



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1905

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VOL. 3.

LEATHER PRICES HAVE ADVANCED

IS ATTRIBUTED TO JAPAN'S PURCHASES

Governor-General Received by French Warships—Items of News Throughout the Dominion.

Toronto, July 31.—During the past ten days the price of leather has been advanced 20 per cent. Quebec tanners notified the trade in Toronto on Saturday that they had cancelled all quotations. It is expected that the tanners here will have to make a new schedule for the present situation has arisen, it is said, from the large purchase of hides and leathers for the Japanese government in the United States, which has limited the supply.

Toronto, July 31.—Charles F. George, Toronto Junction, was found dead in his bed with the left side of his face almost completely blown off Saturday night. A double-barrelled shotgun was found held by the stock between his legs and the barrel struck near the muzzle by both hands. Col. Muntzheim Dead. Kingston, July 31.—Col. Muntzheim, late D. O. at Montreal and Kingston, is dead. Earl Grey's Reception. Sydney, N. S., July 31.—Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, upon his arrival here to-day for the summer, was saluted by the French warships Chasseloup, Labral and Troude, which was cheered by the French sailors. In a speech later in the day, Earl Grey expressed his appreciation of his reception by the French fleet, and on behalf of King Edward he thanked the French officers and welcomed them heartily to Canada.

Increased Clearings. Winnipeg, July 31.—Winnipeg clearing house returns for the month ending July 31st were \$31,000,309; the corresponding month in 1904, \$21,524,530, and the corresponding month in 1905, \$20,400,874. Harvest Weather. Winnipeg, July 31.—Barley cutting is in progress at many points on Portage plains. Bright, cool weather prevails throughout the province. Trip Around the World. Winnipeg, July 31.—Joseph Millet and Joseph Talbot leave here to-morrow night on foot to walk around the world on a wager. San Francisco is their first objective point.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

It is Now in Denmark, the Guest of King Christian.

Copenhagen, July 31.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern with Emperor William on board arrived here to-day. The Emperor was received by King Christian, Crown Prince Frederick and Prime Minister Christensen and proceeded to Bernstorff castle, where he will reside during his stay. The meeting between Emperor William and King Christian to-day was of a quiet and informal character. The forts and warships fired royal salutes on the arrival of the imperial yacht. Hohenzollern. King Christian was attired in the uniform of a German Ulan, and in company with the Crown Prince and other princes, Premier Christensen and Foreign Minister Count Lovtzen, welcomed the Emperor, who wore the uniform of a Danish admiral. The monarchs embraced, and Emperor William conveyed to King Christian the greetings of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The party immediately entered carriages and drove to Bernstorff castle, where the Emperor was in earnest conversation with the King and took little notice of the decorations or the populace. The monarchs walked together in a palace garden, and at night there was a state dinner, at which forty guests assembled, including the Danish ministers and their respective suites and members of the German legation.

THE CAMEROON TROUBLE.

Official Report Received by German Government Concerning Recent Conflict.

Berlin, July 31.—An official report from the governor of Cameroon was received to-day by the colonial division of the foreign office concerning the affair on the French Congo frontier. It says that Senegal soldiers forcibly closed the German station at Mossamissoum and plundered merchandise. Capt. Scheumann, who was at the time in the southern part of the district, was shot in the march to Mossamissoum by French Senegal troops, and the Germans returned the fire, killing five and wounding four. The governor of Cameroon, has received the report of the affair from the commander of the German troops, Col. Muller.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

International Congress Has No Fear of Shortage—Advises Spinners to Buy Lightly.

London, July 31.—At an emergency meeting of the international committee of the international cotton congress held here to-day it was decided to urge spinners in Europe and America to refrain from buying American cotton during the next three months except for immediate wants, and to thus try to obviate the danger of next cotton season commencing with raw material at the high prices at present prevailing. The committee contends there will be plenty of time when actual figures are available regarding the new crop to consider the situation that will then arise, and should the supply prove less than the demand, to take such steps as may be necessary to meet the conditions. At the same time the committee feels sure that the surplus from last year's crop guarantees a full supply in the event of the next crop being a small one. The committee decided to organize a service for obtaining correct information as to the actual consumption of cotton throughout the world on the lines proposed by the congress at Manchester in June last, and hopes to soon publish the details of the scheme.

INFLUENCE IN KOREA.

Japan Given Privileges in the Country—Ministers Resigned.

Seoul, Korea, July 31.—Japanese influence has finally secured free coast and interior navigation privileges in Korea. The concession was passed by the cabinet after several weeks' consideration. Several cabinet ministers who were unwilling to grant the concession resigned, and thus shirked an unavoidable responsibility.

MORE TROUBLE OVER MOROCCAN QUESTION

France Complains That Germany is Acting in Bad Faith Regarding the Arrangement.

Paris, July 31.—The activity of the German commercial agents and officials with reference to the Moroccan situation is causing grave doubts on the part of French officials as to the good faith, despite the decision of the two governments not to interfere with the status quo until the international conference meets. The Germans are trying to extract commercial concessions from the Sultan, hoping thereby to strengthen Germany's position at the conference. Chinese in well informed circles show that it is not believed that Germany is officially authorizing these efforts to secure advantages, though difficulties are likely to arise from this action, with consequent interruption of negotiations. Count Von Tattenbach-Ashold appears to be furthering the efforts of the German agents, which already have resulted in the concession for the construction of wharves, while strong efforts are being made to obtain a cable concession and the acceptance of a German loan.

RUSSIA'S CONSTITUTION.

Powers Which It is Proposed to Give the National Assembly.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—It is understood that the elections for members of the proposed national assembly will be held on October 14th and that the first meeting of the assembly will be held at St. Petersburg on November 14th. The Emperor has the right to prorogue or dissolve the assembly, as well as to determine the duration of the session. The national assembly will be entitled to proceed not only on all government matters, but also in provisional regulations of the budget, credits, cessation of state property and the formation of companies requiring exceptional privileges. Bills rejected by both the council and the assembly will be referred back for revision to the minister responsible for their introduction. Bills approved by both bodies will be submitted to the Emperor with a statement of the considerations which actuated both bodies in passing them. With reference to the right of interpellation the members will be entitled to bring the matter of interpellation of the ministers and to ask explanations, but the request must be signed by thirty members. If the assembly is not satisfied with the answers the question may be submitted to the Emperor.

LEAVING DENMARK.

The Kaiser William Will Bid Farewell to King Christian To-morrow.

Copenhagen, Aug. 1.—It is officially announced that Emperor William's visit is devoid of political significance, that it is solely one of courtesy to King Christian, and that no conferences of a political nature will be held during His Majesty's stay in Copenhagen. Emperor William will bid farewell to King Christian to-morrow afternoon after luncheon on the Hohenzollerns.

TEXT OF TREATY ON IMMIGRATION

CHINA PROPOSALS TO THE UNITED STATES

Laborers to Be Mutually Restricted From Each Country—Other Conditions Asked For.

Seattle, August 1.—The Post-Intelligencer to-day publishes a text of the proposed new treaty on the immigration question as set forth by the Chinese government. The draft is under consideration by the United States, being a substitution for the last treaty between the two governments regarding the exclusion of Chinese labor from the United States.

On the signing of the treaty laborers of both countries shall be excluded from the other, laborers being miners, hawkers, washermen and fishers, salt or dry fish for export or local trade shall also be excluded. Americans or Chinese not laborers are not within the restriction. The treaty is not retroactive, provisions being made for laborers to return to their native country, certificates being furnished. Chinese laborers for countries other than America shall have the right to pass through the United States subject to the regulations of the nation. American possessions being different from America proper, Chinese laborers may be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines as subjects of other eastern countries. Chinese subjects other than laborers shall be admitted into and permitted to reside in the United States, provided certificates are furnished them. All Chinese subjects who wish to enter having proper certificates shall not be detained or imprisoned. When officials desire to inquire into the rights granted them Chinese subjects shall be allowed to secure for themselves representation. The American possessions being different from America proper, Chinese laborers may be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines as subjects of other eastern countries. Chinese subjects other than laborers shall be admitted into and permitted to reside in the United States, provided certificates are furnished them. All Chinese subjects who wish to enter having proper certificates shall not be detained or imprisoned. When officials desire to inquire into the rights granted them Chinese subjects shall be allowed to secure for themselves representation. The American possessions being different from America proper, Chinese laborers may be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines as subjects of other eastern countries.

THE DANGER FROM FREIGHT.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Thousands of circulars are being sent through by the business men of New Orleans containing an emphatic declaration by Dr. J. H. White of the United States marine hospital service in Louisiana. The railroads from Texas having entrance into New Orleans have already considerably curtailed their train service. The danger from freight. New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Thousands of circulars are being sent through by the business men of New Orleans containing an emphatic declaration by Dr. J. H. White of the United States marine hospital service in Louisiana. The railroads from Texas having entrance into New Orleans have already considerably curtailed their train service. The danger from freight. New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Thousands of circulars are being sent through by the business men of New Orleans containing an emphatic declaration by Dr. J. H. White of the United States marine hospital service in Louisiana. The railroads from Texas having entrance into New Orleans have already considerably curtailed their train service. The danger from freight.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Young Man Shot His Wife and Then Flew to the Woods.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 1.—Charles Tiedman, aged 25, shot and killed his wife at her father's home in Chester to-day, according to a special to the Union. The family had been separated more than a year. To-day Tiedman went to his father-in-law's home armed with a revolver, and when his wife appeared at a window he fired. The shot struck the woman behind the ear and she died instantly without recovering consciousness. Tiedman escaped to the woods. A posse was at once organized under direction of Deputy Sheriff Alvord and began a search for him. Tiedman is of a roving disposition and has been employed from time to time as a brakeman on the Boston & Albany. For the last six months he has been tramp, occasionally returning to town and annoying his wife and her father. Deputy Sheriff Alvord, who headed the party in pursuit of Tiedman, sent word at noon to the authorities at Chester that he had the alleged murderer cornered in the woods at Chester hills. Additional men were sent out to assist in the capture.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Loss to Branch Establishment of Swift & Co. Was Covered by Insurance.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 1.—Fire of unknown origin started early to-day in the beef store of the local plant of Swift & Co., entirely destroying the beef department. The entire fire department of the packing company and of the city were called out, and after battling with the flames for four hours brought the fire under control. The beef and oleomargarine departments were gutted, and part of the poultry department was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, covered by insurance.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Japanese Are Administering Affairs on Saghalien Island.

FIRE ON AUTOMOBILE.

Masked Bandits Disable Machine and Then Hold Up Occupants.

Chicago, July 31.—An automobile party consisting of two men and a woman was held up and robbed last night on the Sheridan road between Winoka and Glencoe by three masked bandits. The touring car was ascending Hubbard hill when the robbers opened fire with revolvers on the occupants. Two bullets punctured a front tyre, and then struck the side of the machine. Owing to the tyre being punctured escape was impossible. The robbers flourishing revolvers ran down the hill to where the automobile stopped, and compelled the occupants to get out of their vehicles. The highwaymen then made their escape. The victims were C. A. Woodruff, purchasing agent for Leming & Co., Mrs. A. Woodruff, and G. McClelland, Mrs. H. G. McClelland and Mrs. W. A. Schollman. The total value of the plunder taken was several hundred dollars.

TEXAS INAUGURATES ANOTHER QUARANTINE

Efforts to Prevent Yellow Fever Spreading From Louisiana—Freight Cannot Carry Infection.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 1.—The state of Texas has inaugurated another quarantine against the state of Louisiana, with the prospect that this time it will be much longer of duration than was the state quarantine of last week. State Health Officer Tabor last night telegraphed all of the inspectors of the Texas-Louisiana border giving notice that the quarantine against infected points had been enlarged to include the entire state of Louisiana. The railroads from Texas having entrance into New Orleans have already considerably curtailed their train service.

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NO STRIKE PROBABLE.

Trouble Is Not Expected to Arise in Anthracite Coal District.

New York, Aug. 1.—The probability that the anthracite coal strike disturbances of 1901 and 1902 will not be repeated next year is brought out by David Wilcox, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in an article in the August North American Review entitled "The Anthracite Coal Industry." The average day's work, the first point considered by the writer, is less than eight hours when computed on a year-round basis. Some companies are mentioned whose miners work 6.5 hours daily and whose company men work 7.5 hours. Wages in the next question discussed. Wages of \$106,400 in the case of production of coal by reason of the raise of wages since 1901, is computed by Mr. Wilcox for 1904. This rise in the cost was nearly all in the domestic sizes of coal. Some adjustment to be sought between the scale of hours per day and wages per hour is the problem which Mr. Wilcox presents to be solved in order to avoid future clashes. If the company men, he says, are paid on the present scale for eight instead of six hours, because the men do not now average eight hours, but will increase the wages per hour 12.5 per cent, an increase of \$4,350,000 in the cost of the total anthracite production. However, Mr. Wilcox thinks such an increase would not at all benefit the class known as miners in distinction from company men. The miners number about 45 per cent of the men employed. The peace making powers of the board of conciliation constituted by the anthracite strike commission are thus summed up: "The total work of the board was as follows up to January 12th, 1905: Total grievances presented, 122; cases withdrawn, 42; cases settled by parties, 9; cases sustained, 18; cases partially sustained or compromised, 8; cases not sustained, 28. The services of an umpire have been required only 14 times, and there have been practically no strikes. The board has had great success, and the present conditions indicate its usefulness."

IMMORAL POST CARDS.

Postmaster to Prevent Their Circulation—New Auditor-General Entered Duties.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The post office department has notified post masters and inspectors concerned to prevent the circulation of immoral post cards through the mails. Such cards are in circulation in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that the government has been doing its best to stop them, and it is said they are finding their way to Canada. New Official. The new auditor-general, John Fraser, started to-day.

WITTE HAS BEEN FULLY INSTRUCTED

HE KNOWS JUST HOW FAR RUSSIA WILL GO

Foreign Office Says That if Japan Asks Beyond Limit Peace Negotiations Will Close.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—5.35 p.m.—The Russian press, under the leadership of the Emperor, under date of July 29th, denying the frequently published reports that his army was completely surrounded. He says that the army has never been in any dangerous position. The flanks have never been turned, although the Japanese sought to do so. "The Japanese, who are some distance from our principal positions, having failed in their attempts to approach them," the general adds, "the morale of the troops inspires me with complete confidence that the army is ready for any task."

RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

Employees of Factories Go on Strike and Parade the Streets.

Reval, Russia, Aug. 1.—The strike situation has assumed a serious aspect. A strike began to-day at the Digval works, where the workmen offered up prayers before marching on the streets. They visited other factories and demanded a cessation of work. The governor has posted a notice that arms will be used against crowds refusing to disperse. Lesser disorders have already occurred. The strikers proceeded to the prison to demand the release of six workmen recently arrested, but the crowd that gathered around the prison and in the streets was dispersed. The soldiers are now patrolling the streets.

TELEGRAPHERS HAVE GONE OUT ON STRIKE

Railway Companies Refused Demands of the Union and Operators Quit Work.

St. Paul, Aug. 1.—Negotiations which have been pending between the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways for some time came to a sudden end to-day, when General Manager Horn, of the Northern Pacific, notified the telegraphers of that system that the company's proposition as to the rate of wages it could pay was final, and that they could accept or leave the service. The Great Northern officials took practically the same stand towards their employees last night, thus throwing confusion into the ranks of the telegraphers, who had expected such a move. The only chance of an adjustment of the trouble rested with President J. J. Hill, who is in New York, and to whom President Parham, of the railway telegraphers, appealed in a telegram last night. Just how many men have refused to consider the terms offered by the reads is uncertain. Until 3.30 this afternoon no definite figures had been received at the headquarters of either railroad. The order affected about 750 operators and agents on the Great Northern and about 1,200 on the Northern Pacific.

SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

King Oscar Says That Only Alliance Dreamed of Is Against Outside Powers.

Stockholm, Aug. 1.—King Oscar has caused the information to be circulated in Stockholm, Christiania and Copenhagen, the capitals of the three Scandinavian countries, that Emperor William made no proposals to him at the Gede meeting of the two monarchs which involved the least menace to the tranquillity of North Europe. The only possible alliances dreamed of in the Swedish capital are alliances which would align the Scandinavian countries solidly against outside enemies of every nationality.

COTTON WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Threatened Strike in Lancashire Unless Wages Are Advanced.

London, Aug. 1.—The 60,000 Lancashire cotton operatives have decided by an enormous majority to strike on August 19th unless the advance in wages demanded by them is conceded. The demand is for a 5 per cent. advance in wages. At an emergency meeting of the international committee of the International Cotton Congress held here to-day, it was decided to urge spinners in Europe and America to refrain from buying American cotton during the next three months except for immediate wants, and thus try to obviate the danger of the next cotton season commencing with raw material at the high prices at present prevailing.

IS NOT SURROUNDED.

Gen. Linvitch Sends a Most Encouraging Report to the Emperor.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—Gen. Linvitch has telegraphed to the Emperor, under date of July 29th, denying the frequently published reports that his army was completely surrounded. He says that the army has never been in any dangerous position. The flanks have never been turned, although the Japanese sought to do so. "The Japanese, who are some distance from our principal positions, having failed in their attempts to approach them," the general adds, "the morale of the troops inspires me with complete confidence that the army is ready for any task."

USING TELEPHONES.

Southern Pacific Railway Is Testing the Invention Preparatory to Introducing It.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1.—Telephones, the new instruments which make it possible to use telegraph wire for communication by telephone, have been supplied to all passenger crews of the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific, and the railroad company is now preparing to give the invention its first practical test in California. By means of the telephones, employees on trains may be placed in direct communication with the dispatcher at the end of the division within two minutes after the train has been brought to a stop. The instrument is hung to the side walls of one of the cars, and the connecting wire are brought in contact with the telegraph wire by an extension rod. Should officials of this division find the invention to come up to their expectations, it is the ultimate intention of the Southern Pacific management to similarly equip the entire system.

ZIEGLER WILL SETTLE.

A Mutual Agreement Between the Widow and Adopted Son Was Reached.

New York, Aug. 1.—By a payment of \$2,500,000 to the widow of William Zeigler, the Zeigler will contest, involving nearly \$15,000,000 was settled to-day. Justice Geiger signed an order authorizing Justice Ganer, executive of the estate, to pay Matilda Zeigler \$1,250,000 in cash and 5,000 shares of Royal Baking Powder Company stock valued at \$1,300,000. Wm. Zeigler, the 14-year-old adopted son of the testator, consented to this settlement, which is a release of all Mrs. Zeigler's dower and other claims against the estate of her husband. The will, the validity of which this suit was a test, left Mrs. Zeigler the use of the city and income of \$50,000 a year. The remainder of the estate was given to the adopted son.

FLURRY ON EXCHANGE.

Failure of Jules Jaluzot Affected the Sugar Market.

New York, Aug. 1.—A Paris dispatch to the World says that a panic was caused on the beesse de commerce yesterday by an announcement that Jules Jaluzot had failed to meet his engagements in the sugar market. It was stated that his liabilities amounted to about 15,000,000 francs (\$3,000,000), and that two firms of sugar brokers had been compelled to suspend payment owing to Jaluzot's default. For a short time it was hoped that an arrangement would be made which would prevent a flurry of the exchange, but this optimism proved unfounded, and the disorder reached such a point that a quotation could be given on sugar at the end of the market.

BOYCOTT EXTENDING.

Chinese in Nagasaki Refuse to Handle Goods From United States.

Washington, Aug. 1.—A cablegram was received at the state department to-day from American Consul Harris at Nagasaki, stating that the boycott against American and American products prevailing at Shanghai, was now extending to Nagasaki. This is the first indication of the spread of the movement into Japan, where it probably will be beyond the reach of any repressive measures that might be exercised by the Chinese government over its own citizens. It is said at the state department, however, that this last development is not likely to be of much importance, because very little of the American trade at Nagasaki is in Chinese hands.

RAILWAY IN TROUBLE.

It Passes Into the Hands of a Receiver Representing Bondholders.

STOCK MARKET.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day by Justice Kenefick. The company has defaulted in the payment of interest on \$15,000,000 bonds. Frank Sullivan Smith Angella was appointed receiver. His bond was fixed at \$100,000. The application for a receiver was made by Arthur H. Vandbrut, representing the Central Trust Company of New York as trustee of the bondholders.

A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Czar and Ministers Are Discussing the Project at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The council of ministers assembled at Peterhoff this afternoon under the presidency of the Emperor to examine the projects for a national assembly. The meeting was presided by the Emperor. The ministers still reside at Peterhoff during the discussion, which is to occupy several sessions.

STRUCK SUBMARINE.

Seven Swedish Sailors Killed by Explosion of a Mine.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 1.—Seven sailors were killed and eight severely injured to-day by the explosion of a submarine mine during military practice in the Sandham road near Stockholm. The mine containing the victims struck the boat and was blown into the air.

AMER ASHORE. Being North Germanessel Contradicted.

Island, July 28.—Ship went ashore yesterday. Being North Germanessel Contradicted.

Somerset, Ohio, says that Wm. E. Fink and family burned to-day by a fire in their home.

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Postmaster to Prevent Their Circulation—New Auditor-General Entered Duties.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The fields are whitening for the harvest in all parts of this wide Dominion, with a bright prospect of the greatest yield in the history of the country. In the Northwest it is predicted, with every indication that the prediction will be more than fulfilled, that those modern granaries, the elevators, will not be capable of meeting the demands put upon them, although their capacity has been enormously increased in anticipation of a bountiful harvest. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made preparation for the transportation of thirty thousand hands to the wheat fields to assist the farmers in garnering their stores of grain. New engines and cars have been constructed in accordance with the warnings of experience, and every possible precaution has been taken to provide facilities for the marketing of the crops. The degree of activity which will prevail in all parts of Canada from now until the close of the season for the gathering of the fruits of the soil can in some slight degree be comprehended by the city dweller in the light of these announcements. Never in the history of the Dominion have the prospects been brighter for a continuance of good times. The news of the wonderful success which is attending the operations of the pioneer farmers of the new provinces in the Northwest will permeate to the uttermost parts of the world. The prospects are that next year the immigration will be the largest in the history of the country. The C. P. R. anticipates something of this character, as it has made arrangements for the immediate double tracking of its line between the great lake ports and Winnipeg. The Canadian Northern is being driven through the prolific lands of the West; while during the coming year doubtless the Grand Trunk Pacific will have some of its iron laid and the work of construction on its transcontinental line well under way. It is said that when the time of lean years is fully due they come regardless of apparently healthy and lushly industry and commercial conditions. Nevertheless we shall venture to express the opinion that if the microbe of financial distress should venture to cross the border from his place of nativity on the other side he will find his environment in Canada very unfavorable for active operations. When the business body is in a healthy, robust state it is capable of throwing off without serious consequences the germs of disease. Canada should continue to address with great rapidity for several years. And there is no reason why British Columbia should not be one of the chief beneficiaries.

ONTARIO AND INCREASED INDEMNITIES.

Old Man Ontario, as the cartoonist depicts him, is a fine, sturdy, honest and well-meaning old chap; but he is full of tricks "meat" in his ways. He has not yet grown out of the environment of the early days of "corduroy" roads, homespun cloth, barter in lieu of cash exchange, and log school houses. The prejudices of the pioneers have been handed down to their sons and daughters. Those sons and daughters have not advanced with the progress of the Dominion generally. They stick to the old methods of doing business, rising with the sun and retiring with the going down thereof, making no allowance for the natural craving of the heart of the generation that is destined to succeed them for recreation and amusement. Now Old Man Ontario wonders why his sons leave the farm and journey off to far countries, such as the United States and the Northwest, in quest of modern ideas of life. In the opinion of the liberal-minded Western Old Man Ontario, notwithstanding his strict views with reference to the observance of the Sabbath Day and the horror with which he regards hotels, saloons and all drinking places in which the wicked or the unthinking who by their lax views of the responsibilities of life indulge vicious appetites, is nothing more than a hard old materialist. He is an extremist of the most pronounced type. He should go East and get acquainted with his fellow-Canadians for the relief of his prejudices; then come West and get broadened out, mentally and spiritually, by views of the wide-stretching prairies and towering mountain peaks. If the old gentleman were to travel and complete his education he would not be so susceptible to the appeals of demagogic politicians who at intervals appeal to his prejudices and make him ridiculous in the eyes of his fellow-Canadians. A few weeks ago Old Man Ontario was worked into a political "convulsion fit" by the opposition at Ottawa upon the subject of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. It was perfectly clear to any man capable of taking a broad, national view of the question that the educational feature of the Autonomy Bill was one of its most commendable characteristics, guaranteeing as it did perfect equality for all races and creeds and precluding all possibility of friction in the future. The agitation failed of its purpose. It proved to the opposition that it could gain nothing even in Ontario by a religious crusade, and the school question was dropped with a muttered something. Now the newspapers in these principal cities in trade is comprehended in periodical appeals to the weaknesses of Ontario are attempting to rouse the old man to wrath over the matter of the "salary grab." As the Toronto Star points out in a characteristically clear and pointed article, there

are too sides to the question of seasonal indemnities. The state legislature at Albany pays its members as much in indemnity as we have been paying our national representatives; while the members of Congress get \$5,000, a mileage allowance of 20 cents a mile, and an allowance for a private secretary. The cabinet ministers at Westminster are given a retiring allowance when they have the slightest need of it; and while they are at work they are paid salaries like the following: Lord Chancellor, \$50,000; First Lord of the Treasury, \$25,000; Chancellor of the Exchequer, \$25,000, the various Secretaries of State, such as Colonial, Foreign Affairs, War, etc., \$25,000 each; First Lord of the Admiralty and Chief Secretary for Ireland, about \$22,500 each; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, \$40,000; and a lot of other positions at \$10,000 each. The Attorney-General gets \$35,000, and the Solicitor-General, \$30,000.

Figures of this character would stagger the critics of our modest provision for pensioning retired cabinet ministers, and doing it as a matter of course, so as not to expose the recipients to the unpleasant necessity of being specifically voted the pension by their political opponents. They also indicate what sort of an indemnity the British parliament would be likely to pay its members if it were to grant the demand of the British Radicals, and make it possible for a poor man to represent his fellows in the national chamber.

"Canada has outgrown its baby clothes. We have no business to extrude men with the destinies of the nation who are not worth a fourth as much as a good lawyer. The Premier's salary should have been doubled; and we will not lose any money by increasing the dignity and independence of our national representatives."

GREAT, BUT NOT OMNIPOTENT.

Occasionally the C. P. R. provokes admonition because of the arrogant arrogance of its demands upon Parliament. The company is very astute. It knows well how to play upon the weaknesses of the people, and it has been known to profit on occasion by its ability to set up a bogey. But, notwithstanding that the average Canadian knows he has been "done" more than once by the railway-wise C. P. R., he is filled with admiration for its achievements. It has carried the name of Canada to the uttermost parts of the earth, and has given the country a better advertising service than the great N. P. or any other fiscal policy with the possible exception of the British preference. The C. P. R. was laughed at when it put steamers on the Oriental run. But the Empress succeeded the Abyssinia and her consorts, and we are safe in assuming that the trans-Pacific liners that it is the business for which they were designed. The C. P. R. tried its hand in the Atlantic trade. It was not held up to scorn for its temerity, although there were incongruous shakings of the head on the part of those who had their attention directed to the leviathans of the North German Lloyds, the White Star and the Cunard lines. Then there was the great J. Pierpont Morgan with his merger. What hope could there be of the modest little ships of the Canadian Pacific Company competing against such powerful corporations. For the past year the Morgan merged steamers have been worked at a loss of between two and three million dollars. A Montreal dispatch says it has been officially announced that the forthcoming annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway will show that the Atlantic fleet made a net profit of slightly over two hundred thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30th. We believe there are many people in British Columbia who are unaware of the fact that the C. P. R. has an Atlantic line of steamers. But it has had ships in operation on the Atlantic for two years. Its direct connections now extend from Hongkong to Liverpool, which may perhaps account for its success even in the face of the strong opposition to be found in the Atlantic transportation business. In business the least important thing is to have a good connection. When the C. P. R.'s new twenty-knot boats appear in our Atlantic ports next year the world will hear more about the advantages of being able to travel across two oceans and across one continent without any change except walking off a steamer on board a train. In further illustration of the importance of connections, take the case of the ferry steamer Princess Victoria. The people laughed in scorn at the mere idea of such an elaborately fitted up, large and swift a craft being made to earn expenses on the Victoria-Vancouver route. Now the Charmer, the boat that at one time was considered more than good enough for the service, has been called in as an auxiliary. It is the connection, that big business. This is the day of big undertakings.

There is perhaps but one thing greater and more important in Canada than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This is the rights of the public. The C. P. R. must be taught to bow to them whenever there is a conflict.

One of the Vancouver newspapers announced but a short time ago that there was room for two journals in that so-called city notwithstanding its claim to a population of upwards of forty thousand. Evidently the World is not the paper that is destined for elimination as a result of the workings of the laws of natural selection. Our Vancouver neighbor has got its new twenty thousand copies an hour press set up

and in operation. Result: the paper is greatly improved in appearance and is issued in much more convenient form to its readers.

JUSTIFICATION FOR KEEPING THINGS DARK.

The Victoria City Council, as was pointed out a short time ago, is not only an autocratic body that trusts the people and prefers to conduct its business in secret. The Japanese military men have furnished the world with a conspicuous example of the success which follows conducting operations behind a veil. But then Oyama and Togo distrusted foreigners only. They must have depended upon countless thousands of their own people to keep the strategic secrets of the military and naval campaign. Togo remained with his fleet for weeks within a few hours' sail of the great centres of population, and the world never learned the secret of his hiding-place until Rojostevsky came along with his doom. If the press had not been excluded from all information the Battle of the Sea of Japan might not have been so decisive an affair. The drastic measures taken by Japan to keep military and naval secrets within the military and naval breasts to which they might with safety be entrusted has impressed the whole world. European commanders possibly never looked upon such a policy of press exclusion as practicable or feasible. They may have been less bold than the Togo of our city council and hesitated to head an attack upon an institution more powerful than an army with banners. Perhaps they ascribe too many virtues to the tactics of darkness and secrecy. In any case we are told the attitude of the Japanese military authorities toward press correspondents and their consequent success in concealing their strategic movements—to the great confusion of the enemy—have taught a lesson to the whole civilized world. In the British House of Lords Lord Ellenborough asked the government whether, considering the fact that the nation expended millions of pounds annually in the maintenance of cavalry, scouts and military engineers, it might not be advisable to take some measures to control the dissemination of news of inestimable value to the foe. He requested the government to lay before the House a translation of the Japanese laws and regulations on this subject in order that the members might be able to study them, with a view to discovering the respects in which the English laws needed revision. No legislation, he said, would be possible without the support of the press, and he was glad to hear that important newspapers had expressed their willingness to join in a movement for the preservation of secrecy in the case of war. He mentioned several instances in which the Russians had received military information of vital importance from the English press. The Marquis of Lintihgow, on behalf of the government, said that it possessed no copy of the Japanese regulations, but that it was devoting considerable attention to the whole matter. That is to say, the veteran military powers are learning lessons from tyros such as the lately-disposed Japanese.

GENERAL BUNGLING.

Hon. Charles Wilson, K.C., as Attorney-General has accomplished some extraordinary works during his short career in the provincial government. He went to England last year and, at great expense to the province, secured leave to appeal certain cases to the Privy Council. We were told that the suits were of great importance and it was necessary that Mr. Wilson should attend in person. It might not be advisable that there should be no mistakes made, as there might be if men of ordinary calibre were entrusted with the delicate task. The Nelson Tribune recounts the circumstances of the case as follows:—Last fall Attorney-General Wilson went all the way to London, England, to get to appeal a case, entitled Renwick vs. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. His trip cost the province close on to \$2,000. Leave to appeal could have been secured through any good lawyer in London; but the Attorney-General of British Columbia, like a small boy wearing his first pair of red-top boots, wanted to show off before the people of England. Through his bungling the work, the province will have to pay probably another \$2,000 before the point at issue will be touched up by the Privy Council. In 1903, R. A. Renwick, assessor in the Nelson district for the province, made an assessment of \$1 an acre on about 500,000 acres of land owned by the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company situated in the Nelson district. The railway company appealed to the court of revision from the assessment made by Mr. Renwick, and the question was tried before W. A. Jowett, a court of revision, and he decided that a fair valuation of the land was 45 cents an acre. From Mr. Jowett's decision the railway company appealed to the Full Court of the Supreme court. The case came before the Full court in June, 1904, and judgment was reserved. If the taxes were paid by June 30th, there was a ten per cent discount. The company paid the taxes in full, but the court decided in its favor to save the ten per cent, with the understanding that if the Full court found that the land was of less value than the price fixed by Mr. Jowett that it was to be refunded the difference. This was agreed to by the government. In deciding the case an unexpected contingency came up, the Full court threw out the assessment made by Mr. Renwick as it was not valid, but not having been made in accordance with the Assessment Act. The railway company applied for the return of the money paid, and the court ordered that the government demurred and said it would appeal to the Privy Council. An appeal does not mean that the Attorney-General applied for leave. The leave was given on an ex parte application on

behalf of the province made by the Attorney-General in December last. Then several months were taken up in negotiations for a settlement between the parties interested, but finally these were broken off as an agreement could not be reached. The railway company next presented a petition asking that the leave to appeal to the Privy Council granted to the province be rescinded, on the ground that the province had agreed to abide by the decision of the Full court; that the province had not paid the money paid in by the railway company, as it had agreed to, and that the Attorney-General should have disclosed all of the circumstances when he applied for leave to appeal. The decision of the Privy Council is that the application of the railway company be denied, but that the province shall pay the railway company's costs for the application and shall refund to the railway company \$10,000 paid in within six weeks, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; and until this is done all proceedings in the matter shall stand suspended. It is presumed, will proceed with the case as soon as it has complied with the dictum of the Privy Council.

We presume it was on the advice of the Attorney-General that the "provisional titles" were granted to applicants for coal and oil lands in Southeast British Columbia. The result announced in the judgment just brought down by Mr. Justice Martin. The amendments to the Land Registry Act were also the product of the great legal acumen and discernment of the Attorney-General. The act in its original form appears to have been working satisfactorily, but Mr. Wilson tried his amending hand, and, as usual, produced chaos.

A ROYAL INCENDIARY.

No doubt Germany's great interests, with her highly organized manufactures and her scientifically adjusted, from a protectionist point of view, economic system, are all against war. Possibly also German public opinion, a pacific and philosophic public opinion, would prefer a peace policy to an aggressive policy whose ultimate evils must always be regarded as within the realm of the doubtful. But the Kaiser's temperamental, we fear, is not the average. He is not German public opinion. He is governed by his own majestic influences, and the impulses of an autocrat, actual or imaginary, are not to be implicitly depended upon. It may not be Emperor William's intention to "set Europe by the ears." He may be pursuing the course he believes to be in the interests of peace and of civilization. Nevertheless acts prompted by what the actor believes to be the best intentions have been the results of the Kaiser's latest excursions in an aroused continent. Great Britain is watching for the outcome with unalloyed curiosity and anxiety. France is waiting further developments with some degree of apprehension. Nicholas of Russia issues a proclamation that under no circumstances shall the questions of cash indemnity or cessation of territory become part of the bond preceding a declaration of peace between his people and the Japanese. It is merely a coincidence that a few hours preceding this startling announcement, which means that if the Czar still reigns in fact as well as in name over all the Russian lands, the peace conference which has been arranged must prove abortive of results the heads of two royal houses issued each other. The opinion of the world may be astray, but that opinion will be that the Kaiser, after embracing the results of the imperial meeting in the waters of the northern seas, to inject sufficient into his royal, but weak, backbone. If it is perfectly evident that the judgment of the Kaiser is that it is not a seemly thing that a nominally great European power should submit itself in humiliation to any Asiatic nation; that any sacrifice is worth while which promises to avert such a humiliation to the crowns and dignities of continental Europe. Considering the effect of the German royal excursion to Moscow, and the possible effect of the imperial meeting in the waters of the northern seas, we contend, it is not true that his Majesty the Kaiser can be regarded as an irresponsible sovereign shorn of all real power and responsibility, but playing the part of an autocrat for the gratification of his own vanity and for the amusement of the real rulers who hold the reins of authority. The conference held on the royal yacht will be productive of the mischief if Czar Nicholas adheres to the resolution suggested by his royal counselor.

There can be little doubt that the Kaiser also visited Scandinavia in his assumed capacity as adviser-in-general to European crowned heads. The disposition of German naval power at critical times in history seems to prove that his Majesty's advisers, although they are accused to stand for peace primarily and ultimately, cannot control his actions as commander-in-chief of the sea and land forces. Evidently it is within the power of his Majesty by an act of aggression at any time he may think opportune to make war inevitable. His counsel, it is pleasing to note, was not considered worthy of the serious attention of the Swedish King. The matter of the dissolution of the union which has existed for a century between Norway and Sweden is to be submitted to the will of the people of the Scandinavian federation. If the Kaiser rendered any advice to King Oscar, as we may be sure he did, it is merely certain the advice was rejected, because the Emperor is not the kind of ruler who believes in popular rights to vote. We do not admit that it is in the power of the Kaiser to preclude the war between Great Britain and Germany or between France and Germany that is

said by an eminent German to be impending. The people of the countries concerned are not to be stampeded by a demagogue, royal or plebeian, into such a hideous crime against civilization and humanity. But the Kaiser with his imaginary or real prerogatives, is a dangerous man to entrust with the command of fleets. Fleets are peripatetic forces, liable to be conveyed into situations in which material are very combustible. Armies cannot be carried into foreign territory without creating immediate offence. The situation will always be more or less dangerous until the German people strip their ruler of his admiral's uniform.

Let not the world chortle at the thought of three kings taking counsel together. Two of the monarchs have considerable powers for good or evil. No one can tell what scheme may be hatching in the brain of the Kaiser, who has the will to do things and to ignore the opinions of his advisers or controllers and to disregard the opinions of European diplomats. The situation in the old world at the present time is one of extreme delicacy.

It was understood that a game warden had been appointed to attend to the enforcement of the provisions of the new game act. Where is he and what is he doing? The guns are almost as active around Cedar Hill district as though it were the first of October instead of the first of August. There must also be an active demand for game in select circles in Victoria, or there would not be such a continuous bombardment.

The Alberti election in one respect bears a very close affinity to the Fernie election. The least said about it, from the point of view of a government supporter, the better. The ministers have recognized this and acted accordingly. The organ which a short time ago argued that the defeat of the government would be in the interests of the province should take the hint and put a seal upon its lips.

CHIEF JUSTICE HUNTER AS SEEN THROUGH ENGLISH SPECTACLES.

Nelson Tribune. It has taken the writer more than a year to make up his mind which of two great English judges the Chief Justice of British Columbia most resembles in manner and appearance, and finally the decision has been reached by the aid of two other considerations—the play of his humor, and the tenacity of his judgment. It is perhaps not complimentary to His Lordship to have decided in favor of the stronger likeness to Sir George Jessel, that immaculate master of the roils, than to Sir James Hannen, the greatest president the divorce court has had. In build, height, judicial feature mould, and that heavy cast of the jaw which betokens determination, he is an almost exact counterpart of Sir James Hannen at the same age. Nor are these the only characteristics they had in common. Both exhibited a thorough knowledge of the world, a directness of insight, an intolerance of tortuous methods, and at times an impatience with the conventionalities; which was no less disconcerting to counsel than contradictory to the administration of justice, as if woven with the delays and expeditious of clever practitioners one might say: "Why should I listen to all this rubbish or waste time in complying with all the red tape regulations of the law, I see the truth, why should I not declare it?" More than one brilliant counsel lost his chance of preferment because the stolid indifference of Sir James Hannen broke through his restraint and led him into fits of impetuosity. Huddleston was a notable instance. One can readily conceive of counsel being led to commit a similar indiscretion after noting the impassive manner in which he received Mr. Davis' somewhat impassioned appeal this morning, and the stolid indifference of Sir James Hannen proceeded to pronounce his per theory—which he had labored more than a year to establish—a myth. But in spite of these traits, which so vividly recall the president of the divorce court, our Chief Justice is still more like the master of the roils who has left his mark on English law, and raised the traditions of his court to the highest plane in its history. It is when the thoughtful, serious face relaxes, the eye twinkles, and the cupid shaped mouth curves, that the insupportable outline of Sir George Jessel's face is apparent. About this price of jurists we became enthusiastic long years ago, but the sparkle of his wit, the sagacity of his interjections, too often "sotto voce," and the play of his humor are with us still. Surely he gave utterance to more bon mots than any judge of his court. He would lure counsel on with gentle rally only to drop him into a cold douche a moment later. Sitting slightly sideways on the bench, he would transfix counsel with one eye whilst the other would gleam with suppressed merriment. At the end of a long wearisome examination he would in a dozen words "prick the bubble" of false issues which the ingenuity of counsel had woven around a case, and in pronouncing judgment dispel the illusion. Chief Justice Hunter possesses some of these characteristics, and in the important case just finished has manifested them. His monotomy was relieved by many a flash of humor, by many an epigram, and by many an incisive aphorism which conveyed a truth and reflected the workings of his mind. It is no fatuity to say that Chief Justice Hunter looks the part, and attorns the high office to which he has been elevated. He is the only judge we have seen in Canada who would appear to be in his natural milieu on the bench of the Supreme court in London.

The body of Edith Kenward, a playwright, formerly a theatrical manageress in New York, and later the Paris correspondent of a New York dramatic paper, was cremated this morning at Rest in Peace. Her death was the result of an intensely painful internal complaint which necessitated numerous operations.

The telegraphers employed by the Great Northern railway in its Wilmar, N. D., Bergus Falls and Breckenridge, Minn., divisions, went on strike today because they would not accept the wage scale offered by the company.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FERNIE.

Another order has been received at the office of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Co., from the Great Northern Steamship Company in Seattle, for fuel coal for the S. S. Minnesota, sister ship to the Dakota.

It may almost be accepted as settled that the Great Northern S. S. Co. will for the future burn coal from No. 2 mine. The mining and coking of coal in East Kootenay, although they have assumed large proportions, may still be said to be practically in their infancy, when compared with the possibilities of the near future.

VANCOUVER.

The household of Mr. W. J. Bowser, M. L. A., was the victim of a burglary early Monday morning. The burglar, who was seen by the Chinaman, who sleeps in the basement of Mr. Bowser's house at 1225 Harwood street. The thief was a big man, but he moved around so very quietly that no one heard him while he went through the bedrooms upstairs. Mr. Bowser was awakened by a commotion in the basement where the thief had tried to break into the room occupied by the Oriental. The latter got a good look at the fleeing man and apparently the latter was badly scared, for he hurried away down the alley without taking a couple of overcoats and a suit of clothing which he had stolen from Mr. Bowser and cached in the lane. An investigation showed that he had stolen \$200 all from three purses in as many bedrooms upstairs. In Mr. Bowser's own room he opened a bureau drawer and helped himself to the contents of the lawyer's pocketbook. In the rooms of Mrs. Bowser and her sister, Miss Doherty, he carried out a similar programme. The clothing he left in the room was apparently all that he tried to steal. Mr. Bowser rang up the police at 3:30 o'clock. There is, so far, no clue to the burglar.

HEDELY.

The letting of the contract to build from the boundary line northward to Keremeos, and evidence that the work was to begin shortly was welcome news this week. Pat Welch and his partner Stewart were the lucky ones to obtain the contract, and in all probability not many weeks will pass until active work will begin in the Similkameen.

At Midway there has been witnessed for weeks past a gathering of the class, Chief Engineer Kennedy and others of his engineering staff have taken houses for eighteen months, for which the building of the Greenwood branch up Boundary creek and the forwarding of supplies and material that will be laid down in Midway when the track is completed there from Curlew, will make this a storm center for many months to come. Not an empty house is now to be had there. The scarcity of men is at present a great hindrance, but the end of harvest should help matters out. The C. P. R. will give active opposition in disputing the right of way wherever they can. For this reason the road between Hedley and Keremeos will be across the river, but Hedley will be accommodated with a spur crossing the river and running into the town, and every scheduled train will be backed in a station on this side.

POPULAR CREEK.

The Swede and Lucky Jack mines in the Poplar camp have passed from the control of the Great Northern Mines Company to a new company called the International. Development work will be begun at once. American capital is said to be available to any amount necessary. The new company will build a mill and tramway on Swede ground and treat its own ore. The Great Northern, the parent company, remains in control of nearly 50 properties still, many of which are believed to be of great value which have already been proved, of great value. It is expected that the International subsidiary companies will be formed to develop and operate other properties. Everything points to the inauguration of a period of activity and prosperity in Poplar and other Laramie districts, which will more than compensate those interested for the several years of depression they have passed through. The new company will be composed of members of the Great Northern Company and several new members. Its provisional trustees are W. F. Cochrane, B. E. Gilby, B. M. Morgan, W. B. Pool and H. A. Ladd. R. Hodges will probably continue to act as secretary. The company will be capitalized at \$3,500,000. The first step to be taken will be the erection of a mill and the installing of 20 stamps. A tramway will be built from the mine to the mill. They will secure their own water power and put in an electric lighting plant. Arrangements for the year that has already been completed.

ELKO.

The new mill of the North Star Lumber Company at Elko is now in full blast. The mill is equipped with five up-to-date machines for planing and moulding lumber. The large mauler is a huge machine, weighing 16,500 lbs. The total capacity of the mill is about 3,000,000 feet per month, and the company expects to handle at least 20,000,000 feet per year. The mill is equipped with a splendid 150 h. p. engine, capable of supplying power for twice the machinery now in the plant, and it is the intention of the company to extend the mill and add new machinery as the business grows. The arrangements for unloading and sorting the lumber, conveying to the machines and again loading on the cars are perfect. The management being fully alive to the fact that in the economic adjustment of these details lies the profits of the business. Green lumber is arriving in large quantities from Moyie to be piled in the yard to dry. The company at its Cranbrook mill now has five million feet piled and ready for manufacture. The Elko mill will handle all of the output of the other mill, and will make up its supply from smaller mills around. The mill is conveniently situated between the C. P. and the G. N. tracks; already a spur has been run from the former and arrangements are being made for a spur from the latter to the Great Northern. The mill will manufacture all kinds of house mouldings, and will plane lumber for manufacturing purposes. Much of the finished products will be shipped to the Hanbury factory at Brandon, which has four or five branches on the prairie. The balance will be disposed of in the open market. About 25

ROSSLAND.

The White Bear, which has been closed down since May 23rd, will resume operations on August 15th. Fred Demuth, the manager, said that work would be commenced on the chute of ore on the 100-foot level, and that the intention was to go up to the 200-foot level by hand at first awaiting the arrival of the 400 horse-power motor ordered some three months since to replace the defective motor which has proved so inefficient. It is expected that it will not be long now before the motor will be delivered, and when this is in place it will furnish ample power for all the requirements of both the mine and mill. The White Bear is declared to have an excellent chute of ore of a good smelting grade, and when operations are resumed it is anticipated that for three months in the early portion of the year the mine will yield all of its expenses from the product of the chute found on the 100-foot level.

Managing Director J. J. Warren, who has been here from Toronto, for the past few days, left this morning for a trip through the Boundary country. While here he had several conferences with Superintendent Demuth and directed that work be resumed. Among the important news of the week in mining circles the one of most moment is the announcement of the resumption of operations at the White Bear, which has been closed down since the 23rd of May, and the endeavor that is being made to consolidate the White Bear and California mining companies. The uniting of these two properties in the west would be an advance move of much importance. The White Bear has reached a depth which is below the area of surface disturbances, and the California has a showing of an iron capping that is at least 80 feet wide, and from the lowermost levels of the White Bear a crosscut could be run into the territory of the California, and the ground there explored at a depth which, if ore were found, it would be in place and unobscured by surface influences. With such a surface showing as the California has it seems almost certain that explorations at depth, which could be carried on from the White Bear workings, would result in the finding of rich ore chutes. The California has not been operated for about four or five years, and it is high time that something should be done with it. The management of the California could not do better than to enter into a merger with the White Bear, and so ensure the working of its ground under the utilization of its excellent plant. There should be no hesitation about the matter when it is considered that the California property has remained idle so long, and there is no prospect of its being worked for perhaps years to come. Such a merger would make a market for the merged stock, and should lead to possibilities of considerable magnitude. Every stockholder in both companies should heartily advocate the merger, as it means a great deal for both. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that J. J. Warren, the managing director of the White Bear, who is endeavoring to bring about the proposed merger, may be successful in his endeavor.

Consignment of ore shipped from and crushed at the Rossland mines for the week ending July 29th and for the year to date was as follows:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Le Roi, Le Roi (milled), Centre Star, War Eagle, Le Roi Two, White Bear, White Bear (milled), Velvet-Portland, Gopher, Lily May, Totals.

THE DIZZINESS OF MRS. GOODLEY.

William Goodley was married three months ago. Last week he joined a secret society and was sent to him in his stride. "My son," he said when Mrs. Goodley asked him: "Dearie, aren't we one?" "Yes, love," said William. "And you are sure you still love me?" "Of course I do, darling." "Well, then," said she, "tell me the password of that society you joined last night." "On one condition," said William, who was a tight-rope walker, "I will tell you. You must promise never to repeat it." "I promise," said she, quickly, eagerly. Whereupon William Goodley gravely remarked: "Magellianellikazeanottarvutualtsillwinkamanagallooroo." At last accounts Mrs. Goodley was still dizzy.

SIZED HIM UP RIGHT.

Rochester Herald. Rev. Dr. Philip Morox, of South Congregational church, in Springfield, Mass., was an intimate friend of John Fiske, and tells the following story of him. One day Mrs. Fiske told her husband that her son had been naughty; that he had called Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, a fool, and her husband was so vexed that he said to her: "My son," he said when Mrs. Jones was a fool?" "The boy hung his head. 'Yes, father.'" "And did you call Mr. Jones a worse fool?" "Yes, father." Mr. Fiske considered deeply a minute, and then said: "Well, my son, that is just about the distinction I should make."

President Jordan and Secretary Seatham, of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, yesterday issued a statement in which they members of the association, calling attention to the recent disclosures in the cotton statistical work in the department of agriculture, declaring that efforts are being made to divert the cotton from the market, and to the system itself "to the thieving propensities of a few unworthy officials," and setting forth demands to be made on the federal congress to reform conditions.

ADOPTED UNFAIR ELECTION TACTICS

QUATSINO RESIDENT DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN

Government Tactics in Recent Alberta Struggle Freely Criticized—Many Promises.

A rather interesting account of the tactics pursued by Premier McBride and others who took an active part in the recent Alberta campaign on behalf of the Conservative candidate, W. Manson, is given by T. Hicks, a resident of Quatsino, and a recent arrival from the West Coast. He refers particularly to the visit of the Premier and his party to Cape Scott. In this district, according to Mr. Hicks, the government adopted the policy of promising all manner of improvements in order to secure votes. The same method had been attempted at Kennedy Lake, near Quatsino, but without success. The settlers there had confidence in their independence and lack of faith in the government by going to the polls and recording their votes practically en masse against Mr. Manson. Their contention was that, as the Conservative government had refused to spend a cent in repairing roads, trails and other public works until just before election, they would not be so easily deceived.

While at Cape Scott, Mr. Hicks says, the Premier and his party promised the establishment of a wireless telegraph station at that point. He expressed the intention of taking immediate steps to assist in bringing about such a change as would ensure their ordinary convenience. As was previously pointed out, the acquiring of the Alton Iron Works store factory by one of the largest Canadian firms is of great commercial importance to Victoria. It is undoubtedly the intention of Mr. Peters to enlarge the scope of the business to a considerable extent.

WRECKED CELL THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE

A Desperate Criminal in Seattle Refused to Be Taken to the Penitentiary.

Seattle, Aug. 2.—After dynamiting the county jail and entirely wrecking his cell in hopes of effecting his escape, Jack Chesterfield at 4 o'clock this morning fired six shots at the jailers who attempted to restore order in the cell, and then sent a bullet crashing into his brain. The wound, it is thought, will prove fatal. Chesterfield was to have been taken to the penitentiary this morning to serve a three-year sentence for criminally assaulting a young girl. The would-be jail-bird had two revolvers in his hands and fired at anyone who approached him. He was completely barricaded and was able to keep the jailers at bay until the fire department was called out and his cell door could be swung open with a little more than ordinary pressure. This was remedied, and it was thought that any other means of escape had been planned. Two saws were also found in the cell. The dynamite it is believed was concealed about his clothes. Three more sticks of dynamite were found in the cell this morning. Chesterfield has kept good his word that he would never be taken to the penitentiary alive.

DECIDING TO-DAY

Applications Being Received by Colliery Company For Work—Rumored Sixty Have Offered.

Nanaimo, Aug. 2.—Interest in whether the coal company will have enough applications to start up the Nanaimo mine to-morrow is intense in town to-day, but although speculation is rife the company has nothing to say on the subject. It is rumored on the streets that sixty men have applied, but this cannot be verified.

FATAL ACCIDENT

James Gillespie, Victim of Bad Mishap, Passed Away Going to Hospital.

A sad accident occurred at the farm of John Bull, Saanich road, Tuesday night, which resulted in the death of James Gillespie, the seventeen-year-old son of Wm. Gillespie, of Swan Lake. The boy, with Ed. Bull and James Bull, were hauling hay, sitting on the top of the load. They came to an old fence with a couple of doors bars in it, and in attempting to pass through the wheel tipped and threw part of the hay off. The boys fell with it, Gillespie beneath the wheel, which passed over his head. Mr. Bull was notified and Dr. Frank Hill was summoned. He ordered the lad to the hospital, but on the way in young Gillespie passed away. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

ACQUIRING FACTORY

Negotiations for Alton Iron Works Store Business Practically Concluded.

Negotiations are still in progress for the purchase of the store department of the Alton Iron Works by Mr. Peters, president of the Record Foundry & Machine Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Blood Poison

Brings Bolls, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

WEAVER'S SYRUP

Cures them promptly. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Where Men Get Hurt

There you find Peter's Extract—the old family doctor—relieves the pain, cures the hurt. For cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, and all other ailments, Peter's Extract is a certain cure. A reliable first-aid remedy. Relief work proves its worth. Imitation Laks will do no good. Peter's Extract is pure, powerful, and reliable.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Company, Moncton, N. B. Some days ago mention was made by the Times that Mr. Peters' mission to Victoria was to endeavor to obtain control of the local factory on behalf of the Eastern firm mentioned. Accompanied by W. E. Miller, a prominent resident of Saanich, N. B., who is associated with Mr. Peters in the transaction, he inspected the plant. They then met the directors of the Alton Iron Works Company and made an offer. This it is understood is a most acceptable offer, and looked as if the deal must fall through, and accordingly, Messrs. Peters and Miller left for the Mainland, presumably with the intention of returning East. However, the parties came into communication again and the result was that a compromise was reached, and the negotiations have now arrived at such a stage that the local factory may be considered in control of the Eastern firm.

On Wednesday a Times representative approached Mr. Peters, who announced that the deal was not yet entirely completed. He expected that this would not be accomplished yet for two or three days. Beyond this statement Mr. Peters would say nothing except that the two parties concerned seemed to have reached a mutually satisfactory basis so that any further hitch was improbable. As was previously pointed out, the acquiring of the Alton Iron Works store factory by one of the largest Canadian firms is of great commercial importance to Victoria. It is undoubtedly the intention of Mr. Peters to enlarge the scope of the business to a considerable extent.

LANDING OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE

M. WITTE HANDS OUT GENERAL STATEMENT

War With Japan is Regarded by Czar's Subjects as Distant Colonial Conflict.

New York, Aug. 2.—Sergius Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, on his arrival here this afternoon emphatically denied having said that the Japanese peace terms were intolerable. He also denied positively that he had predicted that the conference would break up in a week. When the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived at her pier M. Witte handed to Prof. Demarens the following statement: "For the friendly greeting of the American newspapers upon my first visit to the hospitable shores of the United States I offer my heartfelt thanks. This kind attention touches me all the more profoundly because I realize the vastness of power yielded by the press of the United States, and admire the keen intelligence with which it is uniformly directed. I am glad to add that I also appreciate the ethical worth of the aims for the attainment of which that press is so often and so successfully employed. One of the noblest of these aims is the establishment of peace and friendship among nations, and it is to the praiseworthy efforts of the people of the United States in this direction that my visit is in compliance with the American people's desire for peace, of which President Roosevelt was the authorized exponent, that His Majesty the Czar has empowered me to some extent to gain the conditions which our gallant adversaries deem necessary and adequate as a basis for peace conditions. I need hardly point out that it is my ardent desire that the two chivalrous States first become acquainted on the field of battle, may have found in each other sterling qualities, motives powerful enough to cultivate that acquaintance."

The Terms Offered must first be ascertained, weighed and judged admissible by Russia before she can proceed with informal negotiations. Hitherto, as you are aware, it was customary in cases like this to settle preliminaries before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, whose task it was to reach a final agreement on the matter under discussion. Now the very fact that His Majesty the Czar consented to take a course involving departure from this ancient diplomatic usage and to appoint a commission to study the nature of our brave enemy's terms is an eloquent token of the friendly feeling which he and his subjects continue to cherish toward the people of the United States. I will continue to cherish, because in each epoch in our history have our traditional relations with this great republic been other than cordial. Now they are like a man to say, and to prove, to your people who live less in the past than in the future, that it is the fervent wish of the Emperor and the people of Russia to further to strengthen the ties of friendship which have hitherto subsisted between the two nations.

It is in virtue of that sincere desire that His Majesty the Czar, in all other considerations, has unhesitatingly accepted the cordial invitation of your first citizen and general leader, and if my mission should prove in any way respects barren and the endeavor to find a common basis for peace negotiations should fail for the time being, the signal of friendship given by His Majesty the Czar and the Russian nation would still stand out as a memorable event fraught, I trust, with far reaching, beneficent results. Now, I have the honor to be accompanied by a large number of the powers of M. Witte, who comes as the plenipotentiary of the Russian Empire. M. Witte, surrounded by a large number of the powers of M. Witte, who comes as the plenipotentiary of the Russian Empire. M. Witte, surrounded by a large number of the powers of M. Witte, who comes as the plenipotentiary of the Russian Empire.

THE MILITANT CZAR

He Talks of Continuing the War Until the Enemy is Crushed.

London, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that another imperial telegram, even more warlike than the emperor's reply to the Orenburg clergy, appears in today's official Messenger. The Emperor, replying to an address from Khabarovsk, heartily approves the recommendation to continue the war until the enemy is crushed and, above all, not to think of cessation of territory or payment of an indemnity.

THE COMMAND IN CANADA

The Governor-General Under the Act Takes Position—He Will Come to West.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Report by cable that the Governor-General has been made commander-in-chief of Canada does not make any change in the law. Under the old Militia Act it was set forth as follows: "The command shall be vested in the Queen and shall be exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally or by the Governor-General as her representative." The new Militia Act reads out the word "personally," and now reads as follows: "The command shall be vested in the King and shall be exercised and administered by His Majesty or by the Governor-General as his representative."

PROCURING ROAD

Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Company Considering Offer of C. P. R.

Seattle, Aug. 2.—H. H. Taylor, of San Francisco, president of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad, came to the city to-day for the purpose of deciding an offer made by the Canadian Pacific for the road. He held a long conference this morning with J. J. Donovan, general superintendent, and G. W. Howard, attorney for the road. This proposed deal has been hanging fire for some time. It is understood that the last offer made by the C. P. R. will be accepted at today's conference. The C. P. R. desires that this road as it would give them a direct outlet to Puget Sound and the Mount Baker mining region via Sumas, Wash.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL

An iron-handed method of dealing with the habitual criminal was advocated by Sir Edward Fry, the late Lord Justice of Appeal, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-Minded.

"I have a strong and increasing impression," said Sir Edward, "that the law ought to allow the absolute segregation or imprisonment for life of persons who will go on committing crimes. My view may be wrong, but it is that one of the rights of the state is to inflict punishment for the protection of society from the deprecations of a certain class of persons, whether imbecile or not imbecile. "The state ought to have the right to imprison a person for life whenever the evidence goes to show that he is an habitual criminal who, directly he comes out of prison, is committing the crime again."

Wood's Phosphorine

The Great English Remedy. An old, well-known, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach, bowels, and liver. It is a powerful purgative and a reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach, bowels, and liver. It is a powerful purgative and a reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach, bowels, and liver.

What shrunk your woollens? Why did hoies wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand.

To be sent 9,000 yards from their headquarters by a railroad entirely unsuited to their needs. The Japanese have not made such progress as is generally believed; in fact they would have to advance four times as much as they have done in the last year and a half in Russia proper, in which case alone they might consider themselves in a position of imposing the conditions of peace. But they are very far from this, and the more they advance north the more the respective conditions of the Russians and the Japanese will be reversed.

Wedding Solemnized Wednesday at St. Francis Hotel by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Hotel St. Francis on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, the contracting parties being Mr. Geo. Lloyd, inspector of trains, Kamloops, and Kate Furniss, second daughter of Mrs. R. Furniss, of Salt Spring Island. The bride was attended by Miss L. Furniss as bridesmaid, and was given away by her mother. Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, was the officiating minister. The wedding ceremony was played by G. Rivers. The bride's dress was of ivory tulle de chene with rich lace appliqued all over. Her hat was of white tulle with ostrich feather plumes. The bridesmaid was attired in pale blue gaiter silk with black picture hat. The bride's mother was attired in black silk. Each wore a diamond initial brooch, gift of the bridegroom. A reception will be held from 2 to 4 o'clock at the hotel. The bride party will remain in Victoria for a few days, after which Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will make their home at Kamloops.

Landed Here To-Day

from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse as quietly and demoralically as the most humble of his fellow passengers. Awaiting for the dismounting of the train, M. Witte at the dock was met by Baron Rosen, Russian ambassador to Washington, with his first secretary, ambassador, Mr. Hosen, Baron Rosen went on board as soon as the ship reached the dock and cordially greeted his conferees and the members of his suite. After three minutes' conversation, during which the majority of the passengers landed, M. Witte came down the gangway on the arm of Baron Rosen, followed by his suite, but soon found his progress impeded by a tremendous crowd, which cheered him, and whose greetings M. Witte could not acknowledge. Several policemen came to his rescue and cleared a passage to the automobile which was awaiting the party outside the dock. The party, including M. Witte, proceeded to a waiting room, where, however, by a delegation from the Slavic Society of New York, who presented M. Witte with an address. The Russian society shall be very cordial, and also for the cordial welcome he had received from another delegation which boarded the ship this morning, having gone down the harbor on a tug which flew the Russian flag.

M. Witte enjoyed his trip up the harbor, and the view of the city and the towers of the city. He was very cordial, and also for the cordial welcome he had received from another delegation which boarded the ship this morning, having gone down the harbor on a tug which flew the Russian flag.

An order in council was recently passed by the Dominion government placing the Governor-General in command of the Northwest Mounted Police. This is in view of the fact that the Governor intends to go to the Northwest to attend the ceremonies creating the new provinces there.

New Deputy Minister

J. M. Butler, the new deputy minister of railways and canals, took charge to-day.

PURCHASING ROAD

Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Company Considering Offer of C. P. R.

Seattle, Aug. 2.—H. H. Taylor, of San Francisco, president of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad, came to the city to-day for the purpose of deciding an offer made by the Canadian Pacific for the road. He held a long conference this morning with J. J. Donovan, general superintendent, and G. W. Howard, attorney for the road. This proposed deal has been hanging fire for some time. It is understood that the last offer made by the C. P. R. will be accepted at today's conference. The C. P. R. desires that this road as it would give them a direct outlet to Puget Sound and the Mount Baker mining region via Sumas, Wash.

Bank Appointment

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 2.—George Munro, manager of the Merchants' bank at Portage la Prairie, has been appointed inspector of the bank's western branches from Winnipeg to Edmonton. J. S. Wilmut, formerly of Brandon and Portage la Prairie, now manager at Calgary, is his successor.

Against New Rates

Toronto, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of representatives of councils of the Royal Arcanum in Ontario yesterday, strongly worded resolutions were passed against the adoption of the new rates effective October 1st, delegates considering that the increases were excessive, the financial position of the order not calling for such drastic measures. Delegates considered the plan of the Massachusetts grand council of levying supplemental assessments upon members to meet present demands, giving time to submit to subordinate councils a proposition for a general advance. A resolution was also passed asking the executive of the grand council of Ontario to endorse the action of subordinate councils.

Death of H. J. Hall

Toronto, Aug. 2.—After an illness extending over several years, H. J. Hall, for many years manager of the Toronto exhibition, died last night, aged about 60 years.

Railway Official Dead

Moncton, Aug. 2.—J. E. Price, general superintendent of the Intercolonial railway, died here to-day.

Experiment in Wheat

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—W. A. Hinch, of Whitewater, Man., has a field of wheat sown on the 1st day of February. The crop is very promising, but only very slightly in advance of that sown in the regular season.

Struck Gas

Edmonton, Aug. 2.—A phenomenal

Dressmakers know the importance

of little things. It's the little things that make or mar the big ones. Belding's Spool Silk is one of the little things that saves dress-makers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly—spooled carefully—free of knots, kinks and weak spots.

Belding's Spool Silk

is the strongest, smoothest sewing silk for hand and machine work. Every shade, tint and color for all kinds of sewing. When you buy, buy BELDING'S.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Leading Specialists of America. 23 Years in Detroit. Bank Security. Nine out of every ten men have been guilty of transgression against nature in their youth. Nature never excuses, no matter how young, thoughtless or ignorant he may be. The punishment and suffering consequent upon the crime must be paid. The DRINKS, either by slight doses, or secretly through the urine, must be stopped. THE NERVES must be built up, and the BLOOD must be purified. Its influence the brain become active; the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and skin diseases disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face clear and healthy; the system is invigorated; all drains cease—no more vitality is lost. The various organs become natural and manly. We invite all the afflicted to call and consult us confidentially and free of charge. We treat and cure: Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Strains, Spasms, Nervousness, Headaches, Stomach Disorders, Catarrhs, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Disorders, etc.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

145 SHELBY ST., DETROIT, MICH.

LARGE INCREASE IN LAND SALES

Flow of oil gas was struck in the fields of the Elk Lake Oil Company to-day. It is believed oil will be found within 100 feet at the most.

Killed by Electricity

Leithbridge, Aug. 2.—J. Cockburn was killed by coming in contact with an electric wire last night during a fierce storm.

Good Coal Showing

Raymond, Alta., Aug. 2.—An excellent coal prospect is being opened near here known as the Wadsworth mine. A tunnel has been run 85 feet into the seam, which shows three feet of clean coal.

HAD TRYING TRIP

Steamer Minneapolis Has Arrived in New York After an Adventurous Voyage.

Two Collisions at Sea

New York, Aug. 2.—Two collisions at sea, one of which snapped a propeller blade, were reported by the steamship Minneapolis which arrived to-day from London. The first mishap occurred in a perilous position made around the Minneapolis by another liner, a tramp steamer, and a fishing smack, on Saturday, July 22nd, in the English channel. For commander, Capt. Thomas F. Gates, said that his steamer was wedged so tightly in the trap that his only chance was to run down one of the other ships. He chose the fishing smack as a propeller, and struck this vessel, a glancing blow which carried away part of her rigging but did no other serious damage.

CANADIAN NEWS

Epidemic of Horse Cholera Reported in Ontario—W. J. Crossen is Ill.

Associated Press. Gatham, Ont., Aug. 2.—All speaking of horse cholera of a very severe type has broken out in the vicinity of Amherstburg. Already some twenty-five horses have succumbed to the disease, and numerous other horses are affected. Farmers and horse owners are becoming alarmed, and have asked the Dominion government to investigate with a view to checking the disease.

Seriously Ill

Obourg, Ont., Aug. 2.—W. J. Crossen, head of the Crossen Car Manufacturing Co., is seriously ill.

Cutting Barley

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—Wallace Bell commenced cutting a 30-acre field of barley on his farm at Portage la Prairie yesterday morning. Barley cutting is becoming general on Portage Plains.

Cigarette Licenses

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—The \$50 license on cigarettes is not reducing the number of licenses. Last year 54 licenses were issued, and that number has already been issued up to the present.

How to CURE CANCER

This is explained in our Booklet—"Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." Sent by mail for six cents in stamps. No knife or plaster, but a simple pleasant treatment that can be used without any one knowing it. Correspondence private. V. Stott & J. W. Bowmanville, Ont.

