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ocery
OUR GROCERIES WHEN
T CARNE'S? SAVE YOUR
WANT YOUR SAVINGS.
END IT WHERE YOU
WITHOUT PARALLEL
rs of Victoria every week
buy. Don't be misled, we
ur Victoria wholesalers have
f the truth of this assertion,
back for more. Note our
Every item is a BARGAIN.
WINE LIST.
LIST No. 2
BS. B. C. SUGAR ...$1.00
KS. FLOUR (YOUR
HOICE) 2.70
all. Vinegar ..... .65
s. Tea 1.00
all. Tin Rock Candy
rips ..... .75
s. Rice or .....
s. S. W. Beans or
ayou ..... .25
s. W. Sago or Tapioca .25
ars Soap ..... .50
s. Prunes or ..... .25
s. White Cooking Figs .25
k. Rolled Oats, B. & K. .30
k. Graham Flour .... .35
kt. Gold Dust or
lipse Washing Powder .20
kts. Corn Starch or ..
kts. Washing Starch .. .25
s. Cleaned Currants or
s. Best Valencia Raisins ..... .50
kt. Parlor Matches or
n Best Pears or
eaches ..... .20
l. Salt ..... .25
s. Coffee ..... .60
$10.00
prices, THE COMPLETE
NE state the number of the
they are received.
attention and careful pack-
PRICES you patronize the
ustomers GENUINE BAR-
to sell at a close margin
nknown quantity and CASH
est price.
Guaranteed or
at 10:30 p. m. on
ay, 1904.
AT BARGAINS.
d within a radius
ash Grocery
ad Streets.
'Phone 586
EN ORDERING.

a passenger from Vancouver on
r yesterday afternoon.
Hopper returned yesterday from
est to Vancouver.
McFarlane, of Nelson, is in
d at the Hotel Victoria are:
er, Seattle; C. Calvert, Toron-
lth, Vancouver; W. J. Vergo,
F. Craig, Duncans; B. Gross-
ouver; J. H. Blockley, Nanaimo;
es, Vancouver.

ONS FOR NICARAGUA.

, Nicaragua, April 22.—The
steamer Ometepe, from Ha-
arrived in Nicaraguan waters
signment of war munitions
in Cuba. It is rumored that
nference will take place short-
ma, in the Gulf of Fonseca,
he presidents of Honduras,
und San Salvador.

O INFORMATION.

nsburg, April 22.—The Asso-
ss is authorized to announce
vernment at this hour has re-
ing to confirm the report of
d bombardment of New
g the landing of Japanese
that vicinity.

NNIPEG WIRINGS.

, April 22.—Hugh John
was elected president of the
Rifle Association last even-
bers favored calling the Do-
ting in August, as the Sep-
te prevents many western
going to Ottawa.
y, while eating sausages at
house on Austin street, was
death. He was a farmer in
stern part of the province.
ses were cremated by a fire
e out in the corral of H.
s large livery stable at Med-
early this morning. The loss
The stables were totally
10,000 mail robbery case at
the preliminary hearing
A. Bangs, B. F. Boyce and
cluded in a dramatic manner.
g Mr. Short for the crown,
a transfer to Regina. Mr.
for Bangs, opposed the ap-
ons was interrupted by Col.
the magistrate, who an-
at he had received no reason
g the application. Mr. Short
en I have finished with the
ve no instruction and no evi-
ol. Sanders accordingly dis-
cases against the three,
immediately rearrested on
rom Regina. The accused
for prohibition.

EVIDENCE YOU VALUE.

f mouth from friend to friend
Ointment has received more
ecommendation than probably
e you can mention. The fact
n absolute cure for piles has
lass all by itself as a prepara-
mable value and people recom-
ing that it is a certain cure.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 41. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Japan Still Has Initiative

General Kuropatkin Must Wait to See Where First Blow Will Fall.

Vast Territory Held By His Army Places Him at a Disadvantage.

Prudence Prevents Him From an Advance in Korea Until Attacked.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

London, April 28.—The Times military expert, discussing the resignation of Viceroy Alexieff says it is probable that the viceroy offered to resign, but failed to receive the imperial permission. The correspondent goes on to says: The viceroy appointed with such a flourish of trumpets several months ago has been recently shorn of the chief part of his powers and has lost command of both the army and the fleet. The civil administration is still in his hands, but now a state of war exists and the entire country is practically foreign territory. In the Russian military occupation the representative here of civil administration escapes accurate delimination and if Viceroy Alexieff is not on the best of terms with the general commanding the army in Manchuria, and is moreover hostile to Admiral Skrydoff, we can sympathize with his discreet decision to terminate an almost intolerable situation. On the other hand the Czar probably feels that it would be a sign of vacillation if his lieutenant were recalled in the hour of stress and such open acknowledgment of the failure of the whole policy underlying the case would injuriously affect the prestige of Russia and throw a strong light upon the misfortunes of the first weeks of the war.

In view of the predominance assumed by the land operations and the secondary role devolving upon the civil administration, it is difficult to deny that the concentration of all the powers in the hands of the general in command is a natural course dictated by the situation. The alternative is the departure of the Czar for the seat of war, which rumor has continually recurred. The Russian Czars have generally accompanied their armies in the field and their presence has often proved of great advantage. During the war with Turkey in 1828-29 the reigning Czar crossed the Danube with his army and was accompanied by the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has left an interesting account of the events of that time.

The mobilization of the corps diplomatique at St. Petersburg in the event of another imperial progress to the seat of war is not perhaps to be anticipated, and would cause some consternation in that amiable circle. But it is not altogether impossible that the rulers of the two states now at war may encourage the army in operations by their presence at the post of danger.

The military correspondent ridicules a story of Russian origin that General Kuropatkin will have half a million in the field in a few days, and that the Russian steam roller will then begin its entirely inevitable progress. "If," says the correspondent, "we will divide the latest Russian figures by two, we will remain on the safe side. So far as can be ascertained General Kuropatkin has not more than 250,000 men at his command at the present moment. From these considerable deductions will have to be made before we can arrive at the strength of the field army, not less than 30,000 men at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, 30,000 more are guarding the railway and 10,000 are occupied in other duties on the lines. There is probably ten per cent. of the force in the hospitals and convalescing, and garrison towns and fortified points, other than those of the railway, absorb another 20,000. Thus there remain no more than 135,000 men to form the field army, and the extent of the territory this army has to occupy or cover against the attack of the enemy is great.

"As was anticipated in these advices some weeks ago the Russian field army might be expected to reach 150,000 men by the middle of May and there is no sign that these limits will be exceeded. It will always be possible to bring up more men if the horses, wagons and equipment, which are the concomitants of a mobile force are omitted, but it is useless for Russian purposes to mass a horde of infantry in Manchuria without transportation facilities and tied to the railway. As things stand we are without information as to the mobility of the field army and some acute observers on the continent declare that not half of the necessary number of wagons and animals were assembled when hostilities began, even for the use of the troops then in east Asia. In view of all these considerations it is a somewhat large assumption to hold that the Russian army is double the strength of the Japanese.

The correspondent says that General Kuropatkin under his own hand certainly has not more than 80,000 troops and these are spread over a large territory. "The only reason," says the correspondent, "that General Kuropatkin has not delivered a vigorous counter blow against the first Japanese army is that he has not the necessary force to act offensively and cannot let go the hold of one point or another until the objective of the army becomes patent. The initiative is still with the Japanese and it is impracticable for the Russian commander with any regard for prudence to commit himself to an advance in Korea, while in the dark till the main line of attack of the enemy becomes apparent."

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Reported Arrest of Americans at Mukden Proves Untrue.

Mukden, April 23.—The investigation made by the Associated Press into the report that four unarmed Americans had been arrested on a charge of being Japanese, proves the story to be without foundation.

FIRE IN COAL BREAKERS.

Scranton, April 26.—The Pine Brook breaker of the Scranton Coal Company was almost completely destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $60,000 with insurance of half this amount. All of the 600 men at work in the mine when the fire broke out together with the mules, were rotten out in safety through the second story opening. The breaker boys were at dinner at the time. The Allis Chalmers locomotive works and a number of other structures were fired by the sparks, but the flames in each instance were quickly extinished. The breaker will be rebuilt. The Scranton Coal Company is subsidiary to the New York, Ontario & Western.

"FREE TRADE AS WE HAVE IT IN ENGLAND"

Canada Woollen Mills Forced Into Bankruptcy By the Operation of the Liberal Tariff --- News Notes of the Dominion.

Toronto, April 26.—The Canada Woollen Mills Company made an assignment this morning for the benefit of its creditors. W. R. Brock, M. P., is president. One of the directors says that the company will pay its creditors in full, but that the shareholders will lose a million. Claims filed in court today aggregate $400,000. The failure was precipitated by a writ issued against the company yesterday for $29,000, following one issued Saturday for $81,000. The cause of the failure is the destruction of the company's market, owing to its inability to compete with British manufacturers under the preference. The company has been manufacturing at a loss for some time and two weeks ago it was announced that unless favorable action was taken on the tariff the company would sell its mills. This was followed by an announcement of the sale to be held on Thursday. The mills are situated at Hespeler, Waterloo and two at Carlton Place. Judge McMahon appointed George Davidson liquidator.

There were creditors claims presented to the court amounting to over $80,000 beside a claim by the Dominion Bank for $250,000. The executors of M. T. Carter have also issued a writ against the company for $29,000 on notes for goods supplied. They claim to have done a losing business for several years as a result of the British preference. R. B. Brock, M. P., president, says all creditors will be paid in full, but the shareholders will get nothing, losing $1,000,000.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

The Ontario legislature prorogued today, the Lieut.-Governor giving his assent to 107 bills passed during the session. There was a slim attendance of members.

BUYS CANADA EASTERN.

Montreal, April 26.—The Star announces tonight that the Dominion government has decided to buy the Canada Eastern railway, running from Chatham to Fredericton, N. B., and that Hon. Mr. Emmerson left Saturday for St. John to arrange the terms of purchase.

ROSSLANDER WINS.

Among the graduates in applied science the faculty of McGill University announced today, appears the name of N. W. Parlee, of Rossland, B. C., who graduates as mining engineer, winning second Carlyle prize and with honors in mining and ore dressing.

OBJECT TO POLICE.

The painting contractors on the Imperial Bank building had reason to suspect that the Painters' Union would attempt to interfere with the non-union men working on that job, and accordingly asked for protection from the police. The request was granted, and a couple of policemen were stationed at the door to see that no one entered who had no business to transact. The carpenters and granite cutters employed on the building took exception to the presence of the policemen and left work in a body. The police were removed and it is expected the strikers will return to work in the morning.

FOOLING WITH ROCKETS.

Collingwood, April 26.—By the explosion of a distress rocket Saturday night, Thomas McLaughlin was badly cut on the lower part of the body and his recovery is doubtful. Thos. Sanford was struck on the jugular vein and also on the temple, necessitating the removal of a part of his skull, and his recovery is also doubtful. Another man named Slemin also was badly injured, and two other men, more or less injured. The men were all employed on lake boats docked here. Some of them procured a rocket from one of the boats and placed it on a station gate on Simcoe street, lighted it, but returned to it, under the impression that the fuse had not caught, when the explosion occurred.

A WOMAN IN IT.

Kingston, April 26.—Facts have just leaked out that a woman, disguised as a religionist, found entrance with a sister into the penitentiary and put into the hands of one of the Welland canal dynamiters a package of money with which it was hoped would be sufficient to bribe the guards and secure the release of Dullman, Walsh and Nolan. The guard who was on watch saw the transfer of the package from the woman to the convict, and when the women was gone search was made, but only a little money was found, which was in the lining of one convict's coat.

Japanese Force A Crossing

Two Companies Thrown Across the Yalu Early Yesterday Morning.

Heavy Firing Heard Towards Tatung Kan at Mouth of River.

Liao Yang, April 26.—Between last night and this morning the Japanese forced a passage of the Yalu, two companies crossing between Tschangdju and Siaopoussikhe. Heavy firing was heard near Tatung Kan on which

Submarines at Work

Paris, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal reports that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport which was conveying 600 men to Korea, and that all the troops were lost.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY DENUDING THE COUNTRY

Cattle and Breadstuffs Collected at Russian General's Headquarters to Prevent Its Falling into Hands of Japanese.

Special Cable to London Times and Victoria Colonist

Pekin, April 27.—Russian feints in the direction of Korea continue without greatly impressing the Japanese. The alleged movements of Cossacks in northwestern Korea are still assessed at a low status, but the Tokio authorities are attending to matters. It is not unlikely that both the Japanese soldiers and sailors in the region about Wonsan will temporarily affect to leave the coast unprotected in the hope of drawing the vulnerable Russian land and sea forces into action.

Whatever may be General Kuropatkin's real intentions, it is recognized that he must show strength along the whole Russian front that pretends to threaten Korea in order to compel the Japanese to mass a large force in the peninsula, and thereby reduce the number of men they are able to despatch in other directions. Denudation of the country between the Yalu and Liao Yang proceeds without interruption. Cattle and foodstuffs are being removed behind the advanced Russian positions and sent off to Kuropatkin's headquarters.

No explanation of this is forthcoming except that the Russians anticipated the necessity for a general retreat autecedent to the delivery of "blows worthy of the might and dignity of Russia," and wish to leave the Mikado's army a district barren of sustenance. Nevertheless it is expected that the Russians will withdraw slowly, if at all, and will utilize every opportunity to inflict loss on their adversaries.

Advices from Tokio state that the military council holds to its original plan of attack. This means that three armies will converge on the caravan route in the Liao Yang peninsula. Two of these armies will advance from the sea and the third from the Yalu river. All are expected to move as nearly as possible simultaneously. Port Arthur is likely to be beleaguered and made the Ladysmith of the war, to draw the Russians against the Japanese entrenchments. It is stated that General Kuropatkin's army, advancing from the Yalu, will march in two or more columns to avail itself of alternative routes across the mountains.

BRITISH LION ROARS.

Aden, Arabia, April 26.—The town of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland, has been bombarded by the British. The Sultan of Illig was captured.

AUSTRIAN TOWN BURNT.

Lember, Austria, April 26.—About 200 houses of the town of Buczacz have been destroyed by fire. 3,000 of the inhabitants are homeless. Buczacz has a population of about 11,000.

PLEDGED FOR ROOSEVELT.

Providence, R. I., April 26.—In a convention which lasted barely three-quarters of an hour, the Republicans of Rhode Island today nominated delegates at large and alternates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt and pledging him "united support in the coming campaign."

Officials Tell Of Crossing

Russian General Staff Issues Authoritative Statement of Operations.

Japanese Reported to Have a Hundred Thousand Men on Yalu.

Seized Important Point Outflanking Rennenkampff Cossack Division.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Disappointment prevails in St. Petersburg that no official despatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu river have yet been made public. The press despatches are so meagre as to beclout rather than enlighten the people, who are hourly awaiting news.

The Associated Press has obtained from the general staff the following clear statement of the situation: "Before beginning the passage of the Yalu the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 100,000. The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength.

"The Japanese commenced the passage of the river and the Russians realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing.

"The Japanese front extended from Wiju as far as Picktong, over eighty miles.

"We faced the possibilities that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harrass and impede their crossing, for every day gained enabled us to push our preparations and bring up more men.

"We knew that the Japanese crossed at two points at least. Their first attempt to force a passage near Grand Chekow, twenty miles above Wiju, near Siao Poussikhe on the Poussikhe, a tributary of the Yalu was successful. This is important because a road leads from Siao Poussikhe northeast to Kwan Tien, which commands one of the roads to Mukden.

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several channels by islands, the largest of which is Samalindo. Above and below Wiju are bridges at three points. Up the stream near Sindiagou the Japanese were watched by a small detachment of Cossacks, but the enemy was practically unopposed. At Turen Chen, lower down, our outposts discharged fire from a field piece so successfully that they destroyed the moorings and wrecked the pontoon. The enemy was thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss. Still, the fact that the stream the Japanese succeeded in making a third attempt to cross.

"We do not think that the Japanese will attempt to land at Takushan or Tatung Kau, now that they have crossed the Yalu. The object of such landings has been to cause a diversion so as to enable the Japanese to cross the river. Takushan is not a good strategic point. The road leading therefrom is bad and troops could only be supplied with great difficulty. The Russians will not show their hand at this stage but will continually harrass the enemy, choosing their own time for battle."

A military expert who is practically impressed with the importance of the Japanese crossing near Siao Poussikhe said that the use of the road therefrom would enable the enemy not only to march upon Mukden, but to outflank the Russian position at Feng Huan Cheng and cut off any of General Rennenkampff's Cossacks who may have gone to join the attack on Gensan.

JAPANESE AT WORK.

London, April 28.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Irkutsk, Siberia, under yesterday's date, says that the Japanese have blown up a portion of the railway at Kahiler, but that the resultant damage is insignificant.

IRON WORKS DESTROYED.

Marion, Ind., April 27.—The Marion Malleable Iron Works, erected three years ago at a cost of $600,000, was almost destroyed by fire today. It employed 300 men and was owned by Buffalo, Syracuse and Troy, N. Y., capitalists. The loss is almost covered by insurance.

ST. PETERSBURG EXPLOSION.

Reported Arrest of Five Hundred Persons Is Denied.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—It is officially denied that 500 arrests have been made as the result of the explosion of a bomb at the Hotel Du Nord on the Nevsky prospect April 13th. An inquiry into the affair is in progress, but no arrests have yet been made.

GOOD EFFECTS OF BOUNTY.

Output of Lead Mines Has Been Materially Increased.

Rossland, April 27.—George O. Buchanan, superintendent of federal lead bounties, said today that Kootenay mine owners had already received $121,000 in bounties for the production for nine months elapsed of the fiscal year, being for 8,000 tons of metallic lead. The resumption of the St. Eugene and other mines is expected to bring the production up to 15,000 tons in the remaining three months of the fiscal year. The previous year's total was slightly over 9,000, so that the bounty has already had a marked effect.

RUSSIANS ARE SILENT.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The censor committee did not give out tonight the despatches received today regarding the movements of the Japanese across the Yalu. It was intimated the Japanese had crossed the river, but this was accompanied by a statement that the success of the enemy should in no sense be regarded as an important victory, the Russians having no intention of vigorously contesting the passage, their plan being to annoy the enemy as much as possible. It is regarded as probable that when the Japanese troops are in sufficient numbers they will march along the Manchurian bank of the Yalu in the direction of Antung, near which lies the road along which the advance can continue to Feng Hoang Tchang, where the first determined stand of the Russians will be made. No report has been received here, official or otherwise, showing the casualties on either side.

Russia's Strength Is on Shore

Chief of Staff Counsels Patience and Coolness in the Meantime.

All Impediments Withdrawn in Order to Entice the Japanese On

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Captain Clade, Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's chief of staff, says Skrydloff, like General Kuropatkin counsels patience and coolness. "Russia's strength is on shore," said the captain today, "and we have withdrawn every soldier in the way of the Japanese advance to the Yalu in order to entice them into Manchuria. A feature of our policy is to induce the Japanese to engage the squadron and forts, combined, rejecting the seduction to digest in the open sea until reinforcements arrive. Then General Kuropatkin can advance on Korea and Vice-Admiral Skrydloff will go out to battle.

"Vice-Admiral Togo's plan of attacking Port Arthur in order to cover the Japanese landing in Korea worked satisfactorily so long as our squadron did not go out from Port Arthur. Between the intervals of his appearance, from 10 to 18 days was needed by Togo to repair, coal and provision his ships, and to wait until the next fleet of vessels would be ready. When Vice-Admiral Makaroff arrived in the Yellow sea Togo's task was much more difficult.

"Togo desired to draw the Russian squadron into a general naval battle, but Makaroff avoided this and remained in easy distance of the forts. Makaroff's schooners also made dangerous the Japanese attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur. They knew our squadron might take them unawares while engaged in the task. The Japanese are losing valuable time, as a disembarkation in Manchuria will soon be very perilous. The landing of a considerable detachment on the Liao Tung peninsula would be of untold advantage to the enemy by attracting our attention, and thus facilitating the Japanese advance across the Yalu."

KUROPATKIN IN SUPREME COMMAND

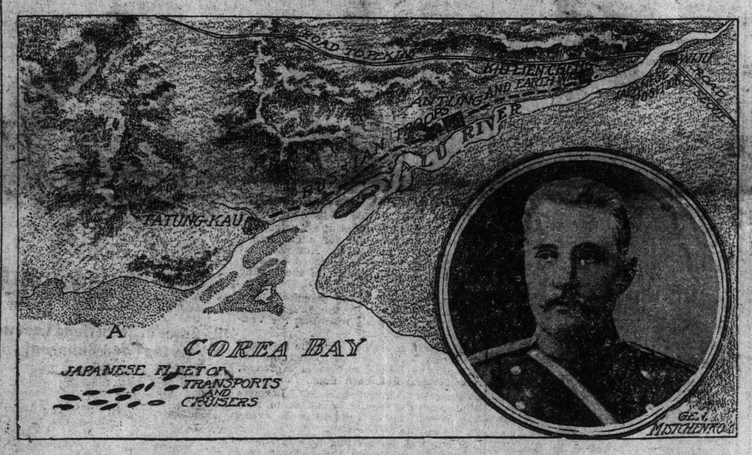
Alexieff May Remain as a Figure Head in Order to Save Appearances.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—General Kuropatkin, it is believed in the highest military circles here, is destined to remain in command of all the Russian forces. Admiral Alexieff may remain there for some time as viceroy, but his reign is considered practically ended. He will not be humiliated, but in order to effect harmonious relations a way will be found to secure his elimination. While Alexieff and Kuropatkin are on fairly good terms, harmonious relations between Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and the viceroy are considered impossible and with the three enjoying independent commands, it is considered complications will be bound to rise which might endanger successful operations. Skrydloff and Kuropatkin, on the contrary, are warm personal friends. With Alexieff removed from the theatre of war, and in view of the patent necessity to have a supreme commander of both the army and navy on the ground as well to secure perfect harmony, Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, because of the minor role which the fleet will play, has already expressed his willingness to accept the post of commander of the naval forces under General Kuropatkin, as commander-in-chief.

BATTLESHIP DAMAGED.

London, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that a battleship under construction on the Neva is reported to have been seriously damaged. No details are given.

Where the Japanese Crossed the Yalu



King and Queen Visit To Ireland

Their Majesties Land at Dublin and Proceed to Kingstown Races.

Accorded a Splendid Reception and Receive Several Addresses.

Dublin, Ireland, April 26.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra and their suite landed at Kingstown from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert before noon and soon afterwards proceeded to the Kingstown races. Their Majesties were accorded a splendid reception, and large crowds assembled to greet them. The vessels in the harbor were gaily trimmed with bunting, while Kingstown was bright with Venetian masts and festoons.

Several addresses were presented to the King, to which His Majesty expressed his delight at finding the same spirit of hopefulness in the future as evidenced the occasion of his last visit. With the improvement in agriculture and industry the King confidently anticipated a growth of better feeling throughout the country. His Majesty believed that the greatest hope for the future of Ireland lay in education, for the wide diffusion of cultivated intelligence was the surest guarantee of social peace and the most fruitful source of self-reliance.

THREE KILLED AT FIRE.

New York Firemen Crushed Under Falling Wall.

New York, April 27.—Three lives were lost and property valued at $200,000 was destroyed in a fire at the John Stanley Soap Works, on West Thirtieth street today. The dead, all of whom were firemen, are Thomas Madigan, James Crean, Hugo Arigone. Madigan and Crean were buried under tons of debris when the walls of the building fell and it was many hours before their mangled bodies were recovered. Arigone, who was caught in the same crash was still alive when released, but was so badly injured that he died in a hospital several hours later. Many other firemen, who had been called out by the four alarms had narrow escapes. The soap works plant was destroyed, and the Dunbar Box & Lumber Company's lumber yard adjoining was badly damaged.

it is believed the Japanese made a feint in order to distract attention from the real point of passage.

So far no bridge has been thrown over the river. It is believed the Russian fire succeeded in destroying the floating parts of the Japanese bridges.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—It is reported that an attempt of the Japanese to cross the Yalu has been frustrated.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT VENICE.

Venice, April 27.—Emperor William arrived here today on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and was warmly greeted. His Majesty took the train for Karlsruhe.

ENGINEER STRUCK DEAD AT HIS POST

New York Ferry Boat Loaded With Passengers Crashes Into Pier.

New York, April 26.—As the ferryboat America, after leaving its Grand street slip, was nearing Broadway, Williamsburg, with 500 passengers on board, Charles Kelly, the engineer, fell dead of apoplexy, and there was no

A Wild Rumor

Bulletin, Paris, 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says: "I learn from a sure source that the Vladivostock fleet yesterday sank four Japanese transports, which were conveying 4,000 men."

one in the engine-room to answer the pilot's signals. The boat crashed into the bulkhead, which tore away the rail of the starboard side of the boat and wrecked the ladies' cabin.

The boat then careened to the other side of the slip and the rail and cabin of the men's side were wrecked. There was great excitement on board. Several passengers were injured, none seriously, however.

The steam was not shut off until after the landing bridge had been wrecked. Kelly was found dead, his hand still grasping the lever.

REMOVING JAPANESE.

Korsakorsk, Island of Sakhalien, April 27.—A British steamer arrived here today to remove the Japanese who are still on the island.

Government's Majority Reduced

Amendment to Railway Bill Defeated By Only Nineteen Votes.

Award Made in Case of Schooner Carmelite Seized By Russians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 26.—The features of today's proceedings in the House were the clever speech of Mr. Clarke, of Toronto on the railway question and the reduction of the government majority to 19. Clarke moved an amendment, setting forth that the bill should not be passed until the question was first submitted to the people to pronounce on the subject; especially in view of the enormous obligation the government will be under.

The Whitehorse and Alaska and V. V. & E. railway bills had a second reading in the senate tonight.

The printing bureau is busy on the voters' lists.

The Canadian Guarantee Company's petition to parliament requires that all Canadian officials who are guaranteed should take out bonds in Canadian companies, as the states will not recognize the bonds of Canadian guarantee companies.

It is understood that the award of the Anglo-Russian arbitrators in the case of the Carmelite is $56,000. The owners are George Murray, premier of Nova Scotia; Captain Peppett, Capt. Bownell and William Hackett.

PIERPONT MORGAN ON DECK.

Paris, April 27.—G. Pierpont Morgan has arrived here. It is understood that he may arrange the banking details of transfer of the $40,000,000 in payment of the Panama canal transfer.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Pittsburg, April 27.—A Baltimore & Ohio engine exploded at Braddock this morning. Three men are dying, three more seriously injured and five houses more or less seriously wrecked, two of which are burning.

PARENTS' CRIMINAL ACT.

Owosso, Mich., April 26.—Wm. Francis and his baby were killed and Mrs. Francis and two other children badly hurt by the explosion of dynamite which destroyed the Francis home today. Francis had a quantity of dynamite for using in blowing out stumps and placed some of the explosive in the oven of the stove to dry.

Latest News From the Orient

Strong Russian Fortifications on Both Banks of Liao River.

Japanese Prepare to Order Mobilization of Fourth Army.

London, April 28.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Russians are constructing pontoon bridges across the Liao river twenty miles from Tin Chwang Tai. The Standard's Chefoo correspondent says that both banks of the Liao have been strongly fortified. He estimates 100 guns have been mounted.

It is announced from Shanghai this morning that the third Japanese army, now mobilizing, will comprise the fifth division from Hiroshima, the tenth from Hiniju and the eleventh from Zentsuuji. Preparations are on foot to mobilize a fourth army should it become necessary. The destination of these army corps is a matter of considerable speculation, though it is supposed that it may be the intention to use them against Vladivostock or Port Arthur.

Little attention is paid to Russian reports of Japanese reverses on the Yalu. It is believed these reports are spread to influence the European money markets in favor of Russia.

No definite news has been received regarding the whereabouts of the Vladivostock squadron, but the indications are that it has regained the harbor.

The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard sends a report that 4,000 Russians are harrassing the Chinese villages west of the Shuang Tai Su river, midway between the Chin Chau and Yin Kow.

WINDS PLAY HAVOC.

Amherst, N. S., April 26.—Strong easterly and northeasterly winds, prevailing the last few days have caused great havoc among the lobster trawls and buoys along the north shore of this county from Northport to Malgase. In some instances the whole outfit of some of the factories has been destroyed. The loss at this season is serious.

RUSSIANS HEADING FOR JAPANESE FLANK

Report That Additional Forces Have Crossed the Tumen River.

Paris, April 23.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, it is stated that fresh Russian forces are crossing the Tumen river to attack the Japanese flank. General Kuropatkin is desirous of commencing operations, thus giving Russian reinforcements time to arrive. The correspondent alleges that he learns from a reliable source that the Baltic Sea fleet will not leave Libau before August 15th or perhaps September 1st, thus being due to arrive in the Far East at the end of October.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that China has taken quite a definite pro-Japanese stand within the last few days. It is said this may involve serious consequences to the relations between Russia and China.

Information reaching the highest quarters here tends to confirm the report that a rather serious engagement has occurred on the Yalu river, involving a reverse to a Japanese column. The information is credited in influential quarters.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Experiments at Port Arthur Duly Announced as Successful.

Port Arthur, April 26.—The experiments with submarine boats here have been attended with brilliant success. All is quiet in the region of the fortress.

From Manila And Orient

Big Steamer Tremont Arrives With Many Interesting Passengers Yesterday.

More Philippine Natives For St. Louis Also Distinguished Chinese.

Former Residents of Harbin Leaves on Broad Hint From Russians.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday at noon the mammoth Boston Steamship Company's liner Tremont, sister to the Shawmut, arrived at the outer wharf from Manila, via the Chinese and Japanese ports. All her first, second and steerage accommodation was taken up, and she had a large cargo of Oriental merchandise, 400 tons of which were for this port.

Amongst the passengers were some very interesting people, including 80 natives of the Philippine islands, mostly Moros, bound for St. Louis World's Fair, in charge of Messrs. F. Lewis and Charles Wax. The Moros are highly intelligent people and speak Spanish equally well with their own peculiar tongue. A number also speak English, especially the younger ones, who have picked it up in Manila. They are a handsome people of Malay type, and look as if they would fight on slight provocation. In conversation with one of the leading Moro men, a Colonist reporter learned that the old enmity of Spain rankles, and they are proud of having withstood the Spanish for 300 years and also of having taxed to the utermost the resources of the greatest modern republic to subdue them.

The Moros dress better than the wild mountain tribes from Luzon, who came over on the Shawmut, and show a much more refined manner. They are intensely fond of brilliant colors in their raiment, some of the contrasts being exceedingly noisy. More of their countrymen are coming on steamers to follow the Tremont.

TYEE MERCHANTS.

Messrs. Kwang Chung Yi, L. G. and C. C. Wang, Chai Kno Hsing and Chi Wai Lin are representative members of the North China Industrial Institute, which has its headquarters in Pekin. They are proceeding to St. Louis to represent Chinese commercial interests. Those gentlemen are first-chop tyees and can converse fluently in English. Their raiment proclaimed them to be men of importance, each wearing a gaily-hued silk surtout extending from neck to heels, the black silk cap with red knot denoting tyee rank, and the distingue air of men accustomed to say "come," and they come," to thousands.

Questioned as to the feeling in China regarding the present war, the Chinese travelers were very guarded in their remarks, but said that, so far as they could see, the people of Pekin and North China generally were favorable to the Japanese cause. They would not say whether it was true or not that a large Chinese army was being trained by Japanese instructors, or that all the European instructors had been dismissed and their places filled with Japanese.

The prospects for trade between America and the Orient they considered very excellent, the Chinese they said, could take an almost unlimited quantity of American and Canadian products and pay cash for them. They spoke admiringly of the American methods of doing business, and said there was seldom any disappointments or failure to carry out undertakings. While in America the Chinese representatives will have elaborate notes taken by their secretaries for the purpose of an exhaustive report to be made to their association on their return to China.

PASSENGERS OF NOTE.

Miss Ermatinger, of Victoria, who went out to the Orient some time ago on a pleasure trip, returned on the Tremont after a very enjoyable sojourn across the Pacific.

Mr. B. G. Dickey, of the United Customs service, Manila, is returning home after spending two arduous years in Manila. He has six months' leave of absence.

Mr. O. D. Miller, chief army quartermaster in the Philippines, is also homeward bound on a health and holiday trip.

Mrs. Jenkins, an official of the Insular government's education bureau, and Mrs. E. Hestley, governess in the chief commissioner's family, are on their way home after several year's duty.

Mrs. McNeeley is the wife of one of the naval officers on the Philippine station, and is bound home on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhnle and two children are traveling from Harbin, Manchuria, where Mr. Kuhnle was in business before the war broke out. The Russian authorities hinted that Harbin was going to be rather an unwholesome place for foreigners pretty soon, and that the departure of those doing business at that time would be taken as a flattering compliment by the authorities. There was no hurry, of course, but the sooner the foreigners could be described of having

FORMERLY RESIDED AT HARBIN

the more intensely complimented the Russian authorities would feel.

Mr. Kuhnle had perforce to leave property to the value of many hundreds of dollars in hastening away with his family. They had to travel by all sorts of conveyances over the snow-covered plains down to New Chwang, where they embarked for Kobe joining the Tremont there. Mr. Kuhnle says the war will probably be a long and very bloody one. The Russians feel absolutely confident they can destroy the Japanese armies in the course of a few months' campaigning.

Mr. M. M. Goldsmith, another passenger by the Tremont had several fine photographs of Mr. J. Gordon Smith, the celebrated war correspondent. One shows Mr. Smith seated at the door of an ancient Japanese temple. He is clad in khaki, wears puttees, has a pith helmet and looks the picture of health. Mr. Smith, Mr. Goldsmith says, is an immense favorite with all the war correspondents at Tokio, and he has been invited to the homes of the nobility and gentry, cabinet ministers, millionaire merchants and famous Japanese litterateurs in various parts of the country. Mr. Smith was assigned to the second army division and was to have

LEFT FOR THE FRONT

about the 15th of April. He is an especial favorite of the well-known Japanese soldier, General Fukushima, who has shown Mr. Smith several signal instances of special favor. Mr. Goldsmith is convinced that Mr. Smith will do brilliant work during the campaign. All the correspondents consider Mr. Smith one of the ablest young men amongst them.

A large number of Japanese also arrived on the Tremont, bound for the United States.

The Tremont's surgeon is a well-known Victorian, Dr. Beaton, formerly of the Rev. J. P. Beaton, formerly of this city.

The Tremont left last night for Tacoma after landing her Victoria freight.

TO SUE AND BE SUED.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The draft of a treaty whereby American and Russian firms can sue in their respective countries over which Ambassador McCormick has been negotiating has been received from Washington and laid before the foreign office. As it is no longer possible to secure its ratification during the session of congress Mr. McCormick will probably allow the treaty to take its normal course.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

London, April 25.—The alien immigration bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons today. Sir Charles Dilke and Charles Phillips-Trevelyan, who led the Liberal opposition to the bill, argued that the demand for it was the outcome of anti-Semitic agitation. Sir Charles Dilke, who moved an amendment proposing more stringent measures to suppress "sweating," dwelt on the excellent qualities of the Hebrews and went so far to argue that Christian people ought to be anxious to offer the Jews an asylum as compensation for past persecutions. Sir Charles Dilke's amendment was defeated by a majority of 24.

His Holiness on Negro Question

Answers Appeal That He Use His Influence in Colored People's Behalf.

Advocates That Same Justice Be Meted Out to Africans as to Whites.

Topeka, April 25.—Nick Chiles, editor of the Topeka Plaindealer, a negro paper published in this city, received a letter from Pope Pius X. The Western Negro Press Association adopted a resolution urging the Pope to use his good offices for the better treatment of the negro race in this country. Mr. Chiles gave a copy of the resolution to Senator Burton, who sent it to Cardinal Gibbons. He in turn forwarded it to Rome. The letter from the Pope came through Cardinal Gibbons.

The Pope's letter is as follows:

"To Mr. Nick Chiles, president of the Western Negro Press Association, Sir: His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, has transmitted to me for transmission to his holiness a copy of a resolution passed by the Western Negro Press Association, August 6, 1903, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, U. S. A., and which you have forwarded through your senior Senator, J. P. Burton, of Kansas. I have much pleasure in assuring you that His Holiness has read the resolution with interest and sympathy and I am commissioned to thank you and all your associates. The sovereign pontiff is well aware that there are many Catholics among the negroes of the United States, and this knowledge increases his interest in the welfare of your race. His Holiness, as the vicar of Christ, extends his loving care to every race without exception and he must necessarily use his good offices to urge all Catholics to befriend the negroes who are called to share in all the great benefits of the redemption.

"The life and example of St. Peter Claver and of so many other Catholic missionaries are there to show that this is no new conception of the apostolate entrusted to the church of Christ.

"Whilst frankly admitting that crimes may often be committed by members of the negro race, His Holiness advocates for them the justice granted to other men by the laws of the land and a treatment in keeping with the tenets of Christianity.

"I am confident that these sentiments are shared by the vast majority of the great American people and by those who are responsible for the custody of the principles underlying the American constitution. (Signed)

R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL."

RUSSIA BUYS STEAMERS.

Berlin, April 25.—It is stated here that the Hamburg-American line steamers Columbia, Bengalia and Belgia have been sold to the Russian government.

SEIZE CORRESPONDENT.

Port Arthur, April 25.—The Chicago Daily News despatch boat which approached Friday night last was boarded by Russian officers. The correspondent was arrested, but was liberated on condition that he avoid the Kwangtung peninsula in future.

GEN. KUROPATKIN'S DISPOSITIONS

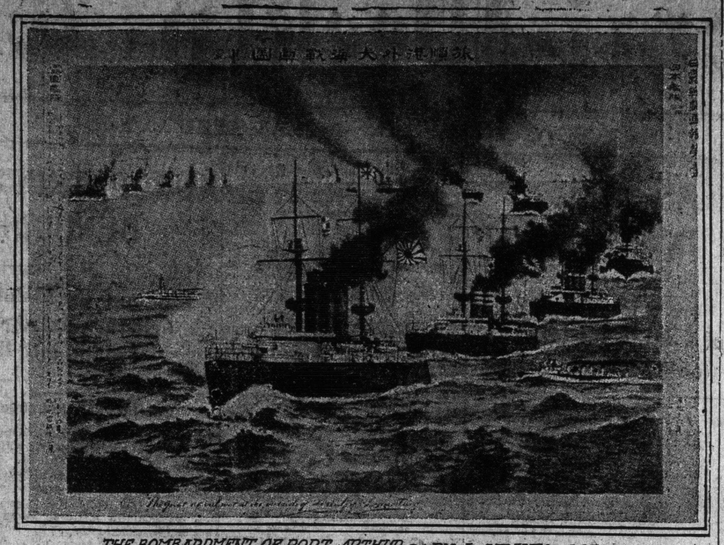
Cossack Division in Position to Strike Japanese Crossing Yalu.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—General Kuropatkin has played a strong card in the game of strategy. A large portion of General Rennenkampff's Cossack cavalry division has been thrown across the upper reaches of the Yalu and a considerable force of cavalry which crossed the Tumen some time ago, is coming down to the southwest to effect a junction with it. Together with this force, which it is believed totals 2,000 men, he will threaten Lieutenant-General Inopye's flank when the Japanese forces are ready to cross lower down on the Yalu. Being composed of cavalry with a few mountain guns, Rennenkampff's force is extremely mobile. Unless it should be dislodged it will compel the Japanese to leave a very strong army to guard the communications, whereas if a Japanese force should be sent to drive it out it will have to move directly away from the main army, while the Russian army is compelled to fall back can recede in the direction of the Russian troops concentrated in Manchuria.

The Emperor has received the following from General Kuropatkin: "Sassulitch reports under date of April 24th that during the recent days the Japanese have been observed landing pontoon material and collecting boats in preparation for the construction of bridges in the neighborhood of Wiju and also near the village of Sigou, twenty miles farther up the river. On April 23rd a Japanese detachment consisting of infantry and a small body of cavalry crossed the Yalu ten miles below Sianpussikhe. General Sassulitch immediately reinforced the cordons on our front. Small parties of the enemy were seen preparing to cross elsewhere in that vicinity. All is quiet north of the Yalu."

FINISH SURVEY OF EARTH.

Honolulu, April 25.—Observations just completed by the United States geodetic department finish the survey of the earth. Fremont Morse at Midway and Edwin Smith at Honolulu have fixed the longitude of the former place, completing the last link in the chain about the earth. They worked first from San Francisco to Honolulu; then from Manila to Guam; then from Guam to Midway, and lastly from Midway to Honolulu. The work was made possible by the use of the cable.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR — BY A JAPANESE ARTIST.

Derelict Mines A Serious Menace

The Dreaded Terrors of the Sea Adrift off the Korean Coast.

Navigation Beyond Chemulpo too Dangerous and Sailings Cancelled.

Tokio, April 25.—The Japanese lines operating steamers on the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chi-Li are cancelling their sailings beyond Chemulpo, Korea, on account of the mechanical mines adrift from Port Arthur and Port Dalny. A cruiser discovered one forty miles off the Shan Tung promontory and exploded it with a shell. It is known that the storms and currents have detached many mines. Several of them have been discovered and destroyed, but it is feared that many are still being carried southward by the currents. Even in daylight navigation is dangerous, because some of the mines floating are slightly submerged. Various expedients for freeing the sea of these dread derelicts (mostly impracticable), have been suggested, including a search by neutral warships outside the zone of operations.

TURKS AND GREEKS.

Athens, April 25.—An affray between Turkish gendarmes and Greeks is reported from Smyra, in which M. Dejayannes, secretary of the Greek consulate was slightly wounded. Serious complications may ensue. A Greek squadron has sailed for Smyra.

CHINESE CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES

Held For Deportation By Inspector and Refused Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Washington, April 25.—In the Supreme Court of the United States today an opinion was delivered in the case of Sing Tuck and other Chinese persons held for deportation on the order of an inspector. The men claimed to be citizens of the United States, and issued out writs of habeas corpus claiming that they were entitled to a review of their case by the courts before exhausting the remedies prescribed by the exclusion treaty of 1894. The court did not take this view, but held that Chinamen must pursue the course outlined in the law, exhausting the remedies there provided before applying to the courts. The opinion was by Justice Holmes. Justice Brewer rendered a dissenting opinion in which he characterized the proceedings of the inspectors as a star chamber process, and said that a Chinaman claiming to be a citizen of the United States is entitled to get as much protection as an Anglo-Saxon who makes that claim. Justice Brewer did not consider it strange that China had denounced the treaty and said that with the growing importance of China that country could be counted upon to show increasing resentment against the United States. Having sown the wind he predicted that the United States would reap the whirlwind.

Justice Peckham concurred in the dissenting opinion. The Chinese involved sought to enter the country at Malone, N. Y. The effect of the decision is to sustain the action of the inspector.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

Many People Weaken Their Systems by Taking Purgative Medicines.

People who use a purgative medicine in the spring make a serious mistake. Most people do need a medicine at this season, but it is a tonic that is required to give health, vigor and vim. Purgatives irritate and weaken—a tonic medicine invigorates and strengthens. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the best tonic medicine in the world. These pills do not gallop through the bowels—they are gently absorbed into the system, filling the veins with the pure, rich, red blood that carries healing, health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin eruptions, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, backache, rheumatism, continued weariness and all other blood troubles. They are just the tonic you need for this spring. Mr. A. Campeau, Alexandria, Ont., says:—"I received great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take pleasure in recommending them to all who suffer from troubles arising out of a poor condition of the blood. I think there is no better tonic medicine."

If you need a medicine this spring give these pills a trial—they will not disappoint you. Do not be persuaded to take a substitute or any of the "just as good" medicines which some dealers, who care only for profit, offer their customers. See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50.

Day's Doings At Ottawa

Some Difficulty in Securing the Captain For This Year's Bisley Team.

All Mail For Australia May Go By the Way of Canadian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 25.—The militia department publishes a list of 58 of the South African mounted irregular force and announces that medals for Canadian members of these corps are ready for issue.

Colonel McKay, 65th, and Colonel Thompson, M. P., have each refused the command of this year's Bisley team. It is now thought that Colonel Anderson of the marine department, an old rifleman, will get the team.

According to a report which reached the department of trade and commerce today from Mr. D. Ross, Canadian commercial agent at Melbourne, there are indications that in a few years the mail service between Great Britain and Australia might be done through Canada and via the Canadian-Australian steamship line with the latter strengthened by the addition of several large vessels to accommodate the passenger traffic and give more frequent mail service. The present service is via Suez canal, and all the steamers of those lines are under Oriental hands. The Australian government objects to this and the postmaster-general, before renewing the contracts, insists on a change in respect, while the companies demur to the change.

Mr. Ross writes that the Australians are choosing delegates for a conference in London with Canada, New Zealand and British representatives to consider the financial management of the Pacific cable.

Hon. Mr. Sutherland promised Mr. Borden to hurry up the preparations of all correspondence regarding the Vancouver drydock.

Mr. Borden learned that the residents of Hedly City have petitioned for the sale of the Indian reserve at Keremos, but nothing has been done.

Premier Laurier told Mr. Leemers that measures would be taken to curb the operations of companies de credit in the province of Quebec.

There was an exciting time in supply in the Commons on the customs estimates, the opposition again vigorously attacking Mr. Paterson for allowing the assistant commissioner of the department to write campaign literature. Mr. Paterson squirmed and stormed and shouted but eventually admitted he got them to do this work.

Dennis Harris, of Victoria, has been appointed to a position on the boundary survey.

GOLD FOR PARIS.

New York, April 25.—Goldman, Sachs & Co. today increased their engagement of gold for Paris on Tuesday to $7,000,000. The Royal Bank of Canada announced the engagement of $1,000,000, and an announcement of $500,000 was annouced by Baring & Magoun.

RUSSIAN GUARD ON THE YALU RIVER

Long Line of Pickets on Banks of Stream Beyond Wiju.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Tokio, April 25.—The Russians are reported as guarding the Yalu river from Talungkan to Ciangfong, forty-two miles above Wiju, their point of concentration being Fengwangchong, thirty-eight miles northwest of Chinlienchong.

In view of the naval situation martial law has been rescinded in the Kii channel.

The names of the Japanese officers whose execution at Mukden was reported by Gen. Kuropatkin, are not recognized in Japan as those of any one in the army list.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Phoenix, April 25.—Boundary ore shipments now exceed the quarter million figure for 1904, and notwithstanding the fact some of the furnaces at both the Mother Lode and Granby smelters have been out of commission temporarily for repairs this week, the tonnage sent out in the last seven days is larger than for last week from every one of the low grade shippers. Following are the figures from each property: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 9,900 tons; Mother Lode, to Greenwood smelter, 4,480 tons; Emma mine, to Granby smelter, 759 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 165 tons; total for the week, 15,064 tons; total for the year to date, 258,548 tons. This week the Granby smelter treated 11,172 tons of ore, making a total for the year of 157,779 tons.

Yanger Gets Decision.

Chicago, April 25.—Benny Yanger, of this city, was given the decision over George Decker, of Philadelphia, after six rounds of fighting tonight.

Gregorian Chant Not Insisted Upon

Meeting of Archbishops Point Out Intent of the Pope's Edict.

Music to Be Encouraged and Female Voices in Services Not Condemned.

Baltimore, April 25.—In connection with rumors that at a meeting of Catholic archbishops in Washington two weeks ago Cardinal Gibbons had been required to inform the Pope that it would be impracticable at the present time to enforce the decree concerning the restoration of the Gregorian chant as the only music to be employed in churches of this country and the banishment of women from the choirs. The council was a private meeting, and no kind was made. An extract from resolutions adopted at the Washington conference and bearing upon the subject of the church music and women choirs would clearly explain, he says, the position in which the prelates were placed in regard to the edict of Pius X. The letter of the Holy Father was carefully considered. Attention was paid to the toleration of the views of the Holy Father, who is giving special approval, and while encouraging the use of the Gregorian chant wherever practicable is far from insisting upon it exclusively. It was also noted that while encouraging the formation of male choirs, the Pope does not condemn congregational singing of divine service in which the voices of women are included." It was urged that measures everywhere should be taken to comply as far as possible with the commands of the Holy Father.

WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG CITY

His Grace of Sutherland Lectures on the Food Supply of Dominion.

Winnipeg, April 25.—The Duke of Sutherland will address the new Canadian Club this afternoon on Canada's food supply and the relations of the Dominion to the Empire.

SLANDEROUS REPORTS.

R. B. Robinson, a member of the Tribune staff, has confessed to the attorney-general his guilt in sending out to American papers slanderous reports of the country, and in view of a complete written confession no prosecution will be entered, although there is a punishment provided for such in the criminal code.

NAVIGATION OPENING.

The harbor at Fort William is now open. So far as the river is concerned, in another twelve hours the ice will have cleared from the river. In the bay outside there is still some ice, which the first southeast wind will clear.

ADVERTISING NORTHWEST.

So far some $5,000 has been secured by the Western Canadian Immigration Association for camping funds in connection with advertising Western Canada in the States.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Irvine Stanton, of Rat Portage, was drowned in the Saskatchewan river near Fort Pitt, Sask. R. C. Tanner, a Barr colonist, was kicked by a horse, and, falling into the river, was drowned, near Lloydminster. Alex. St. Inges drove into a hole while crossing the Souris river east of Wawanesa, Man., and perished from exposure.

FOXHALL DEAD.

London, April 25.—The death is announced of the famous American stallion Foxhall at Lord Rosebery's stud farm.

HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

Budapest, April 25.—The Diet was closed today by royal decree. The sudden end of the session is attributed to a desire to afford discussion of the railway strike and the rioting.

BUYING PANAMA.

Thirty Millions in Gold Will Be Shipped to Paris for Canal Company.

New York, April 25.—The banking interests which will transfer the $40,000,000 of government money to the Panama Canal Company of France state that all arrangements for payment have not yet been completed. It is believed, however, that from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 will be shipped to Paris.

MORE FUN FOR TOGO.

Russia About to Purchase Several Torpedo Boats, Cruisers and Transports.

Paris, April 27.—According to a report, which it is impossible to verify, Russia has appropriated 105,000,000 roubles for the purchase of several torpedo boats in France, two Argentine cruisers and two German transports. The two German transports have already arrived at Libau.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

KING OF CAMBODIA.

Saigon, French Cochin-China, April 25.—Norodom I., who was crowned King of Cambodia in 1860, died yesterday. He is succeeded by Lobbarach.

ANOTHER OFFICE CLOSED.

New York, April 25.—The cable office is advised by the Shanghai railway administration at Tientsin that telegrams to New Chwang are not accepted in code. All telegrams are subject to delay and censorship when in plain language.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Left Alone and Gets Matches, Setting Fire to Clothes.

St. Catharines, Ont., April 25—In the absence of his parents the two year and a half old son of Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of Knox church, is supposed to have got possession of matches, lit them and set fire to his clothes. The mother had put the boy in bed and had gone out for a few minutes. Upon returning she found the boy in flames and extinguished them, but the child was so badly burned that death occurred yesterday morning. The mother is also badly burned.

News of the Army and Navy

Refit of H. M. S. Shearwater to Be Carried Out Previous to Recommissioning.

Latest Improvement in Service Rifle Adopted By the War Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, April 6.—The maiden commission of H. M. S. Shearwater, Commander A. T. Hunt, on the Pacific station, will come to a close in October next. She, however, will be recommissioned by Commander Hunt for another commission. The refit will be carried out at Esquimalt at something like a cost of £2,750.

Next winter it is announced that five British squadrons will rendezvous in Palma bay. The combined force will muster nearly 100 battleships, cruisers and small vessels manned by 33,000 men. The demonstration is intended as an outward and visible sign of Britain's naval supremacy to all whom it may concern.

The new service rifle intended for the rearmament of all branches of the army and navy is being issued this month to the home cavalry regiments. The new rifle, like its predecessor, has come in for a lot of hard criticism, but a disinterested expert who subjected it to a series of experiments, declares that it has been subjected to a lot of undeserved censure. The rifle barrel is encased throughout its entire length in wood, which gives it a stumpy appearance. The barrel has a calibre of .303 and measures 25 3-16 inches in length. The groove of the rifling which is of the Enfield pattern, number five, the with of the "lands" being .0936 of an inch. The depth of the grooves at the breech to within fourteen inches of the muzzle is .005 inch and from that to the muzzle they are "eased" to .0065 of an inch. This reduces the heavy "kick" or recoil considerably. The recoil about which so much has been written is about half that of an ordinary shotgun. The rifling is left-handed with one turn in 10 inches. Another much criticised feature is the short distance between the back sight and foresight, viz. 19 13-22 inches. The sighting, however, is much finer, and after practice there is little doubt that Tommy Atkins will make as good shooting with the new rifle as with the old one. The foresight is protected on each side with steel clips, while the backsight is of the "notched" pattern and graduated by 50 yards from 100 to 2,000 yards. A wind gauge is also fitted to it. The magazine is charged by five cartridges held in a "clip." The entire length of the rifle is 3 feet 8 9-16 inches, or five inches shorter than the Lee-Enfield, and with the empty magazine it weighs 8 pounds 2½ ounces. The bayonet remains as before. The great object of this construction of the new rifle is its suitability alike for cavalry, mounted infantry and infantry.

WARNS MORMONS NOT TO TALK

Salt Lake, April 24.—President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon church, in the tabernacle today told the congregation that they were talking too much and that they must confine their conversation in the future to their brethren. President Smith advised the church members on to talk over the private affairs of the church with outsiders.

A NEW ROUTE FOR THE BALTIC FLEET

Will Probably Go Via Suez Canal and Rendezvous in Indian Ocean.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The report that the Baltic fleet is to leave Libau Thursday for the Far East is incorrect. Some of the ships are just going into commission and those being completed cannot be finished before July. The admiralty is giving earnest consideration to all questions in connection with the despatch of this fleet to the Far East. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who will command it, and Rear-Admiral Wirenius have been in consultation. All idea of following the northern route has been abandoned. Indeed, it never was seriously considered. Admiral Rojestvensky originally favored the Cape of Good Hope route, but it is more probable now that colliers and supply ships, well protected, will go by that route and that the battleships and torpedo boats will pass through the Suez canal. The two divisions will rendezvous in the Indian ocean. For the entire fleet to proceed by way of the Cape of Good Hope would involve too much time, expenditure of a large quantity of coal and the fouling of the boilers and bottoms of fighting ships, which it is important to avoid on account of the lack of docking facilities at Port Arthur. It is understood that the admiralty now entertain no fears regarding the restrictions imposed by the Suez canal regulations, although Admiral Wirenius complained of the strictness with which the neutrality of the canal was enforced. There is evidence of a more friendly disposition on the part of the British authorities. It is said that they pointed out that they would have to hold contraband of war arriving at Liverpool from America it landed, at the same time it was suggested to the Russian consul that transhipment could take place in the harbor, and the authorities at Liverpool even placed a barge at the consul's disposal.

PHONOGRAPH FACTORY BURNS

Camden, N. J., April 25.—The building of the Victor Talking Machine Company was burned today. Loss nearly $500,000. Upwards of half a million phonographic disc records and 25,000 talking machines in various stages of completion were destroyed. Thousands of original records which cannot be duplicated were also ruined.

No Mediation For Russia

Overtures Were Made By King Edward and His Father-in-law.

Emperor Decided to Refuse All Proposals and Push the War.

Will Be No Repetition of Berlin Congress and Will Dictate Own Terms.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Associated Press is enabled to announce authoritatively that the talk of mediation in the Russian-Japanese war was founded upon the personal desires of King Edward and King Christian of Denmark to avoid further bloodshed and end the conflict, but that the steps initiated have utterly failed. The Emperor with the full concurrence of the imperial family and his advisers has firmly decided not only to reject all proposals looking to intervention, but to prosecute the war with all the resources of the empire until victory crowns the Russian arms, and then when the time comes for peace to make terms directly with the enemy. The interference of outside powers will not be tolerated. There is to be no repetition of the Berlin congress. Furthermore, the Associated Press is authorized to state that Russia will in no wise consider herself bound by the proposition made to Japan previous to the war. The hostilities have wiped out the engagements Russia offered to make with Japan regarding Korea and Manchuria. Russia will consider herself free to impose such terms as she desires.

A TEXAS TORNADO.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 25.—A special to the Record from Mount Vernon, Texas, says: The worst tornado ever known in this section struck Mount Vernon from the southwest yesterday. Eleven houses were blown down. The residence of J. H. Majors, vice president of the First National Bank, was completely demolished, Mr. and Mrs. Majors were injured and Mrs. C. P. Harp and son and daughter were injured. The home of W. W. Arnold was scattered and strewn for hundreds of yards and Mrs. Arnold and a young lady visiting them were painfully injured.

ENFORCED THE LAWS.

Rear Admiral Wierenius Complains of Suez Neutrality.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—Rear Admiral Wierenius, who has just returned from his unsuccessful attempt to reinforce the Port Arthur fleet with his squadron, complains of the stringency of the neutrality at Suez and Port Said. The Egyptian authorities would not allow the vessels to remain more than twenty four hours, and permitted them to take on only meagre allowance of coal.

PHARISAIC PLATITUDES.

Chicago Hangings Points Moral That All Do Not Receive Their Deserts.

Chicago, April 25.—The hanging of the carbarn bandits and the lessons to be drawn from it, have been touched upon in several Chicago pulpits. In the Grace Methodist Episcopal church the Rev. John Thompson in declaring that the church owes a duty to criminals, said that all were in prison who deserved to be there, there would probably be a large increase in help wanted advertisements and some painful vacancies in some social and religious gatherings."

MRS VANDERBILT NAMED.

San Francisco, April 25.—A power of attorney by which Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs empowers her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., to act for her in this city in all matters pertaining to the settlement of the estate of their late brother, Charles L. Fair, has been placed on record. Mrs. Vanderbilt will assume the duties which were performed by Herman Oelrichs, husband of Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs, up to a few months ago.

JAPS ESTABLISH BANKS.

Seoul, Korea, April 25.—That the civil as well as the military occupation of Korea is effective is evidenced by the economic developments under consideration and the extension of banking activity. The Daiichi Ginko, a Japanese bank, has opened a branch at Anju for the purpose of handling military funds and engaging in bullion and specie transactions with the American mines at Unsan. M. Matsumato, a capitalist of Osaka, Japan, proposes to utilize Korean and Japanese capital for the organization of a bank similar in its scope to the Russo-Chinese bank in China, to finance and stimulate industrial enterprise. M. Nagamori, whose agricultural investigations have resulted in the formulation of extensive schemes for the cultivation of the waste lands of Korea, is at the head of another banking venture in Korea.

Had to Give up and go to Bed.

Several Doctors Attended But Did No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills CURED.

Read what Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N.B., says: "I feel it my duty to express the benefit I have received from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working and lie down for a while. Then I got so bad I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors attend me but they did me no good. I could get no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before I had used three quarters of a box I began to feel the benefit and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, skip beats, and all troubles arising from the heart or nerves.

Price 50 cts. box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

Claims to Be Real Discoverer

Robt. Henderson Says He Found First Rich Klondike Claim.

Is En Route to Ottawa to Present His Case to the Government.

Robert Henderson, whose contention to the right of discovery of the Klondike has long engrossed the serious attention of the Dominion government, has arrived in the city en route to Ottawa to personally present his claim, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday. The Canadian authorities have intimated that he should appear at the Dominion capital. While in Seattle he is a guest at the Northern hotel.

While in the records of the district the name of George Carmack is enrolled as its discoverer, Henderson has a great mass of testimony in the shape of affidavits and statements from pioneers of the Yukon tending to show that he had sluice boxes in operation on Hunker creek in July previous to Carmack's discovery of gold on Bonanza August 16, 1896. Of his claim Henderson says:

"Having mined with varying success in Colorado, Utah and Arizona, I left Seattle for Alaska in March, 1894, on a steamer whose name I do not remember. Of course at that time there was practically only one way to get in, and that was by Dyea and the dangerous Chilkoot pass. We made it down to Ogilvil and proceeded on to Quartz, a tributary of Indian river. I was in search of float gold and quartz gold and found both. The float gold I found in the streams and the other in the foothills of the mountains. Hugher Day and his brother Al had preceded men and had long worked on the bars of the Yukon, Indian and Stewart rivers. In fact, the pioneers had been taking gold from the bars of the Yukon for twenty years or more before I saw the river.

"I prospected on the Indian river tributaries and other streams of the district, now known as the Klondike, until the summer of 1896. Having in July staked and established sluice boxes on All Gold, now Hunker, and Gold Bottom creeks, I returned to Ogilvil for supplies. Securing my outfit, I started down the Yukon again for the diggings I had discovered. At the mouth of Klondike river I came upon George Carmack and his Indian relatives, Skookum Jim and Tagish Charley.

"Anyway, they were fishing for salmon. I felt friendly to Carmack and concluded to tell him of my discovery.

"'George,' I said, addressing him, 'you had better come over and stake on All Gold and Gold Bottom.'

"'Well, I will, Henderson, if I will do,' he replied, having heard my story of the flattering prospects on the creeks. 'I will take my Indians and stake the creek.'

"'I'm inviting you as a friend. The Indian is not a prospector, and I don't want you to bring any of them up there.'

"'However, I consented that he should bring Skookum Jim and Tagish Charley along as packers, which he did. They staked on Gold Bottom, all three of them. Carmack and the two Indians then started back across the divide to Bonanza, then known as Rabbit creek. I asked George if he was going to prospect on the way, and he replied that he was, but that he was going out to his salmon nets.

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"We had sixty days from the time of staking in which to record, so I took my time, not dreaming of what Carmack was doing. Before the sixty days passed I arrived at Forty-Mile. I asked Judge Constantine to record me as the discoverer of Gold Bottom, also All Gold and No. 2 Bent creek, five claims in all. The discoverer under the regulations was entitled to discovery claim and the one adjoining it.

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"Since then this claim paid royalty on $450,000, after which it was sold for $200,000, and it is still a valuable property. Thomas Kirkpatrick now owns it.

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Henderson is 48 years of age and a Canadian by birth. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia. This is his second trip out since he went to Alaska in 1894.

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It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise, I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.

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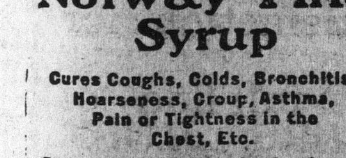

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Price 25 Cents.

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT MOMENTARILY EXPECTED

Japanese Crossing was in Force and Included a Battery of Field Artillery As Well as Infantry.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Liao Yang, April 27.—The Japanese torpedo boats and two transport appeared off the mouth of the Yalu river last night and landed a force of Japanese, who quickly pontooned the stream. After the pontoon had been thrown across the Japanese moved up the stream and threw another bridge across the river. They then occupied the island of Samolando. All this was accomplished in the night and early in the morning they crossed the Yalu.

As soon as they reached the north bank near Siudragow they met a body of Russian outposts, who opposed the advance guard of the Japanese. They had a small field piece with which they finally destroyed the first pontoon. They then retreated. The Japanese crossing was continued by the other pontoons, and a Japanese column of infantry and a battery of artillery approached the Russian entrenchments on the other side of the river.

At midday the Japanese took up a position in front of the Russian entrenchments and threw out a line of skirmishers, who engaged the Russians. The Japanese were warmly received with a sharp fire from the Russians, who finally retired. The battery of artillery took no part in the first skirmish. It is believed that the Japanese attack was merely for the purpose of drawing the Russian fire and so indicating the distribution of the Russian forces within the entrenchments. A further engagement is momentarily expected.

London, April 27.—Stirring news is hourly expected, both from the regions of the Yalu and Vladivostock. The opinion that Vice-Admiral Togo is waiting for the Vladivostock squadron is confirmed by the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, who says there is no doubt that the Japanese are taking steps to cut off the retreat of the Vladivostock warships.

The Daily Mail publishes the details of an alleged daring scheme of the Russians to coal the vessels of the Baltic fleet at sea on the way out, and after their arrival in the Far East. It is stated that twenty steamers have been chartered at London belonging to British, German, Norwegian and American owners, under elaborate secret conditions and on most advantageous terms if they should succeed in running the gauntlet.

PRESIDENT LOUBET JOURNEYS TO ROME

Head of the French Republic Returns King Victor's Recent Visit.

Rome, April 25.—President Loubet, of France, who arrived in Rome yesterday to repay the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris last October, went to the Pantheon today to lay wreaths on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II. and King Humbert. He was received by the veterans of the Italian army. The function was of the most impressive nature, President Loubet speaking to each veteran, some of whom wore medals gained while fighting in 1865 for the French against Austria.

President Loubet then drove to the Piazza Margherita to pay a visit to the Queen Mother. He remained half an hour.

Rome, April 25.—Those surrounding the Pope assert that he has expressed his intention to protest against the visit of President Loubet to Rome on the ground that it was the first occasion on which the head of a Catholic country has visited the Quirinal since the fall of the temporal power of the popes, but it is not known when or under what form the protest will be issued.

CZAR'S HEALTH GOOD.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The reports that the Emperor's health is unsatisfactory are untrue. He transacts business with his ministers, receives them as usual, takes his customary walk in the garden of the Winter palace in the afternoon and almost daily takes a drive about the city.

REPORTED LANDING OF JAPS.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—A despatch from Port Arthur announces the report that 20,000 Japanese have landed at Daluy. The despatch states that there is no change in the situation on the Liao Tung peninsula.

J. J. HILL DON'T CONTROL STOCK

Has Only Three-Tenths' Interest in Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

Recent statements to the effect that the control of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is in the hands of the Northern Securities Company and J. J. Hill, and that the original stockholders in Toronto had given up their holdings were yesterday denied by a number of those whom the rumors affect, says the Toronto World.

"There is not the slightest truth in the assertion," said Col. Pellatt. Mr. Laidlaw, K. C., solicitor for the company, was equally plain in his declaration that the controlling interests had not left Toronto, though Mr. Hill, as president of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, has control in so far as the output from the mines goes over his roads. The exact amount of Mr. Hill's holdings is stated to be three-tenths of the total stock. The statement made that Elias Rogers had withdrawn from the directorate for some reason that could not bear the light was characterized as absolutely false.

Mr. Rogers retired from an active role in the affairs of the company on no other account but to devote more time to his own business. As to his holdings, Mr. Rogers stated yesterday that he has still his stock and proposes retaining it.

In defining his position, he also explained how it came about that J. J. Hill became interested in the company. When Hill was asked to go into the company it was with the idea of getting an experienced man who could advise in the management. The situation at the time showed the mines in operation and turning out lots of coal. They were declared to be beyond exhaustion. The market in British Columbia was an uncertain one, and it was impossible to operate with an uncertain market. It was impossible to do business with the two railways Hill controls, as the haul was too great, the cost being thus increased to double what Hill could purchase coal for from other sources. By experiments he was shown that the Crow's Nest coal was superior to what he used and the saving in consumption, with the same amount of power given, made it even cheaper than what Hill's roads had been buying.

But the question of the long haul was an obstacle. There was a loss of $1.60 a ton, to overcome which it would be necessary to have a direct road built to the Great Northern. The coal company did not have the money and if they did would have been putting themselves at the mercy of President Hill and his roads. The plan, therefore, decided upon was to get Hill interested in the company and then induce him to construct a line from the nearest point on his railway to the Crow's Nest mines. This was done and the company are now making money. If they had depended upon the British Columbia market they would not have been able to operate successfully, says Mr. Rogers.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM ROSSLAND

Railroad Blockades Raised and Regular Work Is Again Underway.

Rossland, B. C., April 23.—All railroads are now running through trains and ore is moving regularly to the smelters. Le Roi resumed partial shipments and other mines producing on normal basis.

Arrangements are underway for the commencement of construction on the White Bear concentrator.

Shipments for the week ending tonight are: Le Roi, 2,409; Centre Star, 1,403; War Eagle, 1,084; Le Roi No. 2, 460, milled 270; White Bear, 60; Spitzee, 60; I. X. L. (milled) 100. Total, 5,846 tons; year to date, 132,773 tons.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Cruiser Canada For Dominion Fish Protection—Other Items of Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, April 9.—The new cruiser Canada, which is being built at the yard, Barrow-in-Furness, will be completed about the end of July. The Canada, which is intended for the protection of Canadian fisheries, will cost £39,000.

It is rumored here that the greater proportion of the new Canadian naval reserve will train on H. M. S. Calypso at Newfoundland. An additional training ship will be stationed in the St. Lawrence and one at Esquimalt or Victoria. It, however, remains to be seen if the proposed force becomes a success. A good deal will depend on that.

Captain R. A. J. Montgomerie, C. B., a former skipper of H. M. S. Bonaventure, who lately gave up the command of H. M. S. Charybdis, which carried with it the post of commodore at Newfoundland during the fishing season, has been selected for the appointment of inspecting officer of boys' training ships. It is a desirable billet for which he is eminently qualified. Captain Montgomerie has seen active service in four or five campaigns, but he is best known in connection with the late Venezuelan embroglio when he knocked the forts of Puerto Cabello round the ears of the defenders with the big guns of the Charybdis.

SOO GUARANTEE.

Toronto, April 23.—The Ontario legislature has passed the "Soo" bill guaranteeing $2,000,000 to the Algoma Central railway, which will have the effect of putting the Soo industries on their feet again. The vote was 45 to 43, Conmee (Libera), an interested party, being debarred from voting.

INJURED AT FIRE.

S. Willard was seriously injured by a dynamite discharge in levelling walls on Bay street today, and is in a critical condition.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL.

There ought not to be any sickly, fretful, sleepless children—there would not be any if mothers gave their little ones an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. The little ones are sickly and fretful and sleepless usually because of some stomach, bowel or teething trouble. These and the other minor ills of little ones are speedily relieved and promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets, and the little one thrives and grows plump, sleeps well at night and lets the mother get her much needed rest as well. Mrs. R. M. LaRue, Mountain, Ont., says:—"I can recommend Baby' Own Tablets to all mothers who have cross or delicate children. I do not know how I could get along without them. Mother, isn't it worth your while to give this medicine just one trial? If your medicine dealer does not keep the tablets send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the Tablets will be sent by mail post paid.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

New York, April 23.—Goldman Sachs & Co. have engaged $1,600,000 of gold for shipment to Paris on the steamer sailing next Tuesday.

Heidelbach, Yakelmeimer & Company engaged $1,500,000 gold for shipment on Tuesday to Paris.

A shipment of $1,500,000 to Paris will also be made on the same date by Lazard Freres. The sub-treasury today paid $1,000,000 to banks on a telegraphic order from the San Francisco mint against a deposit there on imported Japanese yen.

CHILD LABOR COMMISSION.

New York, April 23.—The organization of a national child labor commission, whose purpose is to "supervise the actions of existing state and labor committees in all parts of the country, and to prevent in the newer states the sacrifice of child life which characterized some older industrial communities," was announced today. The commission includes Grover Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons and Judge Lindsay, of the children's court, Denver.

Chinamen in Coal Mining

Judgment of Mr. Justice Martin Who Upholds Constitutionality of Act.

Minority View on the Recent Test Case Submitted to the Full Court.

Following is the concluding portion of the judgment of Mr. Justice Martin regarding the questions submitted to the Supreme Court to test the legality of the Coal Mines Regulation Further Amendment Act, 1903, in which the learned judge upholds the constitutionality of the Act:

Seeing that the decision in Bryden's case must be restricted to "the peculiar facts" thereof, it is essential to bear in mind exactly what the facts were upon which that decision was given.

In turning to the report, it appears that when the appeal came before the Privy Council it was presented to Their Lordships on the assumption that there was only two classes of Chinese in this province who were affected by the legislation in question, that is to say, aliens and naturalized persons. That the whole case turns on that point, and that only, plainly appears by a perusal of the argument of counsel, as well as the judgment of Their Lordships. Counsel for the appellant took the ground that it was an attempt to restrict the settlement of Chinese aliens in British Columbia, which, it was argued, was a violation of the spirit of the treaties, was opposed to the comity of nations, was calculated to create complications between the British and Chinese governments, and conflict with the exclusive authority of the Dominion Parliament. Strangely enough, the counsel representing this province, as intervenant, never, according to the report, intimated that there was a third class which might be affected, suggesting only that naturalized persons, as well as aliens, might came within the scope of the enactment. At p. 582, the argument on this point appears as follows:

"But Chinamen are not necessarily aliens. The term 'Chinese,' or 'Chinaman' is one which is perfectly well understood in Canadian legislation, and means persons of Chinese habits and origin. It may include aliens within its meaning; but most of the Chinese who are not affected by this legislation have been naturalized."

It is remarkable that there is not a word here, nor in the judgment, about natural born Chinese subjects of the Crown, apart from naturalization, and the fact of their existence has evidently never been suspected by counsel or they would not have failed to have drawn Their Lordships' attention to it. This is strikingly brought out by the language of Lord Watson, p. 587, as follows:

"But the leading features of the enactments consists in this: That they have, and can have, no application except to Chinamen who are aliens or naturalized subjects, and that they establish no rule or regulation except that these aliens or naturalized subjects shall not work in underground coal mines within the province of British Columbia.

Their Lordships see no season to doubt that, by virtue of s. 91, sub-s. 25, the Legislature of the Dominion is invested with exclusive authority in all matters which directly concern the rights privileges, and disabilities of the class of Chinamen who are resident in the province of Canada. They are also of opinion that the whole pith and substance of the enactments of s. 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, in so far as objected to by the appellant company, consists in establishing a statutory prohibition which affects aliens or naturalized subjects, and therefore trench upon the exclusive authority of the Parliament of Canada."

The foregoing extracts show clearly that while the decision must be taken as the law, on the incomplete facts as presented to Their Lordships, yet, as pointed out by the Lord Chancellor in Tomey Homma's case, it can have no application to the present case where the additional fact of the first and last importance is now clearly made to appear, that is, the existence of the said third class of Chinese residents of this province in regard to whom the power of the legislature is not doubted, and to that class the enactment can have and does have full application. A leading result of Homma's case is that if one class of a race so affected is beyond the scope of the provincial authority in "Local Works and Undertakings," or "Civil Rights," and in so dealing with a race over which it has authority the impeached enactment is not invalidated because it affects other classes of the same race over which it has not authority, provided it applies to them all alike, places them on the same footing, and does not discriminate between them. This is apparent from the Federal Naturalization Act itself (R. S. C., cap. 113) for sec. 15, which, while providing that an alien, who has been naturalized, shall have within Canada "all political rights, powers and privileges" of a natural born British subject, at the same time declares that he "shall be subject to all obligations to which such natural born person is subject. No naturalized Chinaman, and much less an alien, can therefore have greater rights in British Columbia than one who is a natural born British subject.

Then there is that other fact, already set out, of scarcely secondary importance which also serves to distinguish this case from Bryden's, i.e., that the legislature uses the word "Chinese" in the broad, racial and descriptive sense hereinbefore defined. In fact, this case as now properly understood, has arrived at the stage which was foreseen by the Lord High Chancellor when he pointed out in Tomey Homma's case that this question of the rights of Japanese (and consequently Chinese) did not necessarily depend upon alienage and naturalization at all, and that the introduction of a third element, i.e., the natural born subject, gave the case a widely different complexion.

On the whole matter, therefore, the conclusion I have come to, after a very careful and, I may say, almost anxious consideration, is that on the particular facts the present case is as clearly distinguished from Bryden's case as was Tomey Homma's; to hold otherwise would result in the conclusion that the rights of the natural born subjects of the King in British Columbia are less than those of aliens or naturalized Chinese. Such a result is not only directly in the teeth of the Naturalization Act, but is so repugnant to common sense and natural justice that I could not force myself to accept it unless I was compelled to do so by the clearest judicial precedent.

In the foregoing necessarily full expression of my opinion I am fortified and encouraged by the remarks of the Lord Chancellor in Tomey Homma's case above quoted, who, in effect, pointed out that the Court had surrendered its own judgment in the fancied following of what it believed to be Their Lordships' decision in Bryden's case without appreciating the essential distinction created by the difference in the facts. This, I cannot now help feeling, was unfortunate, because in questions of such gravity it seems most desirable that all the salient local circumstances and facts should be brought forward and fully considered (and particularly so in the case at bar, because no counsel has appeared in opposition to those representing the Crown) to the end that should the matter go higher, every circumstance this time will be fully submitted to the appellate tribunal which would be likely to be of assistance to it, whereby the danger of further misapprehension of the real state of affairs in this province may be avoided.

Finally, and in answer to the question submitted to us, and on the particular facts, I do, pursuant to s. 12 of the Supreme Court Act, 1904 certify to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that in my opinion said Rule 34 should be regarded as essentially a regulation for the working of coal mines, and therefore is within the powers of the legislature of British Columbia.

What frayed your liner? Not Sunlight Soap— No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

NING CHOW IN.

Big Blue Funnel Liner Reaches Victoria From Liverpool.

The steamer Ning Chow, 10,000 tons and over 500 feet long, Captain Riley, of the Blue Funnel line, arrived at the ocean docks last evening from Liverpool, which port she left on February 6th; Yokohama on the 13th of April. The Ning Chow brings no passengers but 500 tons of freight for Victoria merchants and the the royal navy.

It was reported that there was one Japanese stowaway on board, and that he dived overboard and swam ashore before the steamship berthed.

The voyage over from Yokohama was most pleasant, there being favoring winds and a smooth sea.

The Ning Chow found the Suez canal a tight fit, as she was then drawing 32 feet of water forward, that is, her limit, and she found the canal bottom a number of times. Being composed of soft yielding sand, the bottom of the canal did not suffer any more damage than the steamer's. The pilot said that a very little more of the Ning Chow and she could not have got through.

The voyage from England was without incident of note. Everything at the Japanese ports seemed to have assumed the normal aspect, although the people took a deep interest in the war news from London and New York.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Victoria, who has been out in the Orient on business, returned on the Ning Chow. He had little to say concerning matters in the Orient except that he had seen Mr. Gordon Smith, who was enjoying excellent health and was a great favorite with all the war correspondents in Tokio. Mr. Smith had received his passports to proceed to the seat of war with the second army division, and is probably there at the present time. Mr. Smith's work, it was reported in Tokio, had already given great satisfaction to his employers, the Morning Post, of London, England.

The Ning Chow will be here probably until Wednesday. She will take back to England a full cargo of flour, lumber, etc.

A PRIEST'S THREAT.

Declares He Went to Rome to Assassinate President Loubet.

Rome, April 25.—The report sent from Rome to Berlin printed in the Tageblatt of that capital and circulated on the Bourse and which was circulated in the United States that there was a plot against the life of President Loubet and that an attempt had been made to assassinate him is without foundation. The report may, perhaps, have originated in the fact that a French priest went to the office of the Italian where, becoming excited, he cried that he had come to Rome to kill President Loubet. The editor of the Italian sent for the police, but before they arrived the priest had disappeared. The police then arrested several priests, but in them the staff of the Italian could not recognize the one who had visited the office. All the search for this priest has proved unavailing. Nobody, however, attaches any importance to the incident.

TELLS OF PROGRESS IN ALSEK CAMP

J. O'Neil Believes the Country to Be One of Very Rich Promise.

Mr. J. O'Neil came down on the City of Seattle from the new diggings in the Alsek country, where he has been spending the best part of the winter. He says: "I have several claims in the new camp, and I have been doing a good deal of work, as I have had two men working with me nearly four months, and have had to pay four dollars a day and board. Grub is pretty expensive in the new camp, as freight from White Horse is 20 cents a pound. But I am not sorry I spent the time and money in opening up my property, as I know I will get amply paid for it by fall.

"I have been working on the Metheline and Kimberly creeks. On Metheline creek I had to go 22 feet to bedrock, whereas on Kimberly I struck bedrock in eight feet and got good pay on bedrock on both creeks. Besides this both creeks prospect fairly good right from the grass roots. People out here, I suppose, think I ought to get $1.00 to the pan right from the top, but in place of that I only got from 5 to 10 cents to the pan on both creeks, which looked pretty good to me.

"I am not down here to sell claims, for I have not got any to sell, and if there are any claims for sale in Vancouver for fifty or a hundred dollars I would not advise anybody to buy them; for they might not be too good.

"Skukum Jam, who has machinery on his claim on Ruby, which is quite deep digging where he is working, is down 45 feet and is in good pay dirt, but has not struck bedrock yet.

"C. Racine, of White Horse, will have his plant working by this time on Metheline, and no doubt will show the boys some of the yellow stuff pretty soon. There will be a great deal of work accomplished in the camp in the next three or four months as everybody has been very busy taking in supplies while the claims are good. Now that the roads are about broken up they have all gone to work to develop their claims and get the gold out.

"I would not advise anybody to start from here until about nine weeks from now for the new diggings, as they would have to stay in White Horse about a month, although White Horse is a nice play to stay, but it is more expensive than it is to live out here. I am going to Seattle to buy machinery, which I will ship up to go in on the opening of navigation from White Horse, when I can ship it to Mendelhall Landing, which saves me the hauling of it fifty miles. I have to haul it about 110 miles to my claim on Metheline. Although bedrock on Metheline is deeper than on Kimberly, it is rich enough for me to work and is about 50 miles nearer to White Horse as the roads are not too good, but they are very good for a new camp. We will no doubt have good roads there next fall, as the Yukon government has promised to expend $20,000 on the trail next summer, which will be a great boon to the camp."

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Okisshollow Channel, and described as follows: Commencing 1½ miles south of the Northwest point of Middle Valdez Island; thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to shore of Okisshollow Channel, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

WM. HICKS.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kai-en Island; commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Johnston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kai-en Island, October 19th, 1903.

N. L. KACHELMAGHER.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on Tucks Inlet, North Shore, commencing from a post marked Elizabeth J. Walker's southwest corner, thence running east forty chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore 40 chains, thence alone shore 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more of less.

ELIZABETH J. WALKER.

Port Essington, October 17th, 1903.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice—Thelma Imperial and Doubtful fractional mineral claims situate in Victoria mining division of Victoria district. Where located: Mount Sicker, B. C., V. I. Take notice that Harry Smith, agent for The Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B 79,590, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

THAT REFRESHING FEELING of thorough purification given by

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

makes its use delightful in hot climates.

It is perfectly pure, and contains, 10% Crystal Carbolic, an excellent precaution against infection.

15 Cents per tablet.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

35 Cents per tin.

Of Druggists and Stores, or mailed for value from

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 807 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Descriptive Booklet free on request.

Auction Sale —AND— SPRING SHOW —OF— Purebred Cattle

To be held at the CITY OF CALGARY on MAY 10th, 11th and 12th

Under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association.

396 HEAD—Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen Angus to be offered for sale, males and females of each breed.

IMPORTANT—All animals purchased delivered for $2.00 per head to purchasers nearest railway station in the Territories and to points in British Columbia, (Mainland), for five dollars per head.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES—Tickets will be issued on May 8th and 9th from all stations in Assiniboia and Alberta between Moosejaw and Banff to Calgary, good to return until May 14th, at single fare. Those attending the sale from points outside the above described district, in British Columbia and the Territories, should purchase single fare tickets and obtain standard certificates, which, upon being signed by the secretary, will entitle holders to secure return tickets free at the Calgary ticket office.

Catalogue of sale and further information may be obtained from the undersigned,

CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Secretary Live Stock Association.
Calgary, N. W. T., April 3, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act authorizing and enabling "The Royal Trust Company," (a body corporate having its principal place of business at the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, incorporated by Act of Parliament of the said Province of Quebec and other provinces of the Dominion of Canada) to exercise in the said Province of British Columbia, the following powers:

To act as trustee, attorney, surety and also as agent, whether financial or for the purposes of investment or otherwise, for and to carry on any undertaking, arrangement, amalgamation or business of persons, partnerships, companies, estates, municipalities, corporations, governments and others.

To organize and assist in promoting other companies and to take and deal in shares and other interests in such companies.

To guarantee titles, investments, debentures, securities and other interests.

To advance or borrow money upon the security of, and to purchase or otherwise acquire and invest in mortgage, pledge sell or otherwise deal with any real and personal property as also franchises, concessions, rights and privileges.

To receive money on deposit.

To negotiate loans.

To purchase, construct, lease or otherwise acquire buildings for the deposit and safe keeping of property.

To act generally and fully as promoter, guarantor, attorney, surety, bailee, guardian, committee, trustee, executor, administrator, curator, assignee, liquidator, receiver, assignee for benefit of creditors, auditor and agent, and to carry on any description of commercial and financial business and to acquire all necessary powers for the purpose of and incidental to the carrying out of any of the above objects.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 21st day of April, one thousand nine hundred and four.

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, and, commencing at a post near the southwest corner of the land applied for by D. M. Moore and marked F. G. Vernon's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing about 320 acres.

F. G. VERNON,
(Per J. R. S.)

Kaien Island, April 13, 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, Tuck's Inlet, commencing at post marked J. Campbell's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Kaien Island, April 13, 1904.

NOTICE.

Take notice that sixty days after date I will make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kaien Island, commencing at a post near the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kaien Island, and marked L. M. C., northwest corner said stake being situated about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kaien Island, and running south along the Indian Reserve line 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains back to place of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

L. M. CLIFFORD,
(Per J. C.)

Kaien Island, April 12, 1904.

NOTICE.

Take notice that sixty days after date I will make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kaien Island commencing at a post near the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kaien Island and marked L. M. C., northwest corner said stake being situated about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kaien Island, and running south along the Indian Reserve line 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains back to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

L. M. CLIFFORD.
(Per J. C.)

Kaien Island, April 12, 1904.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 249.

This is to certify that "The People's Loan and Deposit Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

The amount of the capital of the company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and Alexander Scott Innes, barrister-at-law, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 16th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

Facilitating the buying and selling, leasing and holding of real estate and hypothec securities, of buying and selling the same and contracting in relation thereto, and of doing all things relative to the objects of the company: carrying on a real estate investment business; of entering into contracts with individuals and corporations for raising by monthly or other periodical payments a fund for enabling such individuals and corporations to receive out of the funds of the company a loan for the purpose of erecting or purchasing one or more dwelling-houses or other freehold or leasehold estate, or any such like purpose, such advances to be secured by mortgage or otherwise to the company, until the amount or value of the said loan is repaid to the company, with interest thereon, with all assessments or other liabilities; acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise any lands or interest in lands; to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; to cultivate, erect buildings on, and make other improvements thereon; to take and receive mortgages thereon for the purchase money, or such other securities, and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, with power to retain a lien for the purchase money, or any part thereof, on the lands sold or disposed of; to sell and assign such mortgages and liens, or to pay off existing mortgages, or to mortgage the same by any instrument in writing or assignment, subject to the conditions and with covenants for security of the money advanced thereon at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon; to lend money, and to take and hold mortgages on real estate and collateral and other securities therefor, and to take and hold any real estate in trust or otherwise as security for or in payments of loans and debts due, or to become due, to the company, and to give and execute mortgages for the purchase money and real estate purchases by the company upon the land purchased, or upon any other lands or property owned by the company; tho purchase real estate at any sale made by virtue or on account of loan, debt, mortgage or trust made to or held by the company; dealing in stocks, bonds or other securities, and acting in the capacity of financial agents, or trustees for individuals, firms and corporations; borrowing from individuals or corporations by issuing notes, bonds or debentures, and generally do all such things as are incidental to the carrying out of the objects of the company.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D., 1904.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

A DISCREDITED FINANCIAL CRITIC.

In the local evening newspaper yesterday there was published an interview with Mr. J. D. Prentice, who was Finance Minister in the Dunsmuir and Prior administrations, in which he makes some extraordinary statements in reference to the Provincial finances. To the impartial observer, who has kept himself informed on the subject of the finances of the Province, it would doubtless seem that of all men Mr. Prentice would be the last to enter on a discussion of such a matter. But, like the Bourbons, Mr. Prentice seems able to forget nothing; to learn nothing. His criticisms of the financial policy of the present administration, which he makes in the interview referred to, are so grotesquely inaccurate as to be scarcely worthy of notice, were it not for the fact that they are evidently intended to mislead public opinion in view of the forthcoming bye-election in Lillooet, in which common rumor asserts that Mr. Prentice has some desire to take part as the candidate of the Opposition. But even so it would have been a more sagacious course for Mr. Prentice to take had he maintained a discreet silence in regard to the disastrous period in the financial history of British Columbia when he was at the head of the Treasury Department. But since he has thought fit to recall attention to that period, it may be both interesting and useful to briefly notice some of the incidents in the course of events, which practically wrecked the Provincial credit and left the finances in a most deplorable condition—a condition from which only the most drastic measures could restore them.

To have a clear understanding of the whole matter we must go back to the beginning of March, 1900, when the Semlin administration was suddenly dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Semlin Government when it acceded to office in August, 1898, was confronted with a financial situation, not very different from that which the present administration had to face when it was called last June to take charge of Provincial affairs. The Semlin Government found a large floating indebtedness and a number of obligations bequeathed to it by its predecessors without any provision for meeting them. By careful management it succeeded in putting the finances in a sound condition and when it went out of office in March, 1900, there was no floating debt; a substantial balance was in the Treasury and the year's taxes were practically all available for the use of the succeeding administration. The short-lived Martin Government then came in and enjoyed a stormy and most singular tenure of office, no less than three distinguished gentlemen—Messrs. Curtis, Ryder and Brown—successively filling the position of Finance Minister. Their official career was cut short, however, before they could do more mischief than expend the balance available in the Treasury. The electors decapitated the Martin administration at the polls in June, 1900, and the Dunsmuir Government came into power, to be followed by the Prior Government in 1902, when Mr. Dunsmuir retired. In both the Dunsmuir and Prior administrations Mr. Prentice held a portfolio, for the greater part of the time that of Finance, and it is due to that fact we presume that he now ventures to discuss the financial situation and to criticize the methods of the present Government. In his interview he declares that he "has a thorough knowledge of the finances," and from that fact asserts that there was no need for the alarm which was shown by the (present) government." We are not aware that the Government has shown any "alarm," although it is a matter of common knowledge that when the present administration came into power it found an empty Treasury, a large floating debt for which an immediate settlement was demanded by the creditors and obligations—such as that for the Fraser River bridge—shortly maturing for which no provision had been made. Besides this it was the case that neither in London nor in British Columbia was there any possibility of raising money until capitalists and others had some assurance that there was to be an end to the reckless financial methods of the past and a return to a saner financial system. In other words, that the Province had to decide to live within its means and not regard huge deficits and continued borrowing as the normal condition of Provincial finance. To the taxpayers the situation when Mr. Prentice retired from office certainly was one for "alarm," since they had then, no more than now, any idea of the mysterious methods, which he now suggests he had in view, for discharging Provincial debts and rehabilitating the credit which he had destroyed.

It is evidently Mr. Prentice's desire at this time—doubtless in view of election possibilities—to decry the Government's action in determining that it would put the finances in a sound position and thereby prevent the accumulation of debt which leads to increased taxation and heavier burdens on the people. Now in defending the Government's action it is useful to refer to the manner in which in the period between March, 1900, and June, 1903, the Province's financial resources were exploited and depleted and its credit sadly diminished. Under the administrations of which Mr. Prentice was a member, the coal tax was doubled, and at the same time the revenue began to receive a large sum from the Crow's Nest collieries, which had then been opened. The mineral tax was doubled, although it was the general view that the mining industry required particular consideration at that time. Some minor taxes were increased and sales of land for taxes were held in order to replenish a treasury that with all these new sources of income was nevertheless in a depleted condition. Then on the top of this a loan was floated in London for the large sum of $3,500,000, and on terms that netted the Province nearly 8 per cent less than the Semlin government got for the loan in 1899. Still the two ends of the finances could not be got to meet and Mr. Prentice's successor at the Treasury found the Province with neither cash nor credit.

Now Mr. Prentice says that the old government had made provision for increasing the revenues and half bills prepared to carry that out. It is unfortunate that these mysterious showers of manna never descended on the parched land to lighten the burdens of taxpayers. The only financial novelty that Mr. Prentice was given credit for was a proposal to increase the poll tax to $5—a measure objectionable in many respects; unsound in a proper financial system and in any case only a mere drop in the bucket of the Province's needs. But we can assure Mr. Prentice that the present Government will be only too glad to have him indicate "the opportunities" which he sees for increasing revenue without increasing taxation and it will be a matter for general regret that he did not utilize these opportunities when he was in office.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

The visit of the King and Queen to Ireland is calling forth enthusiastic expressions of loyalty from the Irish people. In no part of his dominions has the sovereign more kindly, ingenuous or hospitable subjects than those in the Emerald Isle. The visit paid to Ireland by Queen Victoria only a comparatively short time before her death aroused an enthusiasm in every part of the country in which she appeared that produced a profound impression on the venerable sovereign, and that heralded the opening of a brighter day for Ireland. Her successor has followed in her footsteps in this respect and it is probable that an annual visit to the Island will come to be regarded as a necessary detail of the functions appertaining to his position. Within the last few years a great change has been noticeable in the country. The people as a whole take a more hopeful view of matters and a spirit of self-help is becoming diffused among them—a very hopeful sign. The labors of men like Sir Horace Plunkett to promote the industrial progress of the country and to introduce new occupations for the people, are beginning to bear fruit in several directions. The condition of the agriculturists—by far the largest portion of the population—is generally better than it has been for many years. The great agrarian revolution that the Land Act of last year will bring about, has not yet had time to show what its results will be, but they cannot fail to make a great change in the social and industrial situation. It is not too much to hope that political quiet will also be among the fruits of that great measure and that as the owners of their lands the Irish people will experience a rate of progress that will compare not unfavorably with that in the other parts of the United Kingdom. In that will be found the best remedy for the impossible demand for Home Rule. But it is not impossible that a regenerated and prosperous Ireland may develop such a political situation that a measure of self-government may be possible which will satisfy the reasonable demands of the people and make Ireland what it should be—a solid integral part of the centre of the British Empire. To an impressionable people like the Irish the actual presence of the Sovereign in their midst may count for much.

SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.

In more than one newspaper in the interior of the province we have seen recently articles calling on the Government to undertake a complete survey of the country, so that it can all be mapped out and made available for settlement. In the case of some of these articles it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that they are simply intended as attacks on the Government, the idea being to cause people to believe that it was neglectful of a necessary work, in the carrying out of which there was nothing to cause delay. In other instances, however, there is reason to believe that the suggestion may have been made honestly and in good faith, with a view to forwarding the progress of the country. But in any case such proposals could only be made as the result of either ignorance or disregard of the natural conditions prevailing in nearly every part of British Columbia. It is impossible to compare a survey of a country like that found in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories with what a survey would be of the mountain ranges in this province. We quite agree that it would be most desirable, if practicable, to have the whole country from the Rocky Mountains to the Coast, and from our northern to our southern boundary, surveyed and mapped out in ranges, townships and sections. But such a proposition is—speaking from a reasonable or practicable standpoint—both physically and financially beyond the resources of the province at this time and for a number of years. It may possibly be accomplished at some remote period in the future for scientific or other purposes, although we doubt very much if the work will be considered worth when finished what its accomplishment would cost. But at the present time it is so far removed from the functions of any capable administration of our public lands, as not to require any consideration.

If the suggestion were made that each year some progress should be made with the survey of certain tracts that were likely to become available for settlement, we should entirely agree with it. As a matter of fact the department undertakes a certain amount of such work each season. We do not know on what plan or system this is done, but assume that the selection of the district and area to be surveyed, is based on the probability of it being of utility to settlers. It is certainly very desirable that to the extent to which surveys must be limited, both by topographical and financial considerations, they should be made so as to give intending settlers the opportunity of ascertaining what lands are open for settlement and then where the corner posts or land marks of any particular piece in a surveyed tract are to be found. In this way surveys can be of great utility.

MEDIATION AND THE WAR.

There appears to be little doubt that King Edward has taken steps to convey to St. Petersburg his willingness to use his good offices to effect a settlement of the dispute between Russia and Japan. The British sovereign occupies a favorable position for such an effort and when the time arrives when his mediation can be successfully exercised, he is not likely to let the opportunity pass. The late Queen Victoria occupied a position really unique among European rulers. Her great age, which had made her personally acquainted not only with nearly every crowned head, but all the most prominent among European diplomatists, had given her vast experience in political affairs and in the hidden springs and motives actuating international movements and aspirations. On more than one occasion she was able to exercise the power and influence she possessed with beneficent effects, not only to her own country, but for the peace of the world. The present sovereign seems likely to be able to follow closely in the steps of his lamented mother and predecessor on the throne. During the many years of his life before he succeeded to the crown, the Prince of Wales—as he then was—had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with international affairs and with the leading public men of almost every country. While scrupulously refraining from any interference in the course of events, his position and the fact of his being heir to the throne, naturally led him to take a deep interest in both domestic and foreign affairs and he had not long acceded to the sovereignty before he gave plain proof of his desire to do what he could for the establishment of a good understanding between Great Britain and other powers. His visits to Italy and France were of great utility in re-establishing in the case of the former the old traditional friendship that had existed between the two peoples. His visit to France laid the foundation of the entente which has been so greatly strengthened and developed by subsequent action by the governments of the two countries. There is little doubt that the Anglo-French understanding, the practical results of which have been already seen in the settlement of several outstanding questions between the two countries, must have produced a profound impression at St. Petersburg, and has probably had no little influence in causing the remarkable change in the tone of an important section of the Russian press when referring to Great Britain. Although we are not inclined to think that at present, while the Russians are smarting under the series of disasters they have experienced in the Far East, that they would be inclined to listen to suggestions of mediation with a view to the termination of the war, the time will probably come before long when the efforts of King Edward may be successful in securing peace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EMPIRE DAY.

Sir,—In sending you the enclosed copy of a letter, I have received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, may I request that you may of the kindness be good enough to draw attention in your columns to the progress which has been made in regard to the movement known under the name of "Empire Day," which has now obtained support in some twenty-five British colonies and dependencies, and in numerous schools within, and without, the United Kingdom.

It is hoped that not only will "Empire Day" be celebrated on the 24th of May and that the enclosed hymn (copies of which can be obtained at 1d. a copy from A. J. S. Maddison, 32 Charing Cross, London,) will be sung on that day throughout the dominions of King Edward VII., but that greater stress, than in the past, will in future be laid in all schools on the training of children in regard to the duties and responsibilities attaching to British citizenship and on the necessity of the King-Emperor being more fully acquainted with such knowledge as may tend to draw closer together the 400 millions of people who owe a common allegiance to the Sovereign of the British Empire.

MEATH.

83 Lancaster Gate, London, W., April 8th, 1904.

Colonial Office, March 22, 1904.

Dear Lord Meath,—The "Empire Day" correspondence up to the first ult., which you enclosed shows the considerable progress of the movement. I observe that the Education Committees of five English County Councils and of four boroughs have undertaken that the 24th of May shall be kept as "Empire Day" in the schools under their control. This shows that the idea is now making progress at home as it already has done in the colonies. I congratulate you heartily on the results, but I think that the time has hardly arrived when I, as Colonial Secretary, could properly make a speech upon the subject. I see that Mr. Chamberlain, while sympathizing with the proposal, was not prepared to take any decided steps until such a day had been generally established in Great Britain. I have a ready written assuring you of my sympathy and this is, I think, as far as it will be well for me to go at present.

Believe me, Yours very truly,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Sir,—Neither of your correspondents has struck the proposition to purchase the E. & N. railway in the right spot, consequently we have a broken shell while the rich kernel is still unexploited. The way out of our difficulties is to adopt the principle of government ownership of railways and all other public utilities. Then we should make the public partners in the enterprises—convert the people of the province into a grand joint-stock company, the shareholders in which would be the taxpayers. If money has to be borrowed to build or buy great public enterprises, such as the Island railway, and the government is asked to guarantee or subsidize companies, who will undertake the work? Why cannot the government guarantee its own bonds and sell the lands to actual settlers instead of giving them away to private corporations? It always seemed to me that, if the government is asked practically to build railways by subsidies of land or money, or both, to companies, it would be only reasonable and proper that the government should build the lines itself and earn for the country the profit it is now asked to give away to a private corporation.

I favor the purchase of the Island railway because I believe it is the only method by which the policy that has proved so successful in New Zealand and Australia can be tested in British Columbia. Old things are passing away and new men and new ideas are coming to the front. The present system of bonusing railways for doing work that the country should do itself is obsolete. Not alone should railways, but tramways and lighting plants should be public property. Let the government imitate the examples of the large Scotch cities and in a few years we should earn sufficient from operating the public utilities to enable our people to exist taxation free. Take our water supply for example. Imagine it in the hands of a company. Does any one believe that the rate would be as low as twenty cents per 1,000 gallons? That the Island railway should be bought by the government and operated for and by the people, there must be one opinion.

NOT A SOCIALIST.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Another "old timer" has gone the way of all men. George Wilson, of Pinnikinian valley, passed away on Monday last at the Royal Inland hospital, a victim of pneumonia. The deceased was for the past seventeen years engaged in farming on his place on the Back valley and was well known to all residents of the district. A man who made friends and kept them and who had no enemies, he will be greatly missed. He was a native of Athens, Ont., and coming west in the early days, was for many years engaged in teaming on the Cariboo road, and will be remembered by all old residents along that famous highway.—Kamloops Standard.

A report telegraphed from the East is to the effect that at a meeting of the Dominion Copper Co., held last Wednesday, the proposition to consolidate the Montreal and Boston Copper Co. and the Dominion Copper Co., was confirmed, the stock to be deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Co., of New York, pending the official completion of the merger. The statement is also made that the deal includes the Morrisch, the Summit group, the Boundary Falls smelter, the Emma, Athelstan, Brooklyn and Stemwinder group in this camp, the latter being by far the most important and valuable of the various properties mentioned. This is confirmatory of a report heard by the Pioneer man in Spokane last Monday, which was much to the same effect.—Phoenix Pioneer.

An English syndicate, incorporated under the name of the Queen Bess Proprietory Company, owned and operated the Queen Bess, the American Girl, the Mentor, the First Extension, the Young Dominion, the Concord, and six fractional claims above the Alamo concentrator. Between 1898 and 1902 this company paid in dividends $25,000 and produced an actual revenue from its ores over $250,000. With depressed times the company became indebted to the Bank of Montreal, which held mortgages covering the Crown granted mining property, and chattel mortgages on the plant. The company continued to do more or less work on the ground up to the spring of 1903, though it may be assumed that the bank was looking for its own long before that time. Not many months ago the bank foreclosed its securities and thereafter granted an option for 90 days to W. E. Zwicky, superintendent of the Rambler mine.—Sandon Standard.

Great interest is being manifested these days in the oil possibilities of this district, and as the Western Coal and Oil Company have taken first rank in exploiting the fields in this section, naturally their movements are watched with interest. Bente & Elwell, the local brokers for the firm, stated to the Herald this week that the company was pushing the work along in a rapid manner. They have two wells operating in Southwestern Alberta, one of which is down 448 feet and the other 1,485 feet. A thick lubricating oil has been struck at 138 feet, and again at 448 feet. And speaking of this oil, Mr. Simpson Walker, of the Walker Oil Company, of Winnipeg, says this is the finest mature lubricant he has ever seen, and offered to purchase 200,000 gallons at 16 cents on board the cars at Pincher Creek. The company has seven and one-half square miles in Alberta and eight square miles in Moosejaw Junction.—Cranbrook Herald.

The St. Eugene mine at Moyie, is to recommence operations at once. The machinery has been placed in proper shape, and the water from the flume turned on. A large number of miners have already arrived in Moyie and the town that has been so quiet the past three years is once more a beehive of activity. All the hotels are doing a good business, and the merchants, after a long siege of enforced inactivity, are preparing for large stocks they have ordered. And it might be well to add right here, that the merchants of Moyie, who have weathered the storm, propose to take care of the increased trade by increasing their stocks, so that the town will offer no inviting field for others to rush in expecting to catch some of the cream of the trade.—Moyie Leader.

RETAIL MARKETS

The following prices rule in the retail trade. Potatoes, hay and wheat are still bringing a big figure:

Corn, whole, per ton	
Corn, cracked	$30
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$32
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	$30
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	40
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	4
Hungarian, per sack	35
Flour—	$1.65
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.50
Pastry Flour—	
Know Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl	$6.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.60
Eocene oil	$1.70
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$20.00
Hay, B. C.	$18.00
Straw, per bale	50
Wheat, per ton	$37
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$28.00
Ground feed, per ton	$28 to $30
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Cabbage, per lb.	3½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb.	5
Carrots, per lb	
Beet root, per lb.	1½ to 2
Potatoes	$1.25
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Best Ontario Cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Australian butter, per lb.	30
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb	35
Delta	35
Fresh Island	35
Fruits—	
Cooking figs	10
Figs, lb.	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Rhubarb, 3 lbs for	25
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	15 to 25
New dates	12½
Cocoanuts, each	10
New navel oranges, dozen	10 to 25
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1.25 to $3
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Malaga raisins	40
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked Halibut	15
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Finnan Haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	25
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt coarses and scunds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 12
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 25
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork	11 to 12

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$15.00
Hay, Island, per ton	17.00
Straw, per ton	10.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Barley, per ton	27.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00
Potatoes, per ton	25.00
Onions, per sack, 100 pounds	3.50

"Farmers Exchange"

Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue. No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

WANTED—Immediately Brown Leghorn hens; must be cheap. E. Stewart, Ladysmith, B. C. a28

FOR SALE—Jersey bull, three years, well bred and docile. Few's farm, Burnside road. a28

FOR SALE—Bay mare, six years old; good driver, double or single; also first-class express wagon. Clarke, Colwood Hotel. a27

FOR SALE—Black mare, quiet, young; 1,300 pounds. 44 North Park street. a27

FOR SALE—Two fresh Jersey graded heifers, very gentle, fine milkers. Apply Palmer, Garbally Road. a26

HEAVY HORSES FOR SALE—One bay team weighing 3400, with harness and 4-inch Arm wagon; also two Clydesdale colts, two and three years old. Apply Geo. A. Jaynes, Cadboro Bay. a28

FOR SALE—White Leghorn hatching eggs, Wyckhoffs strain. Heavy layers. Carried off eleven prizes Victoria Poultry Show. J. J. Dougan, Grand View Poultry Yards, Cobble Hill, B. C. a22

FOR SALE—Spaniel puppies; thoroughbred; very handsome. Major MacFarlane, Cobble Hill. a9

FOR SALE—The winning young St. Bernard, "Ch. His Highness," registered, A.K.C.S.B., 69,360, winner of 24 firsts, twelve specials and championship. No reasonable offer refused. Write or call on W. F. Hall, "Glencoe," 304 Richmond avenue, Victoria, B. C. a19

FOR SALE—Eggs from prize birds. White Leghorns, from best English imported eggs. Black Leghorns, prize winners in Toronto. Eggs $1.00 and 50c, per setting. J. E. C. Holme, Chemainus. a8

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen Anne" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy laying. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Pure White Leghorn hens, cheap. Must be sold before the first of April. Inquire at 15 St. Louis St. m25

FOR SALE—Canaries. Fine singers. Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street. Upstairs.

FOR SALE—Good family cow. Jersey; also express wagon, light cart and set of harness. Apply Mrs. Bond, corner Cadboro Bay avenue and Foul Bay road. a12

FOR SALE—Two well-bred Jersey cows in full milk. Apply, Stuart, Hatley Park. a2

FOR SALE—Imported Irish Red Setter bitch, 13 months old, from champion pedigree stock, winner of four first prizes at recent show. Further particulars apply Dr. Garesche, Fort street. a22

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, $2.00; special mating, $3.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00; Black Langshans, $1.50; Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. Leave orders at W. A. Jameson's, 71 Fort street. Nothing sent C.O.D. Quick Bros., P.O. Box 187, Victoria, B. C. a14

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TEACHER WANTED—For Hornby Island Public School. Apply at once. Geo. Heatherbell, Hornby Island. a10

DIED.

WARD—At Montreal, on April 19th, Surgeon-Major-General T. W. Ward, late of H.M.S., retired, and father of John G. A. Campbell, Pemberton road, city.

DODD—At Albert Canyon, on the 11th inst., Kenneth John Dodd, aged 22 years, youngest son of William Dodd, Government Agent at Yale.

SEA—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Sarah Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Samuel Sea, Jr., a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 37 years.

MOWAT—April 24, in her eightieth year, Jean Sutherland, relict of the late George Mowat. Funeral will take place from 138 Blanchard street at 2:15, and from First Presbyterian church at 2:30, Tuesday, April 26.

BORN.

McKENZIE—At Vernon, on April 13th, the wife of A. P. McKenzie, of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—At Armstrong, on April 10, the wife of E. V. Chamberlain, of a son.

MARRIED.

ROSS-BOOTH—At Vancouver, on April 21st, by Rev. R. Newton Powell, G. H. Ross and Miss Evelyn Booth.

GRAY-PLUMB—At Vancouver, on April 21, by Rev. R. Newton Powell, John W. Gray and Miss Edith May Plumb.

SABORNE-LATHAM—At Vancouver, on April 21, by Rev. R. Newton Powell, James Saborne and Miss Beatrice Latham.

BISHOP-TAYLOR—At Vancouver, on April 21, by Rev. J. M. MacLeod, J. W. Bishop and Mrs. Mary Taylor.

COMERFORD-McCORMACK—Married on the 25th inst., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria.

CLUTTON-BAKER—PADDON—On the 6th of April, at the Parish church of Kilt-of-the-Grange, Co. Dublin, Ireland, by the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Welland, Staff Paymaster Reginald Clutton-Baker, Royal navy, secretary to the Admiral commanding on the Coast of Ireland, and elder son of Reginald Langford Baker, of Moreton-in-Marsh, England, to Kathleen Ellie Locke Paddon, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Locke Paddon, of this city.

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Straw Hat Cleaner
10c. By Mail on Receipt of Price.
Prepare for sunshine now. Its use will save you expense.
CYRUS H. BOWES,
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98 Government St., near Yates St. Victoria, B. C.
Leave your parcels in our care. Make our store your headquarters.

Keep yourself well and daily use
EPPS'S
The Original Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper.
COCOA
Most Nutritious and Economical, and still the best.

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No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers.
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Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
This Soap is winning its way in the public favor. You have only got to try it, and you will always use it.
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We have just received a large shipment of the very bestgrades of both RUBBER and COTTON HOSE. Our prices are right. It is poor policy to buy cheap hose as it never gives satisfaction for long.
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E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ld., L'y.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

LOCAL

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Jap Assault Case.—The preliminary hearing in the case against the Japanese who assaulted Sidney S. Saunders will be held this morning in the police court. Four more arrests have been made, making six in all. Mr. Saunders is progressing very favorably. Mr. W. C. Moresby has been retained to defend the accused Japs.

Position on Survey.—Word was received from Ottawa yesterday that Dennis Harris, C. E., of this city, has been appointed to a position on the Alaskan boundary survey by the Canadian government. Mr. Harris has had large experience in such work and will prove a valued employee in that capacity.

Island Railway.—A meeting of the council of the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade will be held this morning to discuss the island railway scheme. It is expected that a committee will be appointed to meet the government in the afternoon with Mr. Cain, the Los Angeles financier interested in the scheme.

The Suicide.—The police are strongly of the opinion that the alleged suicide of Call, is only a hoax. The latest phase of the case is that Call is really a man named John Meyers, and he played the suicide trick to evade payment of his board bill at the Louvre, amounting to some $13. He gave out there that he was working at the Victoria Creamery and driving piles for fish traps, both of which statements have been proven false. The rumor to the effect that two boys saw a man jump into the harbor from Point Ellice bridge has not been reported to the police.

Staging at an End.—Stage-sled navigation between White Horse and Dawson is at an end, according to advices received by the steamer City of Seattle. The last stage left White Horse April 22nd, and two others were en route to that point from the Klondike. Reports received at Skagway from White Horse the day of the Seattle's departure stated that the trail was almost impassable for sleds. The Seattle brought twenty-five passengers, though no one from the interior. Her officers report a pleasant voyage going and coming. No damage whatever resulted to the vessel through her grounding on the mud flats of Wrangel narrows. She floated off at high tide.

Visitors From England.—Hy. Wolff and Mrs. Wolff, of the firm of E. Wolff & Sons, pencil manufacturers of London, England, is in the city. The mission which Mr. and Mrs. Wolff has is that of bringing to the attention of the people of Canada the merits of the firm of which Mr. Wolff is a member. The pencils are in nowise new. They have been manufactured by the family for over one hundred years, and are regarded as second to none in the world. Hitherto they have not had as large a sale in Canada as their merit warranted. Mr. Wolff's trip is for the purpose of bringing to the immediate attention of those who use pencils the value of the firm's product. Mr. Wolff, who is an ardent supporter of the policy of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, is charmed with Victoria.

Reply to Henson.—Colonist readers will recall that a few Sundays ago there appeared in the telegraphic columns of the paper a long account by cable of the extraordinary attack on the Bible by Canon Henson, one of the chief dignitaries of the Anglican church in London. Last Sunday evening Archbishop Orth lectured in St. Andrew's cathedral before a large congregation, taking for his subject the Bible and the church. He referred briefly to Canon Henson's utterances, in which the canon impugned the inspiration to the Old Testament, and further condemned the practice of indiscriminate reading of it. Archbishop Orth denounced the views expressed by Canon Henson as unwarrantable and scandalous. He sympathized with the canon himself, and hoped for his speedy repentance.

Bound North.—Passengers on the Dolphin sailing for the North from Seattle this morning, will be fifteen who left Victoria on the Whatcom yesterday evening. John Higley, D. McFarlane and A. Webster, three of the number, are bound for the Alsek country. Capt. R. Cox is leaving to take command of the Dominion government steamer Vidette, which is employed in the Northwest Mounted Police service on the Yukon and its tributaries. W. M. Tyson is going as his mate, and William Turnbull as chief engineer. Harry Ella is bound for White Horse, where he has business interests, and among others were J. R. Young, A. Bertram, J. Denman, James Trumpley, Wm. Henderson, Chas. Tweedie and Mrs. F. Patching. The last named is bound for Ketchikan.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At a Ripe Age.—W. A. Jones, of this city, has received news from Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, Eng., of the death of his father at the ripe age of 90 years.

Sidney Breakwater.—The Vancouver Island Lumber Company (Sidney mill) has a contract to supply 150,000 feet of heavy lumber for the Sidney breakwater now in course of construction.

Spring Salmon.—Spring salmon are running in Observatory inlet and are being taken in good numbers. This news was brought from northern British Columbia ports yesterday morning, by the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Danube. Among her passengers were Bishop Perrin from Alert bay, Rev. Mr. Gordon and J. Skillen.

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LOCAL NEWS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Jap Assault Case.—The preliminary hearing in the case against the Japanese who assaulted Sidney S. Saunders will be held this morning in the police court. Four more arrests have been made, making six in all. Mr. Saunders is progressing very favorably. Mr. W. C. Moresby has been retained to defend the accused Japs.

Position on Survey.—Word was received from Ottawa yesterday that Dennis Harris, C. E., of this city, has been appointed to a position on the Alaskan boundary survey by the Canadian government. Mr. Harris has had large experience in such work and will prove a valued employee in that capacity.

Island Railway.—A meeting of the council of the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade will be held this morning to discuss the island railway scheme. It is expected that a committee will be appointed to meet the government in the afternoon with Mr. Cain, the Port Angeles financier interested in the scheme.

The Suicide.—The police are strongly of the opinion that the alleged suicide of Call, is only a hoax. The latest phase of the case is that Call is really a man named John Meyers, and he played the suicide trick to evade payment of his board bill at the Louvre, amounting to some $13. He gave out there that he was working at the Victoria Creamery and drawing plics for fish traps, both of which statements have been proven false. The rumor to the effect that two boys saw a man jump into the harbor from Point Ellice bridge has not been reported to the police.

Staging at an End.—Stage-sled navigation between White Horse and Dawson is at an end, according to advices received by the steamer City of Seattle. The last stage left White Horse April 22nd, and two others were en route to that point from the Klondike. Reports received at Skagway from White Horse the day of the Seattle's departure stated that the trail was almost impassable for sleds. The Seattle brought twenty-five passengers, though no one from the interior. Her officers report a pleasant voyage going and coming. No damage whatever resulted to the vessel through her grounding on the mud flats of Wrangel narrows. She floated off at high tide.

Visitors From England.—Hy. Wolff and Mrs. Wolff, of the firm of E. Wolff & Sons, pencil manufacturers of London, England, is in the city. The mission which Mr. and Mrs. Wolff has is that of bringing to the attention of the people of Canada the merits of the firm of which Mr. Wolff is a member. The pencils are in nowise new. They have been manufactured by the family for over one hundred years, and are regarded as second to none in the world. Hitherto they have not had as large a sale in Canada as their merit warranted. Mr. Wolff's trip is for the purpose of bringing to the immediate attention of those who use pencils the value of the firm's product. Mr. Wolff, who is an ardent supporter of the policy of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, is charmed with Victoria.

Reply to Henson.—Colonist readers will recall that a few Sundays ago there appeared in the telegraphic columns of the paper a long account by cable of the extraordinary attack on the Bible by Canon Henson, one of the chief dignitaries of the Anglican church in London. Last Sunday evening Archbishop Orth lectured in St. Andrew's cathedral before a large congregation, taking for his subject the Bible and the church. He referred briefly to Canon Henson's utterances, in which the canon impugned the inspiration to the Old Testament, and further condemned the practice of indiscriminate reading of it. Archbishop Orth denounced the views expressed by Canon Henson as unwarrantable and scandalous. He sympathized with the canon himself, and hoped for his speedy repentance.

Bound North.—Passengers on the Dolphin sailing for the North from Seattle this morning, will be fifteen who left Victoria on the Whatcom yesterday evening. John Higley, D. McPhaffane and A. Webster, three of the number, are bound for the Alsek country. Capt. R. Cox is leaving to take command of the Dominion government steamer Vidette, which is employed in the Northwest Mounted Police service on the Yukon and its tributaries. Wm. M. Tyson is going as his mate, and William Turnbull as chief engineer. Harry Ella is bound for White Horse, where he has business interests, and among others were J. R. Young, A. Bertram, J. Denman, James Tremblay, Wm. Henderson, Chas. Tweedie and Mrs. F. Patching. The last named is bound for Ketchikan.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At a Ripe Age.—W. A. Jones, of this city, has received news from Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, Eng., of the death of his father at the ripe age of 90 years.

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Fall Fair Sports.—The only sporting attractions than can be said to have practically been decided upon for the forthcoming fall fair, are the horse races. As usual these will probably take place on the three last days of the show. Dr. Tolmie predicts that the event will be more successful than ever, the indications being that horses with well established records, will come here to compete for the handsome prizes offered. Of course there will be other attractions besides this, but the executive is not yet in a position to make known what will be secured. This feature of the show will be taken in hand by the following committee: Dr. Tolmie, Col. Prior, Rev. W. W. Bolton, Frank Cullin, W. C. Moresby, D. R. Ker, Harry Austin, Geo. Shade, J. H. Lawson, George Carter, W. J. Hanna, J. Bothwell, James Nicholson, J. E. Yates, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, L. Tait and H. B. Thompson.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Poor Catch.—A letter received from the Skeena river states that up to last week the catch of spring salmon had been exceedingly poor owing to the great quantities of ice in the river interfering with the operations of the fishermen.

Master of Casca.—It is reported from White Horse that Capt. Wallace Langley will ship as master of the Casca this season. He was on the Prospector, which plied between Dawson and the head of navigation on the Stewart river last season.

Sighted No Sealers.—The Queen City, although having been as far up the coast as Cape Scott, sighted no sealers at any point. The fleet is busy hunting outside, and the vessels are not expected in to the coast until the season expires at the end of this month.

Developing Claims.—Word has been received from what is known as the Erb claims behind Ladysmith that everything is going on very satisfactorily and that the vein is improving very much as the work goes on. This will be good news for the inhabitants of Ladysmith.

The Yreka Mine.—From Quatsino the Queen City which arrived yesterday afternoon brought thirty thousand feet of lumber and seventy tons of ore from the Yreka mine. The mine has lately been obliged to shut down until repairs have been made to the flume, which was damaged some through the heavy fall of snow of the winter months.

Indians After Seals.—Northern Indians do not propose to let the white man have it all his own way in the sealing business. Ten canoes are now lifting out at Port Simpson for a hunting cruise in the vicinity of Dundas island, where it is reported fur seals have been seen in large numbers on their way to the rookeries in Behring Sea.

Searching for Body.—The police are dragging the waters of the Arm in the vicinity of Point Ellice bridge in consequence of the announcement of Joseph L. Call on Saturday morning that he intended to commit suicide. A new dragging contrivance was made for the purpose, and several officers found progress difficult because of the large quantity of obstruction such as tackle and sawn-off piles in the water.

Waut Wagon Road.—Samuel Cabin, of Iowa City; L. W. Lensing, B. B. Bliss, J. H. Skosberry and E. E. Teeple, of Iowa Falls; C. L. Kinney, of Gundy Centre; W. J. Williams, of Adel, and G. L. Dobson, of Des Moines, J. Mulholland, of Lilloet, form a party of representatives of the big dredging company at Lillooet, who are here interviewing the government respecting the building of a road to assist their enterprise.

Island Railway.—The project to build a line of railway to the north end of Vancouver island, put forward by John Cain, of Port Angeles, and his associates, will not receive the suggested aid from the provincial government. The government's attitude on the question is that at the present time it would be impossible to undertake the proposition. While the members of the government express themselves as very anxious to see something done in the matter of constructing a railway on Vancouver island, yet they are not prepared to accept the liabilities incurred in this project. The finances of the province are not such, in their opinion, as to warrant them in assuming the further liabilities involved, which would amount to $100,000 annually.

Judgment Reserved.—Judgment was reserved in the Exchequer court at Ottawa in an appeal from the local judge in the British Columbia admiralty district in the case of the Vermont Steamship Company against the ship Abbey Palmer. The steamship Vermont had saved the Abbey Palmer from a very perilous position on the Pacific Coast while she was in a dismasted and helpless condition. Salvage was effected at great risk by the Vermont and she was delayed in the prosecution of her voyage to Japan by some ten days owing to salvage service. The local judge allowed $4,200 for salvage service, and the owners of the Vermont are dissatisfied with that amount, hence the appeal.

GIRL'S SECRET.

"Aunt Cassie came to visit us and she saw I was nervous, had the fidgets all the time, and she asked me many questions, and finally said, 'Why, you dear, sweet girl, it's not your temper that's bad, it's your constitution that's out of kilter. You sit right down now and write a letter to Dr. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., tell him all your symptoms'—and so I did. It wasn't long before I had a long reply, carefully going over my case and telling me just what to do. I date my present happiness and little Cupid's return to the very day I sat down to write that letter to Dr. Pierce, for his advice was so good and his 'Favorite Prescription' worked such a complete change in me that now my former cheerfulness and good health—not to say anything of good looks—are restored to me. I have summoned Tom back to my side and we are to be married in June."

The proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in *offering to pay $500* for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

It is natural that a woman who has been cured of womanly disease by "Favorite Prescription" should believe that it will cure others. It is natural too that she should recommend to other women the medicine which has cured her. It is such commendation which has made the name of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a household word for the past thirty-eight years.

Japanese Press On the War

Interesting Items Culled From the Newspapers of Mikado-land.

How An Astute Japanese Fooled a High Russian Officer.

The Russians at Yushu have captured three Japanese. These Japanese were hidden in a large oven used for boiling fish down for use as a fertilizer; but some hostile Koreans betrayed them to the Russians. The captured Japanese are all diver.—Ashi.

(Yujo or Yushu is a small town on the east coast road about 10 miles north of Hojo or Kyng-syong, and 30 miles south of Possiet Bay.)

The governor of Wiju reports that the total number of Russians, who crossed the river from Manchuria since the 20th ult., to 15th inst., is 4,500, of which 3,000 stayed at Wiju and 500 proceeded to Teishu. The remaining 1,000 men are stationed at various places between Wiju and Mosen; 1,000 men at Wiju recrossed the river recently and went back to Antung. The men carried away several guns and the Russian force at Wiju was considered weakened thereby.

The Korean Emperor has made a present of a considerable quantity of champagne, cigars, meat, sake and cigarettes to the officers and men of the Japanese combined fleet.—Mainichi.

Among comparisons between Japan and Russia one is peculiarly striking. Although Japan has only a population of 47,000,000 and an area of 163,000 square miles, against Russia's 130,000,000 and nearly 9,000,000 square miles, Japane has nevertheless more pupils in her schools than has Russia. In Japanese elementary schools there are 4,302,623 children, in Russia only 4,193,594, or 92 in every thousand Japanese, against 32 in every thousand Russians. Secondary schools and universities show equally striking figures.

The Tientsin correspondent of the N. C. Daily News reports an incident which has both its numerous and its significant side. A Russian officer visited Paotingfu to make surveys and acquaint himself with the surrounding country. As he could not speak Chinese, he was evidently trusting to luck for some way of communication for his best success. Fortunately for him a well-dressed young Chinaman came on the same train who could speak French, with whom he got into conversation, the result being that he consented to become interpreter and assistant to the Russian officer. Whether or not the officer ever learned that his assistant was a Japanese, deponent saith not, but such was the fact.

General Kuropatkin is to arrive at Moukden on the 26th inst., and at Liaoyang on the 28th.

With regard to the treatment of Japanese in Port Arthur, a correspondent there, writing to a friend in Shanghai on the 9th inst., says: "The feeling against the Japanese here is frantically intense, and it would have been well for them could they have all got away before hostilities commenced. They are all considered as spies and are maltreated on the slightest pretext. As an illustration of this I will mention that companies of soldiery have been told off and instructed to seize every Chinaman they could lay hands and twist his queue to find out if it were real or if its owner were a Japanese spy in disguise. A dozen of the latter have been discovered and shot on the spot, their bodies being left to rot where they fell.

The following story is narrated of the way in which the steamship Providence got out of Port Arthur after the first engagement there. She was strictly forbidden to leave and an armed Russian soldier was posted on board her to see that she did not go. The master of the Providence, however, began to move away. The Russian guard objected. "But we must get out of the line of fire," said the skipper, and he continued to move seaward. Presently the guard found himself suddenly seized and carried below. The Providence got safely to Chefoo, where the sentry was put ashore and left to find his way back to Port Arthur as best he could.

The Pekin correspondent of the Mail Mercury under date of March 5th, gives the following as from a reliable source: New Chwang is quiet. Eight war correspondents are now at that place, with no possible way of leaving except by going to Tientsin. The foreigners are coming in from the interior; most of them have already arrived at New Chwang, and the remainder will be in shortly. An European war correspondent just arrived from St Petersburg reports seeing numerous trains bringing troops as far as Harbin, but now between New Chwang and Harbin, now very few trains are now running between the latter point and Port Arthur. It is evident that the Russians are using their trains to transport troops from Russia to points north, and mobilizing at these points with a view of moving down towards New Chwang later. If, within the next ten days, the Japanese made an obstinate move and attack, they should be able to cut off New Chwang, and without a doubt become masters of that section of the country. It would then be only a matter of days before the Russians should lose all hopes of holding either Port Arthur or New Chwang. The latter expect, however, to come down from the north in such overwhelming force as to enable them to retake all lost ground.

According to the officers on the Norwegian steamers lately arrived at Shanghai from Port Arthur, all the Russian men-of-war that were slightly damaged are patched up, and the Pallada has been repaired in the only dock. The Tsarevitch and Retvizan, however, are too large for this dock, and it is now proposed to get them into the east basin, fill up the entrance to the basin, and pump it out; a "large order," but pumps for the purpose have been brought from Harbin and Vladivostock. The only fear is that the sides of the basin, on which an enormous quantity of coal is stored, may slip in when the water is pumped out. There is likely to be a good deal of leakage too, as there is already in the dock.

It has already been reported that one of the Japanese stone-hulks was sunk on the left side of the entrance to the harbor, close to where the Retvizan lay beached. The Russians have now sunk two Chinese Eastern railway steamers, the Hsilar and the Harbin, in a line northeastward from the Japanese steamers in order to narrow the mouth of the harbor. Another steamer was to be sunk on the other side of the entrance, so that only a very narrow channel would be left, which is to be so protected with mines, and possibly a boom, that there may be no more fear of Japanese torpedo-boats getting into the harbor again at night. Generally it is stated that there is plenty of food and ammunition in Port Arthur, and no apparent apprehension there that it will have to be evacuated.

The Pekin and Tientsin Times states on authority that the Russian preparations for the defence of New Chang are largely superficial.

The passports recently granted to foreign war correspondents numbered twenty-eight that is, 16 to Americans, 7 to British, 3 to French and 2 to Italians. This brings the number of foreign war correspondents close up to one hundred. We learn from the Kokumin that the war correspondents have signed a contract with Mr. Yokoyama of the Imperial hotel with regard to the supply of food and the transportation of luggage. Among other items we notice that meals are to be supplied at the rate of 15 yen per head per diem if the members partaking are not less than ten; 12 yen if not less than 20; and 11 yen if not less than 30. Beverages, tobacco, ink, paper, etc., are to be supplied at prices not exceeding 150 per cent above those charged at the hotel.

A Takeshiki (Tsushima) correspondent of the Tokyo Asahi reports that the ice in the harbor of Vladivostock will probably melt about the 10th of April, the season being a little backward this year. There is no possibility of the fleet having left the harbor. It is reported that the Russian army officers declare that Russia will decisively engage with the Japanese in the event of another attack, as the guns and ammunition are now fully prepared in the forts.

Henry Norman On Intervention

Well Known Journalist Further Elucidates His Opinions on Subject.

United States Would Not Join In the Demand For Interference.

London, April 28.—Henry Norman in a letter to the Times this morning elaborates the views he expressed in an interview Tuesday last to the effect that any personal or national attempt to step in between Japan and Russia seemed to him to be outside the range of rational surmise.

Mr. Norman thinks that Japan may have counted upon initial victories and then on inducing the powers to intervene, and that such a calculation on the part of Japan may produce a delicate and perilous situation, because it is quite impossible for Russia to accept defeat or countenance intervention in any form while she has a single rouble or soldier left.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY CROSSING SIBERIAN MOUNTAINS FROM THE ILLUSTRAZIONE ITALIANA

Whatever happens, says Mr. Norman, whether Japan be victorious or not, it is quite certain that Great Britain and the United States will be expected to take the lead in proposing or enforcing intervention, and since it is impossible to suppose that the United States would join Great Britain in military operations for the purpose of coercing Russia while France and Germany are friendly to Russia, it would be madness for Great Britain, thus isolated, to attempt forcible intervention. At the same time Mr. Norman points out it should be realized that abstention from intervention would also produce an embarrassing and painful situation for both Great Britain and the United States by provoking the resentment instead of the desired goodwill of Japan.

Looking upon eventual Russian victory as inevitable, Mr. Norman admits that it does not enter into the Russian plans to propose terms of peace calculated to provoke a union of European and American interests against him. He also looks to the close of the war to bring about the permanent settlement of Anglo-Russian difficulties.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

William Shaffer, a brakeman of Dennison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says, "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot, and in one week's time was able to work as happy as a clam." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Binghampton, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Henrietta DeWitt was arrested at Sidney, N. Y., today on a warrant charging her with murder in the first degree in causing the death of her seventeen-year-old daughter, Florence Mackintosh by poisoning her with arsenic. Until today Mrs. DeWitt has always called the girl her stepdaughter. To-day she admitted that Florence was her own daughter. The inquest concluded just before the woman was arrested, the coroner's jury finding that death was due to arsenical poisoning, and the evidence pointed strongly to the mother as having caused the girl's death to obtain $2,000 life insurance. Mrs. DeWitt waived examination and was held for the grand jury, which will meet on May 9th at Delhi.

PAINS AND BRUISES QUICKLY CURED

When you get a sprain or bruise valuable time may be saved by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm to the injured parts. It will cure a sprain in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Last winter Herb. W. Edwards, of Des Moines, Iowa, got a fall on an icy walk, spraining his wrist and bruising his knees. "The next day," he says, "they were so sore and stiff I was afraid I would have to stay in bed, but I rubbed the parts well with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications all soreness disappeared. I feel that this bottle of Pain Balm saved me several days' time, to say nothing of the suffering." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

THE MONEY ADVANCED.

Syndicate of Bankers Hand Over Forty Millions to Former Company.

Washington, April 27.—The United States attorney-general has received a cablegram from Messrs. Day and Russell, who went to Paris as his representatives to conduct the closing negotiations for the Panama canal property to the effect that the deeds of the property, archives and all other papers and documents, which will belong to the United States under the transfer have already been turned over to them and that the purchase price of $40,000,000 has been advanced to the canal company by a Paris syndicate of bankers.

The Empress of Japan caused the first Japanese girls to be sent to America in 1871 to acquire the western learning. She suggested the founding of the national normal school and patronized the establishment of the Japanese Red Cross society.

RUSSIA FLOATS LOAN.

New York, April 26.—Negotiations for a new loan between Russia and a Paris financial syndicate are as good as completed, according to information received by the Times correspondent at Paris. The amount of the loan is to be 800,000,000 francs ($160,000,000). The syndicate, it is understood, includes the Russian-Chinese bank and the Hottinguer group. The loan is to be contracted in treasury bonds at the rate of 98 per cent, and is to bear interest at 5 per cent. The syndicate guarantees 400 million francs, and in all proba-

DYNAMITE FOR A BATTLESHIP

Alleged Attempt to Blow Up Russian Ship at Cronstad.

Cronstadt, April 26.—A sensational story is afloat here of an attempt to destroy the battleship Alexander III. According to the report a sailor saw a stranger wearing the uniform of an officer, going down into the engineer's room of the battleship, followed him and saw the stranger attaching something connected with a wire to the dynamos. After the stranger left the sailor examined the attachment and found it to be a bomb. The sailor at once cut the wires, ran upon the deck to tell what had happened and found the stranger had hanged himself. The crew of the Alexander III., it is added, were instructed not to speak of the occurrence, and it is said that the stranger was a madman or a member of some revolutionary organization, for whose lot it had fallen to blow up the Alexander III.

VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET TRIES BOMBARDING

Attacks Gensan and Sinks a Japanese Steamer Then Retires.

Tokio, April 25.—The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi, of the Vladivostock squadron, participated in an attack on Gensan today. They were accompanied by a third cruiser, not yet identified, and by two torpedo boats. Later they entered the harbor, ordered the crew of the Goyo Maru ashore, and then sank her. A detachment of marines which had landed was recalled and the warships steamed outside of the harbor. The Japanese and many Koreans fled when the Russians appeared. Later telegrams say that the Russian squadron remains off the harbor of Gensan.

Seoul, April 25.—The steamer Goyo Maru, which was sunk in the harbor of Gensan this morning by the Russian Vladivostock squadron, was an old coasting steamer of 576 tons, and was owned in Chemulpo by a Korean company, which chartered her to the Japanese. The Japanese community at Gensan numbers 2,500 and owns much property there. The Japanese garrison refrained from firing on the enemy during the sinking of the steamer because they did not desire to draw a bombardment.

ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

St. John's, N. F., April 27.—In the legislature today the opposition party moved a number of resolutions criticising the French shore section of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, declaring that the colony sacrificed valuable rights. Speakers for the government vigorously defended the measure and a resolution was proposed endorsing it. A spirited debate followed. The house will probably sit all night. The legislature will be prorogued tomorrow.

THE CHESS MASTERS.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., April 26.—Hodges defeated Tschimorin in 38 moves. The match between Delamar and Lawrence was drawn after 34 moves. Mieses beat Napier in 36 moves. Teichmann beat Showalter in 40 moves. Janowski beat Schlechter in 48 moves. Fox beat Barry in 52 moves; Marco and Lasker drawn Ewin in 46 moves.

Branching Out.—Port Simpson is awakening from its long sleep and is putting on quite metropolitan airs these days. Through the energetic efforts of Miss M. W. O'Neill satisfactory arrangements have been made with the district superintendent of the Dominion telegraph service for the transmission of bulletins from the Associated Press, and news of the war and other important events is now received there daily. With mails arriving only once a week as at present, this service will be very much appreciated.

FOR A DISORDERED STOMACH.

"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much, so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Wirings From Winnipeg City

Congress of Boards of Trade to Discuss Business Matters.

Behan Accused of Calgary Mail Robbery Turns King's Evidence.

Winnipeg, April 27.—At Calgary, N. W. T., on the 25th and 26th of May a congress of boards of trade and kindred bodies in the Territories and Eastern British Columbia will be held on invitation of the Calgary Board of Trade. The committee which was especially appointed to deal with the matter and make the necessary arrangements has decided that the congress will last two days, and that it will be brought to a close by holding a banquet at which it is expected the premier of the Territories, M. Hautsin, and Second Vice-President William Whyte of the C. P. R. will be guests. During the summer time, when the supply of farms and ranches up and down the line is more than in demand the merchants will have some difficulty in disposing of butter, eggs, poultry and other produce of the country which they have on their hands, while merchants in the mountains and the mining camps and lumber camps are looking about for good dairy and poultry supplies. In many cases these British Columbia supplies are purchased from across the line. It is hoped by the board that by such a meeting of representatives of various points in the Territories and British Columbia that it may possibly lead to the forming of trade connections which will keep within Canada trade which it is going to the United States, as well as obtaining better prices and greater satisfaction to all concerned. Each board of trade or similar body is to have two representatives, and one representative for every twenty or fraction of twenty over forty. About 100 representatives are expected to be in attendance.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

The steamer Gertie H. caught fire on the Red River when near the Canadian Pacific railway bridge this afternoon. The steamer struck the bridge and the blaze was communicated to the piers, which caught fire. The boat then drifted down stream to the Louise traffic bridge and also ignited that structure. Both bridges were saved, but not before considerable damage had been done. The boat burned to the waterline. Loss about $25,000.

MAIL ROBBERY.

It is believed in Calgary that Behan has turned King's evidence and has told his story of the mail robbery case to the crown. Behan, accused of complicity in the mail robbery, has been released in Regina on $5,000 bail.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Yorktown, N. W. T., April 27.—A coroner's inquest was held here yesterday on the body of one Heckla Rodiski, wife of Jacob Rodiski, of Tetlerck. Her death was a peculiar one. She was found dead in her bed with certain marks on her body which indicated death by violence. The strong evidence given at the inquest was the husband's confession to a neighbor that he choked his wife to death. Rodiski has been under arrest since the commencement of the inquest and a preliminary investigation will be held at once.

FOUND DEAD.

George Brice, jr., was found dead on his homestead five miles northwest of Yorktown. A shotgun was in his hands.

A fleet of scows is being built at Edmonton to ply on the Saskatchewan.

Mrs. C. MacFarlane, while burning garbage at her home in Fort William, was severely burned, her dress catching fire.

"No," said the prosperous looking citizen, "I won't give you a cent. I work for my money."

"'Scuse me for askin' youse, mister," rejoined the ragged hobo; "I'm purty hard up, but I ain't takin' no coin from enny feller wot's feeble minded. See?"—Chicago News.

Railway Bill's Second Reading

Grand Trunk Pacific Scheme Passes House By Large Majority.

Premier Rebukes Followers For Laxity In Attending the House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 27.—The second reading of the transcontinental railway bill carried tonight by 99 to 55., Puttee, of Winnipeg, voting with the opposition. Mr. Osler vigorously replied to the Liberal attacks upon him on account of his being a director of the Canadian Pacific.

Premier Laurier replying to Mr. Borden said the government was considering the proposal to inaugurate a steamship service between Mexico and Canada and expected a Mexican representative here soon to discuss the matter.

The alleged concession of a monopoly of bait privileges by the colony of Newfoundland to an American company caused a vigorous discussion in the House. Premier Laurier said an enquiry would be made, while Hon. Mr. Fielding reminded the House that Newfoundland was self-governing and interference by Canada in her affairs in the past had contributed largely to create an anti-confederation feeling in the island.

Ralph Smith asks for a return showing the names of all aliens employed in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, and the reasons for their employment to the exclusion of Canadians.

Away Morrison will enquire regarding the propagation of lobsters in British Columbia waters.

Henry Roy, J. B. Gosselin, J. B. Caron, Ottawa, seek incorporation to build a railway from Crawford bay to Lake Kootenay, to Fort Steele, Kootenay.

The Central Railway bill passed the Commons tonight.

There were wigs on the green at the Grit caucus this morning, Premier Laurier roundly slating his followers for neglecting their duties and causing a reduction in the majority last night. He said if the business of the House is to progress Liberals must attend better.

PLEASANT INFORMATION.

Two Lone Widows Receive News of Million Dollar Legacy.

Buffalo, April 27.—Mrs. Bridget Beggie and Mrs. Katharine Lavin, sisters received notice today from a Cooktown, Australia, attorney that their brother was dead and that his fortune of $1,000,000 had been left to them. Mrs. Beggie is named as administratrix. She is a widow and has been supporting her family by working as a char woman. Mrs. Lavin is also a widow. The letter from the attorney has been turned over to a Buffalo lawyer for investigation.

Shine Em Up!

A few things that should be in every home. They help to make the domestic wheels run smoothly—saves labor, worry and oftimes money.

BRILLIANTSHINE
The best Metal Polish made 25c

THREE-IN-ONE
A household necessity .. 15c & 25c

LE PAGE'S GLUE
The strongest adhesive known, 1 oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; gill tins, 35c; half pints, 50c; quarts, $1.25.

CROCKERY MENDER
Mends China and glass solid as a rock 25c

LEMON OIL
If you want your furniture to look well and wear well, use Lemon Oil, preserver and polisher, too 25c

SELVYT CLOTHS
Better than chamois—will wash and is always soft, from 20c

THURSTON'S POLISH
For silverware in handy liquid form, brilliant finish quickly produced 25c

PLATE POWDER
Redfield's make, very good 25c

Weiler Bros
The Complete Furnishers, Gov't and Broughton.

Aerated Mineral Waters
FOR THE WARM WEATHER.
IMPORTED AND LOCAL.
Wilhelm's Quelle Natural Mineral Water, bottled in Germany, in fine condition, per dozen quarts $2.00
Schwepp's Seltzer Water, per dozen 1.00
Apollinaris Water. Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale.
The Saunders Grocery Co Ltd
'Phone 28. 39 and 41 Johnson Street.
The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd.
'Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

Salmon, Gold and Townsites

All Branches of Business Are Booming in the Northern Country.

The Townsite Speculators Have Picked Tuck's Inlet as G. T. R. Terminus.

Port Simpson, B. C., April 23.—The river steamer Mount Royal, owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, has again taken up her run. She arrived this week and will make regular trips between Port Essington and Hazelton, on the Skeena, and from Wrangel to Telegraph creek on the Stickeen. George Locksby, of this town, left for Port Essington on the down trip of the Danube to take his place as purser on the Mount Royal.

The reports from Wrangel indicates that the rush for the new gold diggings on the Liard is on the increase. The find seems to be a valuable and extensive one, probably larger than the Atlsek. It is stated by some prospectors that claim they know the country, that it is not hard to get into.

The townsite speculators have struck Tucks inlet, which is located a few miles from Metlakatla, with a vengeance. That this inlet was examined by the Grand Trunk harbor surveyor is a fact, and many people believe that it will be the place finally selected for the terminal of that road. With this in view, the townsite boomers are busily engaged locating ground and clearing some of it up. That this land is a part of a government reserve does not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the townsite boomer.

Cannery men along the Coast are making every preparation for a record-breaking year. Every steamer coming from the South is loaded with cannery supplies and passengers who are engaged to work in the packeries. Of course, no one knows whether the run of the salmon will be any better than it was last year, or whether it will come up to the better years. If the hopes of the cannery men are realized, this will be a very prosperous year in the salmon packing business.

MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Port Arthur Shaken by Blowing Up of Powder Company's Storehouse.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 25.—The Ontario Powder Company's magazine west of this town was blown up this afternoon. The whole town was shaken, but so far as known no one was injured. The residence of Wm. MacFarland will be demolished and many plate glass windows in Fort William have broken.

Senator John Hughes, jr., of Iowa county, Iowa, has achieved quite a reputation in the Hawkeye state as author of an antipass bill which has been reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee. Senator Hughes is 62, and is a wealthy lumber dealer, with leisure which has afforded him opportunity to make a study of reform legislation. He fathered the antipass idea as a member of the house at two previous sessions of the legislature, always going to defeat, but is still as enthusiastic as ever over finally securing the adoption of his idea. He is chairman of the committee on railroads this year.

SKRYDLOFF SPEAKS.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff, recently appointed commander of the Russian naval forces in the Far East today visited the barracks of the naval guard. Addressing the latter he made his first public reference to the going out of the Baltic fleet, saying: "Twentyeight years ago I went with your predecessors to fight for the empire against the Turks. It is now the monarch's wish that I should lead you again as commander-in-chief of the fleet which you are going to join, on board the battleship Alexander III." Vice Admiral Skrydloff will leave tomorrow evening for Sebastopol, from where he will start May 5th for the Far East.

THE KUNZ CASE.

A Lot of the Seized Goods Identified by the Owners.

Yesterday the goods seized at the residence of Emil Kunz was inspected by the Albion Iron Works Company's store keepers and a lot of the stuff identified. There was a lot which the storekeepers could not swear to, but the large bulk of the stuff was positively proven stolen property.

So far the man has eluded the police but a strict watch is being kept on all channels of travel and it is not expected that he will be able to get away from the island.

GARMENT WORKERS' TROUBLE.

Huge Strike Ordered, But Rescinded Pending Conferences.

New York, April 23.—The general executive committee of the United Garment Workers of America today ordered a strike to go into effect Monday of the 100,000 garment workers in the United States, affecting indirectly 250,000 workers, of whom there are 35,000 in New York. When the employers heard of the action they induced the union leaders to rescind the order to permit conferences being held this week. The action of the union leaders was taken because the national association of clothiers, 2,000 strong, decided at Philadelphia recently to adopt the "open shop" and organize a "national labor bureau" to supply employers with non-union hands.

LUMBERMEN TALK WITH MR. WHYTE

Concerning Extension of Freight Charges Into Manitoba and Territories.

Yesterday afternoon representatives of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association conferred with Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., on the question of freight charges on lumber and shingles from Vancouver to the Northwest and Manitoba, says the Vancouver Province. Mr. B. W. Greer, general freight agent of the C. P. R., was present at the meeting. Several concessions involving what might practically be termed a reduction in transportation charges on certain classes of lumber were asked for. After listening to what the lumbermen had to say, Mr. Whyte announced that he would take cognizance of their representations.

Some weeks ago, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. E. W. Peters, assistant traffic manager of C. P. R. western lines to Vancouver, a reduction on the freight rate on rough cedar lumber into the Northwest Territories was conceded the lumbermen. The old rate was fifty cents per hundred pounds for cedar of all classes, and it was effective to points within the boundaries of Manitoba. The new rate gives same forty cents per hundred, and effective only to the eastern boundary of Assiniboia, and it only applied to rough cedar, the finer grades remaining at the old rate.

Yesterday the local lumbermen asked that the forty-cent rate apply to points within Manitoba. It was explained to them that as Manitoba was competitive territory it was hard to see how their request could be granted. American roads running into Manitoba from the south all adhere to the fifty cents per hundred basis on cedar, and the C. P. R. could not alter the rate without concurrence on the part of the foreign roads, which would be extremely difficult to obtain, as a redrafting of the Manitoba schedule would involve a rearrangement with all lumber tariffs applying from the American Pacific coast states east to the Missouri river.

Vancouver Banks Greatly Alarmed

Hold Hurried Meeting to Discuss How to Shut out Bogus U. S. Silver.

Take No Action But Consider the Situation is Somewhat Serious.

So alarmed are the banking houses of Vancouver at the possibility of that city being flooded with bogus American silver, which gained a limited circulation in Victoria, that a hurried meeting of bank managers was held on Friday evening to discuss the situation. Reporting the result of the meeting, the Vancouver World says:

American silver will not be shut out of British Columbia for a while at least; so the local clearing house bankers decided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon.

So far as is known, the counterfeit American coins which have been circulating in Puget sound and Victoria have not yet reached here, but the possible inconvenience and loss that might be occasioned by the circulation of this coin had been considered informally by the bankers of Vancouver, and a suggestion was made that policy of the bankers on the other side of the line be adopted and a heavy discount placed on American silver.

When the matter was fully discussed, however, it was found that the consensus of opinion was that no action should be taken.

Before the meeting Mr. A. Jukes, manager of the Imperial Bank, stated that, should the clearing house decide to discount American silver (and he did not see why it should not since Canadian silver is discounted by the American banks), it would result in the gradual shutting out of American silver altogether. For if Vancouver took the initiative, the American coin would be sent to Victoria and the British Columbia coast cities, and the coin would accumulate so in these cities that they would soon find it necessary to follow Vancouver's lead.

"The clearing house has decided that it cannot do anything in the direction of stopping the circulation of United States silver in the city," said a prominent banker last evening when interrogated as to the result of the meeting of the clearing house yesterday, at which this important matter was discussed in full.

"It is, after all, a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government," continued the banker. "It is their loss, not that of the banks, if Canadian silver is, in part or wholly, displaced by United States silver. It would, of course, in our opinion, be a very desirable thing to shut the foreign silver out, if possible, but the bankers do not see their way clear to taking any action.

"There are several local aspects of the case which must be taken into consideration. To begin with, there is a very large and very desirable tourist traffic coming to this city every year, and it is increasing. It would be a needless and annoying restriction to compel them to get their money turned into drafts or bills of exchange before coming into the province. The fact is, we want them to come, we have been using every effort to encourage them, and such a step at present would have a tendency to drive them away.

"In a business way, too, there is a great deal of interchange very intimately between the cities of British Columbia and the neighboring coast state. In the cannery business, too, there is a good deal of prejudice in favor of the big silver dollars. The Indians like to be paid in the big silver dollars.

"There is another minor consideration," said the banker in conclusion, "the hotels in the Sound cities accept our silver bills without demur, and there are several steamboat and railway lines doing business in both countries which would be put to a great deal of inconvenience were the banks to establish the rule of barring United States silver. Such a move must really come from the Dominion government. The banks would not only put their customers to a great deal of bother for no practical benefit to themselves."

ODD FELLOWS HALL BURNS.

Fire at Cloverdale, B. C., Causes a Loss of $7,000.

New Westminster, April 25.—The little town of Cloverdale, on the line of the Great Northern, was the scene of a big fire last night. About midnight the night watchman at one of the shingle mills noticed flames coming through the roof of the Odd Fellows' block. He at once aroused the neighborhood, but the fire had a good start and could not be checked, and the finest block in the settlement was destroyed.

The upper floor was used as a lodge room and the ground floor was occupied by Blair & Hadden, general merchants. Their whole stock, valued at $4,000, was destroyed. It was partly insured. The building was a new two-story one and was owned by the Cloverdale Odd Fellows' Lodge. Value $3,000 partly insured. The lodge also lost all its paraphernalia, worth a couple of hundred dollars.

The fire is thought to have started from a cigar stump thrown into a waste paper basket.

CAPT. SARTORIS WEDS.

Paris, April 26.—The civil ceremony of the marriage of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late U. S. Grant, and Mlle. Germaine Cecile Noufflard, a niece of Chas. Haller, the artist, director of the New Gallery, London, took place today. The ceremony was merely the usual formal procedure required by French law. The religious marriage ceremony will take place April 27th.

CHINESE LABORERS FORMED A UNION

Cannery Workmen Will Insist Upon Heavy Cash Advance From Contractors.

Chinese laborers have formed a union to make better terms with salmon canners or contractors. It is called the "Chinese Cannery Employees' Union," says the Vancouver Province.

Several hundred Mongolian laborers met on Saturday night in the large hall of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. Various speakers declared that year after year men had slaved to work at the canneries at certain rates of wages. Either the contractors took the work too cheaply or the pack was smaller than expected, with the result at the end of the season that the contractor would not have enough money to pay his men. He would take what he got from the canners, and perhaps leave by the next boat for China. This had happened in many instances, and after a season's hard work in the canneries the men often found themselves without a dollar.

The following resolution was passed: "Under all contracts not containing a guarantee clause, the advance to employees shall be $200 to a skilled workman, and $65 to an unskilled man. All advances shall be in cash."

The resolution was explained by the speakers as meaning that where the contractor had a guarantee from the canner that a certain pack would be put up, the men would go to work without an advance. Where there was no guarantee, if the contractor did not make money, the men were afraid they would not be paid, and hence would insist upon an advance at the beginning of the season.

The second resolution was that the union should work with the Chinese Contractors' Association.

An executive was formed consisting of ten members from Vancouver, ten from Victoria and ten from New Westminster. Another meeting was held in New Westminster last night, and resolutions passed at the Vancouver meeting were adopted unanimously. Today the ten Vancouver members of the committee, with the Westminster members, left for Victoria, where a meeting of employees has been called for this evening. It is stated that the project really originated in Victoria, and that the resolutions will be adopted by the Chinese cannery employees there.

TYPHUS AMONG TROOPS.

Berlin, April 26.—Colonel Leutwein, governor of German Southwest Africa, cables today that typhus has broken out in Major Glasenap's troops engaged in suppressing the Hereros. Seven deaths from the disease were recorded up to April 22.

NOT PRISONERS OF WAR.

Kharko, Russia, April 26.—Some of the officers of the Varing and Koriets declare that they do not consider themselves prisoners of war, but merely as shipwrecked sailors who can fight again. The reception accorded here to the ship's crews was very enthusiastic. The officers were repeatedly embraced by women.

LABOR LEADER'S CABINET.

Melbourne, April 26.—Mr. Watson, the labor leader, who was called upon to organize a ministry after the defeat of the cabinet on April 22nd on a labor motion, has formed a cabinet, with himself as premier and treasurer: Mr. Hughes, minister for external affairs; Mr. Higgins, attorney-general; Mr. Batchelor, minister for home affairs; Mr. Fisher, president of the board of trade; Mr. Dawson, minister of defence; Mr. Mahon, postmaster-general; and Mr. McGregor, president of the federal executive council. All the members of the new cabinet belong to the labor party with the exception of Mr. Higgins.

SPANISH PREMIER ATTACKED.

Madrid, April 26.—Premier Maura, who arrived here this morning, was shot at, but was not wounded, while on his way here from the Balearic islands. When between Alicante and San Vincentee a bullet whizzed through the roof of his car. The incident created alarm, but no one was injured.

On April 12th while Premier Maura was entering the palace at Barcelona, he was attacked and wounded by a would-be assassin armed with a dagger. Senor Maura's wounds were not serious.

Later details show that the attempt on Senor Maura was an organized plot, in which between thirty and forty men, armed with revolvers, were concerned. A fusilade was exchanged between the gendarmes and the miscreants.

"Shall I say that you are very fond of America, as usual?" asked the press agent. "Wait till I have the books balanced," answered the prima donna with characteristic business forethought; "if the profits are more than fifty thousand dollars you may say that I love America; if they are less, you may say I consider the country very lacking in refinement."—Washington Star.

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person. "I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him." Before the other prospective operators could reply, the patient turned his head and remarked, feebly: "What do you take me for—a quarter?"—Ex.

Big Traffic Is Expected

Prospects of a Busy Season Amongst Far Northern Gold Fields.

General Marine Intelligence of the Harbor and the Coast.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

According to all advices received from the North and the Sound, the present summer is going to be one of the busiest ever known in the Yukon and Alaska. All the steamship companies are preparing for an unusually heavy traffic between the Sound and British Columbia ports for the northern goldfields. Seattle is full of men outfitting for the season's work in the northern camps, and business there is booming as it has not done since the late nineties.

In Victoria and Vancouver the outfitting business also shows signs of reviving and the merchants are very hopeful that a good season is in store. Many enquiries are being received from the East and South as to outfitting here, rates of passage to the North, etc. Cape Nome, the Aleek, Atlin, Klondike and the latest discoveries in the Liard river district all have their prospective settlers waiting to go in as soon as the trails are fit for travel.

SKIPPER'S WEDDING DAY.

The Norwegian steamer Tenus, a well-known collier, was flying all her flags Saturday in San Francisco in honor of the marriage of her skipper, Captain Anson Arntzen. For several days past the bride, Miss Annie Rasch, has been expected to arrive from her home in Norway, and Saturday she reached San Francisco, having been delayed by an accident to the Canadian Pacific road beyond the mountains. The wedding took place the same night.

DIRIGO TOUCHED BOTTOM.

The Alaskan steamer Dirigo arrived in port yesterday and was placed on the Quartermaster dry docks for inspection. On the trip down from the North the freighter scrached on the bottom. She was placed on the dock for inspection to see what damage was done. The damage to the freighter proves insignificant and she will come off the drydock this afternoon.

DANUBE ARRIVES.

Last evening the steamer Danube arrived from the Naas river and way ports with two or three passengers for Victoria, amongst whom was His Lordship Bishop Perrin, who had been spending some time at Alert bay, at the northern end of Vancouver island. The Danube brought down very little freight. There was no news of interest from the North, all being quiet at present. The trip south was made in very pleasant weather.

NEW MONSTER FREIGHTER.

At Lorain, Ohio, there is being completed the largest steel steamer ever built for a fresh water run, and one of the largest ever built exclusively as a freight carrier. It is the steamship Augustus B. Wolvin, built for service on the great lakes. The vessel was launched the second week in this month and will be finished within a few months.

"A novel feature of the vessel's construction," says the American Green and Shipping, "is the shape of the cargo hold, which is built in the form of a hopper, with sides that slope from the main deck down to the tank top and the ends built on the same slope. The hopper extends in one continuous length 409 feet without bulkheads or divisions of any kind, and in width it measures at the top 43 feet and at the bottom 24 feet.

"There are 33 large cargo hatchways on the spar deck, so that it will be possible for the clam-shells to unload the vessel entirely without any hand shoveling. The spar deck is continuous and flush from stem to stern. The only erections on it are the pilot house and Texas forward. The capacity in the cargo hold is about 500,000 cubic feet, which is equal to 401,000 bushels of grain or to 12,500 tons of coal. Steam has been used whenever possible to displace manual labor. She will be fully equipped with electric light throughout and has duplicate plants.

"In the forward end of the vessel, under the pilot house and texas, are five staterooms for owners and families, also accommodations for private galley, dining-room and social parlor. These are entirely set apart from the crew's quarters and will be luxuriously furnished and fitted out. The ship's crew is accommodated on the deck below the owners' quarters. At the end of the vessel is also located the kitchen, dining-room and messroom.

"The vessel is propelled by a triple quadruple type four-cylinder engine, each cylinder having a capacity of 2,000 horsepower. Two immense boilers furnish the steam. The coal bunker is fitted in front of the boiler-room and has a capacity for about 350 tons of coal. In every respect this vessel has been fitted out and built to meet the most modern requirements of lake service. She will steam twelve miles an hour when loaded and thirteen miles when light. There will be a crew of 23 men. She will carry a cargo equivalent to 333 carloads or 11 trainloads.

"The hull dimensions are: Length over all, 560 feet; length of keel, 540 feet; beam molded, 56 feet; depth molded, 32 feet; cargo hatches, 33; double bottom capacity, 8,000 tons. Machinery: Engines, quadruple expansion; cylinders, 18 1-2-inch; stroke, 28 1-2-inch, 43 1-2-inch and 66-inch; stroke, 42-inch; boilers, two B. & W. type; working pressure, 250 pounds; automatic stokers, Duluth Stoker Company. Carrying capacity 10,000 gross tons of iron ore on a mean draft of 19 feet."

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

On the 15th of May the steamer Amur, which has been receiving a complete overhaul at the Esquimalt marine railway, and is now in first-class order for the summer's work, will take the northern run with the Princess May, thus providing a double service from Victoria by Canadian vessels of the first class. The Amur and Princess May will run on alternate dates.

Another important piece of marine intelligence is that the steamer Princess Victoria, which is expected to take the Vancouver run as soon as relieved by the Princess Beatrice, will do the Seattle run on Sundays only, her place being taken on that day to Vancouver by another vessel of the company.

It is not yet definitely settled when the Princess Victoria is to undertake the triurban run, Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle, but it will probably be before the end of May.

FORTY-THREE KILLED.

Accident at Johannesburg Mine Results in Death to Many Natives.

Johannesburg, April 26.—The collapse of a cake in the Robinson mine precipitated 43 natives two thousand feet to the bottom. All were killed. The bottom of the shaft is a quagmire of human remains.

How the Blood Is Purified.

The Kidneys Directly Responsible for Poisonous Waste Matter Which is Left in the System.

People are accustomed to speak of a blood purifier as something which acts directly on the blood stream, whereas there is no other way in this world in which the blood can be purified except through the filtering action of the kidneys.

It is because of their direct and specific action on the kidneys that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have no equal as a means of eliminating from the blood the poisonous waste matter which collects in the system during the artificial life of winter.

This great family medicine is so frequently heard of as a cure for severe and chronic cases of kidney disease that people sometimes lose sight of its great value as a purifier of the blood.

The very fact of the supremacy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a treatment for kidney derangements is the best evidence of its value as a purifier of the blood.

By ensuring activity of the liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the system of all poisonous impurities, purify the blood and drive out the painful and dangerous ailments arising from a clogging of the filtering and excretory organs.

MR. TRENEMAN.

Mr. Treneman of 536 Adelaide St., London, Ont., states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

Mr. Arthur Waldon, Ferryville, Carleton Co., N.B., writes:—"My wife was a great sufferer from kidney disease for several years. She was troubled with pains in the small of the back and in the side, was gradually losing flesh and growing weaker. She got into a very bad state, suffered dreadful pains and her ankles would swell up so that we were afraid of dropsy. We had a book of Dr. Chase's in the house, and reading about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills decided to try them. Relief soon came with this treatment. My wife has been entirely cured and says she would not be without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for ten times the price.

"I am using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food myself, and it is building me up wonderfully."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

(ONE PILL A DOSE)

Are sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞ To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription of price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Spasms, etc.

bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle

Sold in bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers. J. F. DAVENPORT, LIMITED, LONDON

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897.

Canada: Province of British Columbia, No. 247.

This is to certify that the "Slough Creek, Limited" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Stanley, and John Copp, mining engineer, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

(1.) To acquire and carry on as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of "Slough Creek Limited" (registered 7th December, 1903), and with a view thereto to enter into the agreement referred to in clause 3 of the articles of association, and to carry the same into effect, with or without modification:

(2.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to work, develop and deal with lands, estates, mines, mineral grants, gravel deposits, alluvial grounds, mining rights, claims, leases and privileges, ores, minerals, water rights, and concessions and other properties, real or personal, together with any right of water outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto in British Columbia or elsewhere, and to search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals, ores and precious stones, and to employ, equip, and to send to British Columbia or elsewhere expeditions, experts and other agents, and to pay in cash or shares of the Company, or otherwise, the fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful, or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating and exploring farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims in British Columbia or elsewhere:

(3.) To enter into contracts in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for the sale or purchase of any patents, articles or appliances, or any business or businesses, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the directors of the Company, actions connected with the execution of any powers in this memorandum contained:

(4.) To apply for, purchase or acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade marks, licences, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account, the property rights or information so acquired:

(5.) To buy, sell, manufacture, prepare, improve, alter, manipulate, treat, and deal in commodities of all kinds which can conveniently be dealt in by the Company, in connection with any of its objects, and to carry on any business or manufactures which may seem to the directors convenient (either temporarily or permanent) advisable, or capable of being properly carried on, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the property, concessions, or rights of the Company:

(6.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company:

(7.) To construct, instal, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, operate and superintend any railways, branches or sidings, roadways, tramways, canals, docks, wharves, water-courses, hydraulic works, gas works, electric works, factories, warehouses, and other works and conveniences in any part of the world and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in any such operations:

(8.) To develop and turn to account or profit any properties, rights or interests that may at any time be acquired by the Company:

(9.) To work, treat or otherwise deal with natural or other products, or any appliances or methods connected therewith:

(10.) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(11.) To undertake and execute any contracts for works involving the supply or use of any machinery, and to carry out any auxiliary or other works comprised in such contracts:

(12.) To procure the Company to be registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country or elsewhere abroad:

(13.) To advance or lend money to any company, corporation, person or persons (including directors and members of the Company), on such terms as may seem expedient, and with or without security, and to discount bills, notes and other negotiable instruments and generally to carry on business as bankers, financial agents or otherwise:

(14.) To lay out land for building purposes, and to build on, improve, let building leases, advance money to persons building on, or otherwise develop the same in such manner as may seem expedient and to advance to Company's interests:

(15.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, joint venture, reciprocal concessions, or co-operation, amalgamation with, or purchase from, any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securities:

(16.) To purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any concessions, patents, articles, or appliances or other rights or privileges which the directors may think necessary or convenient with reference to any of these objects, and capable of being properly dealt with in connection with any of the Company's property or rights for the time being, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise deal with, or turn the same to account:

(17.) Subject to the provisions of any contract to which the Company may be a party, to sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, or any part of its property or assets, for such consideration as the directors may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(18.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company:

(19.) To subscribe for, or underwrite, or guarantee the subscription of all or any of the shares, stock or debenture stock of any company or corporation, either in England or elsewhere, and upon such terms and conditions as the directors may deem advisable:

(20.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, and in such manner, as may from time to time be determined by the directors:

(21.) To lend money to such parties, and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to give any guarantee or indemnity that may seem expedient, and to discount bills, and to receive money and valuables on deposit, and to transact any of the business of a banker that may seem expedient:

(22.) To obtain any Provincial Order or Act of Parliament or other Government protection for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(23.) To raise, borrow or receive money on deposit or otherwise at interest from any person or persons, or secure the payment of money (including liabilities of or taken over by the Company) in such manner, and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and also by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, whether perpetual or otherwise, and charged or not charged upon the whole or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital:

(24.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities:

(25.) To remunerate any parties for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, or assisting to place, any shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company, or the conduct of its business, and to remunerate any employees or agents by commission or profits as well as, or instead of, by fixed salary:

(26.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise:

(27.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, enfranchise, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company:

(28.) To pay or receive commissions for or in respect of the subscribing or underwriting or guaranteeing the subscription of shares, debentures or stock of any company, and particularly to pay a commission for or in respect of the subscription, guarantee or underwriting of the shares of the Company:

(29.) To give to subscribers, guarantors or underwriters of any of the shares, debentures or stock in this Company, the right to subscribe at some future date, or within a postponed period, for shares at a fixed price, either as part of the consideration of such subscription, guarantee or underwriting, or otherwise:

(30.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Naval Protection For the Farmer

Winnipeg League Points Out What Loss of Sea Command Would Mean.

Without Fleets' Protection Over-sea Shipment of Wheat Would Cease.

Members of the Victoria branch of the Navy League will take a keen interest in reading the fillowing from the Winnipeg Free Press, which indicates that the residents of the capital of the Prairie Province are alive to the fact that Britain's naval supremacy is absolutely vital to the West.

"The first annual meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Navy League was held last evening when certain questions of importance to this branch came up for discussion. The report of the council, with the financial statement duly audited, was read and adopted.

"The following is the report, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to the minister of marine and fisheries:

"To the Members of the Navy League, Winnipeg Branch:

"Gentlemen,—In submitting this first annual report, your council wish to congratulate the members on what, considering the many drawbacks, may be considered a fairly successful first year. The financial statement is submitted for your consideration.

"Owing to the delay in receiving from headquarters in England the books and papers necessary for the organization of the branch, the work of the past year has not been as active as it should have been.

"In order to promote interest in the league, your council recommend that a day be fixed in each month for a general meeting of the branch, and that members be requested to bring before the meeting any matters in connection with the work which they consider of interest.

"Some opposition to the league has arisen in Winnipeg on the part of people who do not understand its objects, and who are quite in the dark as to the necessity of naval protection for the products which we have to export.

"Without popular support and sympathy, the navy cannot attain the degree of efficiency and usefulness which are demanded by the requirements of modern commerce.

"The necessity for a navy, and therefore for the Navy League, as a means to encourage the growth and promote the efficiency and usefulness which are demanded by commerce must, by this generation, be clearly apparent.

"The central portion of Canada between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, depends for its growth and revenue chiefly upon the production of wheat, and its delivery and sale in Great Britain.

"In five years from the present time, conservative estimates place the net value of the wheat crop to the farmers of the country at one hundred millions of dollars.

"In order to realize on the wheat, it must be sent across the Atlantic to Great Britain. Should the navy of the Empire at any time become incapable of protecting its transport, it would be impossible for our farmers to export a bushel, and the whole business of this country, beyond that necessary for the bare subsistence of the people, would be destroyed.

"The country might stand this, as it would a total loss of crop, for a year or two, but it would mean eventual ruin to a community which now is, and promises to continue, a prosperous and wealthy as any in the world.

"Your council has been gratified to observe that the government of Canada has undertaken the organization and training of seamen for the navy. It is hoped that this necessary and important step may soon be followed by the construction of a suitable type of vessels for their use.

"H. N. RUTTAN.

"Hon. Secretary, Navy League, Winnipeg Branch.

Winnipeg, Man., April 6, 1904.

"And why are you late again, Mary Ann?"

"Please, ma'am, it's 'cause I was waitin' to see what they'd name the new baby."

"Oh, a new baby. And what did they name her, Mary Ann?"

"Please, ma'am, I couldn't wait. Pa was huntin' through the Bible, Aunt Emily was pullin' Cousin Jane's hair and Brother Bill an' Uncle Ike was fightin' in the woodshed. If Bill licks uncle an' Aunt Emily licks Jane, an' Pa gives in, it's going to be 'Esmeredly Matildy.'"

1,250 B

Make O

We require 1,250 cubic inches of g gen producers. The process of red power to do what oxygen does.

A Mi

The virtue of Liquozone, lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does.

Oxygen is the vital part of air. It is Nature's great tonic, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food—the blood food; and every function of life so depends on it that we could not live three minutes without it. And an excess of oxygen is certain destruction to every form of disease germ.

But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. An excess of oxygen cannot be held in the blood. Liquozone is a liquid, with all its virtues in permanent form and concentrated. It goes into the stomach, into the bowels, and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. That is the secret of its power.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding acids or drugs; nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely from oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 4 days' time. Its results are due to the fact that a little of the liquid represents the virtues of an immense volume of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process which for more than 20 years has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It forms a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. It is the best thing in the world for you.

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TO CATCH BALTIC FLEET.

Paris, April 27.—A despatch to the Petit Parisien from its Shanghai correspondent says: A rumor is current here that Japan intends to occupy a portion of the Fukien coast opposite Formosa with the object of preventing the Russian Baltic squadron passing through the Formosa straits.

The French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, 12,416 tons, 27,000 horse-power and a calculated speed of 22 knots, came to grief on March 1st, while going through her thirty-six hours' steam trial near Brest. The ship ran on the "black rocks," causing a serious leak and twisting her propeller shafts, necessitating returning to the dockyard.

MUDDY COMPLEXION.

Pale, sallow, velvet skin tells of a torpid, sluggish liver and impurities in the blood, which will be entirely removed when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used. This great medicine awakens the action of the liver, invigorates the kidneys and regulates the bowels. As a result digestion is improved, bodily pains disappear and the health is benefited in every way.

SALMON EXPORTS MAY BE AFFECTED

Japan Secures an Important Fishery Concession From Korea.

A large exporting firm of this city has just received advices from its Yokohama representatives that the Japanese government has secured from Korea a concession granting fishing privileges along the entire Korean shore line, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Importance is attached to the communication, for the reason that it may have a bearing on the exports of fish from the United States and particularly the Pacific coast, to Japan. This business was a large and particularly welcome one during the month of March, resulting in an advance in the price of pink salmon and the practical cleaning up of stocks in hands.

Just what the effect of the new fishing arrangement will be is uncertain, but the firm receiving the advice and the agents in Japan regard it as having adverse potentialities, as possibly curtailing expected exports from this country. The Japanese are great consumers of fish and have been accustomed to depend upon Russia largely for their supplies, taking thousands of tons from that country. The war, of course, cuts off that source of supply and the Mikado's government has been negotiating with Korea for some time for the fishing privilege now secured.

Smoked, dried and salted fish have formed the principal demand in Japan, and the stoppage of imports from Russia in a manner compelled the use of other kinds, and was a principal factor in the placing of orders for canned salmon. The hope was aroused that in addition to canned salmon a demand would be created here for other fish products.

It was further expected by local exporters that the Japanese, having acquired a liking for the canned goods, would continue valuable customers for this product and open a lasting market. This hope, amounting to expectation, still remains together with the anticipation of trade in other styles of prepared fish, but the Korean supply will reduce it by that much. How largely it will meet the Japanese demands is not known, and that is for the present the uncertain element in the advices received.

SHOT A JUDGE.

Tokio, April 27.—(Special)—One of the Japanese shot by the Russians at Mukden has been identified as M. Sowde, a Japanese judge, and not a military man. The Cossacks who recently raided Song Ching have pushed southward fifteen miles to Tan Chen.

Plans New Line.—A special despatch from San Francisco, appearing in Monday's issue of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, says: "L. P. Hardman, of London, member of the banking company which will advance the bulk of the money for the extension of the Grand Trunk to Port Simpson, on the Pacific, is in San Francisco. Pending the completion of this line, the company, according to Mr. Hardman, will put on a line of steamers between Puget Sound ports and Honolulu, Australia and, in all likelihood, the Orient, stopping at the English possessions in the south. Mr. Hardman will be joined here tomorrow by R. A. Alley, who is in charge of the arrangements for the steamer line. A traffic deal with the Northern Pacific is pending."

PRESIDENT LOUBET DINED AT ROME

Gala Dinner at the Quirinal in in Honor of French Republic.

Rome, April 26.—A gala dinner in honor of President Loubet was given at the Quirinal this evening. The President sat between King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena and opposite the Count of Turin. The King, in proposing the health of President Loubet, said that the heart of Italy beat in unison with the representative of the French nation. Agreement between governments was easy, His Majesty said, and by contributing to the maintenance of peace, of signing the arbitration and labor treaties, they had guaranteed the political and strengthened the social peace.

President Loubet, in expressing his gratification for His Majesty's words, and for the magnificent reception accorded him by the Romans, declared that the affinities uniting the two countries would always keep them friends.

This evening there was a gala performance at the Theatre Argentina. President Loubet and Their Majesties, on entering, were received with great enthusiasm.

Paris, April 26.—The Figaro's correspondent in Rome says he had an opportunity of conversing with President Loubet after the reception at the Farnese palace. During the talk the President said: "I am delighted, for the sake of France, for all this homage. I am merely a pretext. The enthusiastic demonstrations and exchange of cordial expressions of friendship respond to the feelings of the two peoples. I am sure that these fetes have a deep re-echo at home. It is like the Anglo-French entente. It is impossible to conceive how deeply that moves France. Such events are the happiest I could wish for our country."

THE GLOW OF HEALTH.

When the blood is rich and pure there is a healthful glow to the complexion which speaks of the vigor and vitality of the system. There is no more certain way for pale, weak people to attain the glow of health than by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is expected that when the National Republican Convention assembles in Chicago ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, will be among the delegates. Mr. Miller has not been heard of in politics much since 1888, when he and Platt quarreled. Now that the latter has been ousted from his leadership in the Empire State Mr. Miller is making an effort to come forward once more.

Wireless News Across the Yellow Sea.

Following the cable despatches to the effect that the Russian government has advised the various neutral powers that the use of wireless telegraph will be considered by the Russian army, as the act of a spy and treated as such, the following article from the Electrical Review of the 9th inst., by Julius Chambers will be interesting heading.

"War is in active progress in the Far East; the attention of the entire world, civilized and uncivilized, is focussed on the result. But another struggle for supremacy has been going on around the Yellow Sea since the first of the year, in which the public has more than a commercial interest. Although nothing has been written about the matter, because its success was only assured last week, every reader of the daily papers is vitally interested.

"I refer to the news campaign now in progress at the seat of war. Neither expense nor energy is spared by the leading journals of this country and England to place correspondents at points of greatest vantage. But American newspapers have failed to make proper preparations for getting information to the home market. Thackery said: 'It is one thing to write a book, another to get it printed.' The same thing is true of news. The most important bit of information is valueless if the censor will not permit it to be forwarded. This was the problem that Captain Charles Blakely, a long-time representative of the London Times in the Orients, attempted to solve.

"In anticipation of inevitable war Captain Blakely left Pekin in December last, and hurried to London to procure a wireless telegraphic outfit. He had much trouble in convincing the managers of London Times that the conflict was about to break out, but he was finally authorized to procure engines and dynamos and ship them to the Far East. After a week's search Captain Blakely was unable to find the plant he needed and came to New York in search of it.

"His plans may now be stated without violating confidence. The Yellow Sea is a comparatively small body of water. It is only 175 miles broad at its widest point. The coast of Korea defines its eastern limits.

"The problem that presented itself to Captain Blakely was to connect the various news centres with the British cable station at Wei-hai-Wei by a wireless service across the Yellow Sea. Just north of the Bay of Chemulpo is a headland that projects from the Korean coast many miles into the Yellow Sea. At this point Captain Blakely intended to set up his Korean station, connecting it with Seoul by an extension of the land lines already in operation. He confidently hoped, also, to hire an ocean tug in which he would be able to traverse any part of the Yellow Sea and which would be equipped with the tall mast and other wireless telegraphic apparatus. In this boat he hoped to be able to witness the naval battles and maintain a continuous connection with Seoul.

"In selecting Wei-hai-Wei rather than Tokio as the point from which to send news, censorship is avoided. The cable system from there to London is the only one with which the belligerents dare not interfere. It is British in ownership and management. It follows the Chinese coast to Hong Kong; thence to the Malay peninsula, which it crosses to Singapore; thence under the Indian Ocean and across India to Bombay; next under the Bay of Bengal to Aden; up the Red Sea to Suez, across Egypt and under the Mediterranean to the continent by half a dozen routes. Therefore Blakely reasoned well when he determined to make Wei-hai-Wei his news base.

"Captain Blakely arrived in New York the first week in January and, acting on the information obtained at the army headquarters in this city, purchased two combined oil engines and dynamos from the General Power Company, which has offices in the Fulton National Bank building at Fulton and Gold streets, and a factory at Harrison, N. J. The success of similar engines in the wireless telegraphic service maintained during last summer's naval manoeuvres at the eastern end of Long Island was so complete that the commanding officers gave their endorsement.

"The dynamos, of fifteen kilowatts, were supplied by the General Electric Company and were attached directly to the engine shaft.

"Within three days of the receipt of the order from Captain Blakely the General Power Company shipped the two engines from this city to Montreal, whence they were rushed by special express over the Canadian Pacific railroad to Vancouver. A deposit of $500 was made by Captain Blakely as a guarantee for the payment of the extra transportation rate demanded by the railway officials. The equipment left the British Columbia port for Yokohama on January 15, arrived at Japan on February 6, and was promptly forwarded by English steamers to Wei-hai-Wei.

"The station at that point has been ready for use since the first of March, but unexpected opposition attended the establishment of the Korean post, owing to the strict press censorship instituted by the Japanese invaders of that peninsula. The original intention to establish a station at Chaug Yong, a village near the western end of the Korean headland previously mentioned, has not yet been carried out because of the impossibility of making the necessary land-wire connections. At present the second plant is carried upon an English tug, hired at Hong Kong, and several messages of the highest value have been transmitted from various points in the Yellow Sea through the Wei-hai-Wei station. The London Times's tug has been hovering about the Japanese fleet near Port Arthur and on several occasions has been under fire.

"The mystery of the wireless service in the Yellow Sea is herein explained for the first time. Captain Blakely deserves success because he has been more far-sighted and enterprising than his American or English rivals."

1,250 BOTTLES OF GAS

Make One Bottle of Liquozone

We require 1,250 cubic inches of gas to make one cubic inch of Liquozone. The gas is made in large part from the best oxygen producers. The process of reduction takes 14 days. It is astounding condensation that gives Liquozone its power—the power to do what oxygen does.

A Million 50c Bottles Free

The virtue of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does.

Oxygen is the vital part of air. It is Nature's great tonic, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food—the blood food; and every function of life so depends on it that we could not live three minutes without it. And an excess of oxygen is certain destruction to every form of disease germ.

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Kills Inside Germs.

But the vital value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without harm to the tissues. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician known that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Animals live by oxygen; vegetables by carbonic acid gas. And the life of one is, in excess, deadly to the other.

It is this fact that has enabled the discoverers of Liquozone to solve this greatest problem that medical men ever met. It has given us a product essential to the human body—a product which can go wherever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it; yet a product which no germ can resist. It is apparent that the results are inevitable, for no germs are killed.

We Paid $100 000

for the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. Before doing this we tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We proved it in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable, including every disease which was then called incurable.

This price was paid because Liquozone will do more for sick humanity than all the skill in the world can accomplish without it. It will cure more sickness, end more suffering, and save more lives than all the drugs combined. And now that this fact is generally known, we occupy four laboratories, with 22 floors and 400 employees, to supply the demand for Liquozone, and we are 20 carloads behind on demands for it today.

Germ Diseases

The diseases in this list are known to be due to germs or their toxins, and medicine does not apply to them, for medicine cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do in germ troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. Such results are indirect and uncertain. They are, as many of you know by experience, always doubtful and often impossible. They depend on the patient's condition.

Liquozone goes direct to the cause of the trouble and destroys it. We have often seen it end, in a week, diseases which had resisted medicine for years. And it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guarantee.

Asthma	Kidney Diseases
Abscess—Anemia	La Grippe
Bronchitis	Leucorrhea
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Malaria—Neuralgia
Bowel Troubles	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Colic—Croup	Rheumatism
Constipation	Scrofula
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Stomach Troubles
Dandruff—Dropsy	Throat Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fevers—Gall Stones	Varicocele
Goitre—Gout	Women's Diseases
Hay Fever—Influenza	

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishes what no drugs can do.

First Bottle Free

To let all people know Liquozone we are spending $500,000 to give a million bottles away—one to each of a million sick ones. We do this to let the product itself prove what it can do. This seems the best way, the quickest way, to convince you.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on your druggist for a regular 50c. bottle, and will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course; not to those who have written us before.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations whatever. We shall never ask you to buy Liquozone; do as you wish when you try it. But—for your own sake—let us show you what this product is. Let us prove, at our expense, what it does. Certainly we would not buy a bottle and give it away if there was any doubt of results. You who want those results will send us the coupon today.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

Cut Out This Coupon

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me with a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

5678 S.C.B. Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will gladly be supplied for a yr.

Naval Gunnery Is Improving

Prize Firing in British Fleet in Year 1903—One Hit For Every Miss.

Officers Find Improvement in Shooting With all Classes Of Guns.

A copy of the London Express, just to hand, contains the following article on the results of prize firing in the British fleet during 1903:

The results of the prize firing in the King of England's fleet for 1903 are now known to the captains, commanders and commanding officers of the royal navy. Their lordships note with satisfaction the improvement in shooting with nearly all classes of guns. The return in question has been supplied to us for publication, and although the document is too lengthy to print in full its main features may be easily explained.

The animosity of foreign nations to Great Britain is harmless only so long as the great guns of the British fleet are efficiently handled by the officers and men. For a long series of years gunnery was neglected. For thirteen years the average marksmanship of the royal navy, according to the prize firing returns, was two misses for every hit.

The return for 1903 shows a considerable advance on that standard. The thirty-two battleships which took part in the competition average 51.45, or rather more than one hit for every miss. The forty-five first and second class cruisers shoot a little better than the battleships, their average figure of merit being 51.63. The seventy-six other ships average 33.35, which was about the average of the navy for the previous decade.

SHIPS IMPROVING.

These figures show that the ships of the navy are improving but that there is a great deal left to be desired. Why, for example, should the Majestic obtain the figure of merit of 80, and the Benbow only one of less than 12? The figure of merit of the Albion, on the China station, is about 80; that of the Victorious, in the Mediterranean, is 40. The fighting value of the Albion is double that of the Victorious and yet the cost to the taxpayers of the two ships, both as regards construction and maintenance, is about the same.

Turning to the cruiser class, the Good Hope, the ship in which Mr. Chamberlain went to South Africa, is at the top of the list with a figure of merit of 67, while the Rainbow is at the bottom of the list with a figure of merit of less than 8. The sixteen six-inch guns of the Good Hope actually made a fraction more than 98 points per gun out of a possible 100; while the six-inch guns of the Rainbow missed the target altogether. Why?

The dynamos, of fifteen kilowatts, were supplied by the General Electric Company and were attached directly to the engine shaft.

"Within three days of the receipt of the order from Captain Blakely the General Power Company shipped the two engines from this city to Montreal, whence they were rushed by special express over the Canadian Pacific railroad to Vancouver. A deposit of $500 was made by Captain Blakely as a guarantee for the payment of the extra transportation rate demanded by the railway officials. The equipment left the British Columbia port for Yokohama on January 15, arrived at Japan on February 6, and was promptly forwarded by English steamers to Wei-hai-Wei.

"The station at that point has been ready for use since the first of March, but unexpected opposition attended the establishment of the Korean post, owing to the strict press censorship instituted by the Japanese invaders of that peninsula. The original intention to establish a station at Chaug Yong, a village near the western end of the Korean headland previously mentioned, has not yet been carried out because of the impossibility of making the necessary land-wire connections. At present the second plant is carried upon an English tug, hired at Hong Kong, and several messages of the highest value have been transmitted from various points in the Yellow Sea through the Wei-hai-Wei station. The London Times's tug has been hovering about the Japanese fleet near Port Arthur and on several occasions has been under fire.

"The mystery of the wireless service in the Yellow Sea is herein explained for the first time. Captain Blakely deserves success because he has been more far-sighted and enterprising than his American or English rivals."

DATE OF PUBLICATION.

The delay of the admiralty in publishing this return is mysterious. Hitherto the results of the prize firing have been made known to the fleet in the same year (generally in November) as that in which the prize firing has taken place. This year its publication in February has destroyed much of the good effect that prompter action would have insured.

It is pleasing to see that the Renown and the Ramilies, which were at the bottom of the list of battleships of their respective squadrons in previous years, are now seventh and thirteenth, respectively, in the order of merit. No fewer than three flagships are within the first five. This is an admirable improvement, for it shows that the admirals are taking pains.

The following letters speak of defects which require a remedy:

"H.M.S. Vestal, Hong Kong,
"January 24, 1904.

"No prize firing in this fleet was to take place until after the arrival of the new commander-in-chief; but, as we have to go up to the Behring sea we were ordered to complete ours, and I expect we are the first ship to test the new rules.

"With our four-inch guns we fired 101 rounds, and struck the target 28 times; but it was all a matter of luck, as we could not tell whether the shot were going over or through the target, and as 1 and 2 fired at the same time, heaven only knows who did make the hits; the only thing was to load quickly and trust to luck—and that is what all the ships are going to do.

"Who made out such stupid rules for the admiralty I do not know, but it must have been some one who knew nothing about gunnery. What we want to know out here is how is the promised King's medal going to be awarded when the men do not know their own scores?"

"Chatham, Feb. 26, 1904.

"I went on board the Prince of Wales today and learned all about the defective sights.

"The gun trials came off on the 19th, and Capt. Scott pronounced all the sights as defective. The sights of the twelve-inch guns are defective inasmuch as parts of them are entirely exposed, and any small shot, even a three-pounder, might cut them away and put the turret out of action.

"The six-inch sights will all have to be altered by the ship's artificers when she commissions, as the deflection scale is in the wrong place. I do not know why this alteration is not carried out before a ship commissions, but it never is."

SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Brooklyn Clergymen Unanimous in Opinion That Games do Good.

New York, April 26.—Several prominent ministers of Brooklyn, where various church societies have been making a fight against Sunday baseball, have publicly announced that they can see no harm in playing or attending baseball games on the Sabbath day. The unanimous opinion of the clergymen seems to be that persons attending ball games are kept away from more vicious forms of amusement Sunday afternoon.

PATHETIC DEATH OF A NELSON BOY

Lost on Mountain and Succumbed to Exhaustion During Night.

No more pathetic occurrence has stirred Nelson in years than the sad fate that befel little Allen Coulter, whose lifeless body was found yesterday afternoon after a long search high up on the mountain side, says the Nelson Daily News of Saturday last. The little lad had wandered from home on Thursday afternoon and, as the hour grew late and he did not return, search was made for him. Until late into the night search parties scoured the vicinity in which he was last seen but without finding any trace of his movements. At daybreak yesterday morning the search was renewed, scores of willing workers assisting the efforts of the police. It was not until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the lifeless body was found. Overcome with exhaustion the little chap had laid down in the snow and death undoubtedly very speedily ended his terror.

The boy had been dead for some hours before he was found. He had unquestionably struggled along up the hillside, in a completely dazed condition and finally fallen down and died from sheer exhaustion.

Dr. Hall, who met the rescuing party returning with the body very soon after it was found, and who made an instant examination, states that the child undoubtedly died some hours previously, (Probably between midnight and 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Away over the twinkling lights of the city which must have been plainly visible from the spot, the little lad, who had been toiling up the hill for hours, literally fell in his tracks and died, completely exhausted with his terrible climb, a climb that tired the strong men who later searched for him.

It is believed that the child, having lost his way, became dazed and struggled on in an aimless way as long as his strength hung out. Over and over again, he must have been the lights of the city, but they had no meaning for him and he instinctively struggled on to reach the top. After his first grief and terror at finding himself lost he probably did not suffer. The expression on the baby face at the undertaker's last evening showed exhaustion, but no pain or terror. The exact path trod by the little feet will never be known, but backwards and forwards and up the hillside the boy must have climbed over five weary miles at least, if not more, from the time he wandered away.

PAPERS FIGHT TRUST.

Leading U. S. Journalists Complain of Violations of Anti-Trust Law.

Washington, April 26.—Conde Hamlin, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; Don C. Seitz, of the New York World, and John Cochran, of the Philadelphia Ledger and New York Times, as representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called on the attorney-general today and laid before him a complaint against the so-called paper manufacturers' trust, alleging violations of the Sherman anti-trust act. The attorney-general explained what could and what could not be accomplished under the Sherman law, and particularly the distinction the courts have drawn between combinations affecting productions and those affecting interstate commerce directly. Yet upon a showing of evidence which seemed to indicate that a combination exists in the paper business whereby different paper manufacturers have agreed to reduce the supply of paper and to divide among themselves the territory of its consumption, the attorney-general stated that he would have an investigation made and if it were found that this feature of the charges could be sustained he would institute appropriate proceedings to stop it.

Mark Twain is not studying Italian; he does not consider it necessary, even though he is domiciled in Florence for some time to come. "I can not speak the language," he recently explained; "I am too old now to learn how, also too busy when I am busy, and too indolent when I am not; wherefore some will imagine that I am having a dull time of it. But it is not so. The help are all natives; they talk Italian to me, I answer in English; I do not understand them, they do not understand me, consequently no harm is done and everybody is satisfied. In order to be just and fair I throw in an Italian word when I have one."

CROSSING THE RIVER.

In Spite of Russian Resistance Japanese Succeeded in Movement.

Liao Yang, April 27.—On April 23 the Russians observed that the Japanese were making preparations to cross the Yalu river. On the night of April 25 two steamers and two torpedo boats were noticed at the mouth of the river. They approached the shore at daylight and the Japanese commenced to build a pontoon on the left tributary. A second pontoon was being prepared ten miles up the stream. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon the Japanese occupied the Island of Samolinde, to which they carried pontoon boats, etc.

The night passed quietly the torpedo boats maintaining a careful watch in case the troops ashore should be attacked, and examining the mouth of the river by searchlights.

At 3:40 the next morning the Japanese crossed the river near the village of Tchindiagon, where, however, the Russian outposts commenced firing upon them. The Russian advance guards had been furnished with a small gun, and they succeeded in destroying the pontoon constructed near Wiju. The wrecked pontoon was carried away by the current, and further Japanese bridging operations ceased, but the Japanese continued to cross by another pontoon southward of Wiju.

A Japanese column, with a battery of artillery, approached Turnchen at mid-day but the Russian skirmishers met them with sharp firing evidently giving them trouble, as they retired with the battery, which made no attempt to answer the Russian fire.

The archaeological society in Constantinople has recently obtained the sultan's permission to begin excavations at Ephesus.

King Edward And Intervention

Reported Private Overtures to Czar Not Credited In Downing Street.

His Majesty's Heart Set on Adjustment of Anglo-Russian Disputes.

London, April 26.—Inquiries here by the Associated Press reveal no traces of any effort or intention to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war. No step looking to a pacific settlement of the conflict has been taken by the foreign office, nor, so far as known in Downing street, by King Edward himself. Those who have discussed the war with the King within the last few days say that such a step is the last thing he contemplates.

Such a step, however informally taken, so it is held here, might seriously endanger the vital negotiations now progressing between Russia and Great Britain with a view to the settlement of outstanding differences. His Majesty has expressed sympathy with his royal relatives over the losses sustained by the Russian fleet, but he has been equally thoughtful towards the Mikado.

It is believed here that all rumors bearing upon the subject of pacific efforts, royal or otherwise, are due to misapprehension concerning the negotiations looking to a settlement of all matters in dispute between Russia and Great Britain.

These negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, though no immediate completion can be expected.

Henry Norman, M. P., who was received in special private audience by King Edward yesterday "on his return from Russia," as the court circular today puts it, said he was amazed at the grasp of details displayed by King Edward in dealing with men and matters connected with Russia's policy at home and abroad. He intimated that King Edward had set his heart on settling forever the long-standing grievances between the two countries.

Mr. Norman, after seeing King Edward, said that any personal or national attempt to step in between the combatants seemed to him to be outside the range of rational surmise.

The view entertained by the Foreign Office is that British relations with both Russia and Japan remain on a basis of strict neutrality. Official opinion inclines to the view that it will be a long war, but this does not prevent the hope that an arrangement with Russia, similar to that recently completed with France, may be concluded quite independent of the issue of hostilities.

DRESS TO SUIT.

Japanese Passengers by the Tremont Well Provided With Raiment.

Nearly all the Japanese steerage passengers by the steamer Tremont, which arrived on Monday from the Orient, were neatly clad in European clothing when the steamer berthed.

The men wore dress suits, collars and neckties, well-blackened shoes, pocket handkerchiefs and headgear of every kind from the cheap hay hat to the narrow-brimmed derby. At few "toffs" could be observed cap, and one extra heavy swell had an automobile schako of fearsome dimensions that made his cocoanut face look like a five dollar bill out of which $4.70 has been taken. Nearly all carried umbrellas, and all, without exception, smoked cigarettes.

The ladies of the party were neatly and cleanly attired in European garb, save a few who clung to the picturesque, and probably classic, kimono, exposing a fawn decollete V front and back; and their hair was done up in the prevailing Gibson fashion, with pomatums and spangles.

Of the two sets of damsels that in the native or national costume looked the easier and more natural; the other looked as if it had taken a seat in the store clothes of civilization.

Coming over on the steamer, however, the men thus arrayed in the toggery of Bond street wore nothing but the kimono and sandals—only those and nothing more. It was coming down the strait that the kimonos and pattens were packed away and the European clothes taken up from trunks and valises; so that it looked like a new lot of passengers when the Japanese again emerged on deck.

They stuck to the raiment of old Japan as long as they could, and relinquished its easy, airy graceffess for the inartistic horrors of European trousers and waistcoats, hats and shoes with a sigh.

Miss Margaret Parnell Stewart, a young society woman of Bordentown, N. J., has gone on the stage, having made her professional debut in Troy, N. Y. Miss Stewart is a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution in the War of 1812, and a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the late Irish parliamentary leader. She is known among her acquaintances as a young woman of much ability.

"I can always tell when you are going to tell a lie," said Cregg to Legg.

"How?" asked Legg.

"I can see you open your mouth," said Cregg.—Town Topics.

"And do you think," he asked, "that men progress after death?"

"Well," she replied, "if they don't it would almost seem useless for some of them to die."—Chicago Record.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Clayoquot District, on the north side of the Alberni Canal, west of the Monitor Group. Take notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, agent for Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79595, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.

ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

My Greatest Success in Golf.

By Horace G. Hutchinson

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Now that the amateur championship has enjoyed a flourishing existence for seventeen years, so that it may be considered of the time of life of promising debutante, ready to be presented at a drawing-room, I am asked to write the story of its beginnings, that is to say of the earliest amateur championship. And this is rather a delicate matter, because it so happened that by the mysterious workings of fate I won the first two championships of the amateurs, so that it almost is necessary that the first personal pronoun will figure much in the narrative. It shall be as little obtrusive as my natural pride will permit. I can say no more. And yet, in saying that I won the first two amateur championships, I am not altogether certain that I am right, for there was a kind of an amateur championship, or a meeting that was equivalent to it, and was in fact the origin of the more fully recognized thing held at Hoylake in the year preceding any winning of mine. That was in 1885—a fearfully long while ago now; and Mr. Macfie was the winner.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

It is not a bit too much to say that the amateur championship entirely owes its institution to the Hoylake Club which is more correctly and magnificently called the Royal Liverpool Golf Club. So far as I remember, the beginning of it was a kind of circular note sent round to myself and one or two others by Mr. Potter, at that time honorary secretary of the R. L. G. C., asking us to form a committee to look after a big tournament—the word championship was rather left out of it, just at first, until it should receive official recognition and become an annual thing to be held in the Hoylake medal week. We formed the committee—we did not look after the tournament a bit, because Mr. Potter and the committee of the R. L. G. C. did all that. The only question that came up, so far as I remember, for our decision, was whether Douglas Rolland should be allowed to play as an amateur. I was much in favor of his playing—he was a plasterer, then, or something of that kind—but it was found that he had carried clubs for hire lately (I think that was his offence), and so he was not allowed to play.

When the time came we set to work and played merrily. Exactly what happened all the way down the lists it would be wearisome to set down, even if I could remember it. Besides are they not written in the chronicles? One of the things that frequently happened was that Mr. Macfie and Mr. Walter de Zoete kept halving their matches. The rule could not then have been, as it is now, that people who halve shall not play on till one wins. At that time both halves, so to speak, must have gone into the next round. Eventually Mr. Macfie won, chiefly, if I remember right, by doing the short hole (the Rushes) in one. In the meantime I do not think I had any discomposing matches until I met Mr. "Johnnie" Ball in the semi-final. Mr. Macfie had a bye—they did not have the Bagnall-Wyld play as it is called, in those days—so in the morning Mr. Macfie walked about, like a gentleman, while "Johnnie" Ball and I had one of the worst matches ever played. I remember that I fluked a three at the "Cop" hole, after being in the bunker off the tee, and I also remember that he was two up on the way home. How I managed to beat him I do not know, but it happened; and in the afternoon I had to play Mr. Macfie, whom I had expected to beat. I had not expected to beat Mr. Ball. I think Mr. Macfie beat me by seven up and six to play. It was something quite as satisfactory in the way of a beating—that I do remember. He played very well, and I very badly—that is a fully adequate explanation of how it all happened. It is a more common explanation of the result of a match than people seem to suppose.

THE FIRST RECOGNIZED CHAMPIONSHIP.

This tournament started the amateur championship. Rules were drawn up, clubs appointed delegates, everything was arranged in the most beautiful manner, and the first formally recognized championship (though all the honors of champion rank belong to Mr. Macfie) was played at St. Andrews in the year following. Naturally one's own fortunes are those that come to mind forcibly in the retrospect of these tournaments. This rfist regular championship at St. Andrews excited us all a good deal—I think chiefly as being some new thing, and an occasion for measuring swords such as had not been known before. I forget who was my first opponent, but recollect being told by my caddie that if I defeated him I should have to meet "a man Fogey" (more correctly and courteously, Mr. Foggo) "frae Earlsferry—an awfu' fine player, an' dinna mind the gallery wan bit." Whether much of a gallery would have bothered themselves about Mr. Foggo and myself I do not know, for when I came in from my round, I heard, to my vast relief, that "the man Foggo" had been beaten in his first round by Doctor McCuaig. This was all very well, but if Mr. Foggo was all that my caddie said of him the defeat of him cast a lurid light on the prowess of Dr. McCuaig. And the light grew more lurid when it was reported to me (probably quite falsely) that Dr. McCuaig had said, that night, that he would beat Horace Hutchinson, who, though a good, was a young player! It seems impossible now to think that this last could ever have been true, but no doubt it was once. However, Doctor McCuaig did not beat me. In fact he played much below his game, and gave no trouble. There was comedy in those days as well as tragedy.

I do not remember all my matches of that championship, but one was with Mr. Mure Fergusson, and he was two up and eight to play. Then he pulled his approach to the short hole, altogether away to the left of the big bunker. Certain shots one remembers. I remember my own to that hole—a flukey, half-topped thing, skidding over the low bunker, just running up past the corner of the little pot bunker and actually striking the back of the hole, at which poor old Mr. Bethune, of Blebo, was standing, holding the flag. It was a lucky shot as ever was played, and might have been in either of the two bunkers; but after that luck went all my way.

WORKING THROUGH TO THE FINAL.

Mr. "Johnnie" Ball and Mr. "Johnnie" Laidley were the two one had to be especially afraid of in those days. I do not know what happened to the latter, the Scottish "Johnnie," in any of these first three championships. I think he played in all of them, but he never looked dangerous. But "Johnnie" Ball did look dangerous. In the semi-final of that 1886 championship he had to play poor Mr. Henry Lamb. It was just about this time that Mr. Ball was being a sore trouble to his friends at Hoylake. He always could win their medals there, always could bring in an uncommon fine score, was really (except by a kind of fluke) unbeaten when he was playing his game on his own green, but he never could succeed in doing himself anything like justice when he went away from home. It was most distressing and disappointing. He has done such wonderful things since that one does not mind recalling these early failings. He has avenged them cruelly. But in 1886 that was how matters stood. It was said that on the night preceding this semi-final with Mr. Henry Lamb he went to bed at 9 o'clock. On the next morning, whatever he did over night, he played as if he never had been in bed at all. Mr. Lamb, playing steadily, beat him by a vast number of holes. Again, as in the case of "the man Fogey," this was a great relief to me, for, good player as Mr. Lamb was, I would a great deal sooner have met him than Mr. Ball. I have a distinct and painful recollection that we both played heinously badly for the first hole or two of that final match. Then I happened to find my game first, and, Mr. Lamb never finding his, I beat him at the heathery hole coming in.

It is rather dreadful to have to write so much about oneself but I was prepared for that at the outset; and, after all, no one need read it. The next championship of the amateurs was held at Hoylake, in the following year. In this encounter I have a most vivid recollection of a very terrible battle with Mr. Gregor Macgregor. I believe that we ended the round all square, and by the recognized rules which had come into force the previous year, played on, to settle the matter. The matter settled itself, against Mr. Macgregor, mainly by bad luck at the nineteenth hole. Mr. John Ball, senior, with his singular style, was a very dangerous player on his own green of Hoylake in those days. He was fond of issuing a challenge that he and his son would play any two; but there were not many takers. I ran against Mr. Ball, senior, in the semi-final of that championship, and was never more badly frightened. The play was good, too, I believe, on both sides. We either were all even, or Mr. Ball was one up and two to play, coming to the seventeenth hole when then was much the same as the present nineteenth. Mr. Ball made one of his few bad shots for the round—topped his iron approach into the little ditch bunker guarding the green (I think the gallery bothered him) and the last hole I won, and so the match. Then, having done with the father, it remained to reckon with the son—a heavier reckoning—in the final. No doubt I had made just the right libartion and invocation to St. Andrews before that championship began, for I defeated Mr. Macgregor, as aforesaid, chiefly by accident, then Mr. Ball, senior, by misadventure, he happening into the bunker in front of last but one hole, and finally Mr. Ball, junior, when we were going along very evenly, had the excellent good luck for me, to break his brassey. Then, when we were all even and one to play, he topped his tee shot to the last hole into the bunker, which was not very far in front of the tee. Even after that he might have had a putt for a half of the hole and of the match if I had not happened to put in a rather good one, the two previous strokes being weakly played.

A GOLF STORY.

That is the end of the story of the championship so far as I have any ado with winning them, and high time that a story so much about oneself came to an end. In the next year's meeting, which was held at Prestwick, I was knocked out by Mr. "Andy" Stuart, who beat me by the simple and obvious means of playing a good deal better than I played. But, in course of that match, I played a shot that no other probably has played in any championship. At the hole after the Himalayas going out I played a lofted shot from behind the sand hills west of the green, after slicing the second, and the ball alighted in the breast pocket of the late Mr. James Kirk, who died at St. Andrews only the other day. And what was even more curious is that neither Mr. Kirk nor any of the thirty or so spectators had seen the ball come over and go into his pocket, for I was out of sight when I played the shot. Only, when my caddie and I asked where the ball was, the ground being perfectly open, we were assured it had not come over the hill. Of course we knew better, and finally Mr. Kirk said "I did feel something tug at my pocket,' and looking in, there was the ball. There are people living who can vouch for this story. I should not tell it but for their confirmation. After that it seemed but a small matter to lose the championship. That year was the beginning of Mr. Balls victories, the beginning of his breaking the spell of ill-luck that had seemed to beset him and make it impossible for him to do himself full justice away from home.

Hoylake, that is to say the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, deserve the thanks of all of us who are interested for starting this amateur championship, and the same club, in 1902, took the initiative in what is pretty sure to become no less popular as an annual fixture, the International match. Hoylake is just at the right place, geographically, for taking the lead in affairs such as this—just a good halfway house between Edinburgh and London, and the Royal Liverpool Club always does it in just the right way, never arrogating any authority to itself in virtue of being the rsfit to start these movements, but referring to St. Andrews and all recognized authorities as by law appointed. There is not always this sweet reasonableness about the golfer.

Next Week: "Behind the Bars," by J. J. Duggan.

Test of Theories at Draw Poker.

Some Men Who Take Big Chances and Seem to Succeed in the Long Run.

New York Sun.

"There are a good many poker players," said the gray haired young man in a club smoking room, "who play on a theory that seems to be unsound, and who yet seem to succeed as well at the game as I do.

"I have kept tab on my game for a number of years, and I find I am very nearly even, making due allowance for the kitty when there has been a kitty, and for table fees when it has been a club game. I therefore conclude that I am a fairly good player. Yet these other men seem to do well by what seems to me to be poor play.

"For example, if I am playing in a table stakes game, I seldom or never come in on less than a pair of eights. If a jack pot is opened by another player I do not come in on less than kings, unless I have last say and suspect the opener of weakness.

"Then I will sometimes play on a pair of queens, though more often I pass. It seems to me that I am prudent without being timid, in playing after that rule.

"But here is the puzzle. I know players who will always stay on a pair, or on a four flush or four straight in an ante pot. The four flush or four straight proposition is legitimate enough, of course, if the odds in the betting equal the odds against filling the hand, but the players I speak of stay on these hands without regard to the odds in the betting. And if a jack pot is opened they will come in, just the same, provided there is no raise, on any old pair, or any chance of a hand.

"To me that sort of a hand seems suicidal. The puzzling thing about it is that some people who play poker that way do fairly well at it.

"I even knew one player who almost invariably plays a limit game to draw an intermediate straight. I don't think he would do it in a table stake game, but he doesn't play table stakes.

"Now drawing to an intermediate straight under any ordinary circumstances is commonly set down as almost as foolish as anything that can be done in a poker game, but judging by results in the case of this particular player it doesn't seem to be foolish at all. He fills a great many of them, and he gets up winner fully as often as he does loser at the end of the games he plays in.

"Of course, there is a wide difference between a limit game, especially a small limit, and a table stake game. If a man sits in the right place, just to the right of the opener, and there is a big pot and nobody has raised before it comes to him, and he can get it for a small sum safely without the risk of being raised, it sometimes pays to try a long shot, such as drawing to a small pair.

"The chances are that he will lose his entrance money, but he may make a good stake. That kind of play, however, isn't what I'm talking about. I mean plunging on hands that are certainly smaller than one or more hands that are in.

"And it is this kind of play that as a matter of fact sometimes succeeds, or it would be better to say that some men who play in this fashion make it pay. I think myself that it is purely a matter of luck, but the result shows, or seems to show, that it is good play for some people.

"It was good play for me once. I went in on a hunch and two deuces, and the queer part of it was that I came out a big winner comparatively, though I did not better in the draw.

"It was one of those games that a man is lucky enough to get into once in a great while, when everybody is good natured and liberal, and all hands play for the fun of the game rather than for the money involved, but when the money is plentiful, too. There were seven of us playing, and we played table stakes, each man buying $50 worth of chips for a starter.

"The luck went back and forth across the table, each man having streaks of good and bad fortune and being alternately behind and ahead of the game, till most of us had bought once or twice more, so that there was nearly a thousand dollars on the table without anybody's having been hurt very badly.

"We got to betting very freely on our hands, and the ante got up to two dollars, calls five, so that a jack pot always held thirty-five dollars at the start, and with a few fifty cent sweeteners would grow to fifty dollars or more before it was opened. It was a disproportionate game, even with a thousand dollars on the table, but, as I said, the money was going back and forth.

"Then came a jack pot toward the end of the sitting in which there was forty-two dollars when I dealt, as it had been sweetened twice. The man on my left opened it under the guns for forty dollars, and four other players came in before it came around to me. None of them raised, so I had a chance to play in a $242 pot for forty.

"I watched the others as they made their bets, according to my habit, not lifting my cards from the table till it came my turn to play, and when I picked them up I found only a pair of deuces. Right then was when I caught the hunch, and against all my theories of poker, I determined to play it for all it was worth. So I chipped $40.

"On the draw each man took three cards, and as I knew that there could be nothing better than a pair against me before the draw I took three also. Then the opener bet a hundred.

"Knowing his game as well as I did, I took this as a sign of weakness. If he had had aces or kings, or if he had bettered his pair in the draw, he would have been more likely, I thought, to have bet a white chip and waited to see what the others would do.

"I said nothing, of course, though I thought a whole lot, and I looked anxiously to see what the others would do. Of course, if any of them had bettered he would be likely to raise, or at least to call, and there were two of them that I thought would call on queens, knowing the opener's play.

"One after another, though, they all four laid down, showing that they had either gone in, as I had done, on weak hands, or that the hundred dollar bet scared them out. When it came to me I looked carefully at my hand and found the two deuces were still there, but they didn't look any bigger than they did at first.

"My first impulse, naturally, was to throw them down, but while I was skinning down my hand I had time to do some thinking. I didn't care to bluff, for I knew the opener would at least suspect a bluff and would call me, and so, of course, win, and yet I was satisfied that his hand was weak.

"Moreover, I was certain that he knew that I suspected him. So I hesitated.

"Then I caught another hunch. I called his hundred dollar bet. It was pretty wild gambling, but the way I sized it up was that if I called he would think I had jacks or queens, and if he had opened on jacks, as I suspected, he would be likely to make a proposition.

"It was a long chance to take, but there was $382 in the pot before I put in my last $100, and I thought the chance was worth the money.

"It turned out all right, as it happened. The opener looked at me a moment or so before he spoke, and finally said 'I'll divide the pot with you'; and I, knowing that he had the winning hand, was by no means slow in agreeing to the proposition.

"I wouldn't have showed my hand, not caring to expose my play, but the others called for a showdown, and, of course, I had no alternative. The compliments I received on my play, and the chaffing the other fellow got were things to remember.

"I have seen play similar to that several times in a limit game, and twice I have seen it succeed, though it fails more often than it succeeds. In the limit game, however, the man who calls, looking for a proposition from the other man who has him beaten, only has a small amount, comparatively, to put up for the call.

"I certainly never would have risked a hundred dollars on such a play if the hunch had not been a very strong one, and as it was I consider it extremely poor poker, though it paid that time. I took down $246, having put up $146. Even at that, the profit was not commensurate with the risk, so perhaps I should not say it paid well.

"Trere is another element of play which I find frequently combined with this habit of playing on weak hands, and possibly the success that excites my surprise is due to this other thing. I have noticed that the men who go in on small pairs or four flushes take down a good many pots without showing their hands. The inevitable suspicion is that they are bluffing, though there is no way of proving that except by calling them.

"I knew a professional gambler once, out in Chicago, by the name of Harris, who had the name of being the most reckless poker player in town, and who frequently lost heavy sums, but who won more often than he lost and when he won he won just as heavily.

"If he bluffed, and I am tolerably sure he did bluff frequently, he did it so cleverly that he got away with the pot a good many times when he ought not to have had it.

"As nearly as I could make out his system of play, he made a habit of playing on insufficient hands, and laying them down after the draw often enough to give the impression when he did play that he had bettered his hand in the draw. Then, when he stayed after the draw, he played exactly as if he had bettered.

"Now it is easy enough to figure out the kind of impression a good player can make with this sort of play. Suppose you are playing against a man who has come in on three jack pots in succession, and has drawn one card each time, and then, when it has come to his turn to play after the opener has bet, suppose he has thrown his cards down.

"Then suppose he comes in the fourth time after some one else has opened the pot, and has taken one card as before, but when it comes his turn he sees the opener's bet, and raises him the size of the pot, you would naturally think that he had tried four times to fill a flush or a straight, and that the fourth time he had caught it or possibly a full hand.

"That would be the way I would figure it out, anyhow, and that, as I take it, was the basis of Harris's system. Then it would become a matter of figuring out how much money a player could throw away on poor chances, before it came time for him to bluff heavily enough to be likely to win a pot.

"Against that he would have to figure the probability of being caught on the bluff. To me that would seem like a very large percentage, but I seldom saw Harris called when he was bluffing, and I have many times seen some of the cleverest players of Chicago lay down to him when I, as a looker-on, thought he was certainly bluffing.

"It is an intricate question, and I have no doubt that Harris had studied it more deeply than I have. It was his business and he was certainly an intellectual man, as a really good poker player must of necessity be.

"His system, however, seemed to me to be a curious mixture of false mathematics and cold nerve. Certainly I would not expect to win playing as he did. Yet, as I said, he seemed to win oftener than he lost."

Back to the Gregorian Chant.

Father Young Discusses the Rule Requiring the Use of the Plain Song in Catholic Churches—Difficulties Not so Great as Supposed—Beauty of Gregorian Music.

N. Y. Sun.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, is the first prelate to put into effect the instructions contained in the recent encyclical letter of Pope Pius X. on the subject of church music. The abandonment of the music that the choirs had learned, the ignorance of organists and singers in regard to the Gregorian chant and the difficulty of learning it immediately are said to have put the Brooklyn choirs into such a state of panic that Catholic Church music across the Bridge nowadays is a strange thing.

A Sun reporter called yesterday on Father Young, the greatest clerical authority on church music, to ask him what the effect of the new rule would be.

Father Young, who has charge of the music at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, has used the Gregorian chant there for some years. He is an earnest believer in the use of this plainsong and thinks that it will have to be adopted in all Catholic churches, the terms of Pope Pius X.'s letter leaving no choice in the matter.

"I am only awaiting Archbishop Farley's decision before using the Gregorian chant in all the services," he said. "That will not be difficult for us, as we have been using that music for the past ten years.

"If Gregorian music is to be sung in all our churches, as it must ultimately be, singing will have to xbe taught in all the Roman Catholic schools. I have always been an advocate of that, and want to insist now more than ever on its extreme importance.

"In that way Gregorian music can be taught to the children and it will make simple the recruiting of our choirs. It is very easily taught to children. They learn, merely by hearing it sung by others, how to place the accents. The difficulty of singing Gregorian music is very much exaggerated in any case.

"After Pope Gregory's decree church music was changed more and more by the individual singers, who put into it changes that appealed to them. In this way music became much more florid than it had been, and in 1622 the Medicean edition of all the Gregorian music was prepared and is still used in Itlay, but that music made from the copies used in churches at that time was already corrupt.

"Until half a century ago the real Gregorian chant survived only in the monasteries. What was sung, when it was sung at all, was a perverted species of plain song, very often harmonized and bearing very little relation to the Gregorian chant.

"About fifty years ago a French Jesuit priest, who had composed a great deal of church music that was very popular in its time, became interested in the Gregorian chant. He traveled to the Dominican monastery at Reichenau on an island in Lake Constance in order to study it. Later he went to the Benedictine monastery at Solesmes, where he found the Gregorian chant surviving in its very best estate.

"There among the monks whose duties had kept the tradition of Gregorian song from generation to generation, he found the original music that had fallen out of secular use. Abbot Dom Pothier afterward published this music, which will soon all be ready for the world.

"Two systems of singing it exist. One is adapted to common use, and over every note to be accented is a point. By this simple means the proper singing of the Gregorian chant can be taught to any one.

"A more elaborate edition, prepared by the Benedictine monks, leaves more to the musicianship of the singers and is therefore more difficult.

"If Catholic organists will train their choirs by this method they will not find Gregorian music difficult. Equally simple are the organ accompaniments prepared by Mathias, who is the organist of the great cathedral in Strasburg.

"He has compiled organ accompaniments to all the Gregorian music, and so simple is its structure that his music may be played even on a harmonium. The accompaniment to a Gregorian chant is never pronounced, only rather a faint tone supporting the voices. Any church choir with these piano accompaniments and the last edition of the Solesmes plain song, will not find the music which the Holy Father has recommended too difficult for them.

"As there is no appeal from the encyclical of Pius X., Gregorian music must come ultimately into use in every church.

"The Pope is a fine musician. He realizes how much the music of the day has drifted away from the religious principles of ecclesiastical music. He knows that the old music was better; and for that reason this return to the Gregorian is to be permanent, and ultimately we shall hear it in the churches everywhere.

"The Holy Father does not limit choirs only to Gregorian chant; Palestrina and other sacred composers, who wrote in accordance to the traditions of ecclesiastical music, are to be included.

"It is customary to say that Gregorian music has only eight modes and will therefore become monotonous, but there is an ample supply of it for all purposes. There are twelve or sixteen masses adapted for feasts of three degrees in addition to all other services.

"Then it will be possible for composers to write music in the style of these masses. ePnding a decision from Archbishop Farley whether the churches will have to use Gregorian music, Mr. Gaston Dethier, the organist of our church, has composed a mass in the fashion of the old writers for Easter.

"The talk about the extreme difficulty of teaching Gregorian music to the choirs is incomprehensible to me. This music could be introduced very readily into every city if only one good choir was found there. That would be made a model for others. A choir could be taught to sing Gregorian music well within a year, provided the latest scores of the Benedictines of Solesmes were used."

Two years ago the French Association's bill compelled the Benedictines to leave France, and it looked for awhile as if the results of Abbot Pothier's labors to revive the Gregorian chant would be lost. But the exiled monks have taken refuge in England. In their temporary monastery near Wroxall, on the Isle of Wight, they are preparing the editions of the Gregorian chant.

"The ease of singing the Gregorian chant from these editions," said Father Young, "comes from the fact that they restore the Gregorian rhythm. It was the secret of the rhythm that was lost.

"A musician with a piece of chant in the former editions made by the monks could bring out the exjression of the music, and he could understand the sense of a phrase even if his notation did not indicate all the details of interpretation. But such success was impossible to the ordinary choir of a parish church, composed generally of persons who are not musicians. One would pause on a phrase and another would proceed with it. One singer would lay stress on a certain syllable which another would soften. One singer would hold a note while another would go over it rapidly.

"If the organist also allowed himself as much liberty, the result was never pleasant to anyone unfortunate enough to hear it. These new editions, by means of very simple and clear notation, indicate the accents until there is no room for doubt. The organist has all his difficulties solved for him by the edition of Strasburg Cathedral."

Father Young was asked if he thought that congregations would be as well satisfied with Gregorian as with the more elaborate and often operatic masses sung in the churches today.

"I think," he said, "that after hearing the Gregorian music for a short while they will like it better than any other, and from its frequent repetitions congregations will be enabled to join in the singing to a degree that has not been possible in years.

"If congregational singing is desired, the use of the Gregorian chant will be the best means of bringing it about. Our choir here has sung music by Palestrina and by the other old composers, and the congregation has taken more delight out of it than any other music.

"Two weeks ago the choir sang an anthem by one of the old composers written in unison. The following Sunday they sang a harmonized version of the same music. I was told by several persons in the congregation that it was much more beautiful the week before, in its simple form. So, you see, there are persons who enjoy the greater beauty of the old music.

"Of course the masses of Mozart and Haydn will go, and much more music of modern composition. After Archbishop Farley has given his order as to the interpretation of the encyclical, committees will be formed in every diocese. This committee will decide which masses are to be sung, as being in accordance with the terms of the Holy Father's letter.

"I have never sung Mozart in St. Francis Xavier's Church. Much of the modern music is frivolous. It is sometimes possible to find it in some that is grave, without being sad, but usually it is emotional and operatic.

"Of Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle' only the 'Benedictus' is ever sung in this church. That is really devotional in character and composed in accordance with the spirit of ecclesiastical music.

"The same thing is not true of the rest of the mass. It is the same combination of austerity and sentimentalism that Gounod was himself. There are modern composers, however, who are writing music that can be sung by the choirs.

"I want to say two things in reference to this important change in the music of the Church.

"The first is that the Gregorian chant can, within a year, be taught to any choir provided the plain song editions made by the Benedictines or Solesmes are used, and that no church organist who follows the Strasburg organ accompaniments is going to find his way so difficult; and the second is, the Gregorian chant should be taught in all Catholic schools. In that way this great revolution in the music of the Church can be brought about in a few years."

Father Young says that Gregorian music expresses as does no other the sentiment of the Roman Catholic mass.

"The Gregorian music survives from the first days of the Church, when the people gathered together and chanted the Psalms. Then came the reading of the Letters of the Apostles, which survives today in the reading of the Gospels; then the creed; then came the explanation which we have today in the sermon.

"The mass proper begins only with the offertory. Of the singing of the Psalms at the beginning of the service there survives today only the 'Introit,' which is sung as the priest enters the sanctuary.

"The Gregorian music alone retains proper differences between what is merely preliminary to the mass and the solemn part of the service, which it constitutes. Later composers devoted as much time and care to one part of the mass as to another, and made no attempt to point out the most solemn moments.

"In every way it remains the most beautiful expression of Christian adoration in music."

Princess Louise of Coburg.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF COBURG.

FORMER LIEUT. MATTASICH.

Berlin, April 24.—Mattasich, the former lieutenant in the Austrian army whose intrigue with the Princess Louise of Coburg, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, caused her husband, Prince Philip of Coburg, brother of Prince Ferninand of Bulgaria, to have her detained in a private asylum for the insane at Coswig, a suburb of Dresden, Saxony, made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the Princess several days ago.

Mattasich arrived at Coswig in an automobile from Berlin, expecting the co-operation of a restaurant keeper, whom he had initiated into the plan, but the latter told other persons, through whom the physician in charge of the asylum was informed of the facts in the case. After waiting several days in the vicinity to see if the Princess took a drive, Mattasich concluded that the attempt was useless, for the Princess was nowhere visible.

Mattasich announced in a book which was recently published in Vienna his inflexible purpose to liberate the Princess from what he regards her unjust captivity.

Many Boxers In Business

Where do the pugilists go when they are down and out, so far as a ring career is concerned? There is popular belief that a fighter rarely succeeds in any business unless he turns saloonkeeper or physical director. While it is true that there are many who have done so, there are notable examples.

One of these exceptions that goes to prove the rule is Frank Erne, at one time lightweight champion of the world. Erne is now a fruiterer, and, what is more, is making a success of the venture. Intelligent, and a thorough business man, who understands the value of a dollar, he knows how to earn money and keep it. He took up pugilism for what there was in it, and has saved the bulk of his profits in the roped arena.

But like every other fighter, he has had his day, and is now back to the calling which his father years ago had planned for him. Erne sent the major share of his earnings in the ring to his parents, with the suggestion that the money be used to purchase a large farm at Lewiston, Canada, on which fruit could be raised. This was done, and it is said that the farm is one of the best for fruit-raising in that part of Canada. Erne thought it would be better to get his experience in some large city first, and chose New York. He took a place as salesman for a well-known fruit dealer on Broadway. Erne has held the place for nearly six months, and intends to stay there until summer, when he will return to Lewiston and join his father.

Then he will open a large place in Buffalo and sell the products of his father's farm there and ship the fruit to all parts of the United States and Europe.

It is not so long ago that the scrapping world was surprised over an item in the newspapers to the effect that Paddy Slavin, the well-known Australian heavy-weight fighter, had disappeared. But it was not long before it was discovered that Slavin had gone to the Klondike, where he has since remained, and is one of the most prominent mining men in that part of the country. Slavin, before taking up fighting, was an experienced miner, and he took up a business which he knew something about. It was not luck alone that aided Slavin, but he was progressive and steady, and it is said that today he can easily sign his check for $50,000.

Should defeat ever cross Jim Jeffries' path, the champion will not be compelled to open a saloon or give boxing instructions. Jeffries has a keen eye to business, and about two years ago when a proposition was made to him by a friend of his brothers to go into an oil-boom scheme the boilermaker readily consented. Jeffries owns several acres of land near Los Angeles, his home, and one day he discovered oil on it. He purchased machinery to develop the property, and it is said that he has received an offer of $1,000,000 for the property from the Standard Oil Company.

Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, who is versatile as far as business ability is concerned, has a real estate office in Philadelphia and devotes a lot of his spare time to his calling when he is not fighting. Joe Goddard, the "Barrier champion," became a politician in Philadelphia after he gave up the ring. But Goddard's political activity resulted in his death after being shot in a political row at Gloucester, N. J., not long ago.

Ben Jordan, who is a master plasterer, intends to open a shop of this kind, when he gives up fighting. Jordan, when not actively engaged in training for a battle, labors hard at his trade and always has on hand a number of contracts to keep him busy. Not long ago Spike Sullivan sold whisky for a Louisville firm, and it is said that he intends to resume his calling again before long. Jack Root is a bricklayer by trade, and has been able to build his own home near Chicago.

FAMILY AFFAIR.

Jack Gayboy—I'm going to kiss you.

Miss Buddlets—Don't you dare; I'll call mama.

Jack Gayboy—Oh, never mind; I kissed her in the hall as I came in.—Chicago News.

HER REVENGE.

A Japanese woman, when abandoned by her lover takes a peculiar and picturesque revenge. When she no longer has any doubt as to his faithlessness she gets up in the middle of the night and puts on a pleasing dress and wooden sandals. Attached to her headdress she carries three lighted candles and suspended to her neck hangs a small mirror. She takes in her left hand a small straw effigy of the faithless one, and in her right a hammer and nails. Walking gravely to the sanctuary she selects one of the sacred trees and nails the effigy securely to the trunk. She then prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her wish is granted she will take out the nails which trouble her god, since they are fastened to a sacred tree. Night after night she comes to the tree, adding one or two nails, and repeating her prayers, persuaded that her god will not hesitate to sacrifice the man to save the tree.—London Mail.

GOOD FROM EVIL.

A Washington, D. C., despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, says:

In view of the recent marine accidents on the Pacific Coast, notably the Clallam and the Queen disasters, the department commerce thinks this is an opportune time to secure some amendments to the law governing the inspection of steam vessels. Shipping interests on both coasts have long complained that this country has the most antiquated and cumbersome laws relating to marine inspection of any country in the world. In a general way the law is not too stringent, but it is a back number, and it is not elastic or adapted to modern needs.

Secretary Cortelyou, after long consultation with Supervising Inspector General Uhler, has prepared a bill amending the present law, and this has been introduced in the senate by Senator Frye. It is believed, as Mr. Uhler says, that this modification of the law will go a long way toward improving present evils in steam vessel inspection, and may be the result of saving human life in specific instances.

LAST OF THE TERRORISTS.

The anniversary of the Paris commune of 1871 was duly celebrated on Wednesday, March 16 by the survivors of that once dreaded institution, who marched in procession to the Federalists' wall at Pere la Chaise cemetery and placed immortelles and red flowers on the graves of those who were executed by the Versailles troops under the command of Marquis de Gallifet. Everything passed off very quietly. Henri Rochefort was a prominent figure with his snow-white locks. The group had the appearance of an assembly of venerable, highly respectable, retired officers. It is instructive to note the changes that have come over the communists, who thirty-three years ago, nearly succeeded in burning Paris. Paschal Grousset, who was the commune's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a Conservative Republican Deputy and is known to thousands of French and English speaking boys as the author of books of travel and adventure under the pseudonyme of Andre Laurie. Other survivors are Jules Meline, ex-Prime Minister, whose Republicanism has a strong tinge of Clericalism; M. Clemenceau, now Senator; M. Lockroy, ex-Minister of Marine; M. Barrere, the French Ambassador at Rome, and Henri Baue, the dramatic critic.

AN AUTHOR'S GRATITUDE.

The estate of the late Herbert Spencer has been valued at something slightly over $90,000 gold. So much for the "returns" of philosophy. On the other hand, the late Henry Seton Merriman left a fortune of more than $250,000. He left a legacy of $25,000 to Evelyn Beatrice Hall, "in token of my gratitude for her continued assistance and literary advice, without which I should never have been able to have made a living by my pen."

SEOUL-WIJU RAILWAY.

Japan has now decided herself to undertake the construction of the Seoul-Wiju railway, as it is strategically important, in deference to the new alliance agreement between Japan and Korea. Traffic between Seoul and Pingyang will probably be opened within a measureable space of time. The expenses therefore are to be defrayed from the extraordinary military funds, but not from the ordinary railway estimates. The work is also to be supervised by the military authorities.

FOR LANDLUBBERS.

Things That Water-Babies Know But Landsmen Don't.

To tell a person not to make the sheet fast would be to teach him the most elementary rudiment of boat-sailing, but it is equally necessary to avoid running before the wind and courting disaster by a sudden jibe, besides which the wind has not the same effect on the sail that it has when brought on the quarter. If the sea is very heavy it is fatal to run before it, as the boat would be certain to broach to, for the rudder has little or no power when the boat is being carried along on the crest of a wave. In the circumstances, the best plan is to ride to a sea anchor, which may be made by utilising the mast, the oars and sail. When making for a lee shore, on which the surf is breaking, a square-sterned boat should be backed in, or the anchor dropped and the cable veered away. When boating, either professionally or for pleasure, in harbors where the surf sometimes breaks on shallow patches, take the precaution to avoid these dangers, and if unfortunate enough to be capsized on them, stick to the boat. The writer remembers a surveying boat being upset in such a manner; the crew clung to the boat and were eventually washed ashore, none the worse for their ducking, but the officer who endeavored to swim, was soon exhausted and drowned.

Commercial failures to the number of 11,951 were reported in Germany in 1903. The average amount of each failure was $10,856.

In Mexican stores the metric system of weights and measures is in general use.

A patent has been granted in England for a discovery whereby radium can be used for illuminating gun sights.

French scientists have discovered that silk worms may be made to produce cocoons of almost any color. Their food is colored to suit.

In 49 countries the Salvation Army now has 7,500 separate societies, 14,000 paid officers, 431,730 unpaid officers and 17,170 bandmen.

Since the war in the East began a good many newspaper readers have wondered how Port Arthur came to get its name. The first foreign vessel to enter

Th[...]

VOL. XLVI., NO. 42

Reports From The Front

Russian Official Despatches Cover[...] on the Yalu to 30th.

Nineteen Muscovites Killed During Crossing and Japanese Loss Likely Large.

Preparations on the Right Bank Continue For Pitched Battle.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—An official despatch has been received at headquarters concerning affairs on the Yalu up to April 30. It is as follows:

Official reports received during the last few days state that on April 22nd a movement was seen among the Japanese troops on the Yalu, small detachments moving on the left bank. On April 23rd larger bodies concentrated opposite Wiju and the Japanese proceeded to cross by small detachments. About two companies with a small body of calvary crossed at Siao Po Ussikhe. From the evening of April 24th onward reports began to come to the effect that the enemy was preparing to cross the Wiju at Turen Cheng and Tshao Chen Ling. On the following day the Japanese endeavored to throw bridges across the eastern arm of the Yalu opposite Turen Cheng and Siao Po Ussikhe. Towards 3 o'clock in the afternoon they occupied the island of Somalinda and spent the night of April 26th on an island north of Sandakon. The Japanese, who numbered 15,000, were received by the fire of our light cavalry, who, being numerically inferior, took boats and crossed to the right bank, whence they kept up a lively fire, sheltered by a sharp ascent. Our light cavalry lost the chief of the detachment, Lieut. Somonoff, and 18 men, who were killed, but their severe fire at short range against the Japanese in close formation, must have inflicted considerable loss.

At 3:30 a. m., April 26th, by their firing on the island opposite Turen Chong, our guns destroyed the bridge across the eastern branch of the Yalu towards the island of Somalinda, forcing the Japanese to cutinue their passage of the river by pontoons south of Wiju. About midday a detachment of Japanese with a battery of artillery began a march upon Turen Chong, but meeting with the fire of our artillery, they retired in disorder and confusion towards the place of their passage. The Japanese battery did not have time even to come into action.

At 9 o'clock in the evening on April 27th some of the batallions of the Japanese crossed the Yalu with the village of Matoutsoo over the eastern branch of the river.

The night of April 27-28 passed quietly. On the morning of April 28th our scouts reported that the Japanese had occupied an island oposite the village of Sandakon, having advanced posts on the left bank of the river. Our troops continued to occupy their position on the right bank of the river.

Heroes Get a Hearty Welcome

Remnants of Crews of Korietz and Variag Reach St. Petersburg.

An Unsurpassed Outburst of Popular Enthusiasm Marks Event.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The oldest inhabitant of St. Petersburg does not remember such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as was witnessed this morning on the arrival here of the survivors of the Variag and Korietz. Undeterred by the raw, rainy weather as many as a hundred thousand persons crowded the three-mile Nevsky from the railroad depot to the palace square. The roofs and windows here were black with people waving naval flags. The whole route was lined by soldiers, sailors and cadets of the military schools. Every regiment was represented, as the Emperor wishes all his fighting men to see how the brave are honored.

When the train drew up the Grand Duke Alexis, as high admiral, received the heroes. A deafening storm of cheers burst out as the weather-beaten seamen appeared in sight. The crews of the Variag and Korietz were quickly mustered on the platform, each man wearing the St. George's cross.

The Grand Duke Alexis, attended by a brilliant staff of admirals, approached the survivors of the Chemulpo engagement, and Capt. Roudeneff, the commander of the Variag saluted and presented the Grand Duke with a formal report of the battle and the number and state of health of the survivors. The Grand Duke, followed by Capt. Roudeneff and the admirals, then passed along the ranks and saluted the sailors, Russian fashion, saying, "Well done, my children." To which the sailors replied as one man, "We are glad to do our best, Imperial Highness." The formalities over, the high admiral, moved with emotion, embraced Capt. Roudeneff and the other officers. It was now the turn of the deputations from the nobility and municipality to present address of welcome and the traditional bread and salt.

Then began the triumphal march down the Nevsky of the officers and men of the Variag and Korietz, marshaled in two columns and preceded by two bands of music. The people went fairly wild over the heroes and showered them with flowers amid a mighty roar of cheering from roofs and windows, balconies and lamp posts and the surging masses below. Near the Palace square stood the cadets of the military school. Those of the younger class, the little fellows aged seven, forgot to salute and instead tore off their caps and cheered lustily.

As the column of heroes approached the portals of the Winter Palace, the Emperor and Empress came out on a balcony, greeted them and then retired to receive the visitors in the magnificent Nicholas hall, which had been converted into a church. There a special Te Deum was sung. The service was attended by a brilliant assemblage, rendering all the more conspicuous the tarnished uniforms of the noble jacks who fought at Chemulpo. After the service all the sailors remained and were banqueted as the Emperor's guests, going later to entertainments at the city hall and at the People's Palace.