



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

NO. 18

Ltd.

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S. KIDDIE
Manager.



Emulsion

chronic cough,
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\$1 bottle.

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

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

May 14, 1905.

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B. C., 19th May, 1905.
AND COMPANY OF
OF ENGLAND TRAD-
ON'S BAY.

NO FOR SALE—\$125.
has been used by a
roughly well made
free to any wharf or
B. C. Hicks & Lovick
instrument street, Yea-
street, Vancouver.
Write us for catalogue.

Ship ownership propo-
sition.
The city attorney
for civil or criminal
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June 13.—Angered
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CLOSING IN ON RUSSIAN ARMY

JAPANESE STRATEGY BEWILDERS LINEVITCH

Another Great Battle Will Probably Be Fought Before Meeting to Dis- cuss Peace.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Already the epoch-making meeting to be held between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan to discuss means of ending the war, as Russia tentatively expresses it, has received a name. In dispatches to Europe from the embassies and legations here it is briefly termed the Washington conference.

The announcement of the selection of Washington as the scene of the peace-making has caused practically the entire diplomatic corps to suspend indefinitely its programs for the summer. Despite the reiterated objections of those who fear that the European powers are preparing to follow each step of the negotiations as closely and as intelligently as cautious and reserved plenipotentiaries will permit, and to do this the European envoys must be on the ground.

The informal announcement from the White House that if after convening the conference here, the plenipotentiaries were pressed by the heat, they would probably adjourn to some watering place in New England, has roused the hopes of the envoys of the neutral powers that such will be the decision.

Among the diplomats whose plans will probably be disarranged by the coming of the conference are M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, who, if he goes to France this month, as he has planned, must return in time for the opening of the Congress of Vienna, which was planned to spend his leave in Germany, and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, who has already closed his embassy here when the preliminary negotiations necessitated his return from Lenox.

If the conference does not convene until September, some of the diplomats will make brief visits to Europe, mainly for the purpose of getting in touch with the view of the respective governments. Diplomatic activity in the form of visits to the various capitals established here during the Venezuelan negotiations in the winter of 1903. There have been conferences at the White House this morning, afternoon and evening, the subject of peace negotiations naturally taking precedence over all other official business at the executive offices. Not only has the President sent frequently for various diplomats interested, directly or indirectly in the question, but a small circle of diplomats, including besides Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister; Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador; M. Jusserand, the French ambassador; Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador; Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, have called at the White House at all hours of the day and until 11 o'clock at night to discuss peace.

Ambassador Cassini and Minister Takahira have been under a remarkable strain. Cablegrams reach them at almost all hours of the day and night, and must be deciphered immediately. Each move here has to be put into cipher and sent to their respective governments, and all this must be done between the incessant calls of diplomats and other callers who have to be seen. All this has worked heavily on these two men, because both are under the care of physicians, and both were some time ago ordered to leave Washington for a rest and change.

SAVS RUSSIA MUST SELECT ABLE MEN.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The announcement that Emperor Nicholas has accepted the resignation of Grand Duke Alexis as high admiral created a great sensation when it became known to day, but the announcement came too late for comment in the morning papers. Commenting on the selection of Washington as the place for the meeting for the plenipotentiaries of the Novaya Zemlya cables upon Russian diplomats to prepare to struggle seriously, and not repeat the drifting policy which the Russian diplomats followed before the war, but to decide what Russia wants and to act accordingly. It dwells on the necessity of selecting the most able men to represent Russia at the Washington meeting, since they may have to conclude a peace which will determine for many years Russia's position in the Far East.

The Bourne Gazette demands that men representing new and not old Russia shall be sent. The paper adds: "The other powers are already expressing fears that Russia and Japan will arrive at an arrangement which will decide the destiny of Eastern Asia. These fears should be a powerful instrument in the hands of the Russian plenipotentiaries." The Listok says: "The world form-

only manifested alarm at the Russian advance westward," but seems now to be indifferent to Japan's advance westward through Korea and Manchuria."

"In 1895," the paper continues, "Germany, France and Russia protested against Japan exploiting China. To-day no power comes forward to stay Japan's victorious march. Russia stands alone and a peace may be forced upon her which will be prejudicial to the interests of Europe."

The latest news from the front indicates that the rainy season is beginning sooner than usual. Already heavy storms have occurred, and if the down-pour continues the military operations necessarily will come to a standstill without an interlude, a state of affairs which will last long enough for the plenipotentiaries to meet. There is some talk that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff himself may be one of the plenipotentiaries.

HAS BEEN REMANDED FOR TRIAL AT TOKIO.

Tokio, June 16.—As the result of a preliminary enquiry, A. D. Roguin, a French citizen, has been remanded for trial on the charge of furnishing information to the Russian government.

M. Strang, an Englishman, and a son of M. Roguin, was discharged on account of insufficient evidence. Roguin and Strang were arrested on May 10th. Roguin was a representative of a French commercial company. He came to Japan as a military attaché.

AUXILIARY CRUISER IS SEEKING COAL.

Saigon, June 16.—The auxiliary cruiser Kouban, formerly the Hamburg American line steamer Augusta Victoria, and which sailed from this port and applied with coal sufficient to reach the nearest Russian port. Her request is under consideration.

The Kouban is fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus and carries fifteen anti-aircraft shells. The Kouban did not participate in the battle of the Sea of Japan, having been detached from the Russian fleet to recognize the coast of Japan as far as Yokohama, and returning she learned of the disaster to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet and steamed to Cape St. James near here.

ADMIRAL CANNOT BEAR TO TALK OF DEFEAT.

London, June 15.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cables a report of his visit to Admiral Rojestvensky at Sasebo. The admiral, speaking in broken English, expressed his pleasure at the treatment accorded him by the Japanese and praised the quarters assigned him. He occupies a private room, which is well ventilated and gives the admiral a view of the beautiful landscape. Rojestvensky said to the correspondent: "I have everything I desire. My wounds are healing, but my left leg is troublesome, and it will be some time before I am able to move about. In thirty days, perhaps, I shall be well again."

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK BY RUSSIANS.

London, June 15.—The German steamer Tetartus was sunk by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Don, on May 30th, according to information received today at Lloyd's. The Tetartus was on her way from Japan to Tientsin, with a cargo of wooden sleepers.

London, June 17.—The practical certainty now that peace negotiations cannot begin for another month leads to the conviction that another great battle will be fought in the interval. According to the Daily Telegraph's Tientsin correspondent a Japanese force movement has already commenced in spite of the rainy season.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent gives an interesting idea of the situation from a correspondent who is said to be in good position to know the actual facts. This correspondent says that the principal Russian depot is at Gushan Pass, whence many light railroads are being constructed northwards to facilitate retreat. Lt. Gen. Linvitch is considered by the strategy of the Japanese is making reported reconnoissances and throwing out innumerable scouts. Nevertheless, at the present moment the correspondent says all his army is completely enveloped. The Japanese army has made a circle one hundred miles in circumference around Linvitch and is gradually closing in.

Japanese armies, and the correspondent adds that the Russian army is now in a position to surround the Japanese army.

EACH SIDE MAY NAME THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Following the selection of Washington as the seat of the conference, which it is hoped, may eventually end in permanent peace in the Far East, there was a lull today in the negotiations.

It indicated that the selection and announcement of the plenipotentiaries would be respectively from St. Petersburg and Tokio, but it is believed now that the formal announcement will be promulgated in Washington. The President will then communicate officially the names of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the Japanese government, and the Japanese to the St. Petersburg government. It is probable that the formal public announcement of the selections will be made here practically coincidentally with the President's communication to Russia and Japan.

It is learned today authoritatively that M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to Paris, will be one of the plenipotentiaries of the St. Petersburg government, and that Marquis Ito will probably be the principal representative of Japan. His selection is certain, provided that his health will permit him to participate here in the treaty negotiations. So far as can be ascertained here, the number of the plenipotentiaries to be nominated by each government has not been determined, but it is expected that the number will not exceed three each. It is not unlikely that the names of the plenipotentiaries after the time agreed upon for the assembling of the conference will be determined the first of next week.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITIES.

Vienna, June 16.—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm, who died on June 13th, left the sum of \$4,000,000 to be distributed for various charities.

JAPANESE DEPART AFTER BURNING SUPPLIES.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Gen. Linvitch, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated June 10th, reports that a Russian turning movement forced the Japanese to retire from Amurland to Jungera after burning their supplies. Another Russian force on June 12th advanced from the Japanese advance posts. The same day the Russian cavalry occupied Nanchangtsin, retreating slightly north.

ARRANGING FOR THE PEACE MEETING.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—Although the absence of official advice, the Russian government is not yet able to announce the definite conclusion of arrangements for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries in Washington. Last night authorized the statement that negotiations to that end were proceeding rapidly, and issued a communication for publication in this morning's newspapers acquainting the public with the speedy progress towards the opening of the conference. Count Cassini's report of the selection of Washington from the cities favored by Russia has not yet arrived, but it is thought the ambassador is waiting for the fixing of the date of meeting, which again will depend on the travelling arrangements which the Marquis Ito president of the Japanese privy council, and M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to Paris, will be able to make and on the time necessary to perform the journey.

After final arrangements have been made the foreign office, it is said, will issue another official notice announcing the successful completion of steps preliminary to the conference and naming Russia's representative or representatives as the case may be.

Pessimistic Chauvinists are building mountains out of the wording of the Associated Press dispatch from Washington announcing that Great Britain is unwilling to use her influence with Japan to moderate her allies' terms, declaring that if it means that Great Britain has sounded Japan and found in her a mood to insist on a heavy indemnity and other humiliating demands it also means the indefinite prolongation of the war. The general disposition, however, is to suspend judgment until Japan reveals her terms, and in diplomatic circles there is a hopeful feeling that these terms will form the basis of a possible agreement.

In conversation with a friend yesterday M. Witte, president of the council of ministers, delivered himself of some lines of the interview with him printed in the Slovo Wednesday morning which was filled with the gloomiest forebodings. He is reported in the Slovo to have said M. Witte declared he would not serve as one of the plenipotentiaries for three reasons, the last of them being that he should "do everything to avoid it."

Witte confirmed the statement that it was utterly impossible that he could participate in the peace negotiations supplementing it on other grounds unique with the reason that he had been educated to consider the Japanese inferior race and would therefore, be unable to discuss with them the terms of peace, wherein Russia was not a victor. Far from being entrusted with the responsibility of representing the emperor, he declared bitterly that he was not even consulted regarding the affairs of his own department.

ARRESTED AT SEATTLE.

Seattle, June 16.—With 101 indictments against him, charging thefts, aggregating \$11,538, Louis J. Urran, of Boston, was last night arrested here by detectives for larceny. He admits he is the man wanted, but thought the trouble had been cleared. Samuel P. Good-enough makes the charges.

REQUIRE MASS FOR SAILORS WHO PERISHED.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—A general requiem mass will be celebrated to-morrow at the naval club for the repose of the souls of the officers and other members of the crew of the battleship Alexander III, which the admiralty announced was wrecked on a man in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

INTERNATIONAL RACE AT HENLEY REGATTA

MANY CREWS ENTER FOR GRAND CHALLENGE CUP

England, America, Germany and Belgium will be represented—Outlook Does Not Please Englishmen.

(Associated Press.)
New York, June 16.—The Times prints the following: copyrighted London dispatch: "With the Royal Henley regatta about three weeks away English rowing enthusiasts are far from satisfied with the outlook, and frankly admit that the prospect of a foreign crew carrying off the Grand Challenge Cup is not unlikely. The general opinion seems to be that with three first-class foreign crews entered in the principal event, the home crews will have to be at their best or the trophy will leave England for the first time since the race was instituted. "The race will be international in every respect, as England, America, Germany and Belgium will be represented. The general opinion seems to be that with three first-class foreign crews entered in the principal event, the home crews will have to be at their best or the trophy will leave England for the first time since the race was instituted. 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KAISER'S POLICY IS NOT AGGRESSIVE

ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Wants Treaty Rights Respected—Moroccan Question Believed to be Well In Hand.

Washington, June 17.—Replying to an inquiry regarding Germany's Moroccan policy, Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador, said today:

"The report that the Emperor's policy in Morocco is aggressive is entirely erroneous. Germany asks that her treaty rights there and those of other powers signatory to the Madrid convention, shall be respected and protected without discrimination and in strict accordance with article 17. This article reads: 'The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is recognized by Morocco as belonging to all the powers represented at the Madrid convention.'"

"Here is a specific guarantee of the most general protection to each of the signatory powers, giving to each the same rights and privileges, whether with regard to life, property or commerce. It is interesting to note, too, that in the official compilation of treaties prepared at the state department, this treaty is classed under the head of 'general treaties.'"

"Germany's part in the complications over Morocco arises not from any attempt to seize territory, nor from any effort to obtain privileges of any sort, except such as are enjoyed by all the signatories to the Madrid convention, but from her absolute refusal to recognize or participate in any arrangements involving the establishing of a sphere of influence in Morocco. Germany stands for the 'open door' in Morocco as in China; for the maintenance of the status quo of both countries."

"In the present negotiations, Germany's trade is a matter of secondary consideration. Over-riding treaties established by law was bound to create which might, sooner or later, have been followed by a similar condition of affairs in the Far East. If left alone Germany and France will have no trouble in arranging an existing difficulty. The negotiations in Paris are proceeding in the utmost good faith, and with good feeling on both sides."

Reassuring Reports. Paris, June 17.—The strained relations between France and Germany reached a reassuring stage today. For the first time the public mind was distracted from the opinion that the two countries were on the verge of a war that would set Europe ablaze, and reassuring declarations of Premier Rouvier and Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, took place at the foreign office. This distinctly showed that diplomatic intercourse had not reached a point of rupture. Moreover, it is known that exchanges of views between Prince von Radolin and Premier Rouvier, which seemed on the point of breaking yesterday, were brought again to normal channels.

At the same time, alarmist reports had thoroughly aroused public apprehension that grave eventualities are possible. If not imminent. The government had no intention of making any expression of the newspapers of their views, and this permitted that section of the press opposed to the government to paint the situation in the darkest colors. Notwithstanding the public uneasiness over these reports, there is not the slightest evidence that France is profoundly moved or that the people seriously expect war. None of the exciting scenes that preceded the Franco-Prussian war are occurring. There is no public effervescence, no mob clamor and no threats of indignity to German officials or residences. Indeed, Prince Radolin, one of the most serene spots in the French capital, and it has not been necessary to station there even a police guard.

The conference between Prince von Radolin and Premier Rouvier appears to have been decisive, in restoring a better state of feeling, besides reopening negotiations. There is good reason to believe that these were of a nature to give strong hope of an amicable adjustment. France at the outset was not disposed to accept an international conference on Morocco, while Germany was insistent. The effect of this was to create an issue as to whether such should or should not be held, but that issue does not longer appear to be insurmountable. France has shown a disposition to consider the question of a conference, if Germany will give full assurance that this does not mean a sacrifice of any right which France has acquired, or of obligations, incurred by other international agreements concerning Morocco. In short, France wants to be assured that the conference project is not desired to limit or discredit the Franco-British, Franco-Spanish or Franco-Italian agreements, so far as they affect Morocco. Once assured of these points, it is taken that the chief objections to a conference are removed.

On inquiry to-night in the highest

German quarters, it is learned that it is Germany's purpose to give every reasonable assurance on these points. It was said also that Germany sincerely desires to avoid the appearance of placing France in an embarrassing or humiliating position, and it was added this would be made known to Premier Rouvier. Moreover, Germany is ready to remove, if possible, any apprehension French officials may entertain that she seeks to attain territorial aggrandizement in Morocco. The chief point Germany would ask of the conference is a guarantee that the "open door" may be maintained.

Berlin, June 19.—Premier Rouvier has informed Prince Radolin, the German ambassador at Paris, that France is inclined to accept the invitation to take part in the proposed conference on Morocco provided the German and French governments can reach mutually satisfactory agreement as to the precise points to be considered by the conference. The conviction exists at the foreign office that France and Germany will be able to agree upon this program.

Although earnest differences of view are yet to be reconciled, the authoritative judgment of the foreign office is that they will all be overcome by negotiations. M. Rouvier has thus yielded to Prince von Buelow two essential points on which M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, had refused the invitation to take part in a Moroccan conference. M. Rouvier first consented to re-open the question and second agreed to take part in the conference, provided the protocol is conformable with French interests. This will be accepted by Germany, which will limit the deliberations of the conference.

Great Britain, supporting France, also refused to join in the proposed conference, but Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, it is understood, said if France accepted a great diplomatic alliance in progress which the probabilities leaning toward German success.

No adequate view of the German feeling at this time can be presented without making note of the very general belief in naval circles that Great Britain is seeking an excuse to check the progress which is making in the German navy. It is their view that Great Britain would suffer defeat on land if Britain thereby was given a chance to expand its navy. As a result of this feeling there is great activity in the German navy, and it has never been so perfectly ready for defence as now. A French expeditionary force of 150,000 men is being sent to the Mediterranean to test the preparedness and speed with which the navy could be placed on a war basis, and therefore desired to be kept in readiness to meet the threat and stimulus of imminent action in order to bring out the best in them.

Confident of Settlement. Paris, June 19.—Official quarters today show a feeling of optimism and confidence concerning the early adjournment of the Franco-German conference which is in marked contrast with the agitation and depression of the last week. It is definitely stated that negotiations between Premier Rouvier and Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, give promise of accord within the present week. Doubtless it will be for an international conference with the case clearly defined as not to give the slightest prejudice to such interests or agitations but rather to supplement the international agreements France has heretofore made.

The conversations between M. Rouvier and Prince Radolin are proceeding in the most friendly spirit on both sides. A singular development of the situation is the attitude of M. Jaures, who with his usual vigor is protesting against any extreme demands of Germany. The Socialists heretofore have been foremost in seeking a Franco-German rapprochement, but they now maintain that this sentiment should not lead the government to permit Germany to dictate her own terms concerning the foreign policy of France.

RACE TO HELIGOLAND.

The Atlantic Wagon Contest for Auxiliary Yachts—Susanna First in Annual Event.

Island of Heligoland, June 19.—The American schooner yacht Atlantic won the race for auxiliary yachts from Dover to Heligoland, completing the course in 41 hours, 24 minutes, 24 seconds.

The annual sailing race from Dover to Heligoland was won by the schooner yacht Susanna owned by O. Hilditch, of Germany. The time was 40 hours 43 minutes 40 seconds. The yawl There, owned by Felix Simon, of Germany, was second in 40 hours 55 minutes 30 seconds. The American schooner yacht Navahoe, owned by Geo. W. Watkins, of Germany, was third in 42 hours 28 minutes 52 seconds, and the British schooner yacht Susannah, owned by L. H. Seligson, was fourth in 42 hours 43 minutes 48 seconds.

The decision of the judge is that the Susanna wins the annual Dover-Heligoland race with the Therese second and the Navahoe third. Emperor William was to have seen the finish, but remained on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Capt. Cavoy on account of the thick fog prevailed.

BELLINGHAM WON.

Bellingham, June 19.—In the Northwest League match played here yesterday Bellingham defeated Victoria by 6 runs to 2.

THE JAPANESE DECISION IS FINAL

WILL NOT CONSENT TO CONFERENCE IN EUROPE

Russian Army Reported to be Opposed to Anything but Most Honorable Peace.

Washington, June 17.—While in official quarters extreme reserve is manifested as to the status of the peace negotiations, it is learned that subsequent to the designation of Washington as the seat of the conference between Russia and Japan, exchanges were had between the United States and Russia, looking on the part of Russia, to a reopening of the question of the place of conference. The precise nature of the exchanges is not known, but it is learned here officially that no change is at all probable. Both the Russian and Japanese governments consented that the conference should be held in Washington, after Japan had presented to President Roosevelt its objection to The Hague or any other European capital. The official announcement here as final, so far as the matter of location is concerned. No change could be made without the consent of Japan, and her consent is said to be not within the bounds of probability.

It is learned on the highest official authority that Japan's emphatic refusal to go to Europe, expressed before Washington, is also a subject for discussion. It is stated that the Russian government is in favor of the proposed conference being held in Washington, but that the Japanese government is opposed to it. It is also stated that the Japanese government is opposed to the proposed conference being held in Washington, but that the Russian government is in favor of it.

There is some talk as to who are to be government of the new provinces. It is said that Governor Forget will be transferred from Regina to Edmonton, the provisional capital of Alberta, as he is spoken of as the very general in the provincial machinery in motion. Dr. Douglas, who represented East Assiniboia in the Dominion parliament, is spoken of as the new lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan.

In connection with the Autonomy bill debate which will be resumed on Tuesday there is a general consensus of opinion that the opposition will not attempt to persist in obstructing the bills and that prorogation will be reached about July 15th.

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In reference to who will be called upon to form governments in the new provinces, it is also a subject for discussion. Mr. Rutherford, of the Northwest assembly, if placed at the head of the Liberal party in Alberta, would no doubt be the first premier of the province. The annual meeting of the provincial Liberal convention will be held at Regina on the morning of June 10th, but they did not succeed in crossing the river. At three in the afternoon the Russians recaptured Sumienchong, three squadrons of Japanese retiring in a southerly direction.

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ALASKAN RAILWAY. Dr. Am. of the geological survey, has been appointed to report upon the geological formation along the route of the proposed Alaskan railway. The project of a railway in these parts is not a government one, said Dr. Am. when spoken of about the matter. Either Mr. Bulger, of the Northwest government, or Walter Scott, M.P., may lead the Liberals to victory in Saskatchewan. The Conservatives were interested in Premier Hanlan to lead them in one of the new provinces, but it is very uncertain as yet whether he would rather face defeat in Saskatchewan or sacrifice himself to their merchandise.

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DECISION IN THE DEPORTATION CASE

NOT LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED AS FINAL

Governors and Premiers of the New Provinces Discussed—House May Prorogue About July 15th

Ottawa, June 19.—The decision of Justice Anglin in regard to the deportation of aliens arising out of the Pere Marquette Railway case, is that the Canadian parliament has no power to deport aliens to foreign territory. The decision does not feel bound to accept the decision of Justice Anglin. If there is no appeal, as the judge says, then the Dominion government will find it impossible to get a final judgment in the case. It is a question whether Justice Anglin's decision does not declare the whole statute ultra vires or merely the deportation clause. If the latter view is taken, the decision of Justice Anglin also raises the question as to the deportation of immigrants which is going on all the time. Then there is the deportation of Chinese and exclusion proceedings, all of which may be affected by Justice Anglin's judgment. It is of far-reaching consequence that it cannot be allowed to rest where it is.

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BRUTAL MURDER OF WOMAN IN MONTREAL

BODY FOUND LYING IN DOORWAY OF HOUSE

Investigation Reveals Tragedy in Assassination—Confession by a Fifteen-Year-Old Norwegian.

Montreal, June 19.—Mary Quinn, who lived alone in a small house in the north end of the city, was found lying dead in the doorway at an early hour this morning. The woman's head had been smashed in and half-a-dozen knives wounds in her face, left no doubt that she had been brutally murdered. A man named Reid, who lives across the street, says that shortly after midnight he heard screams, and ran to the door saw the woman talking to two men. Later he again heard screams, but there was often a good deal of noise around the place, particularly on Saturday night, he did not go over. At an early hour this morning, and before they had been notified of the murder, the police arrested a man named John Cross, on suspicion of burglary and for being drunk. When taken to the station it was found that his hands were covered with blood. Crossing could give no explanation of his actions during the night, but admitted that he had been with another man. The police are working on the case, and expect to have the murderer in the toils.

KILLED BY COSSACKS. Two Persons Slain and Thirty-Six Wounded During Fight Between Socialists and Soldiers.

Warsaw, June 19.—Two persons were killed and thirty-six were wounded in a conflict between troops and Socialists yesterday.

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SHOOTING AFFAIR LAST EVENING

J. K. MACREADY WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Chas. H. Gibbons Said to Have Fired at Him With Shot Gun—Victim St. Joseph's

Montreal, June 19.—A serious shooting affair took place at Hoch street, Victoria West, last night about 12 o'clock, with the result that J. K. Macready, of Vancouver, lies at St. Joseph's hospital with a shot wound in his leg, left no doubt that she had been brutally murdered. A man named Reid, who lives across the street, says that shortly after midnight he heard screams, and ran to the door saw the woman talking to two men. Later he again heard screams, but there was often a good deal of noise around the place, particularly on Saturday night, he did not go over. At an early hour this morning, and before they had been notified of the murder, the police arrested a man named John Cross, on suspicion of burglary and for being drunk. When taken to the station it was found that his hands were covered with blood. Crossing could give no explanation of his actions during the night, but admitted that he had been with another man. The police are working on the case, and expect to have the murderer in the toils.

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Chas. H. Gibbons Said to Have Fired at Him With Shot Gun—Victim St. Joseph's

Montreal, June 19.—A serious shooting affair took place at Hoch street, Victoria West, last night about 12 o'clock, with the result that J. K. Macready, of Vancouver, lies at St. Joseph's hospital with a shot wound in his leg, left no doubt that she had been brutally murdered. A man named Reid, who lives across the street, says that shortly after midnight he heard screams, and ran to the door saw the woman talking to two men. Later he again heard screams, but there was often a good deal of noise around the place, particularly on Saturday night, he did not go over. At an early hour this morning, and before they had been notified of the murder, the police arrested a man named John Cross, on suspicion of burglary and for being drunk. When taken to the station it was found that his hands were covered with blood. Crossing could give no explanation of his actions during the night, but admitted that he had been with another man. The police are working on the case, and expect to have the murderer in the toils.

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TERMS OF PEACE.

The preliminary steps in the direction of a settlement of the misunderstanding between Russia and Japan have been taken. The meeting place of the plenipotentiaries has practically been decided upon. Perhaps as owners of a considerable portion of this great continent Canadians may be permitted to exhibit a trilling interest in this first international recognition of the growing importance of America as a factor in world affairs. We observe that our contemporaries of the United States seem to be almost as jubilant over the selection by Japan of Washington as the headquarters of the peace delegates as though their own magnificent country, and not the militant land of Nippon, were the agency which had unmasked the weakness of the terrific Russian Bear. Although usage and custom have capriciously refused us recognition as "Americans," for the time being we may be excused if we attempt to catch a few of the rays of glory reflected from the puissant person of the great Roosevelt.

But the selection of the place of meeting, if we may be permitted to say so, will be found the simplest part of the programme of effecting a settlement of the costly dispute. The president of the United States can do but little more than bring the representatives of the belligerents together, and tell them to act like men of judgment. If the pending negotiations are to have a successful issue, the Russian representatives must be prepared to pocket very considerable packages of pride. It is particularly noticeable that the Japanese are sceptical as to the outcome. They know what the demands of their plenipotentiaries will be and the difficulties the Muscovites will have in submitting to them. A hint has been thrown out that the Grand Dukes are not by any means satisfied that their master has yet been brought to the end of his resources, and that they would welcome what Russia would regard as impossible conditions as a valid excuse for the prosecution of the war.

Japanese who speak with authority lay the proposition down as a sine qua non that the terms of settlement must be such as will preclude the possibility of a war of revenge or retaliation for the next fifty years. That is the only definite indication that has been given of what Nippon's proposals will be. It implies the cession of Saghalien, the permanent relinquishment of Manchuria and Japanese possession of the railways therein, the neutralization of Vladivostok, together with the dominancy upon the Pacific which all such conditions implies, besides the payment of an indemnity of magnificent proportions.

Then there is little doubt that all the Russian vessels which are interned in neutral harbors of refuge will be demanded. The magnitude of the task which lies before the conference that will assemble at Washington will therefore be apparent.

Then there is always the possibility that in the event of the gulf between Japan's demands and Russia's offers appearing unbridgeable some of the great European powers may consider themselves called upon to intervene and to proffer their services as umpires. But there is also reason to believe that the Japanese have had a fixed resolution from the day of the firing of the first gun. The events of the war are not likely to have undermined or weakened that resolve. The statesmen of the island empire have determined in their minds what the status of their nation shall be upon the Asiatic side of the Pacific Ocean, and they are going to adhere to the programme even to the ultimate result of brusquely telling all meddlers to attend strictly to their own business. They will not forego the fruits of a greater victory than they achieved over the heterogeneous mass of China.

The delicacy of the situation from an international point of view will thus be intelligently comprehended. The consent of Japan or of Russia to the assembling of a peace conference by no means implies that the end of the war is in sight. Russia has been bluntly told that if she desires peace she can have peace. But peace can only be brought about by acquiescence in the terms Japan proposes. It remains for Russia to dispose; and Russia cannot dispose except upon such terms as her bureaucracy may consider a further terrible blow to her pride and the lopping off of a few more limbs of her rotten prestige.

THE TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

It is asserted by some great authority that when the "tribal spirit" takes its departure from the people who compose nations, great or small, the effectiveness of such nations as military factors in international affairs slowly but surely disappears. This feature of national life and national character, it is declared, is effectively illustrated by the success which has attended the armies of comparatively insignificant Japan in the war with Russia. The Japanese are a homogeneous people, who idealize their ruler as the personification of what they term national virtue. All their successes are ascribed to the surpassing virtues of their emperor. Individual capacity or prowess has nothing whatever to do with their invariable success against their enemies. In the mass Russia is magni-

ficent, but that mass is heterogeneous. In no sense is the nation one, nor are its people imbued with the patriotic impulses which command success. The nobles alone are a unit, and the underlying principles of the nobles are nothing more nor less than the ignoble factors of greed and selfishness. It is impossible for a nation built up as Russia has been by aggressions upon weak but inherently antagonistic elements such as Poland and Finland to ever attain to such a position as the inherently strong Japanese occupy to-day. A press correspondent writes that the spirit that has animated the Japanese nation throughout the war with Russia is illustrated in a very striking manner by the reports of various native relief work committees which have reached Europe. One of these says: "We have to mention the Secret Ploughing Society of the young men of Nakagawa village, Gunma County, Gunma Prefecture. Either at night or when nobody knows, these young men go out and plough for those who are away at the front the farms which lie unploughed and unseeded on account of their cultivators' absence, and thus help the labor of their families left behind. In Meshi village of the same county in the same prefecture, and also in Ashikaga town, Ashikaga County, Tochigi Prefecture, tillage was helped and agricultural work was satisfactorily accomplished. In Kuzo County, Kyoto Prefecture, the school children helped in the tillage of the farms of those who are at the front, after their school was over." Another report says: "In Shirohigashi village, Yosa County, Kioto Prefecture, a new building was put up for raising silkworms in memory of the present war, and young silkworms, after the third stage of their growth, are given out to every household in the village. In Toyama Prefecture, the committee whose business is to encourage industries are placed in every town and village, and the methods of ploughing and manuring are carefully taught so as to leave no benefit left unrequited. In Mie, Fukushima, and Tokushima Prefectures, places for instructing the manufacture of tape have been newly established or increased, in order to encourage the same manufacture." Here is another extract: "The village master of Minato village, Sanbu County, Chiba Prefecture, accidentally heard on his way to Tokio that there had been very few of his villagers who subscribed for the national loan bonds above par, and deeply impressed and very regretful, he threw away the railway ticket which he had bought and hastened home to his native village, where he preached the importance of public service at this critical time, and finally succeeded in persuading the whole village to subscribe for the bonds above par."

The spirit, tribal or national, which has maintained the integrity of Switzerland and saved Japan from obliteration should not be cultivated, say some advanced thinkers of Victoria.

CONTEMPLATING DISSOLUTION (3)

Premier McBride, at the enthusiastic and harmonious meeting of the Conservative Association of Victoria held on Friday, hinted that his government was giving the question of the advisability of dissolving the Legislature its most serious consideration. Elections sometimes come as a thief in the night, and it might be well for Liberals to trim their lamps and be ready against an attempt to take them by surprise. There are other indications that the announcement of the Premier that the government is heartily tired of the position in which it has been placed by its working agreement with the Socialists. The Conservative whip has been around feeling the pulse of the interior. The final decision of the ministers will probably depend upon the nature of the report submitted by Mr. Taylor. There was certainly little inducement to dissolve in the tone and temper of the meeting held last night. If the Tory blood of other portions of the province is no warmer than that of Victoria, the probability is that the government will decide to hang on until the end of its term.

STATISTICS THAT APPAL.

The belligerents of the East, having decided that events have progressed to the point at which terms of peace may be profitably discussed, are now considering the advisability of declaring a truce. The declaration of an armistice would, of course, involve the cessation of all active operations, but it might not preclude movements looking to the occupation of points of vantage in case of the failure of negotiations. The period of rest and recuperation after the exhausting activities of the campaign has been seized upon by statisticians to review the general situation and to estimate the results upon the armies of the two nations. Such data as has been gathered can only be regarded as approximately correct. One estimate places the losses in battle of the combined land forces at a total of about three hundred and thirty-four thousand men. If to this estimate be added the loss of life by disease, hardship and privation—in the case of Russia reported to be very large—and the casualties upon the sea, it would probably mount up very closely to half a million. The value of property de-

stroyed and the cost to the Russian empire of conducting the war are quite beyond belief.

General Bliss of the United States Army has compiled for the New York World a table of the casualties in the Russian and in the Japanese armies. It is pointed out that the operations preceding Liao-Yang were relatively unimportant except the battle of Kalling, in which 90,000 Japanese are reported as engaging 25,000 Russians with a loss of 25 per cent. against a Russian loss of 8 per cent. But in the five great battles commencing with Liao-Yang the forces engaged, the losses, and the percentage of loss on each side are given as follows:

—Russians—		
Engaged.	Losses.	P. C.
Liao-Yang	100,000	8,640 5.4
Sia River	180,000	29,250 16.25
Sandapu	65,000	14,950 23
Port Arthur	45,000	15,448 34.33
Mukden	900,000	100,000 11.11

—Japanese—		
Engaged.	Losses.	P. C.
Liao-Yang	170,000	11,033 6.49
Sia River	175,000	10,150 5.8
Sandapu	50,000	7,000 14
Port Arthur	106,000	45,156 42.6
Mukden	500,000	60,000 12

It will be seen that the proportion of loss is much heavier for the Russians in each engagement except Liao-Yang, where it is slightly less, and Port Arthur, where the excess of loss for the Japanese is large, but not nearly so large as would be expected. The percentage of loss for the Russians in these five battles is a trifle under 20 per cent., and for the Japanese less than 14 per cent. As the latter were everywhere the attacking force this is a remarkable showing. The total loss since the war began is estimated at 180,134 for Russia and 153,632 for Japan, or 333,766 in all.

Doubtless readers of the Times appreciate the perfectly obvious fact that the contributions of the "Denizen" are the chief features of a purely literary point of view of our special Saturday supplement. In case there may be some who have passed with careless or indifferent eye over the humorous whimsicalities and more serious analytical papers of our talented contributor, we ask them to bestow their serious consideration upon the verses which will appear in to-morrow's issue. The "ruminant" of "The Den," in addition to a perpetual flow of buoyant, bubbling humor, expressed in a style approaching very closely to perfection, possesses something that should be even more attractive to Victorians—sublime faith in the future of this city. This is a theme he has exploited more than once, but at no time more effectively than in his latest effort.

AMUSING THE TOURIST.

New York has no tourists' attraction. The force of human gravity fills the place up and renders unnecessary the expenditure of a cent on "literature." Nevertheless New York does not neglect the tourist. Private enterprise finds that it pays to devote attention to his wants and to convey him to the places that are worth seeing. In New York the stranger to the Bowery and the Battery and the Park and "plutocratic" Fifth avenue is transported, for a trifling consideration, on what is known as a "rubberneck" automobile to all the places worth beholding. This is a magnificent machine, so great and so powerful that a short time ago in a moment of intractability it butted a tramcar off the track. The machine is accompanied by a "megaphone man," who explains in a voice slightly above a whisper the origin and the history of all the curiosities. And how we come to the point which might be of interest to the secretary of our tourist association if he were not far away advertising the charms of Victoria as the most attractive city on the Pacific coast. It illustrates the point that alertness of mind and deftness of resource are of value in a man's occupation of life. The New York "rubberneck" automobile had stopped at the Battery, says the Times, to afford its load of passengers an opportunity to view the yacht-landing and the outside of the Aquarium. The megaphone man had finished a brief description of the scenery when his auditors were treated to a genuine surprise, for he resumed in this fashion:

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to the fine work of the harbor police of New York. Over here on the right (we are just in time) you see them rescuing a poor unfortunate human being who, dependent at this world's troubles, has cast himself off the bulkhead, but whom the police, as you are so fortunate as to witness, are rescuing and dragging back to life. This is an extra, ladies and gentlemen, but it is all included in the price of the trip."

None of those in the automobile looked quick enough to see the man jump, but some of them saw three policemen dive after him. They got him, too, in short order, while the "rubbernecks" cheered and felt pleased over getting such good money's worth.

The poor fellow had had a quarrel with the wife of his bosom, and decided to commit suicide as a means of "getting even" with her. Thus the troubles of a poor, misguided human atom were utilized to furnish a moment's amusement for a party of pleasure-seekers. What a callous world it is!

An article published in the Century on the Russian outlook contains an interview with M. Witte which has some pertinence in view of current events. Speaking in the week after the semstro conference—that is to say, at the close of last November—M. Witte reiterated his opinion set forth at the beginning of the

war regarding the grounds for expecting a Russian victory:

"I gave my opinion, officially, that if we should succeed, in the end, in defeating the Japanese, it would be by virtue of our superior finances. The Japanese cannot resist our finances. I have nothing to say of the two other factors—the army and the navy. Perhaps the Japanese can carry on the war one and a half, two—at the most two and a half years. Consider the finances of Japan, we can keep it up for four years. Other factors being left out of account, the Japanese can therefore be brought to sue for peace by their financial ruin."

Possibly M. Witte has changed his mind now. The war has not been going on for two years. The Russians are crippled financially; the finances of Japan are buoyant.

An "Anxious Ratepayer" writes to inquire what has become of the report of Engineer Adams respecting the water works. We know no more about the matter than our correspondent does. It is understood that the document has been in the hands of the Mayor and Council for several weeks. It was announced some time ago that the report was being revised, and that it was undergoing a process of revision. It appears there are matters in it not considered meet for the eyes of the people, whose interest in the water works lies principally in the payment of such bills as may be incurred consequent upon official blunders and the cost of advice for repairing the same. When the editorial staff at the city hall has completed its work the public may be given an opportunity of considering the revised edition of Mr. Adams's report. There is no necessity for haste.

There seems to be a disposition at Ottawa to kill the amendments to the V. V. & E. charter. Who are the chief opponents of the rights of British Columbia to precisely such privileges as are accorded without question to all other sections of Canada? That is an interesting question which may come up for discussion at some future time. The member for Jacques Cartier, Mr. P. D. Monk, the leader of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec, moved the resolution to refer the bill back to a sub-committee. This motion may have the effect of killing the bill for this session.

Prof. John L. Sullivan umpired another game of baseball in which, it is understood, the Victoria baseball team competed. We won. We only win when John L. helps us out. The eminent pugilist is an apostle, like President Roosevelt, of a square deal. "The man who was not afraid to take a peck of salary limit which limits only the management of the Victorians, we might sign on John L. and win the majority of the games."

THE ECLIPSE OF SUN.

Three Expeditions Will Be Sent out by Lick Observatory.

San Jose, Cal., June 17.—Prof. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, accompanied by other scientists, will go on an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun which will occur August 30th. Three expeditions will be sent out by Lick Observatory, one to Spain, one to Egypt, and one to Labrador. Prof. Campbell will lead the expedition to Labrador. The expedition to Labrador will be under charge of Dr. H. N. Curtis, accompanied by Prof. Stebbins, now of the University of Illinois. They will follow the following route: "Australia, Canada, Ceylon, New Zealand, and South Africa. To the glory of God and the undying honor of those 4,300 sons of Britain Beyond the Seas who gave their lives for love of the Mother Land, South African War, 1899-1902."

TWELVE HUNDRED IDLE.

Amherst, June 14.—Twelve hundred men and boys employed by the Cumberland Coal & Railway Company at Springhill, N. S., are on strike because of a demand for a pay raise. The men, Hyatt, whom the men claimed was unjustly dismissed, and whom the company claim was incompetent to fill the position.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

In every part of Canada you will find mothers who speak in the highest praise of Baby's Own Tablets. Among these is Mrs. H. H. Koole, Beamsville, Ontario, who says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years and I would not be without them. They have done more for my children than any medicine I have ever used. My little girl, now four years old, was always troubled with indigestion and constipation, and although other medicines helped her temporarily, Baby's Own Tablets were the thing needed to cure her. I also gave the tablets to my baby from time to time since she was two days old, and they always worked like a charm. She is now two years old and is a more healthy child would be hard to find. The Tablets are certainly a life-saver." These Tablets cure all minor ailments of infants and young children. They contain no poisonous, scolding stuff, and there is no danger of giving an over-dose as there is with liquid medicine. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

During the funeral of an old bell ringer at Epsom, Suffolk, England, a great ring of hand bells over the grave.

Our London Letter.

London, June 2.—When the National Service League met on the occasion of their third annual meeting, the main subject of discussion was the prime minister's speech on the report of the commission on the militia and volunteers in which he declared the impossibility of an invasion of this country. The Duke of Wellington said it represented an important change of opinion on the part of the government, and should logically entail the abolition of the auxiliary forces and even of the army, except in so far as it was required to furnish drafts for India. Subsequent speakers adversely criticised the prime minister's statement, but the meeting resolved that its optimistic finding would not deter the league from vigorously pursuing its objects, which are to enforce the vital importance to the Empire of having a reserve of trained men both for the army and for the navy, and to advocate the physical, moral and industrial benefits resulting from general naval and military training, and the special need for such training in the case of our large town population. Good progress was being made in the inculcation and practice of these principles in the industrial centres, the membership had been increased during the past year by one-third, and their financial position was sound.

Though Empire Day in London was celebrated by many social and patriotic functions, there was little outward sign that the keeping of the anniversary of the late Queen's birthday had become an institution. This was, no doubt, owing to the fact that the general public cannot take part in its celebration, it being a working day. It seems rather a pity that this date could not have been made a bank holiday, but it would have meant a serious interruption of business, and owing to so many holidays coming at this time of the year, it was thought inadvisable to make it a general holiday. The colonies are ahead of us in this direction, and made the occasion a national holiday, taking care to impress upon their children the greatness of the Empire to which they belong.

Perhaps the most important function in connection with the Empire Day celebrations was the unveiling of the memorial statue at St. Paul's cathedral to the colonialists, who fell in the South African war. The Prince of Wales, in the absence of His Majesty the King, who was reviewing the troops at Aldershot, performed the ceremony of unveiling the memorial, which was designed by Princess Louise. It is a very beautiful one, and takes the form of an Angel, with wings outstretched, leaning over a cross, on which hangs the figure of Christ. The Angel is supporting the hands of the Saviour. At the base of the memorial, which is of bronze, the following is inscribed: "Australia, Canada, Ceylon, New Zealand, and South Africa. To the glory of God and the undying honor of those 4,300 sons of Britain Beyond the Seas who gave their lives for love of the Mother Land, South African War, 1899-1902."

The Bishop of London during his Lenten conferences evoked much criticism because of his denunciation of bridge-playing by young girls. Since then he has essayed the role of the young girl's adviser, as he has always been the champion of London lads. He is certainly cognizant of the difficulties that surround the life of a London girl, particularly as regards social obligations. Speaking to the girl students of Queen's College, recently he warned them that directly they left the order and routine of school life and "came out" they would be confronted by a rush that would sweep them from their moorings unless they cultivated a sense of proportion. Each day must be ordered or it would slip from their possession valueless. Their great responsibility in life was to bear witness. Girls, he was afraid, did not realize the influence they had on their brothers, and the men they met in their lives, and yet we are concerned that men looked to their girl friends to adjust their ideas of honor, purity and truth. The tone of the country houses at which they would visit might not be what they were used to. They either accepted the lowered tone or, by being true to themselves, raised it. The bishop said he thoroughly believed in girls having "a good time" at that period of their lives, which should be the jolliest and best, but it ought to be governed with a sense of proportion and the bearing witness to which he had referred. He advised his girl friends to take the influence and the aroma of their college into the world with them and they would be a credit to society and to the church.

Yet another beautiful building has sprung up in the Strand. This time it is a theatre—the new Waldorf. It is a welcome addition to those already there, and is a charming house, outside as well as inside, the latter, indeed, being as near perfection as it is possible for a theatre to produce opera at the Waldorf during the Covent Garden season, that theatre fulfilling all that is necessary in the way of opera. The Waldorf, however, does not confine itself to opera and the appearance of Mrs. Duse in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" on the second night drew a crowded house. It is an exciting moment when one sees a lady in cloth of gold and lacy veil headed Richard III. Richard III, sitting calmly in a very up-to-date motor, which is being driven along a crowded London thoroughfare. One feels disinclined to believe that the

health color, and, with reasonable luck, will make an enormous harvest return this year. Saskatoon reports wheat 24 inches high and a number of points in the West say 20 inches. The average is much less. The larger number of agents report a growth of from seven to ten inches.

Bank Clearings. Winnipeg, Man., June 15.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day were \$6,413,914; the same week, 1904, \$5,128,712, and in 1903, \$4,457,333.

A Collision. Niagara Falls, June 15.—A score of people were injured in a collision between a street car and a New York Central passenger train at the Second street crossing to-night. F. Brock, a Bradford lacrosse player, who was on his way to New York, was hurt internally. His condition is serious.

Bank Merger. Montreal, June 15.—Another banking merger is on the cards. The banks concerned are the Hochelaga, Providence, National St. Hyacinthe, St. John's; in fact, all banks of this province whose directing influences are French-Canadian. The capital of the new bank, which will be known as the Hochelaga Bank of Canada, will be \$10,000,000, and will place it in the front rank of Canadian banks. The object of the merger is to do away with competition among the banks and place the institution in a position to handle large financial matters.

Failed to Agree. Montreal, June 15.—In the Court of King's Bench this afternoon the jury in the case of Richard Davis charged with taking money from letters while in the employ of the Montreal post office, reported they were not able to agree. When the jury reported a disagreement Chief Justice LaCoste said, with considerable warmth: "If you could not agree on a verdict immediately in this case, there is no use sending you back to consider it. You are discharged." There are three other charges against Davis.

Manager Refuses. Montreal, June 15.—Thomas Fyche, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has severed his connection with that institution, retiring with a gratuity of \$50,000 and a retired allowance of \$6,000 per year. The bank's directors to-day appointed E. F. Hebban, inspector and superintendent of agencies, acting general manager.

UNION SCANDAL. Driscoll Alleges That Teamsters' President Accepted \$8,000 at Time of Stockyard Strike. Chicago, June 15.—The greatest labor scandal ever known, according to State Attorney Healy, is to follow the disclosure made to-day before a grand jury by John C. Driscoll, formerly secretary of the Associated Building Trades Council

vision is real, unless another is encountered coming serenely along in a hansom attired in the costume of say, Queen Elizabeth, while a third is described making up all the available space in a discreet carriage with a voluminous crinoline. But if curiosity impels one to follow in the wake of these vehicles, the comradism will be explained to our satisfaction. All these ladies are on their way to the Westminster Hospital bazaar, which opened this week and made the novel departure of adopting historical costumes for its lady stall holders. Each of these ladies is an English sovereign, and the lady, very green in costumes of the period, every era of costume from William I. being displayed. It was a brilliant affair, and all the leading society women were stall-holders. The opening of the bazaar was performed by the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by his daughter Princess Margaret and her English sovereign, and the lady, who the fashionable world, which is supposed at this time of the year to be engrossed in its own pleasure, should find time to attend so many charitable functions. The energy of members of the royal family in this direction is a fine example and has a wonderful influence.

The historic gowns worn at the Westminster bazaar showed, by comparison with the styles of to-day, to be decidedly advantageous. One could not help noticing how much more graceful were present-day fashions, and however poets and painters may rave over bygone styles of dress, one is forced to the conclusion that most of them were absolutely unbecoming and meaningless. It speaks well for the twentieth century woman that her manner of dressing is so practical, and at the same time so becoming. Eschewing as she does, all the exaggerations of past century fashions, there is a grace and individuality about her attire that none of the fadder historic periods possess. But of course the delightful soft materials and colorings of the present day help considerably in this direction.

One prophesied that the first glimpse of summer would bring back into favor the large picture hat, which is so dearly beloved of English maidens, and not without reason, for it is certainly most becoming to their youthful freshness. The English girl is not meant to be so modish, and simple dressing becoming best, therefore we are not surprised that her momentary partiality for the smart rich concoctions of flowers and ribbons, showing in the "tailor's" window, should be declining rapidly. With the advent of the river season tennis, and so forth, the wide-brimmed hats are taking the place of the smaller ones, and these charming morsels are being put on one side for very smart occasions. "They require too much putting on" is the objection raised by her customers, a fashionable friend confided to me. Forgive me for being so right in the line of gown, the small hat is eminently becoming.

and of the Coal Team Owners' Association. Driscoll revealed the history of the dealings between employers and union leaders, particularly that in branch of labor represented by the Chicago Teamsters' Union. It was learned to-night that one of the statements made by Driscoll to the jury was that President of the Teamsters' Union, accepted \$8,000 at the time of the stockyards strike last summer.

SECURITIES RECOVERED. Were Stolen From the Canadian Pacific Train Near Mission Junction Last September. Bellingham, June 15.—The Evening Herald to-night says the securities stolen from the night of the Dominion Express Co., in the robbery of the Canadian Pacific overland, near Mission Junction last September, have been recovered. The recovery was effected through the agency of the cell mate of Bill Miner, the man who is supposed to have been the leader of the train robbers, during the time Miner served in San Quentin prison in California.

Those who carried out the transaction claim to have assurance from the C. P. R. and the Dominion Express companies that Miner will be exempted from prosecution. A few weeks after the robbery occurred, Miner's former cell mate was employed by the C. P. R. to recover the securities. He came to Bellingham, and under the name of Brown, has been conducting negotiations for the return of the securities since that date. While passing as Brown it is known in this city that his real name is Jake Terry, and that he served one term in prison for counterfeiting and another for smuggling. While under ten years' sentence at San Quentin prison he became acquainted with Miner. After the two were released they left California and came to this section and were associated for some time, but finally drifted apart. Yesterday Terry stated that his mission had been accomplished and that the securities were in his possession. He stated further that Miner would never be arrested on the charge of the train robbery, and that when the other man was known and the information of their present location is in the hands of the Canadian authorities.

Some officers, tempted by the reward offered for the return of the robbers, are inclined to believe that Terry himself was one of the men who assisted in the hold-up, and that he has played the part of a double-crosser, sharing with people both ways, receiving a share of the booty secured from the looting of the express and a reward for the return of the securities.

Ben Walker, while moving a bunch of bananas from cold storage at Boise, Idaho, was attacked by a young reptile, which uncoiled and sprang at him. It proved to be a young bon constrictor, four feet long, formerly belonging to the Associated Building Trades Council

COUNCIL

PROLIFIC

August 15

question as to a meeting of the Home built in the neighborhood of the sewerage sewerage interfered with by those who main must Rock Bay were also Mayor Bai all the aid. After the question of lines to be sidewalk on the street on the Chalmers and was explained the work fine played a course by the Mayor, it was to the city without respect plans for Men's Home expressed others he ward in city a wise one considered. He noted the extra experiment for someone to the building made into architects tenders that the property was divided by a bridge was ready place. So reconstruct others he would be. In the federal shore right party was however, much, and upon for extent of on the way no definite to whether more proposed. Mr. Fell had been instructed in the Ald. He discussion ally been had then bridge at had not explained the estimate that the ed to call immediate Ald. H. speaker, through ing mat shortages appropriate He was bridge of members delay. Follow marks w Stewart, ing fore lerton post specting on its decided latter p suggests practice a subst the estimate being the comm change solute r. A mo the bridge its press mously. Another Ridge, when the other man are known and the information of their present location is in the hands of the Canadian authorities. Some officers, tempted by the reward offered for the return of the robbers, are inclined to believe that Terry himself was one of the men who assisted in the hold-up, and that he has played the part of a double-crosser, sharing with people both ways, receiving a share of the booty secured from the looting of the express and a reward for the return of the securities.

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COUNCIL DECIDES TO BUILD BRIDGE

PROLIFIC SUBJECT IS NOW OFF THE BOARDS

August Civic Law Makers Deal With Number of Important Questions Last Night.

Had power to restrict the tracks to one portion and the busso to another part of the street was left to the city solicitor for report.

The Heywood avenue difficulty was introduced by a communication from a resident of that thoroughfare for the construction of a wooden sidewalk, and pointing out that the present one was in a dangerous condition.

The meeting then adjourned. Sweeping reforms of a decidedly radical character were agreed upon by the license commission at the meeting of Tuesday afternoon, says the Vancouver World.

According to the new by-law, every saloon must, after the date mentioned, conform in every respect to the requirements of the hotels, having 25 bedrooms for guests, a dining-room capable of accommodating 25, and all other requisites.

Provision is made for the licensing of 12 saloons for the present year, but in subsequent years the license should be required during the year none shall be issued in their place.

The by-law with reference to hotels will be more stringent after July 1st, 1906. For the present year, a hotel is obliged to have 16 rooms of the required size; but after next year the minimum will be 25 rooms; and a further provision requires all new applications for hotels to meet the suggestions made by the Moral Reform Association recently and provide 50 rooms.

Another important clause raises the age limit of those to whom liquor may be sold. This has heretofore been 16 years; but the new by-law places it at 18 years.

Representatives of the local lodges and many of the delegates from other parts of the province who are attending the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Ladysmith, arrived in the city on the noon train.

ENJOYABLE EXERCISES

DOING BIG BUSINESS

Marked Closing of St. Ann's Academy Term Last Evening.

The closing of the St. Ann's Academy school term yesterday evening was marked by a very successful entertainment in which a majority of the pupils took part.

The cast of characters follows: The Princess, Miss S. Spottiswood; Lady Psyche, Miss P. Fleishman; Lady Blanche, Miss N. Quinn; Melissa, Miss O. Carter.

There is no question that Victoria is not sharing at all in the great trade of supplying the wants of the Klondike and the Yukon, for more than one Victoria firm is at present "stacked up" with orders for goods to be forwarded to the great gold fields.

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THE MARRIAGE QUESTION

NEVER MARRY BUT FOR LOVE

Never marry but for love; but see that thou lovest only what is lovely.

THIS year we have heard a great deal about the marriage question, from men and women, from Professors addressing college students.

There are unhappy married lives, but a large percentage of these unhappy homes are due to the illness of the wife, mother or daughter.

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MINE MANAGER HERE

ANTHONY J. McMILLAN, of the Le Roi, Is in the City.

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EVERY PLACE ON THE PRAIRIES

HAS ITS CURES CREDITED TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

John White Could Get Nothing to Help His Rheumatism Till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

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STRANGE ACTION

YOUNG MAN FIRED RIFLE SHOT FROM GROUNDS OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Shortly after noon today a young man took up his position on the grounds in front of the parliament buildings and discharged a rifle.

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ANOTHER JUNE WEDDING

A HAPPY EVENT SOLEMNIZED ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Firman, Catherine street, Victoria West, was the scene of one of those felicitous events for which this month stands pre-eminent among the twelve.

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TO LOCATE BOUNDARY

SURVEYING PARTY SAILS FROM SEATTLE FOR CHILCOOT PASS.

Seattle, June 16.—A surveying party of twenty men, in charge of R. M. Leyland, has left here to locate the line of division between the United States and the province of British Columbia.

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CHESS MASTERS

Results of Completed Games in Fourth Round of Tournament.

Onted, June 19.—The chess masters taking part in the international chess congress began play in the fourth round of the great tournament at the Kursall, in this city, this morning.

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BOUNDARY MINES

Shipments For Past Week Amounted to 15,963 Tons.

Phoenix, June 17.—For the week just past the tonnage from Boundary mines was as follows: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 11,289 tons; Mochow Lake to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,712 tons; Mountain Rose, to B. C. Copper smelter, 68 tons; Oro Denora, to Granby smelter, 66 tons; Providence, to Trail smelter, 30 tons; total for the week, 15,963 tons; total for the year to date, 425,955 tons.

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GERMANS RELEASED

Hottentots Did Not Carry Away Prisoners Taken in Southwest Africa—Kalkfontein Captured.

Capetown, June 17.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that insurgent natives recently captured Watbald, Southwest Africa, near the border of Cape Colony.

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NARROW ESCAPE

Blaire, June 17.—The use of extinguishers yesterday probably saved Mrs. T. C. Barrow from being burned to death, and the destruction by fire of the block of buildings in which she lived.

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THE GREAT DOMAIN NEAR OOTSA LAKE

VICTORIAN DESCRIBES ITS CHARACTERISTICS Rich in Natural Resources and Full of Promise for the Future—Best Routes to It.

As briefly mentioned in Monday's Times, Dave Stevens has just returned from an extensive trip to the Ootsa Lake country. Mr. Stevens has furnished the Times with the following account of his impressions:

"The geographical position of this country is now so well known through the medium of previous reports that it is needless for me to dwell upon it further than to correct the idea that it lies in the northern part of the province, so I will endeavor to convey my impressions of the country, its climatic conditions, its agricultural and stock raising possibilities, its resources of mineral, timber and fish, the various routes and its present very pressing needs in the way of trails. As these impressions are from a practical standpoint, gained through a long experience in agricultural pursuits and a wide and intimate knowledge of the province of British Columbia, I hope they will be of some little value to those who may contemplate going into this new field.

"The country lying around and adjacent to Ootsa and Francois lakes, which in the past has always been described as part of the northern interior of British Columbia, should, I think, be more correctly called the central or lake region, for lying as it does south of the 54th parallel, it is certainly nearer to the coast than the northern boundary of the province.

"The soil, like in other parts of the country, is varied in character to the extent, but consists chiefly of black loam on the one hand, and gravelly deposits on the other. On the former where are to be found the fine grasses and luxuriant vegetation so much described, and if timbered the growth is poplar and willow, which can be easily cleared, and everywhere, even though this where not too thick, may be seen an abundance of fuel. On the latter are to be found dense forests of black pine, varied in places by limited areas of spruce. Here no grass is found, not because the soil is incapable of producing it, for in places where fire has burned off the original forest, fine grass for grazing purposes grows. Thus it will be seen that in addition to the excellent pastures available, it is a country of the future settlers and occupants of the country to transform thousands of acres of this forest land which in its present state is of little value, into fine sheep raising country. This it is confined to the Ootsa and Francois Lake country, which contains only a portion of the available lands in the region.

"There are two routes by which the Ootsa country can be reached. One is by the way of Ashcroft, the other by way of Bella Coola. The distance from Ashcroft to the crossing at the foot of Ootsa lake is over four hundred miles. The distance from Bella Coola to the same point is about 180 miles. By the summer trail 140 miles. The latter cannot be used before the end of June, on account of deep snow. Horses can be used on both these trails, but the difference in distance at once shows that the Bella Coola route is the easiest and most feasible. The winter trail can be used only so far as to be from ten to twenty miles less than at present. By the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money carefully used, a trail with the best of grades can be constructed over the Bella Coola pass. This would do away with what is called the slide. At present the trail climbs in a zig-zag way up a side on the mountain side over big swamps, some large and others small, separated from each other by small forests of dwarfed cedar growth from quarter to half a mile through. In each swamp, there is a trail of rocks, which are scattered fresh tracks of caribou, their manure and the places whereby they had rested, also two well worn trails leading towards the West Coast mountains. We walked in a straight direction about 12 miles towards Jala river and lake. In all we must have walked 40 miles hunting to and fro.

"The tracks were quite fresh, as the moss in many cases was still pressed down where they had been walking. Many of the tracks were, I think, exceptionally large, four inches in diameter, the centre mark and about seven inches long. Tracks of both old and young were seen.

"Rev. H. A. Collinson, B. A., being invited to take a trip with me to Virago Island, did so, and he accompanied me. There is absolutely no doubt any longer regarding their existence. The reason why we did not get one for the museum is due, I think, to the nervousness of the Indians. Rev. Mr. Collinson and I wished to divide up into two parties, but the Indians did not wish to be separated, and consequently we had to travel together, and made noise sufficient to scare any animal, tame or wild. I hope that you will be able to get up a hunting party about September and hunt for the caribou. Should you do so I would like you to once and show your tracks, and as none have been killed during the past 20 years, there ought to be good sport. Although illegal, I would advise you to bring some good dogs and make sure of securing one or two good antlers for the museum, etc. It is of no use carrying Indians, as they are afraid of the Indians, and they are afraid of the Indians, and they are afraid of the Indians. The Indians say the caribou are of a light grey color, being different from the caribou of the coast. For though at present this country is far from the great centres of civilization, it may be borne

be a success, as the soil is the very best; moisture plentiful, irrigation unnecessary and the conditions for draining first class, as the land is nearly all rolling. Against these favorable conditions are the altitude and latitude, the former ranging from 2,200 feet to 2,700 feet, and upwards, above sea level; the lateness of the spring. Of the latter I can only speak personally of the present year, in which it certainly was very late, as the leaves were only just coming out on the trees when we left Ootsa on the 24th of May, though the grass was in many places eight inches high. However, we were told by the Indians that this was the latest season they had ever known, and we had no reason to doubt their statements, as the same conditions prevailed in the Chilcoot. The agricultural resources can only be proved by time and practical demonstration. An additional drawback at present is the distance from markets, the lack of trails and roads suitable to transport produce over, and the consequent high price of provisions. Of course the latter objects will soon be swept away, but in the meantime the sector must turn to something that will be a source of revenue. In this case stock raising is the alternative, for whatever the agricultural possibilities may be in the future, the stock raising is unavailable at present; but not so with stock. It has been shown that the feed and pasture are there, and the drive to shipping point is much shorter than from some other parts of the country in which stock raising is successfully carried on. The climatic conditions are good, and water plentiful. Undoubtedly the raising of stock will be the primary industry of this splendid country.

"A few words will suffice as to climate. The snow is light, never exceeding about 20 inches. The Indians say it usually comes in January and disappears by the last part of March. This statement is corroborated by J. R. Morrison, who accompanied me on the trip, and as he has spent five years—1899-1903—in the Ootsa and Francois lakes, he should be an authority; also by Mr. Snodgrass, of Oregon, and several other white men who spent last winter at Ootsa. Mr. Snodgrass informed me that the coldest winter he had known in February, when the thermometer registered at night on three different occasions, respectively, 38, 32 and 25 degrees below zero, but after the taking of the coldest reading, the thermometer never went down to zero. The snowfall did not exceed 14 inches. The rainfall is light compared with the coast. I saw horses belonging to the Indians, and some owned by the whites, in the Ootsa and Francois lakes, winter without being fed, and they were rolling in fat. This does not go to prove, however, that people who contemplate going into this country should not provide some feed for winter use.

"There is plenty of timber—black pine and spruce—which can be utilized for building and fencing, and though small and scrubby in comparison with the splendid forest forests, plenty can be found in abundance in the region. Game is plentiful, caribou, deer and different kinds of bear, fur-bearing animals, ducks, geese and grouse being found in large numbers. Streams and rivers are to be found in great numbers, and fish in great numbers. In Ootsa, Francois and Chisla lakes are to be found the best of fish. These no doubt will be one of the future resources of the country. In the streams, rivers and along the shores of the lakes are to be seen numerous indications of minerals, and as there are some very promising parties in the country this year, no doubt something of value will be found. Some large seams of coal have already been discovered.

"There are two routes by which the Ootsa country can be reached. One is by the way of Ashcroft, the other by way of Bella Coola. The distance from Ashcroft to the crossing at the foot of Ootsa lake is over four hundred miles. The distance from Bella Coola to the same point is about 180 miles. By the summer trail 140 miles. The latter cannot be used before the end of June, on account of deep snow. Horses can be used on both these trails, but the difference in distance at once shows that the Bella Coola route is the easiest and most feasible. The winter trail can be used only so far as to be from ten to twenty miles less than at present. By the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money carefully used, a trail with the best of grades can be constructed over the Bella Coola pass. This would do away with what is called the slide. At present the trail climbs in a zig-zag way up a side on the mountain side over big swamps, some large and others small, separated from each other by small forests of dwarfed cedar growth from quarter to half a mile through. In each swamp, there is a trail of rocks, which are scattered fresh tracks of caribou, their manure and the places whereby they had rested, also two well worn trails leading towards the West Coast mountains. We walked in a straight direction about 12 miles towards Jala river and lake. In all we must have walked 40 miles hunting to and fro.

"The tracks were quite fresh, as the moss in many cases was still pressed down where they had been walking. Many of the tracks were, I think, exceptionally large, four inches in diameter, the centre mark and about seven inches long. Tracks of both old and young were seen.

"Rev. H. A. Collinson, B. A., being invited to take a trip with me to Virago Island, did so, and he accompanied me. There is absolutely no doubt any longer regarding their existence. The reason why we did not get one for the museum is due, I think, to the nervousness of the Indians. Rev. Mr. Collinson and I wished to divide up into two parties, but the Indians did not wish to be separated, and consequently we had to travel together, and made noise sufficient to scare any animal, tame or wild. I hope that you will be able to get up a hunting party about September and hunt for the caribou. Should you do so I would like you to once and show your tracks, and as none have been killed during the past 20 years, there ought to be good sport. Although illegal, I would advise you to bring some good dogs and make sure of securing one or two good antlers for the museum, etc. It is of no use carrying Indians, as they are afraid of the Indians, and they are afraid of the Indians. The Indians say the caribou are of a light grey color, being different from the caribou of the coast. For though at present this country is far from the great centres of civilization, it may be borne

THE NEW COUNTY COURT JUDGES.



PETER S. LAMPMAN. F. M. B. YOUNG.

The appointment of Peter S. Lampman to the County Court bench of Astoria is a source of deep gratification to his host of friends in the profession of law and out of it. He is one of the most popular members of the local bar, and possesses a marked degree of the essential qualifications for the position. Judge Lampman is a native of Thorold, Ontario, and a cousin of the late Archibald Lampman, the celebrated Canadian poet. He attended Trinity College, Toronto, from which he graduated, coming to the coast not long afterwards. For years he has been secretary of the local bar, and has been identified with the coal mines of the province, and in that capacity did good work. He will adorn with honor the important position to which he has been elevated, there is not the faintest doubt.

GEN. GOMEZ DYING. Has Had Relapse and There Is No Hope of His Recovery.

Havana, June 16.—Since midnight the condition of Gen. Maximo Gomez has steadily grown worse. The extraordinary improvement in his condition early in the week caused hope of his temporary recovery at least, but it is now apparent that the gangrene, resulting from the abscess on his hand for which he underwent an operation at Santiago, early in May, is retarding the action of the heart and other organs, with the result that the general's death may be expected at any time.

MAY BUY. Granby Company Is Believed to Be Ready to Purchase Additional Property.

Greenwood, June 16.—A very strong and authoritative rumor is to the effect that the Granby Company has offered \$480,000 on time purchase for the property owned by the Montreal and Boston Consolidated at Phoenix, in the event of the present endeavor to raise the necessary capital by New Dominion Copper Co. falling through.

CROPS IN WEST. Looking Better Than in Any Season for Twenty Years.

Winnipeg, June 15.—P. S. Jenkins, general superintendent of C. P. R. telegraph, reports yesterday from a trip of inspection covering the South, Archa, Pecosant Hills and main lines sections as far west as Regina, chiefly by motor car. Mr. Jenkins reports the crop to be in magnificent condition and looking better than it has in any season for the past twenty years, and uniformly good everywhere.

AN ACHING BACK

The Trouble Usually due to Impure Blood and Clogged Kidneys. That weary, dragging headache is more dangerous than you think. It points straight to deadly kidney trouble. Your kidneys ache because your blood is bad, and filtering through has clogged them with filthy inflammatory poisons. Common purging headache pills can never cure you. They only excite the kidneys; they can't possibly touch the cause of the trouble in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only positive cure for aching kidneys. They conquer the inflammation and drive out the poison. They cleanse the kidneys and stimulate them to healthy action. Then your headaches vanish. Here is positive proof given by Mr. Geo. Johnson, of Ohio, N. S., who says: "My son, now eighteen years old, suffered with kidney trouble, from severe pains in the back, and passed sleepless nights. We tried several medicines, but they did not help him. In fact he was growing weaker; his appetite failed, and he could hardly do any work that falls to the lot of every boy on a farm. Finally a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this was the first medicine that reached the cause of the trouble. He continued to use the pills for a couple of months, and I am now happy to say that every symptom of the trouble has disappeared and he is now as strong and healthy as any boy of his age. There can be no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure kidney trouble, even in its most severe forms."

These pills cure not only kidney trouble but also rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, indigestion, anemia, heart trouble, and the many ailments that make women's life miserable. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CONSERVATIVES IN ANNUAL SESSION

SOME VERY STRAIGHT TALK WAS INDULGED IN

President Mable Resigns as Protest Against Government's Actions—Premier Criticizes Association.

The Liberal-Conservative Association held its annual meeting Friday night in the Eagles' hall. W. Mable presided, and in his introductory speech took great credit to the officers for having last year lifted the association out of debt. Mr. Mable severely arraigned the provincial government for its conduct toward the party, and especially as to its system of appointments. He resigned as a protest against the government's policy. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. By this selection the wing of the party which endorsed Premier McBride and his government wins out against the party which has been known as the old wing of the party. Mr. McPhillips is no compromise in the fight which has gone on between the two sections ever since Colonel Prior was dismissed from office. On the contrary, the new president is recognized by the old wing as one of the greatest sinners in their eyes. For the three vice-presidents the following were nominated: Alderman J. Douglas, J. W. Bolden, Leonard Tait, H. Bishop and J. T. Croot. Messrs. Bishop, Douglas and Bolden were elected by ballot. T. Cadmore was unanimously re-elected secretary. H. F. W. Behrens declined to serve as treasurer, and Leonard Tait was unanimously selected for the office. The following executive was selected: Jos. Brown, P. Riddle, G. Penketh, Jos. Phillips, R. E. Gosnell, W. H. Price, H. D. Helmecken, K. C. C. M. Cookson, A. E. Lewis, H. Robertson, J. T. Croot, Thomas Fitch, R. Ryan, E. C. Bagshawe and D. M. Rogers. Martin Burrell, the defeated Conservative candidate for Yale-Caribou, who was present by invitation, was the speaker of the evening. He made eulogistic reference to the work of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Burrell spoke in favor of party lines in the country. He charged the Liberals with failing to carry out their anti-election promises. As a proof that party lines had worked well in British Columbia politics, he instanced the Assessment Act and the new School Act as wise legislation on the part of the McBride government. He thought it showed courage to introduce these bills, which were unpopular. He advised the exercise of charity in judging the present government. Premier McBride, who was present, was also asked to address the meeting. He was present by the association for various alleged offences, and indulged in some pretty hot criticism, which was not well received by the members. On motion of H. D. Helmecken, K. C., a vote of confidence in the leadership of R. L. Borden, and in Hon. R. McBride as provincial head of the party, was carried. The Premier replied and was followed by short speeches by Hon. Chas. Wilson, Hon. R. F. Green and Hon. F. J. Fulton. The meeting closed with the customary cheers for the King, Mr. Borden and Hon. R. McBride.

CRISP REPORTS. Bulletin Issued by Manitoba Department of Agriculture—Increased Area Under Wheat.

Winnipeg, June 16.—A crop bulletin issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture to-night estimates an increased area of 231,355 acres of wheat in crop this year. The increased area in oats is 87,635 acres, and barley 71,254 acres. Total increase in grain crops 384,239 acres. Total area wheat under crop, 2,643,588 acres; barley, 432,298 acres; oats, 1,031,239 acres. Total area under crop, 4,147,125 acres; total area under all crops, 4,256,826. Live stock of all classes came through the winter in fair condition. Owing to wet weather and sowing of oats and barley was considerably delayed. Wheat was sown in good time and in a good seed bed, and prospects are excellent, in fact never better at this time of year. Prospects for satisfactory year in dairying are bright and general conditions good.

FRENCH TRIALS.

Race to Select Automobileist to Enter Contest For James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Paris, June 18.—Twenty-four contestants in the French trials for the James Gordon Bennett international auto cup started at 6 o'clock this morning over the Auvergne course. They, the winner of the cup last year, was first to start, and he was followed by others at intervals of four minutes. Dispatches from all along the course show that they are making 80 kilometres an hour with Wagner making the next best time. They finished first, covering the 550 kilometres in 7 hours 42 minutes. Sixty was second and Ceillios third. The official decision is not yet announced owing to the difference of time at the starting.

MAN KILLED.

Stites, Idaho, June 17.—Edward W. Williams was killed, and his assistant, H. F. Seltzer, severely wounded in a gun fight which arose over Mamie M. McMillan, a striper acrossed in a hotel. There is talk of lynching Seltzer, and the jail is guarded.

THE Tye Cooper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C. Convenient to E. & N Ry or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDLE General Manager Smelter Manager.

MEN SELECTED FOR NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Mayor and fire wardens have made the choice from Among the Applicants.

The Mayor and fire wardens met on Saturday and selected the men who will compose the staff of the fire department after July 1st, when it becomes a full paid force. The line-up of the men will be as follows: Chief—T. Watson. Assistant chief—H. P. McDowell. Captains—truck company, C. Palmer; hose company, Geo. E. Moss. Electrician—W. G. McKicking. Engineers—G. Lund and T. Collins. Drivers—F. L. Henry, C. Taylor, A. H. Phipps, R. C. Wood, Frank Henry, T. H. Hodges, John Gardner and Jos. Wachter. Relief Drivers—D. S. Mowat and C. Lefebre. Firemen, 1st class—H. Norman, V. Hutchcock and O. Gildemeister. Fireman, 2nd class—E. Petersen, J. O'Brien, J. Sprinkling, G. Mitchell, W. R. Henry, C. Luscombe, A. J. Anson, and J. B. Wood. Office and errand boy—J. Lund.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Judge's Ruling in Action Arising Out of Woman's Death—Merger Story Denied.

Montreal, June 16.—A man who has a sickly wife is lucky to get rid of her; that is the apparent meaning of the judgment rendered this morning by Judge Robidoux. Jules Des Lauriers was a tenant of P. T. Brennan, Mrs. Des Lauriers and some of her neighbors were leaning against the balcony railing one day last summer when it gave way and three people were thrown to the ground, forty feet below. Mrs. Des Lauriers and another woman, who were leaning against the balcony railing, were killed. The trial he went on the stand and testified that his wife was a sickly woman and that it took about all he could earn to pay the doctor's bills and medicines. The court held that instead of suffering financial loss he had made a gain, and awarded him only \$48.20 for funeral expenses, etc. The Virginian's Mails.

Mails by the ex-Allan line steamer Virginian reached here this morning, six days and seventeen hours from the time she received them at Morville, and quicker by some hours than the same mails could reach here via New York. Unfounded. F. X. St. Charles, president of the Hochelaga Bank, says the rumor that the bank is to merge with the Bank Provinciale, Bank of St. John's and Bank of St. Hyacinthe, with a capital of ten millions, is a pure invention from beginning to end. Mr. Prendergast, general manager of the Hochelaga, also denied the whole story. R. Meighen's Views.

Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, has returned from a trip to Great Britain. He says anti-Chamberlainian, instead of voting a policy which would give employment to the population, propose immigration as an alternative system. All the Americans he met while away were opposed to the Chamberlain policy; the tariff would close the British market to them, as the Canadian tariff closed the Canadian market and compelled Americans to build factories at home. He firmly believes that in seven years time Canada will be exporting \$300,000,000 per year in agricultural products to Great Britain. We may expect that this will be put into a ten per cent tariff at least, so that the Canadian farmers will contribute \$30,000,000 to the British exchequer. He is confident that Chamberlain's policy will prevail in England sooner than the opponents expect. BELLINGHAM NEWS.

Impertant Changes in Connection With L. Improvement Company—Congressmen Did Not Call. (Special to the Times.) Bellingham, June 17.—President H. H. Taylor, of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company and of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, arrived last night from San Francisco. He announces that at a meeting of officers and directors of the Improvement Company that corporation will be divided into three separate companies, one to operate a large cargo steamer, one to control the extensive realty interests, including a large part of the townsite of this city, and one to develop the electric power project, for which a plant is being erected at Nooksack falls, near Mount Baker. Intense indignation exists here at the failure of the party of American congressmen, returning on the Cottage City from Alaska, to call here yesterday, as had been arranged. The citizens blame Seattle influences and claim the party spent the time at Vancouver intended for Bellingham. Extensive preparations for their entertainment had been made.

THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Blue Ribbon Turf Event Will Be Decided at Sheepshead Bay. New York, June 15.—America's blue ribbon turf event, the twenty-second suburban handicap, will be decided today at Sheepshead Bay. Twelve thoroughbreds, including most of this season's best handicap races 3-year-old and upwards, will run for the \$20,000 purse. Beldame, from the stable of August Belmont, and James H. Keene, Brooklyn hand-cup winner, Delta, are the top weights, while many have selected John E. Madden's pianist, Al-bert. The handicap, which has a guaranteed cash value of \$20,000, including \$2,000 to the second horse, and \$1,000 for third, will be run over the distance of one and one-quarter miles.

ANOTHER STRIKE. Thousands of Members of Brotherhood of Foundry Employees Idle. New York, June 15.—A strike inaugurated by the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees against the New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association has extended northward. There are 2,000 men at home now and in the New Jersey plants. Today 2,000 brass workers will quit, and 1,000 more, including the core makers, will be out by the end of the week. It is claimed by every authority that New Jersey will be closed by the strikers.

\$1.00

LETTER Norway's tions Christian address to people get the story the long June 18th ing, M. B. acter. By the una storthing solving it, text is as Your M spectfully Sweden's as follow What Norway combinat cannot be neither of retaining union. That it o que public la Your Ma president lions a ing aid expressed storthing has dou asians are Majesty duties of the stor an appe and the ject of f the sufo The No assal Jesty's a were un maining amount of service, ment o jesty th was so consid Norway posed t delay Every more s ermen plicity tations union a it was agreem union. The No bitter Danest stentem sibly be wholly satisfie union is dissolu also v tion have a fee-out pathy feeling qu acquit solutio a rights was an and forwa depend ally an he in storth lead trust their If taine the s