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The Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.

VOL. 3.

NO. 19

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Dres.
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S. KIDDLIE
Manager.

Emulsion
chronic cough,
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sion. Makes
g. \$1 bottle.

Bowes.

near Yates St.
worker and good
Address Jas. Dougan,
Railway.

WALTER FORD,
JOHN J. DOUGAN,
J. H. FORBES.

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apply to the Chief
and Works for permit
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Coast District, Range
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marked W. D. McIntosh,
west 40 chains, thence
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set 40 chains along the
side of the lake shore to
a monument, and containing

B. C., 12th May, 1905.
AND COMPANY OF
OF ENGLAND TRAD-
SON'S BAY.

ANO FOR SALE—\$125.
has been used by a
oroughly well made.
free to any who will
B. C. Hicks & Lovell
Vancouver.
Write us for catalogue.

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ing land on island of
B., Times Office.

BAN HANDICAP.
Event Will Be Decided
ahead Bay.

15—America's blue rib-
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Twelve thoroughbred
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CONCILIATORY BUT STILL STANDS FIRM

LETTER TO KING OSCAR AND SWEDISH PEOPLE

Norway's Storting Proposes Negotiations for Completing Dissolution of the Union.

Christiania, Norway, June 20.—The address to King Oscar, and the Swedish people generally, the rigidly adopted by the storting yesterday in reply to the long letter which the King sent on June 13th to the president of the storting, M. Berner, is of a conciliatory character. But at the same time it indicates the unalterable determination of the storting to adhere to the action in dissolving the union with Sweden. The text is as follows:

Your Majesty—Norway's storting respectfully begs to advise Your Majesty Sweden's riksdag and Sweden's people as follows:

What has been happening recently in Norway is the inevitable result of a combination of late political events and cannot be altered, and it is certain that neither of the two peoples is desirous of returning to the former condition of union. The storting is of the opinion that it ought not to reconsider the various questions of the constitution and public law that have been brought up in Your Majesty's note to the storting's president in connection with the resolutions adopted and on which the storting and the government have already expressed themselves in detail. The storting fully recognizes Your Majesty's difficult position and never for a moment has doubted that Your Majesty's decisions are in accordance with what Your Majesty disregarded as the rights and duties of the crown. As has been the case the storting is desirous of addressing an appeal to Your Majesty, the riksdag and the people of Sweden on the subject of the dissolution of the union and the safeguarding of the friendship and concord of the two peoples of the peninsula.

The storting has seen from experience of opinion in Sweden that the resolution which the storting felt it to be its duty to the fatherland to adopt, declaring the union of the two kingdoms dissolved, has in form an action been considered mortifying to Sweden. That has never been its intention. What has happened and had to happen in Norway was merely the inevitable maintenance of the Norwegian people never intended to assail Sweden's honor. As Your Majesty's council on May 20th declared you were unable to sanction the storting's unanimous resolution for the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular service, and as no Norwegian government could be obtained by Your Majesty the constitutional state of Norway was so far disintegrated that the union could no longer be maintained. Upon Norway's storting was therefore imposed the necessity of proceeding without delay a government for the country. Every other course was closed all the more so as Your Majesty's Swedish government had, on April 26th, already explicitly declined to enter into new negotiations with the dissolution of the union as an alternative, in the event that it was found impossible to arrive at an agreement in regard to a new form of union.

The storting, as already stated, and the Norwegian people, do not hold any bitterness or animosity against Your Majesty or the Swedish people. The statements to the contrary which possibly were uttered on occasions have wholly and solely been grounded on dissatisfaction at Norway's position in the union and as that source of bitterness and animosity would disappear with the dissolution of its union its effects would also vanish. Ninety years of co-operation in material and intellectual labors have awakened in the Norwegian people feelings of sincere friendship and sympathy for the Swedish people. These feelings will with Norway no longer occupy a position offensive to her national independence, will once more grow agreeable and insure the entrance of a mutual understanding between the peoples.

In the belief that Swedish people share these views the storting suggests to them that they enter upon the negotiations requisite for a final settlement of the dissolution of Norway's new status and her rights as a sovereign state. The storting is itself prepared to meet every fair and reasonable wish that may be put forward to safeguard the kingdom's independence and integrity. Constitutionally the two peoples will henceforward be separate but at the same time the storting is fully convinced that this will lead to the development of a good and trustful relationship for the defence of their mutual interests.

If the future settlement can be obtained without prejudice and bitterness, the storting is convinced that what has

happened will prove for the lasting welfare of the northern peoples. For the sake of the north, the storting addresses this appeal to the people, which by its magnanimity and chivalry has attained for itself such an eminent place among nations and with which the Norwegian people desire most earnestly to maintain good relations.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Oslo, June 20.—The seventh round for the international chess tournament was begun at the Kursall in this city this morning. At the first adjournment made at 1.30 P.M. had gone down before Janowski, Marshall had beaten Tschigorin, Trichmann had disposed of Wolf, while the game between Leonhardt and Taubehaus and Schlachter and Maroczy was at a standstill between Alpi.

PROTEST AGAINST EMBARGO ON CATTLE

Agricultural Committee of Dominion House Adopted Resolution—No Disposal in Canada.

Ottawa, June 20.—At a meeting of the agricultural committee of the House of Commons the following resolution, recommended by the sub-committee which held the matter under consideration was unanimously adopted:

"That in the opinion of this committee the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the United Kingdom is most unfair and unjust, as it is a publication to the world at large that the board of agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come in contact with the herds in the United Kingdom, whereas it is a well known fact that in no country other than Canada can herds be found so free from disease.

"That the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial government is considered from a financial point of view a serious loss to the Canadian cattle trade and the farmers and stock raisers of the Dominion.

"That the action of the Imperial government in not permitting the free sale of the case, it having been clearly proved that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has never existed in Canadian herds; and in view of such conditions, the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice and should be strenuously pressed;

"That, as the Dominion is a stock raising country and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle, it is considered important to the Empire that no obstructions or difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire."

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, the government was also asked to send the minister of agriculture to join in a meeting with the president of the board of agriculture to endeavor to present the Canadian view. Mr. Armstrong's motion suggested also that the views of this conference might find their way to the British public.

Some of the members doubted if this resolution would do any good, and suggested that more vigorous measures should be taken.

Mr. Caldwell, of Lunenburg, took the same ground as he expressed at a previous meeting that the Dominion should repeal the British customs preference unless the method met us squarely in this matter.

Mr. Crawford called attention to a large number of Mexican cattle now being brought into Canada west. They are a small breed, he said, and are not desirable. He favored some kind of embargo to keep them out.

"You should treat them the same as England treats us," commented Mr. A. Wright. The matter then dropped.

THE ADVANCE OF JAPANESE ARMY

REPORTED TO HAVE OUTFLANKED RUSSIANS

Premier Balfour Says Government Takes Serious View of Sinking of British Steamer

Washington, June 19.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the White House to-day to inform the President that the Japanese plenipotentiaries would be able to reach Washington early in August if it were deemed desirable for them to be here by that time. When the President returned to the executive offices after receiving Mr. Takahira, he found Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, awaiting him. The information brought by the minister was communicated to the ambassador, who was calling his government to-night to find out what the Russian mission will arrive. When this is known it will be possible to decide upon a date for the conference. "The general belief is that it will convene about the middle of August.

"Russia," the dispatch added, "is not considered to be sufficiently weakened. Great Britain hopes that Field Marshal Oyama will succeed in destroying General Linewitch's army and thus relieve her of the nightmare of the army may later be shifted to the borders of Afghanistan for operations against India."

The Radical Nashchekin, asserts that the "phantom of financial exhaustion hanging over Russia" is really the greatest friend of peace, and draws a harrowing picture of ninety per cent of the Empire's population living in their fathers' did in the sixteenth century, groaning under constantly increasing debts piled up by militarism and the adventures of the autocracy, which added to the black bookkeeping can no longer conceal.

"Russia," the Novoe Vremya continues, "is reaching the end of her ability to borrow money, and is consequently on the verge of bankruptcy. Her poverty must decide the issue when the plenipotentiaries meet."

Little hope of rest in Manchuria.

London, June 20.—The Manchurian correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes particularly in regard to the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries seems to rest with President Roosevelt. So far as is considered to be silent. So far as is considered to be silent. So far as is considered to be silent.

Linewitch sends reports of fighting.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—Gen. Linewitch, under date of June 17th, telegraphed to the Emperor as follows:

From 2 a. m. till 8 a. m. June 16th our forces engaged in the neighborhood of Laiyangwopeng a Japanese force consisting of infantry which approached from the south to about five miles off Laiyangwopeng. Our detachment checked the offensive movement, and the Japanese retired.

At about 8 a. m. a turning movement on the left flank, executed by a battalion of Japanese infantry and their squadrons of cavalry, was also reported. Our right flank was turned by a regiment of infantry, several squadrons of cavalry and some artillery. The commander of our detachment consequently was forced to evacuate Laiyangwopeng with a division of infantry, thirty squadrons of cavalry and four

batteries of artillery. Three Japanese squadrons occupied Sliani, but our detachment forced them to evacuate the place.

The dawn to-day a company of Japanese infantry resumed the offensive eastward of the railway, but were dislodged in the direction of Koungchen and Miao-tai.

Telegraphing June 18th, Linewitch said there had been no change in the situation.

Tokio, June 20.—The discussion of the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries continues through Washington, with indications of an early completion of the details. There has been a series of conferences between the elder statesmen and the cabinet to consider the conditions and discuss the selection of plenipotentiaries.

It is thought to be possible to complete the details, appoint the plenipotentiaries and organize the staff of assistants in time for them to sail on the steamer Empress of India on June 30th from Yokohama for Vancouver, a voyage of about two weeks. It is expected that the party will number a dozen.

In the meantime military activity will continue. Important developments in various directions are expected speedily.

Says British is opposed to armistice.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The Novoe Vremya to-day prints a despatch from Tokyo, in which its correspondent declares he was in possession of information to the effect that the British are advising Japan against the conclusion of an armistice.

The Russian dispatch added, "It is not considered to be sufficiently weakened. Great Britain hopes that Field Marshal Oyama will succeed in destroying General Linewitch's army and thus relieve her of the nightmare of the army may later be shifted to the borders of Afghanistan for operations against India."

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While undoubtedly the people of England would like to see a general battle in Manchuria before an armistice is declared, the Associated Press is assured that the British government has not given Japan any advice as to what course to pursue, as alleged by the Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg. In fact, the government has done nothing beyond supporting President Roosevelt's effort to secure the earliest meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries and the submission by Japan of terms likely to be accepted by Russia. The overwhelming forces at his command, it is felt in military circles that Oyama is in a position to deliver a most crushing defeat to Gen. Linewitch.

The recent movements of a British cruiser in the Far East are taken to mean that the Admiralty has again undertaken to notify the Russian cruisers of Foreign Minister Lansdorff's instructions that there is to be no further sinking of neutral ships. At any rate, ship-owners are much relieved.

Russians say victory is almost at hand.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—Diplomatic measures for the peace conference are continuing in the face of the steady pressure brought to bear by the military factions. Lieut-General Linewitch has again wired the Emperor that victory is almost at hand and begging that he and his army be not deprived of the opportunity to restore the prestige of the Russian arms.

The minister of War Sakharoff had an audience yesterday with Emperor Nicholas, and it is said that he presented to His Majesty measures for another mobilization of troops and urged the advisability of their adoption.

Japan's terms of peace, according to an interview had by a correspondent of the Novoe Vremya with a member of the Japanese embassy at Vienna, will prove to be more moderate than had been expected, and will be based on the proposition made in the Japanese note on the eve of hostilities, with the addition of an indemnity covering the cost of the war.

Japan will not insist upon humiliating terms, such as the cession of the Island of Sakhalin, the disarmament of Vladivostok or the limitation of Russia's naval armaments in the Pacific, but will insist on guarantees against renewal of the war for half a century at least.

The diplomat is quoted as saying that Japan wishes to live on terms of friendship with Russia, and the Emperor has disposed to make overtures stipulations.

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STEAMER BURNED; FOUR LIVES LOST

DESTROYED WHILE AT DOCKS AT COLLINGWOOD

Six Year Old Child Murdered—Aged Man Accused of Killing His Wife.

Collingwood, June 19.—Four lives were lost and the most magnificent steamer of the Northern Navigation Company's fleet was destroyed just on the eve of the busiest season in years, by a fire that broke out in the City of Collingwood as she lay near the Grand Trunk docks this morning. She was burned to the water's edge, and two dockhands and two stokers perished. She was valued at \$80,000. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock, and many of the crew escaped by jumping overboard and swimming to the docks. The docks were saved. The steamer plied between Collingwood and Fort Arthur.

Child Killed.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—Fred O'Neill, 17 years old, found baby Khua Young in scrub woods a mile back from the settlement of Elympton, Digby county, and an hour later his brother Clifford came upon the remains of six-year-old May Ward a quarter of a mile further back. The lad's were two of a party of 25 which had been looking for the children. When found the baby, who is a year and a half old, was lying on its face, trussed hard and fast. Its mouth had been stopped with its own cotton hood, which had been rolled up and bound tightly across its face. In its struggles to free its hand the web of cotton dropped from its mouth, thus preventing suffocation. The other child, May, was dead. Across mouth and nose was a large barbed leaf, over this the child's hood was tightly drawn and around and around was bound a quantity of yarn. Suffocation must have quickly followed the application of this horrible contrivance, and the dead baby's body rested as though it had not been moved indicated that life was extinct before the little form had been deposited on the ground. The motives for the crime are unknown.

Fire.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—The wood-working factory of Chappell Bros. & Co. was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is \$30,000 and the insurance \$7,000.

Sir C. Tupper III.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—A letter received by a nephew of Sir Charles Tupper from England says the aged statesman is ill and is being attended by three physicians.

Thomas Caswell Dead.

Toronto, June 19.—Thomas Caswell, for many years solicitor for the city of Toronto, is dead. Mr. Caswell received leave of absence from the city to visit relatives in Ireland some months ago. He was then in poor health. Some weeks ago word was received that an

absciss had been formed in his head, and that he was in very poor health. Arrangements were made for his return to Toronto, but this morning word of his death came. Mr. Caswell leaves a widow. He was a Conservative in politics, in religion a Presbyterian, and prominent in legal circles.

Accused of Murder.

Belleville, June 19.—Adam Lloyd, aged 73 years, of Hangerford, is being tried on the charge of murdering his wife.

Shortage.

Chatham, June 19.—D. Robinson, treasurer of Tibury township, is \$8,000 short in his cash. He has confessed. The township is protected by his bondsmen. Stock speculation is believed to have been the cause of the deficit.

NEW OFFICES.

Laying of Corner Stone of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's Building.

Fernie, June 20.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company laid the corner stone of the new office building yesterday afternoon. G. G. S. Lindsey the general manager, was master of ceremonies. Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey had the honor of laying the corner stone. Addresses were made by General Manager Lindsey, W. R. Ross, M.P.P., and Mayor Stark. The Scotch pipers and the Italian brass band were in attendance. Wm. Fernie, the locator of the mines and a director of the company, was expected to be present and regret was expressed on all sides that they were not here.

The new building is to be of heavy cement blocks and is to cost \$75,000.

RIOT AT EVICTON.

Large Crowd Gathered at Scene and Attacked Police, Who Charged with Mob With Swords.

Cologne, Germany, June 20.—A serious collision occurred last night between the police and the populace. The police received orders for the eviction of a tenant, who was behind in the payment of rent for his house. An enraged crowd numbering thousands assembled and some of the tenants of neighboring houses threw stones and other objects at the police from the windows, while the crowd in front of the delinquent tenant's residence made riotous demonstrations. Finally the police drew their swords and dispersed the crowd, but not before the rioting had lasted six hours. About twenty persons were wounded, two of them being severely injured.

FATAL FALL.

Monroe, Wn., June 20.—Eml Wallstrom, a workman on a new bridge, fell 30 feet to the water below and was killed yesterday.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION.

Portland, Ore., June 20.—The museum of art was opened yesterday at the Lewis and Clark exposition, with paintings and work of art valued at \$1,000,000.

FIRE CRACKERS PROHIBITED.

Bellingham, June 20.—By order of the city council the shooting of fire crackers on the main streets of the city is forbidden on July 4th.

In France out of every 1,000 inhabitants 123 are old people of more than sixty years, as against 73 in England and 70 in Germany.

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER

Greatest Aid to Cookery

With least labor and trouble it makes hot-breads, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

FLAMES ADDED TO HORROR OF WRECK

Express Derailed by Open Switch--Several Passengers Burned to Death--Twenty-Two Dead and Many Fatally Injured.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—While traveling at the rate of seventy miles an hour the Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at Mentor, about 25 miles east of Cleveland, at 9:20 o'clock last night, causing one of the most horrible wrecks in the history of the Lake Shore road.

The engine was hurled into the ditch, part of the train was crushed on top of it, and the wreck was partly burned. The horrors of the wreck were doubled in the horrors of the fire.

More than a score of people were killed and injured, and the famous train was largely demolished.

The train was crowded, practically all its accommodations being taken when it left the city. It was behind time and the greatest of speed was being made to make up for the lost time.

The dead are: Thomas R. Morgan, of the Wellman Sever Morgan Co., Cleveland, burned to death; John H. Bennett, patent attorney, New York city, burned to death; A. L. Rodgers, Platt Iron Co., New York, died on operating table at Cleveland General hospital; H. B. Walters, baggage master at Hamburg, died of scalded to death; Allen Tyler, Collingwood, Ohio, engineer, crushed under engine; H. L. Wright, travelling man, Chicago, died at hospital; P. Head, fireman, Graham, Collingwood, crushed under engine; Williams, first name and address unknown.

Five bodies not yet identified, missing, are: L. Johnson, of Coney, and Johnson, Cleveland, the barber and porter of the combination car.

Among the injured at the Cleveland General hospital is Archibald P. Head, of London, England, a steel company's representative, seriously burned and injured, probably fatally.

Latest reports give a number of injured as 21, and of these 15 are seriously, if not fatally hurt.

Practically all the injured were burned and were taken from the blazing wreck by rescue parties.

A particularly distressing feature of the rescue work was the fact that the bodies were so crushed when they were taken out from under the mass of wreckage that they could not reveal their own identity despite the general approval of the entreaties made by officials and others who knew how anxiously news from the wreck was awaited by families and friends of the passengers.

The bodies were taken to the hospital, where they were given to the living wreck victims in the hope that identification might be in that way established, but even when this was resorted to only three sufferers have been identified. The rest were demoralized by the pain and agony they had undergone.

Assistant General Superintendent D. C. Moon, of the Lake Shore, on the scene of the wreck, gave out the following statement:

"So far as can be learned the switch was opened and locked open by some party unknown, probably by a crane, and evidently for malicious purposes. Train No. 10, a fast eastbound train, passed through the same switch 45 minutes ahead of No. 26, and it was all right at that time. It is positive that no other train or engine, either freight or passenger, passed through the switch between No. 10 and No. 26."

Traveling at a rate of more than a mile a minute, the heavy train was hurled to its doom with a momentum that was appalling. The scene of the accident was at the Mentor depot. The switch that caused the trouble is located about 130 yards west of the depot. As the heavy engine struck the switch it left the track and swung violently to the left for a distance of twenty yards, the engine ran on the rails and then, being from the track, turned on its side and fell on the engine. The momentum was such that the heavy tender was hurled entirely over the engine and was buried in the depot. The combination car was hurled with terrific force, with all railroad appliances, and in a moment was enveloped in flames from the engine.

The Chicago sleeper, which was immediately behind the engine, was hurled from the track and crashing into the depot was completely buried in the wreck of the building. The violence of the crash was such that the depot, crushed on top of the wrecked coach.

Buried in Debris.

The helpless passengers in this coach were crushed and maimed in the wreck and completely buried in the collapse of the structure.

The next sleeper following left the track and the other remained upright on the rails.

An instant after the crash of the wreck, the boiler of the engine burst, scattering fire and steam through the wreck in a manner that made escape for the imprisoned passengers impossible.

The wrecked combination car, which had landed crushed and splintered on top of the engine, was at once enveloped in blinding flames and scalding steam. The roar of the imprisoned passengers were heard from above the awful roar, but they were beyond all human aid, and the car became a pyre for a number of hours.

Some more physicians from Cleveland, Collingwood, Ashabula, and week at the request of the Lake Shore officials. After the physicians had been at the Mentor depot, the latter placed aboard a special train and brought to this city, where they were buried in writing ambulances to the several hospitals.

Officials of the road started informal inquiries immediately on their arrival. They could not understand why or how the train could be derailed at the

switch, which is provided with every known safeguard and was previously injured prior to the passing of the train. While there is no reason known why anyone should tamper with the switch, the officials don't believe the accident could have taken place with the switch properly set in its position.

Revised List of Dead.

Cleveland, June 22.—Twenty-two persons are dead as the result of the wreck of the 26th Century Limited on the Lake Shore road at Mentor last night.

A quantity of first class mail matter was destroyed in the fire which consumed all except the two rear coaches. The mail was largely composed of through pouches from the West and destined for Eastern points.

The following is a revised list of the dead: C. H. Wellman, general manager of the Wellman, Sever, Morgan, Engle, & Co., Cleveland; Thomas R. Morgan, of the same company, burned to death; Archibald P. Head, London, Eng., a prominent English steel manufacturer; John R. Bennett, patent attorney, New York City, burned to death; A. L. Rodgers, Platt Iron Co., New York, died at hospital; H. B. Walters, traveling man, Chicago, died at the hospital; S. C. Beckwith, New York City, advertising agent, died at the hospital; J. H. Gibson, Chicago, traveling man; H. W. Walters, Hamburg, N. J., baggage master; Allen Tyler, engineer, Collingwood, crushed under engine; J. A. Bartley, Akron, died at the hospital; Henry T. Platt, New York, barber on Buffet car; H. C. Meehling, manager Wheeling Corrugating Co., N. Y.; seven unidentified dead, one of whom is supposed to be Arthur L. Johnson, of Cleveland.

Official Report.

Chicago, Ills., June 22.—Vice-President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central lines, in an official report of the wreck telegraphed to President Newman of New York City, says that the operator observed the switch lights a short time before the Twentieth Century Limited appeared. The report adds:

"The operator says that the switch lights were white and the switches were properly set for the main track. He then returned to the office. If this is correct, between that time and the time No. 26 reached the switch track, some one opened the switch for the side track and locked it in that position."

"The conductor of No. 26 immediately examined the switches and called the attention of General Passenger Agent W. W. Lynch, of the Big Four, who was on the train, to the fact that it was set and locked for the side track and the light cut out."

"The switch is not damaged, and worked perfectly after the accident."

"Everything possible is being done to locate the party who misplaced the switch."

President's Opinion.

New York, June 22.—President Newman, of the New York Central, does not regard as unsafe the rate of speed which was maintained by the 26th Century Limited, and does not believe that last night's accident was due to that cause. He said to-day, however, that the future of the new train will rest entirely upon the investigation of the disaster, which is now in progress.

"If we find the 18-hour train unsafe," he said, "we will take it off in ten seconds. We do not think that speed unsafe now. If I or any of the officials of the road had thought the train unsafe, it never would have been put on. I believe, however, with all railroad men, that all trains go a little too fast. I felt from the beginning that as faster train would be more comfortable for the passengers. They appeared to notice no difference in the speed between the 20-hour and 18-hour trains, however, but seemed to be well satisfied. Any changes now will depend entirely upon the investigation, which is being made by Vice-President Brown, of the Lake Shore road."

POISON FOR PRISONER.

Windsor, Vt., June 21.—A letter containing poison and making an offer of \$20,000 if the substance were given to Mrs. Mary A. Rogers, who is to be hanged here on Friday for the murder of her husband, was received by Supt. Love, of the state prison, to-day. The letter was turned over to the federal authorities.

Ladies Who Like Small Shoes

Those who take pleasure in wearing small shoes can have the pleasure without the pain and discomfort if they will use Foot Elm. It prevents the chafing, allays the inflammation, cools, soothes and relieves tender feet. It is sold in bottles, Druggists, or by mail with particulars of our \$100.00 prize offer.

V. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Make your New Shoes comfortable by using

Foot Elm

Official of the road started informal inquiries immediately on their arrival. They could not understand why or how the train could be derailed at the

THE FIGHT FOR V. V. & E. RAILWAY

BRITISH COLUMBIA WANTS COMPETITION Committee Rises Without Having Finally Disposed of the Bill--Opposition Talks It Out.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 22.—At the railway committee to-day the discussion of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern bill was resumed by Mr. Drinkwater, who opposed the bill. He said that it was a case of J. J. Hill and the Canadian Northern against the Canadian Pacific and the interests of the Canadian people. The plan was to divert the business of the southern part of British Columbia to the States.

R. G. Macpherson (Vancouver) made one of the most forcible and effective speeches which has yet been delivered on the subject. He wanted to consume as little time as possible and at the same time to put the case as strongly as possible, and he succeeded in doing so. He said that the people of British Columbia wanted to have competition with the Canadian Pacific. Would the committee refuse that? The case

Should Be Treated Fairly and squarely, and that was that the people of British Columbia were desirous of seeing another road reach the city of Vancouver from the Boundary Creek district. The people of British Columbia were in favor of a road at Vancouver & Eastern railway so as to afford additional railway facilities and railway competition.

For the last eight years the hope of the people of British Columbia has been upon the building of this railway. So much so that the British Columbia legislature has passed a resolution each year of a bonus of \$1,500,000 for the building of this road. The people and the legislature of British Columbia recognized the necessity of this road, so much so that there was perfect unanimity for its being built. The province of British Columbia was a large one, but it was geographically small, and he asked the committee not to crush out railway competition for the province. What British Columbia wanted was

Free Trade in Railways.

Other provinces had free trade in railways. Why was British Columbia to be singled out as the only one province which was not going to have railway competition? The committee could not do anything that would injure British Columbia more than to kill this bill. The question was a fair one, and all the province asked was fair play. The road would not cost a cent to either the province or the Dominion.

Mr. Henderson, of Hinton, moved an amendment that the power conferred by clause five of this act shall not be exercised until the V. V. & E. Railway Company has constructed its main line easterly from Vancouver to the territory to Princeton or such other point in the Similkameen district east of the C. P. R. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. A. G. Haller showed the absurdity of this amendment. The statement that was being taken to the United States from Canadian territory was not true. The opposite was the case. This was a pure Canadian Pacific opposition

and those working for the C. P. R. It was Americans that developed Rossland. He objected to a fence being placed around the province.

Mr. Duran Rose said that there was a fair and an unfair way of killing a bill. This was the unfair way. There was a motive beside it and the motive was for the C. P. R. Co. The contracts were let from Glenora to Princeton by Mr. J. C. Clute, provincial inspector of customs, were married at St. Barnabas' Anglican church, New Westminster, Wednesday, June 21, in addition 28 applicants from the college are waiting the appointments for the force. As a matter of fact every graduate has accepted a commission in the Canadian militia, and is on the establishment list.

A prominent official says the militia council, with General Lake, of the Imperial army in chief of the staff, is doing good work, and Lord Dundonald had no means of knowing otherwise. He says the statement that politics have anything to do with promotion in the force is pure nonsense. The opposite was the case. This was a pure Canadian Pacific opposition

MARRIED IN WESTMINSTER.

Well-Known Victorian and Young Lady of Royal City Wedded Wednesday.

Mr. Beauchamp Tye, only son of Mr. T. H. Tye of the Hickman-Tye Harland Company of this city, and Miss Ance Louise Clute, third daughter of Mr. J. C. Clute, provincial inspector of customs, were married at St. Barnabas' Anglican church, New Westminster, Wednesday, June 21, in addition 28 applicants from the college are waiting the appointments for the force. As a matter of fact every graduate has accepted a commission in the Canadian militia, and is on the establishment list.

THE AUTOMOBILE RACE.

McCannan, Idaho, June 14.—Morgan and Stanchfield, driving "Old Standy" in the Oldsmobile Portland race, reached here yesterday afternoon. Stanchfield has fully recovered from his attack of mountain fever, and the men are driving day and night, though the rough roads make their task a difficult one.

Huss and Wigle left Boise yesterday.

FORCED UPON A PROVINCE.

because it had only seven members and three senators, all of whom were in favor of the bill.

The committee divided on Mr. Henderson's amendment by the vote stood sixty for and sixty against. It was declared lost.

Mr. C. Fitzpatrick moved that the boundary be left to the governor-in-council. This was accepted.

Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested that an amendment should be made so that the road would not run more than was necessary by physical difficulties in the United States. This matter was discussed, as well as the road with which opposition to secure further delay, talked of physical difficulties.

Mr. Sifton said that the committee had been thrashing out the question of

physical difficulties for the past eight or nine days, and there was no use of waiting more time over the question.

Hon. B. G. Foster spoke of the enormity of going into American territory, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson never heard that this was a crime before. The C. P. R. reached the city of St. John through the state of Maine.

The bill was again talked out. This is the fifth day that it was before the committee.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Tokio and St. Petersburg Are Engaged in Selection of Plenipotentiaries.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—The Russes say it is authorized to say that Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, will not participate in the peace negotiations, but will leave the United States immediately on the arrival of Baron Rosen, his successor.

From independent sources the Associated Press confirms the statement of the Russes that Count Cassini will have no part in the peace negotiations.

Foreign Minister Lamonsif is indisposed. It is understood that his condition is not serious, but his physicians would prefer to see him in bed for a few days. There is no limitation, however, that this will delay the pending negotiations.

The question of a temporary suspension of hostilities seems to rest with Japan. In the meantime the chancellor of St. Petersburg and Tokio are occupied with the selection of the plenipotentiaries.

Armistice Negotiations.

Washington, June 22.—No assistance is expected in Washington from the British government in whatever efforts the President may wish to make to bring about an immediate armistice to rest with the convention of the Washington conference.

ENCOURAGING GRADUATES OF MILITARY COLLEGE

More Now in Militia Than During Time Lord Dundonald was in Canada.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 22.—Sir P. Borden, the minister of militia, declines to reply to what he calls "a mean personal attack" of Lord Dundonald at a banquet at the Ironmongers' hall, London, England, cabled here, but referred your correspondent to the department for the facts.

Since the inauguration of the pension law for the permanent force four or five graduates of the Royal Military College have accepted commissions in the militia, and are on the establishment list.

A prominent official says the militia council, with General Lake, of the Imperial army in chief of the staff, is doing good work, and Lord Dundonald had no means of knowing otherwise. He says the statement that politics have anything to do with promotion in the force is pure nonsense. The opposite was the case. This was a pure Canadian Pacific opposition

JAPS APPARENTLY MOVING ON VLADIVOSTOK.

New York, June 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says three Japanese columns are moving parallel to the coast of Northeast Korea, and are apparently converging on Posset Bay, (sixty miles southwest of Vladivostok), whither a large fleet of transports has sailed from Genoa.

DRIVING IN THE RUSSIAN SCREEN.

Lidianspur, Manchuria, June 19.—The Japanese are advancing from the center and attacking the Russian screen south of Paktun. Further west they turned the Russian extreme right at Liaoyang, Chungping, Saturday night, flanking the Russians out of the position after a nightlong fight. The Japanese force consisted of an infantry division, four batteries of artillery and thirty squadrons of cavalry. Gen. Mischevsky's cavalry subsequently retrieved some of the lost ground. During Mischevsky's operations Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, representing Emperor William with the Russian army, received his baptism of fire.

According to information received at headquarters the Japanese are moving northwest from Korea in three columns, which include 50,000 infantry and corresponding forces of cavalry and field and mountain artillery. These columns are heading for Chutsan, Kmesan and Keshan to complete the line of Oyama's army stretching from the Mogolian frontier to the Sea of Japan.

SAY JAPANESE HOLD BANK'S BOOKS.

Chefoo, June 21.—Local missionaries having stations previous to the present Russo-Japanese war in Korea and Manchuria, complain that they are unable to secure mission funds for current accounts from the Port Arthur branch of the Russo-Chinese bank.

The bank officials, in reply, say that the Japanese still hold the bank's books and papers, thus preventing any settlement of the bank's business affairs. They further say that notwithstanding a supplementary capitulation agreement recognizing the Port Arthur bank as a private institution, the Japanese are holding all books and papers belonging to the bank, as well as postal matter.

WHAT CAUSES SNORING.

When asleep, people that snore breathe through the mouth instead of the nostrils, which are choked with catarrh. Just use "Catarrhizer" before retiring, and you'll quickly cure the snoring habit. By destroying the cause of catarrh and healing the membranes, Catarrhizer makes a complete cure in every case; it cleans the nostrils, and the men are driving day and night, though the rough roads make their task a difficult one.

Huss and Wigle left Boise yesterday.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

(Special to the Times.)

Portland, June 20.—Leon Bruno, an American merchant on "the street of Cairo" at the exposition, was shot by his wife, Rachel Sior, a Moorish dancer, and then shot himself, perhaps fatally. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

PROBABLY INSANE.

Bellingham, June 20.—J. J. Loftus, a bachelor living in the country, is in the hands of officers to be tried for insanity. He claims spirits are calling him to kill a number of people, and recently had a gun repaired to begin carrying out the orders.

RECORD CROP.

Bucharest, Roumania, June 21.—The wheat crop of Roumania promises to be the largest on record, despite the fact that some rust has appeared. The maize crop is in splendid condition.

THE PORTLAND FAIR.

Admission on Sundays Reduced to Twenty-five Cents.

Portland, June 21.—The management of the Lewis and Clark exposition has endeavored itself to the hearts of the workmen of Portland and vicinity by providing that admission to the grounds on Sunday shall be twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents, as is the rule on other days.

The exposition managers are attempting to make Sunday at the fair a most attractive day, and at the same time one not marred by noisier violations of the Sabbath. Accordingly the Trail shows are not permitted to open. The exhibit palaces, however, are open, with the exception of those of the United States government, which are closed all day Sunday. All other features of the exposition may be enjoyed as on week days.

On Sunday the gates are opened at noon. The exhibit palaces are closed at 6 o'clock.

TRYING TO PREVENT ANOTHER BATTLE

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY FOR ARMISTICE Japanese Are Moving Towards Poisset Apparently Preparatory to Advance on Vladivostok

Washington, D. C., June 21.—It is intimated in official circles here that negotiations are proceeding looking to an armistice between Japan and Russia.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—President Roosevelt has evidently taken a new important step in the negotiations between the belligerents. While there are collateral reasons for believing that it rests with the Japanese to propose an armistice which will prevent the impending battle in Manchuria, this cannot be positively affirmed. All that can be stated definitely is that Ambassador Meyer went suddenly to the foreign office late last night and had an interview with Foreign Minister Lamonsif, at which it is believed the ambassador communicated an important message to President Roosevelt, but at neither the foreign office nor the American embassy is the slightest light thrown on what transpired.

From the extreme secrecy observed the matter beyond doubt is one of the greatest delicacy, but as the statement is vouchsafed at the foreign office that the negotiations are proceeding without a hitch the inference follows that it relates to a new phase in which the President has again taken the initiative. This is the more certain since the communications between the belligerents relating strictly to the questions of selecting of places, time, and number of the plenipotentiaries were conducted naturally through Ambassador Cassini, and intermediary of the Washington government, whereas according to diplomatic procedure only communications from the Washington government reach Foreign Minister Lamonsif through Ambassador Meyer.

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—M. Neldoff, Russian ambassador to Paris, has been definitely appointed one of the Russian plenipotentiaries.

THOUSANDS DIE OF CONSTIPATION.

No condition causes so many incurable diseases as constipation. It not only prevents the kidneys from eliminating the poisonous wastes, but causes nausea, stomach trouble and indigestion. Why won't you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get cured? This excellent medicine restores normal action to the bowels in one night. Thousands say so. Your system will be pure and clean, you will be free from headaches, no more sour stomach, no more indigestion, no more nervousness and perfect good health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are sold everywhere 25c. a box. Get the genuine.

INDIANS FROM ALL PARTS.

Thousands of Redskins Will Journey to the Dominion Fair.

Through various Indian agents and missionaries representative of nearly all the British Columbia tribes, the fact that the Dominion fair is to be held in New Westminster this year has become widely advertised among the Indians of the province and the presence of thousands of them on the banks of the Fraser during the great national exhibition is already assured.

The fair management has set aside \$2,500 for prizes for Indian exhibits and sports. The sports will include all sorts of canoe races on the river, foot and horse races and tug-of-war on land, in which the females as well as the males will participate.

Ten Indian bands have already entered the musical competition.

The braves and their wives and families from the most remote parts of the province will also come to-night approving Mr. Bowen's report on his findings and conclusions in the case. The President will graciously arrange for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might be instrumental in securing the resignation of Mr. Bowen has "evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself to hunting up scandal and gossip in order to bring to light the conduct of the country to show complete disloyalty to the aim he represented." The President says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end.

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SHRINERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 21.—The business section of the Imperial Council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine closed this afternoon. Los Angeles was selected as the next meeting place in 1906. Following officers were elected: Imperial potentate, H. A. Collins, Toronto, Ont.; imperial deputy potentate, Alvan P. Clayton, St. Joseph, Mo.; imperial chief rabbi, Frank C. Roundy, Chicago; imperial oriental guide, Fred A. Glines, Los Angeles, Cal.; imperial treasurer, Wm. S. Brown, Pittsburg; imperial recorder, Benjamin W. Rowland, Boston; imperial first ceremonial master, Frank Trent, Fargo, Ill.; imperial second ceremonial master, W. J. A. Cunningham, Baltimore; imperial marshal, W. W. Irwin, Wheeling, W. Va.; imperial captain of the guards, Jacob T. Barre, Columbia, S. C.

THE DISSOLUTION

Of the Union Between Norway and Sweden.

Stockholm, June 21.—The separation of Norway and Sweden seems likely to be amicably arranged by a modus vivendi between the two countries. At today's session of the regdag the moderates prevailed and at the request of King Oscar and the council of states the king is to grant the wish of the Norwegian people to dissolve the union but to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries, so as to ensure co-operation in nature, which will be granted.

RECORD CROP.

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FATALITIES IN EASTERN CANADA

MAN KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

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Teller Missing.

Montreal, June 21.—Louis Bellar, teller of the St. Cuneo branch of the Principale Bank, is missing and it has been found that he is many thousands of dollars short in his accounts. The warrant for his arrest has been issued. The amount of the shortage is placed at \$32,000.

Return to Work.

Montreal, June 21.—The strike amongst the Jewish bakers was settled to-day and all hands returned to work at the new rates of wages. The leaders had decreed that no one of their followers would go back to work by shutting them up in a hall and keeping them there until a settlement was reached.

Drowning Accident.

Montreal, June 21.—Marie Page, aged 12 years, of St. Vincent de Paul, was drowned in the swimming baths of the bath hotel to-day. The young lady was observed swimming apparently all right and in good health, but her two attendants missed her and was shocked to find her at the bottom of the baths. She was brought to the surface and every effort made to resuscitate her, but two doctors working for a couple of hours, without avail.

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REGIMENT CAMP DRAWING TO END

ACTIVITY WILL MARK THE REMAINING DAYS

And Men Will Get In Some First-Class Training—Programme for this Evening.

(From Yesterday's Second Edition.)

The Fifth Regiment's fortnight under canvas draws to a close the activity of its members increases. Last evening was a particularly busy one for both officers and men. Nos. 1 and 2 were on the 15-pound field guns, 3 on the 6-inch guns, 4 on the 6-inch guns, 5 and 6 took part in infantry drill, Lieut-Colonel English sending the two companies to different parts of the district—number 1 to the front and number 2 to the rear.

The teams from the first two companies are becoming very proficient in handling the 15-pounders. During the past six or seven days almost every evening has been devoted to drill and the training has resulted in a wonderful improvement. It is announced by Lieut-Col. O. that target practice with these field guns will take place next Saturday afternoon. As the tents are to be struck on Friday evening members of Nos. 1 and 2 have to march back to Macaulay Plains in order to participate in this shooting.

It is possible for civilians to have visited the interior of Fort Macaulay last night they would have been surprised at the animated scene it presented. Several of the big guns were in action, members of the teams from Nos. 1 and 2 and 4 companies being engaged in moving target practice with the Morris tube equipment. During the evening Lieut-Col. Hall tested the skill of the teams in loading and unloading the ordnance. This is preliminary to the Prior cup competition, the winning team being that which goes through the operation in the quickest time besides the excellent piece of cover adorned their heads with ferns in the hope that the defenders were sufficiently "green" to be unable to distinguish the moving ferns from the body of a man from the real thing.

It was shortly after this that the firing became hot on both sides, Capt. Currie's company coming up in force and for the first time the firing was clearly visible to the defending companies. When the strength of the position held is considered, however, Nos. 1 and 2 must be given credit for a very creditable performance in carrying them through with commendable dash and enterprise.

A brief address was delivered by Lieut-Col. English after the sham-battle. He expressed himself satisfied with the showing made by the corps. While criticizing the tactics of the captains of the defending and attacking forces in a number of places, he commended them for the result he did not think that with forces so evenly balanced it would have been possible to capture the position. Nevertheless he gave the attacking force credit for their practicality in the method by which they could have hoped to meet with success.

While this fighting was under way the Morris tube moving target practice was in progress at Fort Macaulay, the teams from Nos. 5 and 6 companies being engaged. They made very creditable results in the shooting. For every point below the highest record a team will have two per cent. subtracted from its total. There is to be the usual maxim gun practice under Master Gunner Mulcahy's supervision. Each will go through a 10-minute series, and the one that discharges the greatest number of accurate shots will be awarded 40 points and the runner-up 30. For every point below the highest record a team will have two per cent. subtracted from its total.

On Friday evening there will be big gun target shooting, the regulation size shell being used. Heretofore the Morris tube has been used with one inch ammunition, but on this occasion the conditions will be the same as in actual warfare. Lieut-Col. Hall wishes to emphasize to the fact that small boats should keep clear of Macaulay Point on that evening. These shells have a very long range, and are very dangerous, especially when firing near the gunners, if small craft venture any nearer the firing zone than is necessary. Each team of the militia is required to fire five rounds of the regular ammunition, and should there be any untoward interference it might be necessary to postpone the shooting, completing it the following evening.

On Saturday, June 24, the companies will be required to march to Macaulay Point on Saturday afternoon, where target practice with the 15-pounders is to be held. Owing to the proximity of work it was found necessary to delay this until the day after the camp.

More About Mobilization. Referring to the forthcoming mobilization, which takes place on Monday, Lieut-Col. Hall expressed the hope that employers of members of the Fifth Regiment would make a point of allowing them off for this occasion. He explains that the manoeuvres will take the form of a sham-battle between the Fifth and Sixth regiments, and the local militia will be unable to credibly acquit themselves without a good parade.

INTERESTING EVENT AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Induction of the Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

(From Thursday Daily.)

Another busy evening for members of the Fifth Regiment. All six companies were kept on the move last night, Nos. 1 and 2 and 5 and 6 being inspected by Lieut-Col. English on their knowledge of skirmishing tactics, while Nos. 3 and 4 were engaged on the six-inch guns of Fort Macaulay. Besides this there were the usual Maxim practices by a detail in command of Master Gunner Mulcahy and the signalling by those who have taken up that branch of military service.

Immediately the assembly sounded the first four companies of the militia lined up and were marched to the clear space of ground near the tents, where all the evening's work has been done since the regiment went into camp some days ago. Here the different company officers—Capt. Currie, Capt. Angus, Capt. Langley and Capt. Winsky—met with the inspecting officer and informed that Nos. 1 and 2 would be pitted against 3 and 4 in a sham-battle, the former two taking the aggressive, and the latter two a defensive position. A cluster of rocks was selected as the point of attack, the method adopted in the advance and the defence being left entirely to the judgment of the respective officers.

Capt. Winsky and Langley displayed considerable ability in placing their forces. Taking advantage of all the cover available, they were prepared for the advance with men, and placed outposts some distance out on each side with orders to fall back as soon as the enemy was sighted. In the meantime Capt. Currie and his company were preparing for the advance. It was a difficult task, but they formulated the best plan possible advancing on the left, front and right of the hills keeping to cover as much as possible. The result was that Capt. Winsky and Langley were assaulted from three points almost at the same time. Before the main attack developed, however, a large force of the advancing party exposed themselves very plainly to the view of those defending the heights. Had it been a case of general fighting, they could have been picked off very easily. This feature of the fight was somewhat amusing. Many of the soldiers in making a dash across an open space within the zone of fire in the quickest time besides the excellent piece of cover adorned their heads with ferns in the hope that the defenders were sufficiently "green" to be unable to distinguish the moving ferns from the body of a man from the real thing.

It was shortly after this that the firing became hot on both sides, Capt. Currie's company coming up in force and for the first time the firing was clearly visible to the defending companies. When the strength of the position held is considered, however, Nos. 1 and 2 must be given credit for a very creditable performance in carrying them through with commendable dash and enterprise.

A brief address was delivered by Lieut-Col. English after the sham-battle. He expressed himself satisfied with the showing made by the corps. While criticizing the tactics of the captains of the defending and attacking forces in a number of places, he commended them for the result he did not think that with forces so evenly balanced it would have been possible to capture the position. Nevertheless he gave the attacking force credit for their practicality in the method by which they could have hoped to meet with success.

While this fighting was under way the Morris tube moving target practice was in progress at Fort Macaulay, the teams from Nos. 5 and 6 companies being engaged. They made very creditable results in the shooting. For every point below the highest record a team will have two per cent. subtracted from its total. There is to be the usual maxim gun practice under Master Gunner Mulcahy's supervision. Each will go through a 10-minute series, and the one that discharges the greatest number of accurate shots will be awarded 40 points and the runner-up 30. For every point below the highest record a team will have two per cent. subtracted from its total.

On Friday evening there will be big gun target shooting, the regulation size shell being used. Heretofore the Morris tube has been used with one inch ammunition, but on this occasion the conditions will be the same as in actual warfare. Lieut-Col. Hall wishes to emphasize to the fact that small boats should keep clear of Macaulay Point on that evening. These shells have a very long range, and are very dangerous, especially when firing near the gunners, if small craft venture any nearer the firing zone than is necessary. Each team of the militia is required to fire five rounds of the regular ammunition, and should there be any untoward interference it might be necessary to postpone the shooting, completing it the following evening.

On Saturday, June 24, the companies will be required to march to Macaulay Point on Saturday afternoon, where target practice with the 15-pounders is to be held. Owing to the proximity of work it was found necessary to delay this until the day after the camp.

More About Mobilization. Referring to the forthcoming mobilization, which takes place on Monday, Lieut-Col. Hall expressed the hope that employers of members of the Fifth Regiment would make a point of allowing them off for this occasion. He explains that the manoeuvres will take the form of a sham-battle between the Fifth and Sixth regiments, and the local militia will be unable to credibly acquit themselves without a good parade.

QUEEN'S ACADEMY. Closing Exercises Were Held Wednesday—List of Honor Awards.

Queen's Academy, a private school for girls, was closed yesterday. There were present at the exercises a large number of parents and others interested.

The school closed to reopen on September 5th. The roll of honor for the head of the school was awarded to Miss Nora Lugin.

Following is the roll of honor based on class records competitive examinations: Reading—Fifth reader, Nora Lugin; fourth reader, Madge Wolfenden; third reader, Edith McElhinny; second reader, Madge Wolfenden; first reader, Rosalie Newman.

Writing—Gwendolyn Bridgman, Madge Wolfenden. Drawing—Nora Lugin and Genevieve Bone. Arithmetic—Wendy Bridgman and Genevieve Bone. Algebra—Nora Lugin and Edythe McElhinny. Geography—First class, Gwendolyn Bridgman; second class, Madge Wolfenden; third class, Edith McElhinny; primary class, Ruth Jones and Dorothy Newman.

Grammar—Nora Lugin and Edythe McElhinny. British history—Nora Lugin and Gwendolyn Bridgman. Canadian history—Nora Lugin and Gwendolyn Bridgman. Latin—Madge Wolfenden and Edythe McElhinny. English literature—Nora Lugin and Gwendolyn Bridgman.

The following pupils having obtained first rank for the subjects named are entitled to be placed on the honor roll: Grammar—Edythe McElhinny. Regularity and punctuality—Madge Wolfenden and Genevieve Bone. Rapid improvement—Nora Jones. Stiffness—Edythe McElhinny. Neatness—Edythe McElhinny. Politeness—Nora Lugin.

LABOR MEN IN LINE. Arranging to Attend Lecture on Tuberculosis By Dr. Fagan.

At the regular meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council Wednesday, the executive committee was authorized to arrange for a public meeting of workmen some time next month to hear the lecturer on tuberculosis, Dr. Fagan. It was decided also to inaugurate a system of entertainment at each meeting, to follow the regular order of business.

At intervals during the progress of the programme outlined the choir rendered three anthems in splendid style, and vocal solos were given by Mrs. Currie and her daughter, both of whom were in splendid voice.

After the Dology those present adjourned to the lecture room, which also had been tastefully adorned with floral decorations. It was certainly a credit to those responsible. There a pleasant social time was spent, refreshments were liberally dispensed by the ladies, including strawberries and cream.

When the strains of "God Save the King" brought the entertainment to a close, the unanimous opinion was that it had been one of the most successful of its kind in the history of the church.

OHIO AND OREGON. The company now has a fleet of fourteen boats plying on the Pacific coast.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD AND TEN DYING AS RESULT OF ATTACK BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Thy Fired on Procession of Workmen—Two Women Were Crushed to Death.

(Associated Press.) Lodz, Russian Poland, June 22.—Twenty-two persons were killed as the result of yesterday's firing by Cossacks on a procession of 10,000 workmen which had been organized as a demonstration against the government. Ten of about one hundred wounded are dying.

Two women were crushed to death in the rush of the panic-stricken crowd after the firing began. This morning some workmen in revenge shot and killed a Cossack and two policemen.

The TRIAL OF MITCHELL. Senator's Law Partner Replies to One of Witnesses.

Portland, June 22.—Frederick A. Gibbs, in the trial of United States Senator Mitchell yesterday, testified to the fact that three sums aggregating \$21,000 to the law firm of Mitchell & Tanner for expediting a patent to public lands, of which he sought possession.

NOT SETTLED. Ent Germany Hopes to Reach Understanding With France Regarding Morocco.

Berlin, June 22.—France's answer to the German note on the Moroccan question has not yet reached the foreign office, but it is expected that Ambassador Bihour will present it in the course of the afternoon. The impression here is that the answer does not promote an understanding between France and Germany, but the foreign office here does not abandon the hope of an adjustment of the differences in a manner satisfactory to Germany.

TANANA'S OUTPUT. (Special to the Times.) Seattle, June 22.—The estimated output of Tanana district this year will reach \$8,000,000.

TRADE WITH JAPAN. Canada May Now Take Advantage of Terms of Treaty of Great Britain With Nippon.

Ottawa, June 22.—Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of trade and commerce, has asked the Imperial authorities to be allowed to adhere to the trade treaty of 1854 between Great Britain and Japan. Obstacles intervening at the time the treaty was negotiated have now disappeared, and Japan states she would not object to Canada becoming a party to the arrangement. No tariff concessions were necessary from Canada, and the treaty would not interfere with the existing British preference. When Canada gets advantage of this treaty, it will have a good effect on the trade between both countries on a number of articles.

THE GAS WORKS. Will Be Taken Over July 1st—New Premises May Be Erected.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

An agreement for the engagement of the Irish Guards band here during the Dominion exhibition from September 27th to October 7th was made here yesterday between the association and J. E. Suckling, of Toronto, director of the Canadian tour of the world famous musicians.

Y.M.I.R. Miss Taylor, who for the past six months has filled the position of matron for the Y.M.I.R. general hospital, has tendered to resign her position, and will return to Seattle where she will resume her private practice.

HEDLEY. A most unfortunate drowning accident took place on Sunday, May 11th, off the Hedley Lumber Company's drive in the Similkameen river between Princeton and Allison. There was a jam in the river opposite Hugh Hanter's, and four men were at work on it when the jam broke and began to move. These were T. H. Robinson, Hall, Moore and another whose name has not been learned.

REVELSTOCK. At a meeting of the congregation of Knox church on Thursday plans were submitted with estimated figures for a new building. The plans show the finest church building in the city. The building will be about 50 feet square with tower and belfry, and hall for school and social purposes.

GREENWOOD. In the Skylark mine the operating company is getting out some beautiful specimens of silver telluride, remarkably rich and very continuous.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR ARRESTED. E. O. Malins, of New Westminster, Accused of Issuing False Naturalization Papers.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser of Wednesday says: "Orders were issued last evening by the attorney-general, for the arrest of E. O. Malins, deputy registrar at New Westminster, on a charge of having issued false naturalization papers. That the offence was being committed was discovered by accident, and Malins is not known how long it has been going on. Naturalization papers are obtainable upon payment of a fee of \$3, and upon application to a judge, but Mr. Malins, it is alleged, was issuing them for \$5 each without the formality of court procedure, using the court seal, which, in his official capacity, was easily obtained.

Suspension was made yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. J. Cambridge, registrar at New Westminster, who arrived in Vancouver on the 5 o'clock train to confer with Hon. Charles Wilson, attorney-general. As the matter is too serious a one to be overlooked, the arrest was ordered.

PHOENIX. Archie Berry, secretary of the Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, has returned from the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners held at Salt Lake City. Since his return to Phoenix the matter of a location for the new hall and operating house to be built by the union has been actively taken up. Two or three sites have been proposed and are now being considered for the new structure.

ROSEN'S PLANS. Rumor has it that John Rosene, president of the Northwestern Commercial Company, is not spending his three weeks in New York for pleasure, but that he is there for the purpose of raising another million dollars to be put into the company of which he is the president. Another million added to the present capital of \$4,000,000, Commercial Company will give a total company capital of \$5,000,000, and will also make it one of the largest steamship companies on the Pacific coast.

During the latter part of May the steamer Edith was purchased from the Michigan Steamship Company by the Northwestern Commercial Company. The Edith was built in this time the company was negotiating for the steamer

LABOR MEN IN LINE.

OHIO AND OREGON.

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PHOENIX.

CONSUMPTION; ITS CAUSE AND CURE

DR. DAVIES' LECTURE AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

Prevention is the Greatest of Remedies—How the Disease is Spread—The Public's Duty.

The following is the lecture delivered by Dr. J. C. Davies at the High School last Friday afternoon. It is meant all that class of disease which is caused by the tubercle bacillus or germ. Amongst such diseases are consumption, hip disease, tubercular meningitis, tubercular peritonitis, etc. Dr. Ernest Hall has explained to you in his lecture the bacteriology of this disease, and with what he has told you I agree. But when Dr. Hall speaks of the inadvisability of drilling the boys of the High School, I think his views anything but wise.

"By tuberculosis is meant all that class of disease which is caused by the tubercle bacillus or germ. Amongst such diseases are consumption, hip disease, tubercular meningitis, tubercular peritonitis, etc. Dr. Ernest Hall has explained to you in his lecture the bacteriology of this disease, and with what he has told you I agree. But when Dr. Hall speaks of the inadvisability of drilling the boys of the High School, I think his views anything but wise."

"Now, as regards the old ideas concerning tubercular disease, as many people know, they are almost entirely erroneous. People were supposed to be become consumptive because they inherited the disease from their progenitors, and they were looked upon as doomed. These opinions are not founded on any facts. It is very much easier to learn than to unlearn. After people arrive at a certain age, entertaining opinions which they have held all their lives, it is a difficult thing for them, in spite of the most clear evidence, to give up those opinions and accept new ones. For that reason it is considered that to acquaint the rising generation with the true facts concerning tuberculosis is a duty of the utmost importance. The young have their opinions to form, they have to learn, not to unlearn. Tuberculosis, as Dr. Hall has told you, is a contagious, tubercle bacilli or germs, which are supposed by most people to be a small form of animal life. This is not correct, for the germs are not founded on any facts. These germs get into the human body by being inhaled, and also by being taken into the body in the shape of food. The main sources of these germs are the sputum of patients, and also by people who have tubercular disease of the lungs, that is, consumption, and the milk of tuberculous cows, as the milk of such cows frequently contains germs. These germs may attack every organ in the human body—the brain, the lungs, the abdomen, the joints, the bones, etc. Where it is possible to remove by surgical means the deposit of germs, a very fair cure often results. On the other hand where the germs attack the brain death is the inevitable result. Where they attack the lungs, and all such organs, lead itself to surgical treatment, there is a long fight between the disease and the vitality of the patient for the mastery, often resulting in the death of the individual so attacked. The old conceptions regarding the frequency of tubercular disease is that in round numbers 50 per cent. of all human beings are more or less affected by tuberculosis, and perhaps one or other; that eight per cent. die from the disease, while the remaining 42 per cent. lead lives of semi-invalidism. Such people are never strong and are always more or less debilitated. The views of Professor von Behring, however, one of the most eminent bacteriologists of the present day, the discoverer of the remedy for the cure of diphtheria, the anti-diphtheritic serum, expresses the opinion that 95 per cent. of all human beings are affected by tuberculosis, i. e. have tubercular bacilli in their bodies. In his opinion they are conveyed into the body in infancy in cow's milk, which is used as food, and they remain in the body quiescent until circumstances arise favorable to their development, such as the weakening of the body by poverty, want of nourishing food, unhealthy environment or debilitated condition following such a disease as typhoid fever; in fact, any condition which lowers the lowered vitality of the human body. These are the latest views, with regard to the prevalence of the disease, the latest scientific views. At any rate statistics for a number of years have proved tuberculosis causes more deaths than all wars and pestilences combined. As before stated, cure is difficult, often painful, often impossible and must of necessity be limited to individuals.

"Prevention, however, is the remedy for tuberculosis. It goes without saying that infinitely greater good can be accomplished by preventing the disease than by curing individual cases. The first necessity in preventing this work of the prevention of tuberculosis and perhaps the main remedy, is to educate the people. The public must know certain plain facts as regards the disease. They must be made aware of the fact that the expectation, or what is said, is that the expectation, is full of germs, contains millions of germs, which produce the disease, that the deposit of expectation or spit in public places is the main source of supply of the germs, by means of which the disease is sown broadcast, and that such spitting constitutes a crime, not only in the eyes of the law, but also in the eyes of the public.

"Again, the public must be made aware of the fact that milk and the meat obtained from tuberculous animals is a common source of the dissemination of these germs. The law should be passed, or a law, making spitting, under certain conditions, a serious offense, a crime, in fact. The law should be such that if a person is obliged to expectorate because it is a contagious disease, the expectation or spit should be received in rags or cloths which can be

burnt, or better still, in a pocket cuspidor or spittoon, the contents of which should be buried and the cuspidor cleaned thoroughly and disinfected. The law should further enact that all spittoons as occurs at the present day, promiscuously anywhere and everywhere, must cease entirely. The public must understand the reason for such legislation. When they realize the need for such a law, they will approve of it and aid in carrying it into effect.

"The second law necessary is one for the inspection of slaughter houses and dairies. All meat killed for human consumption should be inspected by a person skilled in the detection of tubercular disease in animals, and when a carcass is found to be tubercular, it should be destroyed, and only that found free from the disease should be exposed for human consumption. Again, cows belonging to dairies should be tested (not a difficult matter) for the existence of tuberculosis amongst them. If any of the animals are found to be tuberculous they should be at once destroyed. A certificate should be issued to the owner of every dairy, showing that such inspection had taken place, and that cows of any given dairy are free from tuberculosis. No dairyman should be allowed to sell milk unless he has such a certificate, and the people should be sufficiently educated as regards the danger of milk from tuberculous cows, to abstain from purchasing milk from uncertified dairies.

"If these laws were passed, if their object, the reason for them, were understood by the public, and if these laws were enforced, tuberculosis would soon become a thing of rare occurrence, the disease being absolutely preventable by these means.

"I have been asked to indicate the duty of a patient who has tuberculosis to himself, to his family and to the public. His duty to himself is that he should consult his medical adviser, should live as his medical adviser directs him. The main instructions would be to live continuously in the open air, to consume all the good, nourishing food that he can eat. His duty towards his family is that he should carefully and handily play patriotic tunes. Next, such as I have already mentioned, the contents of which should be burnt at least every twelve hours, and the vessel thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, or if cloths are used these should be burnt. Thus would the bacilli which he produces from his own body be safely destroyed. All utensils which he uses in the shape of spoons, knives, forks and the like, should be disinfected by boiling before they are put aside for use by others. Also, he should be scrupulously particular that none of his expectation comes in contact with his household objects. In short, he should take care that the germs that escape from his mouth shall not injure any member of his family, and if with them with any safety to them.

"The scientific and correct explanation of the spread of consumption amongst the members of a family is as follows. One of the parents, let us say the father for illustration, has consumption, and carelessly allows his expectorations to soil this and that article of household use, the bed clothes, floors, etc.; the expectorations, which contain the dust of the house, and is distributed over the house by sweeping, etc. The germs are inhaled by other members of the family, or what is said, they are conveyed into the body in the shape of food. The main sources of these germs are the sputum of patients, and also by people who have tubercular disease of the lungs, that is, consumption, and the milk of tuberculous cows, as the milk of such cows frequently contains germs. These germs may attack every organ in the human body—the brain, the lungs, the abdomen, the joints, the bones, etc. Where it is possible to remove by surgical means the deposit of germs, a very fair cure often results. On the other hand where the germs attack the brain death is the inevitable result. Where they attack the lungs, and all such organs, lead itself to surgical treatment, there is a long fight between the disease and the vitality of the patient for the mastery, often resulting in the death of the individual so attacked. The old conceptions regarding the frequency of tubercular disease is that in round numbers 50 per cent. of all human beings are more or less affected by tuberculosis, and perhaps one or other; that eight per cent. die from the disease, while the remaining 42 per cent. lead lives of semi-invalidism. Such people are never strong and are always more or less debilitated. The views of Professor von Behring, however, one of the most eminent bacteriologists of the present day, the discoverer of the remedy for the cure of diphtheria, the anti-diphtheritic serum, expresses the opinion that 95 per cent. of all human beings are affected by tuberculosis, i. e. have tubercular bacilli in their bodies. In his opinion they are conveyed into the body in infancy in cow's milk, which is used as food, and they remain in the body quiescent until circumstances arise favorable to their development, such as the weakening of the body by poverty, want of nourishing food, unhealthy environment or debilitated condition following such a disease as typhoid fever; in fact, any condition which lowers the lowered vitality of the human body. These are the latest views, with regard to the prevalence of the disease, the latest scientific views. At any rate statistics for a number of years have proved tuberculosis causes more deaths than all wars and pestilences combined. As before stated, cure is difficult, often painful, often impossible and must of necessity be limited to individuals.

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ROJESTVENSKY'S COUNCIL OF WAR

PLEGDED VICTORY IN CHAMPAGNE BUMPER

Great Scene in Cabin of the Kniaz Ssovareff at Annam—The Russians' Plans

The Asahi of Japan publishes an interesting account of the council of war that took place in the cabin of Admiral Rojestsvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Ssovareff, when the route to be taken by the squadron from the Annam coast to Vladivostok was considered. The account is given by a Russian officer of the fleet now a prisoner at Nagasaki.

The officer, according to his interview, stated, that the third squadron (Nebogotoff's) left Jibuti at noon on April 4th, when the signal flew from the flagship, "Be prudent and join the second squadron without fail." Navigation of the Indian Ocean was more difficult than had been anticipated, and some of the men, unused to such voyages or such a climate, became unfit for duty. At Singapore the whereabouts of the second squadron was ascertained, and the junction took place off Annam on May 5th, when the men of the squadrons manned the boats and went down on to the decks. They cheered in honor of the Czar the highest spirits prevailed, a holiday was declared for the fleet, grog was served out to every man, and the band played patriotic tunes. Next day the council of war was held in Admiral Rojestsvensky's cabin aboard the flagship.

"The vessels of the two squadrons were represented by nearly all their officers, and the question of route from Annam to Vladivostok was considered. There was much variance of opinion. Some strongly advocated a cruise along the Pacific coast of Japan to bombard and menace the cities and naval yards. This proposal was cheered by the junior officers. Others said the only safe route was through the Tsuganai strait, occupying a dash across the Sea of Japan for Vladivostok. Others advocated a long cruise in the Pacific to throw Togo off the scent and draw his forces to them. The great enthusiasm was shown when one captain proposed the taking of Formosa in one action, but this also was deemed inadvisable owing to the loss of time involved. At last Admiral Rojestsvensky, who had not yet spoken rose a glass brimming with champagne in his hand, and after solemnly toasting the Czar, the Russian Fatherland and Victory, he announced to the assembled officers that his mind was made up, and that the route should be through the Strait of Tsushima, where he fully expected to encounter Togo, and sink him. The assembly then broke up with loud cheering, and the officers returned to their respective ships, where the Capt. of the flagship played the Russian national hymn. The only really serious preparation for action then began but it had been delayed too long, and the result proved the utility of such elevating remedies like champagne. The day was spent for defects of such long standing.

LEGAL NEWS. Cases of Local Interest Before Supreme Court in Vancouver. Referring to the proceedings of the Full court at Vancouver on Monday, the News-Advertiser says: "The somewhat complicated case of Dr. Milne vs. Yorkshire Guarantee Company was opened by E. P. Davis, K. C., counsel for the appellant company. The case arises out of a dispute as to the claims of the Guarantee Company over Dr. Milne as an accommodation endorser on a loan obtained by J. C. Keith some time ago. He gave certain Gas shares as security in the matter, and afterwards demanded that they should be released to him. Mr. Justice Morrison gave a decision in favor of the matter came up before him, and the present appeal is against that judgment. W. B. Deacon, of the firm of Wade, Deacon & Deacon, is counsel for Dr. Milne. The argument in the case was not completed."

In Chambers, before Mr. Justice Morrison, an application having been made came up. This was Union Trust Company vs. McHugh, an application for leave to mortgage to exercise power of appeal under foreclosure proceedings. The plaintiffs, the Union Trust Company, had lent \$10,000 on the McHugh estate, near Victoria, but no interest or taxes having been paid for two years the total amount due last March was over \$15,000. "A writ was obtained and the place offered for sale, and an agreement made with F. D. Pemberton to take it for \$15,000. The defendant, however, stated that he had a purchaser in view for a larger sum, and that by the time the writ expired, June 22nd, he would be able to redeem the mortgage. The plaintiffs, however, were not satisfied of his ability to do so, and evidently wanted to make sure of their own purchase before the property was sold further for lack of occupation. Mr. Senkler resisted the application. Judgment was reserved."

THE BOUNDARY LINE. St. Albans, Vt. June 19.—Special Commissioners J. C. Rainworth, of Ottawa, and J. F. Baylor, of Washington, have established boundaries at Albany Springs for their task of reurveying the boundary line between Canada and the United States in this section. The iron monuments which hitherto have marked the boundary are being replaced by granite markers.

The Spokane jury has found Dr. Mary Latham guilty of arson. She burned here store at Mead, Washington, May 6th.

ASKING TENDERS FOR NEW BRIDGE

COUNCIL WILL TAKE PRELIMINARY STEPS

Solicitor to Prepare By-law for School in Victoria West—Sidewalks to be Laid.

The meeting of the city council on Monday was a very short one. There was little or no business outside of the decision of the streets, bridges and sewers committee to erect a new bridge at Rock Bay, it was decided on Monday to call for tenders for the laying of permanent sidewalks passing the council, and it was decided to have a by-law prepared for the erection of a school building in Victoria West.

The resolution passed at the meeting of the board of school trustees asking for a by-law being submitted for the building of a school in Victoria West, was read. The letter was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee. The resolution passed at the meeting of the board of school trustees asking for a by-law being submitted for the building of a school in Victoria West, was read. The letter was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The resolution of the school trustee disapproving of the suggestion of the Mayor to erect a school building on the city streets was referred to the city solicitor in order to prepare a by-law. The resolution of the school trustee disapproving of the suggestion of the Mayor to erect a school building on the city streets was referred to the city solicitor in order to prepare a by-law.

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CHINESE BOYCOTT

Representative Chinamen Endorse Movement to Adopt Retaliatory Tactics Against United States.

"Chinese representatives from New Westminster and Victoria were present Monday evening at the special meeting of the Chinese Board of Trade of Vancouver, which was called to take action in respect to the boycott of United States products, proposed by the Chinese generally," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. A circular has been received from the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, asking the various Chinese organizations throughout America and the world to co-operate with the Chinese of Shanghai and Canton in the matter. "About 800 Chinese were present at the meeting, and some strong speeches were made, criticizing the action of the United States. Lee Kee occupied the chair, and a number of resolutions were passed unanimously declaring the board's intention to call upon Chinese generally to sever as far as possible all commercial intercourse with the United States. Over \$1,000 was subscribed to be forwarded to Shanghai to assist in carrying on the movement.

"Reports were received from several of the large centres of the United States that sums of money were being raised, and these will also be sent to China. The boycott will not only be as far as the use of American products are concerned; it is proposed to cripple United States commerce by persuading the Chinese coolies not to perform any labor in connection with ships discharging cargoes in Chinese ports. The money will be devoted to paying them the amount they would earn if they assisted in longshore operations. "Leading Chinese merchants of this city made warm speeches, in which it was pointed out that many of the articles now obtained from the United States consist of bartered goods, and that the treatment in Canada was better. As there are 13,000 or more Chinese in British Columbia, about 9,000 being located in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, their trade will amount to considerable in a year. The representatives who were present Monday evening will take back to the country the committee on the banks of the Fraser, and is expected that further action will be taken by the Chinese in those places in expressing their willingness to co-operate with the Chambers of Commerce of Canton and Shanghai, in accordance with the request of the circular."

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JAPAN NOT EAGER FOR PEACE NOW

TRAVELLER FROM NIPPON ACCORDING TO A

Russia Must Be Rendered Perfectly Harmless—Mikado's People Ready to Continue War for Years

One of the Japanese travellers who arrived by the steamship Empress of China yesterday spoke freely on the subject of the prospects of peace. He said that if there is one thing the Japanese do not want just now it is peace. The present time is the most critical in the whole war, and for Japan's hand to be stayed by any talk of peace would be fatal to the carrying out of the plans which the Japanese have for the complete extinction of Russia as a factor in the affairs of Eastern Asia.

"The cruelty, unfairness and brutality of the Russians in the field of battle and toward the wounded enemy are not more patent than Russian treachery and abjectness in longshore operations. No people understand better than the Japanese the utter worthlessness of Russian assurances and promises. According to the Japanese traveller, Russian diplomacy consists of bartered goods, and a perpetual endeavor to deceive. The whole Russian nation seems to be permeated with this spirit of untruthfulness, as shown in the conduct of the negotiators in Japan, do not seem to be able to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and will lie shamelessly on the subject of trifling matters. It is not a whit better. What they say can always be discounted ninety per cent, and even then one runs the risk of being deceived."

The Japanese traveller said that Marshal Oyama is expected by the Japanese to begin the work of destroying Liner-vitch's armies this month, and that the work will be done in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of the Russian military forces existing as a menace in Manchuria. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed in Japan at the failure to make a clean sweep of the Russian forces at the battles of Liao Yang and Mukden. It was hoped that a general surrender would have been forced on each occasion. The coming battle is expected to be the most decisive in modern history, and nothing short of the utter annihilation of Liner-vitch with his whole army, and the occupation of Harbin, first, then Vladivostok, is looked for by the people of Japan, as a result of the long silence of Oyama.

Japan can easily stand the strain for two years yet, continued the speaker, for by a singularly lucky combination of circumstances, the period of the war has been unprecedented in the history of Japan for abundant harvests and commercial and industrial expansion. The granaries of the nation are filled, and she can send out a million men if necessary to reinforce Oyama. The work of training the reserves goes on without cessation over Japan, and as every man is drafted down to the depots, where they are shipped, or are to be shipped, the protracted Russian war vessels are rapidly being incorporated in the Japanese fleets, and are exceedingly acceptable additions to that incomparable force.

Japan, said the traveller, has the advantage of the talk of peace from the other nations with politeness, and betray no irritation at the officious impertinence which prompts this and that peace-maker to proffer offices which are, emphatically, not wanted at the present time. When Oyama has completed the destruction of the last remnants of the information received from the ex-ambassadors that it was insolvent, J. W. Schofield has been appointed receiver.

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HOME NEWSPAPER HAS GREAT VALUE

Mr. Lee Stark on Journalistic Tramp and Gentleman—The Family Paper

That the value of advertising is best obtained in the home was the chief contention in an able paper, read by Mr. M. Lee Stark, at the Circulation Managers' Convention at Toronto a few days ago. Victoria is pre-eminently a city of homes. Mr. Stark's proposition is worth considering here. Publisher of the American Advertiser for almost a quarter of a century, it is one of the largest advertising agencies in the world, Mr. Stark's opinion is not that of a theorist.

The Tramp Newspaper. Three kinds of newspapers come into my home," said Mr. Lee. "One I have never paid for and never expect to, for it circulates free. Sometimes I glance through it sometimes not. It's advertisements I never read. It goes 'waste can before any of my family get a chance to read it. That paper has a marked difference in its circulation during a holiday in such a sheet? Practically nothing."

Another Tramp—A Yellow One. "Another paper that comes regularly to my home is a sensational sheet, full of big headlines and cheap trash. This one I glance over hurriedly. It goes the way of the other one before any one of my family have a chance to see it—for it is not for my family to read. That paper also circulates widely. What value has its circulation to the advertiser when the head of the family has so little respect for either its news or its advertisements that he will not permit it to be read by the members of his family?"

The Family Journal. "The other kind of paper I take," continued Mr. Stark, "is a respectable home paper. It contains a picture of life with the joys and its sorrows, its successes and its failures, its news of the individual and of the state. Its news is eagerly sought after by all my family, and all read it. That paper also circulates widely because it deserves it. Its interest command respect, whether in the news columns or the advertising columns. What is the value of that newspaper to the advertiser? He knows it. He knows the value of advertising depends ultimately upon the respectability of the

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Philosopher

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS

Victoria Meteorological Office, June 14th to 20th, 1902. The atmospheric pressure during the past week has been remarkably steady west of the ranges...

Local News

The reign of the big red raspberry is just about to commence, the equally big red strawberry being about to abdicate. Arrivals from Nanaimo report that the miners are determined to carry their point...

Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, and fifteen bronze medals to be allotted respectively to the public schools at Nanaimo, New Westminster, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops, Kaslo, Cumberland, Grand Forks, Fernie, Ladysmith, Revelstoke, Rossland, Trail and Vernon.

It is announced that A. E. Todd will act as local French consul during the absence of Col. Gregory, who is leaving the city for a few weeks.

At New Westminster on Thursday next the opening session of the Masonic grand lodge of British Columbia will be held, delegates being present from all parts of the province.

The annual picnic for the Catholic Sunday schools of Victoria and vicinity will be held on July 1st at the site of the new school at the corner of the city, Sanicition. A choice programme is being carefully arranged by an energetic committee.

Extensive damage has been done to poultry flocks around Oak Bay by the domestic cats which, forsaking the comfortable fireside of civilized life, have taken to the woods and turned wild.

As is well known Ald. Hanna starts work with a programme to renascence the streets around the houses, divide the city into wards of an equal proportion as to acreage, population and valuation.

The Melrose Co. Port street, have been successful in securing the contract for the external painting of the Work Point barracks. This same firm captured the contract two years ago.

The large dairying establishment and residence of J. McCreedy, on the Courtney, was totally destroyed by fire shortly before midnight Monday night. The loss is \$5,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

On July 1st Victoria Eagles will coach an excursion to Ladysmith, where the usual Dominion Day celebration will be held. Arrangements have been made with the E. & N. Railway Company for a round trip rate of \$1.

The Victoria Gnu Club intend holding a shoot for medals on the 25th inst. The club wish sportsmen to understand that this affair is not only for club members, but is open to anyone wishing to enter.

At the meeting of the Victoria Temperance Legion will be held a picnic at Oak Bay on Saturday next. All the members with their parents are cordially invited to attend.

John Hendry, who left a short time ago on a trip to England, has had the misfortune to break a leg, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. News to this effect came in a telegram Wednesday to the head offices of the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, of which Mr. Hendry is president.

It is rumored that Victoria is soon to see another attempt made to found a business college to teach all branches of the commercial education of the province.

There was only one case before the police-magistrate on Thursday, that of a drunk. He was convicted and fined.

The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital, on Wednesday of Francis Crumey, aged 82 years of age. The funeral has been arranged to take place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

One result of the potato famine last season is going to be a flooded market this year, says a suburban grower. The green, gardeners, whose places are around the city, have put in immense quantities of the tubers, and from all present appearances the crop is going to be very heavy.

The Lajpa Party Ministerial entertainments to be given under the direction of Miss Marrack in Institute hall next Tuesday and Wednesday promise to be among the most novel and enjoyable ever given in the city.

The chief of police has received from J. L. Green, probate judge at Rampart, Alaska, a letter dated June 1st, which records the death of Daniel M. English, a well known resident of the city.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Florence Wood took place Wednesday afternoon from the family residence, corner of Oak Bay and Rockland avenues, at 2:30 o'clock, impressive services being conducted by Rev. Mr. S. J. McKenney, assisted by Rev. Joseph McCoy.

MARCHANT—On June 19th, at "Tintern," North Pembroke street, Victoria, the wife of Mr. W. F. Marchant, of a daughter, the wife of J. Wilks, of a son.

WILKS—At Revelstoke, on June 10th, the wife of J. Wilks, of a son. AMAS—At Revelstoke, on June 12th, the wife of C. J. Amas, of a daughter.

WATSON—At 148 Cormorant street, on the 20th inst., the wife of H. R. Watson, of a son. FORB—In Victoria, on the 17th inst., the wife of A. E. Ford, of a daughter.

TO ATTRACT SETTLERS. L. Eaton & Co. intend holding a Grand Auction Sale of City and District Property.

In consequence of the steady demand for properties in Victoria and vicinity, and by residents of Manitoba and the Northwest, L. Eaton & Co., of this city, have decided upon holding a grand sale to take place probably during the time of the New Westminster fair.

The presence of husks, black specks, or other undesirable material in the wheat country seek to avoid the severity of the winter and seek small holdings for growing fruits in close proximity to the city.

Considerable property has been disposed of during the past year, and applications for information are constantly being made. This is sure to increase with the additional advertisement which the C. P. R. is now giving the city and Vancouver Island.

As a business proposition, Mr. Eaton has decided to get the fullest list of properties possible and put the pieces of real estate up for sale. This will include farms, improved and unimproved, residential property in the city, building lots, hotel and business properties, timber limits, coal lands, mining properties, fishing rights, etc.

The Boys' Central will hold a concert in the Esplanade gymnasium to-morrow morning, a suitable programme having been arranged. Apart from the songs and recitations to be given by the scholars the exercises will consist of the promotional lists, speeches by the trustees and any other prominent gentlemen who happen to be present.

The Kingston street school the usual closing concert is to be held, starting at 9 o'clock. The Spring Ridge, Hillside, Victoria West, and Rock Bay schools will close at the same time.

Preparations for Elaborate Exhibit at Dominion Fair. New Westminster, June 21.—According to information received by Manager Kearney preparations are now going on in various parts of Australia for a big exhibition of that country's resources to be made at the Dominion fair, which opens here on September 27th.

B. H. Ross, who is Canadian commercial agent for Victoria, Tasmania and south and western Australia, took the matter up some time ago with the various chambers of commerce and has worked the proposition into an undertaking which has been entered into with general enthusiasm.

At the special meeting of the Mining Association held Monday it was decided that the mayor, the president of the board of trade and the president of the Tourist Association be invited to form a committee to make arrangements for the mining engineers who will visit Vancouver in Victoria, the engineers will arrive at Vancouver early on the morning of July 6th, at 10 o'clock.

REMAINED—At New Westminster, on June 18th, W. J. S. Longhead, aged 25 years. ROBINSON—At Vancouver, on June 19th, Mrs. W. J. Robinson, aged 62 years. ROBINSON—At Vancouver, on June 18th, Charles Robins, aged 55 years.

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A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Bleeding, Swelling, Pain. Your druggist will refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure you, in 6 to 14 days.

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WOUNDED RUSSIANS
HOMeward BOUND

SHIPOARDS LEAVING
SHANGHAI FOR ODESSA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leaving the Men Blind beyond hope of even Japanese surgery. These poor fellows, who were strapped men, were led about by comrades. Strange to say, although the bullets had actually pierced the brain substance they were practically capable of exercising all the ordinary functions of life.

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

Getting Home to Russia, to join their families, and prattled glibly to those who could speak to them in their own language.

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

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

Ruined amongst the workers on the hospital ships, and indefatigable in her exertions to see that the sufferers had everything that loving affection could do for them was Mademoiselle de Sabloff, daughter of the Russian general of the same name. She is a Red Cross nurse,

and in that capacity went through the Boer war, serving on both sides before the campaign came to an end. She is a splendid woman almost, it might be said, the Florence Nightingale of the Russian army. She never spared herself, and was

Busy Night and Day, tending the wounded. She was in Port Arthur during the siege, and her labors there endeared her to the rough soldiers, who look upon her as an angel. Mademoiselle de Sabloff recalled a very grim experience in stepping over some feather mattresses and pillows on her way aboard one of the hospital steamers at Shanghai she said to Captain Sheldrake that the feel of those mattresses and pillows to her feet reminded her of 200-Metre Hill, just after the capture by the Japanese, and the green slopes of the fatal eminence were strewn so thick with the piled dead that it was impossible to walk without stepping on the bodies in the search for the shattered ones in which a little spark of life might yet remain to save.

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

Met in the Hand-to-Hand Work in angle and hollow where the bullet could not be used safely, but only the bayonet and butt and clawing fingers in the death struggle it was frightful beyond the descriptive powers of genius—and over all the deadly calm and stillness of death.

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

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

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

Will Speak Louder Than Words. Remembering that the Russian conscription came forth to this war with an unwillingness never before noted in any conscript. It is beyond question that when they return from this war, battered and mangled, Russia will have many a long howl. The work of Tolstol and the other propagandists will have effective illustration.

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

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

Filled with the Utmost Confidence that their fleet would wipe Togo from the sea and leave the way open for a descent upon Japan, by cutting off OYAMA and his formidable force in the Tushima Straits. They were Count Pavloff and General Desthino of this that they actually discussed seriously the employment of scores of vessels that might be used in conjunction with the Vladivostok squadron in making the big raid on the Japanese ports and naval yards.

On the other hand, the British, American, German and other foreign naval officers who were stationed near the slightest hope of the British squadron since it should meet "Togo" in battle array. Reports had come that the Russians were ill prepared for the fray, that the men were discontented and mutinous, and that they were without practice in gunnery and tactics. It was currently reported all over the Orient that the voyage of the Baltic fleet from Kronstadt to Kamranh bay had been one long champagne "hoose."

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

For four or five days, while the Russians were hovering about the coast near Shengai shipping business was slightly disturbed, and there was a feeling of uncertainty. But this passed off as soon as the Baltic squadron began the last lap in its existence, and the admiral's flagship, the Davy Jones, yawning for it in the Tushima Straits.

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

Japan's Terms of Peace will include a huge indemnity, the cessation of Manchuria to China, of Vladivostok, and the withdrawal of Russia within the limits of the Siberian borders. Captain Sheldrake has no doubt that after

the war everything will boom along the Pacific coast. Business here and there will suffer much from the fact of the war, and for steam vessels especially there has been plenty of work.

Regarding the shipment of coolies from China to South Africa, Captain Sheldrake said that already fifty thousand had been forwarded, but that, owing to the Kathra having spent all the money they earned during the Boer war, and evincing a desire to go to work at much lower rates than they had been asking, the demand for coolies had dropped, and would probably cease. Each of the coolie liners carried 2,500 of the Chinese, and was fitted up specially to meet their requirements.

RAISED CERTIFICATE. Forgers at Philadelphia—Banks and Trust Companies Lose Nearly One Million Dollars.

Philadelphia, June 20.—One of the most sensational cases of fraud in financial circles was disclosed here to-day, when it was announced that certificates calling for small numbers of shares of the United States Steel Corporation, valued at hundreds of shares, causing a loss to certain banks and trust companies here of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The forger involved the name of Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago. Gaskill was the sole member of the banking concern known as Benjamin H. Gaskill & Company. He had offices in Philadelphia, and the certificates considered here were forged at his residence. At his death he was believed to be worth about half a million dollars. He left no will, and administrators began to close up his business.

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

A financier who had been investigating, said to-night that the amount loaned on the raised certificates will aggregate between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. Probably little will be recovered from the estate. Gaskill was about forty years old and lived high. He was a member of the manufacturers and other clubs. Gaskill left a wife, to whom the Stock Exchange paid \$50,000, to life insurance. His stock exchange seat is valued at \$15,000.

TENNIS PLAYERS. Americans Reach London to Take Part in the International Matches.

London, June 20.—The members of the American lawn tennis team who will compete in the forthcoming international matches arrived here last night and were met by the president of the English Lawn Tennis Association, who had come for that purpose, borrowing the Sixth Regiment blankets for the occasion. Thus members of the local militia could be made comfortable for the night, and the war money only participated in the joint church parade of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, the open-air services to be held on the Cambie street grounds, or any other suitable place that might be selected. It is understood that in consideration, the C. O. did not think that the extra expense per man would amount to over fifty cents. The registration, according to this plan, would be in the morning only, and the tennis on Sunday evening. Concluding, he requested all unwilling to stay over, providing satisfactory arrangements were made for the night, to be notified by the C. O. before 10 o'clock, and the C. O. left the marquee with the consent of the regiment to make preparations for a two-day's stay if possible.

A LUCKY GIRL. SAVED FROM DEADLY DECEIT BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

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

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

THE VISIT OF FIFTH
TO TERMINAL CITY

MILITIA MAY SPEND TWO
DAYS IN VACC

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

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

The Visit to Vancouver. Shortly after the dismissal of the regiment most of those in camp assembled at the large marquee for the purpose of a large number of the purpose of arranged by a number of enterprising non-commissioned officers. All the musical talent of the militia was called into service, and the first of the Dominion corps regarding the trip to Vancouver on the 1st of July. Everyone knew that an invitation had been received by Lieut. Col. White, of the Sixth Regiment, to visit the Dominion City and participate in the Dominion Day celebrations. It had been accepted. An additional proposal had since been brought to his attention, which he wished to mention to the regiment. This was that the stay in Vancouver be extended to two days. It would mean but little additional expense to every individual, and the money would be handed a dollar for necessary requirements, such as meals, etc. As for sleeping accommodation he thought that permission could be granted to the militia to occupy the Dominion City hotels, or to borrow the Sixth Regiment blankets for the occasion. Thus members of the local militia could be made comfortable for the night, and the war money only participated in the joint church parade of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, the open-air services to be held on the Cambie street grounds, or any other suitable place that might be selected. It is understood that in consideration, the C. O. did not think that the extra expense per man would amount to over fifty cents. The registration, according to this plan, would be in the morning only, and the tennis on Sunday evening. Concluding, he requested all unwilling to stay over, providing satisfactory arrangements were made for the night, to be notified by the C. O. before 10 o'clock, and the C. O. left the marquee with the consent of the regiment to make preparations for a two-day's stay if possible.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE. Attention is Now Directed to Defining Its Scope.

Paris, June 19.—An international conference for the consideration of the affairs of Morocco is now practically assured as the result of the conversations between Premier Rouvier and Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and attention is now directed to defining the scope of the conference. Details are being rapidly arranged and the officials expected to announce the plans for the conference in four or five days. The result, after a few more strain which tested the diplomatic resources of both governments, has the effect of relieving the tension. The officials of the foreign office and the diplomats of the German embassy agree that an amicable adjustment is near at hand. Although the acceptance of the conference gives a certain measure of success to German diplomacy, yet M. Rouvier gains the advantage of having brought Germany to exactly define the scope of the conference, and so to rid it of the objection of being a menace to French interests. It is understood that the two governments substantially agree on some of the main features involved. Germany had suspected that France had designs on the sovereignty of Morocco, but she had not questioned this sovereignty. Similarly it was disclosed that France had not designed to interrupt the present territorial or political status quo of Morocco.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SHOWS ITS HAND

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

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

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 20.—The Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Bill was up again to-day at the railway committee. This was the fourth time which it has been under consideration. On the three previous days little or no progress was made. The bill asks for such an amendment as would guarantee to the company all that the provincial statute purported to give, so that those who put their money in the project would be safeguarded. A similar clause which was arranged for this bill was put in the Similkameen, Nicola & Kamloops railway, without any opposition, yet when it was suggested for the present bill, it was met with stubborn resistance. The report of the sub-committee which had the clause under consideration was received to-day. It said that the clause was sufficient to legally meet all that was required. But soon as the report was presented Hon. G. E. Foster took exception to the clause on its merits, and with Mr. Foster was Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. No argument was advanced against the bill. There was no argument to be found against the whole except that the raising of legal points to give the lawyers time to talk, and the pettiest kind of quibbling. To-day A. B. Aylesworth appeared along with Hal McGilvray in favor of the bill. Duncan Ross called upon Mr. Aylesworth, who was heard in favor of the amendment to the bill. Mr. Aylesworth gave a history of the legislation which was first passed in 1887 by the British Columbia legislature. The provincial statute was declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada. From that time the incorporation of the Dominion was necessary. The Dominion now controlled the work. No extra powers were asked. What the company desired was to retain that which they had. About two million dollars had been expended on the road. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the company should not get any more privilege than it had. He suggested a long legal amendment which would prevent the company running a telegraph business, which would prevent any changes in the route of the road made necessary through engineering difficulties, or to obtain better grades; to prevent the expropriation of land companies, and so far as it appears, would merely give the company power to expropriate land under the Dominion act and not under the provincial statute. Mr. Aylesworth said, speaking for himself, he would not say where they would stand if they accepted Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's amendment. He asked that the clause which the sub-committee had reported should be adopted. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said he desired to see the company of all powers except to build a railway. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's amendment was lost by 52 for to 58 against. The clause was then carried. In reference to the dip into the United States territory so as to avoid the mountain, Mr. Ross explained that the road was going to be built to develop trade in British Columbia, and not to carry trade away from it. No one would suggest the Chinese policy of the closed door to the other pole of the Dominion except British Columbia. Mr. Drinkwater had suggested a route for this road which was to carry it over the Cascade mountains, 6,000 feet high. When the C. P. R. wanted to build a road in British Columbia they wanted a land and cash subsidy, but the United States would not do that. It was necessary for the V. V. & E. to draw a line across the mountains, but Mr. Drinkwater was not employed to draw plans for the V. V. & E. The railway was not to be built, but Mr. Kennedy was engaged for that work. At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Emerson, the promoters accepted an amendment that no connection would be made with the United States system except by the approval of the governor in council. Mr. Drinkwater said that the reason why the C. P. R. was opposing this road was that by the V. V. & E. taking the same route by passing through United States territory, a million of dollars would be saved in construction, as compared with the Columbia Western, which was a C. P. R. line, and which had to keep within Canadian territory. Mr. Wrightman—You have given your case away now, and given the true reason why the line is going through United States territory. (Laughter.) Mr. Kennedy asked what subsidy the Columbia Western got. Mr. Drinkwater—Twenty thousand acres a mile. The building of the Columbia Western cost about \$40,000 a mile. A. Pringle—Can't you get a Dominion charter for an easier grade? Mr. Drinkwater said that the Canadian Pacific wanted to stay in Canadian territory. Mr. Ross contradicted this, and showed that the C. P. R. was running through the United States, and had been continued with many hints of scandal. The holder in trust of most of the company's bonds, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, represented that no interest had been paid on the \$2,500,000 bond issue since 1896, and sought to have the mortgage foreclosed. Minority interests made charges of fraud, and sought by an injunction to prevent the sale. The stockholders also entered the fight.

WORK OF MASKED MEN. Gagged and Bound Porter of Fernie Hotel, But Secured Only \$35.

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

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

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

SOLDIERS CHARGED CROWD. Number of People Wounded in Streets of Warsaw.

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

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

THE YEE COPPER CO., LTD. Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C. Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE General Manager Smelter Manager. CZAR REVIVES DROOPING HOPES BY HIS SPEECH ON POPULAR REPRESENTATION Question of Peace and War Has Taken Second Place in the Public Mind

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The impression produced by Emperor Nicholas's speech on Monday at Peterhof to the delegates representing the all-Russian congress of Zemstvos and mayors, which assembled at Moscow, is reflected in the joyful acclaim with which it has been received by the Russian press. The question of peace and the reports that another great battle has begun in Manchuria have become of secondary importance in the public mind, before the great fact that the Emperor has again pledged himself to popular representation. The Russ declares that the history of representative government in Russia dates from Whit-Monday. "A hundred commissions elaborating schemes for reform," the paper continues, "could not inspire the people with as much hope in the future of Russia as the Emperor's words to the delegates whose members were characterized by the reactionaries as traitors, conspirators and revolutionists. The first is capitulate without a struggle. But the most important step has been taken." The Novoe Vremya thinks that this resolution assumed by the Emperor, which chrome imposes the obligation on all classes of society which have the welfare of Russia at heart to unite for the suppression of the agitation, which is shaking the foundations of the country. The text of Prince Troubetsky's address to the Emperor when His Majesty received the delegation which the latter headed, is now published. It repeats the plain-spoken, yet withal perfectly loyal fashion in which he spoke to the Emperor, telling him of the universal distrust which pervaded all classes, attributed to the conviction that His Majesty was being deceived by following the lead of a few interested, not in the realization, but in the destruction of the proposed reforms. Prince Troubetsky rose above details. He said those whom he represented had not presented to indicate the exact form of the national representation demanded, but one principle they regarded as vital, namely, that the representation should be based on universal citizenship, in which no class should be excluded. "It must not be based upon estates," the Prince continued. "You are the Emperor, not of the land owners, merchants or peasant, but of all Russia. The bureaucracy, which has a place in every movement, must have a place in yours. The national representation must be independent of the bureaucracy, which must not be allowed to build a wall between you and the people. Your Majesty will realize that then you stand face to face with the people's delegates." In conclusion, the Prince declared it was absolutely necessary that facilities should be afforded both at press and public meetings for discussion of reforms, which so closely touch the people not only after the representatives are elected, but the renovation of the government, he pointed out, must be built on confidence.

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CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE General Manager Smelter Manager.

CZAR REVIVES DROOPING HOPES BY HIS SPEECH ON POPULAR REPRESENTATION

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

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The impression produced by Emperor Nicholas's speech on Monday at Peterhof to the delegates representing the all-Russian congress of Zemstvos and mayors, which assembled at Moscow, is reflected in the joyful acclaim with which it has been received by the Russian press. The question of peace and the reports that another great battle has begun in Manchuria have become of secondary importance in the public mind, before the great fact that the Emperor has again pledged himself to popular representation. The Russ declares that the history of representative government in Russia dates from Whit-Monday. "A hundred commissions elaborating schemes for reform," the paper continues, "could not inspire the people with as much hope in the future of Russia as the Emperor's words to the delegates whose members were characterized by the reactionaries as traitors, conspirators and revolutionists. The first is capitulate without a struggle. But the most important step has been taken." The Novoe Vremya thinks that this resolution assumed by the Emperor, which chrome imposes the obligation on all classes of society which have the welfare of Russia at heart to unite for the suppression of the agitation, which is shaking the foundations of the country. The text of Prince Troubetsky's address to the Emperor when His Majesty received the delegation which the latter headed, is now published. It repeats the plain-spoken, yet withal perfectly loyal fashion in which he spoke to the Emperor, telling him of the universal distrust which pervaded all classes, attributed to the conviction that His Majesty was being deceived by following the lead of a few interested, not in the realization, but in the destruction of the proposed reforms. Prince Troubetsky rose above details. He said those whom he represented had not presented to indicate the exact form of the national representation demanded, but one principle they regarded as vital, namely, that the representation should be based on universal citizenship, in which no class should be excluded. "It must not be based upon estates," the Prince continued. "You are the Emperor, not of the land owners, merchants or peasant, but of all Russia. The bureaucracy, which has a place in every movement, must have a place in yours. The national representation must be independent of the bureaucracy, which must not be allowed to build a wall between you and the people. Your Majesty will realize that then you stand face to face with the people's delegates." In conclusion, the Prince declared it was absolutely necessary that facilities should be afforded both at press and public meetings for discussion of reforms, which so closely touch the people not only after the representatives are elected, but the renovation of the government, he pointed out, must be built on confidence.

Ferrated Emulsion

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

Cyrus H. Bowes. CHEMIST. 98 Government St., near Yates St. WANTED—A ranch worker and good milker, five acres, address Mr. Douglas, Cobble Hill, E. & N. Railway.

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

JOHN J. DOUGAN, WALTER FORD, JOHN H. FOREST, Charles H. H. FOREST. Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to acquire the following described land, situated on the Coast District, Range 5, commencing at a stake at the northwest corner of Lot 191, marked W. McIntosh, Jr., thence running west 40 chains, thence south 18 chains to northern boundary of Lot 193, thence east 40 chains along the northern boundary of Lot 193, thence north 72 acres more or less.

W. D. M'INTOSH, JR. March 21st, 1905. Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, commencing at the southeast corner post on Deane Lake, Cassiar, near Forter's Landing of Lot 296, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to the lake shore, thence following the lake shore to the point of commencement, and containing 100 acres more or less.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND TRADING INTO HUDSON'S BAY. SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE—\$135. This instrument has been used by a teacher who has been in the hands of a railway station at the Government street, Victoria; 125 Hastings street, Vancouver. We are others. Write us for catalogue.

WILL EXCHANGE fine city lot and spot cash for good farming land on island or coast. Address B. Under Hill.

SOLDIERS CHARGED CROWD. Number of People Wounded in Streets of Warsaw.

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

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

WORK OF MASKED MEN. Gagged and Bound Porter of Fernie Hotel, But Secured Only \$35.

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

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

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

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