FAILED TO SECURE BIG COAL CONTRACT

AUSTRALIAN HIGHER THAN WELSH TENDER

A Long Lost Boat's Crew Turns Up Safely at Brisbane--Paderewski's Reception.

R. M. S. Moano brought advices from the Antipodes yesterday that Australia has failed to secure the contract for the supply of 155,000 tons of coal to the Cape railway, South Africa, during the ensuing year. In each case the successful tenderers were Messrs. Houlder Bros., who will supply Welsh coal at from 26s. 6d. to 28s. 10d. per ton. Mr. Valder, the New South Wales commercial agent in South Africa, points out that inasmuch as the steaming value of Newcastle coal is lower than that of Welsh coal the price for the former would have to be under 25s. per ton in order to be accepted. The freight paid for the Welsh coal is only about 12s., this very low price being due to the fact that there is very little freight going to South Africa owing to slackness in trade. Mr. Valder, however, thinks that when the freight from Great Britain rises there may be a chance for New South Wales to secure the railway coal contracts.

* * *

The missing boat from the ship Aigburth has at last turned up. It was in July last while on a voyage from Newcastle to Java with a cargo of coal that the Aigburth was lost. She struck on an unknown reef off Rooks Island, close to New Guinea, and all hands had to take to the boats. During some heavy weather, by which they were overtaken only a few hours after leaving the ship, the boats, of which there were four, became separated. Three of the boats, those in charge of the captain, the chief officer, and the sailmaker, turned up within a comparatively short time. Weeks and weeks, however, passed before anything was heard of the second mate's boat, and but little hope was entertained for its safety. It was, therefore, with considerable relief that the news of their arrival at Brisbane was heard.

The story of how the men were cared for by the natives and eventually conveyed to Frederick Wilhelmshaven has already been published. The second mate's party did not meet with experiences quite so thrilling as those through which some of the others passed, but, as one of the men remarked, what experiences they did have were quite thrilling enough. The men are being cared for in the Sailors' Home, Brisbane.

* * *

Queensland has been declared free from plague by the board of health of that state.

* * *

Paderewski, the great pianist, who has been touring Australia, has everywhere he has played throughout the Commonwealth created the greatest enthusiasm. Referring to the great musician the Sydney Morning Herald says: "But over and above every other great quality that this master possesses rises the influence of a hard-won maturity. At moments which most tax the resources of the player he is always master of himself and of his subject, and the discipline of definite purpose entirely eliminates exuberance of method. These are some of the chief characteristics which have won for Mr. Paderewski his pre-eminence in the world of music, and it is well to note them before his departure from our midst."

DISPUTE AS TO STOCK.

D. Spencer Takes Action Against Drysdale-Stevenson Company—Other Court Proceedings.

An action has been begun in the Supreme court by D. Spencer, of this city, against the Drysdale-Stevenson Company, of Vancouver. The plaintiff claims 525 shares in the capital stock of the Drysdale-Stevenson concern, which he says was offered to him by C. E. Stevenson in order to dissuade Mr. Spencer from building a store in Vancouver. This was accepted and later Mr. Spencer secured an option on A. E. Thorley's stock in the company, amounting to 90 shares. This has given Mr. Spencer the controlling interest in the business, but Mr. Stevenson, it is alleged, refuses to hand over the stock.

Action has been taken in consequence and the court at Vancouver issued an injunction restraining the Drysdale-Stevenson Company from disposing of its stock or increasing its capitalization until the issue at stake is settled.

The appeal in the Full court of Henry v. Victoria Terminal Railway has been dismissed. The court was represented by Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Justice Irving. Mr. Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Morrison having been professionally connected with the case before their elevation to the bench, precluded them from sitting in judgment on it. The appeal was based on the examination of John Hendry, president of the defendant company, who refused to give information as to where Alex. Guthrie had got money concerned in an action brought by Mr. A. E. Henry. This was in connection with a suit brought by A. E. Henry, of Milwaukee, to recover $30,000 which he alleges was paid by him to Alex. Guthrie to be used by the Terminal Railway Company under certain conditions.

In the County court in Vancouver F. M. Kelly, of this city, attempted to recover $140 from Wm. Hodson, of the Vancouver Yacht Club, claiming that he was engaged to sail Mr. Hodson's yacht, the Wideawake, during the season. Judge Henderson decided against Kelly, coming to the conclusion that there was no wage contract, but that he sailed the yacht for love of the sport.

The new harness which the Khedive of Egypt ordered in England some months ago is the most costly ever made for four horses. It is valued at $10,000.

YALE-CARIBOO.

Additional Returns Increase the Majority of Duncan Ross, Liberal.

The latest returns received from Yale-Cariboo increase Duncan Ross's majority to 134. Peachland Camp, McKinney and Penticton give the Liberal a majority of 25, but the details are not yet to hand. The aditional returns, including corrections from Kelowna and Okanagan Mission, follow:

	Ross.	Burrell.	Mills.
Aspen Grove	10	5	0
Coldwater	5	2	0
Fairview	20	23	6
Summerland	22	18	0
Kelowna	55	36	1
Benvoulin	21	40	1
Okanagan Mission	12	13	1
Westbank	2	4	5
Mamette Lake	9	1	0
83-Mile House	6	2	0

ENJOYABLE EVENING.

Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks Show in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given Thursday night in the A. O. U. W. hall, under the auspices of the congregation of St. James's Anglican church, James Bay. The chief part of the programme was the presentation of the Dickens entertainment, Mrs. Jarley's incomparable waxworks.

This feature was very much enjoyed, its presentation being excellent. The part of Mrs. Jarley was taken by Mrs. Coles, with Mr. Allan and Mr. Solomon as her showmen. The programme consisted of the following:

PART I.

Selection.....Orchestra, under S. Talbot
Tommy Atkins ..... Mr. Cornwall
Policeman ..... Mr. Powers
Man All Tattered and Torn; Maiden All Forlorn ..... A. Watt, Miss Vincent
Little Miss Muffet.....Miss Freda Watt
Pygmalion and Galatea .....
..Major Hibben and Miss Zoe Bucknam
Ophelia ..... Miss W. Wilson
Fisherman ..... R. Heathcote
Proposal..W. Heath and Miss D. Leeming
Wax Doll ..... Miss George
Bubbles ..... Miss L. Coles
Cinderella, the Sisters, the Fairies and Prince .....
Miss M. Sweet, Miss B. Leeming, Miss G. Nuttall, Misses B. and D. Vincent and R. H. Watt.
Selection ..... Orchestra

PART II.

The Dudes.....L. Foot and Mr. Heath
Vocalist ..... Mr. Hopkins
Wild Indian and Maiden .....
..... A. Watt and Miss George
Portia ..... Miss B. Leeming
Ruffian and Girl .....
.....I. Hopkins and Miss Nellie Coles
Sleeping Beauty .....
.....Miss G. Nuttall and R. H. Watt
Jack Spratt and Wife .....
..... Mr. Heath and Miss Vincent
Tambourine Girl ..... Miss Maxwell
Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup ....
..... Miss H. Williams
Nydia ..... Miss O. Sweet
Strong Man ..... Mr. Cornwall

Between the parts F. W. Heathcote and Mrs. Heathcote provided a very enjoyable number and were heartily applauded.

The decorations of the hall, kindly left in place by Mrs. Lester who is using it, were excellent. At the conclusion of the programme a dance took place.

PRESENTATION TO CHOATE.

Received Portrait of Himself—Speeches By Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir E. Clarke.

London, Nov. 24.—The annual thanksgiving banquet of the American society at the Hotel Cecil to-night was marked by the presentation to Ambassador Choate of a portrait of himself, painted by Herbert Herkomer, and paid for by subscriptions by members of the society. An unusual note for such a gathering was introduced by Sir Edward Clarke, who, proposing Mr. Choate's health, sarcastically derided the title "American" ambassador, declaring that the word American implied dominion over the whole of the western hemisphere, which the United States does not possess, and is not entitled to, as Great Britain is territorially a larger power on the American continent than the United States. Sir Edward suggested that an appropriate title would be "Usona," signifying United States of North America.

Having in the first public criticism here of the state department's order that embassies hereafter shall be called "American," thus uttered a respectful protest against the assumption of the larger name, Sir Edward Clarke proceeded to refer to the miserable underpayment of American judges and America's waste of energy in providing for survivors of the civil war and in building ironclads which she could never use.

Ambassador Choate, replying, said that Americans were quite satisfied with their name, and then referred to the recent election in the United States as a resplendent tribute of devotion and affection to a great man. Having remarked upon the regeneration of public life in America regardless of party now in power, Mr. Choate alluded to the ever-growing friendship between Great Britain and America as a reason for thanksgiving, and added: "I asked Lord Lansdowne if he was ready to negotiate a treaty of arbitration."

"Why," said Lord Lansdowne, "it goes without saying."

Continuing, Mr. Choate maintained that many things go without saying between Great Britain and the United States. Above all that they should avoid all possible causes of offence and settle all difficulties by peaceful means. He paid a high tribute to the Archbishop of Canterbury's "discovery of America," and dilated upon the value of visits to America by such men as the archbishop and John Morley.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in proposing President Roosevelt's health, returned his sincere thanks for the way in which he was received in America. He said America faced problems greater than the world had ever seen, but by a stroke of genius they had found the man to conquer the difficulties. "We on the English side," said the archbishop, "not less than brothers to you across the Atlantic, thank God and take courage because the destinies of America are safe in Roosevelt's hands."

HOW THE INDIANS ILLEGALLY FISH

BARRACADES BAR WAY TO SPAWNING BEDS

Cleverly Constructed Traps Which Seriously Affect Salmon Industry—Mr. Helgeson's Report.

(From Friday's Daily.)

An interesting account of the illegal methods adopted by the Indians for trapping salmon in the river and streams of the Babine country, as briefly mentioned by the Times, is given by H. Helgeson, an officer of the Dominion fisheries department, who recently returned from a tour of that district. He describes the tremendous slaughter of these fish on their way to the spawning beds by means of barricades built across the streams, recounts his interviews with the Indians, the destruction of these dams and traps, and in conclusion makes a number of recommendations, one of which provides for the appointment of several constables for different sections of the district. Mr. Helgeson claims that the Indians have been accustomed to securing a winter supply of food in this way for years, and that unless watched are likely to continue the extermination of fish in large quantities.

Introducing his report Mr. Helgeson says: "We borrowed a canoe, hired two men and started down the Babine river seven miles, where we found two huge barricades half a mile apart, fishing being in full swing, while crowds of Indians could be seen on the banks. The barricades were constructed with an immense quantity of material, and on scientific principles. There were posts driven into the bed of the river, which is 200 feet wide and from two to four feet deep, slopping braces well bedded in the bottom were fastened to the posts and then panels beautifully made of slate woven together with bark were placed in front of all. These were firmly set, and reached four feet above the water, making a magnificent fence, which not a single fish could pass. On the upper side of the dam were placed twelve big traps or fish bins. These were opposite holes in the dam, allowing fish to enter. Slides were made so that the traps could be opened and shut at will. If there were not sufficient fish in them when the women wanted more the men would take their fish poles, wade out in a line, striking the water and making a noise that filled the bins in a minute."

Following this description of the clever contrivances invented by the Indians for capturing the salmon, Mr. Helgeson tells of an interview with Atio, chief of the Indians of the Babine district. The inspector informed the chief that his mission was to destroy all barricades so as to allow the salmon to reach the spawning grounds. The chief showed a disposition to argue the question. He contended that the Indians had an indisputable right to the salmon, and if the privilege was withdrawn the old people of the tribe would starve. It was unfair, he thought, to prohibit their catching fish for the market when the canners were allowed to do exactly the same thing. Continuing, Mr. Helgeson says:

"I met all his arguments in a prompt manner, and set back those who showed a spirit of resistance by telling them they had committed a gross breach of law, and that if they resisted and did not destroy the barricades nothing would save them from punishment or imprisonment. At that a good number went to work in the ice-cold water chopping and breaking them down."

Estimating the number of salmon caught in these barricades daily, Mr. Helgeson says that on the day of their arrival between 500 and 600 sockeyes were landed. This, he thought, could be taken as a fair average.

Mr. Helgeson mentions the destruction of barricades at Tatchi river, Tsitcha or Parce river, at Fifteen-Mile river and at Beaver river. The fish traps at Fifteen-Mile were found deserted. About 2,000 salmon were counted hanging on racks. After the destruction of barricades Mr. Helgeson and party took an Indian trail and discovered a permanent dam further up stream. A big cottonwood tree had been felled across the river, stakes and brushwood piled in front. Mr. Helgeson then continues: "There was a multitude of dead fish in front of it. The dam was almost as tight as a bottle. Well, amid a horrible stench, we chopped out the top, pulled the brush on shore, and cleared the centre of the channel."

At Beaver river barricades were of a peculiar design. Tunnels six feet wide opened from the barricade leading to bins forty feet above the dam, where fish had accumulated. Here also everything was demolished.

"As I have already stated," says Mr. Helgeson, "that no fish could get through the two great barricades at Babine, the question may rightly be asked how do the salmon get into the lake? But this is easily explained. The Babine people do not care for the few stragglers that come along first. They close their barricades when the fish begin to run well. So it can easily be seen that only part of the first run reach the lake."

Commenting on the capture of branded salmon, Mr. Helgeson remarks: "I was shown a salmon caught at Kiskigas, which is branded on both sides with the letter 'W' or 'M.' The Indians caught several of them this year for the first time. It created quite an excitement among them as the brand was so strikingly clear. They called it 'government' salmon. Where can it have come from? Can it be that the United States officials branded salmon when they branded seals on Pribyloff islands?"

Mr. Helgeson also visited Morrice Town, thirty miles up the Bulkley river. The condition of affairs there are described by the report as follows: "On examining a canyon in the neighborhood and from the numerous paths, staging ladders, etc., I could judge that the canyon during fishing season was lined with Indians hooking and catching salmon by every conceivable contrivance. They even shove out a long pole from one side to the other, bend on a basket, and when a sufficient quantity enter they haul it back. Every salmon that comes up that foaming, boiling cauldron goes into the eddies for rest, and every eddy is filled with contrivances for its capture."

In his concluding remarks Mr. Helgeson explains that the salmon are used by the Indians as an article of commerce. He says: "The Indians do not catch and cure salmon only for their own use, but hoard them for sale and barter. They are a sort of legal tender among them. Ten salmon for a dollar and so many for a blanket. They sell salmon to packers, miners and to merchants. The Babine post had an order from Stuart lake for 0,000 dried salmon.

"As I have mentioned, there are about 3,000 Indians in the district, and we can safely reckon on three to a family, making one thousand families. I have it on good authority that with dried and fresh salmon it takes 1,000 fish to supply a family during one year, so that it must take one million fish to supply the Indians in that district each year. This does not include those sold and the number fed to the multitude of dogs kept by the Indians. Every fish, almost without exception, is killed before it has spawned, so that when we take into consideration the fact that nearly every salmon creek in the country is barricaded, and that this has gone on for years and years, is it not then a great wonder that there are any fish left at all?"

Mr. Helgeson's report goes into many more details, which lack of space prevents mentioning in these columns. He looks for some action by the Dominion authorities that will effectually stop the continuance of this annual wholesale slaughter of salmon.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS RECEIVED ZEMSTVOISTS

The Czar Expressed Sympathy With the Movement—Will He Grant Constitution?

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—2.50 a.m.—The unexpected may happen after all. The meeting of the Zemtvos—"the First Russian Congress" as it is now called—may indeed work the inauguration of a new era for Russia. Emperor Nicholas, the initiator of the plan for universal disarmament, may turn back upon the reactionaries and crowe his reign by granting to his subjects the constitution which his grandfather had already prepared when he fell by the hand of an assassin.

The basis of such a possibility is the significant fact that late this afternoon the Emperor received in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, M. Shipoff, of Moscow; M. Patrunkeivtch, of Tver; M. Rodziewko, of Ekaterinoslav, and Count Heiden, four prominent members of the Zemstvo congress, and listened to their views.

It developed that when Minister of the Interior Svintopolk-Mirsky presented the Zemstvo memorial and resolutions of November 20th, the Emperor was so deeply impressed, as well by the contents of the documents as by the character of the signers, that he immediately expressed the desire to personally receive a deputation of four. The Zemstvoists, therefore, went to Tsarskoe Selo by imperial command.

At their audience, it is understood, they explained fully their position and the views expressed by the memorial that the salvation of the empire from ruin by revolution lay in the adoption of the general ideas expressed in the memorial. The Emperor was greatly impressed by what he heard, and asked many questions. While it is understood that he gave no indication of his purposes, except the sympathy, it is explained the deputation when it returned to St. Petersburg was in high spirits.

They all declined to say anything for publication regarding the visit.

The news that the delegation had been given an audience by the Emperor spread like wildfire through the city to-night, and created a tremendous sensation, rejoicing among Liberals and amazement among the supporters of the old regime. Earlier in the day the report was that an immediate effort of the Zemstvo meeting would likely be the realization of the plan for giving elected Zemstvo representatives seats in the council of the empire. One of the prominent Liberals, who participated in the congress, declined to-night to share in the jubilation and expressed the opinion that victory was yet a long way off, although he said he believed it was certain. He pointed out that the declaration in the memorial in favor of the speaking privileges and for the equality for all classes before the law, when it became known throughout Russia, was bound to appeal strongly to the peasantry.

"All the members of the congress," said he, "are large landed proprietors. A levelling process which would make the mujik on an equality with them must be prejudicial to their personal interest. In no other country in the world except Russia would you find men anxious to make sacrifices for an altruistic ideal. The same thing, however, happened with the emancipation of the serfs in the time of Alexander II., when many nobles advocated the measure, though it meant practically ruin for them personally."

VISITED ST. LOUIS

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Fisher at World's Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and a distinguished party, including Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance; Hon. S. Fisher, minister of agriculture, and Lady Laurier, wife of the Premier, reached the World's Fair on board a special car to-day. After a tour of the grounds, President Francis entertained the party at luncheon, and they went to-night for a trip through the West.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—It is announced from a semi-authoritative source that the Reichstag will be called upon in its coming session to provide for the laying down of only two battleships in 1905. These ships will constitute the 36th and 37th ships of the 38 provided for in the programme of 1900, and will be sister ships of the recently launched Deutschlander, and of two more now building.

INQUIRY INTO THE ASSAULT CASE

PRELIMINARY HEARING CONTINUED FRIDAY

The Motorneer Describes Attack on the Conductor as He Saw It—Three Against One.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The case in which three men named Jasper, Wirth and Streek are charged with grievously wounding Alex. McLeod, conductor in the employ of the B.C. Electric Railway Company, on the night of November 12th, was resumed in the provincial police court this morning. Preceding the taking of testimony there was quite a discussion as to the magistrate's power to try this particular case summarily, but the upshot of the argument was a continuation on the original lines.

Wm. John Good, motorneer, the first witness, swore he knew the accused by sight, and Wirth personally. There had been no trouble between witness or any of the accused. On the night of November 12th he was motorneer on a car leaving town for Esquimalt at ten minutes after 11 o'clock. McLeod was the conductor. Witness saw Jasper board the front end of the car, and then go to the back. The car stopped at the Rock Bay hotel to let passengers off, and between there and Pleasant street witness heard two sharp rings to stop. He obeyed the rings. At the Pleasant street switch he noticed a scuffle inside the car. He went around to the back and saw Wirth and Streek trying to hold Jasper down on the seat.

The next unusual occurrence took place opposite the Canteen grounds' gate. There witness received a bell to stop, and noted that the car was stopped longer than was customary. Looking through the door to the rear he saw somebody spring across the back platform and attack Conductor McLeod. Witness went around to see what the matter was, and when he reached them, all four were in the rond on the left hand side of the car. The three accused were attacking McLeod, striking at him several times. They were close to him, but ne couldn't say whether any blows landed.

The conductor was backing up to the car in an attitude of defence. His cap was off and he had his fare box in his hand. Witness got between the accused and McLeod, and told the latter to get on the car. The conductor did so, and they proceeded to Esquimalt, McLeod being still without his cap.

On the return trip, as the car approached the Canteen grounds, witness saw several men standing near the Canteen gate. Some were on the track, among them being the accused and John Isbister. Witness stopped the car or those on the track would have been run over. They did not signal for him to stop. At this time McLeod was standing in the doorway immediately behind the witness. The three accused jumped on the car—two from the right and one from the left. They asked where the conductor was. Streek had no coat on, but all had their caps. When they asked for the conductor witness made no answer. They then saw McLeod and tried to strike him. In the meantime witness had started the car again. The accused continued striking at McLeod all the way up the hill. The conductor got between witness and the window, the three assailing him. Wirth caught hold of him on the left and the other two grabbed him on the right. Witness tried to keep them away from McLeod. At this juncture witness stopped the car opposite the Coach and Horses. All the time the accused were struggling with McLeod, and eventually they pushed him through the left window, and then through the other window. His back and shoulders went through—over the ledge. Witness tried to keep McLeod's assailants away. He saw some people in front of the Coach and Horses as McLeod went through the second window. They had just arrived on the scene. Witness shouted to the newcomers to assist in putting the accused off, but they rendered no assistance. McLeod was in a crouching position in front of witness, having slipped down from the window. The conductor had a big cut on his nose, and was bleeding from both nose and mouth. He dropped his fare box on the platform.

The accused then got off quietly, witness persuading them to do so. McLeod continued to crouch down on the platform until the car was started. Witness helped him up, and upon McLeod's request examined his back, and found two pieces of glass. One was pulled from the outside of the coat under the right shoulder. The piece was about two and a half inches long, and resembled an arrow. The second piece was found under the left shoulder blade. Witness had to put his hand beneath McLeod's clothes to get the piece out. This piece resembled the other, but did not protruded through the coat. Witness observed quite a little blood, and the pieces of glass showed they had been in the flesh. In the meantime McLeod regained the fare box, but was unable to use his left arm, which he said was useless, and after the second piece of glass had been removed from McLeod's back he felt better. Farther on witness found a cap covering the bell punch, which he believed belonged to Jasper.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Germany Preparing to Increase Both Branches of the Service.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The Prussian army budget for the coming year is estimated at $116,000,000, an increase of $11,150,000. The Saxon army budget is placed $5,500,000, an increase of $125,000, and that of the Wurtemburg at $5,500,000, an increase of fi$125,000. Of these additions about one-tenths, to the military expenses, $3,250,000, is for the creation of reserve field batteries, being one-ninth of the $29,250,000 necessary for the purpose. The sum of $2,250,000 is appropriated as the first instalment of $20,250,000 for new rifles. Prussia and Saxony add four battalions of infantry, two regiments of artillery and fifteen squadrons of cavalry to the existing establishments. The addition to the peace strength, when the plans proposed by these budgets and that of Bavaria are realized, will be about 15,900 men, raising the peace establishment to about 521,000 officers and men.

The naval budget, besides two battleships, provides for one armored cruiser, two small cruisers and two gunboats. The appropriation totals $59,000,000, of which $17,517,500 is for ship building.

BICYCLE RIDER DEAD.

"Jimmy" Michael Died on Atlantic Line While on Voyage to New York.

New York, Nov. 25.—"Jimmy" Michael, the noted Welsh midget bicycle rider, died suddenly last Monday morning on board the La Savoie from congestion of the brain. Michael was coming to the United States to race, and was accompanied by a number of long-distance riders, who are to enter the six days' contest to be held there soon. Michael complained of being ill on Sunday, saying to the ship's doctor that he was suffering from a severe headache and nausea. He told Dr. Maire that his illness was due, he thought, to the after effects of a severe fall he received in Berlin two years ago. "Since then," Michael is quoted as saying, "I have had partial paralysis of the left side of my face and am frequently subject to lapses of memory. I do not feel at all myself. Do what you can to relieve me of this awful pain."

Dr. Maire kept a close watch on the little bicycle rider during the remainder of the day, and by night succeeded in relieving him of the severe headaches. Michael was able to eat his supper, and, according to the head steward of the ship, was the happiest and brightest member of his party.

Michael retired early that night, but did not complain of feeling ill. About 3 o'clock Monday morning his companion, Jean Gougolz, the French bicycle rider, heard Michael struggling violently in his stateroom. Dr. Maire was at once called and pronounced Michael to be in a dangerous condition. In his delirium he struggle violently until 1 o'clock in the morning, and an hour later died. Dr. Maire said that his death was due to congestion of the brain, undoubtedly due to a blood clot which had formed during the accident he sustained at Berlin.

Michael's companions, the bicycle riders, are greatly shocked at his sudden death. They remarked he had been the life of the party.

The first news of Michael's death was a wireless telegram to Patrick Powers, manager of the six days' race. The message was received from Gougolz.

Mr. Powers and several friend of Michael were at the steamship pier to care for the body and to meet the other bicycle riders. Mr. Powers said that he had sent a cablegram to Michael's mother in Wales informing her of her son's death. The body will be placed in a metallic casket, sealed and sent to his home.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS

On Japanese Outposts—Were Driven Back to the North.

Tokio, Nov. 25.—The Manchuria headquarters telegraphing at 1 o'clock at night, November 23rd, says the enemy's infantry made a series of attacks against our outposts at Lamutun (Lamuting), but retreated northward before our fire. Simultaneously the enemy's artillery bombarded the neighborhood of the Shakhe railroad bridge, firing 30 rounds with no damage to us."

Not Unexpected.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—3.30 a.m.—The report that the Japanese are concentrating their energies for a desperate assault on Port Arthur in view of the approach of the second Russian squadron is quite generally credited in official quarters. Such a move has been expected to transpire as soon as the Japanese learned that the squadron's trip was an actual fact, and no mere demonstration. The officials are prepared to hear of the projected assault. While not hazarding a guess whether the fortress can be carried if the besiegers are utterly regardless of human life, they are confident that General Stoessel will be able to make such an attack one of the costliest operations in history.

PILCHARDS TAKEN.

"Fishermen who drew in a heavily laden net in the harbor on Thursday were somewhat surprised to find that they had gathered in a big net full of pilchards instead of herring," says the Nanaimo Herald.

"Pilchards are a very choice food fish caught chiefly on the Cornish coast of England, and are preserved either by salting or canning. They cannot, however, be used for kippering or smoking, and most of the fish caught last night had to be discarded.

"It is interesting to know, however, that there is a new and valuable kind of fish to be found here, and it cannot be doubted that as the facts relating to these fish become known they will become even a more valuable asset to the city than the herring."

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THOS. KIDDIE Smelter Manager.

These November Chaps.

If the wind chaps, roughens and cracks your skin, come in and get a bottle of our

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And see how quickly it heals and softens the skin. 25c.

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XMAS CAKES

Currants, 3 pounds for 25c
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MINCE MEAT

Ciders, Boiled and Fresh Spices and Nice Mincing Apples, Extra Choice Apples, $1.00 a Box.

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street. Free Silverware With Every Sale

G. R. LAWRENCE:—

Please take notice that should you fail to meet your portion of expenditure for assessment work for year ending Sept. 11th, 1904, on mineral claims Cascade and Forest King, on head waters of Chemainus River, your interest in same will be forfeited in time and as provided for by statute.

A. R. SHERK.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, being petitioners for the incorporation of the Districts of Victoria, Lake and South Saanich into a Municipality, hereby give notice of our intention to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Letters Patent under the Public Seal incorporating the Districts of Victoria, Lake and South Saanich into a District Municipality (excepting only such portions thereof as form Indian Reservations), under the name of The Corporation of the District of Saanich.

ANDREW STRACHAN.
J. STUART YATES.
JNO. G. ELLIOTT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase forty (40) acres of land situate on Dease Lake, Cassiar District, opposite Porter's Landing, and about one (1) mile south of the outlet of the said Lake into Dease River: Commencing at the northwest corner two (2) chains west of this point, thence twenty (20) chains south, thence twenty (20) chains east, thence twenty (20) chains north, and thence back to northwest corner.

WARBURTON PIKE.
Dease Lake, Cassiar, B.C., Oct. 2nd, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated on the right bank of the Skeena River, Coast District. British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked W. D. McIntosh, S. E. corner adjoining F. Round's S. W. corner, about one and a half miles west of Kh-yex River, thence running north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, thence following the shore east to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

W. D. M'INTOSH.

Sept. 9th, 1904.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, more or less, commencing at the southeast corner of the Indian Reserve at Quat leo, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, and thence east to point of commencement.

(Sgd.) THOS. JONES.

Sept. 25th, 1904.

Sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of grass and tide lands, comprising part of Section 16, Township 4, Rupert District, to be used for grazing cattle.

Sept. 13th, 1904.

ELIJAH BARNETT.
JOSEPH SHELFORD.