YEARS A CLERGYMAN

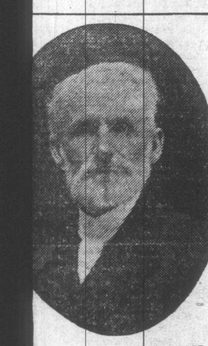
NT OF VICTORIA EBRATES HIS JUBILEE

illiam Sheridan Has Had g Experience in the Minist

fty years in the ministry of odist church, William Sheri- njoying a well earned rest in of Victoria. Since 1884 owing ing strength, he has been on annuated list of the church. e came to Victoria to enjoy er climate of the Pacific and e his home in this city since

Wm. Sheridan was born in Ire- ly 10, 1834. Reading Leigh d's Memoir of Elizabeth Wall- 'The Dairyman's Daughter," he ghtened as to the nature of gion, and an intense desire for rience was produced in him life.

ned the Methodist church in r Toronto, and in 1858 went e Cooksville circuit, and was



V. WILLIAM SHERIDAN.

ended by the Toronto district , as a candidate for the minis- chard James being chairman of rict. The young man was sent ce Albert, on the Whitby dis- s his first charge. Cartwright, nville, and Merrickville were er circuits traveled during pro-

In 1862 Brother Sheridan was d, with thirty-one others, in the nacle Street church, Belleville, noch Wood being president, and Wm. Scott, secretary of confer- On the fourteen circuits that herridan traveled he had the atisfaction of seeing many souls ed. Those were the days of rcuits, protracted meetings, and continuous revivals, and sal- hat kept the preacher humble. ard toll of those days told upon ily strength, and in 1884 Bro. n had to accept superannua- Though passing through more e average of physical suffering hat time, Bro. Sheridan is to- ing out a beautiful old age in tment and happiness. 05 Bro. Sheridan was trans- to the British Columbia confer- nd now lives in Victoria.

POUND GIVES COUNCIL TROUBLE

g Ridge Resident Threat- ns Legal Action Unless it is Removed.

again is the city council face e with the problem of where to the city pound in order that the g of dogs held there in durance ay not disturb the peaceful ers of nearby residents. This r has now been up a couple of and the people of Spring Ridge r determined to get rid of what consider an unbearable nuisance. the subject was under discussion ight one aldermen advocated g it beside the proposed new abator, to which another re- ed to the effect that this would ndy for the sausage maker.

matter was brought before the il by a letter from James Lyon, wrote that the howling and noises dogs in the city pound had be- unbearable, keeping people awake day and night. He threatened action if something were not done matter by the city.

or Hall said that the sanitary tor had presented a written re- to him on the pound, to the effect so far as sanitary arrangements concerned it was clean and in condition.

. Pauline—The problem is to make gs keep quiet at night.

or Hall suggested a house with ned walls.

. Gleason said that if any of the men lived near this place they d soon realize what a nuisance it

. Fullerton—Put it down near the works.

. Norman—There's no room for it the proposed public abattoir.

. Hall—Handy for the sausage r, eh?

. Mable—Surely you are not cast- aspersions on the city butchers?

. McKeown was of the opinion something should be done to abate nuisance, and eventually the letter referred to the pound keeper to f he could suggest a remedy.

LEACH FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

SENTENCE DEFERRED BY CHIEF JUSTICE

Dondero Case Opened Yesterday Afternoon—Shortage of Jurors.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

In the assize court yesterday afternoon when it became necessary to empannel a second jury to proceed with business, it was found that there was a shortage of jurymen. The sheriff accordingly sent a policeman around to the door behind the spectators and then went around and took their names and summoned these spectators to serve. It was not found necessary, however, to put the rule in force.

Jno. Leach was found guilty of shooting with intent to do bodily harm, but the jury appended a strong recommendation for mercy.

On opening after lunch the prisoner went back into the box and was cross-examined by G. H. Barnard, K. C., who failed to bring out anything new.

The witness did not remember much except that he spent a good deal of money, mostly in treating the crowd, and that he got the money from the bartender as he needed it. In the morning he would take a drink or two to straighten himself up and that would make him almost drunk. Before taking that he usually felt sick. He did not go out of the hotel all the time he was staying there except to the theatre once and to the restaurant next door to get his meals.

In answer to a juror, prisoner said he had never been convicted of any crime before, not even of drunkenness. He came to the province in 1876 and had been steamboating ever since.

J. A. Aikman, in summing up the evidence, stated that the indictment accused the prisoner of shooting with intent to kill. They did not deny that the shot had been fired, but their defence was that the accused was so under the influence of liquor that he did not know what he was doing. The intent was the main portion of the offence, and he claimed that the evidence did not show any intent. Primarily drunkenness was no excuse for crime. Where, however, the crime charged was one of intent, as in this case, drunkenness was an excuse. He quoted from authorities to sustain his point.

Mr. Barnard intimated that Mr. Aikman had stated the law too loosely. The shooting was clearly proven and there was no evidence to show that the prisoner was in a state of frenzy or overcome by drunkenness. The evidence was given very fairly, and in some cases with evident desire of helping the prisoner out.

The evidence of two witnesses showed that the prisoner had a grievance against Harting, thinking he was not fairly treated, probably in connection with the doling out of his money.

The chief justice noted that there were two charges, one with intent to murder and the other to do bodily harm.

It stood to reason that when the man was shot at it was at least a matter of assault.

The evidence showed clearly that the shot was fired. Drunkenness, as had so often been stated before, was no defence. A large number of the crimes committed are caused by indulgence in liquor. If, however, a man was suffering delusion as the effect of drink he could not be convicted of the crime of intent. The facts showed that the prisoner did enjoy a long carousal. It was shown, however, that two weeks before the crime the prisoner harbored ill-will against the bartender. The same thing happened on the day on which the crime was committed.

If the man had been killed by the shot it would have been difficult to say that the prisoner should not be convicted of murder.

The jury then retired and on their return at the end of an hour, returned a verdict of shooting with intent to do bodily harm, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Th chief justice expressed the opinion that absolutely the correct verdict had been returned. He reserved sentence until the end of the assizes.

Dondero Case.

The trial of Louis Dondero, accused of stealing $1,420 and a twenty-dollar gold nugget from Antonio Parravincini, a countryman, was then proceeded with. The twelve men empannelled were: E. B. Sewell (foreman), W. E. Paterson, A. Murray, D. Fair, J. G. Allan, D. Turnbull, Jno. McKenzie, C. J. Carey, R. J. Nott, W. Armstrong, F. T. Pengelly, A. A. Colwell.

Mr. Barnard, opening, said the prisoner was indicted for stealing $1,420 and a gold nugget. He was in company with two other men at the time. The man from whom the money was stolen came down from Dawson and then went over to Seattle. There in a saloon Parravincini met Dondero and told him that he had $2,400 in the bank. The next morning Dondero met Parravincini on the street and introduced a friend whom he called Francisco. They had a drink together and then the last-mentioned said he was going off to buy a fruit store. They were then joined by a man who went under the name of the fat man. He said his father had died recently and left him $60,000. This man asked what money the others had, and Parravincini said he had $420, and told what he still had in the bank at Victoria. They then resolved to go off to Victoria together and there Parravincini withdrew $1,000 from the Dominion government bank.

A valise was bought by the fat man for the purpose of putting all the money in there and giving it to Parravincini. They all put the money in and then one man leaned over and kissed Parravincini, the operation taking about a minute.

They then adjourned and walked about until the time for the Nanaimo train to start, when a ticket was bought for Parravincini and he was sent on to Nanaimo with the valise, which, of course, contained nothing valuable. The others went off to Seattle.

The case was still in progress when the court adjourned.

NO HOPE OF SALVAGE.

Dutch Barque Emanuel Is Now a Total Wreck Near Teremba.

Latest advices from the scene of the wreck of the Dutch bark Emanuel state that there is practically no hope of salving the vessel. In a cablegram to the Salvage Association at London Lloyd's agents at Noumea says: "Mast rolled out of her in a heavy sea which caused vessel to cant over on her side. Position critical in the extreme. See no chance of vessel being put afloat. No appliances here for salvage. Contract cannot be made government. Court has ordered the sale. Will be sold as she lies. Approve course proposed."

According to word brought on the British steamer Aorangi, arriving from Sydney last week, the Emanuel went ashore on the main reef, opposite Teremba, on the night of April 8th, owing to the strong currents. The captain and crew arrived safely at Noumea. The vessel left Antofagasta January 18th in ballast for New Caledonia, where she was to load chrome ore for the North Atlantic coast.

Last summer the Emanuel was at Tacoma loading lumber. This was discharged at Antofagasta, from which port the ship left on her last voyage.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Imports Show Falling Off, but Exports Continue to Increase.

Ottawa, May 14.—The figures of Canada's trade for April reflect a continued large falling off in imports, consequent upon restricted orders placed during the last few months by wholesalers for imported goods for the summer trade. It is expected that with a bright outlook now for better trade conditions next fall, the imports will again pick up after next month.

The imports last month totalled $20,201,409, a decrease of $8,133,878, compared with April last year. The domestic exports for the month totalled $10,294,828, compared with $9,751,849 for April, 1907.

THREE YEARS FOR ROBBERIES.

London, Ont., May 14.—Frank Roberts, a young Englishman who has been robbing hotels and private houses here for some time, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

DISAPPEARS IN ST. LAWRENCE.

Quebec, May 14.—Juliet Boulet, cook of the steamer Iseria, disappeared from the vessel while on her way from Montreal, and is supposed to have been drowned.

RED INK WARNING OF "NIGHT RIDERS"

Ohio Tobacco Farmers Terrified to Sell at Prevailing Price.

Dayton, O., May 14.—"Warning! This means you. You sell your tobacco for less than 100 cents per pound. You will see what you will get. Try and see." This warning, written in red ink, was placed in the rural delivery boxes of Ephraim Long & Jesse, Murray of Trotwood, Ohio, two of the most prominent farmers in that community, and now all the farmers are in mortal fear that "night-riders" will burn the tobacco barns of those who sell their crop at the prevailing price which has been offered.

MORSE BANK DECLARES DIVIDEND.

New York, May 14.—Chas. A. Hanna, receiver of the National Bank of North America, which was the first of C. W. Morse's banks to close its doors, announced yesterday that a 25 per cent. dividend will be paid to depositors to-day. This will be the first dividend, and will comprise a distribution of $700,000.

NIPPON YUSEN LINERS FOR THE ATLANTIC

Japanese Steamship Company's Ambition Extends to a New Field.

Hitherto the trans-Atlantic steamship business has been the one great field of profitable enterprise that Japanese companies have refrained from invading. Now the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, operating across the Pacific to this port and Puget Sound, on the Chinese, Japanese and other coasts in the Orient, and to European ports, has decided to inaugurate as early as possible, a trans-Atlantic service. Exchanges to hand by the Tosa Maru yesterday give the following translation from the Asahi:

"The Nippon Yusen Kaisha considers that many of the steamers now running on the European service from Yokohama to London and continental ports, most of which are of about 6,500 tons, are too small for the trade under the present conditions. It will consequently arrange to replace some of them by the new vessels of about 8,800 tons, which are under construction at the Kawasaki dockyard at Kobe and Mitsu Bishi dockyard at Nagasaki, some having been launched. The vessels thus taken off the European line will be employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on an Atlantic service. The Japanese company will not establish a regular service in the first instance, but will tentatively endeavor to attract cargo at American and European ports, with a view to eventually establishing a strong regular line. When the arrangements are completed, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will ask the government for assistance and will endeavor to put large and fast vessels on the service in order to meet the competition of foreign passenger steamers."

ANTI-PLAGUE REGULATIONS

VESSELS MUST NOW PROVIDE WATCHMEN

Members of Crews Must Watch Gangplanks of Seattle and 'Frisco Steamers.

The city board of health, which consists of the whole council, at a meeting held last evening decided that the captains of all vessels plying here from Seattle and San Francisco be notified that after May 20th they will be required to keep a man constantly at the gang plank while in port to keep rats from landing from them. This is in accordance with the regulations of the provincial board of health, the object being to guard against the introduction of bubonic plague. The matter of watching the gang planks of these vessels was discussed at some length, and all aspects of it were gone into. For some months previous to May 1st the city had a man engaged doing this work, but his services were dispensed with on the score of economy, and since then the work has been looked after as well as possible by the health inspector. He will continue this work so far as he is able until May 20th, after which it will be the duty of his department to see that the officers of the vessels attend to the work.

A number of other matters also came up. It was announced that the Isolation hospital by-law, providing for the payment by patients for treatment there was now in force.

All the members of the council were present except Ald. Mable and Fullerton. The first business was the hearing of the report of Dr. Herman Robertson, medical health officer, which was eminently satisfactory.

Mayor Hall brought up the matter of an inspector at the boats coming from Seattle and San Francisco to prevent rats from coming ashore. A man had been engaged at this work for some months previous to May 1st, when his services were disposed of on the ground of the expense.

Dr. Robertson said that it was necessary that precautions be taken against the landing of rats from vessels coming in here from San Francisco and Seattle, where it was known that there had been bubonic within the past few months. It was absolutely necessary that some one be at the wharves to see that the regulations were carried out in detail. One or two rats allowed to land might lead to infection which it would take years to eradicate.

Ald. McKeown asked if it would not be possible to have the assistant health inspector do this work.

Dr. Robertson explained that it would be well to have one man look after the work.

Ald. Pauline said it was necessary that the work be carried out thoroughly. If not it might as well not be done at all.

Ald. Gleason inquired whether breasting the steamers was of any use. Would the rats not come off along the gang planks in any case?

Mayor Hall said he had been told that the rats were more likely to jump from a ship and swim to shore than to try the gang plank. The point, however, was that the regulations must be enforced. If this were done, and by any chance plague should get in the board would know that it had done its best to prevent it.

Ald. Gleason wanted to know why the police could not do this work. Several of them were always at the wharf when the boats tied up, so that they might as well see that the regulations were carried out.

Health Inspector Lancaster pointed out that the provincial health regulations required that the quartermasters of vessels from plague infested centres should watch the gang planks to prevent rats from landing while the vessels were in port. What was wanted was someone to see to it that they did so.

Ald. Gleason remarked that the police court was the only way to make them do so.

Mayor Hall pointed out that the two Seattle boats were now in port each day at the same time, so that, as each boat should be watched all the time it was in port, two men were really required.

Ald. Gleason—And sometimes the San Francisco boat is in at the same time. That would mean three men for this work.

Ald. Norman—And then another man to see that they did their duty.

Dr. Robertson said that one rat had actually come ashore from one of the boats, but had been killed by the man watching the gang plank. Of course, it was not known whether the rat was infected, but in any case it died before it could do any harm.

Ald. Henderson—How would it be to buy a couple of rat terriers to keep at the gang plank?

Mr. Lancaster suggested that any breach of the regulations be reported to Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer.

Ald. Gleason said this was not necessary, as under the by-law recently passed the city health inspector was invested with full powers in such matters.

Mayor Hall explained that it had been costing the city about $100 a month in wages and overtime for this work for some months.

Mr. Lancaster said that the work could be done for $60 per month. The man whom the city had had in charge of the work was being paid so much per day, and so was entitled to overtime. A man could be got for a flat rate per month.

Ald. Henderson then moved, seconded by Ald. McKeown, that the captains of all vessels plying between here and Seattle and San Francisco be notified that they will be expected after May 20th to observe the provincial health regulations, which require that a man be kept at the gang plank all the time the vessel is in port to keep rats from landing. This resolution carried unanimously.

Dr. Robertson was informed that the Isolation hospital by-law was now in force, and he will be supplied with a copy of it for his guidance.

In reply to a question, he said that the hospital was now ready for the proposed repairs to be undertaken. Ald. Gleason will, therefore, post a notice of a resolution authorizing the calling of tenders for the work.

Dr. Robertson asked for instructions regarding James Bay mud flats, and was told that Dr. Fagan was in communication with the city engineer regarding the best means of disinfection.

This concluded the business, and the council went into committee to consider the water question.

LONSDALE BRINGING BANANAS FROM MEXICO

First Direct Shipment of Fruit to Victoria From San Blas.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Canadian-Mexican liner Lonsdale, Capt. Shadforth, which is due from Mexico next week, is bringing to Victoria the first direct shipment of bananas ever brought here from the southern republic. The shipment consists of 1,500 bunches and is consigned to J. W. Morris, the local fruit merchant, from a San Blas development concern.

It is anticipated that further shipments of fruit from San Blas will follow this consignment as the company there is preparing to ship a great quantity of fruit by the vessels of the Canadian-Mexican line should the trial consignment prove satisfactory.

BANKER'S SUICIDE.

Forest, May 14.—Montague Smith, a banker and the Liberal candidate for the legislature, committed suicide this morning.

DONDERO'S C SE BEFORE COU T

EVIDENCE IS GIVEN FOR THE PROSECUTION

Account Given of the Methods Alleged to Have Been Used.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The case of Rex vs. Dondero was continued this morning in the assize court before Chief Justice Hunter and a jury. G. H. Barnard, K. C., prosecuted and the prisoner was undefended.

Antonio Parravinicini was the first witness put in the box. He told the story of how he was defrauded. According to his story he went over to Seattle after arriving from Dawson. There he met Dondero in a saloon, who asked him if he had made any money. Witness told him that he had made $2,420. Dondero then asked how Victoria was, and the reply was that it was rather better than Seattle.

The prisoner then said that he had $800 which he thought he would invest in a farm in Victoria. They went to the theatre together that night and witness showed Dondero where he was staying.

In the morning he met Dondero again and the latter introduced him to an intimate friend named Parodi. This man was a short, stout man. The new acquaintance wanted him to go and take a drink. He refused to go as he wanted to cash a time cheque.

The man then took witness by the arm, saying "Come along and have a drink. There will be plenty of time to cash the cheque to-morrow."

Parodi then took witness off, the former saying he wanted to buy a fruit stand. They then met a stout man whose name he did not know. The stout man said he was glad to meet Italians as he could not speak English very well. His father had just died, he said, leaving him $600,000, a swell as $27,000 to distribute among the poor. The fat man then told Parravinicini that if he was a good man he ought to have some money.

The reply was that he had some money and he showed $420. The fat man asked if that was all he had, and then witness showed his bank book.

The others were asked if they had any money, and each replied that he had $800. One showed his purse and the other went away, and after half an hour returned with a bulging purse.

The fat man said he could not read or write and that a bank book was no good to him, but he wanted to see the money. He proposed that they all go to Victoria where the money was.

They came to Victoria and the others wanted him to draw his money before the bank closed.

Counsel—Who asked you to draw out your money?

Witness (in English)—That fellow over there," pointing to the prisoner.

The remainder of the story of the deception is familiar to readers, being largely a repetition of that told in the police court.

A. S. D. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Poodle Dog hotel, told of four Italians coming to the cafe and having lunch and also of hearing the kiss and the snapping of the valise.

Detective George Perdue told of seeing the party leave on the Chippewa. They bought their tickets with ten-dollar Canadian bills. He heard the evidence prisoner gave at San Francisco, who there stated that he had never seen the fat man and Parravicini after the meeting in the Poodle Dog.

The prisoner when on the way up from San Francisco told the detective a story of having been drugged and robbed by his former companions near the outer wharf. The result was he did not leave town until the next day.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

This afternoon the U. S. immigration officer will testify and prisoner will have an opportunity of giving evidence.

CHINA AVENGING HER "HUMILIATION"

BOYCOTTING JAP GOODS WITH FANATICAL ZEAL

Lightly Laden Tosa Maru Reflects Losses of S. S. Companies—Doings in Orient.

With an assiduity peculiarly Oriental in its external phases the Chinese of Hongkong and Canton continue the boycott which was some time ago inaugurated as a result of the strong national prejudice arising from the unfortunate "affaire" of the steamship Tatsu Maru. Meetings innumerable have recently taken place in both cities and at these a growing sentiment in favor of a complete boycott was in evidence.

Advices brought by the Japanese liner Tosa Maru, which arrived yesterday afternoon, show that the boycott is both growing in strength and is resulting in increasing losses to Japanese steamship companies. The Tosa Maru herself bore mute testimony to the extent of the movement coming to port on a draught of less than nineteen feet of water and with scarcely a package of Chinese merchandise in her slim cargo of 1,500 tons.

A Chinese merchant, expressing his views through the medium of a Hongkong paper, makes a statement, with evident indifference to its importance, that Chinese in all parts of the world are taking a hand in the boycott, a declaration which is supported by inquiry in the Chinatowns of Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports.

With a racial sensitiveness that the western world may well contemplate with interest the Chinaman continues to dismantle his home and his office of all that savors of Japan and the Japanese, consigning the most valued of his household treasures, even the wealth of his own stores in some cases, to the flames of bonfires that hundreds of enthusiasts eye with pride.

The choler of all classes in southern China, regardless of sex and station, appears to have been roused to an extent that is only just being learned by the consummation of the negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese governments which resulted, so the Chinese atrabilliously declare, in a "national disgrace" beyond effacement.

That the boycott is taken right seriously by educated observers who enjoy the proximity necessary to fully guage its depth, breadth and probable future proportions, is shown by the following clipping from a recent copy of the China Mail:

"The native newspapers published in Canton during the past few days take their readers into the heart of a fierce, strenuous struggle. A united people is lifting its voice in protest against the action of the Pekin authorities who have seen fit to release the Japanese steamer detained there on a charge of smuggling into China arms and munitions of war. Any reflecting spectator of the scenes to which this action has given rise on the part of the Cantonese must be impressed with the momentous issues that may hang to-day on a conflict such as this between rulers and subjects. Graphic descriptive writing such as we find here is the outcome of sympathy and imaginations stirred to the depths. There can be no doubt as to the intensity of feeling and the bitterness of humiliation that find vent in certain articles on the subject of Japan and the released steamer. Soon after the vessel had left Canton an indignation meeting of colossal proportions assembled. Enthusiasm ran high. The clapping of hands—a custom borrowed from the west—was "as the noise of thunder," for practically the whole city was there through as many representatives as could find standing room in the place available for such an assembly. As the speeches proceeded and the decisions of the meeting were reached, excitement spread in ever-increasing waves until it became uncontrollable."

After describing the wild scenes at this meeting the Mail concludes:

"Nothing could, we are told, exceed in impressiveness of effect this proceeding as a demonstration against Japan. Bystanders were maddened beyond all thought of consequences that might ensue from the demonstration which they stood to witness. Caps and coats made in Japan were thrown off, sometimes by the wearers themselves and at others torn by the excited mob from the heads and backs of their owners, and thrown into a blazing pile. The news of what was taking place flew through the city and from all quarters came troops of people bringing in Japanese goods to be burned in protest against the injustice, the humiliation and the shame inflicted on China."

A dispatch from Hongkong to the Asahi says:

"All the leading Japanese firms here admit that they have incurred serious losses through the boycott and take a pessimistic view of the future prospects. So far, the shipping business has suffered most, the American and Australian services of the N. Y. K., the South American and San Francisco services of the T. K. K., and the South China service of the O. S. K. being the most affected. The N. Y. K. and T. K. K. vessels can obtain scarcely any passengers or cargo."

Financial Depression.

The grave condition of finances in Japan, brought about by the great American panic, the slump in copper prices and a score of other causes, continue to occupy the attention of the Nipponese government and to make its influence felt in both the house of business and the home throughout the country. Several more bank failures, the closing of spinning factories, and the reduction of working forces in all the larger manufactories, are among the most noticeable features of the depression as recorded in Japanese newspapers. In an address at a conference of clearing houses held recently at Kobe for the purpose of considering the financial situation, Baron Matsuo, president of the Bank of Japan, stated that the present low state of finances was a more serious matter than had previously been experienced in Japan. In the course of an address he said:

"It is to be feared, indeed, that no immediate restoration of normal conditions can be expected. Looking at the condition of the country's foreign trade, it is found that, in addition to the decline of exports, the prices of exported articles have also greatly fallen so that even if the same quantity of goods were exported as in some previous years their value would not reach the same amount. Owing, moreover, to the formation of many industrial companies and the undertaking of works of various kinds, it has been impossible to reduce the imports of machinery and some other goods, with the result that there continues to be a great excess of imports over exports."

General Oriental News.

Two disastrous fires are reported in the English papers of Japan. One occurred at Tsubams-machi, Niigata, recently. A strong wind was blowing at the time and the flames spread with great rapidity. Before the conflagration was brought under control five hundred and thirty-six houses, one elementary school, one "machi" office, two Shinto temples, and one Buddhist temple had been destroyed.

The other fire destroyed the electricity-generating station at Kujo, Kiota and several buildings, causing a loss of over $100,000 yen.

A Nagasaki message to the Kobe Herald states that the launches of the new sister steamships Hirano Maru and Michima Maru were recently successfully accomplished. Both liners were built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The Michima Maru, which is one of the several great vessels which have been ordered by the Kaisha from the Kawasaki dockyard and the Mitsu Bishi dockyard at Nagasaki, is a three-decked steel vessel with a length of 465 feet, and a breadth of 56 feet. The depth is 34 feet 6 inches, and the displacement 15,800 tons. She is to have twin-screw triple expansion engines, with 7,300 indicated horsepower and a contract speed of 16 knots.

It is reported in the Japanese press that Baron Sakatani, who recently arrived here on the Iyo Maru and is on his way to Europe, will endeavor to float a foreign loan for the Osaka Shosen Steamship Company. According to the Osaka Jiji, a vernacular paper, "the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will require about 7,000,000 yen for the construction of vessels alone in connection with the opening of its American services. In addition it needs a considerable sum for other purposes, as it would at present be very difficult to either issue debentures or increase the capital, some of the directors of the Kaisha are said to desire the flotation of a foreign loan.

TEUCER SAILED LAST NIGHT WITH BIG LOAD

Titan Coming From Sound Saturday Morning to Discharge Here.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Holt liner Teucer, Capt. Barwise, sailed at half-past ten last night for Liverpool via the usual ports. From Tacoma, Vancouver, Seattle and Victoria the big blue-funnel steamship gathered a large cargo during her stay which included nearly one million feet of lumber, a full load for a good-sized sailing ship, 57,000 sacks of flour, 4,450 cases of salmon, from Seattle and 7,433 cases of salmon from Vancouver.

If she follows schedule time as far as it is usually maintained, the Teucer, which is considered the smartest steamship of the blue funel fleet as far as speed goes, is due at Yokohama on May 28th and Manila on June 17th.

The Titan, Capt. Day, which equalled the Teucer's time on her trip across the Pacific, will return to this port on Saturday morning to unload about 1,300 tons of general freight.

FRENCH IN CONFLICT WITH SPANISH TROOPS

Encounter at Casa Blanca Outcome of Zouaves Rescuing Algerian.

Casa Blanca, May 14.—There was an encounter here on May 12 between French and Spanish troops quartered in the port. The Spaniards fired first, it is alleged, and the French Zouaves replied in kind. One Spaniard was killed and another was injured, while the French had no men wounded.

At the conclusion of the incident Col. Desmoutiers assumed command over the area reserved under the policing agreement to Spain. The encounter, which took place at one of the citadels, was the outcome of a quarrel between some Spanish soldiers and an unarmed Algerian sharpshooter. The Algerian was knocked down and beaten by the Spaniards and is now dying. A sergeant of Zouaves who was in charge of the gate rushed to the rescue of the sharpshooter, and with the aid of a French subaltern tried to intervene. The sergeant and the officer were without arms. At this point some Spaniards behind a wall opened fire. The interchange of shots continued several minutes. The firing from the French side was done by Zouaves.

Excitement in Madrid.

Madrid, May 14.—The minister of foreign affairs upon being informed of the encounter at Casa Blanca between French and Spanish troops, demanded details and explanations from Paris. The matter has created considerable excitement here. Some newspapers advise the immediate withdrawal of the Spanish troops, saying there is bad blood between them and the French, and that a repetition of the trouble is likely, if they remain in contact.

John Minto, of the Tacoma News, formerly a member of the Times staff, is paying Victoria a visit, arriving at noon to-day.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR

GRAND LODGE K. OF P. STILL IN SESSION

Business Transacted at Forenoon's Sitting of the Delegates.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The election of officers was the important business of this morning's session of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Domain of British Columbia which went into session at 9:30 a. m. Two of the present officers were continued in their official positions by the delegation and the remainder were mostly elected from their present offices to advance one step higher in the official rank of the lodge. The elections were as follows: G. C., H. A. Brown, of Revelstoke; G. V. C., R. A. Townley, of Vancouver; G. P., J. Thomson, of Cumberland; G. K. R. & S., Emil Pferdner, Victoria (re-elected); G. M. E., T. Walker, Victoria (re-elected); G. M. A., C. Rollinson, Nanaimo; G. I. G., J. Fleishman, Fernie; G. O. G., E. S. H. Winn, Rossland; P. G. C., J. Hammar, Grand Forks.

The grand chancellor this morning read to the convention the following telegram, received from Supreme Chancellor Charles A. Barnes, of Jacksonsville, Ill., dated May 13th: "Fraternal greetings and best wishes to all. Congratulations on your splendid growth." The keeper of the records and seals was instructed to reply in a suitable manner, and to thank the supreme chancellor for the communication.

A delegation from the Pythian Sisters, consisting of Sister Brown, of Revelstoke, and Sisters Aitken and McCourt, of Nanaimo, waited on the convention and returned thanks for the greeting tendered them yesterday. Sister Brown was the spokeswoman, and in her speech of greeting used well chosen and eloquent language in thanking the Knights for yesterday's greetings.

G. C. Hammar replied and laid stress on the good work done by the Sisters for the order, in the province especially.

The convention granted the sum of $100 to the Vancouver City company of the uniformed rank for the trip to Boston in August next, to attend the supreme session which will be held there then.

The grand chancellor received invitations for the next convention of the grand lodge from Rossland and from Kamloops.

The members of the convention will go to-night by special train to Duncans at the invitation of the Duncan lodge to attend a grand banquet, ball and concert. They will return here at 8 o'clock to-morrow and go into session again. The business before the convention is expected to keep members busy until Saturday next.

Pythian Sisters.

The Grand Temple of Pythian Sisters met in session this morning and elected the officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Grand chief, Minnie Agnew, Revelstoke; grand senior, Mary Harries, Ladysmith; grand junior, Anna Wilson, Nanaimo; grand manager, Elizabeth Campbell, Trail; grand mistress of finance, Mary Stewart, Grand Forks; grand mistress of records and correspondence, Vene Collins, Rossland; grand protector, Azza Rose, Nelson; outer guard, Minnie Dempster, Victoria, and the following were re-elected: Past grand chief, Margaret Neave, Nanaimo; supreme representatives, Elizabeth Brown, Revelstoke; Lillian Thomas, Rossland; supreme alternates, Laura Chappel, Grand Forks, and Ida M. Roberts, Rossland. The Sisters of the Island Temple No 8 have invited the members of the convention to a drive to the Gorge, where they will be photographed and entertained at afternoon tea. The trip will take place before the convention disbands.

ASSURING REPORTS FROM SKEENA POINTS

River Rising Steadily—Hudson's Bay Boats Return to Essington.

Assuring reports continue to come in from Skeena river points and there is now a good prospect for a successful season with the river craft. The river is rising steadily and the Hudson's Bay steamers are not encountering as much difficulty coming down as they did making Hazelton on the first trip of the season.

The Port Simpson left Hazelton on Tuesday morning for Port Essington and passed the Kitselas canon at 5 p. m. The Hazelton left the inland town yesterday morning and both should now be at Port Essington.

MONTREAL BROKER FAILS.

Montreal, May 14.—Fred W. Boschen, stock broker, having offices at 10 Hospital street, and an office in the Coristine building, St. Paul street, suspended payment yesterday.

DEALING IN COTTON FUTURES.

Baton Rouge, La., May 14.—Paul M. Pott, president of the Louisiana division of the Southern Association, announced here yesterday that a bill would be introduced in the Louisiana House prohibiting dealing in cotton futures.

"THE LAST GREAT WEST."

Ottawa, May 13.—R. G. McPherson leaves to-night for New York to attend the banquet of the Canadian Club there to-morrow night. With Hugh Guthrie, M. P., he will respond to the toast, "The Last Great West."