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S—541

ADMIRAL IS POWERLESS AND "KNIAZ" MUTINEERS ARE BLACK SEA PIRATES

Kruger's Fleet So Disaffected That He Was Forced to Return to Sebastopol and Disband, Leaving One Warship Behind—Mutiny on Pobiedonosetz Soon Dies Out, But Kniaz Potemkine Now Cruising at Will.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—(3.40 a.m.)—The unprecedented spectacle of powerful modern battleships cruising around in the Black Sea in the hands of a crew who, under the rules of international law cannot be regarded as other than pirates, and of the admiral in command of the rest of the Euxine fleet frankly confessing his inability to cope with the situation, and ordering the fires of his warships to be drawn, has stupefied the Russian admiralty.

The whereabouts of the errant battleship Kniaz Potemkine is unknown; no plans for capturing her have been devised, and the policy of non-interference seems to be at present in vogue. The Kniaz Potemkine has sailed from Odessa, and is now at large, and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from shore, is still in control of the vessel.

On the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, which cast in its fortunes with the Kniaz Potemkine after its arrival at Odessa and landed its officers, the more loyal or more timorous portion of them gained the upper hand and agreed to surrender and disarm the ship.

The rest of the squadron returned to Sebastopol without venturing to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkine, and Admiral Kruger, after a council of war, finding that he could not depend on his crews, ordered the fires drawn beneath the boilers of his ships and gave permission to all the disaffected officers and sailors to quit the vessels and go ashore.

Were Left Behind.

The sailors of the Ekaterina II. were known to be so mutinous that the battleship was left behind when the squadron started for Odessa, the whole crew dismissed and the ship disarmed.

The Kniaz Potemkine, which was steering a southerly course when she left Odessa, would, within a few hours, be south of Russian limits, and may next be heard from at some Balkan or Turkish port.

The spirit manifested thru the fleet goes far to explain the defeat in the Sea of Japan, as a large portion of the crew, especially those of Admiral Nebogatoff's division, were drafted from the Euxine Sea, and were evidently not in a mind to offer a stout fight.

Socialists to Blame.

The proclamation attached to the dead body of Kniaz Potemkine's sailor Omiltchuk at Odessa, the text of which was received yesterday, confirms the statement of the authorities that the revolt was engineered by social revolutionists. The proclamation terminated with the slogan of the party, "One for all, and all for one." This makes the situation more serious than would have been the matter of simple disaffection, and gives rise to the great apprehension that the revolutionary organization may have conducted an equally successful propaganda among the soldiers, the results of which will be suddenly manifested when the army is called upon in some internal emergency.

ODESSA PANIC IS ALLAYED NOW MUTINY HAS ENDED

Surrender of Second Mutinous Warship Gives Authorities Full Control of Situation.

Odessa, July 2.—The Kniaz Potemkine sailed yesterday apparently in the direction of the Roumanian coast, and nothing has since been heard of her. With her departure the situation for the moment has taken a more favorable turn.

Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron having left for Sebastopol, the Georgi Pobiedonosetz is the only warship remaining here. The crew of the Georgi Pobeledonosetz sent forty men ashore this morning as hostages, and have asked the emperor's forgiveness for having mutinied, pleading that they have not damaged the ship. The government issued a proclamation saying that the danger of a catastrophe has passed and that everybody must be quiet and the strikers return to work. The manufacturers are hopeful. They think that the situation is improving and that the men will resume work tomorrow.

The only element of immediate danger from mutinous sailors now appears to be with the Kniaz Potemkine. The authorities announce that they will issue a proclaiation to tranquillize the population, as public excitement and the exodus of people continue. The telegraph office is crowded and the consulates are overwhelmed with applications to vise passports.

The British consul has arranged with British steamers and one Norwegian steamer to remain off the port so as to be in readiness in case of danger to remove foreign subjects. The captains of the steamers agreed to remain until the situation becomes clearer.

Paper Are Censored.

Military precautions have not undergone the slightest relaxation. The newspapers are under military censorship and do not contain the slightest reference to the happenings in the harbor.

An unconfirmed report says that the Kniaz Potemkine transferred a number of revolutionaries, including students and some Jewish girls, to a British steamer, the name of which is not given.

The Georgi Pobiedonosetz, immediately upon entering the bay last evening, entered into pour parlers with the local authorities, which resulted in the landing of all the officers.

From the outset several of the crew demanded that she rejoin the fleet. These increased in numbers until it was ultimately decided to negotiate with the authorities, to whom they handed over the flag and the breech locks of the guns. The crew refused to land, proposing that the officers should return on board and promising to obey orders. The Georgi Pobiedonosetz is now anchored in the inner port.

The newspapers reappeared this morning. The prefect has closed the Hotel Kremia, because shots were fired from the windows.

At Roumania.

London, July 2.—Lloyds' agen. at Kustenji, Roumania, in a despatch dated 9.20 to-night, says the Kniaz Potemkine and torpedo boat No. 267 are anchored off that port and that another steamer is in the offing, apparently watching.

Was Surrounded.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—A telegram from Odessa gives the following details of the movements of the Kniaz Potemkine and the vessels of the Black Sea squadron after the arrival of the latter.

The squadron arrived off Odessa in line ahead, flying signals. The Kniaz Potemkine replied to the signals, whereupon the squadron steamed nearer and surrounded the rebellious battleship, cutting her off from the shore.

The Kniaz Potemkine hoisted the red flag and made seawards at full speed and anchored in the roadstead opposite the offices of the volunteer fleet. The squadron thereupon steamed off and disappeared, subsequently returning.

Broke Away.

The Kniaz Potemkine approached and before long found herself in the centre of the squadron. Two battleships took up positions to the right of the Kniaz Potemkine and three to the left, with the torpedo boats to the sterneward. The mutinous ship suddenly broke thru the encircling vessels and steamed in the direction of the harbor, anchoring almost in her fromer position. The vessels of the squadron remained until evening on the opposite side of the harbor and signals were again exchanged.

In the morning the Kniaz Potemkine advanced toward the squadron, afterwards returning, accompanied by the Georgi Pobiedonosetz. The remainder of the squadron left the harbor.

KRUGER IS BACK AT SEBASTOPOL HIS QUEER TALE OF ADVENTURE

His Signals to "Come Back" Meet Reply Which Sends Him Scurrying Home Minus One Boat.

Sebastopol, July 2.—(Via St. Petersburg, July 2.)—Immediately after the Black Sea squadron arrived here Saturday a council of admirals and captains was held on board the flagship Rostislav, Vice-Admiral Kruger presiding. The council resolved to ungear the machinery and authorize the officers and men to go ashore. The Ekaterina II. is here and has been disarmed.

The Black Sea squadron which went to Odessa consisted of two divisions, commanded by Admiral Kruger and Admiral Vyshorevetzky respectively. The former's division included the Rostislav and the Sinope and the latter's the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, the Tria Sviatitelia, the Dvenadzat Apostoloff and the torpedo cruiser Kasarski. Several torpedo boats accompanied the squadron.

On arrival in the roads the flagship signaled the Kniaz Potemkine to join the squadron, to which the battleship replied, "We ask that the admiral should come on board us." No answer being given, the Kniaz Potemkine cleared for action and steamed at full speed along the whole fleet. She passed so close to the other vessel that even the features of her commander, who wore a thick beard and was in civilian clothes, were clearly distinguishable. Several among the crews assert that they saw at least thirty men in civilian costume on board the Kniaz Potemkine.

Mutiny, All Right.

Admiral Kruger signaled to the squadron, "Head for Sebastopol," and at the same time the Kniaz Potemkine displayed the signal, "We remain here."

Commander Gazevitch of the Georgi Pobeidonosetz, signalled that the machinery of the vessel was disabled. Admiral Kruger repeated his order to make for Sebastopol, when Georgi Pobiedonosetz replied, "We remain here." She steamed alongside the Kniaz Potemkine and hoisted the signal, "We wish to hand you your officers." This was the last signal seen by the squadron before heading for Sebastopol.

Capt. Golikoff and all the officers of the Kniaz except five, who were mostly engineers, were killed June 28 during the voyage to Odessa.

It is stated that 300 workmen from the Sermono Works were on board. During the disorders in the Port of Odessa the Kniaz Potemkine obtained supplies from the cruiser Otchakoff.

A Prisoner by Ruse.

The captain of the transport Vecha was made a prisoner by a ruse. The Kniaz Potemkine signalled to him to come on board. He did so and was seized and bound and put ashore. The crew of the Vecha then declared common cause with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine, as did also the crew of one of the torpedo boats.

WAR PORTS PROCLAIMED BY SWEDISH GOVERNMENT

Foreign Warships Will Now Be Excluded From Four Harbors—Early Mobilization Predicted.

Stockholm, July 2.—(Bulletin.)—The government has issued a proclamation, to become effective immediately, declaring Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gothenburg and Farosund to be war ports, and excluding all foreign warships from these ports.

THESE OFFICIAL DENIALS ARE MATTER OF POLICY

Stockholm, Sweden, July 2.—The official denial of the mobilization of troops by the provisional government of Norway Friday was quite natural, as both Sweden and Norway are keeping their preparations secret, as not to unnecessarily excite the two peoples. The general opinion here is that Sweden will mobilize in the near future, so as to emphasize her condition.

Dr. Blanchard, Surgeon, Chiropodist at Pember's, 127 Yonge St. 136

Yonge Street ArcadeRestaurant and Lunch Counter now open. Regular Dinner in Dining Room35 cents, other meals a la carte. 71

If Not, Why Not?

Have you accident and sickness policy? See Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building. Phone M. 2770. 136

Everybody goes to Buffalo, July 12th, Retail Grocers' Excursion — Special train from Niagara via Michigan Central. Tickets $1.75.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON IS HONORED BY NOTABLES

Annual Banquet at Hotel Cecil Attended by C. M. A. Tourists—Strathcona's Reception.

London, July 2.—Some five hundred guests, including the members of the C. M. A., sat down at a banquet in the Hotel Cecil in honor of Dominion Day, one of the largest gatherings the hotel ever had. Lord Strathcona presided, supported amongst others by the Duke of Argyle, Lord Minto, Lord Aberdeen, the Greek minister, Sir W. Mulock, Lord Wenlock, Sir James McGregor, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Alverstone, W. K. George, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir William White, Prof. Osler, Gen. Laurie and Lord William Seymour, besides the representatives of many of the trade guilds. The feature was the tremendous reception accorded Lord Strathcona, the whole assembly rising to their feet when he rose to speak. In the course of the evening Lord Strathcona read a message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, conveying his greetings: "I join heartily with you, Canadian and English guests assembled in celebration of the thirty-eighth birthday of the federation and the first birthday of Alberta and Saskatchewan on Sept. 1."

Lord Strathcona, giving the toast of "The Dominion of Canada," referred to the enormous development Canada had made in the last few years, especially in the Northwest. This development was certain to continue. He looked forward to the time when there would be a four-day service between England and Canada. The C. M. A. was a body which would become infinitely greater as time went on.

Europe is Great, but—

Sir William Mulock, replying, said Europe was considered a great continent under many flags, but who could anticipate the potentialities of a country larger than Europe with one flag over all. The development of Canada should always be carried out in sympathy with the mother country.

President George, replying for the visitors, said Canada was the country of possibilities which it was just now impossible to grasp even faintly. They would return to Canada with stronger ties and deeper affections.

E. Marshall Fox, chairman of the American Society of London, replying to the same toast, reminded Canada that it had a wonderful benefit in being part of the great empire that would protect her against everything.

At Art Institute.

Afterwards the part yadjourned to Athe Royal Institute of Painters, where they were recieved by Lord and Lady Strathcona. Fully 1200 were present, and made a brilliant assemblage. A feature was the number of songs rendered by Canadians, Guy Sopra of Ottawa, Jean Newman of Montreal, Winnifred Willet of Montreal, Edith Chandler of Brome, P.Q., Edith Miller of Ponta de la Prairie, Miss Hope Morgan of Toronto, Eva Gauthier of Ottawa, Stanley Adams of Winnipeg, Pauline Lightstone of Donalda, and Christina Barrie Dickson of Montreal.

The C.M.A. have no wstarted on their second provincial tour at Edinburgh. They will be received by Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny, also by the Duke of Buccleuch on July 10. A special party of a hundred will be entertained by the Liberal party at the National Liberal Club of Edinburgh. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., chief Liberal whip, will preside.

Joseph Exaggerated.

The Spectator says Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the C.M.A. greatly exaggerated the weakness of the existing ties uniting the empire. He entirely ignored the fact that 60 years ago we had almost exactly the system of colonial preference which he now demands, and that the outcome was well nigh the ruin of the empire. We bound ourselves to buy of one another, with the result that imperial patriotism and sentiment all but extinguished.

Rough on the Colonel.

Lloyd's Weekly, devoting editorially to the prosperity of Canada, says: "Indetermination will not encourage the thriftless, and there is danger of forgetting humanity. Something is wanting in the laws of the country which permit the poor creature Gallagher to be sent to prison for four months for vagrancy ,and instanced the case of a man sentenced at Toronto whose only fault ,a correspondent said, was that he was unable to work. The correspondent also added that sentences are characteristic of Toronto."

On Saturday afternoon the C.M.A. attended a garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Mosley in order to meet Lord and Lady Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pearson and other members of the tariff commission. Lords Strathcona and Dundonald were amongst those present.

DRAWS BAD CROWD.

Residents of Northeast Object to Restaurant at Riverdale.

Considerable indignation was expressed yesterday at the action of the city council in granting a "restaurant license" in Riverdale Park.

Citizens living in this vicinity evidently feel strongly on the subject. A restaurant license gives the keeper of the restaurant the right to sell ice cream, soft drinks, etc. He is, however, bound to sell regular meals if called on to do so. The "meals" consist of a very small sandwich, and the restaurant keeper, they say, makes his money out of the sale of the ice cream and soft drinks, which he is allowed to sell on Sunday.

East end residents complain that the restaurant in Riverdale Park attracted a very undesirable class of patrons yesterday, and are of the opinion that a restaurant is not needed in the park at all.

Retail Grocers run an Excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls—July 12th. Tickets $1.75.

50,000 Elks parade, July 12th at Buffalo—Take Retail Grocers' Excursion and see the fun. Ticket $1.75.

TO GARRISON HALIFAX.

Quebec, July 2.—Major Fages, commanding No. 5 depot, R.C.R., has received orders to have one hundred and fifteen men ready to proceed to Halifax during the first week in July.

Fun for all and to spare at Retail Grocers' Excursion, July 12th. Tickets $1.75.

Ask your Grocer for particulars of their Excursion to Buffalo, July 12th. Tickets $1.75.

That Tired Looking Lid.

He doesn't look quite right. His clothes are new. His tie is neat. He looks all right about the feet. But ah! the oversight. That lid upon his head spoils his Sunday suit of clothes and always will until he goes 'round to Dineen's—nuff ced.

Hot for Buffalo, July 12—Take in Retail Grocers' Excursion, 6 hours in city, see great Elks' parade. Tickets $1.75.

UNEXPECTED PASSING OF JOHN HAY U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE DIES WHEN RECOVERY SEEMED ASSURED

End Came Just After Midnight Friday at His Summer Home in New Hampshire—Interment at Cleveland.

Newbury, N.H., July 2.—A special train bearing the body of United States Secretary of State Hay, who died early yesterday morning at "The Fells," his summer residence on the shore of Lake Sunapee, left Newbury to-day for Cleveland, O., where the interment will be made. The train is due to arrive in Cleveland at 7.50 a.m. to-morrow.

The only members of the secretary's family at The Fells when the end came were Mrs. Hay and Clarence. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., of Geneseo, N.Y., a daughter, has been ill recently and had not been at Lake Sunapee this season. Mrs. Payne Whitney, another daughter, is on her way to Europe. On Friday evening, after bidding his wife and the doctors a cheerful goodnight, Mr. Hay fell into an untroubled and restful sleep. The nurse, watching by his bedside, felt assured that he was on the sure road to recovery. In a moment this was all changed. Mr. Hay awoke with breathing labored and quick. In tones choked and feeble, so unlike those of a few hours before that the nurse could scarcely believe Mr. Hay was speaking, the sick man murmured almost in a whisper "Come!" She hurried for Dr. Scudder, who was in the next room. The doctor's first glance confirmed the nurse's fears. Heroic remedies were applied, but they were futile. Then a summons went to Mrs. Hay. The wife was soon at her husband's bedside. The moment of death arrived so soon that the son had not time to reach the room.

The illness which so weakened Mr. Hay's physical powers as finally to cause death became noticeable about March last. Tired and worn from overwork, he was ordered by his physicians to make a trip abroad in order to obtain special treatment and a complete rest. The return from Europe was made about a fortnight ago. Last Saturday evening he arrived at his summer home here, accompanied by his son Clarence. Mrs. Hay had preceded him.

The journey had fatigued the secretary, however, and he had contracted a slight cold while traveling, and Mr.

THE LATE JOHN HAY.

Hay suddenly collapsed on the afternoon of the following day. Since Tuesday, however, he had been reported as steadily improving.

An incident of Friday brought out more clearly than anything which had previously developed the exact nature of the attack which he had experienced. The secretary received a cable despatch from Professor Grodel of Bad-Nauheim, who attended Mr. Hay while he was taking the baths recently at that resort. The message was one of inquiry as to the secretary's illness. Mr. Hay replied: Mild cystitis; improving. Nothing complex.

KING EDWARD'S SORROW.

London, July 1.—A reporter for The New York Sun called at Buckingham Palace to-day and was authorized to make the following statement:

"The King is deeply grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Hay, especially as he had seen him so recently, when he came to the palace during his stay in London last month. His Majesty looks upon his death as that of a personal friend, which will be a great loss, not only to Mr. Hay's own country, but to the Anglo-American entente."

AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE DROWN MEXICAN TOWN IS INUNDATED

Mining City of Guanajuato is Completely Flooded by Great Storm—Loss of Life May Prove More Appalling—One Town is Totally Destroyed.

Mexico City, July 2.—Late advices state that it is known that over one hundred persons with one report claiming even one thousand, have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuate, a mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large British and American companies. The wires were down all day yesterday, and the roads were impassable.

Late tidings are that Guanajuate is completely flooded, and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that "Laolla" dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up the mountainside in picturesque fashion.

The storm began on the night of June 30 and after midnight no one of the inhabitants dared to go to bed, so tremendous was the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.

Town Wiped Out.

The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed in by the force of the water and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

A despatch to President Robinson of the Mexican Central says there are one thousand dead at Guanajuato. The Town of Marafilo, just below Guanajuato, was completly wiped out. The raging water is carrying the dead thru every street of Guanajuato.

In Guanajuato the water is up to the second storey of the Hotel Union. Great damage has been wrought to the street car line and serivce cannot be resumed inside a month.

Flee to the Mountains.

The Mexican Central Railroad northbound passenger train ran into a washout north of Irapuato and was derailed, the water running over some of the cars. President Robinson of the railroad says some lives were lost, but he does not know how many.

Messengers who managed to get out of the city say the water stands three to four feet deep in houses and shops in the lower part of the city and that panic-stricken citizens have gone into the mountains carrying their valuables.

SHIP LOST IN HALIFAX HARBOR.

Pilot Probably to Blame and Has Disappeared.

Halifax, July 2.—The steamer Salerno, Captain Olsen, Cadiz for Halifax with salt, ran ashore on Litchfield Ledges early Saturday morning during a dense fog. Tugs were sent down, but as the tide was falling nothing could be done towards floating her and the work of jettisoning her cargo commenced. Large rocks have pierced the bottom, and it is said the steamer is a total loss.

At the time she struck she was in charge of Pilot William Fleming, who a few years ago lost the Allan liner Grecian within a mile of where the Salerno is ashore. His certificate had only been restored three months ago. He has not been seen since.

Dr. Blanchard, Surgeon, Chiropodist at Pember's, 127 Yonge St. 136

INSIDE THREE MILE LIMIT.

Mutinous Potemkine Crew Seek Haven in Roumania.

Kusenji, Roumania, July 2.—The commander of the Roumanian fleet boarded the Kniaz Potemkine and gave her permission to take water and provisions pending instructions from Bucharest.

The battleship has anchored within the three-mile limit.

The Russian gunboat Psezouape is also here, but has not communicated with the Kniaz Potemkine.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon the best packed.

The outing of the season—Retail Grocers' Excursion to Buffalo, July 12th. Everybod goes. Tickets $1.75.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon The best packed.

SAYS FARMERS MUST SPECIALIZE LEST WEST OUTSTRIP ONTARIO

Hon. Nelson Monteith's Advice at S. Norfolk Conservative Picnic—R.R. Gamey on Office-Holding Interferers in Elections.

Tillsonburg, July 1.—(Special.)—Hon. Nelson Monteith and R. R. Gamey, M. L. A., were the stellar attractions at the big picnic held at Hazel's Grove, near Kinglake, to-day, under the auspices of the South Norfolk Conservative Association. Being in the Township of Houghton, it honored that section of the riding which was the turning point in electing A. C. Pratt to the legislature. There were visitors to-day from a circle of 20 miles, and tho it rained during the afternoon the speeches were all attentively heard. Mayor Beatty, chairman of Western Ontario District, presided.

The minister of agriculture pointed out that the agricultural resources of the country have to be developed. Under cultivation in Ontario there are 23 millions of acres. Living on the farms are 300,000 farmers, producing 250,000,000 of dollars, showing they are engaged in no mean business. It was to be expected that the west would outstrip Ontario eventually; but that day would be far distant if the farmers will only specialize. Western Ontario he believed would be a great industrial centre, which with the electrical energy of the district conserved would keep them in the van of progress.

Mr. Gamey, regarding the treatment of officials who took part in elections, said he personally believed the government should live up to the sentiments of the Garrow resolution adopted by the late government, which provides for their dismissal. There were hundreds of officials all over Ontario who should be dismissed for the part they took in the last election.

He did not say that because a man was a Reformer he should be dismissed, but he would have the Garrow resolution faithfully lived up to. In his own constituency places of emolument are held and the riding governed by the men who were working against his election. Some officials should be retained.

A. C. Pratt, M.L.A., thanked the electors for the majority which the Township of Houghton had given him. A. Brower, M.L.A., also addressed the gathering.

Joe Clarke, late president of the South Oxford Conservative Association, entertained the speakers at his home in Tillsonburg, after the picnic. Mr. Gamey, M.L.A., will be his guest for a few days.

WHO WOULD MINE COBALT? ONTARIO LAWS GENEROUS

Opportunity Given for Prospectors to "Make a Pile"—Some Hints at "Gobbling" of Territory.

"The poor man has as much chance as the rich" is the emphatic statement of Thomas W. Gibson, director of the provincial bureau of mines, in speaking of the Ontario laws that provide for the staking out of claims in the cobalt area of Temiskaming.

The conditions under which the prospector may make a bid for fortune, as explained by the official, certainly hold out allrements to the man of small means and big ambitions. By paying $10 he can get a government license that gives him the whole area, or such of it as had not already been acquired, to range over. He has a year in which to carry on the hunt for the cobalt "bloom"—a pinky surface effluorescence that is a sign of mineral wealth beneath—and when he has made his strike, he stakes out his 40-acre claim, that being the regulation size fixed by the government, and what the earth yields is his own exclusive property. The government exacts no royalty or taxes, but stipulates that $150 a year be spent in mining work. At the end of four years the prospector has the option of buying from the government at $3.50, or of leasing at $1 per acre.

"The laws are unusually liberal," admitted Mr. Gibson. "Personally, I think the public is entitled to get more benefit from the wonderful richness, but these are the laws."

Known to the World.

He thought the government had done a great deal toward the developing of mining in the district since the Temiskaming Railway surveyors had made their discovery. The bureau of mines had practically made the district known to the world by its issue of printed forms descriptive of the rock formations, and the way in which to distinguish that which was ore bearing. A great deal of information of value to prospectors had been given out, and Prof. W. G. Miller's report was much in circulation among miners now on the ground, the advice it gave being looked upon as very valuable.

As an example of the richness of the ore in spots, Mr. Gibson remarked that he had an 80-lb. exhibit in his office that was actually two-thirds silver. It was taken from the region centring about Cobalt Station, from which neighborhood a carload of 20 tons lately extracted had brought the owner $25,000. He referred to a case that he knew of where a man going to Temiskaming thirteen months ago had since taken out $100,000 for an outlay in working of from $10,000 to $12,000.

Something About Cobalt.

The name "Cobalt" is perhaps something of a misnomer. Cobalt is not hunted for itself alone, nor for the nickel and the arsenic, but for the silver. In a ton of rich ore yielding, say $3000, Mr. Gibson calculates that $2500 or more would be made up by that mineral. Arsenic, cobalt and nickel make up the ore bulk, however, and for this reason and for the reason that cobalt gives the distinctive coloring, the amalgam is known under that name. The market for cobalt for the time being pretty well confined to pigment uses, is not a wide one, and the present volume in which it is being lumped into New York has already broken down its commodity value somewhat, and prices are slated for a further sag with output keeping up. Cobalt is a hue that stands apart from any other shade and tint of blue, and it finds its field in the coloring of glass and chinaware, "but," says Mr. Gibson, "it is not to be classed as a 'precious' metal. It is not chemically united to silver, and the process of separation is purely a mechanical one."

All Goes to Gotham.

Every pound of ore has been and is being shipped to New York, says Mr. Gibson. The reason as given is that there is no competition in the bidding. The receiving end is spoken of vaguely as the "Earl interests," and report says that up around the Temiskaming region the Standard Oil is behind the buying, while it is pretty well known that capital from the big combine has acquired several hundred acres of placer land.

The head of the bureau of mines agrees with Prof. Miller and others that the area of the mining proper as at present defined is about 10 or 12 square miles, and that it is practically limited to Coleman Township. He has also noted the unwillingness of owners to sell, since the property is easy of working, and the consequent soaring in values.

"Is it not a fact that there is some complaining about railway engineers and others having grabbed up properties?" was asked Mr. Gibson. He hesitated about replying, and finally said that he wouldn't care to say anything on that score.

UNION OF CANADIAN CLUBS.

Conference on Dominion Day Which Has Patriotic Possibilities.

Niagara Falls, July 1.—A conference of Canadian club men was held at the Refectory, Queen Victoria Park, here to-day, on the subject of establishing a general association of such clubs. Among these present were: J. A. Bucknell of the Canadian Society of New York, E. R. Peacock of Toronto, W. A. Higinbotham of Philadelphia, John T. Hall, D. M. Cameron, C. M. McCullough of Hamilton, John Cousins of Cincinnati, F. Matthews of Buffalo, J. H. Ingersoll, J. Henderson and Carl Riordon of St. Catharines, and Newlands Hays of Detroit.

The outcome of the conference was the organization of what will be known as the general council of Canadian clubs and societies. The object of the council will be to bring together annually Canadian club members wherever resident, for conference on club work and to provide good fellowship amongs them.

A committee composed of W. A. Higinbotham, Carl Riordon, F. Matthews, C. M. McCullough, chairman, and John Cousins, secretary, was instructed to prepare a consitution for submission to Canadian clubs and societies wherever they may be located.

Best business course—British American Business Co lege — 413½ Yonge—Come.

Dr. Blanchard, Surgeon, Chiropodist at Pember's, 127 Yonge St. 136

The Silent Watchman.

Do you check your watchmen by central office connection. By this system he can summon help, fire, etc. You should know more of this excellent method—the Holmes Electric Co., 5 Jordan, can give you full particulars.

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TO CONCLUDE REAL PEACE ENVOYS HAVE FULL POWER

Roosevelt Scores Another Triumph — Announces Appointment of Plenipotentiaries, Who, Thanks to Japan's Insistence and President's Tact, May Enter Upon Much Desired Treaty.

Oyster Bay, July 2.—President Roosevelt to-day authorized the following announcement to be made relative to the pending peace negotiations between Russia and Japan:

"The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet in Washington as soon after the first of August as possible.

"The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassadors Muravieff, formerly minister of justice, and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira.

"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be entrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

ALL SATISFIED.

A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had selected. Acting as an intermediary, the president communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to the St. Petersburg government and those of the Russian representatives to the government at Tokio. Having received from both governments assurances that the selections were satisfactory, the president, according to his agreement with the belligerents, authorized the public announcement of the envoys.

Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese government indicated pointedly that the emperor would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define its terms and then let Russia decide whether the conference should proceed with their deliberations.

TOKIO INSISTED.

The Tokio government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should have conferred on them treaty-making powers, and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity. Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective governments could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposition of Japan, that he was successful in his presentation of the matter to the Russian emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued to-day. The president's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details remain yet to be arranged, but the conference now seems assured.

EARLY IN AUGUST

While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session will be held in Washington about the first of August. Baron Rosen already is en route to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian ambassador to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muravieff will start soon for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese contingent of officials and attaches, headed by Baron Komura, expect to leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the first of August.

FOR AN ARMISTICE

St. Petersburg, July 3.—(3.15 a.m.)—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospect of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle.

The chances for a decisive and final Japanese victory are no better now than before Liaoyang and Mukden and it is pointed out here that it is idle to talk of Vladivostock falling like a ripe apple into Japan's hands before the peace conference meets.

UNKNOWN LEAVES HOSPITAL

"Charles Corning" is Still a Mystery to Hospital People.

"Charles Corning," the unknown, who was taken to the General Hospital a week ago suffering from the effects of an overdose of chloral, was discharged yesterday. "Corning" claimed that he had committed theft and that he was the son of a wealthy New York State judge. He at first claimed that he had forgotten his real name. Later, when he recovered his faculties, he refused to tell what his former station in life was. He gave the name of Charles Corning and it will be that name that will enter the records of the hospital.

Soft felt hats for summer outings. Fine light-weight felt in all the suitable colors for hats. English soft felts One Dollar. Dineen's—corner Yonge and Temperance streets.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY STORM THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Portion of New York State Suffers Severely by Electricity and Flood—Elmira Hard Hit.

Malone, N.Y., July 2.—The rainstorm, which began yesterday, continued unabated to-day, and the streams and rivers are all above high water mark. Two women were killed by lightning at Madrid and one man at Dickinson. Innumerable washouts are reported on the Newport & Ottawa and the Mohawk & Malone Railroads. The boom in the Salmon river at Malone, holding $8000 worth of logs, broke last night and all the pulp wood started on its way to the St. Lawrence river. Roads over mountains and foot hills are so washed out as to be impassable. All grain and crops on moderately low lands are completely ruined.

Telephones Burned Out.

Elmira, N.Y., July 2.—This city and immediate neighborhood was the centre of a terrific electric storm late this evening, which did much damage.

Lightning struck a dozen buildings in the city and in Ellyria Heights and hundreds of telephones were burned out. Near the Gleason health resort on Eastbill there was a cloudburst. The water swept down the hill into the city, washing out Tuttle-avenue and completely destroying the home of Stuart Decker. About twenty other residents suffered severe losses. Near Pine City, on Seeley creek, south of the city, Miles Adie, keeper of a general store, was drowned. Mrs. Clinton, who climbed an apple tree to escape the flood, was carried away in the tree, but was rescued a mile below.

Many Washouts.

There are several bad washouts on the Erie & Northern Central Railways south and east of the city, and Erie trains are using Delaware & Lackawanna tracks. All trains are interrupted.

The storm lasted more than an hour and passed over much of the same territory devastated two weeks ago today. The total damage will probably reach $150,000 or $200,000.

SEPARATED FOR 40 YEARS.

For the first time since their separation in childhood, 40 years ago in Newfoundland, R. B. Winton, 187 West Richmond-street, met his sister, who is Mrs. A. Cruickshank of Flint, Mich. The reunion was a very happy one and was one of the romantic incidents of the golden jubilee, which was held in Flint last week. Mr. Winton has just returned to Toronto, after accompanying Mrs. Cruickshank on a visit to other relatives in Michigan.

WON'T GO FOR A WEEK OR TWO.

The men at Stanley Barracks, who were ordered to be in readiness to depart for Halifax for permanent residence this week, have got a respite. There is some delay in the issuance of the order by the war department for the embarkation for home of the English regiment now doing garrison duty at Halifax, and it may be two or three weeks before the Ontario soldiers will have to start for the city by the sea.

NOW IT'S UP TO ANDREW.

The city now owns the site at the corner of College and Huron-streets, chosen for the Carnegie Library, the terms made providing for the entering into possession of the Perkins property July 1.

Rosevear's Photos give satisfaction. Ask your friends. Studio—Queen and Bathurst. Phone M. 295. 61

MARRIAGES.

RENDER—COBBAN—At Bellaire, Michigan, on June 28th, 1905, by the Rev. Warren P. Wilcox, Kate H. Cobban, eldest daughter of the late William Cobban of Toronto, Ont., to Frank A. Bender, only son of the late George H. Bender of Macelona, Michigan.

DEATHS.

DENTON—On Sunday, July 2, 1905, at Dentonia Park, Mrs. Lucy A. Denton, mother of Mrs. Walter Massey, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, July 4, at 1.30 o'clock, at Dentonia. Interment at Boston, Mass.

HUTCHINSON—On July 2nd, William Joseph, aged 17 years and 9 months, second son of Wesley and Sarah Hutchinson, 106 Shaw-street.

Funeral Tuesday, at 2 p.m., to Prospect Cemetery.

Bowmanville papers please copy.

HUNT—At his late residence, 163 Elgin-street, Hamilton, Ont., on Friday, June 30th, 1905, Charles Roberts Hunt, in his 70th year.

Funeral private, at 3 o'clock p.m., Sunday. Flowers gratefully declined.

McMURRY—At Home for Incurables, July 1st, Mary McMurry, relict of the late Jeremiah McMurry, in her 75th year.

Funeral from 822 Manning-avenue, on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., to Prospect Cemetery.

PATTERSON—Suddenly, at his late residence, 286 Gerrard-street East, on Sunday, July 2nd, George C. Patterson, a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, in his 62nd year.

Funeral Tuesday, July 4th, at 3 p.m.