Friday, June 14, 1907.

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L., NO 5S. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1907 FIFTIETH YEAR

CASE FOR PROSECUTION COMES NEAR A CLOSE

Defence in Haywood Case Notified to be Ready on Wednesday

ORCHARD GOING TO CALDWELL

Evidence Taken in Regard to Bomb Intended for Peabody—Adams and Haywood

Boise, June 15.—In support of its case against Wm. D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Former Governor Steunenberg, the state today submitted to the jury the testimony of a dozen witnesses tending to confirm several details of the story of Harry Orchard, and at adjournment announced that it would close its case next week. The announcement as to the conclusion of the prosecution's case was a surprise to the defence, and clearly pleased the prisoner and his counsel.

In response to a request from the defence for notice from the state as to the time it should assemble its witnesses, Senator Borah fixed next Wednesday as the time. He explained later, however, that he had given an early day in order to avoid delay. As the trial now stands adjourned until Tuesday morning, the prosecution would not be able to conclude before the end of next week.

Among today's witnesses were ex-Governor Peabody, of Colorado, and his daughter, Miss Cora Peabody, but neither was on the stand long. It was anticipated that the defense would lengthily cross-examine Peabody and open the entire contention involved in the Colorado labor war, but at noon recess a conference of the counsel for the defence decided that it would be better tactics to refrain from cross-questioning.

Against a sustained fire of objections and motions to strike out, the prosecution got the admission of much evidence bearing on points of Orchard's testimony. First it was shown that Steve Adams, nine months after the alleged Adams' crime at Ogden in 1906 on the way home from California, where it is alleged he went to kill Fred Bradley, sent a telegram to Haywood at Denver for money. It showed by the originals of six drafts on New York banks, five of which were purchased at the First National Bank of Denver by Haywood himself, that during 1904, 1905 and 1906, money was frequently remitted by Haywood to L. J. Simpkins, formerly a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who, as Simmons, went to Caldwell with Orchard and assisted in the first attempt to kill Steunenberg. The last draft sent in January, 1906, after the murder of Steunenberg, was cashed by Mrs. Simpkins, presumably after Simpkins fled.

Then came the twisted fragments of the device by which the Vindicator mine bomb was set off. This led to an extended enquiry by the defense into conditions and events centering about Cripple Creek during the strike and martial law days. The defense tried to show that there was unwarranted deportation of union miners, that the use of the militia was unwarranted, that union stores were looted, that agents of the mine owners committed acts of violence and incited others to violence, that union miners were flogged and driven from their homes and that peace officers controlled by the mine owners employed deputies, who were "gun fighters," thugs and criminals.

Next the state completed the legal history of the Peabody bomb by showing that it was dug out of the ice in the Coeur d'Alene river, brought to Boise, and taken to Denver, and by having its casing identified by the plumber who made it. Ex-Governor Peabody and his family watched the bomb cover every moment that it was displayed before the witness stand.

Then the state once more took up the general thread of Orchard's story and successively offered the testimony of Miss Peabody as to the testimony of Orchard that he and Steve Adams followed the Peabody carriage home; the testimony of ex-Governor Peabody that he saw Orchard in Canyon City, and that he repaired his house, as Orchard testified; testimony showing that at various times in 1905 Haywood, Pettibone and Orchard were seen together, and confirmation by W. Vaughan of the trip that Orchard and Vaughan made to Canyon City. Lastly proof was adduced that Steve Adams was at Pocatello in September presumably to meet and throw "the Pettibone dope" at a carload of non-union miners, as related by Orchard.

Judge Wood will go to Caldwell on Monday to continue the case of Harry Orchard, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and there will be no session of the court Monday.

Orchard will be taken to Caldwell for a formal appearance when his case is called.

Adams and Haywood.

Boise, Ida., June 15.—The prosecution in the Steunenberg murder case won its fight for the admission of the contents of the telegram Steve Adams sent from Ogden to defendant Haywood at Denver in June, 1903, and Detective Pender, of Ogden, was permitted to testify as to its contents this morning. The message was an appeal from Adams to Haywood for money. The state then produced and secured the admission of six drafts sent by Haywood to Jack Simpkins at various times in 1904, 1905, and 1906. One was sent just before and one just after the murder, and the purpose for which they were introduced was to show the relations of Haywood and Simpkins, who aided Harry Orchard in his first attempt to kill Steunenberg.

The state next produced fragments of the pistol and device by which the infernal machine placed in the Vindicator mine was set off, and this led to a general digression into the whole story of the Cripple Creek strike of 1903-4, in which the defence sought to show violence and incitement to violence by agents and officers of the Mine Owners' association and high-handed injustice by the militia after martial law was declared.

Then the play went back to the Peabody bomb to prove its recovery from Coeur d'Alene river. The former governor and Mrs. Peabody, with Miss Peabody, who had seats within the rail, intently watched the production of the bomb casing, which so long held tragedy for them. Chas. T. Roach, a plumber, testified that he made the casing of what is known as the "Peabody bomb." It was made to order. He identified the bomb casing, examining it carefully. He said he did not think he could identify the man who ordered it, and he did not know Orchard.

Miss Cora May Peabody, daughter of former Governor Peabody, was one of the last witnesses at the morning session. She testified to seeing two men near her carriage during her father's term of office. Her mother and sister were with her. Orchard testified that one night he waited to shoot the Governor, but two ladies got out of the carriage. E. F. Richardson cross-examined Miss Peabody closely. She was extremely nervous, but answered every question without contradiction. Richardson's questions were directed to an effect to show that the witness was endeavoring to bolster up Orchard's testimony.

Former Governor Peabody was the last witness. He saw Orchard in Canon City at the time Orchard said he went there for the purpose of killing the governor.

Senator Borah announced that the witnesses for the defence might be held in readiness by Wednesday morning. The court adjourned until Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.

TRADE IS ENCOURAGED BY BETTER WEATHER

Weekly Report on Conditions in Canada and the United States

New York, June 14.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: In Canada slightly warmer weather and more optimistic crop reports caused thereby have helped trade in all branches, but there is still much room for improvement, especially retail lines in eastern Canada. The retail order trade is not much of a factor, but fall business is placed with great confidence.

Building is active throughout Canada, and the hardware business is the most active of all lines, with groceries next and light summer dry goods least favorably situated. Better reports coming from the spring wheat crop help trade. There is said to be a smaller decrease than expected in the total area, the condition is good and the outlook favors a yield equal to last year, if good weather supervenes. Montreal reports heavy imports, taxing the port's facilities, but lighter exports, mostly of agricultural products. Toronto reports special activity in the demand from the New Ontario mining district. The Asiatic demand for Canadian flour is increasing. Failures for the week number 22, as against 18 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.

Weather, crop and retail trade conditions in the United States have changed for the better this week, and the feeling is rather optimistic than for some months past. Still the crops are backward; it is too cold for the best grown of corn and exceptionally favorable conditions are required for the best future results to the agricultural community.

Manitoba Sanitarium.

Winnipeg, June 15.—To date subscriptions of $35,000 have been received for Manitoba's sanitarium. Seven thousand dollars will be necessary to defray the expense of the enterprise. The local government promised that if the people will give $15,000 more it will make up the balance.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED IN CROSSING RIVER

Fatal Canoe Accident Reported From the Lower Saint Lawrence

Quebec, June 15.—An accident happened yesterday noon at Hamilton Cove. A few canoes filled with men working for the Canadian Pacific Eastern Co., started to cross above the falls, when one of them, containing seven men, got caught in the current and was swept over the falls. All seven men were drowned.

So far none of the bodies have been recovered. Four of the men, Alfred Gagnon, George Quinn, Xavier Guern and Joseph, were married and leave large families. The three others were single, their names being Phillippe Chappendeau, Paspebiac, Zeenon Otis, Little Metis, and George Campion, Matane.

Funeral of Dr. Gaetz.

Red Deer, Alta., June 15.—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Leo Gaetz took place from the family residence. Services were held in the Methodist church, which was crowded, many being unable to gain admission. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers, many tributes coming from Calgary and Edmonton. The six sons of the deceased were the pallbearers. Over 75 carriages were in the procession, which was the largest ever seen in Red Deer.

Denmark's Sovereign.

Paris, June 15.—The king and queen of Denmark had a busy day. They lunched with President Fallieres at the palace, and subsequently attended a brilliant reception at the town hall. In connection with his visit King Frederick appointed M. Herbette a commander of the order of Daneborg.

Moose Jaw Canadian Club.

Winnipeg, June 15.—J. H. Smith, school inspector of Hamilton and president of the Canadian club, visited Moose Jaw yesterday and organized a Canadian club.

Chicago Theater Burned.

Chicago, June 15.—Fire tonight destroyed the Olympia theater in the Ashland block on Clark street, causing a loss of $100,000. There was no one in the playhouse, which was devoted to vaudeville. Guests of the Union restaurant and hotel, next door, were driven into the street.

No Bail for Schmitz.

San Francisco, June 15.—"No bail for Eugene E. Schmitz," the convicted mayor of San Francisco, was the ruling made this morning by Judge Frank H. Dunne on the application made by the mayor's counsel that he be given his liberty under bond, pending sentence, which the court will pronounce on June 27. Judge Dunne adopted as his own the stand of the prosecution that in the eyes of the law the mayor is no different from any other person on whom a jury has set the brand of felony.

Clergymen Honored.

Winnipeg, June 15.—The Archbishop of Rupert's land has recently shown his appreciation of the work of two of his clergy by appointing them honorary canons of St. John's Cathedral. The two men selected for this new dignity are Rev. W. A. Burman and Rev. Rural Dean McMorine.

Coming to Victoria

Winnipeg, June 15.—Geo. Hutchinson, publisher of the Huntsville, Ont., Forester, and Mrs. Hutchinson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson of this city left today for Victoria.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR ALL RAILROADS

New Step in Government Supervision Over United States Carriers

Washington, June 15. — Under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of congress the interstate commerce commission today promulgated a uniform system of accounts, which must be followed by railroads. It will go into effect on July 1 next. The system was prepared by Henry C. Adams, statistician for the commission, who has devoted many months to the work.

Four accounts are issued under formal order of the commission under the heads of operating revenues, operating expenditures, expenditures for road and equipment, and locomotives, cars and train miles. Two of the classifications which bear upon operation will be issued in the form of circulars of information, namely, betterments and additions and outside operations.

Formal depreciation charges are set up to operating expenses for all classes of equipment. The purpose of these depreciation charges is that the cost of a particular month or particular year shall be assigned to the earnings of that month or that year, and thus enable a correct statement of net revenue from operation. The definition of betterments and additions will also result in keeping the cost of improvements out of operating expenses, and therefore of excluding that from the cost of current business.

Another feature of the new classification of operating expenses is that the expense of soliciting traffic is separated from the expense of hauling the traffic.

The construction accounts are so drawn that when a physical valuation is placed on railway property the additions and betterments from year to year can be added to such valuation, thus keeping a current record of the physical value of railway property.

The revenue accounts are so drawn as to enable the managers of the company to easily check the amounts stated as earnings in order that there should be excluded from earnings improper payments of all sorts.

The significant feature is that the accounting officer of each carrier is made personally responsible for the application of the rules of accounting promulgated by the commission. This is regarded by the commission as the most important step that the federal government has ever undertaken in the development of administrative supervision over a quasi-public business like that of the railways.

Died in a Cell

Winnipeg, June 15.—C. R. Morrison, who was arrested by the police yesterday evening, was found dead in his cell at the police station this morning. Deceased was between 50 and 60 years of age, and was a native of Shawville, Quebec.

A Royal Betrothal

Stockholm, June 15.—The betrothal is announced of Prince William, Duke of Sundermann, second son of Crown Prince Gustave, and Grand Duchess Maria Pavlona, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, of Russia.

SPARROW STOLE MONEY

New York, June 15.—William McGrath of Belleville, N.J., walked into his bedroom several days ago and saw a sparrow fly from the top of a clothes closet out through an open window.

There was a green piece of paper in the bird's bill, and McGrath at once thought of a roll of money he had left in the closet. He found that many of the bills had been stripped from the roll.

He decided to watch and see if the bird came back. The window was left open and yesterday McGrath saw a sparrow fly into the room. He waited a few minutes and it came out again and went to a house about a block away, flying in the eaves.

McGrath obtained a ladder, got permission from the occupant of the house to climb up to the eaves, and was rewarded by finding a nest made of greenbacks and strips. There were $5, $2 and $1 bills there, aggregating about $15, but in pieces. McGrath is now trying to piece the bills together.

NELIDOFF PESSIMISTIC IN OPENING SPEECH

President of Peace Conference Inclined to Use Wet Blanket

ORGANIZING MEETING WAS BRIEF

Armament Limitation Advocates Find Little Encouragement in President's Remarks.

The Hague June 15.—The second international peace conference was opened in this city today. The opening session lasted scarcely 20 minutes, and was devoid of any incident outside of the cut and dried prearranged programme. It consisted simply of a short speech of welcome by Dr. Van Tete Van Goudrian, the Netherlands' foreign minister; the adoption of a resolution to send telegrams of greeting to Emperor Nicholas and Queen Wilhelmina, and the delivery of the eagerly awaited speech by M. Nelidoff, head of the Russian delegation, who was unanimously chosen president of the conference.

The keynote sounded by M. Nelidoff on behalf of Russia was a crushing blow to the pacificists. There was no mincing of words when he deprecated the idea of ultimate disarmament and the inauguration of a regime of universal peace was relegated to the limbo of dreams.

The President's Speech.

M. Nelidoff, after expressing his gratitude for the power conferred on him by choosing him for president, said: "I well know that in so doing it was your intention to pay homage to the sovereign whom I have the honor to represent, to whose initiative the peace conferences have been due, and to whom his excellency Dr. Van Tete van Goudrian, has just alluded in terms which deeply touch me. You also doubtless wish to perform an act of deference towards the distinguished statesman, Dr. Van Tete van Goudrian, who proposed me. I believe, therefore, that I shall be responding to your unanimous sentiment in proposing his excellency Dr. Van Tete van Goudrian to preserve his connection with the conference by accepting the title of honorary president. I also propose to offer the vice presidency to the first Netherlands delegate, M. De Beaufort, during whose term of office as foreign minister the conference of 1899 was held.

"It is unnecessary to say that I shall do everything in my power to render our labors most fruitful by endeavoring to preserve harmony, seeking points of contact and avoiding anything which may give rise to a too marked divergence of opinion.

"I hope to be able to count on your kindly co-operation and amiable indulgence to second the goodwill I bring to the task."

M. Nelidoff then asked for authorization to send, in the name of the conference, a telegram to the queen of the Netherlands, expressing gratitude at the gracious welcome accorded the delegates.

Continuing, M. Nelidoff said: "After the eloquent words heard from Dr. Van Tete van Goudrian it will be unnecessary for me to recall the circumstances which led up to the summoning of the second peace conference, or to allude to the share taken in this convention by the eminent chief of the great North American confederation, whose generous impulses are always inspired by the noblest sentiments of justice and humanity.

"I cannot but feel deeply moved at seeing an assemblage of representatives of nearly every constituted state. It is the first time such a meeting has been held. It is the desire for peace that led the different governments to send their most eminent men from all parts of the world to discuss in common the most cherished interests of humanity, namely, conciliation and justice. May I regard this as a happy augury of the progress of our labors, and express the hope that the harmony which animated the various governments will also reign among their representatives and contribute to the successful completion of the task which devolves on us."

A Two-fold Task

"This task, gentlemen, as set forth in programme of the conference accepted by all the powers, is divided into two parts. On the one hand we seek means to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences which may arise between the different states, and thus prevent ruptures and avoid conflicts.

"On the other hand, we have to endeavor in the event of war breaking out to mitigate its effects alike upon combatants and upon those indirectly affected. I have heard the opinion expressed that it was an absolutely mistaken idea to seek to diminish the horrors of war. This, to me, seems an absolutely specious opinion.

"We must therefore follow in this respect the path opened by our predecessors in 1899.

"As to the second portion of our task, it would seem useless to dwell on the services already rendered in the course of justice and peace by the institutions and decisions formed by the conference. The solemn recognition of the principle of arbitration has already created among the various states the disposition to resort to arbitration for a settlement of disputes, the limits of which always have a tendency to widen.

"We can, therefore, look with respect upon the results of the activity of our predecessors at the Hague. They should act as an incentive to us to preserve in the work they accomplished, and give it larger development.

"All the friends of civilization are following with sympathetic interest the progress of the international institutions which resulted from the first conference, and a generous citizen of the United States has given a fortune for building here a palace in which these institutions shall have permanent headquarters. It is for us to make them worthy of this act of munificence, which also should be the means of showing our gratitude to Andrew Carnegie.

"However, let us not be too ambitious, nor forget that our means of action are limited, that nations are living beings, just like the individuals composing them, that they have the same passions, aspirations, weaknesses and impulses, and that, if in our daily life in the courts of justice, despite the severity of penalties with which they are armed, we fail to prevent quarrels, brawls and fights between individuals, it would be the same between nations, although progress in civilization and the progressive softening of manners certainly ought to diminish the number of such cases.

"Let us above all not forget that there is a whole class of questions in which the honor, dignity and essential interest of individuals as well as nations are engaged, in which neither party, whatever the consequences, will recognize any authority other than its own judgment and personal sentiments.

"But that should not discourage us from dreaming of the ideal of a universal peace and the fraternity of peoples, which are, after all but of an ideal, towards which we must always strive without ever reaching it, the essential condition of all progress? A tangible object attained, enthusiasm ceases, whereas for the progress of any enterprise it is necessary to have a constant stimulus aiming at something higher.

"Excelsior is the motto of our progress. Let us set bravely to work. Our path is lit by the bright star of universal peace, which we shall never reach, but which will always guide us for humanity's good, for whatever within the modest limits of our means we can do for individuals by lightening the burdens of war and for states by preventing conflicts will entitle the governments we represent to the gratitude of humanity."

INTERESTED IN SCENES ON JOURNEY WESTWARD

Prince Fushimi and His Party See Country Along Lake Superior.

Schreiber, Ont., June 14.—Our first night's run on the C. P. R. finds us at White River at 9 o'clock, sharp on time, on one of the most beautiful mornings we have experienced for many weeks in eastern Canada, and the indications are that H.R.H. Prince Fushimi will be favored, as were his R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York, with fine weather during his journey across Canada.

As the party were breakfasting Heron Bay station was passed and the broad expanse of Lake Superior was before us. Here the conversation was at once changed, and great delight was expressed at the beauty of the scenery, this section of the lake with its dotted islands looking very beautiful in the glorious sunshine. Several members of the party expressed great surprise that the shores and islands were not covered with summer cottages.

The prince is taking the greatest interest in the country, and is much impressed with the immensity of the work that has been accomplished by the C. P. R. company. Through the different members of his suite he plied the officials of the company with constant questions, and is evidently anxious to learn all he can of Canada and its greatest railway.

The members of the party have expressed the greatest gratification at the compliment paid them and their country by the company in naming the two new cars in the train the Yodogawa and the Kagoshima, the former being named after the river running through the city of Fushimi and the latter being the name of Mr. Nagasaki's native province. One of the principal members said that it was one of the greatest compliments that had been paid to the prince and his suite. Last evening the prince gave a small dinner party in his car, the Cornwall, to which Mr. Pope and Mr. Baker had the honor of being invited.

Fort William, June 14.—The Japanese royal train arrived at Fort William today. H. R. H. requested that he might have a few minutes' stop for exercise quietly and this was of course at once arranged for. The train will leave here at 1.30 o'clock and stop at the West Fort William siding. In a few moments after arrival the prince and his party, accompanied by the mayor and councillors, in charge of Mr. Baker and Supt. Taylor, left for an inspection of the C. P. R. elevators. These enormous structures have a capacity of 12,000,000 bushels of grain, and the necessary equipments of machinery, etc., which enable the tremendous quantities to be handled laily.

It was expressed by one gentleman: "This has been our greatest and grandest practical evidence of the wonderful richness and vast extent of your great northwest land." All appear to be more anxious than ever to view, as far as the eye will carry, the countless acres of the richest wheat belt in the world.

The weather is exceedingly warm, but the party has suffered little by the heat.

Held to be Insane

Sandwich, Ont., June 15. — Arthur Wrightman, charged with shooting his brother-in-law, George Hirsch, was placed on trial at the county court here. Insanity was pleaded by the defense, three doctors supporting the plea. The judge as a result held the prisoner to be irresponsible for his action, and Wrightman will likely be sent to the London Asylum for the insane.

Toronto University.

Toronto, June 15.—Dr. Falconer, the new president of the University of Toronto spent some time today looking into the work of the university and meeting the members of the staff. Yesterday afternoon he met the board of governors and board of officers of the university.

Union Pacific's New Stock.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 15.—At a special stockholder's meeting of the Union Pacific railway company held here today, it was decided to issue $100,000,000 in new stock. The issue is for the purpose of meeting the expenses of improvements, present and prospective, along the line of the Union Pacific.

President Matthews.

Nelson, B.C., June 15.—W. D. Matthews of Toronto, president of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, is here with his wife and family. He is accompanied by W. H. Aldridge, manager of the Consolidated. He is inspecting the holdings of the company and touring the country. Mr. Matthews is a C. P. R. director, and for years he was president of the Toronto Board of Trade, being a prominent grain merchant.

SPOTS ON THE SUN

Phenomen Observed by Professor Peters at Washington

Washington, June 15.—An enormous group of solar spots are observed for the first time today by Prof. George H. Peters, of the U. S. naval observatory, with the photo-heliograph.

"They probably appeared on the sun's eastern edge two or three days ago," said Prof. Peters in speaking of his observations, "but owing to clouds the observations were unobtainable here until today.

"The group consists at present of two large spots connected by a somewhat smaller one. There are a few outlying spots. The total length of the group is 82,000 miles, while its breadth is about 80,000 miles. It is nearly one tenth the apparent diameter of the sun, and can be easily seen through smoked or colored glass.

"This group is in the sun's southern hemisphere, in the part known as the sunspot zone, as was the enormous group announced last February."

Jews Fear Attack

Odessa, June 15.—There are renewed fears of an anti-Jewish attack in this city in connection with the imminent dissolution of the lower house of parliament at St. Petersburg. Speaking of the situation today to the Associated Press correspondent, Governor-General Kaulbars said he would not tolerate excesses of any kind and that if necessary he would use quick firing guns to suppress disorder.

MINING AT ROSSLAND IN BETTER POSITION

Larger Supply of Fuel Enables Smelters and Mines to Operate

Rossland, June 15.—Mining matters here are shaping themselves better than for a long time. Ever since September last operations have been handicapped by the shortage of fuel, which kept the smelters from putting through ore to the limit of the capacity, while the mines on this account were prohibited at times from shipping, as the bins of the smelters were clogged. Fuel is now coming in more freely and the smelters can be operated to their full capacity. Coal is being stored so that in case of another fuel shortage it can be weathered. There has been general complaint of a shortage of men. A great deal of advance work has been done in the mines during the last six months, and many surface improvements made, and now that the smelters have plenty of fuel a considerable increase in the output is confidently looked for in the immediate future.

Shipments for the week: Centre Star, 2,675; Le Roi, 2,765; Le Roi No. 2, 805; total for the week, 6,445; total for the year to date, 117,848 tons. Trail smelter received 3,676 tons during the week and the Le Roi smelter at Northport 2,765 tons.

Nelson, June 15.—The following were the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and year to date in tons:

Shipments: Boundary—Week, 27,825; year, 434,252. Rossland—Week, 5,898; year, 119,919.

East of Columbia river—Week, 2,763; year, 56,005; total—week, 36,486; year, 610,175.

Smelter receipts—Grand Forks, week, 14,767; year, 236,811; Greenwood week, 9,067; year, 121,353; Boundary Falls, week, 4,021; year, 64,534; Trail, week, 3,686; year, 98,363; Nelson week, 353; year, 8,551; Northport, week, 2,846; year, 44,255; Marysville, week, 600; year, 14,400; total, week, 35,310; year, 588,067.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS CONCERNING CROPS

Wheat in Prairie Country Coming On Well Under Favorable Weather

Winnipeg, June 14.—Reports coming in from points throughout the wetsrn section of the country clearly indicate that the crops are in a most flourishing condition. Wheat in southern Manitoba is already about nine inches above the ground and very thick. Samples of wheat taken from near Brandon show a growth of nearly eleven inches. In the latter case the the growth has been particularly fast; but the same conditions have been reported from other sections. The warmth of the past couple of days, following after the copious rains, has been the greatest possible factor in the grain showing fine condition. The temperature yesterday of over 80 degrees had a great effect on the crops, and the farmers now are going about with broad smiles. Prominent grain growers state that any danger of a failure of a good crop is at an end. With a continuance of the ideal weather that has shown its presence, they see no reason whatever why they should not have an average crop, and the grain harvested at a date that will only be a few days later than usual. The crop should be as good as any in late years.

STRUGGLE IS RENEWED IN UNHAPPY RUSSIA

Government Fulfills Its Threat to Dissolve the Parliament

HOUSE DISOBEYS THE PREMIER

Refusal to Exclude Democratic Members or Permit Their Being Arrested

St. Petersburg, June 16, 2.40 a. m.—The lower house of parliament has been dissolved.

The dissolution of the Douma, arising directly out of the refusal of that body to consent to the demand made upon it by Premier Stolypin, that it permit the arrest of a number of its members on the charge of conspiring against the state, does not cause surprise. In fact it had been freely predicted, ever since the lower house met on March 5, of this year, that its dissolution was only a question of time, and the many official denials that the Douma would not be dissolved never carried conviction. The history of the Douma, like its predecessor, has been one of almost constant clashes with the government. This, notwithstanding a consistent effort was made in some quarters to make the Douma an effective executive body, and that the government's program for legislation contained a number of real reforms. The cabinet declared that it would give parliament every chance to justify its existence. The deputies however were insistent on radical changes, and their persistence in this course resulted in what amounts to a charge by the government that the Douma was a shelter for conspiracy and treason against the state.

The situation entered upon its final phase when the revolutionary members of the lower house went over to London and took part in a congress which had for its avowed purpose the overthrow of the emperor.

Visitors to Nelson

Nelson, June 15.—George Fowler, M. P., and S. McCallum, M. P., Calgary, S. P. Hill, Hillcrest, Patrick Burns, Calgary, are all in the city tonight.

Spoke on Scandals

Hensall, Ont., June 15.—S. C. McLean, editor of the Seaforth Expositor was today nominated by the Liberals to contest South Huron for the Commons. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth spoke and confined himself exclusively to defending scandal charges.

G. N. Train Wreck.

Minot, N.D., June 15.—Seventeen persons were injured in the wreck of the eastbound Oriental Limited on the G. N. R., near Palmero today. Nine cars plunged down a twenty foot embankment, and all but the mail car burned. Engineer James Longevan went down the embankment with the locomotive, but escaped injury. Fireman Nolan's foot was injured in jumping as the locomotive toppled over. The wreck was caused by a broken rail. The injuries of the others hurt consists mostly of bruises and cuts.

Stock Exchange Rules.

Toronto, June 15.—At the Toronto stock exchange yesterday a vote was taken on the question of having brokers make a uniform interest rate. The resolution was defeated, and brokers will make their own rate to clients. The attention of the members of the Toronto exchange has been drawn to an old bylaw prohibiting trading with the brokers of other exchanges. Since the advent of the Cobalt stocks a heavy interchange of business has taken place between some Toronto stock exchanges and members of the Standard exchange. In future stock exchange members can only act as buyers or sellers for Standard exchange brokers as in the case of ordinary clients, and cannot give orders to filled on the Standard exchange.

Telephones in Turkey.

"Up to a year ago," writes United States Consul Harris, "there was not a single city or town in the 800,000 square miles of Turkish possessions which could boast of a telephone system or a central station for electric light or power purposes. Now Damascus and Beirut have their electric central stations, however queer it may seem that the former ancient city should lead in progress the important quasi European cities of Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonica. Quite recently concessions were granted for electric light and traction in Constantinople, Salonica and Broussa. Smyrna, the second city in the empire, and perhaps the first in commerce and future prospects, seems to have no immediate future for electrical appliances, although perhaps no city feels more the need of them."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Ottawa, June 14.—The following countries are considered desirable from an immigration viewpoint, viz.: Great Britain and Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, Denmark, France, including Corsica, German Empire, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. The United States out of a total immigration of 1,100,735 for the fiscal year 1905-06 received 38 per cent. of this entire number, while from Italy alone the number was 25 per cent. and from Russia, including Finland, 20 per cent. From the last three countries the percentage of 45 is greater than from the first-named group combined. During the same period Canada received out of a total immigration of 189,064 from favored countries 56 per cent. of the whole number from Italy 4 per cent. and from Russia and Finland 3 per cent. From the United States Canada received 80 per cent. of the entire immigration for the year, while the United States got in return from Canada and Newfoundland combined less than one-half of one per cent. of her entire immigration.