DEAD AND WOUNDED NUMBER HUNDREDS

THE DISORDERS IN RUSSIA ARE SPREADING

Part of Baku in Flames—Street Fighting at Kishinoff—Many Soldiers Have Been Killed.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Private advices from Baku, Casausia, to-day says that the "Black Town" district of that city is still burning, and also the works at Blackham, Bibiebat, Nomani and Sabunto. The losses amount to millions of roubles.

Baku is overhung with dense clouds of smoke, and the flames of burning buildings illuminate the city all night long.

It is alleged that the disorders were started by Armenians, who, disguised as soldiers, fired on both Russians and Tartars. The Persian consul was asked to act as a pacificator, but he replied that conciliation was impossible with the Armenians who had killed two hundred Persian subjects.

Fighting at Kishineff.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Private advices from Kishineff say that street fighting continues there. Roughs are sacking the Jewish shops, killing or wounding many of the inmates. It is said that more than a score of soldiers have been killed. The Jewish self-defence committee are organizing resistance to the troops.

Mourners Attacked.

Kishineff, Sept. 5.—During the progress here of a funeral procession of Jewish workingmen following the body of a poor woman who had been killed by roughs, shots were suddenly heard and the procession was charged by troops and police. Many of the workmen were wounded and many of them were arrested. Several of them are missing and supposed to have been killed.

The officers decline to give any explanation of the cause of the occurrence, and refused to allow sympathizers with the wounded men to accompany them to the hospital.

The Jewish hospital is surrounded by soldiers and patrols are stationed at central points in the town. Great alarm prevails.

Police Commissioner Shot.

Gorey, Caucasia, Sept. 4.—Police Commissioner Aveloff was shot and killed today. The assassin escaped.

TROOPS COMPELLED TO USE ARTILLERY

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—2.50 a.m.—The news from Baku received up to the time of the filing of this dispatch is of the gloomiest character. The Armenian and Tartar warring factions now appear to be entirely beyond control. The streets of Baku seem to be unsafe for the inhabitants and the force of troops to be inadequate to restrain the anarchical tendencies of the combatants in the surrounding region.

According to reliable reports, the troops have been forced to withdraw from the suburb of Balakkan, where Tuesday the rioters set fire to the oil works, and that place is now in the hands of the Tartars, who have completed the work of destruction, and who, it is said, massacred the inhabitants who did not accompany the troops in their retirement. Telephonic and railway communication between the Baku and the suburban oil centres are cut, and late last night it was reported that the wires into Baku were down.

The viceroy of the Caucasus has dispatched reinforcements of troops from Tiflis, but owing to the conditions throughout the whole of the southern part of the Caucasus with these reinforcements, the troops will be inadequate to cope with the situation. In the suburban region the fight is desperate, and the soldiers are using artillery.

Representatives of the oil industry here are utterly despondent, and they declare that on the basis of the telegrams so far received, more than half of the industry in the Baku region has been wiped out, and that the fire is making rapid inroads into the remainder of the oil territory.

The Baku representative of a prominent company has telegraphed to his St. Petersburg headquarters as follows: "It is no longer a question of saving our property, but one of getting out alive."

A press dispatch from Baku, approved by the censors, says:

"The rival factions are concentrating in their quarters here. The situation is exceedingly tense. Cannonading is heard from time to time. In the most turbulent quarter the patrols have been fired upon. Balakhana is on fire, and the Armenians are surrounded by armed villagers, apparently Tartars, and the cannonading there is apparently increasing. The fire continues in the Blacktown quarter and in Bibiebat. Energetic measures and heavy reinforcements of troops are immediately necessary."

Other advices state that a hot fight is going on between Armenians and Tartars at Bibiebat, and that great fires are still raging at Sabunto and Nomani, fed by immense tanks of naptha, of which there are 16,000 in that region, and that the conflagration at Baku where up to last evening the tanks of the Society of Baku were intact, was steadily increasing. Under these conditions, with fighting on the streets and with a hurricane blowing, the advices say it will be almost impossible to extinguish the flames.

Oil men who assembled at St. Petersburg yesterday formulated measures which they deemed imperative, and which they presented to Finance Minister Kokovsoff. These measures, which probably will be laid before the Emperor after detailing the causes leading to the present situation, ask that the oil works be surrounded by troops and that the inflamatory elements, namely, the Armenians and Tartars, be entirely excluded from the oil region, the oil men declaring that they do not hold the workmen responsible and that the regrettable events were not caused by the workingmen's movement, which is economic and political, but that the causes are deep-rooted in the long-continued general disorder, which has reigned in that region owing solely to hatred among the races.

Authorities Powerless.

Taganorog, Russia, Sept. 6.—Agrarian disorders are spreading in this district. The rioters are committing acts of incendiarism and robbery, and the authorities are unable to suppress them owing to the lack of sufficient troops.

Commissioner Wounded.

Bielostok, Russia, Sept. 6.—A bomb was thrown to-day at the commissioner of police. The commissioner was wounded.

Reinforcements.

Tiflis, Sept. 6.—The viceroy of the Caucasus to-day informed the governor of Baku that rinforcements will be sent to him from Tiflis, and instructed him to proceed against the insurgents with the utmost military vigor.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

WHY BRONCHITIS IS SERIOUS

Because if not quickly cured it becomes a chronic condition that verges closely on consumption. "Catarrhozone" is the most pleasant, simple and certain cure. Try Catarrhozone.

LARGE INCREASE IN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

Returns for August—Assay Office Will be Established at Nelson—Australia's Trade Regulations

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Homestead entries for the month of August were 3,059, an increase of 696 over same month last year. The principal increases were at Alameda, Battleford, where they are doubled, Calgary, Red Deer and Regina. There is a small increase in the Edmonton district.

Assay Office.

The Dominion government has decided to establish an assay office at Nelson, B. C., during the time of the examination into zinc deposits. This was arranged for recently, as the board of trade for Nelson has been pressing upon the department of the interior to establish the assay office, and it was decided to do so this afternoon. W. A. Galliher has also been wiring about it.

For Duty Purposes.

A report from Mr. Ross, commercial agent at Melbourne, Australia, makes it clear that the cost of conveying goods destined for Australia as far as the boundary line in Canada will be added for duty purposes. That is to say goods sent by way of New York from Toronto will have the cost of the freight to Niagara Falls added, while goods going by the Canadian route to Vancouver will have the cost of freight to Vancouver added.

Anxious to Build.

Prof. Prince leaves to-day to attend meetings of the Georgian Bay and the Pacific Coast fisheries commissions. The latter is an international commission. The United States, it is understood, wishes to establish salmon hatcheries at the head water of the Columbia river in Canada. This is a privilege, however, which Canada is not likely to concede, as it would interfere with Canada's claim to the ownership of the salmon on the ground that they are now of Canadian origin.

JAPANESE ACTIVE.

Advances Along the Mandarin Road and Also in North Korea.

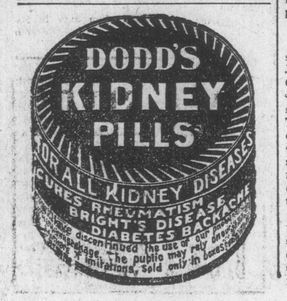
St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Telegraphing to Emperor Nicholas under date of September 5th, General Linevitch reported that the Japanese started to advance along the Mandarin road and commenced building entrenchments, but retired after meeting the Russian artillery fire.

The general also reported an offensive movement by several battalions of Japanese accompanied by cavalry and artillery in North Korea, September 2nd, but the result was not announced in time to be sent with this dispatch to the Emperor.

Fighting in Sakhalien.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—An official report says: "The Japanese army attacked the Russians at Chyongtuoyang on Sept. 1st. The Russian forces consisted of four battalions, six guns and several hundred cavalry. The district was mountainous and difficult, but finally the Japanese artillery successfully attacked the Russian left and occupied their position at nine in the morning. The Russians strongly resisted west of Chyongtuyan, but were forced to retire at 11 o'clock.

Another Japanese detachment defeated the Russians at Heaninkokai and pursued them. Japanese casualties were one officer killed and five officers and sixty men wounded. The Russians left forty dead on the field.



RIOTING HAS BEEN RENEWED IN TOKIO

CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND RIOTERS

Radicals Continue Campaign Against the Government—Disappointed at Outcome of Conference.

Tokio, Sept. 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The first turbulence attendant on the popular anger over the terms of the peace arranged with Russia took place to-day. A mass meeting to protest against the action of the government was called to take place at Hibera park but the metropolitan police closed the gates and attempted to prevent the assemblage of the people. The municipality protested against the action of the police and finally the gates were thrown open and a large crowd gathered and voted in favor of resolutions declaring the peace settlement the greatest humiliation and denouncing the terms upon which the treaty of peace was arranged.

The crowd was serious in its conduct rather than angry, and the police handled it discreetly. The gathering eventually dispersed in an orderly manner.

Later on, however, a crowd attempted to hold a meeting in the Shintomi theatre and the police dispersed it. A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the office of the Kokumin Shimbun, the government organ, and began hooting. Three employees of the paper armed with swords appeared at the doors of the building and checked the attack, and the police again dispersed the crowds.

It was thought that the trouble had passed when suddenly a portion of the crowd made a rush at the building, hurled stones and damaged some of the machinery. Several persons were injured during the attack, but the police eventually cleared the streets of the crowd and arrested a number of rioters. The disorder is not general and the situation is not serious.

Similar meetings have been held at Osaka and Nagoya, which in round terms denounced the government and asked them to resign.

The general sentiment throughout the country seems to favor reactionary measures, but it appears clear that the majority of the people will eventually accept the result of the peace conference, however disappointing it may be.

Feeling of Chagrin.

Nagasaki, Aug. 31.—The peace news was received without enthusiasm in the chief centres of Kiu Shiu province. There is a general feeling of chagrin that Japan has been deprived of the rightful fruits of victory and there is disappointment, especially at the fact that permanent security from Russian aggression has not been secured. The diplomatic failure is considered to be due to the negotiations commencing prematurely.

Awaiting Official News.

Yokohama, Aug. 30.—The peace terms are not known exactly, but it is considered that the abandonment of the indemnity will cause general and prolonged disappointment. There have been no demonstrations. The people are quietly awaiting the official announcement of the text of the treaty.

Encounter in Korea.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—General Linevitch reports further encounters with the Japanese in Korea. In a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas dated September 3rd he says that the Russians in Northern Korea, September 1st, report a series of lively attacks by six battalions of Japanese with twelve guns. The Japanese simultaneously commenced an extensive engagement against the Russian troops in the neighborhood of Kiangkeregoui, in Petchongonlien pass.

Russians Defeated.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—An official report announces the complete and crushing defeat of the remnant of the Russian forces, after five hours' severe fighting at Naibutu, on the west coast of the Island of Sakhalien. The Russians killed numbered 130. The casualties of the Japanese were slight.

RIOTING HAS BEEN RENEWED IN TOKIO

Tokio, Sept. 6.—Rioting broke out here last night in connection with the dissatisfaction over the result of the peace settlement. There were several clashes with the police and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded.

Keenly Disappointed.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The press telegrams outlining peace are further influencing the sentiment against the settlement. The Radicals and hotheads continue to urge various expedients to express the popular disapproval. There has been no violence and no scenes of turbulence, although as a precautionary measure the police reserves have been increased. The police are carefully watching the developments of the situation, and the force will be doubled should any violence occur. If it does, its speedy suppression is assured. The government continues silent. The conservative element predicts that the country will

Approve the Settlement

when its conditions are fully understood. They declare that the present agitation does not present either the ultimate sentiment of the people or a sufficiently strong minority to merit serious consideration.

Under a vigorous defence by the Conservative journals supporting the government and a fuller and better appreciation of the situation confronting the country, public sentiment is showing some evidence of reaction. The argument that it is impossible for Japan to continue the bloody war merely for the purpose of securing indemnity is proving effective in allaying dissatisfaction. It is believed that when the government is free to explain fully the conditions of settlement and the logic appertaining to them their sentiment will largely increase.

The entire nation is keenly disappointed at the outcome. Nowhere throughout the empire has there been a step taken toward the celebration of the conclusion of peace. The Radicals

Continue Their Campaign

against the government, demanding the punishment of those responsible for the compromise. The forthcoming diet is certain to be turbulent, and it is predicted that the Katsura government will be forced from office.

The declines in the market and the unsatisfactory crop conditions, coupled naturally with the heavy obligations of the government, have created a fear in some quarters that a financial depression and unsatisfactory business condition are impending.

A prominent banker said to-day to an Associated Press representative that the Tokio exchange was an inaccurate barometer of real conditions, as lately the exchange transactions have been largely speculative. The August settlement was the largest in the history of the exchange. The recent decline, he said, was the result of conditions within the exchange and not a correct reflection of general conditions.

The banker added: "There is plenty of money in the country, and undoubtedly we will weather any difficulty which may occur.

"The repatriation of the army will occupy at least ten months, being in round figures a million of all arms and in every department. This will cost many million yen. The government may seek a domestic loan, but the disappointment over the result may show that the people are unwilling to subscribe. However, the government possesses considerable money, and probably will manage the matter without embarrassment.

"I believe that much of the present agitation

Will Pass Away

when the people appreciate the conditions. We win more than we started to fight for and occupy a highly satisfactory position before the world. The cabinet and elder statesmen acted wisely, although it is possible that public sentiment will blindly demand that somebody be sacrificed. Knowing the temper and expectations of the people the government has shown wonderful and commendable courage by stopping the war."

Baron Shihusawa, discussing the peace settlement, declares his dissatisfaction with the terms, but says the Korean and Manchurian problems have been settled and the purpose of the war realized.

"The terms are of inadequate value," he says, "and the extent of peace imperfect and unsatisfactory. Still Japan secures paramouncy in Korea."

Baron Shiinusawa does not believe the financial basis of the Japanese will be endangered by failure to secure indemnity; he

Has Strong Confidence

in Japan's productive power and energies. He said: "Let them be applied to the development of railways, mines and other industries of Korea. This is not the time to brood over the past and look for future gloom, but it is time to seize the advantages the future holds. Commercial and industrial depression following in the wake of an unsatisfactory peace is a result that can be stopped, that it is most unwise to give ourselves to despair over an issue which none can alter."

A news agency quotes a prominent general as expressing disgust over the outcry against the peace terms. He declared that the war was not for the purpose of securing indemnity. He says Japan has the power to fully recompense herself for the cost of the war by industrial and commercial development.

Pessimistic Dispatch.

New York, Sept. 6.—It is reported in Tientsin, says a London dispatch to the Herald, that the dissent in Japan over the concessions granted to Russia in the peace treaty is so deep that it is feared a revolution will break out through the empire. This movement, it is declared, has manifested itself in Tokio.

MESSAGE FROM PEARY.

Reported All Well—Everything Ready for Ice Fighting.

New York, Sept. 6.—What is believed to be the final word from Commander Robert E. Peary before his return from his attempt to reach the North Pole was received to-day by Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. The message came from Etah, North Greenland, and in it Commander Peary stated that his ship, the Roosevelt, would leave that port on August 16th, the date of the message, with 23 Eskimo men and some 200 dogs, to establish a base at Cape Sabine for the final dash into the frozen zone about the Pole. Commander Peary added that the machinery of the Roosevelt had been overhauled, and that everything was in readiness for the ice fighting. All on board were well.

Lord Chas. Beresford, commanding the British Mediterranean fleet, has created a sensation in the fleet by ordering the prosecution of an engineer commander for allowing the bearings of machinery in his vessel to become hot, says a Malta dispatch. This is a new offence in naval court-martial.

A banquet to 24 persons was recently given in the interior of a barrel made for a wine merchant at Scheltenheim, on the Rhine. The barrel has a capacity of 43,800 gallons.

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COLLECTOR SENDS FOR CAPT. McLEAN

Must Report at Customs—Skins Shipped to Victoria Have Been Seized—Hunters Secure Counsel.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

From information obtained to-day and from the general character of the expedition from its conception up to the present it would appear as if the plans of Capt. Alex. McLean, the daring skipper at the head of the Carmencita venture, have been completely frustrated, although gifted with considerable nerve, he had not the courage to carry out his programme in all its details. The vessel shipped a crew of what he might have regarded desperate men at Drake's Bay after leaving Victoria, but they were evidently not of the kind required for the successful ending of the plot. When the hunters who are now in the city learned the real intent of their cruise from a paper which they received in Behring Sea they protested. They

Refused to Work Further,

went to Capt. McLean and told him it was no use to continue the cruise. So determined were these men that Capt. McLean's plans were then and there foiled. Up to this time it would appear that he was losing his nerve. He was daily becoming more fearful of the sight of anything in the shape of a revenue cutter, and if he sighted smoke on the horizon soon sought shelter in the cold grey mists of the briny deep. For long the schooner seemed to be roving aimlessly over the sea awaiting the opportunity for the dash which was to net the returns for his desperate chances. This at least is the story as it presents itself to the newspaper men now investigating the history which the craft has been making for herself during the last year. When the skins from the vessel were shipped to Victoria they were consigned to R. P. Rithet & Company, but this firm suspecting that they might have been ill-gotten refused to have anything to do with them. They likewise, it is said,

Would Not Acknowledge

the orders given on the company by Captain McLean for the payment of the men who yesterday arrived on the steamer Queen City. But while Capt. McLean has seemingly dealt honorably with the men in this particular he entirely ignored the customs. Consequently he has now to clear himself with the collector of customs, John C. Newbury, who holds the skins in custody and who has telegraphed for McLean to come at once to Victoria and report to him. Just what he will do with the vessel Mr. Newbury of course is not prepared to state at present, but should Capt. McLean fail to report he may probably seize the schooner. There is the possibility also that ere the vessel reaches Victoria she will fall into the charge of an American cutter, for once off the coast, beyond the three mile limit, the Carmencita would be in danger of being taken back to the American side. It is known that

American Cruisers

have been on the lookout for the vessel, and yesterday when it was reported that the sealer arrived on the coast Admiral Goodrich was communicated with and informed of the fact.

As for the men who are here and who are most anxious to secure their wages for the time they spent on the sealer, it is impossible to state at present what will be their course. They have retained the law firm of Eberts & Taylor to protect their interests, and it may be that after the Crown has been satisfied there will be sufficient left from the sale of the skins to pay their wages.

A Hunter's Story.

What is purported to be the correct version of the relationship existing between Capt. McLean and the crew of the nondescript sealing schooner Carmencita, which arrived at Clayoquot yesterday, during its recent adventurous voyage, was given a Times representative this morning by one of the hunters. He tells a very thrilling tale. In the first place he claims that between six and eight hunters were persuaded to sign articles through misrepresentation, that the crew was selected from the riff-raff of San Francisco, many of them having no knowledge whatever of the duties of seamen, that comparatively little genuine hunting was done, Capt. McLean being principally occupied in evading passing steamers, and that to cap all the provisions gave out on the southbound trip to such an extent that both hunters and crew were forced to exist on beans and flour. These experiences were related in an indignant manner, one of the party remarking that the captain was disliked by all those having had to submit to his authority, and that his day of reckoning would come.

The scene of the first act in this most interesting story is laid in Victoria, when the ship Carmencita was here outfitting for her cruise. About that time Capt. McLean sent word to a number of well-known and respectable hunters then residing in San Francisco to the effect that he could offer them

Exceedingly Lucrative Positions.

He told them that he was preparing a vessel for sea with the intention of conducting a lengthy expedition through the south and north Pacific, as well as the Behring Sea, in search of seals. In order to remove any doubt that might have existed in the minds of these men respecting his legal right to patrol the high sea at all times of the year hunting the fur-bearing animal, Capt. McLean explained that he would sail under the Norwegian flag. He said that this would place his ship outside the jurisdiction of Great Britain, the United States and Russia, the three nations which were parties to the treaty, the terms of which provide for a close season in seal hunting for certain specified period during the year. This sounded plausible enough, and the men signed the articles without the slightest suspicion of the character of the expedition which they had pledged themselves to participate in.

Having agreed to join Capt. McLean in his venture they came north and joined the ship in Victoria. After assisting in the work of outfitting they were informed that their services might be required in sailing the ship for a short distance, as its crew, although duly signed, had not yet arrived through some misunderstanding. The captain said they would probably be picked up at the outer wharf, and announced his intention to have the vessel towed to the mouth of the harbor by the launch Shamrock. This was done. A short stay was made at the wharf, but no crew appeared. Capt. McLean then ordered the launch to continue the tow as far as Race Rocks, and reaching there told the hunters that the crew would be picked up at Neah Bay. The ship accordingly sailed to that point, and once more those on board were disappointed. She was

Then Headed South,

continuing as far as Drakes Bay, a point about 28 miles from San Francisco, Cal., before the captain ordered another stop. All this time the ship was operated by the hunters, who state that they were allowed very little more than two hours' sleep in 24 during the entire trip. Naturally such a condition of affairs resulted in general dissatisfaction, and some suspicion, but they still had enough confidence in Capt. McLean to believe his story regarding the Norwegian flag and the money to be made by following out his plans.

At Drakes Bay the long-expected crew arrived. It comprised between 18 and 23 men, all of whom were obtained in San Francisco by train, for the reason, as subsequent events have shown, that the captain was afraid to sail his ship as far as 'Frisco because of the certainty of irregularities in his papers being discovered. At the time, however, these manoeuvres were a mystery to the hunters, who were very much puzzled. But it wasn't alone this phase of the affair which mystified them. The appearance of the new members of the crew was a matter in which they became deeply concerned. "If you were to assemble the entire scum of San Francisco's population and pick 18 of the worst, I doubt if a more uncleanly or rascally outfit could be got together," remarked one of the hunters this morning. He went on to say that their looks were a splendid index to their characters. From the start the hunters would have "no truck" with the crew, and Capt. McLean had often shown a disposition to side with the latter.

However the crew having boarded the real voyage commenced. Capt. McLean immediately

Started to Hunt,

and steering a northern course reached the west coast of Vancouver Island in due course. He touched at Clayokuot for the purpose of provisioning, and, breaking one of the mainstays later on, put into Hesquiot, where a short stay was made for the purpose of repairing the damage.

It was not until the ship had left Vancouver Island behind that the suspicions of the hunters, according to their statement, were aroused. About that time Capt. McLean began to show signs of nervousness. He did not hunt in earnest, and whenever smoke appeared on the horizon ordered all sails set, and placed the ship on a different course. In short he displayed an anxiety to keep out of the way of all strangers, especially steamboats, fleeing from the sight of the slightest haze as soon as it became discernable upon the horizon. Boats were lowered only when a perfect calm made it impossible for progress to be made towards the ship's ultimate destination, the Behring Sea.

In this way the voyage went on until one day the H. M. S. Shearwater made her appearance very suddenly, and sent an omicer to overhaul the papers. Apparently nothing questionable was discovered, as the visitors retired without interfering. Just before the Shearwater's representative came aboard a somewhat important incident occurred. Capt. McLean, the hunters say, approached the crew and briefly addressing them announced that

He Was Not the Captain

in charge of the vessel. He was simply cruising northern waters for the purpose of locating a cod fishing station. His post while a member of the crew was that of navigating officer, while Captain Thomas was the officer in charge. He impressed upon them the importance of recognizing Capt. Thomas as the supreme head. This again was puzzling to the hunters, and must have been equally so to the crew, because Capt. McLean had apparently directed the ship's course up to that time.

The Shearwater having gone her way, the Carmencita continued north. Some fishing was done in the Behring Seas. While there members of the crew became disaffected, and one night, when Capt. Thomas was in charge of the watch, four men took one of the ship's boats and deserted. According to the hunters they must have landed on the coast of Alaska, which was then some twenty or twenty-five miles distant. Whether their escape was safely effected or not was a matter for conjecture. Nothing could be seen of the stolen boat or its occupants the next day. Presumably they had found their way to the coast in safety, and from there would walk to some point where sustenance could be secured.

It was shortly after this occurrence that an event took place which gave the hunters the clue to Capt. McLean's designs. They had met and spoken a schooner from Victoria, and from her obtained a local paper in which there happened to be an account of the sailing of the Carmencita, and the avowed intention of her commander to raid the rookeries. "Upon hearing this," one of the hunters affirmed most emphatically, "we immediately informed the captain that we would

Do No More Hunting.

Of course our action made it impossible for the captain to continue the trip. We were the only ones on board capable of handling a harpoon, and the captain had to rely entirely on our services." The ship's course consequently was turned south, and a comparatively uneventful trip to the West Coast ensued.

The only circumstance of interest, the hunters say, was the death of Capt. Thomas. In the account given yesterday by the cook and published in these columns a mistake was made when Capt. McLean was mentioned as the person who succumbed to an illness contracted in the Behring Sea. The victim was Capt. Thomas, familiarly known as the "old man." He complained of a cold when the vessel was in the north seas. Instead of becoming better he gradually got worse, pining away until death resulted at a point about two week's sail from the north end of Vancouver Island. His remains were consigned to a watery grave the following day.

The only complaint the hunters have to make respecting this southern voyage is the short rations issued them. They claim that they were forced to exist on beans and flour with an occasional piece of salt meat—the latter being very diminutive in size and flung in to season the former.

"Are the stories to the effect that the Carmencita raided the rookeries of Copper Island correct?" queried the reporter. This the hunters denied in chorus. First one and then the other assured the Times representative that they had never been near any islands. "Its possible that some of us might be induced to undertake some risk in stealing for ourselves," laughingly remarked one of the party, "but does it seem reasonable that we would

Chance Getting Shot

in order to secure a cargo of skins for the ship's owners. We're all married men, and value our lives."

Another point was raised by another, who drew attention to the small catch brought down, and wanted to know whether the total figure wouldn't have been larger than 365 skins if the reported successful raid of the islands had been carried through. "No, you can take our words for it," he continued. "I have given you the straight story. There was no raid on the Copper islands."

When questioned as to how the vessel was to be disposed of, what were Capt. McLean's intentions and what action they had decided to take in order to secure their wages, the hunters could give no definite information. They said the captain and the Carmencita had been left at Clayoquot, and that was all they knew. Their case had been placed in the hands of a local lawyer, who had promised to do everything possible in their interests.

Coming to Victoria.

This afternoon Collector Newbury received a telegram from Capt. McLean, in reply to one sent last evening, in which the skipper said he would leave for Victoria at once. Mr. Newbury had notified the captain that the skins had been seized and that he was required to report at the customs house. How the captain will come to Victoria is not stated.

TRIAL ISLAND LIGHT.

Col. Anderson Says That This and a Fog Alarm Will Be Built.

Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, returned from Portland Tuesday, and Wednesday took up his duties in this city and elsewhere throughout the province. A large amount of money is to be expended on this coast in the way of improvements to navigation, and as stated a few days ago Col. Anderson is here to consider the location of a number of new buoys and lights. In a brief interview on Wednesday Col. Anderson said: "I am here to carry out the improvements promised by Hon. R. Prefontaine when he was in Victoria last year. The one most affecting Victoria will be a new light on Trial Island. This will be placed at the southern extremity of the island. It will not be very powerful, but the department intend to place a good fog alarm there, which should prove of great service."

Col. Anderson said he would also look into the question of foreshore applications in Victoria and Vancouver harbors. Before his return he will take a trip North as far as the international boundary line, inspecting and selecting a number of locations for new lights, beacons and buoys. He will also visit the West Coast of this island. During his stay here Col. Anderson will inspect the schooner Mermaid, which is to be stationed at the Sand Heads as a light ship.

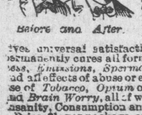
MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Mme. Witte's Nephew Shot Girl and Ended His Life.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A sensation has been caused at Moscow by the suicide of Mme. Witte's nephew, M. Khotinsky, who shot a girl through the heart and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a wound from which he died after he had been taken to the hospital. Khotinsky was a volunteer in a dragoon regiment.

Four of his brothers died under somewhat tragic circumstances.

Wood's Phosphodine,



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