning fourth floor and these had narrow escapes. The flames burst through the floor and it was impossible for the men to descend. The windows were securely fastened and the men had to break them so that they could climb through to neighboring roofs.

By 10 o'clock a search of the building was made and a complete list of the victims obtained which showed that 39 were dead and 32 injured. It appears to be the custom of these lodgers to sleep in a nude condition. The survivors were marched to the police station. Some had snatched the covers off the beds and others their trousers, while many wore nothing.

The local authorities were called upon to supply the men with clothing and warm meals.

Owing to their migratory habits and the absence of permanent homes, many of the dead will never be identified. The identification of others is rendered difficult by the absence of clothing.