WOUNDED RUSSIANS HOMEWARD BOUND

SHIPLOADS LEAVING SHANGHAI FOR ODESSA

Captain Sheldrake Who Arrived by the Empress Has Interesting News—A Red Cross Heroine.

One of the most interesting passengers who arrived by the Empress of China on Tuesday was Captain Sheldrake, of Shanghai, on his way home to London, England, to confer with the directors of the shipping company which he has been representing in China for some years. Captain Sheldrake has taken a very important part in the side issues, as they may be called, of the war, and is also the man who superintended the shipping of the Chinese coolies from China to South Africa to work in the diamond mines of Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

The latest business in which he and his company have been engaged, however, has been the shipping of Russian wounded from Snanghai to Odessa. The Russian government, through its agents, Count Pavloff, late Russian minister to the court of Korea, and General Destchino, engaged six of the company's vessels, and each was fitted up in the most elaborate way for the comfort and convenience of the battered human wrecks sent over from the great Hiroshima hospital in Japan to Shanghai, by the Japanese government.

The big steamers were transformed into hospital ships, with refrigerating appliances, thoroughly up-to-date ventilation systems, ample deck promenades, amusement halls, a medical department replete with every modern device for the

Alleviation of Suffering,

and each ship was stored with every imaginable delicacy for the men who had given almost life itself for the fatherland. Those preparations were superintended with scrupulous care by the high officials named, and no expense was spared. The Russians, Captain Sheldrake said, seemed to have abundance of money and were not in the least afraid to spend it.

The wounded men presented an awful spectacle, in many cases. There were men with both legs gone, shot off at the hips, some with both arms off close to the shoulders, others who had actually lost both arms and both legs; others, again, whose faces had been mashed out of all human semblance by rifle butt, fragment of shell, or explosion. Some were totally blind.

Two men especially excited the deepest interest amongst the surgeons of Shanghai owing to the extraordinary character of their injuries, and loud were the praises sounded for the marvellous Japanese surgeon that had saved those poor wretches from death. In each cas a rifle ball had pierced the skull just behind the eyes, passed clean through the brain, and out of the other side of the skull, carrying away a certain portion of the bdain substance, cutting the optic nerve, or, at all events, wrecking the plexus of nerves that control vision; escaped the large artery that runs along behind the frontal bone, and all other vital parts,

Leaving the Men Blind

beyond hope of even Japanese surgery. Those poor fellows, big, strapping men, were led about by comrades. Strange to say, although the bullets had actually pierced the brain substance they were practically capable of exercising all the ordinary functions of life.

Another case that would have melted a heart of stone was that of two bonnie little Russian boys, evidently employed in the Port Arthur garrison as drummers or sutler's mates. They had been walking hand in hand one day just before the capitulation on one of the military causeways inside the forts, when a Japanese eleven-inch shell came screaming through the air and passed directly between the urchins, taking the right leg off one of them and the left leg off the other, close to the hip, as cleanly as if the operation had been performed by a skilled surgeon. That the lads recovered from the tremendous nervous shock, and the reaction is wonderful, but luckily they were in the hands of the Japanese before their ghastly hurts could get the mastery. Somebody had given the nippers some toys to play with, and it was affecting to see them busy enjoying the toys, their little crutches lying beside them and their single limb stretched out in front on the deck chair. The boys were glad at the prospect of

Getting Home to Russia

to join their families, and prattled gaily to those who could speak to them in their own language.

One man who was carried aboard was nothing but a trunk and a head, and he, before war exacted its hideous toll from his suffering body, must have been a grand specimen of manhood. He will have to be fed like an infant, and put to bed, have every little office of life done for him until he meets once more, face to face, the unkind and fickle chooser of the brave who denied him kindly death in the trenches of Port Arthur.

All the wounded displayed the same stolid resignation, the silent patience characteristic of Ivan, the man who tills the fields of Russia, and does the bidding of his masters, with never a doubt through his dull wits that he too, might possibly have been meant by his Maker to be a free man, and not a mere thing of the soil, living the pleasure of those set over him.

Busiest amongst the workers on the hospital ships, and indefatigable in her exertions to see that the sufferers had everything that loving affection could do for them was Mademoiselle de Sabiloff, daughter of the Russian general of the same name. She is a Red Cross nurse, and in that capacity went through the Boer war, serving on both sides before the campaign came to an end. She is a splendid woman; almost, it might be said, the Florence Nightingale of the Russian army. She never spared herself, and was

Busy Night and Day,

tending the wounded. She was in Port Arthur during the siege, and her labors there endeared her to the rough soldiers, who look upon her as an angel. Mademoiselle de Sabiloff recalled a very grim experience when, in stepping over some feather mattresses and pillows on her way aboard one of the hospital steamers at Shanghai she said to Captain Sheldrake that the feel of those mattresses and pillows to her feet reminded her of 203-Metre Hill, just after the capture by the Japanese, and the green slopes of the fatal eminence were strewn so thick with the piled dead that it was impossible to walk without stepping on the bodies in the search for the shattered ones in which a little spark of life might yet remain to save.

She saw there sights that would turn the ordinary man sick with horror, for it was a shamboles in which every fearful thing that could be done to the human body with deadly weapons was starkly plain in view to those who went forth to succor the wounded. Torn and mangled by shell and machine gun fire, shattered and battered and rent limb from limb, fragments of friend and foe in one red horror blent, it was a sight to still even the howling, war-mad jingo. And where the Japanese and Russians had

Met in the Hand-to-Hand Work

in angles and hollows where the bullet could not be used safely, but only the bayonet and butt and clawing fingers in the death grapple it was frightful beyond the descriptive powers of genius—and over all the deadly calm and stillness of death.

If there is a vision of horror such as war only can present to human eyes that Mdlle. de Sabiloff has not seen, it has yet to be enacted. Withal she is the cheery, active, gentle, patient Red Cross nurse who has forsaken the luxurious comforts of a palace in Western Russia to go amongst those evil sights and sounds for the love of humanity and the fatherland.

Captain Sheldrake was of the opinion that the Russians will dispatch back to Russia on the ships hired from his company, all the Russian wounded that the Japanese send out to Shanghai.

He said that from some conversations he had had with Japanese officials and officers the Japanese government had a deliberate motive in thus rendering up to Russia the shattered remnants of her once splendid army, and that motive was nothing more or less than to provide an object lesson to the Russian people of what war means. Those returned men will, of course, be distributed all over the Russian Empire, and their wounds

Will Speak Louder Than Words.

Remembering that the Russian conscripts came forth to this war with an unwillingness never before noted in any campaign. It is beyond question that when they return from this war useless, battered hulks rural Russia will have many a long though. the work of Tolstoi and the other peace propagandists will have effective illustration.

Captain Sheldrake saw from a steamer that was outside Shanghai the day after the great battle in the Tsushima Straits three Russian vessels speeding under forced draught southwards. One of them was listed badly, and was pumping out the water from her hold in huge white streams, as if she had been sorely smitten below the water line, probably by a torpedo. They were, he learned, part of the fugitive squadron that raced for safety to Manila harbor, and are now detained there by the Americans. This was the only glimpse of the great fight that Captain Sheldrake obtained.

There was a curious contrast of opinion along the China coast when Rodjestvensky and the Baltic squadron arrived in those waters. The Russians, quite a numerous colony in the East Asiatic ports, were

Filled With the Utmost Confidence

that their fleet would wipe Togo from the sea and leave the way open for a descent upon Japan, by cutting off Oyama and his formidable force in the far north. So certain were Count Pavloff and General Destchino of this that they actually discussed seriously the employment of scores of vessels that might be used in conjunction with the Vladivostock squadron in making the big raid on the Japanese ports and naval yards.

On the other hand, the British, American, German and other foreign naval officers and civilians entertained not the slightest hope for the Baltic squadron once it sighted meet Togo in battle array. Reports had come that the Russians were ill prepared for the fray, that the men were discontented and mutinous, and that they were without practice in gunnery and tactics. It was currently reported all over the Orient that the voyage of the Baltic fleet from Kronstadt to Kamranh bay had been one long champagne "booze."

In contrast, any scraps of news that could be obtained relative to Togo's preparations went to show that extraordinary precautions were being taken; the big guns were being used in practice daily, the discipline was more rigid than ever, and the crews were getting a training that could not fail to tell in the event of contact with the enemy.

For four or five days, while the Russians were hovering along the coast near Shanghai shipping business

Was Slightly Disturbed,

and there was a feeling of uncertainty. But this passed off as soon as the Baltic squadron began the last lap in its existence, toward the capacious locker of Davy Jones, yawning for it in the Tsushima Strait.

The effect of Togo's victory had been profound all over Eastern Asia. The respect and admiration felt for Japanese genius had been deepened, and the last vestige of confidence in Russia had disappeared. Captain Sheldrake said that in the Oriental ports the opinion is that Japan will make and stand by her own terms, and that no amount of coaxing from the other powers on behalf of Russia will have the slightest effect in inducing her to modify her terms. That those terms will be hard none who knows the Japanese statesmen, the ordeal through which the nation has come, the sacrifices it has made, and the bitter memories of Shimoneseki, when Japan had to bear the insolence and unreasonable truculence of Russia, can doubt that

Japan's Terms of Peace

will include a huge indemnity, the cession of Manchuria to China, of Vladivostock, and the withdrawal of Russia within the limits of the Siberian borders.

Captain Sheldrake has no doubt that after the war everything will boom along the Eastern Asiatic coasts. Business has not suffered much from the fact of the war, and for steam vessels especially there has been plenty of work.

Regarding the shipment of coolies from China to South Africa, Captain Sheldrake said that already fifty thousand had been forwarded, but that, owing to the Kaffirs having spent all the money they earned during the Boer war, and evincing a desire to go to work at much lower wages than they had been asking, the demand for coolies had dropped, and would probably cease. Each of the coolie liners carried 2,250 of the Chinese, and was fitted up specially to meet their requirements.

RAISED CERTIFICATE.

Forgery at Philadelphia—Banks and Trust Companies Lose Nearly One Million Dollars.

Philadelphia, June 20.—One of the most sensational cases of forgery that has ever been brought to light in financial circles was disclosed here to-day, when it was announced that certificates calling for small numbers of shares of stock had been fraudulently raised to hundreds of shares, causing a loss to certain banks and trust companies here of from $750,000 to $1,000,000. The forgery involves the name of Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago. Gaskill was the sole member of the banking concern known as Benjamin H. Gaskill & Company. He had offices in the financial district and his credit was considered gilt edged. At his death he was believed to be worth about half a million dollars. He left no will and administrators began to close up his business.

A patron of the firm, whose name is not given, bought from him one hundred shares of Philadelphian Traction Company and one hundred shares of stock of the United States Steel Corporation. He turned his account over to E. C. Miller & Company, which firm sent the one hundred shares of stock of the Philadelphia Traction Company's office to have the transfer recorded. The certificate did not agree with the company's books and an investigation showed that the certificates had been raised from six shares to 100. The discovery was reported to E. C. Miller & Company, and the firm notified the Stock Exchange, of which Gaskill was a member. The Exchange sent out notices to members not to receive stock certificates from the Gaskill estate. A further investigation revealed the fact that Gaskill credited himself in his own books with six thousand shares of Philadelphia Traction stock, valued approximately at $600,000, while the Traction Company's books showed he had only four hundred shares.

A financier who had been investigating, said to-night that the amount loaned on the raised certificates will aggregate between $750,000 and $1,000,000. Probably little will be recovered from the estate.

Gaskill was about forty years old and lived high. He was a member of the manufacturers and other clubs. Gaskill left a wife, to whom the Stock Exchange paid $50,000 as life insurance. His stock exchange seat is valued at $15,000.

TENNIS PLAYERS.

Americans Reach London to Take Part in the International Matches.

London, June 20.—The members of the American lawn tennis team who will compete in the forthcoming international matches arrived here last night and were met by the president of the English Tennis Association and other leading players. They said they had a splendid passage from New York to Plymouth on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. and felt absolutely fit. The team consists of Holcomb Ward, Wm. A. Larned, Wm. J. Clotheier, Beals C. Wright, and Paul Dashiel, who will captain it.

A LUCKY GIRL

SAVED FROM DEADLY DECLINE BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"When I think of my former condition of health," says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N. S., "I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong to-day, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all the ills one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be continually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes, I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well-known Boston doctor, and after explaining my case, told him how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. He told me to continue their use, saying I could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began to regain health. I took about eighteen boxes in all, and they fully and completely restored my health, and I have had no sickness since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just as much for every weak nervous, pale-faced young woman, who is slipping from anaemia into deadly decline. They make new, rich health-giving blood, and that is what every growing girl and woman must have to retain their health. It is because these pills actually make new blood that they strike at the root at all common ailments of life, such as headache and sideaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance and paralysis. But only the genuine pills can do this, and the sick one should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Don't let anyone persuade you to take anything else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE VISIT OF FIFTH TO TERMINAL CITY

MILITIA MAY SPEND TWO DAYS IN VANCOUVER

The Programme for To-Night at Camp Macaulay—Col. English Will Inspect Two Companies.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Every company of the Fifth Regiment was engaged in military exercise last evening at Macaulay Point. The three teams from Nos. 5 and 6 were in the fort practicing on the six-inch ordnance. One of the guns was fitted up with the Morris tube equipment, and the teams took turns in target shooting, the mark being towed through the water by a small launch at a distance of between 1,000 and 2,000 yards. Their records were very creditable, the percentage of hits being really remarkable when the comparatively small amount of training they have received is considered. During the evening Lieut. Foll, of the R. G. A., subjected each of the gun-layers to a searching practical examination. Those who answered the questions satisfactorily will be entitled to extra pay, so that those occupying the position mentioned on the teams from Nos. 3 and 4 companies should lose no time in thoroughly posting themselves regarding their duties. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 companies indulged in skirmishing, several rounds of ammunition being issued each man. They were in charge of the different company commanders, Capt. Ryan, of the corps of Guides, being on hand to lend the assistance of his practical experience of modern tactics.

The Visit to Vancouver.

Shortly after the dismissal of the regiment most of those in camp assembled at the large marquee for the purpose of listening to an impromptu entertainment arranged by a number of enterprising non-commissioned officers. All the musical talent of the militia was called into service, and the fun was at its heighth when Lieut.-Col. Hall, the commanding officer, was announced. After pleasantly apologizing for intruding upon the men, he explained that he had taken advantage of the opportunity to address the corps regarding the trip to Vancouver on the 1st of July. Everyone knew that an invitation had been received by Lieut.-Col. White, of the Sixth Regiment, requesting the local militia to visit the Terminal City and participate in the Dominion Day celebrations. It had been accepted. An additional proposal had since been brought to his attention, which he wished to mention to the regiment. This was that the stay in Vancouver be extended to two days. It would mean but little additional expense to every individual. On their arrival at Vancouver everyone would be handed a dollar for necessary requirements, such as meals, etc. As for sleeping accommodation he thought that permission could be secured to use the Vancouver armory for that purpose, borrowing the Sixth Regiment blankets for the occasion. Thus members of the local militia could be made comfortable for the night, and the next morning could participate in a joint church parade of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, the open-air services to be held on the Cambie street grounds, or any other suitable place that might be agreed upon. Taking everything into consideration, the C. O. did not think that the extra expense per man would amount to over fifty cents. The regiment, according to this plan, would return by the steamer Princess Victoria on Sunday evening. Concluding, he requested all unwilling to stay over, providing satisfactory arrangements were made, to stand. Nobody, however, responded, and the C. O. left the marquee with the consent of the regiment to make preparations for a two-day's stay if possible.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

Attention is Now Directed to Defining Its Scope.

Paris, June 19.—An international conference for the consideration of the affairs of Morocco is now practically assured as the result of the conversations between Premier Rouvier and Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and attention is now directed to defining the scope of the conference. Details are being rapidly arranged and the officials expect to announce the plans for the conference in four or five days.

The result, after the severe strain which tested the diplomatic resources of both governments, has the effect of relieving the tension. The officials of the foreign office and the diplomats of the German embassy agree that an amicable adjustment is near at hand.

Although the acceptance of the conference gives a certain measure of success to German diplomacy, yet M. Rouvier gains the advantage of having brought Germany to exactly define the scope of the conference, and so to rid it of the objection of being a menace to French interests. It is understood that the two governments substantially agree on some of the many features involved. Germany had suspected that France had designs on the sovereignty of Morocco, but the negotiations disclosed that France had not questioned this sovereignty. Similarly it was disclosed that France had not designed to interrupt the present territorial or political status quo of Morrocco.

All that remains for the conference is to adjust the equality of commercial rights, as Germany desires this assurance form an international inference, therefore the conference is not likely to consider changes in the political status of Morocco, but rather internal reforms and commercial privileges.

A. Johnson, managing director of the Revelstoke Herald, is paying a flying visit to the city.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHOWS ITS HAND

WHY IT OPPOSES THE V. V. & E. RAILWAY BILL

Will Not Connect With the United States Roads Except Under Approval of Governor-in-Council.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 20.—The Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Bill was up again today at the railway committee. This was the fourth time which it has been under consideration. On the three previous days little or no progress was made. The bill asks for such an amendment as would guarantee to the company all that the provincial statute purported to give, so that those who put their money in the project would be safeguarded. A similar clause which was arranged for this bill was put in the Similkameen, Nicola & Kamloops railway, without any opposition, yet when it was suggested for the present bill, it was met with stubborn resistance.

The report of the sub-committee which had the clause under consideration was received to-day. It said that the clause was sufficient to legally meet all that was required. But soon as the report was presented Hon. G. E. Foster took exception to the clause on its merits, and with Mr. Foster was Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. No argument was advanced against the bill. There was no argument to be found against it. The whole opposition was the raising of legal points to give the lawyers time to talk, and the pettiest kind of quibbling.

To-day A. B. Aylesworth appeared along with Hal McGiverin in favor of the bill. Duncan Ross called upon Mr. Aylesworth, who was heard in favor of the amendment to the bill.

Mr. Aylesworth gave a history of the legislation which was first passed in 1887 by the British Columbia legislation. The provincial statute was declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada. From that time the incorporators had to come to the Dominion for whatever legislation was necessary. The Dominion now controlled the work. No extra powers were asked. What the company desired was to retain that which they had. About two million dollars had been expended on the road.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the company should not get any more privileges than it had. He suggested a long legal amendment which would prevent the company running a telegraph business, which would prevent any changes in the route of the road made necessary through engineering difficulties, or to obtain better grades; to prevent the expropriation of land companies, and, so far as it appears, would merely give the company power to expropriate land under the Dominion act and not under the provincial statute.

Mr. Aylesworth said, speaking for himself, he would not say where they would stand if they accepted Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's amendment. He asked that the clause which the sub-committee had reported should be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said he desired to rob the company of all powers except to build a railway.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's amendment was lost by 52 for to 58 against. The clause was then carried.

In reference to the dip into the United States territory so as to avoid the mountain, Mr. Ross explained that the road was going to be built to develop trade in British Columbia, and not to carry trade away from it. No one would suggest the Chinese policy of the closed door to any other point of the Dominion except British Columbia. Mr. Drinkwater had suggested a route for this road which was to carry it over the Cascade mountains, 6,000 feet high. When the C. P. R. wanted to build a road in British Columbia they wanted a land and cash subsidy, but they thought that all that was necessary for the V., V. & E. was to draw a blue line across the mountains, but Mr. Drinkwater was not employed to draw plans for the V., V. & E. The engineer of the road, Mr. Kennedy, was engaged for that work.

At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Emerson, the promoters accepted an amendment that no connection would be made with the United States system except by the approval of the governor in council.

Mr. Drinkwater said that the reason why the C. P. R. was opposing this road was that by the V., V. & E. taking the easy route by passing through United States territory, a million of dollars would be saved in construction, as compared with the Columbia Western, which was a C. P. R. line, and which had to keep within Canadian territory.

Mr. Wrightman—You have given your case away now, and given the true reason why the line is going through United States territory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kennedy asked what subsidy the Columbia Western got.

Mr. Drinkwater—Twenty thousand acres a mile. The building of the Columbia Western cost about $40,000 a mile.

R. A. Pringle—Can't you get a Dominion charter for an easier grade?

Mr. Drinkwater said the Canadian Pacific wanted to stay in Canadian territory.

Hr. Ross contradicted this, and showed where the C. P. R. was running through the United States.

Mr. Drinkwater went on to show how the C. P. R. was progressing in British Columbia, and predicted a gloomy future for the province if the V., V. & E. were built, as it would not go to the coast. There was no guarantee as to the road being built to the coast.

Mr. Drinkwater was talking when time was called, and the committee adjourned until Thursday. The third clause was then under discussion.

Mr. Sifton was present and supported the bill.

Among those who voted for placing the monopoly on British Columbia against railway competition was W. F. MsLean, South York.

There was not a single Conservative who voted for the V., V. & E. Bill to-day. The 58 were all Liberals.

THE

Tyee Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at

LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager

THOS. KIDDIE Smelter Manager.

CZAR REVIVES DROOPING HOPES

BY HIS SPEECH ON POPULAR REPRESENTATION

Question of Peace and War Has Taken Second Place in the Public Mind

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The impression produced by Emperor Nicholas's speech on Monday at Peterhof to the delegates representing the all-Russian congress of Zemstvos and mayors, which assembled at Moscow, is reflected in the joyful acclaim with which it has been received by the Russian press. The question of peace and the reports that another great battle has begun in Manchuria have become of secondary importance in the public mind, before the great fact that the Emperor has again pledged himself to popular representation.

The Russ declares that the history of representative government in Russia dates from Whit-Monday.

"A hundred commissions elaborating schemes for reform," the paper continues, "could not inspire the people with as much hope in the future of Russia as the Emperor's words to the delegation whose members were characterized by the reactionaries as traitors, conspirators and revolutionists. The fight is not yet won. The beaurocracy will not capitulate without a struggle. But the most important step has been taken."

The Novoe Vremya thinks that this renewed assurance direct from the throne imposes the obligation on all classes of society which have the welfare of Russia at heart to unite for the suppression of the agitation which is shaking the foundations of the country.

The text of Prince Troubetskoy's address to the Emperor when His Majesty received the delegation which the latter headed, is now published. It reveals the plain-spoken, yet withal perfectly loyal fashion in which he spoke to the Emperor, telling him of the universal distrust which pervaded all classes, attributed to the conviction that His Majesty was being decided by those about him who were interested, not in the realization, but in the destruction of the proposed reforms. Prince Troubetskoy rose above details. He said those whom he represented had not presumed to indicate the exact form of the national representation demanded, but one principle they regarded as vital, namely, that the representation should be based on universal citizenship, in which no class should be excluded.

"It must not be based upon estates," the Prince continued. "You are the Emperor, not of the land owners, merchants or peasant, but of all Russia. The beaurocracy, which has a place in every movement, must have a place in yours, but the national representation must be independent of the bureaucracy, which must not be allowed to build a wall between you and the people. Your Majesty will realize that then you stand face to face with the people's delegates."

In conclusion the Prince declared it was absolutely necessary that facilities should be afforded both at press and public meetings for discussion of reforms, which so closely touched the people not only after the representatives met, but now. The renovation of the government, he pointed out, must be built on confidence.

ORDERED SOLD.

Property of International Packing Co. Will Be Disposed of Under Foreclosure Proceedings.

Chicago, June 21.—The property of the International Packing Company has been ordered sold under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy claims of $3,977,000. The company was formed a dozen years ago to take over the business of several of the smaller concerns at the stock yards. It was the original combination in the packing industry; but it did not pay, and has not been operated for some years. Litigation began and has been continued with many hints of scandal. The holder in trust of most of the company's bonds, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, represented that no interest had been paid on the $2,500,000 bond issue since 1896, and sought to have the mortgage foreclosed. Minority interests made charges of fraud, and sought by an injunction to prevent the sale. The stockholders also entered the fight.

WORK OF MASKED MEN.

Gagged and Bound Porter of Fernie Hotel, But Secured Only $35.

Fernie, June 21.—Three masked men held up the Fernie hotel at 4 o'clock this morning. They gagged and bound the porter and then went through the till. They got only $35, and then decamped. Luckily Manager Rookes had deposited his money in the safe before retiring.

Ferrated Emulsion

If you have a chronic cough, or are "rundown," try our Ferrated Emulsion. Makes the weak strong. $1 bottle.

Cyrus H. Bowes.

CHEMIST,

98 Government St., near Yates St.

WANTED—A ranch worker and good milker; give wages. Address Jas. Dougan, Cobble Hill, E. & N. Railway.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in council to sanction and cause the issue of Letters Patent for the incorporation into a District Municipality that portion of the Districts of Cowichan, Shawnigan and Quamichan (except only such portions thereof as form part of Indian reservations) within the boundaries as follows, viz.: To commence at the mouth of the main channel of Cowichan river at the boundary of North Cowichan municipality, following the said river in a westerly direction eight miles more or less to the boundary line between Quamichan and Sahtlam Districts, thence south three miles more or less on said line to boundary of Helmcken District, thence east five miles more or less on line between Quamichan and Helmcken Districts to boundary line between Helmcken and Shawnigan Districts, thence south on line between Helmcken and Shawnigan Districts four and a half miles more or less to junction of said line and Koksilah river, thence north four miles more or less following the windings of Koksilah river to section line between fourteen and fifteen, Shawnigan District, thence south on said line six miles more or less to salt water at Cowichan Bay, thence north following shore about nine miles more or less up to point of commencement.

WALTER FORD.
JOHN J. DOUGAN.
E. H. FORREST.

Cowichan Station, May 1st, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the Coast District, Range 5, commencing at a stake at the northwest corner of Lot 191; marked W. D. McIntosh, jr., thence running west 40 chains, thence south 18 chains to the northern boundary of Lot 193, thence east 40 chains along the northern boundary of Lot 193, thence north 18 chains to place of commencement, containing 72 acres more or less.

W. D. M'INTOSH, JR.

March 21st, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the southeast corner post on Dease Lake, Cassiar, near Porter's Landing, of Lot 206, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to the lake shore, thence following the lake shore to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 19th May, 1905.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND TRADING INTO HUDSON'S BAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE—$135. This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered free to any wharf or railway station in B. C. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street, Victoria; 123 Hastings street, Vancouver. We have others. Write us for catalogue.

WILL EXCHANGE fine city lot and spot cash for good farming land on island or islands. Address B., Times Office.

SOLDIERS CHARGED CROWD.

Number of People Wounded in Streets of Warsaw.

Warsaw, June 20.—In connection with the discussion of the proposed law which prohibits Jews obtaining the right to the national assembly, the Warsaw Socialists yesterday organized a street demonstration, ostensibly to protest. A procession was started toward the Jewish quarters. When they reached the principal house there it was fired upon by the soldiers and two persons were seriously wounded. The soldiers then charged the crowd and wounded a number of persons with the butt end of their rifles. Similar disturbances are reported from every city of importance in Southern Russia.

LIGHT PLANT BURNED.

Snohomish, Wash., June 19.—The Snohomish electric light plant was burned down last night. This is the third time in two years. The city is in darkness. The fire started in the Cyclone shingle mills and extended to the drying kiln 130 feet away. All were destroyed with a million and a half of shingles. Loss: Light plant, $10,000, partly insured; mill and kiln, $15,000, partly insured.

The late Sir Hector Macdonald's favorite charger, Know All, has died from natural causes in Ceylon. The animal's last owner, A. J. R. de Soysa, has entrusted the preparation of the hoofs to a taxidermist. They will be forwarded to Lady Macdonald in Scotland.