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NO. 15

GENERAL TREPPOFF HAS GREAT POWERS

IS NOW ASSISTANT MINISTER OF INTERIOR

The Czar's Selection Has Caused a Sensation—Speculation on the Probable Result.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—6.13 p. m.—General Treppoff went to Tsarskoe-Selo today to thank the Emperor for his appointment as assistant minister of the interior, and to confer with His Majesty regarding the exercise of the great powers and heavy responsibility entrusted to him by the ukase which was published in the official Messenger this morning. Curiously the appointment of Gen. Treppoff to his new post is not gazetted.

In government circles the appointment of Gen. Treppoff as assistant minister of the interior, which widens the scope of his authority so that he may accomplish in the whole empire what he has done in St. Petersburg since January 22nd, is regarded as an obvious step for the Emperor to take if his determination is not to abandon the fundamental principles of Russian rule and transform the autocracy into a limited monarchy of the western European type.

It is claimed that Treppoff, since his appointment as governor-general of St. Petersburg, has maintained order here, has prevented a recrudescence of the tumults of January 22nd without loss of life, and has handled the situation with the needed firmness, yet without giving cause for complaints, as the late Von Plehve did by the adoption of unnecessary stringent and arbitrary measures.

Treppoff is one of the busiest and most energetic officials in Russia. He requires the same long hours of attention to duty from his staff. The general is at his desk shortly after 7 in the morning, and his subordinates are to be on duty at 9 o'clock. Instead of keeping the expected easy hours exacted by other officers, Treppoff invariably works late into the night, and his secretaries take turns at extra hour duty early in the morning and at night. He will not remove his headquarters to the interior, but will continue to reside in the city of his new position from his present chancellery in the St. Petersburg central government.

One of Treppoff's secretaries said today that it was realized that precautions taken for the safety of their chief must now be redoubled, and the prominence of his new office and the feeling of the radicals that he was appointed as dictator to put down the reform movement will make him a mark for the terrorists, no matter how moderately he may execute his duties.

It is not considered improbable that the general may find immediate employment for his new powers at Moscow, where the social democrats and social revolutionaries are planning to hold conventions this week simultaneously with Shipoff's zemstvo congress, to which it is now proposed to give wider scope, the mayors of all the cities in Russia having been invited to send delegates and take a stand in regard to the continuance of the war.

The announcement that Minister of the Interior Bouligand has tendered his resignation is coupled with the report that he did so partly perhaps on account of the assumption of the post of minister of the interior, but chiefly because the work of his commission is finished, and the project for the calling of a national assembly is in the hands of the ministers.

The Novoe Vremya today asserts that the report of the Bogdan commission does not formally outline the form and conditions of the proposed assembly, and conditions of the proposed assembly, and the Novoe Vremya gives the principal points of what it claims is the new project. In brief, it is said to provide for a body of 400 or 600 members with limited rights of interpellation, but having the initiative in legislation and power of discussing the budget and auditing expenditures.

Tender Resignations. St. Petersburg, June 8.—Minister of the Interior Bouligand and Admiral Alexeeff head of the committee of the Far East, have tendered their resignations, which the Emperor has not accepted. The union of Russian journalists today chartered a steamer and cruised in the Neva for six hours so as to hold a meeting free from police interference. The meeting passed a resolution demanding a constitutional assembly in the event of a Russian revolution.

the interior with full control of the police.

"Reaction and repression" will doubtless be the quick interpretation put upon the Emperor's action as it becomes known to the liberals.

Embodied in the columns of the official Messenger and coming almost without warning, the ukase is not as yet generally known, but to the initiated the future of Constantine Petrovitch Poldonosteff, chief procurator of the holy synod, looms large. Behind the scenes the old man remains as stern and as uncompromising as ever. He left what many believed to be his dying bed last Thursday and went to Tsarskoe-Selo, where he spent a long time with His Majesty, the decision to place in the hands of the strongest executive officer in Russia, which Treppoff is universally recognized as being, the power to crush with an iron hand the political agitation which has brought Russia almost to the brink of revolution, according to public belief, is the fruits of Poldonosteff's visit. As far as can be ascertained, not a single one of the Emperor's ministers was in the secret. The ukase comes like a bolt from a blue sky. M. Boulgan, minister of the interior, could not face the humiliation, and immediately resigned, and it is not improbable other ministers will follow suit. It is rumored in the city that Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor.

Meeting Prohibited. St. Petersburg, June 6.—The meeting of the all-Russian zemstvo congress called for today, for which 280 delegates from various zemstvos and municipalities, including the mayors of twenty-five cities, arrived here, and at which it was proposed to introduce resolutions calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities, has been prohibited. The order of prohibition, which arrived last night, has aroused the greatest indignation and resentment. Very many of the delegates are determined to defy the government and to proceed with the congress, in which case trouble may be expected.

The more radical of the delegates are proposing measures of an extreme nature and there is the greatest anxiety over the problem's development today. Delegates representing the social revolutionaries and "leagues of leagues" are also in the city and an effort is being made among them to agree upon a basis of common action.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—12.22 p. m.—The details of the epoch making battle of the Sea of Japan, which are drifting here through the foreign press, and which have been the subject of conversation with the President and his cabinet, are being followed with interest in the city.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff laid out a cabinet account of his conversation with President Roosevelt before the Emperor this afternoon, but the latter's reception of it is not known. A high official of the foreign office, however, distinctly informed the Associated Press that Count Cassini's conversation with the President was informal, and did not necessarily involve a response. This official was strongly of the opinion that the Emperor is determined to continue the struggle. If, however, His Majesty did authorize a communication to Count Cassini, it will probably be transmitted to Washington to-night.

STRIKE MAY FOLLOW. Brotherhood of Tailors in New York Will Demand Reduction in Hours.

New York, June 8.—A mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Tailors has been called to demand a reduction in hours, and it is likely that a strike of the 50,000 members in this city will shortly follow. The members are largely employed in sweat shops. They say they were promised a 9 1/2-hour day last year, but are compelled to work ten hours or more, and can only earn about \$10 a week.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. Two People Reported to Have Been Killed and Several Injured.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—Two were killed and several injured in a wreck on the Pere Marquette railway at Lona.

In a wreck at the same place on the Grand Trunk road several persons are reported injured.

CONFERENCE. W. H. Spurling, president of the Montreal conference today, Rev. Elgin, was elected on a conductor and by ear the conductor on this train, said years. "Yes," said "What station did

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

THE RESIGNATION OF M. DELCASSE ACCEPTED

Unable to Agree With Colleagues Regarding Policy, Particularly With Reference to Morocco.

Paris, June 6.—M. Delcasse today presented his resignation and definitely retired from any further direction of the foreign affairs of France.

His resignation was presented at a meeting of the council of ministers held in the Elysee Palace under the presidency of President Loubet. The council opened at 1:10 p. m. and lasted nearly two hours. The meeting aroused deep interest owing to the belief that the Moroccan situation would result in a ministerial crisis.

M. Delcasse, in submitting his resignation, explained the reasons leading up to his action. He said he recognized that differences of view had arisen between himself and his colleagues relative to the execution of the foreign policy of France, particularly concerning the direction of the negotiations with Morocco.

Therefore he had believed it desirable in the interest of the ministry and the country to place his resignation in the hands of the President.

Premier Rouvier, in responding, expressed the regrets of his colleagues, adding a tribute to M. Delcasse for his past services.

M. Rouvier thereupon announced that he would take up interim the duties of minister of foreign affairs.

Theophile Delcasse was born at Pempers, France, in 1852, and began life as a lawyer. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1880, and became minister for the colonies in 1893.

He entered the Brisson cabinet as minister of foreign affairs in 1898, and after its downfall was chosen to continue in that office under M. Dupuy. When the Dupuy cabinet was defeated, Delcasse was asked to form a ministry, but declined the task. In June, 1898, he became foreign minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. M. Delcasse resigned with the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, June 3rd, 1902, but accepted the portfolio of foreign affairs in the Combes cabinet, and when that cabinet resigned, January 18th, of the present year, M. Delcasse was reappointed to the office.

DEFENDS GOVERNMENT. Premier of Hungary Replies to Statements Regarding Emigration.

Buda Pest, June 6.—At a meeting of the emigration committee of parliament today Premier Tisza declared it was his duty to defend the government against the attacks of official agents desiring emigrants so as to supply shipping companies with a certain number of stowage passengers, and said it was not true that the German lines, but were the cause of the large exodus. The German lines, the Premier added, maintained 500 of these agents, who were principally responsible for the emigration of 65,000 persons without passports in 1904, during the fight between the German lines and the Cunard line. The activity of these agents, however, had been partially frustrated by the recent agreement between the Cunard Co. and the German lines, by which a percentage of the immigrants can be openly shipped by way of German ports.

CREDITORS APPLY. For Winding Up of the International Bank of London.

London, June 8.—The Bank of Glyn Mills, Currie & Co. today petitioned the courts to order the compulsory winding up of the International Bank of London. The petitioners are creditors for upwards of \$1,200,000. The application was adjourned for three weeks in order to see if the shareholders of the International Bank will agree to a voluntarily wind up its affairs.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED. Vancouver, B. C., June 6.—As a result of a conference between President Allan Ross, of the Van Buren Company, and Levi W. Pond, the log driving contractor of St. John, N. B., it has been announced that the log driving difficulty on the St. John river have been adjusted, and that Mr. Pond's boats will be permitted to pass the Van Buren booms and ascend the River Edmondston today the wages of the river falling, and it is said that there is 12,000,000 feet of lumber hung up on the upper St. John river and 30,000,000 stranded in the Miramichi river.

LONDON IN THE MONTH OF MAY

ANGLO-SAXON INVASION OF WORLD'S METROPOLIS

City Full of Visitors—Far-Reaching Effect of Premier Balfour's Speech on Imperial Defence.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) London, May 22.—May, they tell us, is the pleasant month of the year in London, and all of England for that matter. It may be true, but those who are spending their first May here are apt to ask, if this is the best month what can the other eleven be like?

There have been a few beautiful bright days since the first of the month, just enough to bring out the early flowers and blossoms, but on the whole the weather has been miserably cold and when not cold, wet, that drizzly wet that penetrates the heaviest garments. But with it all England looks her best just at present, with her green lawns and hedges and beautiful gardens. And the thousands, greater than ever this year, who have come from every corner of the earth to spend a week or a month in the greatest city of the world, are not allowing the unpleasant weather to interfere in the least with their holiday.

You see them everywhere just now, guide book in hand, making the best of their short stay, learning more of that London which the visitor sees in a few days than the city man gathers in a lifetime. For there are two Londons, like there are two cities of Paris, or New York, the historic and the modern, which the visitor sees, and the corners, in his home or his club, where the Londoner makes himself comfortable, being satisfied with him that greatest of all joys, living in London.

As to these visitors who are now flocking to London, crowding the hotels, filling the boarding houses and sending up the hotel rates at least a guinea a week, for the London caterer and shopkeeper, too, is not beyond putting up his prices when opportunity offers. The papers, particularly those of New York, are full of the "trav" of calling this annual migration Londonward "The American Invasion." I am not so sure that it is altogether an American invasion, but it is rather tempting to call it an "Anglo-Saxon invasion," for in these crowds at the hotels and elsewhere one sees more than a smattering of Canadians, Austrians and other colonials, not to speak of the thousands of Britons from every corner of the globe, who times his home coming to this best month of the year.

The American, however, is a different deuce. He you see around the corridors of the higher classed hotels and sitting over late dinners in the cafes, attending to his business, and to the slow places while his wife and daughters are buying priceless goods over which they will have long squabbles with the customs officers upon their return to New York. The colonial visitor goes around more quietly spending his time about the historic spots of which he has heard from his father or read of in his Dickens. Later you will see a crowd of Americans ribbing elbows with these colonials, the Americans of the personally conducted tours, the school marms and the school girls, and the big, spectacled of all ages from down east to the New Englanders. They all get a lot of pleasure out of their visit to the metropolis, for while other cities are interesting, there is no place on this globe where there are so many historic spots, as are contained within the boundaries of London. China and Japan have their temples and tombs and the people are picturesque, Moscow's churches are grander, the Southern European countries have their historic and picturesque spots, but London offers a greater variety, within a smaller radius, and of London's we know more from our books. So first see London and all others afterwards.

No Dissolution. Balfour has decided to hold to the reins of government for another year, or at any rate he has announced that there will be no dissolution until the fall of 1906. This announcement was made after an audience with Chamberlain, so the tariff reformers whose campaign has not yet advanced far enough for an election, have apparently agreed to allow Balfour another year, during which they will vigorously stump the country. A few months ago it looked as though the government was going to have a stormy session, through which they might not pull. But they have been gathering strength since the opening and the premier has regained much of his lost confidence in himself, culminating last week in his now famous speech on imperial defence. This speech was an eye-opener to European countries, which through some recent weak-kneed actions, had really commenced to believe that Britain had lost much of her backbone. Balfour plainly told Russia that no further encroachments on the Indian frontier would be tolerated, and that other matters by facts and figures, that any attempt to invade the British Isles would prove futile. The Russian papers have taken advantage of the premier's utter-

THE GARRISONING OF ESQUIMALT

BRITISH TROOPS MAY REMAIN FOR SOME TIME

Dominion Authorities In Communication With War Office—Canada Will Meet Expenses.

Ottawa, June 6.—It is understood that the militia department is in communication with the war office with a view that Canada will not be asked to recruit men for Esquimalt this season. The department will have its energies pretty well taxed in the limited time between now and July 1st to get the necessary officers and men for Halifax. What Canada desires is to take over the responsibility and cost of Esquimalt along with Halifax, but not be called on to supply the men at once. As a matter of fact it will take a little time to get the men.

Under Consideration. The militia council is reconsidering the proposition to reduce the establishments. It is likely that nothing will be done beyond putting on the reserve list Dunlop's officers for a second line of defence. Only very few regiments got these officers, and many of those have never qualified.

Laid Over. The Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway bill being the first on the order paper at the railway committee was allowed to stand. It was not ready.

Body Received. The body of Ronald Howard, teller of the Ottawa bank, who was drowned some days ago, was found this afternoon at Lake Deschene.

SURVEY SHIP ASHORE. New York, June 6.—The steamer which went aground off Jones' Inlet, near Preport, L. I., late last night, and which at first was believed to be a trans-Atlantic liner, proved to be the United States surveying ship Canopus. She was still hard and fast on the bar today, but appeared to be in no great danger, and with a wrecking vessel lying close by ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment, it was believed that she would be floated before night.

The Canopus has a crew of 30 men, all of whom remained on board today. No explanation has yet been given as to how the Canopus got into trouble. She had been engaged in survey work of Greenport, and was bound for this city when she struck.

GROUNDLESS RUMOR

That Czar Has Been Assassinated—Was Current in Berlin.

Berlin, June 6, 2:47 p. m.—It is reported on the bourse that the Russian Emperor has been assassinated. A private telegram to this effect is said to have been received by the Mandelssohn, bankers of the government. No details are obtainable.

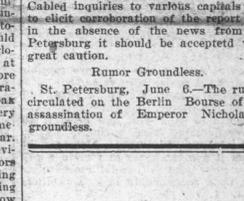
Up to the closing of the bourse the report of the assassination of the Russian Emperor was without confirmation. Denied by Bankers.

Berlin, June 6, 3:41 p. m.—The Mandelssohn deny most positively receiving a telegram regarding the assassination of the Emperor Nicholas. The report otherwise was not traceable.

Not Confirmed. New York, June 6.—The Associated Press is unable to confirm the Berlin rumor of the Czar's assassination. Cabled inquiries to various capitals fail to elicit confirmation of the report, and in the absence of the news from St. Petersburg it should be accepted with great caution.

Rumor Groundless. St. Petersburg, June 6.—The rumor circulated on the Berlin Bourse of the assassination of Emperor Nicholas is groundless.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry.



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

ROYAL Baking Powder Saves Health. The use of Royal Baking Powder is essential to the healthfulness of the family food. Yeast ferments the food. Alum baking powders are injurious. Royal Baking Powder saves health. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEARLY TEN THOUSAND RUSSIANS PERISHED

In Battle of the Japan Sea--About Five Thousand Were Captured--Overtures to Ascertain Japan's Peace Terms

St. Petersburg, June 7.—The Russian press, notably the Novo Vremya and the Russ, the latter frequently reflecting the views of the foreign office, display a great deal of resentment against the United States for enforcing the 24-hour rule in the case of the three Russian cruisers at Manila.

The Russ quotes the American neutrality regulations and contends that President Roosevelt in applying the principle that only injuries received during a storm and not in battle can be repaired in American ports, not only narrows the American regulations, but infringes recognized principles of international law.

The Novo Vremya is exceedingly sarcastic. After a slash at Great Britain for the alleged manner in which her vessels dogged the Russian fleet from the time it left Kronstadt, and for trying to force all the powers to accept her interpretation of the rules of neutrality, the Novo Vremya declares that President Roosevelt, whom it refers to as Mr. Roosevelt, contaminated by England's example, arbitrarily interprets his own rules in a sense favorable to Japan.

INSPECTED DAMAGED RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP. Tokio, June 7.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has been permitted to inspect the Russian battleship Orel, now lying at Matsura.

BRITISH STEAMER BOARDING BY RUSSIANS. Nagasaki, June 7.—5 p. m.—The British steamer Gharum, chartered by the Mitsui Bussan Steamship Co. of Tokio, bound from Shanghai for Kobe, Japan, was stopped on June 2nd eighty miles from the bell buoy off the entrance to Woo Sung by the Russian transport Ural. At boarding party, after the steamer's papers had been examined, removed her hatches and threw overboard 411 bags of beans, 125 bales of cotton, and 120 boxes of antimony.

TOGO ACKNOWLEDGES CONGRATULATIONS. New York, June 7.—In response to a cablegram from a morning newspaper, congratulating Admiral Togo on his unparalleled victory, the admiral sent this reply: "Sasebo (naval station), June 6.—Appreciate your congratulations. As to matters of victory, we have not yet time to study, although no doubt experiences of Port Arthur gave much courage to our officers and men how to fight with coolness."

AMBASSADOR WILL BE RECEIVED BY CZAR. St. Petersburg, June 7.—3.20 p. m.—United States Ambassador Meyer had an interview with Foreign Minister Lamsdorf at 11 o'clock last night, and today went to Tsarsko-Selo, where he will be received in special audience by the Emperor.

SAILORS ALMOST BLINDED BY BRINE. London, June 5.—The following are extracts from dispatches to the Daily Telegraph, sent from various points in Japan, relating to the naval battle: "The commander of a Japanese boat says that heavy seas drenched brine in the eyes of his crew, almost blinding them for 12 hours, and many of his men had their faces skinned. Some of them were brine soaked, while others were bespattered with the warm blood of their wounded comrades. It is said that on the Russian ships men fell down, not on account of their wounds, but because unconscious from exhaustion."

VLADIVOSTOK READY FOR ATTACK. Vladivostok, June 5.—It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in the face of the forthcoming crisis. The defenses of Vladivostok, on which steady work has been in progress since the beginning of the war, are now considered as having been completed.

COLLIERS WILL REMAIN AT WOO SUNG. Washington, June 6.—The Russian embassy here has made inquiry of the state department as to the intentions of this government respecting the Russian warships at Manila. Acting Secretary of State Loomis replied by informing the embassy of the general nature of the instructions cabled yesterday to Governor Wright and Admiral Train.

CRUISERS TO BE INTERNED AT MANILA. St. Petersburg, June 6.—Russia has practically agreed to the internment of the Russian warships at Manila. From all over Russia come reports that agitators, especially among the Socialists, are urging manifestations and a renewal of the strikes.

TORPEDO BOATS BROKE UP RUSSIAN FLEET. Vladivostok, June 6.—From the accounts of participants in the battle of the Sea of Japan, it is known that the Russian fleet was broken up into three columns. The Japanese admiral said: "Although such things usually happen in battle, I am sorry you are wounded. The consequences at this hospital unfortunately are not the best in Japan, for which I am sorry. I hope you will soon recover and be able to return to your country. I praise your valor."

VICTORIOUS ADMIRAL VISITS ROJESTVENSKY. London, June 6.—The Sasebo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the text of the interview between Vice-Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Rojestyensky. The Japanese admiral said: "I am sorry you are wounded. The consequences at this hospital unfortunately are not the best in Japan, for which I am sorry. I hope you will soon recover and be able to return to your country. I praise your valor."

FOURTH SQUADRON WILL NOT SAIL. Hamburg, June 5.—News has reached here from Libau that German seamen were employed there for service with the fourth Russian squadron, when it was intended to send it to the Far East, have received orders to return home, as their contract has been cancelled. The Russian government has considered proof that Russia has definitely abandoned further efforts to wrest the sea power from Japan.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE. The Great English Remedy for all kinds of Burns, Scalds, and other injuries to the skin. It is the only medicine of its kind, and is used by the British and Foreign Dispensary, Ltd., of London, and by the Canadian Dispensary, Ltd., of Toronto.

How to Cure A Burn. Apply Wood's Phosphorine to the affected part. It will relieve the inflammation, and prevent the formation of blisters. It is the only medicine of its kind, and is used by the British and Foreign Dispensary, Ltd., of London, and by the Canadian Dispensary, Ltd., of Toronto.



Lace Curtains and delicate fabrics are best washed with Sunlight Soap. No injury from scrubbing or impurities.

JAPS APPEAR TO BE WITHDRAWING. Gushu Pass, Manchuria, June 6.—The Japanese appear to be withdrawing to the southwest along their whole front. It is thought that this is perhaps a manoeuvre to entice Lineritch from his present position.

THE OUTLOOK IS REGARDED AS BRIGHTER. St. Petersburg, June 8.—With United States Ambassador Meyer's delivery to the Emperor yesterday afternoon of President Roosevelt's message tendering his good offices, the prospect of the President's efforts to bring the belligerents to a peace treaty is believed to be distinctly brighter. It is equally evident that the situation is an exceedingly delicate one.

THE MINISTERS AT WASHINGTON BUSY. Washington, June 7.—Preliminary peace negotiations between Russia and Japan are generally believed to be under way, and it is conceded that President Roosevelt will act, not as a mediator, but as the "friendly channel of communication."

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN NAVAL BATTLE. Gushu Pass, June 8.—According to reports received by Gen. Lineritch from naval officers who have arrived at Vladivostok the losses of Admiral Rojestyensky's fleet were from nine to ten thousand officers, and men killed or drowned, and about 5,000 prisoners.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM VIENNA. Vienna, June 7.—It is learned here today that the Russian government has informed its diplomatic representatives abroad, including Count Cassini, the ambassador at Paris, that the Russian fleet is now on the sea, and that it has not yet returned to the higher circles, many diplomats even being entirely unaware of this important event, but where it is known it has created a great interest.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS ENGAGED. Tokio, June 7.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army in the field, which was made public this afternoon, says: "The enemy's infantry, strong in the concentration of the Manchurian army, addressing the troops yesterday on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, said he hoped soon to be able to telegraph the news of a Russian victory to Her Majesty."

THE BEGINNING OF THE OVERTURES. Paris, June 5.—It is definitely known that the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, seconded by M. Witte, president of committees of ministers, has invited overtures through the Russian representatives abroad to learn Japan's disposition and terms of peace. These overtures, it is said here, began three days ago and were the basis of the decidedly more hopeful view which the officials began to have.

MAY BE SLOW TO LAY DOWN CONDITIONS. Berlin, June 8.—The interviews Baron Von Sternberg has had with President Roosevelt and the cable correspondence between the ambassador and the foreign office at Washington, that the time of laying down terms until it is clear that Emperor Nicholas is willing to treat for peace.

SKIRMISHES BETWEEN RIVAL SCOUTS. Tokio, June 8.—1 p. m.—Imperial army headquarters made the following announcement today: "At 11.30 o'clock on the morning of June 7th a body of Russians, some 100 strong, advanced from the direction of Sumiatatz, about a mile and a quarter east of Yia Yipienmen, but were met and repulsed by us on an eminence lying north of that place. The enemy fled in confusion toward Niemying, seven miles northeast of Yipienmen. One soldier and two saddled horses were captured. "With the exception of skirmishes between scouts on both sides there is no change to report elsewhere."

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE BOAT. Plymouth, June 8.—Submarine boat "A 8" was lost off the breakwater here this morning. Three explosions are said to have occurred on board before she foundered. She had on board eighteen officers and men, including her regular crew and men who were in training. Fourteen of the number were drowned and the others were picked up. The disaster occurred while the "A 8" was proceeding to sea for practice accompanied by another submarine boat and a torpedo boat. Three explosions were seen from the shore to occur on board the "A 8" which suddenly disappeared. Tugs and divers immediately proceeded to the scene. The submarine boat lies in eighteen fathoms of water. The first intimation of the disaster came from the boat herself signalling that she was submerged, and could not come to the surface. A signal was received shortly before noon, which said: "All right up to the present."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP. A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold. A 50c. Bottle for a Head Cold. A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough. Sold by all Druggists.

one hole along the water line means ten feet. A dispatch from Matsura says that the Japanese battleship Asahi was largely engaged with the Russian battleship Borodino. After the Borodino took fire and she was sinking the Asahi suspended firing, but the Borodino continued to fire. Practically her last shot struck the Asahi stern on the starboard side, killing Lieut. Morishita and several other men. Morishita's leg was shot off, but using his sword as a crutch he managed to reach the deck, where he died.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMED THROUGH Count Cassini, Count Alveuslet, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, Mr. Meyer and Count Von Oetensacken the Russian ambassador at Berlin, of what the United States and Germany were seeking so that Ambassador Meyer's audience of Emperor Nicholas was prepared for in the fullest manner. The understanding here is that Emperor Nicholas went so far as to say to Ambassador Meyer that he would like to know what Japan's terms would be. This inquiry was not to be construed as asking for peace, but as a friendly attempt that before taking so grave a step on their advice the Russian government might properly and naturally desire to know through those friends how Japan regards peace.

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one hole along the water line means ten feet. A dispatch from Matsura says that the Japanese battleship Asahi was largely engaged with the Russian battleship Borodino. After the Borodino took fire and she was sinking the Asahi suspended firing, but the Borodino continued to fire. Practically her last shot struck the Asahi stern on the starboard side, killing Lieut. Morishita and several other men. Morishita's leg was shot off, but using his sword as a crutch he managed to reach the deck, where he died.

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E. & N. RAILWAY IS TRANSFERRED

FINAL AGREEMENT REACHED YESTERDAY

C. P. R. Takes Over Road Bed and Land Grant, and is To-Day Operating the Road.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday afternoon the final stages in the transfer of the E. & N. to the C. P. R. took place. The negotiations between the representatives of the big corporation and James Dunsmuir for the acquisition of the line were finished, and an agreement entered into by which the stock of the railway and the land grant pass out of the control of Mr. Dunsmuir and become the property of the C. P. R.

With the acquisition of the line by the C. P. R. the C. P. R. has taken over the road bed and the land grant, and the C. P. R. is to-day operating the road.

The actual control of the railway passed immediately into the hands of the C. P. R. and it is to-day operated under the same management as the old line.

James Dunsmuir by the sale of the railway and the land grant, which is roughly speaking about 1,500,000 acres still unalienated, is free to give his undivided attention to the coal mines, which are under his control.

In addition to this there will be active work on the part of the C. P. R. in the Northwest, and it is expected that the C. P. R. will be able to take over the land grant for that purpose.

In connection with the agricultural phase of the proposition J. S. Dennis, who has charge of the whole of the land business of the C. P. R., will have the greatest influence. He has been closely in touch with the deal ever since it was proposed to take over the land.

The development of the tourist end has previously been alluded to by the Times. With the big hotel in Victoria as the headquarters the company will endeavor to attract tourists to the Island.

Mr. Dennis believes in modern methods, and these will undoubtedly be introduced in connection with clearing the land, etc. After passing over the E. & N. line he expressed the opinion that in the clearing of the land steam machines such as were employed in Washington state would be a less expensive method than that now in vogue.

The C. P. R. may assist in introducing some such up-to-date methods.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR REGIMENTAL CAMP

MEN WILL GO UNDER CANVAS ON SUNDAY

Lt.-Col. Hall Has Issued Order Giving Particulars Regarding Parades Etc. - Additions to Fifth.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

All arrangements are complete for the Fifth Regiment annual camp at Macaulay Point. The militia is to parade on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the drill hall, and will march through the principal street headed by the band on the way to the grounds. Arriving there tents will be pitched, lunch served, and the corps dismissed for the day.

From present indications this year's outing should prove the most instructive and enjoyable yet experienced by the officers and men. Profiting by the knowledge gained at previous camps Lt.-Col. Hall, the commanding officer, has placed the management of the commissariat department in the hands of a capable caterer. Thus three meals a day at regular hours are guaranteed, and according to the agreement, the menu must be altered each day.

Of Wednesday evening it is announced that a band concert will be rendered and, on this occasion, militia members will be free to entertain visitors immediately after parade. A program of reports has been arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 17th, and on the first day of camp a notice will be posted giving all information respecting the forwarding of entries. It is understood that the tug-of-war between the different company teams for the Gregory cup will be decided in heats, the preliminary rounds to be held during the week, and the final on Saturday in connection with the sports.

There is also a couple of other contests to take place during the week. One is a test of marksmanship with the 6-inch gun. The winning detail is awarded the Prior trophy. This will come off either on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday evenings. A field gun contest is likely to take place between Nos. 1 and 2 companies for another cup presented by Col. Prior.

Tents will be struck on the Friday of the second week. On Monday mobilization will take place at Oak Bay or somewhere in that neighborhood. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments will participate, the former parading at the drill hall early in the forenoon. Besides the inspection by the district officer, commanding there will be the usual sham-battle.

Lt.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following orders: The following men, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite their respective names: No. 18, Gr. E. Albert, No. 12th, No. 47, Gr. Fred. B. Shaver, No. 30, Gr. Wm. A. Irving, No. 109, Gr. Wm. J. Edmonds, No. 113, Gr. Jos. H. Baker, No. 226, Gr. W. Rogers, No. 214, Gr. Walter J. Dunlop, No. 229, Gr. Jas. L. Kirby, June 7th; No. 268, Gr. Joseph McKay.

The following man has been re-engaged for three years further service: No. 94, Gr. Edgar L. Farwell.

The following men, having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength: No. 209, Gr. F. Turner, No. 236, Gr. H. Hamber, No. 284, Gr. J. W. Thompson, No. 295, Gr. E. Mitchell, No. 296, Gr. G. F. Temple, No. 270, Gr. J. Johnston, No. 221, Gr. Geo. E. Moore, No. 226, Br. Stanley Porter, No. 194, Gr. S. C. Thompson, No. 192, Gr. J. G. Anderson, No. 119, Gr. C. W. Jenkinson, No. 118, Gr. W. R. Scarfe, No. 103, Gr. H. O. Kirkham, June 7th.

Orderly officer for Sunday, June 11th, Lieut. Duncan; for Monday, June 12th, Lieut. Colquhoun; next for duty, Lieut. Garnett. Orderly officer will be on duty from 6 a. m. of the day named until 6 a. m. of the next.

Orders will be issued every evening at 6.30. Office will be held at 7.30 a. m. Headquarters is at the S. W. corner of the camp. Quartermaster store is west of the centre of the camp. Hospital is south of the camp. Sick parade will be at 6.45 a. m. in front of hospital tent.

The following are the hours fixed for parades, etc., on week days during camp: Breakfast, 5.30 a. m.; breakfast, 5.30 a. m.; luncheon, 12.30 p. m.; dinner, 6.30 p. m.; parade, 7.15 p. m.; retreat, 10.40 p. m.; lights out, 11 p. m. The trumpeter sergeant will detail one trumpeter daily to blow these galls.

The night police will be on duty from 10 p. m. until 6 a. m. The day police from 7 a. m. until 6.30 p. m.

Officers commanding companies will be held responsible that their company lines are kept clear and that blankets are neatly folded and tents rolled before men leave camp. No complaint or objection is to be moved from one company's lines to another without the consent of the adjutant. The camp police will promptly arrest any man removing equipment.

Officers commanding companies will appear on an orderly sergeant each day during camp.

No. 1 detail will drill in Fort Macaulay Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and No. 2 detail Tuesday and Thursday, during the ensuing week. Nos. 1 and 2 companies will parade each evening under Capt. Currie. The detail not at drill will practice infantry drill under their respective company officers.

Recruits will parade each evening under No. 1 detail. Master Gunner Mulcahy, R. C. A., drill instructor, until passed by the adjutant.

The following men, having been passed by the adjutant, are posted to companies as under: No. 125, Gr. E. Parsons, No. 129, Gr. E.

TWO SMUGGLERS AND THEIR BOOTY

MEN WHO STOLE HIDES NOW IN THE TOOLS

Stewart and Lumley Captured by the American Customs Officials on the Sound.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

William Stewart and William Lumley have been arrested by the United States customs officers, and are now in jail at Seattle charged with smuggling a quantity of hides, stolen from the yards of the B. C. Market Company at Cadboro Bay on the night of May 10th. It is alleged that the hides were taken over to Puget Sound in a small sloop, the destination being Deer Harbor, whence the stolen property was sent on to Seattle by other carriers.

The information which brought Stewart and Lumley into the tools emanated from the Victoria police, and the United States police and customs officials were consequently on the look-out for the men and the goods. The Post-Intelligencer gives the following particulars of the case:

"Investigation led to the knowledge that hides had been shipped from Deer Harbor to H. E. Norton & Co., of Seattle, by J. D. Stroud, a merchant of that place. Stroud told the officers that he had been asked to weigh the hides for Lumley and Stewart, who brought them over in a sloop and who told him that they had picked them up from different farmers around the islands in that vicinity."

"After the weighing the men asked Stroud as to where they should ship them, and later asked that he certify the transaction for them, for a certain per cent. of the sale. This Stroud consented to do when the money for the hides was received, in the form of a cheque, deducted his commission and gave his own cheque for the balance."

While Deputy Customs Collector O. H. Culver of Friday Harbor was on duty in this case, he heard that the two men had shipped a quantity of wool from Deer Harbor to Seattle on the steamer Lydia Thompson. Culver notified Collector Loftus, of the local customs office, and upon the arrival of the steamer last Saturday he seized the wool, of which there were three large and four small sacks, and also a bundle of pelts, which were in the same shipment. Gunner George Lusenicker, of the revenue cutter Grant, was sent over to Deer Harbor in the little patrol boat Guard on Saturday, and detained Stewart and Lumley there until Monday, when the Arcata, under command of Lieut. Cutler, went over to pick up the men back to Seattle.

"In the meantime, John Blower, an employee of the British Columbia market, had been sent for to see if he could identify the hides. This he did, and the selection is going to be made by Mr. Eberhart.

The magistrate explained that in a case of this kind there were not recognized to be witnesses for or against either side. The witnesses were supposed to give the facts connected with the case, so that the court might come to a proper conclusion. He therefore instructed the officers to have a perfect chain of evidence which will convict their prisoners of stealing, in case they fail to prove the smuggling charge. The authorities are expected to have a perfect chain of evidence which will convict their prisoners of stealing, in case they fail to prove the smuggling charge. The authorities are expected to have a perfect chain of evidence which will convict their prisoners of stealing, in case they fail to prove the smuggling charge.

Superintendent Hussey, who was seen by a Times reporter this morning, said he wished to correct an impression, which might be created by the use of Lumley's name, that Constable Lumley, of the provincial police force, was meant. Advice which Supt. Hussey received from Seattle this morning voluntarily submitted the information that the man in custody is not Constable Lumley. It seems evident that the men under arrest are Americans, probably the same who have been giving the American police around the Sound so much trouble of late.

Charges Under Eight-Hour Rule Dismissed on a Technicality.

At Ladysmith Wednesday Andrew Bryden and Harry Carroll, charged with violating section 23 of Coal Mines Regulation Act, came before Magistrate R. A. Allen and Mr. Matheson.

A. P. Luxton, K. C. of Victoria, appearing in the interests of the Wellington Colliery Company, argued that there was not anything in the act which states that the remaining in the mine longer than eight hours is an offence against the act. Mr. Luxton also claimed that the magistrates had no jurisdiction in the present case, citing as his authority the decision of the Superior Court in the case of Rex vs. Little.

Section 12 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act states that shall constitute offences against the act. Previous to 1897 the said act did not contain the words Chinaman. When the charge of employment Chinaman, in violation of the act, was made against Mr. Little, he was fined \$100 by the magistrate who tried the case. Later the case was appealed to Justice Drake, who rendered his decision that as section 12 did not contain the word Chinaman, consequently the employment of Chinese could not be made an offence against the act, even if section 4 of the same act, which states that Chinaman, in violation of the act, was fined \$100 by the magistrate who tried the case. Later the case was appealed to Justice Drake, who rendered his decision that as section 12 did not contain the word Chinaman, consequently the employment of Chinese could not be made an offence against the act, even if section 4 of the same act, which states that Chinaman, in violation of the act, was fined \$100 by the magistrate who tried the case.

Mr. Luxton argued that this was an identical case. Section 23 of the act states that no person shall be employed in any coal mine longer than eight hours, which shall mean from bank to bank, but section 12 of the act, which creates the offence, does not contain the words Chinaman. Consequently the employment of Chinese could not be made an offence against the act, even if section 4 of the same act, which states that Chinaman, in violation of the act, was fined \$100 by the magistrate who tried the case.

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THE ALBERNI SEAT.

Active Work on Foot to Secure a Suitable Successor to W. W. B. McInnes.

McInnes.

No time is being lost by the representatives of the two great political parties in looking for a suitable man to succeed W. W. B. McInnes as the Albernian. The Union had no jurisdiction in the matter of finding Mr. Little for the alleged breaking of the law, he did not see how their worship could entertain the present case for a moment, as Rex vs. Little and this one were identical.

Inspector Dick argued that Mr. Carroll had admitted violating the act, work having been committed an offence against the act.

The court adjourned for 15 minutes, and when being again opened, Magistrate Allen announced that they had decided to dismiss the charges against Mr. Bryden and Mr. Carroll, as the court had decided that the question was out of their jurisdiction.

LABOR MEN MEET.

Trades and Labor Council Discussed Variety of Matters Wednesday Night.

At the monthly meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council Wednesday night the special committee to whom had been referred the matter of Morgan vs. British-Yukon Railway Company reported that in their opinion Morgan was honestly entitled to the damages awarded him by the jury. They recommended that steps be taken to interest the trades and labor councils in Canada with the object of raising funds to assist him to fight the case as appealed.

The committee appointed to select technical books on mechanics as part of the equipment of the public library submitted a list which was approved. These will be supplemented at the next meeting.

Ald. Fullerton assured the meeting that the council would give every consideration to the inclusion of books in the library equipment.

A communication was read from Vincent Harper, secretary of the Socialist party, inviting the Trades and Labor Council to send a representative to the Sunday evening meetings of the Socialist party.

Delegate Piper was appointed chairman of a special committee in connection with the proposed labor paper. The provincial executive recommended that immediate steps be taken to induce the Dominion Labor Congress to hold its next session in British Columbia in 1906. They also recommended that this council send a delegate to the next session of the congress, to be held in Toronto this coming fall. Both recommendations were approved.

The balance of the provincial executive's report was laid over for consideration at the next meeting. It deals with the Workingmen's Compensation Act, the Immigration Act, international union disputes, the recent garment workers' trouble and many other matters of importance to workmen.

THE LIMIT OF HUMAN AGONY

Reached with tight boots and a sore corn. Instant relief comes from Putnam's Corn Extract. Corns, blisters, warts, and eruptions. In use fifty years. Use only "Putnam's."

PLANS WERE APPROVED

For Bathing Pavilion on Dallas Road—Other Matters Before Tourist Association.

Members of the executive of the Victoria Tourist Association held a meeting Wednesday afternoon when business of importance came up for consideration. Besides the usual budget of communications arrangements for establishment of a bureau of information at Portland, Ore., in conjunction with the Vancouver society, the distribution of literature, and the construction of a pavilion at the park to be constructed on the bench on Dallas road just off Menzies street were among the questions that were discussed. His Worship Mayor Barnard occupied the chair, and those present were J. E. Wilson, H. B. Thompson and Secretary Cuthbert.

The list of inquiries from residents of outside points was discussed. One of these is of particular interest. It came from a resident of Kansas City who extended thanks for a booklet he had received and sent \$2 for the payment of postage and other expenses necessary in the dispatch of more literature of the same character to individuals living in that state whose addresses were included. This was a particular interest. It came from a resident of Kansas City who extended thanks for a booklet he had received and sent \$2 for the payment of postage and other expenses necessary in the dispatch of more literature of the same character to individuals living in that state whose addresses were included. This was a particular interest. 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THE LONDON ELECTION.

This is nomination day in London, and during the week the political atmosphere will be warm enough in the old western city to ripen all the crops in the garden county of Middlesex. It is said the government is working hard to secure the retention of the seat by Hon. C. F. Hyman. Which is no doubt true. And we may be permitted to surmise at a long distance that the Conservatives are getting in a few of what they believe to be effective tricks to procure the election of that strong-going dark horse, Mr. Gray. The opposition, it must in candor be admitted has been studiously modest in its claims respecting its prospects. It has claimed nothing more than a good fighting chance of success. This is not unusual, and may in part be accounted for by the lack of the humpious assurance which the "sweeping" confidence of the members of a once great political family imparted to the spirits of the party workers. One notable feature of the contest is the announcement of the Conservative candidate and leaders that the separate school question will not be an issue. Some of the organs of the opposition, indeed, contend that the Conservative party is not doing violence to the principles it espouses when it proposed to coerce Manitoba in its attitude to the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bills. It has taken the position it occupies to-day because it believes the proposals of the government will inflict permanent injustice upon the minority in the new provinces. Under the provisions of the bill the status of the school system will be permanently settled. The Montreal Gazette, one of the most influential of Conservative newspapers, puts the matter plainly enough when it contends that the "Conservative position (during the debate on the educational clauses) was not designed to attack separate schools. By the persistent efforts of certain Liberal speakers, aided somewhat by Conservatives, the impression was created that the Conservatives as a party were assailing separate schools, and that they were intolerant and bigoted and despised the Catholic minority. This was not justified." Nevertheless when a minister of the gospel feels impelled to tell the people from his pulpit that he deprecates the necessity for an election because of the spirit of bigotry and intolerance that prevails in the community, it may be presumed that the demagogue is finding a way of firing the atmosphere. Hon. George B. Foster, with his bitter tongue and the ashes of his dead ambition, is in the midst of the turmoil, and where Mr. Foster is there is bound to be a making up of the fires of religious intolerance. Despite all protests, we feel safe in saying that the school issue will be the chief issue, and that the verdict of the electors of London will either finally dispose of the matter or prolong the warfare of words in Parliament.

RUSSIA'S INCOMPETENTS.

It is not yet clear how many Russian naval commanders were put out of the business of commanding by the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan. Admiral Rojdestvensky we know to have been seriously wounded. Nebogtoff, after an inglorious attempt to stem the tide of Oriental success, is a prisoner in the hands of the Czar's enemies. Enquist, another leader, succeeded in carrying a part of his command into a neutral port in the Philippines, where the ships must remain until peace is declared and their disposition becomes a mere matter of negotiation. In the meantime the admiral and his forces, doubtless to their complete satisfaction, are enjoined by international law from taking further part in the war which St. Petersburg declares has but begun.

Previous to the last and chiefest of the naval engagements of the war, a long list of Russian casualties had been compiled by a writer for the London Daily News. In instituting a comparison between the disastrous ill-luck which has attended the Russians and the uniform good luck which has waited upon the Japanese, this correspondent points out that since the beginning of the conflict over a dozen Russian generals and nearly as many admirals have been placed out of action—killed, captured, severely wounded, or disgraced. Nothing has been more noticeable on late than the dimensions, the ticklebacks and the quarrels that have been going on between the Russian commanders in the field. General Smynoff, himself a prisoner, bitterly criticizes General Stoessel; General Gripenberg roundly accuses General Auropatkin of being the cause of his defeat and downfall; the military officers who defended Port Arthur blame the naval commanders for their lack of success, and the admirals depass the blame along to the Viceroys of Manchuria.

The following list shows what has happened to twenty-eight generals and fourteen admirals since the beginning of the war: Generals—Stoessel, prisoner on parole; Gripenberg, recalled, in disgrace; Orloff, recalled, in disgrace; Trusoff, recalled, in disgrace; Keller, killed at Motienling; Kondratichko, killed at Port Arthur; Blinski, killed at Shaho; Smolensky, killed at Shaho; Roubkovsky, killed at Liao Yang; Smynoff, prisoner in Japan; Kashtalinsky, prisoner in Japan; Pdux, prisoner in Japan; Biel, prisoner in Ja-

NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE.

Norway has proclaimed her independence of Sweden. She is going to recommence her career as an independent nation. There is not likely to be any trouble about the birth of the new European power. It confesses it has no fault to find with the Bernadotte dynasty, the attempted encroachments of whose representatives upon the prerogative of self-government have been successfully resisted upon many occasions. There has long been unappeasable jealousy between the parliaments of Norway and Sweden. It has been contended by the Norwegians that the consular service common to both was manipulated for the purpose of advancing the interests of the stronger party to the somewhat incongruous and unworkable one. The wrangling upon this subject broke out annually, and there seems to have been no possibility of a satisfactory settlement. The Swedish government would not grant an independent system, consequently Norway has adopted the rather drastic course of declaring for complete independence. Fortunately, notwithstanding sensational rumors to the contrary, there is not likely to be a clash between them. Not so many years ago such a prospect as the Norwegians would have been followed by a conflict as a matter of course. There might have been serious consequences if the Norwegians had proposed to set up under a new dynasty or if they had adopted what would probably have been regarded as the more rational course, considering the dramatic nature of the remedy proposed for their grievance, of doing away completely with hereditary rulers and establishing a republic. However, the Norwegian nation is weak and is surrounded by powerful neighbors whose predilections are not entirely favorable to republican forms. The invitation to the King of Sweden to establish a descendant of the Bernadottes upon the throne may have been the result of deliberative wisdom. The German Emperor can now have no excuse for interference. His Majesty is credited with having a strong bias northward.

General Linévitch, when asked a question regarding his feelings and his prospects in view of the disaster that had overtaken the forces of the sister service, melodramatically smote his breast and said, "I am a soldier!" Which explanation may be interpreted as an intimation that the Russian intends to fight, if not as confession that there is nothing for him to do but to fight. If Linévitch were boasting, it occurs to us that General Kouropatkin proclaimed his intention of dictating terms of peace at Tokio, and that the humiliation of the first Russian commander-in-chief to take an active part in the war came very speedily after that now historical ebullition of gaseousness.

General Stoessel, too, posing in heroic attitude, proclaimed his intention of withstanding the heathen gathered before Port Arthur or perishing in the ruins of the fortress. Stoessel did not give his life for his beloved fatherland. He surrendered his sword and his troops to the Japanese, and it is reported on reliable authority that as between besiegers and besieged the latter appeared to be the better nourished, the more comfortably clothed and in the better condition generally for the prosecution of the conflict.

Admiral Makaroff came to the coast with a flourish of trumpets to take up the task that had been so unsatisfactorily performed by Alexieff and Stark and Skrydloff and Beshrazoff. Makaroff meant well and played the part of commander heroically but recklessly. His career as admiral was short. He was cut off by the Japanese off Port Arthur. His fleet was smashed and put out of business.

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THE NET DAMAGE TO THE JAPANESE SHIPS.

The net damage to the Japanese ships was insignificant and the loss of life trifling. This fact in itself is a sufficient commentary on the strength of the defence—Rojdestvensky did not at any time assume the offensive—offered by the Russians. And yet, when we consider the morale of the Muscovite fleet as revealed by the episode in the German Ocean, could any other result have reasonably been looked for?

It is said the Monik is brave, patient, long-suffering and capable of great endurance. He lacks but two qualities as a soldier—the enthusiasm and the patriotism which are so necessary in a military people. If such be the case, the cause of Russia's humiliation upon land and sea must be looked for in the leaders of the people. The officers' career, whose spheres of usefulness have hitherto been entirely confined to governing and leading in war. The Japanese have therefore put the aristocracy upon trial, and it has been found woefully lacking in the qualifications which alone could justify its recognition, if not its actual existence. It may take the ignorant peasantry some little time to learn the truth regarding the drunken, besotted incompetents who have essayed the forces of the parties to the disagree to rule them and to extend their despotic sway beyond the recognized limits of the Empire. But in the end truth will diffuse itself throughout Russia despite the desperate efforts of those whose existence as a class depends upon the continuation of darkness, ignorance and superstition. If the aristocracy refuses to concede the right of self-government and the equality of men before a law created by the sanction of the manhood of the nation, so much the worse for the aristocracy. If the Russian rulers are not familiar with the events of history and are not yet in the mood to profit by the experience of their predecessors in other countries, they must learn in the school of experience.

In the meantime the Czar is said to be determined to continue the war. The council of the empire still believes it can wear the Japanese down. The area of conflict cannot be extended far beyond the present boundaries without entailing ruinous burdens upon the government of the Mikado. That is the conclusion of the wise men who rule Russia. We shall see. The Japanese are a resourceful and enthusiastic people. They will bear any burden that can be imposed for the purpose of bringing their groggy enemy to his knees. The fleets of their country have the freedom of the ocean. They could sail around to the Baltic, preying upon the commerce upon Russian coasts, and bringing ruin to private individuals. Let the Czar adhere to such a programme and the private business of his subjects would soon be reduced to such a state of paralysis as has overtaken the operations of his government. There is but one thing for Russia to do: that is to end the war on the best terms obtainable.

So many people are leaving the United States for Canada, the country specially created by a beneficent Providence as the home of a robust humor, the spacious country which produces abundantly all that the heart or stomach of man can desire, that some of our American contemporaries feel that something should be done to stem the tide. Hence the following from an across-the-line exchange, probably penned in ignorance, and perhaps none the less written for a purpose: "It is noted that there are no tornadoes or cyclones north of the fiftieth parallel. When you get around Canada and Nova Scotia there is not enough hot air to mix with the cold air to make a decent whirlwind in the road. But don't jump at the superficial conclusion that it would be grand to live in a country where the wind never goes waiving around in the form of a funnel. There are plenty of other things besides wind funnels that are not found north of the fiftieth parallel. No cantaloupes and watermelons, mid row, gladden the bleak hearts of the Canadians; no green corn on the cob; no pawpaws; mighty few, if any, fresh strawberries; not nearly enough spring lamb and new peas to go around. Just forth from the Baltic in command of the strongest fighting forces that had been organized since the outbreak of the war. The ships were reported to be well found in every respect and manned by the flower of Russia's seadogs. There was a trifling misadventure in the North Sea, illustrative of the spirit of the Russian sailors. That trifling contretemps prepared the world for what was to follow in the event of the Rojdestvensky squadrons reaching the waters of the Pacific, a matter respecting which there was considerable speculation. However, whatever the original intention may have been, with the benevolent assistance of France, the Russian did reach his goal. His deliberation convinced the universe that he was not very enthusiastic respecting the success of his mission. But, once in the waters patrolled by his enemy, Admiral Rojdestvensky, whatever his feelings may have been, was compelled by a moral force over which he had no effective control to go into action, with the result, generally that was anticipated. But no one conceived that the final attempt to rehabilitate Russia's prestige on the sea would be so lame and impotent. Toga tampered at the doomed ships of an incompetent, helpless enemy for days before he had the war completed to his satisfaction. The Russian armament was, if anything, heavier than that of the Japanese, and yet, after an engagement so prolonged,

WILL BE OPENED SATURDAY MORNING.

FINE NEW HOTEL AT OAK BAY BEACH. Manager Virtue's Beautiful Hostelry Ready for Reception of Visitors—Description of Premises.

On Saturday Manager Virtue and his staff, at the new Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay, will be all prepared to welcome the coming, if not to speed the parting, guest; for the beautiful hostelry which has grown almost like one of the fairy palaces described in the rose-tinted pages of the "Arabian Nights," until it stands, inviting, pleasing to the eye, and restful, will then be fully ready for occupation.

The new hotel is admirably situated, at the end of the Oak Bay car line, within a stone's throw of the rippling waters that purr amongst the rocks of the Oak Bay beach, commanding a superb view of the island-dotted bay, the blue waters of the Gulf, and deep-green ranges of forest on forest, until the whole magnificent panorama is backed by the grand monarch of the Northern Washington wilds, Mount Baker, the hoary and majestic.

The view thus offered to the guests at the Mount Baker hotel would form no inconsiderable item in the list of expenses for the tourist in any of the big Swiss hotels. For there would be certain to be in the "little bill" this: "The view of the scenery, 25 francs." This infinitely finer view than anything to be encountered even in the Engadine or the boasted Bernese Oberland, is thrown in gratis, for nothing, at the new Mount Baker.

A Times representative who was favored with a brief "press view" of the premises yesterday, found the new hotel equipped in all its various departments to cater to the wants of the most fastidious tourists ever likely to visit British Columbia.

The main entrance faces the Bay and all day, from peep o' dawn across the Washington mountains, until dewy eve it is bathed in soft, golden sunshine. The verandahs are in the broad, roomy Spanish style, with abundance of easy-chair accommodation for the lounge or after-dinner philosopher who wishes to drink his soul's fill of the glorious prospect, the president of the club, or the realize what a really beautiful vale of tears it is the people of this Eden of the West live in.

Palms and other ornamental plants placed about the verandahs with the careless, exquisite grace of the artist, give one thoughts of the Hotel Green, Pasadena, and its glowing espousals. The effect is delightful, even to the energetic person to quite the strenuous prescription put up by President Roosevelt; drop for the donee, or longer, into one of the ample siesta chairs, and while away an hour in spinning Omar Khayyamisms in the sunbeams and flower fragrances.

But primarily for comfort, the artistic has not been forgotten, and everywhere the touch of the artistic hand and the behest of the artistic imagination create a refined and artistic finish on roof and walls, the spacious windows, the wide balcony, the glimpses of the interior to be had by the casual observer from without, suggesting coziness, ease and the joy of living, make the hotel Mount Baker one of the pleasant places to come to, either off a dusty journey, or even in a stroll, that one can imagine.

The entrance hall is elegantly appointed, and all about it is suggestive of good taste. The parlor is what the gushing young women who write the weekend rhapsodies for the popular newspapers might call a "dream." It certainly deserves the name in its highest complimentary sense. The color scheme is, in the main, Nile green, with effective touches of contrasting tint. The walls are adorned with many beautiful pictures and engravings, while a grand piano stands mute but ready to the hands of those who still hold separate defiance to the piano and the gramophone.

Here, as on entering the hotel, the eye is soothed by the cunning combination of soft, pleasant tones. The woodwork is all of British Columbia native timbers: carved, polished and stained as best suited to its position. The lofty, airy passages are carpeted with deep velvet pile in crimson tones, that harmonize perfectly with the surroundings.

Off at the side of the main stairway the diplomatic corps and practically all the notables in political England. The banquet was laid at a long table in the picture gallery, and there were covers for one hundred and twenty, the famous gold plate being used. The members of the royal family assembled in the throne room, from which King Alfonso conducted Queen Alexandra, and King Edward the Duchess of Connaught, to the banquet table. The general guests were assembled in the green drawing-room. After their Majesties and the members of the royal family passed, the guests followed.

Count Wolff Metternich, the German ambassador, took in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Whitelaw Reid and American ambassador, took in the Duchess of Portland. These were seated to the immediate right of King Alfonso.

King Edward proposed the health of King Alfonso. A concert was given in the blue drawing-room after the banquet.

LATITUDE IN THE PULPIT. Philadelphia Public Ledger. There was an old lady preacher down in Georgia who refused to become ordained. He was content to remain simply an exhorter. This dissent appeared in some of his congregation, and one day one of his flock asked him about it. "Well, it ain't my way," he replied, "when you're a real preacher you gotter have a 'ter' and stick right close to it, but if you're only an exhorter you kin branch."

THE UNION WITH SWEDEN DISSOLVED.

Present State Council Will Exercise Power Hitherto Appertaining to the King—The Storting's Decision.

Christiana, Norway, June 7.—The Storting to-day declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one King to be dissolved, and that the King has ceased to act as King of Norway. The Storting further empowered the present state council to act as a government of Norway until further notice, and to exercise the power heretofore appertaining to the King.

An address to the King was adopted declaring that no ill-feeling was entertained against him, his dynasty or the Swedish nation, and asking His Majesty to co-operate in the selection of a young prince of the House of Bernadotte to occupy the throne of Norway.

Text of Resolution. Christiania, June 7.—At the opening of the session the government informed the Storting that it relinquished office from to-day. The Storting thereupon unanimously declared the following resolution: "Whereas, all the members of the council of state have laid down their offices."

Whereas, His Majesty the King has declared himself unable to establish a new government for the country, and whereas, the constitutional and royal power thus become inoperative, the Storting authorizes the members of the council of state, who retire to-day, to exercise, until further notice, as the Norwegian government, the powers appertaining to the King in accordance with Norway's constitutional and existing laws, with those changes which are necessary to the effect that the union with Sweden under one King is dissolved in consequence of the King having ceased to act as a Norwegian King."

The oldest member of the Swedish Crown Prince, Prince Gustavus Adolphus (born in 1882) is betrothed to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Victoria (born in 1889). They are to be married in England, June 17th.

The King's Protest. Stockholm, Sweden, June 7.—King Oscar has sent a telegram to Premier Michelsen as follows: "Have regard to the communication of the council of state, and record the most decided protest against the method and action of the government."

The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway has been pending for some time past, and had its growth the desire which grew stronger as the time passed for the establishment of separate consular systems for the two countries.

King Oscar recently vetoed at Stockholm the measure presented to him by the council of state providing for separate consular representation, and the King by so doing, and partly by his absence from Norway, had suspended his rights and duties as King of Norway.

One of the causes for the desire in Sweden and Norway for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is protectionist and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other diversities of commercial interests.

It was announced from London last night that the Christiania correspondent of the Times had telegraphed to his paper that he believed he had secured authority for saying that Sweden had indirectly assured Norway that no forcible measures would be employed to keep her within the bonds of the present union.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS. Admiral Will Decide Whether to Repair Ships or Remain at Manila. St. Petersburg, June 5.—Both the foreign office and the admiralty say that the decision whether to disarm the three Russian cruisers at Manila or effect repairs there and endeavor to reach a Russian port, was left in Admiral Enquist's hands to determine according to his best judgment. Little doubt was felt that the cruisers would be interned until the end of the war, as before the repairs which Enquist proposed to have effected, a Japanese squadron would be off Corridor island waiting to capture or sink them. The admiralty has given one qualified statement to the effect that the three cruisers at Manila, but asserts that no report from Rear-Admiral Nebogtoff has yet been received.

Japanese Inquiries. Washington, June 5.—The Japanese minister has formally inquired the department of state what action the United States government intends to take respecting the Russian war vessels now in Manila bay. Acting Secretary of State Loomis this afternoon responded that these vessels would be interned provided they did not leave the harbor at once. This exchange has taken place in order to formally establish the responsibility of the United States for the detention of vessels in Manila harbor until the end of hostilities.

M. Takahira, the Japanese minister, was again in conference at the White House to-night with the President. He called shortly after dinner and presented his visiting typically invited the President, and after they left he remained for a conference.

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A Times representative who was favored with a brief "press view" of the premises yesterday, found the new hotel equipped in all its various departments to cater to the wants of the most fastidious tourists ever likely to visit British Columbia.

The main entrance faces the Bay and all day, from peep o' dawn across the Washington mountains, until dewy eve it is bathed in soft, golden sunshine. The verandahs are in the broad, roomy Spanish style, with abundance of easy-chair accommodation for the lounge or after-dinner philosopher who wishes to drink his soul's fill of the glorious prospect, the president of the club, or the realize what a really beautiful vale of tears it is the people of this Eden of the West live in.

Palms and other ornamental plants placed about the verandahs with the careless, exquisite grace of the artist, give one thoughts of the Hotel Green, Pasadena, and its glowing espousals. The effect is delightful, even to the energetic person to quite the strenuous prescription put up by President Roosevelt; drop for the donee, or longer, into one of the ample siesta chairs, and while away an hour in spinning Omar Khayyamisms in the sunbeams and flower fragrances.

But primarily for comfort, the artistic has not been forgotten, and everywhere the touch of the artistic hand and the behest of the artistic imagination create a refined and artistic finish on roof and walls, the spacious windows, the wide balcony, the glimpses of the interior to be had by the casual observer from without, suggesting coziness, ease and the joy of living, make the hotel Mount Baker one of the pleasant places to come to, either off a dusty journey, or even in a stroll, that one can imagine.

The entrance hall is elegantly appointed, and all about it is suggestive of good taste. The parlor is what the gushing young women who write the weekend rhapsodies for the popular newspapers might call a "dream." It certainly deserves the name in its highest complimentary sense. The color scheme is, in the main, Nile green, with effective touches of contrasting tint. The walls are adorned with many beautiful pictures and engravings, while a grand piano stands mute but ready to the hands of those who still hold separate defiance to the piano and the gramophone.

Here, as on entering the hotel, the eye is soothed by the cunning combination of soft, pleasant tones. The woodwork is all of British Columbia native timbers: carved, polished and stained as best suited to its position. The lofty, airy passages are carpeted with deep velvet pile in crimson tones, that harmonize perfectly with the surroundings.

Off at the side of the main stairway the diplomatic corps and practically all the notables in political England. The banquet was laid at a long table in the picture gallery, and there were covers for one hundred and twenty, the famous gold plate being used. The members of the royal family assembled in the throne room, from which King Alfonso conducted Queen Alexandra, and King Edward the Duchess of Connaught, to the banquet table. The general guests were assembled in the green drawing-room. After their Majesties and the members of the royal family passed, the guests followed.

Count Wolff Metternich, the German ambassador, took in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Whitelaw Reid and American ambassador, took in the Duchess of Portland. These were seated to the immediate right of King Alfonso.

King Edward proposed the health of King Alfonso. A concert was given in the blue drawing-room after the banquet.

LATITUDE IN THE PULPIT. Philadelphia Public Ledger. There was an old lady preacher down in Georgia who refused to become ordained. He was content to remain simply an exhorter. This dissent appeared in some of his congregation, and one day one of his flock asked him about it. "Well, it ain't my way," he replied, "when you're a real preacher you gotter have a 'ter' and stick right close to it, but if you're only an exhorter you kin branch."

TIES HAVE BEEN SEVERED BY NORWAY.

THE UNION WITH SWEDEN DISSOLVED. Present State Council Will Exercise Power Hitherto Appertaining to the King—The Storting's Decision.

Christiana, Norway, June 7.—The Storting to-day declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one King to be dissolved, and that the King has ceased to act as King of Norway. The Storting further empowered the present state council to act as a government of Norway until further notice, and to exercise the power heretofore appertaining to the King.

An address to the King was adopted declaring that no ill-feeling was entertained against him, his dynasty or the Swedish nation, and asking His Majesty to co-operate in the selection of a young prince of the House of Bernadotte to occupy the throne of Norway.

Text of Resolution. Christiania, June 7.—At the opening of the session the government informed the Storting that it relinquished office from to-day. The Storting thereupon unanimously declared the following resolution: "Whereas, all the members of the council of state have laid down their offices."

Whereas, His Majesty the King has declared himself unable to establish a new government for the country, and whereas, the constitutional and royal power thus become inoperative, the Storting authorizes the members of the council of state, who retire to-day, to exercise, until further notice, as the Norwegian government, the powers appertaining to the King in accordance with Norway's constitutional and existing laws, with those changes which are necessary to the effect that the union with Sweden under one King is dissolved in consequence of the King having ceased to act as a Norwegian King."

The oldest member of the Swedish Crown Prince, Prince Gustavus Adolphus (born in 1882) is betrothed to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Victoria (born in 1889). They are to be married in England, June 17th.

The King's Protest. Stockholm, Sweden, June 7.—King Oscar has sent a telegram to Premier Michelsen as follows: "Have regard to the communication of the council of state, and record the most decided protest against the method and action of the government."

The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway has been pending for some time past, and had its growth the desire which grew stronger as the time passed for the establishment of separate consular systems for the two countries.

King Oscar recently vetoed at Stockholm the measure presented to him by the council of state providing for separate consular representation, and the King by so doing, and partly by his absence from Norway, had suspended his rights and duties as King of Norway.

One of the causes for the desire in Sweden and Norway for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is protectionist and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other diversities of commercial interests.

It was announced from London last night that the Christiania correspondent of the Times had telegraphed to his paper that he believed he had secured authority for saying that Sweden had indirectly assured Norway that no forcible measures would be employed to keep her within the bonds of the present union.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS. Admiral Will Decide Whether to Repair Ships or Remain at Manila. St. Petersburg, June 5.—Both the foreign office and the admiralty say that the decision whether to disarm the three Russian cruisers at Manila or effect repairs there and endeavor to reach a Russian port, was left in Admiral Enquist's hands to determine according to his best judgment. Little doubt was felt that the cruisers would be interned until the end of the war, as before the repairs which Enquist proposed to have effected, a Japanese squadron would be off Corridor island waiting to capture or sink them. The admiralty has given one qualified statement to the effect that the three cruisers at Manila, but asserts that no report from Rear-Admiral Nebogtoff has yet been received.

Japanese Inquiries. Washington, June 5.—The Japanese minister has formally inquired the department of state what action the United States government intends to take respecting the Russian war vessels now in Manila bay. Acting Secretary of State Loomis this afternoon responded that these vessels would be interned provided they did not leave the harbor at once. This exchange has taken place in order to formally establish the responsibility of the United States for the detention of vessels in Manila harbor until the end of hostilities.

M. Takahira, the Japanese minister, was again in conference at the White House to-night with the President. He called shortly after dinner and presented his visiting typically invited the President, and after they left he remained for a conference.

In the... ing... hea... of... Coast... ing... cre... d... to go... out... sary... party... no... st... The... tain... trip... The... be... r... I should... and... ch... a... pro... m... from... de... fore... I purch... pany's... lot... half... placed... them... of red... rows... of six... the cap... brass... Victoria... No... cov... the... there... a... where... the... sch... mouth... Street... came... d... n... captain... trans... mess... fr... who... two... the... bas... come... at an... ready... W. E... volume... case... and... poss... form... where... turned... but... the... circular... height... REO... OFFIC... Many... R... Offic... Regim... change... is org... there... new... will... detail... C... strong... crease... comple... will... streng... few... comm... creas... the... n... tate... One... this... make... Of... panies... is... the... Acco... the... comp... and... same... is... ment... man... least... of... the... takin... at... prob... upon... De... at... two... ed... when... and... Major... The...

The CHINESE INDIAN TRIBE OF MICHALAT

(Written for The Times by C. McK. S.)

In the summer of 1808 the writer having heard that there was a large quantity of white pine timber on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and knowing that lumber of that kind was in great demand in San Francisco, decided to go in search of it. In order to carry out the prospecting scheme it was necessary to charter a vessel to convey the party to the West Coast, as there were no steamers running there at that time. The schooner Surprise, owned by Captain Spring, and commanded by Captain Christensen, was chartered for the trip.

The captain knowing the Indians to be rather dangerous, suggested that in order to make ourselves safe as possible, I should dress similar to a missionary, and he would introduce me to the Indians as a missionary man who came there to procure spars for the warships in Esquimaux, which no doubt would deter them from doing us any harm, as they had a taste of a warship but a short time before.

To carry out the captain's suggestion I purchased at the Hudson Bay Company's store a white rubber coat, and a lot of brass buttons about the size of a half dollar. Two rows of them were placed on the front of the coat, five of them on each shoulder on top of a piece of red cloth to form epaulettes, and two rows of smaller buttons around the cuffs with a cap to correspond with the coat. The dress was now complete, and the captain remarked the display of brass would make us safe.

When all was ready we sailed from Victoria, and made a good run down to Nootka, where we arrived on the night of about dark, and anchored in Safety Cove, but on account of the terrible shouting, fighting and noise going on in the cove caused by bad whiskey, we decided that it would not be safe to remain there all night, and quietly moved up the Guequiam Arm to the Michalat river, where we arrived the next day, making the schooner fast to the trees in the mouth of the river.

Shortly after our arrival two canoes came alongside our vessel filled with Indians, men, women and children, and the captain introduced the bearer of the brass buttons to the Indians as a missionary man from the big ships at Esquimaux, who was looking for spars, and wanted two Indians and a canoe to take us up the river in search of the sticks. A bargain was soon made with them to come the next morning, which they did, at an early hour, and when all was ready the party consisting of the writer, W. E. Strousch, and the captain, who volunteered to go with us, boarded the canoe for up the river, the Indians paddling and pulling the canoe to the canyon about four miles from the mouth of the river, where we left our canoe until we returned. The canoe was very long, but is about fifty or sixty feet wide in the narrowest place, with walls perpendicular for about seventy-five feet in height, then slant off for some two hundred feet or more higher, and from its general appearance we should judge there must be a very wild whirl of water rushing through it during the highest stage of the river, as we could see the drift wood some seventy or eighty feet above where we stood.

After abandoning our canoe we shouldered our blankets, grub and other things, climbed over the boulders, some of them as large as good sized houses, until we reached the upper bench of the river, then passing along came to one of the most beautiful waterfalls to be seen on Vancouver Island. This water falls in a basin in the solid rock some three or four feet deep, then leaps over the rim of the basin into the canyon about two hundred feet or more. The sight of its ribbon-like form coming down from the mountain, and then leaping into the canyon is something grand, and a sight long to be remembered. We had now arrived at a very critical place to pass, as the volume of water on one side of the rock was so great, and on the other side only about two feet of space from the water to the edge of the basin rim, over which the water was most furiously rushing. For us to pass, caused some little hesitation. Before we could make up our minds to go on, but we passed it safely and travelled in short order for our midday meal.

While the cook was preparing our dinner we took a stroll along the river bank, where we discovered a large deposit of black sand in the river, and the river, which we examined and found that it contained a large quantity of very fine silex globes, which doubtless had been having during the high water, and were being brought down from the mountain range between the Michalat and Bear rivers, or from the branches of the main river. Here I may remark that this point of the island which appears to be of a gold-bearing region, and were the upper branches of this river prospected it is quite likely that paying streams, but in quartz leads as well. Having now satisfied our inner man we pushed on up the river, and when about a mile or two above the head of the canyon, we came to an old Indian ranch of three houses, situated on the river bank, but on our approach the Indians fled from us at their greatest speed, and at last an early hour, and when all was ready the party consisting of the writer, W. E. Strousch, and the captain, who volunteered to go with us, boarded the canoe for up the river, the Indians paddling and pulling the canoe to the canyon about four miles from the mouth of the river, where we left our canoe until we returned. The canoe was very long, but is about fifty or sixty feet wide in the narrowest place, with walls perpendicular for about seventy-five feet in height, then slant off for some two hundred feet or more higher, and from its general appearance we should judge there must be a very wild whirl of water rushing through it during the highest stage of the river, as we could see the drift wood some seventy or eighty feet above where we stood.

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On his return to Canton about one half of the Chinese carpenters returned to their homes in China, while the other half remained at Nootka and took Indian women for wives. The Chinese Indian amalgamation in the course of years multiplied so rapidly that the Nootka Indians became few in number, and were so overpowered by them, and in order to protect themselves, as well as to stop their multiplication, made war on them, killing many, while those that escaped the massacre fled to the interior of the island and eventually located on the Michalat river, where we found their tribe.

Some years afterward they were attacked in their new home on the Michalat, and nearly all of them were slaughtered, and since that time they have been wandering in the mountains, fearing to return to their homes. Here we may remark that it is quite possible that the wild man reported to have been seen in the mountains is in all probability none other than one of these poor outcasts of the Canina Indian tribe, who was seen by a prospector and shot recently by an Indian, and not a white man as some persons have supposed him to be.

March and May. The circular, containing the regulations, No. 1 and 2 companies, under Capt. Currie, would have charge of the field gun drill. By forming one company they could, he thought, secure better results than if they were divided into two companies. It would, he said, make the companies more compact, and, furthermore, do away with any cliques which may have been formed in the different companies, and could not retard their progress. As a matter of fact it would result in a general reorganization, and by taking both officers and men out of the old routine and placing them, as it were, in a new atmosphere, bring about renewed activity.

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Official orders were received to-day by Lieut-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, providing for a complete change in the system on which the corps is organized. Instead of six companies there will be only three, the commands will be redistributed, and, in fact, the new regulations will involve a rearrangement of the entire militia in almost every detail. Although the number of companies is reduced from six to three, the strength of the regiment is to be increased from 336 to 368. The total complement of each of the three sections will be 116, while 55 has been the full strength of each company during the past few years. The number included on the commanding officer's staff also is increased from 12 to 20, while, it is stated, the number of non-commissioned officers called for in each company may necessitate quite a few promotions.

One of the most important results of this innovation is the difference it will make in the distribution of commands. Of course, instead of six companies, the companies of the entire militia, the present six companies must be amalgamated. According to the contemplated plans of the commanding officer, Nos. 1 and 2 companies will join forces, and Nos. 3 and 4, and Nos. 5 and 6, will do the same. As can readily be seen, the result is that instead of six companies there will be only three in the regiment. The distribution of these commands in such a way as to cause the least possible ill-feeling among members of the officers' mess will be an undertaking requiring very delicate diplomacy, as has been rumored—and it is highly probable that the statements are founded upon fact—that the three divisions are to be taken charge of by Capt. Currie, Nos. 1 and 2; Capt. McConnan, Nos. 3 and 4; and Major Hibbs, Nos. 5 and 6. The former, it is stated, are to be granted their majority and will be known, when they assume command of the 1st and 2nd companies as reorganized, as Major Currie and Major McConnan. These predictions are not yet officially confirmed.

When asked regarding the regiment Lieut-Col. Hall did not deny nor would he corroborate the statements. In this connection it might be mentioned that the new orders require each company to be officered by two staff-sergeants and ten ordinary sergeants, besides the ordinary non-commissioned officers.

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some of the wild men would come around that we could see what they looked like, but they came not. The following day, after trying a few pans of the black sand containing the fine scaly gold, we continued on down the river, and arrived at our canoe, which was once bonded and made our way down to the schooner, cast off her lines, which were fastened to the trees, and started down to Nootka, dropping anchor in safety cove.

While paying off our Indians a trader came on board and at once recognized the Indian who had been so careful of us while up the river, acting as our guard and sleeping at our heads, curled up like a dog, as the principal man in the capture of the sloop Langfisher and murder of her crew, and who was captured by one of the warships, taken to Victoria with a number of other Indians, where they were tried for murder, but managed to escape the hangman's noose.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

VANCOUVER.

An injured logger named McDonald was brought down from Higgins' camp, Broughton Island, by the steamer Cassiar. McDonald is reported to have caught one of his fingers in a wire cable as it was being wound on the drum of the donkey engine. He was thrown over the drum with such force that in his fall two ribs and a collar bone were broken, and he was badly cut and bruised besides. He was taken to St. Paul's hospital.

"H. W. Treat arrived on Monday from Seattle, where his family will reside for the summer, having reached there from New York a few days ago. Mr. Treat left Monday night on the Cassiar for Vancouver to inspect the mines there in which he is interested. It will be remembered that the English company, which bonded them, threw up the bond last January, and the principal man in the party since then, but have been kept up-watered and operations can be resumed at any time. It is not definitely known whether Mr. Treat's visit was merely a reconnaissance, or if he has any other operations himself, or lease the mines to another company."—News-Advertiser.

An eight-year-old boy named Allan Hurst had a remarkable adventure while riding between Glacier and Revelstoke on the Pacific express, which reached Vancouver on Sunday. He was sitting on the steps of the tourist car, which was rounding a curve when the jerk of the train flung him off into the bushes. The boy came to consciousness without any injury save a slightly swollen leg, and immediately started out along the track to follow the train and so reach Vancouver. When the boy was found to be missing from the steps of the tourist car, he was taken to end, and at Revelstoke it was held an hour while a yard engine went back to search for him. The train went on without him, and the boy was found in the bushes near the junction of the yard engine found him walking along the track as if nothing had happened, and Monday morning he arrived in Vancouver on the train.

The Duke of Sutherland and party left on Monday morning's train for the coast, occupying one of the private cars brought out by Mr. Whyte, second vice-president of the B. C. E. R. Mr. Whyte will visit the Okanagan river east, and will then travel via the Kootenay & Crow's Nest Pass line, being accompanied by his guests, Mr. J. B. Munro, and also well pleased at the splendid transportation facilities afforded.

At a meeting of the Fraser River Cannery Association, held at Kamloops, B. C., on Monday evening, the following resolutions were adopted: That the maximum price of fish should be 12 1/2 cents per pound, and that the minimum price should be 10 cents per pound for the balance of the season. The canners also reserve the right to refuse to accept more than two hundred fish per boat after August 1st, and to allow fishermen to sell fish over that amount anywhere and at any price.

Two important by-laws were endorsed by a vote of the ratepayers of Fernie on Saturday by a majority of three to one. One was by a by-law to raise \$400,000 for the purpose of purchasing a water system, and the other for raising \$40,000 to put in a sewer system. The latter was not opposed very strongly, but considerable opposition was shown to the former. The Fernie Waterworks and Sewerage Commission has a water system now in operation, and the company has let extensive contracts to improve the present system. One contract is for the construction of a 400,000-gallon reservoir, and another is for the putting in of a large street main.

An accident occurred on the C. P. R. track near Crow's Nest on Saturday about noon, when an Italian, aged 64, whose name was Arnelo Gargano, was run down by a freight train. The man was lying in a little shack near the summit. He was a little deaf. The train which ran over him picked him up, and the trainman found him lying on the ground with his head under the wheels. He expired before the train could reach surgical aid at Michel. The following notice was issued by the C. P. R. on Saturday: "The man who was killed by the freight train on Saturday at Michel, was a man named Arnelo Gargano, aged 64, and was employed as a laborer on the C. P. R. He was killed by the freight train on Saturday at Michel, and his death was a great loss to the community. The man was a native of Italy, and had been in Canada for some years. He was a very kind and helpful man, and was well liked by all who knew him. His death was a great shock to his family, and we sympathize with them in their bereavement. The man was buried in the cemetery at Michel on Monday morning. His funeral was attended by a large number of people, and was a very touching affair. We hope that the man's death will serve as a warning to all who are engaged in the railway business, and that it will result in the adoption of more stringent safety regulations. We also hope that the man's death will result in the adoption of more stringent regulations regarding the use of alcohol by railway employees. We believe that such regulations are necessary to ensure the safety of the public, and we urge the adoption of such regulations by the railway authorities. We also urge the adoption of more stringent regulations regarding the use of alcohol by railway employees. We believe that such regulations are necessary to ensure the safety of the public, and we urge the adoption of such regulations by the railway authorities. We also urge the adoption of more stringent regulations regarding the use of alcohol by railway employees. 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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.

31st May to 6th June, 1905.

The last day of May was in most parts of the province the hottest day of the week just closed, but indications appeared of a coming change of weather, which, on the 1st of June, caused thunderstorms in the adjoining States and showers in the Victoria area and the Lower Mainland; the weather then became unsettled and cooler for several days, and on the 4th inst. heavy rainfall occurred reaching over one inch at New Westminster, and during the remainder of the week the weather has been chiefly cloudy and only moderately warm on the Coast, though warmer inland in the Kootenays. The amount of bright sunshine recorded at this station was only 20 hours. There has been a good deal of wind, chiefly southerly and westerly. Vegetation has advanced considerably with the recent rains and crop and fruit prospects appear good in all parts. In Cariboo the rainfall has been more than usual, but will be welcomed for mining purposes. In the North Pacific States there have been several thunderstorms and the rainfall has been heavy. At Dawson summer conditions have commenced and there has been no precipitation. In the Northwest a succession of low pressure areas have passed over that region and there has been a considerable amount of rainfall, but temperatures have been high, reaching 90 degrees, and crop prospects are reported to be excellent. At Victoria—Highest temperature, 65.2 on 31st; lowest, 48.4 on 5th; rain, 0.55 inch; amount of bright sunshine, 20 hours. At Vancouver—Highest temperature, 74 on 31st; lowest, 49 on 2nd. At New Westminster—Highest temperature, 72 on 31st and 2nd; lowest, 46 on 2nd; rainfall, 1.48 inches. At Kamloops—Highest temperature, 86 on 31st; lowest, 50 on 31st; rainfall, 0.20 inch. At Barkerville—Highest temperature, 78 on 31st; lowest, 40 on 31st, 1st and 2nd; rainfall, 1.06 inches. At Fort Simpson—Highest temperature, 64 on 4th; lowest, 44 on 4th, 5th and 6th; no rain. At Dawson—Highest temperature, 76 on 2nd; lowest, 38 on 2nd; no rain.

Verger's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. The following donations are thankfully acknowledged at the Aged Women's Home for the month of May: Mrs. Franklin, cash; Miss B. Reid, stockings; Mr. Kemp, cash; Mrs. Wall, flowers; Mrs. Ridgeman, cake; Women's Auxiliary (Anglican church), cake and sandwiches; James and Colonel, daily papers.

Local News.

On Monday Ed. Watts, a brakeman of the logging tram of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, was seriously injured by a rolling log. He was removed to the Chemalmus hospital.

Tenders for the supply of groceries, bread, beef, clothing and coal for the use of the provincial jail from July 1st next to June 30th, 1906, are being invited by F. S. Hussey. They will be received up to June 19th.

On Wednesday two tourists while taking in the points of interest about the city visited Esquimalt, and proceeded to Hill. They were doing so apparently quite ignorant of the fact that this was something contrary to law. They attracted attention and were taken into custody by a soldier on duty. Explanations followed, and later the two visitors were allowed to go, the plates taken of the works being forfeited and destroyed.

The many friends of Alex. Rocks Robertson, the severely injured man, are pleased to hear that he has passed a highly creditable examination in medicine at McGill University. He passed the university examination in the faculty of medicine taking his M.D. degree with honors and passing fifth in his year. In connection with his brilliant final examination he received an appointment for six months at the Montreal General Hospital, a position much sought after in view of the excellent facilities for acquiring a wide experience and the distinction which it carries.

It is reported that the residents of Oak Bay district have determined to appeal once more to the provincial government for the opening up of the road from the end of the Oak Bay avenue car line to Shoal Bay. Taxes are being paid in that particular section of property valued at upwards of \$50,000; yet it is a literal fact that after every heavy rain the properties east and south of Oak Bay park are inaccessible, so inaccessible that the condition of the cow trail from the end of the car line in the open ground south of the park. The government has promised times out of number to redress this serious grievance, but have so often broken their word. The people of Oak Bay are preparing a petition for signature and presentation to the government.

The results of the recent examinations for certificates permitting the practice of dentistry in British Columbia have been announced. Of the six candidates presenting themselves, five were successful. Their names follow: C. J. Tatlow, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco; Homer C. Burgess, of the Philadelphia Dental College; W. J. Wriglesworth, G. W. Taylor and Archie A. McEneaney, of the Northwestern University. Of those mentioned three are Victorians, namely, Messrs. Burgess, Wriglesworth and McEneaney. The persons of the board of examiners was as follows: Dr. Lewis Hall, president; Dr. R. Ford Verrinder, secretary-treasurer; K. C. Macdonald, of Vernon, Wm. Mason, of Nanaimo, and Geo. A. McClure, of Vancouver.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. (Including Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Bruggists refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.)

Monday the death occurred of Mrs. Eliza Martin, relict of James Martin, of Toronto, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Cullin, on Princess street. Deceased, who had been married for nearly 19 years, was a native of Armagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was 84 years of age. She leaves to mourn her loss Mrs. Cullin, a daughter, and a well known Victorian; another daughter residing in Toronto and a son residing in Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. D. M. Patterson, of this city, is a grand-daughter, and

Mrs. Andrew Ferguson and W. J. Morrow, of Vancouver, are next relatives. Mrs. Martin has been an invalid, suffering a stroke of paralysis many years ago. A second attack four years and eight months ago, rendered her helpless, and the third, on Saturday night, brought about unconsciousness and resulted fatally just before midnight Monday.

The total clearings at the Victoria clearing house for the week ending June 6th were \$739,016.

Many city families have started their annual camp near the shores of Shoal Bay, and are having a good time, now that the weather has settled.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the equipment for the new public library. The building is to be occupied about July and the furniture will have to be procured before that time.

Rev. James Turner, so well-known in this city and throughout British Columbia, will conduct the service at the W. O. T. U. mission, Johnson street, tonight.

The Methodist union committee met on Tuesday, and made arrangements for the annual picnic of this denomination to be held at Langford, B.C., on July 1st. The prospects for a successful outing are excellent.

Nonh Shakespeare, who has been superintendent of Centennial Sunday school for many years, recently resigned from that position. He, however, is still deeply interested in the work and spends his Sunday afternoons in visiting the various schools.

At Albert Wednesday the Conservative convention selected a candidate to contest the seat in the by-election which is made necessary in consequence of W. J. McKean being appointed to the commission of the Yukon. Wm. Manson, ex-Mayor of Nanaimo, was selected as the standard bearer for the government.

The C. P. R. Co.'s telegraph advise that on and after July 1st the rate to Japan will be \$1.20 per word from all points in British Columbia, being a reduction of 20 cents per word.

This week's Gazette contains notice of the appointment of Major Mitter to be the county jail in succession to R. M. John, deceased. The appointee was at the head of the reformatory for some time previous to its removal to Vancouver.

An important transfer in valuable real estate took place this week, when a large tract of acreage property at the end of Shoal Bay, belonging to the Green-Worlock estate, passed into the hands of an individual investor. The price is said to have been exceedingly good and an indication of the gilt-edged quality of property in that direction.

The funeral of William Young took place from the family residence, Esquimalt, at 2:15 Wednesday, and later at St. Paul's church. Rev. S. Eusor Sharp conducted services, and there was a large attendance of friends. The following acted as pallbearers: D. Greaves, G. Babinington, J. Day, J. Oliver, C. G. Duncan and F. N. Jones.

Wednesday the remains of Mrs. E. Martin were interred, the funeral taking place from the residence of W. H. Cullin, Princess street, at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted religious services. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends and the following acted as pallbearers: Alex. Jack, Isaac Walsh, Jas. Bland, Mr. E. Clark, Theo. Booz and G. F. Giles.

Contrary to a widespread apprehension felt by city and district fruit-growers in the early spring, the deprecations of the dreaded cut worm are not going to be so serious this season. The free use of effective antidotes in previous years is now bearing fruit, and as a leading fruit-grower pointed out yesterday to a Times reporter, there should be no let-up in the war on those destructive pests.

A. E. Barrett, of Seattle, the contractor for the C. P. R. Hotel, is preparing to begin operations. He expects, if all goes well, to commence work this month. The steel girders are now on the way and will be here before long, which will enable other work to be commenced. The steel work has been ordered through the local firm of E. G. Prior & Co. Mr. Barrett is getting as much of the preliminary work completed as possible at present.

In the sports' columns of the local papers Wednesday there appeared a challenge from the United Banks to the legal fraternity for a game of baseball, on July 10th, at Beacon Hill. The challenge is requested to take up the gauntlet on behalf of the lawyers, who are confident of their ability to shut the bankers out in the fact the legal lights are expected, if they do not accept Wednesday was that they thought the bank men were joking; that they did not seriously aspire to cross bats with such a formidable aggregation of players as their team. However, now that an understanding has been arrived at the greatest game in history may be looked forward to.

CASE CONTINUED. Evidence Is All in Against John Heider—Defence Reserved.

From Thursday's Daily.) The preliminary hearing of the charge against John Heider of obtaining money under false pretences was proceeded with again today. The witnesses were James Patterson, of the Dallas hotel, and Detective McDonald.

Mr. Patterson said Heider had stayed at his hotel. He owed him a considerable sum for board, but was very sure that the amount was due. Heider had made promises similar to those made to Mr. Shakespeare to pay the sum due to Mr. Patterson when his remittance arrived.

Detective McDonald told of taking Heider in charge after he had been arrested at New Westminster. The railway tickets in Heider's possession were for Seattle. The accused did not go in the box, but reserved his defence. The evidence is now all in, and the address of counsel only is to follow before the police magistrate decides upon whether the case shall go on for trial. A case remanded from yesterday was disposed of this forenoon. The accused was charged with indecent exposure. He was convicted and fined \$50, for 3 months' imprisonment.

OPENED THE CASE.

Evidence Heard Against John Heider For Obtaining Goods Under False Pretences.

In the city police court to-day the charge against John Heider of obtaining money under false pretences was proceeded with.

The first witness examined was W. B. Shakespeare, the complainant in the case. He gave evidence to the effect that at various times Heider had obtained jewellery from him, promising to pay as soon as a remittance arrived from England. The goods were valued at about \$400, and in addition to this Heider had got a small sum of money advanced on the strength of this amount expected from the Old Country. It was represented that \$15,000 was likewise expected, not later than March.

Mr. Shakespeare had suggested that a cable be sent to England to make sure of the money, and Heider had agreed. But Heider objected, saying that such a course would ruin his chances of getting this amount, which depended upon the generosity of his sister, and was dependent upon his previous good behaviour. If the cable were sent the money would be cut off.

But Heider proposed to go to Vancouver and raise the necessary money, which Mr. Shakespeare was pressing for. The witness learned he had gone to Vancouver and also heard that a watch was being kept on him at the instigation of Jas. Patterson, his landlord.

At one o'clock the case was adjourned until 2:30. A. E. Belyea, K. C., the prosecuting counsel, had not finished his examination of the witness when the adjournment was taken. The prisoner is represented by Harold Robertson.

At 2 o'clock the case was resumed in the police court of stealing a carpenter's axe belonging to W. C. Fox. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the Chinaman had been seen in possession of the contract was being carried out, on May 31st. On June 1st the axe could not be found.

The Chinaman's defence was that he found the axe on a sand heap some distance from the building. He had shown it to his employer, who did not know anything about it. The Chinaman had then taken it home.

Evidence was given by the Chinaman's employer to the effect that the prisoner had worked as a bricklayer's assistant with him at a building, and was trustworthy in every particular. The police magistrate convicted the Chinaman, sentencing him to two months' imprisonment.

At the continuation of the hearing of the charge against John Heider Tuesday afternoon in the police court, A. E. Belyea, K. C., representing Heider, produced a telegram received by W. B. Shakespeare, and purporting to come from Heider, while the latter was in Vancouver just the day before his arrest.

Objection was taken by Harold Robertson to the telegram being put in. It was not the original document. The telegram sent was the only one to be produced.

Mr. Belyea held that this was the telegram received. It was for the other side to have the conviction in Mr. Shakespeare in his examination said he had had a conversation with Heider in which the contents of this telegram were discussed, as well as he could remember the telegram was practically repeated to him. Heider had been asked by witness what he meant by saying in the telegram that the (Heider) was out of the city of Vancouver. Heider had explained that he had registered at the Hotel Vancouver, but was not staying there, but at a smaller hotel out of the city.

Mr. Patterson asked the witness to select the prisoner what he meant by using the expression satisfaction with telegrams when there was no satisfaction. He explained that the telegram had been sufficiently identified to be admitted as evidence.

Magistrate Hall could not admit the document as evidence. The boat was sent to the Pacific Towing Company, for two new passenger steamers which will be placed upon the route connecting that city with Victoria and Puget Sound ports. Bids for the construction of the vessels are soon to be called for. The new steamers are to be 400 feet long, with a breadth of 45 feet and depth of hold of 29 feet, with a single propeller. The vessels are each to have accommodations for 250 cabin and 198 steerage passengers.

ALERT'S ROUGH TRIP.

Haaslan's tug Alert tied up at Herst's wharf, Nanaimo, with two men aboard who had been badly hurt at one of the logging camps on Jervis Inlet last Saturday. The Alert was a single propeller tug badly cut and was very weak through loss of blood, and Charles Wilson, who had received injuries in the back and legs by being knocked off the spring board by a wire rope that slipped off the roof of a big stump.

Captain Johnston reports that his trip across the Gulf was one of the roughest he ever experienced. The boat tossed about so much that the stove and all the galley furniture was pitched out on to the deck and the engine room was in danger of being flooded several times. The ship would not work, and twice they had to stop to pump the engine room clear of water.

R. W. Dunsmuir, president of the Pacific Towing Company, left Victoria on Sunday morning on board the tug Pilot, Capt. Scott, to proceed to Prince of Wales Island, north coast of British Columbia, via Union wharf, on a very important mission.

Mr. Dunsmuir's company has been successful in concluding an arrangement with the Copper Mount smelter, Prince of Wales Island, to convey all the coke required by that enterprising industry for an indefinite period, but, at all events, for the remainder of the present year.

The modus operandi will be as follows: The Pilot on her north bound trip will tow either the barge Richard III, or J. C. Potter, loaded with Union coke, to Prince of Wales Island, and returning to tow back one or other of the big freighters loaded with copper ore from Niblack Anchorage to Tacoma smelter. On her first trip north, under the new contract, the Pilot is taking up the barge Richard III, from Union Bay with a full cargo of coke.

It is expected that the Pilot will arrive at Victoria about the 14th inst, with the barge J. C. Potter in tow, with copper ore from Niblack for Tacoma. The trip will henceforward be made regularly.

The new contract is a very important one for the Pacific Towing Company, whose energy in the coast towing business is attracting widespread attention.

NO ICE AT NOME.

Monday's Seattle Times reports that the roadstead at Nome is now clear of ice, and the five passenger vessels en route north from Seattle will not likely be delayed in reaching their destination.

The evidence is now all in, and the address of counsel only is to follow before the police magistrate decides upon whether the case shall go on for trial. A case remanded from yesterday was disposed of this forenoon. The accused was charged with indecent exposure. He was convicted and fined \$50, for 3 months' imprisonment.

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THE CITY MARKETS.

The advent of local strawberries in considerable quantities was the principal feature of the local markets during the past week. At first they were quoted at 25 cents down to 20 cents. There is a prospect, however, of a further drop of five cents before Saturday, and a few warm days will introduce the two for a quarter of a cent.

Appended are the quotations: Hungarian Flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack..... 1.75

Pastry Flour—Snowflake, per sack..... 1.50 Snowflake, per bbl..... 5.75

Vegetables—Island Potatoes, 100 lbs..... 1.60/1.75 Island New Potatoes, per B..... 2/4

Fish—Salmon, per lb..... 12 1/2 Salmon, spring (smoked)..... 15

Farm Produce—Fresh Island Eggs..... 25/30 Butter (Della Creamery)..... 25/30

Meats—Hacon (American), per lb..... 18/20 Bacon (rolled), per lb..... 13/14

Fruit—Cocoanuts, each..... 40/50 Lemons (California), per doz..... 2.00

Blood Poison Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula.

WEAVER'S SYRUP Cures them permanently.

Pinapples, each..... 40/50 Poultry—Dressed Fowl, per lb..... 20/25

Wholesale Markets—Potatoes, per ton..... \$ 32.00 Island Potatoes, per B..... 1.75

Full Court Cases—The Appeals Which Are Being Heard in Vancouver This Week.

The Full court is sitting at Vancouver this week with a long list of appeals to dispose of. The first case which came before their Lordships on Tuesday was Tanghe vs Morgan, which was heard by Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Martin.

There were 91 independent telephones in Canada in 1904. These are distributed by provinces as follows: Quebec, 29; Ontario, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Nova Scotia, 14; Prince Edward Island, 1; British Columbia, 12; Manitoba, 2; Northwest Territories, 6; Yukon, 1.

Local Enterprises Have to Fight. This growth of local companies seems to have been almost unconscious, though there now are signs of its assuming a certain degree of organization.

Probably no case on the docket is of greater interest than the appeal of the Provincial Medical Association against the decision of Mr. Justice Morrison last fall affirming Dr. Telford in the possession of his medical certificate.

At Vancouver, on June 6th, the Rev. H. Frazer, A. P. S. Kathleen M. F. S. on June 5th, the Rev. Adams, David M. Ann, and both of D. at the residence of M. Culliv, 7 Princess St., on Monday, June 6th, Martin, aged 84 County Tyrone, Ire-

A Telephone For Every Farm

Sir William Mulock's Object Becomes Clear.

Ottawa, April 22.—The special committee on telephones has held about a dozen sittings, and in an ordinary session would attract widespread interest. It is working with great energy, it is eliciting remarkable evidence, and the temper of its members, such as one of the members, Sir William Mulock, is forecasting the taking of an extremely important step forward in administration.

At the opening of the inquiry, the special agent engaged by the committee, Mr. Francis Dagher, submitted a remarkably interesting memorandum on comparative telephone rates and systems. It deals with conditions outside of Canada, and will repay the readiness of every citizen who is really interested in the subject.

Perhaps the most impressive facts so far brought out, first, the extent to which the telephone has been seized upon by the farming population; and second, the enormous possibilities which lie before this department of the industry.

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These facts bring prominently before the public the idea with which Sir William Mulock began the investigation. As expressed by himself his idea is this: "That we should seek to organize and arrange for telephones to be brought within the reach of residents in a municipality through machinery to be established by the municipality itself.

Next, the local farmers and stock-raisers united and started a system of their own, usually fairly efficient and exceedingly cheap. Thereupon the Bell company frequently attacked the local company, prevented it from obtaining the highly-prized connection with the local railway station, refused it long distance connection, sometimes threatening competition.

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NEW MOTOR GARAGE.

Handsome Building to Be Erected Immediately on Yates Street.

Dr. Garesche has undertaken the construction of a new brick and stone building on the vacant lot on Yates street, opposite the Roman Catholic Bishop's palace, between Douglas and Blanchard streets, for Messrs. Troup and Sipple, who will use the premises for a motor car garage. The work is to be rushed to completion, as it is desired by the lessees to open their business as early as possible to cater to this summer's trade.

The building is to be 60x35 feet, and will have special accommodation for the class of work for which it is intended. Underneath there will be a drainage system on the most approved plan to allow of motor cars being washed, the soiled water thus being caught and conveyed to the proper outlet.

The inquiry into the fire at the Giant Powder Company's Works, Telegraph bay, was concluded on Wednesday. Under the act the duty of the jury was to consider whether the fire had been kindled by design, negligence or by accident.

Chicago, June 8.—John Hoch, convicted wife murderer and confessed bigamist, was sentenced by Judge Kersten to be hanged on June 23rd. Only a few persons were in court when the sentence was pronounced.

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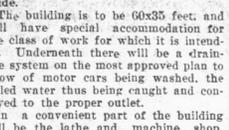
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Don't Be Made Miserable By INDIGESTION

Eat what you like when you are taking these wonderful fruit liver tablets. There is an easy way—a quick way—and a sure way—to be free of indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, belching, heartburn and constipation. Follow the good advice of Miss Anderson and take Fruit-a-tives.



Leading Dressmakers and Ladies' Tailors use Belding's Silk on their smartest suits, gowns and waists. They know that Belding's Spool Silk sews smoothly and evenly—is free of knots and kinks—runs freely in the highest speeded sewing machines without breaking.

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TOILET SOAPS

BALSAM TAR, 6 cakes for..... 25c BROWN WINDSOR, 12 cakes for..... 25c SWEET PINK, 6 cakes for..... 25c OATMEAL, box for..... 25c VENETIAN VIOLET, box for..... 25c WHITE ROSE, box for..... 25c SAVON AU MUGNET, box for..... 25c

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd 'Phone 28. Johnson Street.

CHARMING CONCERT. Victoria Amateurs Entertain a Large and Delightful Audience at Barracks.

On Tuesday evening in the Pines Court at Work Point barracks the entertainment in behalf of the funds of the Church of St. Joseph, Esquimalt, was given by the Military Musical Society, and a talented party of Victoria ladies and gentlemen.

DELIVERY OF SEALED LETTERS. Instructions Received by Local Postmaster on the Question.

Postmaster N. Shakespeare has received the following communication from the post office department at Ottawa, bearing upon the conflict that has arisen between the authorities and the messenger service:

PREPARING EXHIBIT. Victoria and Vancouver Tourist Associations Arranging Display For Portland Fair.

Arrangements have been made by the Victoria and Vancouver Tourist Associations to establish a bureau of information at the Portland Exposition in order that literature describing the attractions of British Columbia may be distributed among eastern and other visitors. It is hoped by this means to induce large numbers who are expected to come from the Eastern States and Canada to extend their trip as far as this province.

CONGDON'S APPOINTMENT. Ottawa, May 7.—In the House to-day, in reply to Dr. Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Congdon was appointed as a member of the Yukon council. He would not be allowed to practice nor would he have a seat on the council.

Dr. Thompson made a long speech on the Yukon. He declared that he was independent in politics though in heart a Conservative.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo with the text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and 'CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, DIABETES, BACKACHE'.

