

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904.

VOL. 35.

NO. 16.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following lands, situate in the Barclay District, British Columbia, commencing at a stake planted about four miles southeast of the point where the Gordon River intersects the western boundary of the E. & N. Railway and grant, thence southwesterly six miles, thence northwesterly twenty miles, thence northwesterly eight miles, thence northwesterly along the railway boundary the same miles to point of commencement.

O. STEVENS, Victoria, B. C., March 28rd, 1904.

THIRD JAPANESE ARMY MOBILIZED

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS HAVE CROSSED THE YALU

Czar Will Reject Offers of Mediation—Foreign Interference Will Not Be Tolerated.

Berlin, April 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Tagblatt announces the mobilization of a third Japanese army. He says it is now disclosed that a reserve brigade corresponding to each division of the army has been mobilized therewith, and consequently each army embraces nearly 100,000 men, instead of being of the strength previously assumed.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—General Kouropatkin has played a strong card in the game of strategy. A large portion of General Benzenkampff's Cossack cavalry division has been thrown across the upper reaches of the Yalu, and a considerable force of cavalry which crossed the Tumen some time ago is coming down to the southwest to effect a junction with it.

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The Emperor has received the following from General Kouropatkin: "Sassulitch reports under date of 24th that during the recent days the Japanese have been observed landing pontoon material and collecting boats in preparation for the construction of bridges in the neighborhood of Wiyin and also near the village of Sizon, 20 miles farther up the river. On April 23rd a Japanese detachment consisting of infantry and a small force of cavalry crossed the Yalu ten miles below Siapussikhe. General Sassulitch immediately reinforced the cordons on our front. Small parties of the enemy were seen preparing to cross elsewhere in that vicinity. All is quiet north of the Yalu."

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

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Tokio, April 25.—The Japanese lines operating steamers on the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chi Li are cancelling their sailings beyond Chemulpo, Korea, on account of the mechanical mines adrift from Port Arthur and Port Dalny. A cruiser discovered one 40 miles off the Shan Tung promontory, and exploded it with a shell. It is known that the storms and currents have detached many mines. Several of them have been discovered and destroyed, but it is feared that many are still being carried southward by the currents. Even in daylight navigation is dangerous, because some of the mines floating are slightly submerged. Various expedients for freeing the sea of these derelicts, mostly impracticable, have been suggested, including a search by neutral warships outside of the zone of operations.

phases with breathless anxiety. Our nerves are strained much as are those of the defenders of Port Arthur. We weep over our reverses and rejoice at the slightest success. Like the English in the Boer war, we are one of the greatest of the world's powers, fighting a smaller one, and the sentiment of patriotism overwhelms all other considerations."

THE RUSSIAN LINES.

Forty Thousand Men Occupy Positions Along the Yalu River.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Advices from Mukden indicate that the Russians have completed the concentration of their forces on the Mukden, Liao Yang and Xalu and Newchwang lines. Forty thousand men are occupying fortified positions along the Yalu river, and 20,000 are posted at Taku Shang, at the head of Korea bay, where Japanese have threatened to make a landing.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The authorities here have no news to confirm the reported bombardment of Newchwang last night.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Four Cruisers and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers Visit Korean Coast.

Seoul, April 26, 7.30 p.m.—The Russian squadron which to-day sank the Japanese merchantman Goyo at Gensan consisted of four cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers.

NO DAMAGE TO TOWN.

Russian More Probably Made to Discover Strength of Japs.

Seoul, April 25.—(Delayed in transmission.)—When the attack at Gensan sought refuge in the hills and the garrison prepared to resist a possible landing party from three Russian cruisers which were sighted in the offing, and which were expected to complete the ruthless destruction of harmless craft.

FOR THE FRONT.

Report That the Czar Will Leave St. Petersburg in August.

New York, April 26.—The Herald correspondent in St. Petersburg says he has excellent authority for the statement that the Emperor will go to the seat of war some time in August, the exact date depending upon a happy family event which is expected to take place about that time and which is a subject of interest in court circles.

MILITARY OBSERVERS.

Officers Attached to Japanese Army Leave for Front on Saturday.

Tokio, April 26.—The military observers assigned to the Japanese in Korea have been ordered to leave for the front next Saturday.

CRITICISMS NAVY.

St. Petersburg Paper Says Days of Carelessness and Inefficiency Are Over.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The Norve Vremya to-day contains a remarkable free criticism of the Russian navy as follows: "It would be well to put an obelisk in front of the admiralty inscribed 'Remember Makaroff,' this death should be the signal to destroy the old order of things which he fell a victim to after heroically doing his best with the defective weapons which he had at his disposal. Makaroff's death marks a new era for the Russian navy. The old days marked by carelessness and inefficiency are over, and we have learned our lessons. The nation understands them just as well as learn from the first lesson the necessity of a reform of the personnel of the navy. The present system of promoting officers according to the number of nautical miles they sail may work well in a highly efficient navy, but it is absurdly dangerous for ours. Where the capacities of the officer fluctuate as a result, many of our best officers are discouraged in retirement. The present war is unlike any previous war, in that the whole nation is following its

portant to avoid on account of the lack of docking facilities at Port Arthur. It is understood that the admiralty now entertains no fears regarding the restrictions imposed by the Suez canal regulations, although Admiral Wirpus complained of the strictness with which the neutrality of the canal was enforced. There is evidence of a more friendly disposition on the part of the British authorities. It is said that they pointed out that they would have to hold contracts of war arriving at Liverpool from America if landed there, and that it was suggested to the Russian consul that transshipment could take place in the harbor, and the authorities at Liverpool even placed a barge at the consul's disposal.

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All Quiet in Vicinity of City—The Submarine Tests.

Port Arthur, April 27.—The situation here and in this vicinity to-day is unchanged. The successful trials of the submarine boats here are regarded by the Japanese as opening fresh prospects for active operations on the part of the Russian fleet.

JAP CRUISER LOST.

Went on Rocks Near Shanghai and is a Total Wreck.

Shanghai, April 27.—The Japanese cruiser Hai Tien, which struck the rocks at Eagle Point, 60 miles southeast of Shanghai, is a total loss. The United States cruiser, New Orleans went to the assistance of the Hai Tien, but her efforts were unavailing. The crew of the Hai Tien were rescued. There was no loss of life.

JAPANESE SPY.

Man Shot at Mukden Was Identified as a Judge.

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Russian Says It Will Be When Japs Are Driven From Continent.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—While King Edward's move to restore peace between Russia and Japan has been hailed as a necessary step, it is nevertheless regarded as highly significant in diplomatic circles. It is the first tangible evidence of a change in the relations between Russia and Great Britain. The King, however, has never approached the Emperor, no matter how indirectly, on the subject of peace. If future history, say the diplomatic corps, that good relations between Russia and Great Britain be assiduously cultivated, and they believe that no one appreciates this better than King Edward. The attitude of the Emperor is thoroughly approved.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

Negotiations Are Reported to Be About Completed.

New York, April 26.—Negotiations for a new loan between Russia and the Paris financial syndicate are as good as completed, according to information received by the Times correspondent at Paris. The amount of the loan is to be \$300,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000).

CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

Determined to Remain Neutral, But People Are Favorable to Japan.

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trality. General Ma had not more than 15,000 troops, which there is no reason to suppose were ill-disposed towards Russia. Asked point blank whether he did not foresee the danger of complications, the secretary admitted that the Chinese people were favorably disposed towards the Japanese, and in this fact there might be a possible source of trouble. If the Buddhists, priests and the secret societies stirred up a revolt and the rebels attacked the Russians, the latter might consider the Imperial government reasonable.

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JAP TRANSPORT SUNK BY RUSSIANS

A Number of Men Refused to Surrender and Were Sent to Bottom With the Steamer.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese military transport, the Kinshin Maru, of 4,000 tons, during the night of April 26th, with all on board, with the exception of 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 65 of the crew and 85 coolies.

The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship.

The official report of Rear-Admiral Yessen to the Emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26th two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshin Maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores, and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimetres.

"The Russians captured on board 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 85 military carriers or coolies and 65 of the crew, who surrendered.

"The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party and left without orders, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

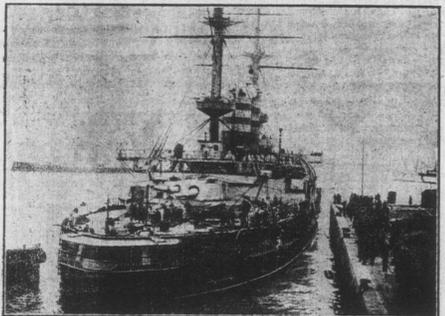
from Wiju as far as Pickton, over 80 miles.

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

"We knew that the Japanese crossed at two points at least. Their first attempt to force a passage near Grand Chekov, 20 miles above Wiju, near Siao Pousikhe, on the Pousikhe, a tributary of the Yalu, was successful. This is important because a road leads from Siao Pousikhe, northeast to Kwan Chen, which commands one of the roads to Mukden.

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several channels by islands, the largest of which is Samalindo. Above and below Wiju are bridges at three points. Up the stream near Sidiangon the Japanese were watched by a small detachment of Cossacks, but the enemy was practically unopposed.

"At Taran Chen, lower down, our outposts were discharged from a field piece so successfully that they destroyed the moorings and wrecked the pontoon. The enemy was thrown into disorder and



ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa, which carries the flag of Admiral Togo, is a vessel of 12,200 tons, 15,000 horse-power, and has a speed of 18.6 knots an hour. Her crew numbers 730. She carries four 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns.

Rear-Admiral Yessen's report says 200 men went down with the ship.

Admiral Yessen also reports that besides the sinking of the Japanese steamer Goyo Maru at Gensan on April 25th, the Russians sank at sea the same evening the Japanese steamer Nakamura Maru, of 220 tons, whose crew were saved.

London, April 28.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the Russians are constructing pontoon bridges across the Liao river 20 miles from Tin Chung Tai. The Standard's Chinese correspondent says that both banks of the Liao have been strongly fortified. He estimates 100 guns have been mounted.

It is announced from Shanghai this morning that the third Japanese army, now mobilizing, will comprise the fifth division from Hiroshima, the tenth from Himeji and the eleventh from Zentsuji.

Preparations are on foot to mobilize a fourth army should it become necessary. The destination of these army corps is a matter of considerable speculation, though it is supposed that it may be the intention to use them against Vladivostok or Port Arthur.

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

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

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

Crossing the Yalu.

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

The Associated Press has obtained from the general staff the following clear statement of the situation:

"Before beginning the passage of the Yalu the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 100,000. The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength. The Japanese commenced the passage of the river and the Russians realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing. The Japanese front extended

suffered considerable loss. Still further down the stream the Japanese proceeded to make a third attempt to cross.

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

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

Reported Repulsed.

Liao Yang, April 27.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu north of Eitujou (Tchandjijou) charged during the night of April 26th and 27th the Russian position near Lizaevna, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu. They were repulsed, but their loss is not known.

Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, whom a Russian field battery at Amisan opened fire upon them, resulting in a duel which lasted for 20 minutes. The Russian fire was too hot and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of range.

The Japanese were facilitated in crossing by their occupation of the island of Samalindo.

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

Unprepared.

Berlin, April 27.—Colonel Von Gaedke, war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, writing from Harbin, Manchuria, under date of April 4th, says he found the Russians much more unprepared for war than he anticipated. High officials assured him that the garrison of Port Arthur amounts to only 8,000 combatants when the first attack occurred. The troops south of Mukden ready for action numbered only 20,000 to 25,000. Col. Von Gaedke asserts that the total strength of the Russians in Manchuria at that time was hardly above 90,000 men, exclusive of 23,000 railroad guards. The Russians expected a speedy advance of the Japanese after the outbreak of the war and rather lost their heads. Much censure, the colonel adds, was heard in army circles

of the mismanagement of the defence of Port Arthur.

Gone to Moscow.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Vice-Admiral Skrydloff left St. Petersburg for Moscow to-day. His departure was marked by scenes similar to those which accompanied the farewells of the other commanders. There was a large crowd at the Nicholas railroad station, including Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of the Emperor; Marine Minister Avallin, Vice-Admiral Rojstevskiy, the commander of the Baltic squadron, and other officials. Many ladies presented the admiral with bouquets. Admiral Skrydloff was presented with a sacred image of St. Alexander Nevsky, the patron saint of St. Petersburg. Admiral Skrydloff was sprinkled with water from the miraculous spring of St. Seraphin, the hermit of Saroff. He was presented with relics dating from the thirteenth century. The admiral's departure by train was marked by a great demonstration.

Strict Regulations.

Port Arthur, April 27.—The regulations to be observed by war correspondents with the Russian army were published in today's issue of the Novik Kral.

Correspondents of foreign newspapers must have letters of recommendation from their governments to the Russian foreign office, and every correspondent must promise in writing not to divulge secret dispatches or criticize the orders of those in command, and must similarly agree to give a true account of events and avoid irresponsible reports.

They are warned that in event of infraction of these regulations, indiscretion or want of tact, they will be sent home. All correspondents are absolutely prohibited from visiting the admiralty docks, workshops or naval establishments, or from visiting the harbors or roadsteads of Port Arthur.

Correspondents must undertake not to ask that exceptions be made in their favor, and with his position as must report to headquarters with their credentials and an authenticated photograph. The headquarters staff will then assign the correspondents to the various streets or districts. The rest will depend on the staffs concerned. Correspondents will be held responsible for their servants. Before they can stay at any fort the consent of the commander must be obtained.

Correspondents are required to wear distinguished badges on the left arm. Code messages are prohibited. Messages will be censored at headquarters by the staffs of the Manchurian and Amur armies, by the administration of the various military districts and at Harbin or the governor, while censorship will also be established at the island of Sakhalien, the port of Newchwang, and at Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

NO NEWS FROM YALU.

Russian Officials Without Additional Dispatches From the Front.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Associated Press is informed that no further news has been received from Gensan, or from the Yalu river. Communication with these places is slow.

OCCUPIED BY JAPS.

Have Taken Possession of Town on Manchurian Side of the Yalu.

Chefoo, April 28.—5 p. m.—Chinese junkmen, arriving from the Yalu, say that a Japanese force has occupied Kiencheng, a town just north of Antung, on the Manchurian side of the Yalu river. They say that a small body of the Japanese army has crossed the river.

Admiral Tash reports the Chinese cruiser Tai Tse a total wreck on Elliott Island, north of Shanghai.

NEW COMBUSTIBLE.

Japanese Attempted to Set Fire to the Battleship Retvizan.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Ruskij Novik writes:

"The Japanese have invented a new combustible. It is inextinguishable. They tried to burn the battleship Retvizan by setting a drift of this material. The Retvizan is a battleship of the Russian navy."

FORTUNE TELLING

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health. There is many a woman whose future seems absolutely unclouded who is marked by her own condition for future disappointment and distress.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health may be retained or regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women well, and cures sick women well.

Dr. Pierce offers \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured of the above diseases. His "Prescription" has been so successful in curing thousands of cases in the past third of a century that he makes this remarkable offer to show his confidence.

"I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss M. Pyfe, of Orlino, Illinois, Co. "and two bottles of the 'Pleasant Pellets' as you advised for congestion to my system, and I feel as if I never had for over three years, until taking your medicine. I thank you very much for your kind and prompt attention to my letter asking advice."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The heaviest shipment of Mexican dollars on record has gone forward to London, and it is said they are for the Japanese government.

MEDIATION RUMORS

Declared to Be Due to the Anglo-French Agreement.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Russian press is aroused over the talk of mediation, and is inclined to attribute the responsibility for the proposal to the Anglo-French agreement, the result being that the agreement does not obtain favor. The Novoye Vremya declares the Anglo-French understanding has rendered poor service to Russia in prompting the idea of mediation, and adds: "It is the Russian press which is the cause of the mediation, and it would take a long time for Great Britain to reach Russia's confidence."

FOR JAPAN.

Heavy Shipment of Mexican Dollars En Route to Far East.

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NOTES FROM THE PRAIRIE CAPITAL

INCREASING FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS

Ernest Thompson Seton in Search of Rare Birds and Animals—A Farmer's Disappearance.

Winnipeg, April 28.—The city council has decided to appoint an assistant chief of the fire brigade, to purchase a water tower and an aerial ladder, to increase the apparatus at the hall and build a new north end fire hall, at a cost of \$17,000.

New President.

The London Old Boys at their annual meeting elected R. Wyatt as president.

Seeding.

Reports of seeding are coming in from the high lands. Spring farm work was started on Sir William Van Horne's East 20th street farm yesterday. Today the seed will be sown to the field that last season yielded forty-eight bushels of wheat to the acre. In a few days several hundred acres will be under seed.

Farmer Disappears.

William Wright, farmer, of Chater, Man., near Brandon, has mysteriously disappeared. He was in good financial circumstances.

Naturalist's Trip.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist and author, is here on a mission to the province of Manitoba. He will spend some time in the province in quest for birds and animals of a rare and interesting nature.

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DOMINION DISPATCHES.

Woman Smuggled Money to Convicts—Five Men Injured by Explosion of Rocket.

Kingston, April 28.—Facts have just leaked out that a woman, disguised as a religiousist, found entrance into the sister into the penitentiary and put into the hands of one of the Welland canal dynamites, a package of money which it was hoped would be sufficient to bribe the guards and secure the release of Dullman, Walsh and Nolan. The guard who was on watch saw the woman carrying packages from the woman to the convict, and when the woman was gone search was made, but only a little money was found, which was in the lining of one convict's coat.

Heavy Losses.

Andover, N. S., April 28.—Strong easterly and northeasterly winds prevailing the last few days have caused great havoc among the lobster trawls and buoys along the north shore of this county from Northport to Malaga. In some instances the whole outfit of some of the factories has been destroyed. The loss at this season is serious.

Rocket Explodes.

Collingwood, April 28.—By the explosion of a distress rocket on Saturday night, Thomas McLaughlin was badly cut on the lower part of the body and his recovery is doubtful. Thomas Sanford was struck on the jugular vein and the removal of a part of his skull, and his recovery is also doubtful. Another man named Simin also was badly injured, and two other men more or less injured. The men were all working on lake boats docked here. Some of them procured a rocket from one of the boats and placed it on a station on Simin's street, lighted it, but returned to it under the impression that the fuse had not caught, when the explosion occurred.

Prorogation.

Toronto, April 28.—The Ontario legislature prorogued to-day, the Lieutenant-Governor giving his assent to 107 bills passed during the session. There was a slim attendance of members.

Police Were Withdrawn.

Montreal, April 28.—The painting contractors on the Imperial Bank building had reason to suspect that the Painters' Union would attempt to interfere with the non-union men working on that job, and accordingly asked for protection from the police. The request was granted, and a couple of policemen were stationed at the door to see that no one entered who had no business to transact. The carpenters and granite cutters employed on the building took exception to the presence of the policemen and left work in a body. The police were removed, and it is expected the strikers will return to work in the morning.

Reported Sale.

Montreal, April 28.—The Star announces to-night that the Dominion government has decided to buy the Canadian Eastern railway, running from Chatham to Fredericton, N. B., and that Hon. Mr. Emmerson left on Saturday for St. John to arrange the terms of purchase.

Mining Engineer.

Montreal, April 28.—Among the graduates in applied science the faculty of McGill University announced to-day, appears the name of N. W. Farley, of Rossland, B. C., who graduates as mining engineer, winning second Carlyle prize and with honors in mining and ore dressing.

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WORKING ONTARIO GOLD PROPERTIES

NUMBER OF STAMP MILLS IN OPERATION

United States Capitalists Are Investing in Claims—Boy Dies From Eating Poisoned Candy.

Winnipeg, April 28.—Mrs. George Kirby, of Belmont, Man., burst a blood vessel in her head while on a visit to relatives at Roland, and died only a few hours.

Poisoned. Norman Wilson, aged seven years, ate poisoned candy at her home in Roland, Manitoba, and lived only two hours after becoming violently ill.

Developing Properties. Many United States capitalists have been investing money in gold properties in the Keewatin, Ont., district, and gold mining has revived. Work on the Sulphur, Olympia, Black Cat, Cameron Island, Indiana Joe, properties is being pushed forward. On the Sulphur ore is being opened up on second, fourth, seventh and eighth levels with gratifying showings. Ten stamps at the mill, one now at work.

Half Million Improvements. St. Boniface will spend this year and next \$500,000 in local improvements, asphalt pavements, water works, sewage and sidewalks.

Carriage Building. W. J. Falconer, of the Palmerston Carriage Works, desires inducements from the Brandon council to establish a branch to employ one hundred hands.

Busy Seeding. The weather is like summer time at present, and reports of seeding are coming in from all parts of the West.

WILL MEET AT CALGARY. Congress of Boards of Trade to Be Held on May 15th and 16th.

Calgary, N. W. T., April 27.—On the 15th and 16th of May the congress of the boards of trade and kindred bodies in the Territories and western British Columbia will be held in this city, on the invitation of the Calgary Board of Trade.

The committee, which was specially appointed to deal with the matter and make the necessary arrangements, has decided that the congress will last two days, and that it will be brought to a close by a banquet which will be given at the Premier of the Territories.

Mr. Hanilton, and second vice-president of the C. P. R., William Whyte, will be the guest of honor.

During the summer time when the supply of farms and ranches up and down the line is more than the demand, the merchants here are busy disposing of butter, eggs, poultry and other produce of the country, which they are purchasing from across the line.

It is hoped by the board that by a meeting of representatives of various points in the Territories and British Columbia the peculiar condition prevailing there when they started to dress, or if they did they paid no attention to it until too late. As for the performance, it was undoubted every handicapped by this unfortunate occurrence above described, but the company did its best under adverse circumstances.

Each board of trade and similar body is to have two representatives, and one representative for every twenty or fraction of twenty towns and cities. About one hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance.

LOST TERRITORY. Tract of Land Believed to Have Belonged to Britain Goes to Congo Independent State.

London, April 28.—The Associated Press understands that one of the most important results of the delimitation work in West Africa, along the Congo-German Congo frontier, is the discovery that the whole of Albert Nyanza belongs to the Congo Independent state.

Great Britain loses an important territory, including the valuable salt deposits north of Lake Albert.

It is also announced that the mouth of the Kagera river is in British territory. Hitherto it had been believed to be in German territory.

MORGAN HAS MANUSCRIPT. Of Book One of Milton's "Paradise Lost"—Was Bought For \$25,000.

New York, April 28.—It has just been learned that the Scribner's manuscript of book one of Milton's "Paradise Lost," bought at the recent sale in London by an American collector, has been turned over to J. P. Morgan. The collector was a Fifth avenue dealer. He paid \$25,000 for the manuscript.

DIED FROM WOUNDS. Chicago, April 28.—George Walsh, wounded by Peter McGee, watchman at a stockyard plant on Saturday, when he was watching a cow, died in the Finchwood Union hospital. He was caught while stealing hams, and a revolver fight began. Walsh had an accomplice, whose identity is unknown and who escaped.

"I understand," said the loving uncle, that the teacher puts you on the back nearly every day at school? "Yes," replied Truthful Benjamin; "but sometimes it's too low down to be comfortable."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

MINSTRELS WERE OVERCOME BY GAS

TRYING EXPERIENCE OF AL. G. FIELD'S MEN

They Were Dressing for Performance When Laid Out—Occurrence Affected Entertainment.

These are six members of the Al. G. Field minstrel organization who are unlikely to forget their engagement at the Victoria theatre Wednesday. They played a part on the bill, markedly different from the irrepressible comedy expected from them by an audience comfortably seated in the playhouse. The result was that several were unable to take their parts, and the performance was abbreviated, much to the disappointment of the audience who had hoped for the completion of the programme.

The drama in real life referred to occurred a short time before the curtain was rung up. The members of the troupe had gone to their dressing rooms under the stage, and were "making up" for the first part. They had been so employed but a few minutes when one of the men, named, threw up his arms, and exclaimed "Get out and fell. A villain of my fellow minstrels became similarly overcome, falling in various attitudes about the room. They had all been asphyxiated.

Help was summoned and they were carried upstairs, where Drs. Robertson, Lucas, Gibbs and Milne attended to them. Most of them were brought back with little difficulty, but two of them were badly knocked out, and were unable to take their places on the stage when the curtain rose.

One of the entertainers looking quite ill, and suddenly not long after the performance started one of the singers was carried off the stage. Shortly afterwards one of the men, who was rolling up his eyes and breathing like a pair of bellows, left his place. He returned refreshed a little later, but couldn't keep himself together. Finally he rose from his seat and staggered out.

Pedestrians passing along Broad street while the performance was in progress noticed the men who were being ministered to in stage hallmarks taking the air. Another was seen lying on a lounge just inside the stage entrance. Fresh air was expected to revive the amusement purveyors last night. Although the stately interlocutor, Doc Quigley, assured a Times representative that the rough episode by anything on the line would in no way affect the performance, it certainly did. Doc himself was not phased; he is too self-contained to be overcome by anything of the kind. He was, however, the only one of the end men. Quigley would make an excellent referee at a lacrosse match, say at New Westminster, between the Royal City and Vancouver, on a hot day.

The cause of the whole trouble in the dressing rooms was the escape of gas from the furnace. The door had been closed by accident, and the fumes charged the atmosphere in the make up apartments in liberal quantities. Strange to notice the peculiar condition prevailing there when they started to dress, or if they did they paid no attention to it until too late. As for the performance, it was undoubted every handicapped by this unfortunate occurrence above described, but the company did its best under adverse circumstances.

Each board of trade and similar body is to have two representatives, and one representative for every twenty or fraction of twenty towns and cities. About one hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance.

LOST TERRITORY. Tract of Land Believed to Have Belonged to Britain Goes to Congo Independent State.

London, April 28.—The Associated Press understands that one of the most important results of the delimitation work in West Africa, along the Congo-German Congo frontier, is the discovery that the whole of Albert Nyanza belongs to the Congo Independent state.

Great Britain loses an important territory, including the valuable salt deposits north of Lake Albert.

It is also announced that the mouth of the Kagera river is in British territory. Hitherto it had been believed to be in German territory.

MORGAN HAS MANUSCRIPT. Of Book One of Milton's "Paradise Lost"—Was Bought For \$25,000.

New York, April 28.—It has just been learned that the Scribner's manuscript of book one of Milton's "Paradise Lost," bought at the recent sale in London by an American collector, has been turned over to J. P. Morgan. The collector was a Fifth avenue dealer. He paid \$25,000 for the manuscript.

DIED FROM WOUNDS. Chicago, April 28.—George Walsh, wounded by Peter McGee, watchman at a stockyard plant on Saturday, when he was watching a cow, died in the Finchwood Union hospital. He was caught while stealing hams, and a revolver fight began. Walsh had an accomplice, whose identity is unknown and who escaped.

"I understand," said the loving uncle, that the teacher puts you on the back nearly every day at school? "Yes," replied Truthful Benjamin; "but sometimes it's too low down to be comfortable."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

BACTERIAL SYSTEMS OF TREATING SEWAGE

Engineer Mohan Describes Principles Underlying Use of Septic Tanks and Contact Beds.

The Bacterial Treatment of Sewage is the title of an eight page paper by B. Mohan, C. E., which the provincial government has had printed for general distribution. The writer says "the bacterial treatment of sewage includes various methods of disposal as by broad or subsoil irrigation, or contact beds in conjunction usually with screening, sedimentation, or chemical precipitation, or septic tanks."

Under the heading Septic Tank the following are given as objects. To dissolve as much sludge as possible; to obtain an effluent in which matter in solution are easily nitrified; to obtain an effluent in which there is but little suspended matter, and to avoid creating a nuisance.

In its action, the following rules are given: "As no bacteria are known which can deal with mineral salts, road washings, etc., should be admitted to the tank without first passing through a catch pit or grit chamber, and surface and subsoil water should be excluded. If possible a new septic tank anaerobic action commences slowly, hence if the ultimate flow passes in at first, sludge will rapidly accumulate before septic action is established.

"The primary duty of the septic tank is to break down and change the soluble matters in the sewage that the effluent is readily nitrified, and, even if but little reduction of sludge is placed, this action alone would justify the use of the septic tank. It is believed possible that too slow a flow through the tank might produce a putrid effluent, actually poisonous to the nitrifying bacteria.

"The ultimate product of septic action upon the sludge, besides the soluble substances and the gases, methane or marsh gas, carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen, is a very finely suspended matter, partly of the nature of humus, partly of a nature such as finely divided clay, or sulphide of iron, if iron salts are present in the sewage, and this passes with the effluent on to the contact beds or irrigation.

"The residual sludge can be burnt or used as manure; the silt alone is quite innocuous.

"Covering the tank is not a real necessity, unless the gas is collected and burnt."

Under the head of Contact Beds, the following appears in connection with the subject of purification of the tank effluent: "To procure a good contact bed effluent or filtrate there should be but little variation in the composition of the tank effluent. The thorough drainage of the contact bed is essential, for if the water cannot get out the air cannot get in, the lower parts of the bed become putrid and the nitrates decrease, and with their decrease comes an increase of gas, and in such a case the bed must be rested.

"While the effluent from the bed may continue excellent, there may be a marked decrease in capacity, and this may arise from the settling together or packing of the material, from the growth of organisms, impaired drainage, from solid matter entering and clogging the bed, or from the breaking down of the material of which the bed is composed. The packing of the material must always occur more or less, and largely according to the nature of the material. If the bed has been at work for a short time. The growth of organisms is the cause both of increased efficiency and decreased capacity. By working the bed at high speed while the effluent remains good, the organisms increase with such rapidity that the bottom of the bed becomes a porous rest of from one to two weeks, during which the superfluous organisms will be consumed, and the capacity be increased. Such a period of rest should never exceed two weeks, and the tendency to dry up and the activity of the bacteria cease.

"Every precaution must be taken to prevent the finer particles of material reaching the drains. The decrease of capacity due to solid inorganic matter entering the bed will not be affected by resting, hence such matters should be retained on the surface and removed from the bed. The distillation of the material of a contact bed should be prevented by the use of hard, refractory material."

After describing the methods of sewage disposal in a number of cities as gathered from various sources, the writer summarizes the action in the following: "That not more than 40 per cent. of the solids in suspension can be expected to be disposed of by the anaerobic action of the septic tank, and that a certain amount of gradually accumulating sludge will remain to be removed. In the case of Pawkett we have seen that this sludge amounted to 53 per cent. of the suspended matter entering the tank. Where the plant is worked systematically and carefully supervised, Mr. Roehling states that, generally speaking, 35 per cent. of the suspended matters entering the tank will remain as sludge, 25 per cent. will be destroyed or liquefied and 40 per cent. will escape in the effluent. It would seem that under such circumstances the effluent would be turbid and probably very offensive.

"That the effluent from the septic tank requires treatment by at least primary and secondary contact beds, or irrigation, before becoming fit to enter a water-course as an innocuous liquid.

"That sedimentation and chemical precipitation tanks will probably produce a larger percentage of sludge than septic tanks.

"That as long as the scum on the surface is protected from the wind and is not allowed to be disturbed, the close covering of the tank is not essential.

"That the mode of treating the effluent to render the sewage innocuous, the question as to whether a sewage farm can be rendered remunerative is one of secondary importance.

"That if sewage is to be discharged into a land-locke harbor, it should first pass through a septic tank, and no contact beds would be required.

"That the septic or other tanks, however useful under certain conditions, should never be employed in places where the open sea offers itself as a vast purification tank."

LOS ANGELES CHARMED. A copy of the Los Angeles Times of April 21st contains an extended reference to a concert given by Ellen Beach Yaw, the noted California soprano, assisted by Herbert Ritchie, violinist, and Pejo Storck, pianist, both formerly of this city, in aid of the "Lark Ellen News and Working Boys' Home." After handing out a fragrant verbal bouquet to Miss Yaw, the paper says: "Herbert Ritchie, one of the genuine surprises of the concert. He is a surprise, perhaps, only to those who know him; the Herbert Ritchie of last night and today is not the immature youth who played at the last fall and at a recent symphony concert. Something has given him maturity, power, breadth of conception and finer finish of tone. Players of Mr. Ritchie's excellence are not to be had so scarce. Pejo Storck, Swedish giant of the keyboard, did his share towards making the two hours as memorable as well. The stirring setting of Strauss' 'Thousand and One Nights' rushed from beneath his strong fingers in quivering sheets of melodic lightning, winning the audience instantly with compelling force and perfection of technique."

THE PREMIER IS MEETING TROUBLE

SOCIALIST LEADER WANTS SATISFACTION

Government's Policy With Respect to Westminster Bridge an Unfortunate Example of Economy.

The McBride government is beginning to reap the reward of its dilly dallying policy. In its weakness the Premier has been willing to make all kinds of promises. The support which he gained by these methods is now seeking their fulfilment with dire results to the government.

The delayed action with respect to the E. & N. settlers' claim is giving trouble with J. H. Hawthorthwaite, the leader of the Socialists. Those who watched the proceedings last session would never have thought that the loving relations between the Socialists and the government party could ever be broken. The Socialists surprised even the grandest efforts of Mr. Bowser, and the well-guarded tokens of allegiance made by F. Carter-Cotton in eulogies upon the government. In turn the government supporters lauded the patriotism of the Socialists, and expressed admiration for the reduction of sludge from the water.

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FORTHCOMING FAIR WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

General Outline of Attractions for Made in Canada Show—Preparations in Progress.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

We do not know whether it is correct, as reported, that the Dominion government has consented to hold a conference with the State of Washington in regard to the state and the prospects of the salmon fishing industry in nearby waters.

In the first place, anything in the form of news bearing on the particular subject in question that originates on the Sound must be received with reserve. In the second place, the announcement that the delay in assenting to the proposal of the Sound canners was caused by the inability of the Dominion to move of its own volition and without the consent of the Imperial authorities is quite in harmony with the nature of the subject.

The state of Washington is not a sovereign power, neither is the Dominion of Canada; but each has absolute control of its fisheries and can deal with them as it sees fit, without asking the permission of the sovereign body. The legislature of Washington is said to have expressed its willingness to make regulations for the preservation of the salmon fishing industry. But who is qualified to speak in the name of the legislature of Washington? We do not know.

There is no one in control of that body, as the premier of a British country or province of a country is in control of parliament. At least we believe not. The fishery interests are powerful in the state of Washington. The people might decide that their interests require that the status of the fishing industry shall not be changed. A powerful lobby can accomplish wonders in legislatures.

Under the circumstances we think it would be well for the Washington authorities to give some evidence of their good faith before asking for a conference with the Dominion with the object of discussing the measures alleged to be necessary for the preservation of the fishing business. What is required is obvious enough. More salmon must be permitted to pass up to the spawning beds. Artificial treatment of the spawn in hatcheries may be of great value, but if insuperable obstacles are placed in the paths of the fish on their way to the spawning beds, the most skillful treatment of the inadequate supply of eggs will be of little avail in preserving the fishing industry.

As to the proposition of our neighbors to contribute to the funds to be spent in the construction and maintenance of hatcheries, that is a matter for very serious consideration. If they were contributors, they might in course of time want a voice in the administration of the moneys. Such a demand might seem reasonable, but it might lead to complications. Canadians are never likely to be in the mood to relinquish control of institutions established in their own territory.

We are particularly anxious to avoid trouble of any kind with our neighbors. The safest plan and the surest way to guard against the creation of difficulties is to admit no outsiders into partnership in any of our public undertakings. If the clear course be followed there is no possibility of future generations raising the question of propriety rights. At the same time, we must confess it is not apparent that a conference could result in harm—it might be followed by great good.

The important consideration at the present time is the preservation of the industry. If sane proposals were followed and reasonable regulations made governing operations on both sides of the boundary, the scope of the business might be very largely extended. The demand for the product of the canneries is increasing. The fame of our great food fish is extending. What a spectacle we would present to the world if the representatives of what ought to be one of the most important industries on the coast, because of its abundance and unreasonableness, should refuse to come together and agree to fair regulations for the good of all concerned.

VANIY AND VEXATION.

One of the most notable features of the present session of the Dominion Parliament is the apparent obsession of Mr. Tarte. It was expected the ex-minister would make himself a more prominent figure than ever, that he would do all in his power by much speaking and occasional sensational utterances to keep himself in the public eye. He conducted the Tory bye-election campaign in Quebec, it will be remembered. It will also be remembered that that campaign was as great a fizzle as if it had been directed by Mr. Borden himself. It was surmised at the time that Mr. Tarte had undertaken to prove to the opposition leader that he, and not Laurier, was the source of the government's strength in the Eastern province. In return for the demonstration the deposed minister was to be elevated to the dignity of a prospective minister in the Tory ministry which was to succeed that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. And behold there was no substance in the plan of Tarte. The whole of the imaginary structure was blown away by the breath of the popular will. Mr. Tarte's eloquence was wasted even in the places where he thought he was strongest. So complete was the rout of his forces that he is said to be troubled in mind as to his own

OUR CIVIC INSTITUTIONS.

The policy determined upon some years ago of pursuing a well-defined plan of municipal renovation and improvement is beginning to be justified in the appearance of the streets of Victoria. No one will deny now that the plan of laying down permanent pavements was a wise one. He would be accounted worse than a moseback who would dare to suggest that the money invested was ill-spent, or that having gone so far it would now be well to turn back.

The permanent sidewalk idea has also become so firmly rooted that it cannot be carried out fast enough to satisfy the aspirations of the majority of our city dwellers. All of which proves that once Victorians are started in the right direction, they may be trusted to press forward towards the ultimate point.

And what about the larger works of a civic character? Has the money sunk in the James Bay causeway been wasted? Compare even the shadow of what the old flats will be with that which has been, and say whether we have been hasty in pressing for improvement there? The noisome place will soon be one of the choice parts of the city, pleasant to look upon, agreeable to all the senses. That work of absolute necessity, the Point Ellice bridge, having been completed, Victorians may be excused if they pause for a time in contemplation of completed undertakings.

But for cities, as for individuals and for nations, there is little time for complacent contemplation of the things left behind. The watchword for a growing town in a growing country must always be "go forward." And it pays to be progressive. We in Victoria have still our sewerage system to complete. We must also establish our fall fair upon firm and permanent foundations. The fair is one of our most important institutions. As the surrounding country fills up with settlers, as the mineral resources of the Island are developed and industries of various kinds increase in vitality or spring into life, the importance of the exhibition will become more manifest. We observe that the management is endeavoring to enlist the co-operation and support of the entire community by offering for sale membership tickets.

This appears to us to be a very commendable movement. If a high tide again to fall upon this important institution, we should all feel that a calamity had befallen us individually. For that reason we should do all in our power as individuals to lessen the probability of such an occurrence. It may be said that the fair is too remote an event to bother our heads with at present. Let us get the 24th of May celebration over first, and then we shall be able to devote undivided attention to the later event. There are a few successful exhibitions held in Canada every year. For these few the preparations are probably being made from one year's end to the other. A successful show of any magnitude cannot be given on a month's or two weeks' work. The Empire Day celebration is an event which should on no account be permitted to lapse. All citizens should join heartily in the demonstrations which mark the birthday of one of the noblest characters of the nineteenth century and the best beloved monarch of all times. But it must not be forgotten that the status of the 24th of May celebration and of the Industrial Exhibition is entirely different. We should not forget the distinction between a stated period given over to rejoicing and an exhibition designed to serve purposes of utility. The one may be quite as essential as the other in the life of a normally healthy community, but the conditions which make for success in each may be entirely different. The one feature in common is the desire for a large attendance. Continuous work, intelligent direction, numerous exhibits and the confidence of exhibitors are factors in the success of an exhibition. The management of the Victoria show has not begun preparations too soon, and it is reasonably claiming the support of the entire community in the task it has in hand. This will be the critical period, the testing time in the history of the fair. Let the people remember it.

Germany has publicly complained about the one-sidedness of her business relations with Americans. This is not the first remonstrance that has been heard in the Fatherland. The unfavorable balance of trade has long been a stock subject of discussion over there. Repeated attempts have been made by legislation to adjust the balance. Apparently it cannot be done. Uncle Sam merely smiles at the attempts made to even matters up. The New York Post, which stands aloof from all political parties and regards with scorn all modern trade doctrines, asks the complainant, Count von Kanitz, what he would have. It says the fact cannot be too widely published that the "last thing in the world we desire is mutually advantageous trade. It would be a kindly act to frank the Congressional Record to the statesmen of Europe. They will not find much comfort there for their newfangled theory of the mutual benefit of trade. Commerce is like war—one party can gain no more than the other loses. Count von Kanitz spoke with great feeling. America's reckless, protectionist tariff policy must be radically changed." Does he think such language as this is the way to change it? We will not allow ourselves to be cajoled or browbeaten. The Count says the United States is acquiring wealth at the cost of the whole world. If that is so, what more can we ask? To be sure, he hints at retaliation, but a present gain is to be preferred to a heavier future loss. Let us give no thought of the morrow.

It is because of the records of the dealings of our neighbors with all nations and peoples upon matters of trade and industry that we doubt the possibility of any satisfactory outcome of a conference on the salmon fisheries.

At the time when the preferential trade policy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the subject of animated conversation throughout the part of the world that takes an interest in tariffs and commerce, there was an apparent feeling of anxiety in the United States as to the outcome. Mr. Chamberlain has receded into the political background, and the confidence of the politicians of the United States has been restored. There is no longer any talk of taking advantage of the present conditions in Canada to secure the adoption of a reciprocity treaty. Massachusetts is one of the states that is supposed to be strongly in favor of reciprocity with this country. The Republican convention recently held in that state expressed by a substantial majority its disapproval of free trade. That fact may not help the Republican candidates in the states in this great election year. We doubt whether it will do them any injury either. It is undoubtedly a fact that reciprocity with Canada or any other country is a matter to which the vast bulk of the electors of the United States give but little attention. They are prosperous under the present circumstances. If there were a great business depression during a presidential year they might be swayed in favor of a fiscal change. As long as the conditions remain normal, the policy of exclusion will be maintained.

If there were a great fiscal upheaval, such as the departure of Great Britain from the beaten paths of trade, and the adoption of a preferential policy with the colonies and dependencies, our neighbors might be brought to the point of putting their thinking caps on. The signs produced by the Chamberlain agitation indicate that there would be an examination of circumstances and an estimate of consequences. But in the meantime all pretense of a desire on the part of the Republican party for reciprocity with any country has been abandoned. The treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson with several countries have been permanently pigeon-holed. It is apparent that both parties to a bargain cannot insist on the same terms and conditions. Uncle Sam has made it a sine qua non in all his dealings that he shall secure the long end of the stick. His commissioners evidently made bargains that were fair to all concerned. The United States Senate perhaps laid them aside on that account.

HULL OF KAIWA IS STILL INTACT.

SEARCH WILL BE MADE FOR HER LOG-BOOK.

When the Port Townsend tug Sea Lion and Pioneer returned here from a cruise along the West Coast of this Island early this month and reported not having sighted the wrecked schooner Kaiwa, shipping men concluded that the search was either not thorough or that the vessel had drifted seaward. From news received through the return of the steamer Queen City Wednesday, it is learned that the former conclusion was correct.

A correspondent of the Times writes from Nootka stating that "one of the tugs in question passed Nootka Sound just before dusk, and was well inside, and not more than a mile from the wreck, which still lies bottom side up, gradually pointing to pieces on the rocky bed she has made. There is no danger of her ever floating seaward again." "Everything from the water line up is demolished, with bows and stern stove in, but the keel and bottom of the hull is in as good condition as it was when built." "I believe she capsized not far from where she now lies, as the hold, full of lumber, was intact, and there are the broken remains of the cabins, hatches and ladders amongst the wreckage." "I have been trying to locate the log book, etc., to throw some light on the matter, but have not succeeded as yet." "The Indians have removed nearly all the lumber, and stacked it up back in the timber. From all accounts there is a new house for every family to be shortly erected. They are hard up for rustic, of which there was but very little." "If some other schooner were to come ashore near here loaded, with rustic, doors, windows and nails, they would have a 'delicate kloshe tum-tum.' Some of the lumber is in excellent condition, and again the tongue of some is badly secured."

If any clue can be found throwing further light on the mysterious wreck, the Times will be informed at an early date. It is the hope of the Times that, however, it may be some considerable time before a complete examination of the cabins can be made. Possibly the most interesting matter which can be determined now is whether all the crew made their escape in boats before the ship turned turtle.

The Queen City, although having been as far up the coast as Cape Scott, sighted no sealers at any point. The fleet is busy hunting outside, and the vessels are not expected in to the coast until the second or third of this month.

From Quatsino the Queen City brought considerable freight. This included thirty thousand feet of lumber and a quantity of iron ore from the Yukon mine. The mine has lately been obliged to shut down until repairs have been made to the flume, which was damaged some through the heavy fall of snow of a recent month.

Among the passengers to arrive on the Queen City were N. S. Clark, J. Stager, C. McDonald, N. Short, Miss Jorgensen, T. V. Hobbs and Mr. W. Whitwell.

CHINESE ORGANIZE TO MAKE BETTER TERMS WITH THE CANNERS OR CONTRACTORS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Chinese laborers have formed a union to make better terms with salmon canners or contractors. It is called the Chinese Canners and Contractors' Union. Several hundred Mongolian laborers met on Saturday night in the large hall of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, Vancouver, and organized the union. The union after year men had signed to work at the canneries at certain rates of wages. Either the contractors took the work too long to pack was smaller than expected, with the result that at the end of the season the contractor would not have enough money to pay his men. He would take what he got from the canners, and perhaps leave by the next boat for China. This had happened in many instances, and after a season's hard work in the canneries the men often found themselves without a dollar.

The following resolution was passed: "Under all contracts not containing a guarantee clause, the advance to employees shall be \$200 to a skilled workman, and \$65 to an unskilled man. All advances shall be paid in cash." "The resolution was explained by the contractor that where the contractor had a guarantee from the canner that a certain pack would be put up, the men would go to work without an advance. Where there was no guarantee, if the contractor did not make money, the men were afraid they would not be paid, and hence would insist upon an advance at the beginning of the season." "The second resolution was that the union should work with the Chinese Contractors' Association."

An executive meeting was formed, consisting of ten members from Vancouver, ten from Victoria, and ten from New Westminster. Another meeting was held at the Royal City, when the resolutions passed at the Vancouver gathering were unanimously adopted. The Mainland delegates are now in this city and a meeting will likely be held to discuss the matter will be thoroughly discussed. The project, it is said, originated here. One prominent Chinaman this morning expressed a "times representative that this Chinaman would work in the canneries this year without an order from the union, and a contractor did not adhere to the contract agreed upon he would be unable to secure the employees." The experiments with Russian submarine boats at Port Arthur have been attended with brilliant success.

INDIANS BUILDING HOUSES OUT OF CARGO—QUEEN CITY BRINGS ORE AND LUMBER.

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A TORNADO.

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Killed—Several Homes and Business Houses Wrecked. Vinca, I. T., April 28.—Near Nedomore, Bert Delays' house has been wrecked by a tornado, his 12-year-old son killed, and Delays seriously hurt. At Clearwater, I. T., five persons were dangerously injured and many others hurt. Twenty houses and business houses were wrecked, and much stock was killed. Ten coffins have been sent to Fairland for tornado victims.

A CRISIS IN WOMAN'S LIFE.

There are Backaches and Headaches and Days When Life Seems Scarcely Worth Living. "There comes a time in the life of all women when they are face to face with grave crisis, when there are distressing backaches, headaches, dizziness; when even some women are threatened with the loss of their reason; when they suffer because they are women. The happiness of women for the rest of their lives depends upon being safely tickled over this crisis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a blessing to women at all ages, and are particularly valuable at two critical periods—when girlhood is merging into womanhood and when women are approaching the turn of life. These pills make the rich, red blood that stimulates all organs of the body, expels disease and makes the weary sufferer bright, active and strong. Mrs. A. A. Jones, Cypress River, Minn., says:—"Of gratefulness I feel that I must let you know the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. For years I suffered from inflammation of the womb and kindred troubles. Only those who have been similarly afflicted can tell how much I suffered, or how dreary life became. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am grateful now for the advice, for after using about a dozen boxes every symptom of the trouble disappeared, and life again seemed worth living. It is now several years since I took the pills and as there has been no sign of the trouble since, I feel safe in saying the cure is permanent."

What these pills have done for Mrs. Jones they will do for all suffering women. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on all medicine dealers or send by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One of the most gratifying features in connection with the whole work is that the fixtures throughout were installed by a local firm, Carruthers, Dixon & Howes, who are deservedly capturing a large trade which hitherto was obtained out of Victoria. The high class character of the job which is now being completed constitutes an effective advertisement for this hustling young firm.

REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT.

Rome, April 28.—President Loubet today reviewed 20,000 troops. M. Loubet and Queen Helena were accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel, and the royal prince, and followed by several hundred staff officers and the foreign military attaches. The President expressed to King Victor Emmanuel his satisfaction with the efficiency and the martial bearing of the troops.

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JAPAN'S PLANS W SOLD TO OFFICER SAID TO HAVE BEEN EN FOR DISCLOSES.

Grant Wallace, the respondent of the Sun, writing from Tokyo March 25th, says: "The startling story been brought to me by an naval cadet who had dered some trifling secret mysterious forward movements and the light delay of the Japanese its first great blow at has been cleared up. My attempts to verify higher official sources all success. It received Pressed by the array of however, I finally got two Tokio officials that two Tokio officials had stantly correct as her efforts were made to mportance. As will be master is of the first only as explaining the first and second armies the unexpected concentration at certain points meet them, but it throws on the marvelous spy countries. The story, which I get to me as coming very general staff office, is a war department and in office in Tokyo, where a plan was made, have zied over the suspected plans for throwing their charia were Mysteriously Le and apparently reaching is well known, the Japa hoped to keep up exic ward movement of their ment should be practi To that end the staff their plan of campaign from others of the big trusted officials of the fronts at landing at y Korea to cover up the and cleared the field of correspondents, even the native journals; bu precautions it became a ward movement of their gressed that the Russian land and what their movements of the Russian enemy were immediate these points and put up fish traps planning min up strong fortifications supposedly secret Jap. So accurately were the moves made, particularly the school of Mullen, and along the coast of Korea bay, that it was able to explain them of coincidence. It was decided that were at work, close council chamber in Japan were made. Japen were set to work over the staff department, officials were baffled. Some weeks ago nin chiefed non-commissioned officers of the staff sent out by different gasaki by the staff of Manchuria. Disguised as chi movements of the Russ called Manchū bandits against the Russians' cation and to blow bridges along the tra and its branches. When, in quick suc these nine spies at reaching a point at which captured and sent to station seized the off anese general staff in of a few of the big wily called, at which mind is described as And well it might be, come apparent that the identity of these spies sent to Admiral Ale. And inasmuch as not men, and those all ed general staff, had kn mission of these spies, the penetration of a ba ceive that there was toward the seats of the At once a rigid ext officers was made. S around the war offic in a paddy. They '06 of each spawilled con records of the police agents were gone over complete and perfect world there could be d was found that. A Certain Tru of the general staff money lavishly. New own family and the fa had been purchased with extravagantly furnished banks and safes in g money had been depu officer segregation. When it is rem salary of a captain's army is only about 25 and that many a Jap quires several years of his tailor for his

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DOCTORS SAY IT IS RATION-

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SEEKING LOCATION

FOR A TOWNSITE

VICTORIAN'S MISSION

TO NORTHERN COAST

ews Notes From Port Simpson—

Preparations Are Being Made

to Hunt Seals.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Port Simpson, April 29.—Through the

nergetic efforts of Miss M. W. O'Neill

satisfactory arrangements have been

made with the district superintendent of

the Dominion government, telegraph ser-

vice for the transmission of bulletins

from the Associated Press, and news of

the war and other important events is

now received here daily. With mail ar-

riving only once a week, as at present,

this service will be very much ap-

preciated.

J. Sharp has taken over the manage-

REASON FOR DELAY OF OPERATIONS

JAPAN'S PLANS WERE SOLD TO RUSSIANS

Officer Said to Have Been Paid 100,000 Yen for Disclosing the Secrets.

Grant Wallace, the special war correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Tokyo under date of March 25th, says:

It is startling story which has just been brought to me by a young Japanese naval cadet, to whom I had rendered some trifling service, is true, the mysterious forward and retrograde movements and the lightning inexplicable delay of the Japanese army in striking its first great blow at the Russian forces has been cleared up.

My attempts to verify this story in higher official sources at first met with little success. It received a flat denial. Pressed by the array of facts presented, however, I finally got the admission from two Tokyo officials that they were substantially correct as herein set down, but efforts were made to minimize their importance.

As will be seen, however, the matter is of the first importance, not only as explaining the movements of the first and second armies of invasion and the unexpected concentration of the Russians at certain points in Manchuria to meet them, but it throws side lights upon the marvellous spy system of the two countries.

The story, which I give as it was told to me as coming very straight from the general staff office, is this:

For many weeks the officials in the war department and in the general staff office in Tokyo, where the plan of campaign was made, have been greatly worried over the suspicion that their secret plans for moving their forces into Manchuria were mysteriously leaking out.

and apparently reaching the enemy. As is well known, the Japanese officials had hoped to keep the place of landing and of striking their first great blow a secret from the world until the whole movement should be practically completed. To that end the staff officers have kept their plan of campaign a secret even from the highest and most trusted officials of the government, made joints at landing at various points in Korea to cover up their real intentions and cleared the field of all newspaper correspondents, even those representing the native journals; but in spite of all precautions it became evident as the forward movement of their first army progressed that the Russians knew precisely where the Japanese were expected to land and what their various objective points were, inasmuch as corps of the enemy were immediately massed at these points and put to work with feverish haste planning mines and throwing up strong fortifications to checkmate the supposedly secret Japanese movements.

So accurately were these checking moves made, particularly in the neighborhood of Mukden, Liao Yang Chou and along the Liao river and points on the coast, that it was no longer possible to explain them on the hypothesis of coincidence.

It was decided that Russian spies at work, or going up to the secret council chamber in Tokyo, where the plans were set, were those checking moves were set to watch every army officer in the staff department. For awhile the Japanese were baffled.

Some weeks ago nine Japanese spies, chiefly non-commissioned officers, with a few officers of the engineer corps, were sent out by different routes from Nagasaki by the staff office to penetrate Manchuria.

Disguised as Chinese Coolies. Their instructions were to report the movements of the Russians, lead the so-called Manchurian bandits in their raids against the Russian lines, and to bring and to blow up culverts, and bridges along the Trans-Siberian railway and its branches.

When this succession, every one of these nine spies at different points soon after reaching Manchuria were captured and shot by the Russians, consultation seized the officers of the Japanese general staff in Tokyo. A council of a few of the highest officials was hastily called, at which the condition of mind is described as decidedly panicky. And well it might be, for it had then become apparent that information as to the identity of these nine spies had been sent to Admiral Alexieff from Tokyo, and from him to the family of his mother, and those all connected with the general staff, had known of the secret mission of these spies, it did not require the penetration of a basilisk's eye to perceive that there was a traitor well up toward the seats of the mighty.

At once a rigid examination of the officers was made. Spies were sown around the war office as thickly as seeds in a paddy. They forged the footsteps of each epauletted councillor. The old records of the police and secret service agents were gone over. With the most complete and perfect system in the world there could be only one result. It was found that

A Certain Trusted Officer

of the general staff had been spending money lavishly. New homes for his own family and the family of his mother had been purchased within the year, and extravagantly furnished. In various banks and safes in godowns sums of money had been hoarded up. There is an officer aggregating nearly 100,000 yen. When it is remembered that the salary of a captain in a Japanese army is only about 25 yen (\$12) a month, and that many Japanese officers receive several years of careful saving to pay his tailor for his first full dress uni-

form, it will be seen how impossible it would be for an officer not a born Croesus to accumulate any such sums.

This officer was a lieutenant-colonel in the crack Japanese Guard. He was one of the trusted members of the general staff and participated in the making of the plans of campaign. Out of respect of his family, who are greatly respected and highly connected here in Tokyo, it has been asked that the true name of this Japanese Benedict Arnold be held back. It will be near enough to the truth to call him Lieut.-Col. Hanzaku, which name, by the bye, is not far out of the ordinary.

Hanzaku was a hard drinker of sake and stronger beverages that are for the undoing of the Oriental. Before the relations between Russia and Japan had been strained to the point of rupture the dash lieutenant-colonel was often seen in company with certain foreign military courtiers—particularly those from the Russian and German legations. It is said that to him belongs the doubtful distinction of introducing the American poker to his Europeanized fellow officers. It is known that in the course of his gaming Hanzaku lost heavily and steadily, sacrificing even his ancestral acres to satisfy his gambling debts. It is known, also, that at the swell Maple Club one night, after losing heavily to a Russian military attaché, Lieut.-Colonel Hanzaku, growing desperate, staked his last earthly possession on the hand he had drawn. One of the fairest, thinnest nosed Geisha girls in Tokyo was put into the jackpot, and thus Hanzaku lost her, along with his patrimony, and thus, also, needing money for gambling debts, he

Displayed His Unarmored Side to the enemy. In despair and half crazed by too many cups of hot and fiery drinks, he listened to the wiles of the tempter and became a spy for Russia, selling himself and his country for upward of 100,000 yen (\$50,000).

The distinction of being a high-roller and gambler, operated to set Hanzaku somewhat apart from his brother officers, but the fact that he was a graduate of a German military school, was a brilliant feat and had won several medals for gallantry in the Chinese-Japanese war ten years ago, caused him to be given a seat at the highest council table of the two countries.

On Tuesday night Lieut.-Colonel Hanzaku was quietly arrested as he entered the council chamber. An hour later a military guard at the same room reported that he was permitted to communicate with his family or friends.

At dawn the next morning the spy was conveyed to a spot inside the palace grounds back of the innermost part of the great stone wall, by a file of picked riflemen from the red-capped Imperial Guard, and shot.

To inquire made by his wife and mother the next day as to why he had not been home, the officials replied that Lieut.-Colonel Hanzaku had been sent hastily on a long secret mission to Korea. Up to this moment his family and friends do not know that Hanzaku was the basest traitor Japan has ever known, nor that his body is mouldering in a dishonored grave under the water of the sea. Doubtless if they knew how monstrously their family name has been dishonored, there is not a male relative but would immediately commit harikari, or suicide, in some modern form.

Notion of this.

Blot Upon the Honor of Japan soldiers has been made in any Japanese paper, nor is any ever likely to be made. Such things may not be done in Japan. The result of this treachery was far-reaching. Immediately orders were rushed to the transport fleet to re-embark the whole of the first army of invasion, which were then landing at points within easy striking distance of Mukden, Newchwang and to return with them to Hsienhsi until an entirely new plan of campaign should be devised. This was done, and this, as I am informed, is the reason the first great blow of the war was not struck at least a month earlier.

That, then, is the story. Whether there are inaccuracies in it, I know not. I give it just as my Japanese friend gave it to me.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS. Preparations For Victoria's Annual Festivities Are Proceeding Apace.

The regatta and illumination committee in connection with the approaching Victoria Day celebration met in the city hall yesterday afternoon. The former determined to press for an appropriation of \$10,000 at the meeting of the general committee, which will be held this evening.

The committee has arranged with the following committees: The committee with a view to securing competitors for the Indian races, which it is hoped will be a big feature of the regatta. These races are always productive of keen interest and excitement, and the committee hopes to include in this year's programme an exceptionally strong attraction along that line. The illumination committee will recommend an appropriation of \$650, and among other things will arrange for a grand fireworks display at Beacon Hill and an extensive illumination of the park. Secretary Morey is in receipt of many letters offering attractions. A balloonist desires to make an ascent, while an offer has been received from a lady concertist who performed at the Crystal Palace, London. Excursions from the Sound and Mainland points will be conducted, and the committee expects that there will be a large crowd of outsiders here during the festivities.

The following committee has been appointed: Finance, Aldermen Vincent, Stewart and Beckwith, and Messrs. Anton Henderson, A. E. Leeson, R. H. Swinerton and J. Stuart Yates. The city has been divided into eight canvassing sections and sub-committees will start to work to-morrow. To-night's gathering of the general committee will be an important one, and it is hoped that an offer has been received from a lady concertist who performed at the Crystal Palace, London. Excursions from the Sound and Mainland points will be conducted, and the committee expects that there will be a large crowd of outsiders here during the festivities.

The weight of the average steed man is 140 pounds, of the woman 125 pounds.

SCHOOL MATTERS IN PHILIPPINES

ORGANIZER OF SYSTEM ARRIVED ON MONDAY

A Passenger on Tremont Who Witnessed the First Bombardment of Port Arthur.

Among the passengers on the steamer Tremont arriving here from the Orient Monday noon had a more interesting story to tell than Dr. Sherman. The doctor had been sent out to three years ago by the Federal government of the United States for the purpose of establishing a system of education in the islands. Since January he has been ill, and it became absolutely necessary for him to return to the United States. He is an invalid and requires the most careful attention. He is accompanied by Mr. Curry, who takes the greatest care of his patient, and in consequence Dr. Sherman arrived in Victoria without feeling any the worse for the sea voyage.

A Times reporter was accorded a short interview with this prominent educationalist, but Dr. Sherman found it impossible, in the weakened condition, to say all he wished to on the subject of education in the Philippines, and finally had to desist from talking.

The task of introducing a system of schools in the islands has been attended with a great many difficulties, and Dr. Sherman, together with others sent out to take charge of the work, finds now, after three years of hard labor, that very much remains to be done.

The unsettled conditions in the provinces throughout a good part of the time has militated against educational work. Another feature in connection with it which had afforded the greatest difficulty was the fact that the ends of education had not been looked to as much as making of political capital. The providing of the necessary funds for the work had been done with the object of making the Republican party strong at home instead of being for the purpose of doing good to the islands a thorough system of education. The result was that when the doctor went out to take charge of the schools in the islands he found abundance of funds placed at his disposal. This did not continue long, and the grant being made subservient to party politics the schools were left to starve and the doctor's sphere of labor was extended.

The United States government in making the appropriation for schools on the islands had not taken any steps towards devising a line of action. The superintendents were sent out without any definite instructions as to the manner in which they should proceed. He therefore settled upon his plans and then sent back for teachers. All this entailed a vast amount of money, and the islands are now in a state of emergency. Five forts are constructed on a hill, commonly known as the South Hill, which lies to the south of Kinchon, and 27 guns are mounted in case of emergency. Five forts are constructed on a hill, commonly known as the South Hill, which lies to the south of Kinchon, and 27 guns are mounted in case of emergency.

According to a certain Japanese who returned to Chefoo from Kinchon, which town he left on the 20th of April, after a week's stay, the Russian troops at the present time are in a state of emergency. Five forts are constructed on a hill, commonly known as the South Hill, which lies to the south of Kinchon, and 27 guns are mounted in case of emergency.

He believes that industrial schools will all the purposes of the islands better than perhaps any other class of schools. He thinks that the province is literally able attention to that. A large industrial school has been established, and when local prejudices are overcome he believes the results will be excellent. He also thinks that the province is literally able attention to that. A large industrial school has been established, and when local prejudices are overcome he believes the results will be excellent.

The native children he found to be very ready to embrace the means afforded for securing an education. There were, however, other obstacles in the way which interfered with the work. Prejudices on the part of parents against the education of their children had been difficult to overcome, and much yet remained in that connection.

Another of the Tremont's passengers who did not wish to have his name appear in print came from Port Arthur, where he witnessed the first bombardment of the fortress by the Japanese fleet. He tells a most interesting story of the excitement created by the bursting of the shells within the city. But this passenger throws a little light on the situation at Port Arthur just prior to the outbreak of the war, which shows that the Russians were not taken so wholly by surprise through the beginning of hostilities as they would have the outside world believe. In the first place the fleet which had been in harbor had been in war paint all winter. Officers of the Russian navy had boasted of being in a state of preparedness for battle. On 15 minutes' notice they claimed they were ready for action. Furthermore it was a matter of common observation that for some time prior to breaking off negotiations detachments of soldiers were being hurried to different points along the coast. Surprise lay only in the suddenness of the first attack. Foreigners in the city took alarm at this, but many left at the earliest possible moment.

The passenger had the novelty of handling a few of the shells thrown by the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, and which had not exploded. He says that only a few fell within the city. The

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL SHOW

EXECUTIVE DISCUSS GENERAL PROGRAMME

Lieut.-Governor Will Formally Open the Fair—Committees Appointed to Make Arrangements.

Preliminary preparations for the fall exhibition were made at a well-attended meeting of the executive of the B. C. Agricultural Association on Monday. With other matters it was the endeavor to create a more general interest in the fair by disposing of as many membership tickets as possible. For this purpose a gold watch will be presented to the lady who is the most successful in selling these tickets, probably on the last day of the show. To those selling 25 or over it is the intention to allow the privileges of membership free of charge. It is thought that by making the influential business men members of the association they will feel themselves constrained to help towards the success of the exhibition more than they otherwise would.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, Secretary Swinerton announced that Sir Henri July de Lothbier had expressed his willingness to formally open the fair this year as in the past. A communication was read from the Provincial Mining Association stating that a committee comprising Messrs. MacInnis, Sherratt and Paterson had been appointed to arrange for a comprehensive mining exhibition in connection with the forthcoming show. The opinion of those present was that the matter would be well attended to by the gentlemen mentioned.

The question of transportation then came up for discussion. It was acknowledged that this was most important, as the rates from the Mainland, the Sound and other points regulated to a great extent the number of outside exhibitors which is done by the company. To visitors. A decision therefore was reached that everything possible would be done to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the different transportation companies as possible. In order that the matter might be dealt with intelligently by men familiar with the business, instructions were given to the secretary to request the following to act as a transportation committee: E. E. Blackwood, local agent of the Alaska Steamship Company; H. H. Abbott, local agent of the Victoria & Sidney railway; G. L. Courtney, passenger agent of the E. & N. railway; and C. S. Baxter, D. B. Ker, R. Seabrook and A. T. Goward.

In regard to the fruit and other exhibits it was thought better results would be obtained if they could be placed as much as possible under the supervision of various associations. This was first considered, when the arrangements for display of fruit were discussed. It was then suggested that be placed in the hands of the Vancouver Island Fruit Growers' Association, as an organization dealing exclusively with fruit was in a special position to arrange for a first class exhibit. This was thought an excellent idea, and the suggestion was adopted. It was generally agreed that the same plan would be adopted, if possible, in connection with other exhibits.

The question of canvassing for special prizes was next dealt with. This work will be inaugurated as soon as possible. Instructions were given the secretary to communicate with J. A. Virtue, J. Wilson and T. Henderson, asking whether they would be willing to act with members of the executive.

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

The social department was placed under the supervision of a committee comprising Messrs. F. B. Pemberton, W. B. Brigman and J. T. Higgins. Messrs. Jones, Leeson and Virtue were empowered to grant restaurant privileges in connection with the exhibition. The meeting shortly after adjourned.

MINING STUDENTS COMING.

Information has been received by the provincial mineralogist, W. T. Robertson, from Dr. J. B. Porter, professor of mineralogy, of McGill University, Montreal, to the effect that a party of students were leaving for field work in British Columbia. The party composed of third and fourth year students in mineralogy were supposed to leave Montreal on Monday of this week. They will make stops at Sudbury, Ont., Lethbridge and Frank in the Northwest, and at the Crow's Nest Pass, St. Eugene, Nelson, Vain, Rossland and Boundary in this province.

It is hardly expected that the party will be able to visit the coast on this trip. They will reach Nelson probably about the 10th or 14th of May. It is three years since the McGill students paid one of these summer visits to British Columbia. Last year they took their summer course in Nova Scotia.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

New York, April 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Austin, Texas, says: "Cattle are dying by hundreds on the ranches of West Texas for want of water and grass. The drought is the severest experienced in that section for many years. The past year. The fit was acknowledged in a few well-chosen remarks by the recipient."

A vote of thanks to the retiring president was unanimously carried, and suitably responded to, after which the meeting was adjourned.

No Woman Need Have A BLOTCHED FACE

Women Whose Faces Are Disfigured by Irritating Pimples, Rash, Humors, Etc., Need Only Use Ferreroze to Acquire a Clear, Rosy and Pink Complexion.

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man or making her way in the world, the woman possessing a pretty face has a tremendous advantage over her less fortunate endowed sisters.

Nothing is more certain to cure than Ferreroze. It tones up the digestive organs and enables one to eat what they like and when they like.

Everything in the shape of food that is taken into the stomach is digested, properly assimilated and at once is converted into the kind of nutriment that establishes good health.

Ferreroze makes blood, makes it rich and red, fills it with those tiny red corpuscles that are so necessary in maintaining a beautiful complexion.

It gives glow and softness to the skin, makes it look youthful and fresh and attractive. A clear, wholesome complexion is within your reach. Don't be foolish enough to remain in present condition when Ferreroze will do you so much good.

Your entire system will be benefited by Ferreroze. If you want a vigorous constitution and the good looks that come with good health, take it regularly.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

Mrs. Mary Shanley, of Pittsburg, Ontario, was cured by Ferreroze of the most disagreeable type of face disfigurement, and says: "For four years my face was disfigured by raw, bleeding eruptions that resisted all treatment. Three Kingston doctors did their best for me and acknowledged their inability to help me. I tried Ferreroze. The first box helped me quite a little, and after using six boxes I was cured. Ferreroze is a fine remedy for skin diseases and a perfect marvel for the complexion."

Give Ferreroze a trial. You'll never be sorry, because your improved appearance will more than compensate for the outlay. Sold in drug stores. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sent prepaid to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

ADVANCED METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS

An Arrival at Vancouver Who Left Port Arthur After Outbreak of Hostilities.

Richard Chester, of Tangenshima Island, Japan, will be a passenger leaving on R. M. S. Empress of Japan toward bound next Monday. He has reached Vancouver on a tour of the world, and was on the last through passenger train that left Port Arthur to cross Russia after the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Chester is a contractor to the Japanese government, and is largely interested in lumbering in the Mikado's realm. He has large forest reserves in Tangenshima Island, situated at the extreme southern end of Japan. He is one of those few Europeans who have made a journey through Russia since the present war broke out.

Between Dally and Harbin Mr. Chester says he passed over 100,000 Russian soldiers, many of whom were then being hurriedly sent out to the different centers of mobilization. The czar's fighting men did not impress Mr. Chester very favorably, although he had plenty of opportunity to see the best of them.

With regard to the Trans-Siberian railway, after having travelled over the whole route, Mr. Chester says that the roadbed and line is in generally fair condition, but that the trains make very slow time.

Mr. Chester was nearly frozen to death in crossing the famous Lake Baikal in Siberia. When he reached the Baikal house, which is constructed every year of new timber, he found it was insensible and was resuscitated with difficulty. Mr. Chester scoffs at the idea of a temporary railway being built over Lake Baikal, and says that the building of that line must have originated in the fertile minds of some of the war correspondents there.

Mr. Chester makes the astonishing statement that prior to last December Japan had landed 120,000 men in the vicinity of Peking, Korea, from which point they were quietly distributed all through that country. The men were all fully armed, and prepared to keep the field for an indefinite period. By this time, Mr. Chester is confident, this brigade will have joined the other 100,000 men who have been landed at some point on the Liao Tung peninsula.

"When the history of this war is written," said Mr. Chester, "it will be found that at least 10 per cent. of the Japanese soldiers in the field were women in the disguise of men. Should the Mikado find it necessary to issue another call for troops, every remaining man, woman and child in Japan would respond. The Japanese woman, particularly the coolie class, fits on the average stronger than the men—at least I have found them so in some of the large contracts in which I have had occasion to employ them."

THE LILLOOET VACANCY.

J. D. Prentice, ex-minister of finance, is now in the city. The name of Mr. Prentice has been repeatedly mentioned as Liberal candidate for the Lillooet seat. He has had about it, the ex-minister said that he had not seriously considered the matter. He was aware that his name was mentioned, but nothing has been decided upon. He has not been offered the nomination, and at present does not know whether he would accept of it.

Mr. Prentice is in generally conceded, would have little difficulty in sweeping the constituency, if nominated. It is even said that if he were to allow his name to go in nomination that he would be elected by acclamation.

In referring to the acts of the McBride government, Mr. Prentice speaks very openly. He condemns the financial policy which has had such an evil effect upon the trade of the country. With a thorough knowledge of the finances, he says that there was no need for the alarm which was shown by the government. The late government, of which he was minister, was not aware of the needs, but had taken the precaution to make provision for them. Had the present administration taken advantage of the means afforded no such spectacle would have been made of the province.

The old government had made provision for increasing the revenues and had the bills in some instances prepared. It was proposed, however, to press revenue upon the country's industries as the present administration has seen fit to do in their measures. An increased railway assessment was provided for, but the assessment was not to have been so high as that for which the present bill provides. The McBride government did not take advantage of the opportunities afforded them, and in consequence have introduced legislation which is oppressive in its character.

GERMAN STUDENT'S DEATH.

Passed Away as Result of an Injury Received in a Duel.

Berlin, April 27.—Christian Busch, the oldest student in Germany, who has been enrolled in the classes in chemistry at the university of Gessen since 1871, is dead at the age of 51. Death was the result of an injury to the brain received in a student duel. Busch, who was a property owner, did not attempt to finish his course, but divided his time between the beer houses and laboratory, where he assisted the professors. He enjoyed great popularity, and the entire membership of the university, headed by the rector, attended his funeral.

THE MITSUBISHI HOUSE IS A COLLECTIVE body, or partners, which work with the collective capital of the eleven families in their joint name and under the system of unlimited joint liability. It is conducted upon rules framed from the verbal will of Takasashi in 1720.

At the head of the family is present Baron Hachiroeyon Mitsui. The business conducted including the following departments: Banking, foreign and domestic trading, and dry goods. The banking institution is the largest in Japan, and has branches throughout the whole empire. In the foreign trading department the well known firms all over which point they were quietly distributed all through that country. The men were all fully armed, and prepared to keep the field for an indefinite period. By this time, Mr. Chester is confident, this brigade will have joined the other 100,000 men who have been landed at some point on the Liao Tung peninsula.

The mining business is a most extensive one. The Milke colliery is a concession held by them. The six mines turn out over 3,000 tons a day. The coal is conveyed to various points of the company's own schooner-rigged barges, two hundred being employed. To McGill, the important coal station, it is carried by the Kinshu railway, in which the company is likewise heavily interested. Over 5,000 miners and workmen are employed. The most up-to-date machinery is employed, and the health, comfort, amusements of home life and children's education are looked after by the firm. The Yama mines have an output of 300,520 tons yearly, and the Yamano mines have a yearly output of about 130,000 tons.

Then the company operates the Kamoi silver and lead mines, the Tsurugisan sulphur mines, the Iwanobori sulphur mine and controls the Shibanishi Engineering Works where the best of machinery is made.

The dry goods stores, with head office in Tokyo and branches elsewhere, is a model in point of arrangement. Elegantly furnished reception rooms are provided in the building where customers may spend a time before or after making their purchases. These are provided even with cots for the children. The Mitsui dry goods stores were the first in Japan to introduce automobiles for delivery of goods in the city.

In the conduct of the various branches of the business the Mitsui family can give instruction to even the leading establishments in what are considered more advanced lands.

PERMANENT WALK FOR YATES STREET

CITY ENGINEER GIVES ESTIMATE OF COST

Residents Petition That Full Investigation Be Held Into Issuing Licenses to Chinese.

Probably the most interesting item of business transacted at Monday's meeting of the city council to those watching the progress of Victoria was the adoption of the city engineer's and city assessor's report respecting the construction of a new permanent sidewalk on Yates street, from Blanchard street to Cadboro Bay road.

The electric light committee reported, recommending that lights be placed on School street and Hillside avenue. Carried.

The finance committee recommended that the Victoria Machinery Depot be awarded over \$8,000 due for construction of the Point Ellice bridge, and that the bond given be returned.

The report, however, carried. The finance committee further recommended payment of accounts totalling \$12,189. Adopted.

The streets, sewers and bridges committee reported as follows: Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undermentioned matters beg to recommend as follows for adoption by the council, viz:

Re petition from Morris Gutmann et al, requesting that the south side of Pandora street be put in proper condition. Recommended that the work be done; estimated cost, \$30.

Re communication from A. Brakes, asking that a gravel walk be continued north on the east side of Shakespear street; estimated cost, \$25.

Re communication from W. H. Gibson, requesting that a sidewalk be laid on the east side of Seventh street. Recommended that a six-foot sidewalk be laid; estimated cost, \$88.

Re communication from William Hasard, complaining of stagnant water on a lot adjoining his premises at Spring Ridge. Recommended that the nuisance be removed gradually by city workmen by filling in said lot; estimated cost, \$100; said work to be done under instructions from city engineer.

Re communication from F. H. Eaton, in regard to the almost impassable condition of Turner street. Recommended that this street be put in proper condition between Work street and John street; estimated cost, \$300.

Re communication from C. E. Benoit et al, desiring that Dallas avenue be improved. Recommended that this work be done at an estimated cost of \$300.

Re communication from Thos. J. Worth, requesting that a drain be laid down on Orchard street. Recommended that a six-inch pipe drain be laid; estimated cost, \$100.

Re communication from A. Brakes, desiring that a box drain be laid down on Shakespear street. Recommended that the work be done; estimated cost, \$90.

Re communication from Dr. Messer, Helsterman & Company, calling attention to the condition of Mears street east of Cook street. Recommended that the said street be graded and gravelled; estimated cost, \$180.

Re communication from D. W. Higgins et al, requesting the opening of St. George street from Cadboro Bay road to Esplanade. Recommended that this work be done; estimated cost, \$400.

Re communication from R. S. Day, in regard to the condition of Maple street. Recommended that the said street be graded and gravelled and the ditches on both sides cleaned out; estimated cost, \$300.

Re communication from E. Godson, asking that a sidewalk be laid on the south side of Humboldt between Park road and Vancouver street, also that the bushes on both sides be cut down and the street cleaned up. Recommended that the bushes be removed; estimated cost, \$30.

Re communication from J. D. Bryant, asking for a sidewalk for the north side of Chatham street, between Quadra and Cook streets. Recommended that this work be done; estimated cost, \$200.

be informed that the council has no authority to remit taxes. C. Thomas, a working man, wanted to know if it was true that the city was giving away old iron from Point Ellice bridge. If so he wanted a share. Received and filed.

City Clerk Dowler reported the receipt of a number of communications in reference to small street improvements. R. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Natural History Society, called attention to the rapid disappearance of wild flowers in the park, and requested that steps be taken to prevent the extinction of some varieties. Referred to the park committee.

The city engineer and city assessor reported on the cost of laying the permanent sidewalk mentioned above. Ed. Bragg and 133 others petitioned for a formal and complete inquiry into the question of issuing Chinese liquor licenses.

Ald. Fell moved that the petition lay on the table till next Monday evening, and that the city treasurer report at the next meeting of the council the number of licenses issued, amounts paid, to whom issued, etc.

The motion carried. The electric light committee reported, recommending that lights be placed on School street and Hillside avenue. Carried.

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block-paving Yates street between Government street and Tharst street. Recommended that the city engineer be instructed to interview the Tramway Company upon the matter of providing the rails which will be required for that portion of the track lying between Courtney and Humboldt streets on Government street, when the block-paving of Government street shall be extended to Humboldt street, and that the Dominion government be communicated with a view to securing from the government the contribution of the government's portion of the cost of the work, the city engineer in the meantime to provide an estimate as to the total cost to the government, the city, and the remaining property benefited by the work.

That a six-foot sidewalk be laid on Craigflower road, east side, from Russell street to city boundary; cost, \$300.

That the sewer be extended on Churchway from Douglas street up to Mr Keith Wilson's house.

Ald. Beckwith moved that a six-foot sidewalk be laid on the east side of Craigflower road, from Russell street, at an estimated cost of \$500, and that this item be included in the report.

Ald. Kinsman thought the improvement very necessary.

Ald. Fell also had an amendment, that the sewer be extended on Churchway street from Douglas street to Keith Wilson's house.

Both matters were included in the report, and with these amendments the report passed.

The motion respecting the removal of certain old sheds was next introduced and carried.

A by-law to amend the bicycle by-law was next put through its various stages and adopted.

The finance committee further recommended payment of accounts totalling \$12,189. Adopted.

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COMMUNICATED BY THEIR CAPTORS

JAPANESE PARADED THROUGH THE STREET

Wildest Confusion and Panic Prevailed at Vladivostok When War Broke Out.

How war began at Vladivostok is the subject of an interesting article appearing in a recent issue of the China Times received by the steamship Telegram on Monday. An eye-witness who tells the story says:

"On three days some 2,500 Japanese had assembled and embarked on the Afridi. On the morning after the Afridi left, February 7th, the Japanese commercial agent only 17,000 sacks of flour for the town for the arrival of the steamer on Monday. An eye-witness who tells the story says:

"The Japanese commercial agent left on the Batavia on February 13th, but before this the food question had become pressing. Nothing could be bought. There were only 17,000 sacks of flour for the town for the arrival of the steamer on Monday. An eye-witness who tells the story says:

"The panic increased greatly at a notification of the commandant that only those civilians who had eight months' provisions might stay, and that the remainder were to be commandeered at any moment. Then indeed did the rush begin. The scenes at the railway station were most heart-rending. Families got separated, and people fought for seats.

"The first train meanwhile had left for Hakodate, but on approaching that fortress decided to return, on account of the rough sea in the harbor and towing it out so they way back they fell in with two Japanese merchant vessels, one of which escaped and one of which they fired on, killing two of the crew and wounding the remainder. The Gromobol, where they were fed and clothed warmly. They then sank the merchant vessel, which had a cargo of rice.

"On their return to Vladivostok these prisoners were paraded under a guard through the streets amid the mingled derision and execrations of the populace. They were made to march in a column, and thirty-five sailors, all of them wearing felt boots, and Chinese hats and coats given them by their captors.

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FESTIVITIES WILL BE ON TWO DAYS

GENERAL COMMITTEE HAVE SO DECIDED

There Would Be Too Much Crowding of Attractions if Confined to One Day.

The Victoria Day festivities will include two days, the 23rd and 24th of May, instead of only one, as was originally intended. This was decided at a meeting of the general committee held Tuesday night at the city hall. The attendance was somewhat disappointing, there being only about 25 members present. Business men who are anxious are requested to take a more active interest in the preparations than they have hitherto evinced.

Last night's meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a general discussion was precipitated by the suggestion that it would be much better to have two days' celebration. In support of this contention it was pointed out that in order to bring off everything in one day the events would have to be crowded, and neither local residents nor visitors would be able to see everything without inconvenience. A motion to the effect that the resolution passed at the last meeting fixing the celebration for one day only be reconsidered was carried. Following this a resolution was introduced providing that the carnival include the two days mentioned. This was passed with only one dissenting vote.

The general programme for the two days was then discussed. For Monday the intention is to bring off the opening fireworks match of the season, and a regatta, and a visiting team. The arrangements of details will probably be left in the hands of the management of the two organizations. Tuesday's principal attraction will be the regatta, which will take place at the Gorge, commencing at 1 p.m. In the evening there will be a grand fireworks display at Beacon Hill, the first rocket being set off at 9:30 o'clock promptly. There will be a general illumination of the city in the evenings, and the Fifth Regiment band will be engaged to render music.

Secretary Moreby submitted communications from E. C. Smith, accepting the honorary trusteeship, and from City Clerk Dowler, containing the announcement that the city council had appropriated \$750 for the celebration this year. Both were received and filed.

Pro R. Thompson, an aerostat, wrote a request to be booked as an attraction at the forthcoming festivities. Similar communications were read from Kelsey Moore, manager of a novelty show, and Miss Marie Adison, a professional cornetist. Instructions were given the secretary to notify all that their services would not be required.

A report was received from an acting and band committees. The former wanted an appropriation of \$225 and the latter \$230. In view of the fact that the regatta was booked as an attraction for an appropriation of \$1,000, the illumination \$650 and the reception \$320. The question of granting these amounts was left in the hands of the finance committee, with power to act. Messrs. A. T. Goward and M. Young were added to the general committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

Meetings of the printing and sports committees are being held this afternoon at the office of the secretary, W. C. Moreby, of importance are under consideration.

On Monday there will be a meeting of the regatta committee. In the meantime Chief Cooper will communicate with the Indians who usually participate in the races, and ascertain whether they intend taking part this year. It might be stated in this connection that some of the competitors between the crews of the different ships in port are expected to be more than usually well contented. Several will probably enter from each vessel, but a ship will be represented at the regatta by only one boat. Preliminary races will be held previous to the 24th at Esquimalt.

UNFAVORABLE TO PROJECT. The Provincial Government Does Not Approve of Island Railway Scheme. The provincial government is not prepared to take up the Vancouver Island railway project proposed by John Cain, of Port Gables. Premier McBride is said to have considered that he gave a definite answer to that effect about ten days ago. The government's attitude on the question is that at the present time it would be impossible to undertake the proposition. While the members of the government express themselves as very anxious to see something done in the matter of constructing a railway on Vancouver Island, yet they are not prepared to accept the liabilities involved in the project. The finance of the province are not such, in their opinion, as to warrant them in assuming the further liabilities involved, which would amount to \$100,000 annually.

A committee from the Victoria Board of Trade waited upon the government Wednesday morning in connection with the project. The committee sought to ascertain the government's position on the matter and also to get further information respecting the proposal. The committee was informed of the government's attitude, which was not favorable to the undertaking.

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The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc. We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc. etc. in each of our five large stores. Minors' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C. Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

Oiled Clothing ROYAL BRAND A large stock of Oiled Coats, Jackets, Pants, Hats and Aprons now in hand. J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods VICTORIA, B. C.

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS! NOW IS THE TIME TO APPLY ARTIFICIAL MANURES. No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers. Price, \$2.25 per 100 lbs, sufficient for your spare lot, 60x60. For list of testimonials and for further particulars call or write, VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., LTD., TELEPHONE 402 OUTER WHARF

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

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE General Manager, Smelter Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR ROBINSON, DECEASED, LATE OF SAHLAM, B. C. All persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Robinson, who died on 10th February, 1904, are required, before the 12th June, 1904, to send to the undersigned administrator full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of any securities held by them. After said 12th June, 1904, I will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and I will not be liable for the said assets of said deceased in any person's notice of whose claim shall not have been received by me at the time of such distribution. Dated 11th March, 1904. EMILIE ANNIE ROBINSON, B. C. Administrator.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 30 acres of lay meadow land, situated at Cheyart, and designated Lot 330, Group 1, Cariboo District. Dated this 31st day of March, 1904. F. C. GORRIAN, Alexia Creek, B. C.

NOTICE. Notice is given hereby that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 60 acres of land, more or less, situate about three miles southeast of Hazelton, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the northwest corner of the Indian Reserve No. 3 (Ostak), thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, following the meanderings of the Bulkley river, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement. JANE HILL, Hazelton, B. C., February 17th, 1904.

STEAMER ASHORE. Atlantic City, N. J., April 27.—South brigantine life station reports a steamship ashore about three miles off that station. The rig and funnel marks of the grounded steamer are similar to those of the Warline, which runs to southern ports. The steamship was driven ashore during the severe northeast storm last night.

FIRE AT HARRISBURG. Harrisburg, Pa., April 27.—The Pennsylvania Union station was damaged by fire to the extent of \$75,000 to \$100,000 last night.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Twenty-Three (23), Cedarvale (Map 294), Victoria District. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, situate in the Barclay District of British Columbia, commencing at a stake planted about four miles southeast of the western boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant, thence northwesterly six miles, thence northwesterly twelve miles, thence northwesterly nine miles, thence southeasterly along the railway boundary line twelve miles to point of commencement. Dated this 20th day of March, 1904. JOHN TAYLOR, Registrar-General.

WANTED.—We have continual inquiries for Vancouver Island farm lands. If your property is for sale write us once, giving full particulars, and we will sell it for you if it can be sold. Helsterman & Co., Victoria, B. C.

\$1.00 The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. \$1.00

GREAT NO Japanese Attended Pos

Tokio, April 29.—Several were killed or drowned in the sinking of the Japanese steamer Kinshiu Maru, which was broken in two by a Russian torpedo boat. The Kinshiu Maru was conveying 400 torpedoes to Vladivostok, and at 11:20 met the Russian steamer. She was ordered to stop, steamed alongside, and a torpedo was fired. The Russian torpedo boat sank several of the soldiers.

THE JAPANESE Vessel Sunk by Russians to Fleet as Dispute. Nagasaki, Japan. A Japanese steamer Kinshiu Maru was sunk by the Russian torpedo boat attached to the fleet. The survivors were rescued ashore, and were conveyed to Gensan to-day.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Alexieff telegraphs under the date of the 26th that the Japanese ship Kinshiu Maru was sunk by a Russian torpedo boat on the 26th. The survivors were rescued ashore, and were conveyed to Gensan to-day.

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