R, LTD.

Prices

ine Lawns

SKIRT, with a wide made of embroidered wide insertion thread- broidery round bottom

with a deep half skirt of mull finished with a lar price $3.00.

N SKIRT, made with els of lace and finished e trimmed with a deep

ns Fine Mulls, Mulls

c to $1.35

W:

S' PLAIN HIGH CLOSE FITTING R, with short sleeve.

FINE MULL COR- R, edged round neck fine valenciennes lace, n. Regular price 40c.

finished round neck S' WHITE COTTON ing.

S' WHITE COTTON made with fine nainsook and sleeves, wide box edged on either side

S' WHITE COTTON yoke made of pin tucks sertion edged round ging.

S, high neck cut in V- on, finished with a nar-

SET COVER, trimmed and back; lower part of nsertion; finished round ular price 50c.

ORSET COVER, made nsertion; finished round n and edged with a fine

ORSET COVER, yoke e insertion attached to, lenciennes edge; finished ibbon and edged with a s. Regular price $1.50.

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L., NO 52. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1907. FIFTIETH YEAR

ORCHARD GIVES STORY ON WITNESS STAND

Related Long List of Bloody Deeds in Which He Said He Took Part

ALLEGES FEDERATION HIRED HIM

Witness Gives True Name as Horsley, and Says He Was Born in Ontario

Boise, Idaho, June 5.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, the actual assassin of former Governor Steunenberg, went on the stand today as a witness against Wm. D. Haywood and testified to a long chain of brutal, revolting crimes, committed by himself, he said, at the instigation and for the pay of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

An undertaking by counsel for the state that they would latter offer proof and in connection with this make his testimony legitimate, opened the way like a floodgate to the whole diabodical story, and throughout the entire day Orchard went from the recital of one crime to the recital of another, each succeeding one seeming more diabodilically horrible than the one preceeding it.

He has more brutal crimes to tell, which will bring his bloody career down to Caldwell, where with a bomb he killed Steunenberg. This will come tomorrow, for he is to resume the stand when the court sits again.

The story today was told before a rigid anxious crowd which staringly watched every movement and word of the witness a crowd that sickened and grew weary of the fearful details long before James H. Hawley, pleading illness at 3 o'clock this afternoon, obtained adjournment for the day.

Orchard obtained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand, and if he suffered he did not show it. His eyes were bloodshot and his face mottled when he came into the room to confront the man whose life he jeopardizes. He was plainly nervous. He quickly steadied himself ,however, and was soon colected and talked in soft, easy tones. His eyes met those of Haywood several times and they gazed fixedly at each other without flinching.

Orchard's entry into the court room after a dramatic pause was intensely dramatic.

Five witnesses who traced Orchard's and Jack Simkins' movements at various times before the Steunenberg murder, viz., at Caldwell, at Nampa and at Silver City, and identified hotel registers on which they had signed their names, took up the first hour of the morning session with their testimony, and then Senator Borah, looking towards the bench, said in a quiet tone: "It will be a few moments before the next witness arrives." The crowd knew Orchard was to come and watched the doors of the room. The prisoner-witness, long confined in the penitentiary, was to be produced. Haywood's mother, Mrs. Carruthers, of Salt Lake City, and her daughter, sat beside the prisoner and his wife, having arrived yesterday. The prisoner's daughters were absent. Haywood had a notebook and at intervals took notes of the proceedings.

Horsley had spent the night and morning at the office of Mr. Hawley, and was brought to the courthouse in a carriage with three armed guards. In the chambers of the judge he was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Beamer, who is to be his special guard at the trial.

Orchard confessed that as a member of the mob which wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in Coeur d'Alene he lighted one of the fuses the carried fire to the giant powder explosion; confessed that he set the death trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek, which killed McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he was treacherous to his associates in warning the managers of the Florence and Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains; confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Dejective Lile Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he dogged Governor Peabody of Colorado about Denver for a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the station at Independence, which instantly killed fourteen men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatine powder.

"Call Harry Orchard," cried the state's leading counsel, when the sheriff had signalled that all was ready. There were a few preliminary questions as to Horsley's birthplace and real name and his first day in North Idaho, and then Mr. Hawley had him relate his part in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. He was telling of the meeting of the Burke (Idaho) Union of the Western Federation of Miners when the defence objected on the ground that the events had occurred years before Haywood became a member of the central body of the Federation, and that he was in no way connected with it. Senator Borah contended that the state had a right to submit facts about the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine to prove that the Fedtration became hostile to Governor Steunenberg.

Judge Wood ruled that the general facts were admissible, but he limited the minor details of this part of the testimony. Horsley then told of the blowing up of the property, in which he said W. F. Davis, later president of the union of the Federation at Cripple Creek, had command of the mob. He narrated the seizure of a train, the theft of giant powder, the attack on the mines and in concluding said: "I lit one of the fuses myself."

Horseley described his flight into Montana and the various journeys in the west till he turned up at Cripple Creek in 1902, when he went to work in the mines and rejoined the Federation. Renewed objections by the defence were overruled by the court, on the strength of repeated promises by the state that it would show the connection of the defendant with this event later. The witness then told of th eplot to blow up the Vindicator mine. He confessed that after the strike began he went into the mine, "high grading," and there discovered a quantity of powder. He reported this to Davis, and there, he said, began the plot to do violence in the mine. He said the first attempt was a failure because the cagemen discovered him and his accomplices, but later a contrivance was successfully fixed by which the discharge of a pistol set off a bomb and killed Supt. McCormick and Foreman Breck. Five hundred dollars, he said, was the reward for the murder.

Then came the journey to Denver, where the witness said he met Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and entered their employ as an assassin. He swore that Haywood paid him $200 for blowing up the Vindicator mine. Then came the making of two bombs that were tossed into the coal heap at the Vindicator mine, but were never heard from again, and then a confession that before the successful attempt at the Vindicator mine he had notified the railway management of the plot to blow up their trains carrying non-union men. Next Horsley related how he went to Southern Colorado as a guard to Moyer, and here the narrative, which had been attacked by the defence at every material point, halted for the noon recess.

Word that Horsley was on the stand spread through the city and in the afternoon every available seat for the public was taken. Horsley spent the noon recess under the guard at Hawley's office, and after recess was driven back to the courthouse to resume his story. He recounted his journey with Moyer and his return to Denver, where it was suggested, he said, that he kill Governor Peabody, of Colorado. He said he chose Steve Adams to aid him, and together they tracked the governor between the capitol and his home, seeking to shoot him with shotguns. Haywood and Pettibone were in the plot, he said, and furnished money from time to time. The plot failed because Horsley and Adams followed a carriage containing two women to the Peabody home and excited suspicion. Next came a plot to dynamite Peabody. Horsley said they made a bomb, but gave the plan up on the suggestion of Haywood, who feared they would be arrested.

Born in Ontario

Harry Orchard gave his residence as the penitentiary.

"Are you charged with any crime?" asked Mr. Hawley, for the prosecution.

"I am charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and waiting trial."

Answering further questions, he continued: "I was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, in 1866, and am therefore 41 years old. Harry Orchard is not my true name. I have gone by that name for about 11 years. My true name is Alfred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Markel Brothers, driving a milk waggon, and remained there until about Christmas 1896. I then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold all my interest in the wood yard and went to work mucking in the mines in March, 1899, commencing at it for a month. I immediately became a member of the Western Federation of Miners."

Orchard described the Coeur d'Alene county, giving the railway connections between the different cities and mining camps.

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke on the morning of April 29, 1899," commented Mr. Hawley. Mr. Richardson's objection was overruled, Judge Wood saying: "The court can readily see how this testimony may be material."

Orchard, proceeding, said: "On the morning of April 29, 1899, when I got through breakfast I was told there was a special meeting of the union and everybody expected to be present. I went to the meeting."

Mr. Richardson's objection was again overruled.

"The meeting was called to order," continued Orchard, "by the secretary, who said it had been decided that they should go to Wardner to blow up the mill at the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines and to hang the superintendent."

The court took recess at 11.30 and until 1.30 p. m., with Orchard on the stand.

Haywood's counsel objected to the evidence and Senator Borah explained that the posecution would show that Haywood was fully connected with the conspiracy and that it was necessary to go into the Coeur d'Alene trouble to show the motive for the murder of Steunenberg. The objection was disallowed and Orchard continued: "Arrangements had been made to cut the wires along the railroad and take possession of the Northern Pacific train. At Gem we were to be joined by the Gem union and together we were to proceed to Wardner. While the secretary was telling us what was planned by the central union, the president of our local came in and said he had not been informed of the meeting. When told the purpose he objected to it, and there was a discussion. The motion to go to Wardner was finally carried by a small majority. After the vote nearly every man decided to go.

"Paul Cochran and six other members of the union toook charge of the train, we went to Gem and took forty boxes of giant power. There were about 1,000 men on the train, most of them armed. At Wardner we were told by W. F. Davis to line up. The men with long guns were told to take the front ranks, followed by men with six-shooters. We were told to fire upon the mill as we approached. This we did, and the fire was returned by the guards. It soon developed that there were no men there, and we took possession. Powder was placed about the mill, and it was blown up. I lit one fuse. I don't know who lit the others."

REBELLIOUS OUTBREAKS IN DISTRICTS OF CHINA

Mob of Outlaws Attacks Weichou, and Assistance is Called For

A TELEGRAPH LINE INTERRUPTED

Missionary Headquarters at New York Say no American Missions Are in Danger.

Hong Kong, June 5.—A serious outbreak of rebellion is reported to have occurred at Weichou, about 30 miles south of Pakhoi, formerly the refuge of the pirates in the Gulf of Tong Sing. A mob of rebels in attacking the city, and troops have been applied for from Canton. The rising at Lien Chow is dying out, owing to the energetic action of the local authorities.

Amoy, China, June 5—Telegraphic communication with Chang Chow, 30 miles up the river from here, is interrupted, and river navigation is suspended. The latter, however, is owing to the increased duties levied on vessels and cargoes.

The local conditions at Chang Chow yesterday were reported to be favorable.

New York, June 5.—No American missionaries are believed to be among those mentioned in a special despatch from Hong Kong to London as fleeing from the Swatow and Pakhoi districts of China to Hong Kong, for protection from mobs of Chinese.

Neither the Methodists nor Presbyterians have missions in that section of China. Mr. Pollard, who was reported to have been mercilessly beaten and seriously wounded by the Chinese, is not known at the missionary headquarters here.

COMPANY IS RECEIVER FOR A LOCAL UNION

Unusual Order Made by Court in Roofing Company's Case at Toronto

Toronto, June 5.—An order was made this morning by Chief Justice Falconbridge which allows the Metallic Roofing company of Canada to collect damages from local union No. 30 of the Sheet and Metal Workers, through virtue of the appointment of the company as receiver. The order is of unusual interest to labor organizations throughout the Dominion because of its form. It appoints the plaintiffs receivers without security or salary until June 30, when a motion will be made to extend it to the amount of the company's claim for all monies, tolls or fees which are payable or may hereafter become payable to local union No. 30, or the officers, agents or members who may act on behalf of the union.

EMMERSON LIBEL CASE BEFORE HIGHER COURT

Magistrate's Statement—Explanation of Dismissal of Hotel Clerk

Fredericton, June 4.—Mr. Crockett, managing director of the Gleaner, who was recently arrested on a charge of defamatory libel, preferred by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and committed for trial by Police Magistrate Marsh at the next term of the York court, which opens June 18, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, his former bondsmen, H. F. McLeod and Chas. M. Birchell, being accepted. The police magistrate gave his decision as follows:

"I have considered the evidence and I feel it to be my duty to send the case up for trial at the next term of the supreme court for the county of York. All I am called on by law to decide is as to whether or not the evidence is sufficient to warrant me in placing the accused on trial. I think there is sufficient evidence to justify me in taking that course. I admit Mr. Crockett to bail and will not send him to jail."

Mr. Crockett said, "Thank you."

Judge Landry will preside at the trial.

Montreal, June 4.—The announcement in a Montreal paper that John Lloyd, for many years night clerk at the St. Lawrence hall, who was a witness in the Emmerson-Crockett libel case at Fredericton, had been dismissed, was put in such a way as to convey the impression that it was connected with the action of Lloyd in the libel case. This the management of the hotel indignantly deny. When the present management took over the lease from the Hogan estate there was a stipulation that the employees should be given one month to secure other places in the event of their services not being desired by the new management. Lloyd was simply not engaged. For some time the relations between Lloyd and Higgins & Cooper, the new lessees, have been strained as a result of conditions having nothing to do with the libel case. Lloyd has been a thrifty man for many years and is reputably reported to be in comfortable financial circumstances.

MUTINY AT TSARSKOE SELO

Squadron of Hussars of the Guard Rebels Against Discipline

St. Petersburg, June 5.—The fourth squadron of Hussars of the Guard, stationed at Tsarkoe Selo, to which place the imperial family had removed revolted today against the strict discipline which had recently been instituted by a new commander. The trouble for a time threatened to spread through the entire regiment, but the mutinous troops were promptly surrounded and disarmed by other troops and order was restored without bloodshed. The ringleaders have been turned over to a courtmartial.

UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Portland, Ore., June 5.—In the United States district court here today indictments were returned against 150 furniture dealers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The list includes nearly every manufacturer and jobber in the States named, and a large number of retail dealers.

MR. ROGER'S OPINION

Paris, June 5.—Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, speaking of the constitutional discovery revealed by President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech, said he believed the lawyers of the great American railway companies would have something to say before President Roosevelt will be permitted to bring all common carriers under the control and supervision of the federal government, on the theory that such authority is granted by the constitution in the provision for the establishment and maintenance of post roads.

CAPTAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Providence, R.I., June 5.—The barge Pactolus was lost off Hogg Island on the New Jersey coast, during a recent storm, and Captain James Deputy was badly hurt. Capt. Deputy and his crew of three men were saved. The barge was bound up coast in tow of the Tormenter. Off Hogg Island, during a southeasterly gale and heavy sea a big comber swept over the deck of the barge and knocked Capt. Deputy down. He was rendered half unconscious, but managed to grasp the bulwark and keep from being swept over. The barge sprang a leak and a few hours later it sank. The captain and crew were taken aboard the tug, which arrived here late today.

CROWDED OUT BY SETTLERS.

Winnipeg, June 5.—The New Waldron Ranch Company, of Southern Alberta, have decided to sell out their immense herd of cattle on account of the rush of settlers into the country, and curtailment of the range. They have upwards of 12,000 head of cattle, and own 40,000 acres of land. This is the last of the oldest ranches in the West. The Cochrane ranch a short time ago was sold out because of the same conditions.

USED AS ELECTION CRY

"All-Red" Steamship Lines to Be Dangled Before Voters

Toronto, June 5.—Speaking at the Liberal convention at Whitby yesterday, F. G. Inwood, the Liberal organizer, said: "I wish to heaven we were going to the country this fall. Our chieftain and leader will come back from the colonial conference with a new idea that will in due course be brought before the country. This is the establishment of an "All-Red" line of steamers that will extend the commerce of the British empire. This will be one of the great questions on which our leader will appeal to the country, and this alone will stir the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

SUFFERED HARDSHIP IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Surveying Party Looked for Route for New North and South Railway

Edmonton, June 5.—Captain B. J. Saunders, the surveyor, has returned from a five-weeks trip in the Rockies. The captain and a party of six men left Innisfail for Rocky Mountain house, taking provisions and ten pack horses. Only four of the party have yet returned. The others left Rocky Mountain house by boat in Saturday to come down the river. They should have arrived in Edmonton on Monday, but nothing has been heard of them, and Captain Saunders is very anxious. The men two days overdue now, and unless they arrive within another two days Captain Saunders will go in search of them.

Rocky Mountain house where are the ruins of an old Hudson's bay post, is 200 miles up the Saskatchewan river. The purpose of Captain Saunders' trip was to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a railway running north and south between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the main line of the C. P. R. "I am not at liberty to say who is projecting the road," the captain said, "but I think there is no question as to the practicability of building it. The proposed railway will be on the east side of the mountains."

Captain Saunder's party ran short of provisions a week ago last Friday, and were compelled to go on short rations. For two days before they reached here, they had nothing to eat. The party found great difficulty in getting through the country. The alien and burnt timber district around the Brazeau river was almost impassable. It took eight days to make Rocky Mountain House from Medicine Lodge Hills, a distance of 150 miles.

Capt. Saunders says many settlers are taking up land along the Saskatchewan east of the mountains. They are for the most part Americans. According to him there is little to justify the gold rush into the mountains.

PROVINCE PROCEEDING TO TAKE OVER FISHERIES

Legislation of Six Years Ago is Being Brought Into Effect

PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN SIGNED

Legislation Takes Over Control of Industry from Dominion—What Will Be Attitude of Ottawa?

A proclamation formally placing the Provincial Fisheries act of 1901, as amended at the last session of the legislature, on the statutes of the province was signed Wednesday and will appear in this week's issue of the Gazette and take effect immediately.

This enactment is of special importance for it gives the administration of British Columbia control over practically all the fisheries of this section of the west. It outlines necessary regulations in detail and in a word its enforcement will mean the taking from the hands of the Dominion government all authority in respect to fisheries as far as this province is concerned.

The outcome of this move on the part of the administration will be awaited with interest, not only by those engaged in the fishing industry, but the general public. There is no doubt that when the act comes into active operation it will clash with that of the Dominion. As it has been declared that the provinces have the right to administrate all affairs in connection with their fisheries by one of the highest tribunals of the land it is conceded that in the event of the federal powers taking action to assert rights which they have heretofore exercised in this province, British Columbia would be able to vindicate the position which has been enunciated.

The policy which has been followed in this instance has not been decided upon hastily. On the contrary it is the outcome of careful deliberation. Before determining to take advantage of the provincial rights in regard to fisheries the provincial government made representation to the Dominion, but was unable to obtain any satisfactory recognition. The provincial claim is that the Dominion in the administration of the fisheries industry in British Columbia received much more revenue than was expended on the development of the industry, which it was claimed has been neglected. This has been a long standing complaint and the provincial government intends now to take the matter into its hands. It is believed that in this way it will be possible to do much more in stimulating the active development of the fishing industry in this province than has been done under the regime of the Dominion government.

DIED SUDDENLY

Toronto, June 5.—James Mountford, aged 50, a prominent financial man of London, England, fell dead without a moment's warning on the steps of the parliament buildings this morning while on his way to interview the minister of mines. He was with Claude Macdonald, M. P., and Col. J. Carson, of Montreal. Heart disease was the cause of death.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT VARIOUS POINTS

San Francisco and Guayquil Somewhat Severely Shaken Up

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 5.—Three earthquake shocks were felt here at about ten o'clock last night. The first was slight and the second, which lasted twenty-five seconds, was violent, and made families abandon their houses and remain in the streets for several hours, fearing a repetition of the disturbance, which was severe enough to cause the church bells to ring.

San Francisco, June 5.—At 12.26 this morning, San Francisco and the cities about the bay were shaken by a severe earthquake. The shock was the severest since the disastrous trembler of April, 1906.

The damage was limited to the breaking of dishes on shelves and the destruction of a few tottering walls in the burned district.

In the residence district, a number of people ran into the streets in the night clothes. Along Golden Gate Avenue a general panic prevailed. Several hundred women rushed into the streets in night clothes. Thee women were treated for nervous shock but no one suffered injury so far as reported.

The earthquake was in the form of two sharp shocks, the second following while the earth was still trembling from the first. The coming of the shake was announced by the rattling of windows and swinging of chandeliers. Then came an abrupt jolt and then the lessening tremble was followed by another quick jolt and a gradually lessening of the motion.

Oakland, Berkley, Alameda and other bay cities report a shock exactly like that felt here. Reports so ar indicate that the shake was felt at least as for south as Santa Cruz, 125 miles down the coast.

Pau, France, June 5.—A sight shock of earthquake was felt here today, but no damage was done.

OFFICERS WHO GAMBLED

Hanover, Prussia, June 5.—Owing to the recent gambling revelations, six officers who were attending to the military riding institute have been sent back to their regiments. A number of others have been ordered to their rooms under arrest, and all the others attending the institute which is the most famous riding academy of the German army, have been forbidden to go to the best known hotels.

GERMAN OFFICIAL PUNISHED

Berlin, June 5—Herr Popeleu, formerly an official of the Foreign office has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for giving information concerning the colonial administration to Herr Erzberger, a member of the Reichstag.

EXCISE DUTIES INCREASE.

Winnipeg, June 5.—The collection of excise duties for the month of May in the inland revenue division of Winnipeg amounted to $106,710; for May, 1906, it was $98,130.83.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURES.

Census Reports Large Increase in Period of Five Years

Ottawa, June 5.—A bulletin was issued today by the census department dealing with the manufactures of the Dominion as shown by the government census of 1901 and 1906. During the five years the value of manufacturers' products in Canada have about doubled. From $481,055,375 in 1901, the value increased to $712,664,836 in 1906, or an increase of $231,611,461. The details by provinces for works employing five persons and over are:

Province	1901.	1906.
British Columbia ..	19,447,778	38,013,536
Manitoba not com't	13,927,429	27,950,268
New Brunswick.....	20,972,470	22,133,581
Nova Scotia.....	23,592,513	32,545,939
Ontario not com't..	244,533,486	365,692,144
Prince Edward Isl..	2,336,706	1,851,615
Quebec, not comp't	158,287,904	217,334,053
Territ'es not comp't	11,964,987	7,594,600

The following details for the province of British Columbia are given:

Town.	1901.	1906.
Fernie	$ 359,256	$1,024,079
Kamloops	58,800	81,597
Nanaimo	348,775	402,987
Nelson	1,065,846	1,494,807
N. Westminster ..	1,029,722	1,165,663
Revelstoke..	271,058	775,552
Rossland	123,152	68,500
Vancouver..	4,990,152	10,067,556
Victoria..	2,617,573	2,339,276

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE IN PRAIRIE COUNTRY

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan on Situation

Regina, Sask., June 5.—P. Ketchen, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, on the general situation in the province, said there were many favorable factors to offset the lateness of spring. Not for some years had the seed gone into the ground in better shape, there being a larger amount of moisture in the ground than in former years. The soil was mellow, and formed a first rate seed bed. Since May 24th the weather in most parts of the province had been just what was wanted. It had been old-timers' weather. Last year, with the early spring, the ground became very dry before the June rains came on. With regard to the quantity of wheat sown the deputy commissioner thought that there was quite as much seed in the ground as in former years, if not more, though the normal increase in the wheat acreage which they had legitimately looked for has not been maintained. On the other hand, there had been quite an abnormal increase in the seeding of coarse grains. The involuntarily holding over of large quantities of grain had undoubtedly caused inconvenience and embarrassment to many farmers of the province, yet compensation had come in the shape of largely enhanced prices. It was also clear that the farmers were going to realize high prices for their growing crop, seeing that October wheat was selling for 95c a bushel. Unfortunately there was little prospect of the labor stringency being relieved this year, owing to the large number of men requisitioned for construction work. However, the farmers, with their better financial position, would be able to pay more for labor if necessary.

BETTER RAILS WANTED

New York, June 5.—Chairman E. H. Gary, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, today said it was probable that representatives of the leading railroads and steel manufacturing companies of this country soon would begin an exhaustive joint examination into the quality of the steel rails now being furnished to the railroads. "If it is practicable to manufacture a better rail than the one now in use our companies will make it," he said.

DOMINION TEXTILE STOCK

Montreal, June 5.—The formality of placing the stock of the Dominion Textile company at the disposal of the general public was taken today, and it was offered at 55. A few days ago the company declared the first dividend on its issue of common stock, amounting to $5,000,000, or 1 1-4 per cent, presumably placing the stock on a 5 per cent basis. The stock heretofore has not been listed on the stock exchange and had always been closely held by inside interests.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Hamilton, June 5.—The annual convention of the Congregational Union of Canada met here this morning with about 100 delegates in attendance. Rev. J. Gunn, Toronto, president of the union, was in the chair and conducted the opening exercises. The business of this morning's session was largely of a preliminary nature. Rev. Jno. Eamis, M. A., London, Eng., was present as a fraternal delegate from the union of England and Wales and delivered a speech. The convention will last for six days.

CRUISER MONMOUTH IS THE VESSEL SELECTED

Will Convey Prince Fushimi Home to Japan From Here

AT PRESENT IN EASTERN WATERS

Under Forced Draught Cruiser Leaves for Esquimalt—His Royal Highness' Itinerary

The cruiser Monmouth, Capt. John A. Tuke, will leave Yokohama today, having been despatched from the China squadron under Admiral Moore, now in Japanese waters, and ordered to Esquimalt to carry Prince Fushimi and suite to Japan.

Advices were received at the naval yard at Esquimalt Tuesday of the coming of the cruiser Monmouth, and arrangements will be made to provision the warship, for a supply of coal, and for alterations to be made on board for the comfort of the Japanese prince and party. Japanese Consul-General Nosse also received advices yesterday according to the Ottawa correspondent of the Colonist, of the sailing of the Monmouth, which leaves Yokohama today for Victoria. The vessel is expected to arrive about June 18. She is a fast cruiser, with capacity of 23 knots an hour, but is expected to make the voyage across the Pacific under moderate speed.

The trip from Vancouver to Victoria will be made by the steamer Princess Victoria. The C. P. R. Steamship Company have placed this vessel at the disposal of Prince Fushimi and suite to run to Victoria. The party is to arrive at Vancouver on Sunday, June 23rd., and will arrive here the same day. It is expected the prince will embark on board the Monmouth at Esquimalt on June 24.

The Monmouth is a first-class cruiser of 9,800 tons displacement, with a speed of 23 knots an hour. She has three funnels. Her length is 440 feet long, beam 66 feet, beam and depth 24 1-2 feet, and the engines develop 22,000 indicated horse power. The cruiser is about four years old having been built at Glasgow in 1901-2 by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company. The vessel cost £979,591. She has a complement of five hundred men. The armor consists of 4 feet 2 inches thickness of belt, 2 3-4 inches deck, and four inches above the belt, all of Krupp steel. The armament consists of fourteen 6 inch guns, ten 12 pounders, three 3 pounders and 8 maxims.

The vessel is one of the squadron which has been visiting Japanese waters. The flagship of the fleet is the latest battleship and the cruisers Bedford, Kent, Monmouth and Alacity are attached.

The local arrangements for the reception of Prince Fushimi have not been completed. Acting Premier Tatlow said yesterday that the government was considering its programme for the reception of Prince Fushimi and an announcement would be made in this regard on Friday. The city has not yet made any arrangement. The Japanese colony of Victoria has decided to build an arch and meetings are to be held to decide what form it will take. Among the recent additions to the Japanese colony is a gardener, who has quite a reputation among his fellow countrymen as a designer of decorative arches, and he will probably take charge of the work.

A despatch from Winnipeg gives the itinerary of the Prince's trip across Canada by the C. P. R., Prince Fushing and party will arive in Fort William at 6 p. m. on June 14 and will arrive at Winnipeg at 10 a. m. the following day. He will remain here a full day, leaving for the west at 10 a. m. June 16. He will spend a night in Broadview in order that he may travel through a portion of the west during the day. He will arrive in Calgary on the morning of the 18th., at 10, and will leave that point at 3 p. m., the same day. The party will make breaks in their journey through the mountains at Laggan, Field, and Glacier. They will reach Victoria on the 23rd., from which port the party will board the warship which has been placed at their disposal. The special train on which the prince and his party will pass through the west will consist of seven cars. It is supposed that two of the special coaches will the the Cornwall and York, which have been used in connection with the transportation of most distinguished travelers across the continent.

FRENCH SEAMEN'S STRIKE

Settlement Practically Reached—Men at Havre Still Out

Paris, June 5.—A settlement of the seamen's strike has been reached this evening, the men of many of the ports refusing to adopt the recommendations of the delegates who came to Paris and voted to await the decision of the national committee, whose headquarters are in Marseilles. At some of the southern ports the strikers during the day manifested a turbulent spirit, and several incipient riots were reported. The strikers of Cherbourg today unsuccessfully attempted to prevent the departure of the tenders sent off to meet the Transatlantic steamers. The French Transatlantic line announced today that in spite of the decision of the seamen at Havre to continue the strike a full crew had been secured for the La Provence, insuring her sailing tomorrow for New York.

FINED FIVE HUNDRED

Vancouver, June 5.—Oktya, the Japanese convicted for the illicit manufacture of whisky on a small island in the Fraser river, paid a fine of $500. His defence was that he was manufacturing sake to preserve fish for export to Japan.