

WILLING TO MAKE MODIFICATIONS

COMPROMISES PROPOSED PRESENTED BY JAPS

Russia Will Not Pay Indemnity or Other Financial Contributions Towards Cost of War.

Portsmouth, Aug. 23.—The meeting of the plenipotentiaries this morning was in reality not a meeting of the plenipotentiaries at all. The secretaries of the respective missions were still in dispute over the text of the protocol, and the plenipotentiaries gave up the conference room to them to adjust their differences.

The plenipotentiaries remained in their respective private quarters while the secretaries were trying to straighten out their difficulties. It was claimed that certain corrections to which both sides had agreed had not been placed in the text.

At 12.15 this work had not been completed by the secretaries, and it was decided to take a recess until 2.30 p.m. At that time it is understood the plenipotentiaries will go into formal session and take up the protocol in full, deciding any disputed questions as they arise.

RUSSIAN SAYS THERE IS STILL HOPE

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—Excessive tension are the words which should be used to describe the situation before the peace plenipotentiaries meeting this morning. There were evidences of excitement in both camps as the chiefs and attaches made their preparations for departure. The summer guests of the hotel were as agitated as the plenipotentiaries, and the crowds on the veranda to witness the departure were larger than any since the conference began its sitting.

The popular belief was that today would decide the issue, but the Associated Press had what is considered certain the statement that such will not be the case. Were it to go to a complete show-down of hands.

A rupture was certain. At the long cabinet of instructions which M. Witte received from his government last night would not permit him to accept the compromise which was offered this morning, but it received an important explanatory statement. The cablegram from St. Petersburg was sent before M. Witte had communicated to the Emperor the contents of the communication from President Roosevelt delivered to him yesterday afternoon at the navy yard, so that was not necessarily to be accepted as the Emperor's last word, and M. Witte who, there is reason to believe, is in sympathy with the compromise suggested is prepared to "spare for time".

At the conclusion of the sitting today it is thought an adjournment will be taken over to-morrow in order to give M. Witte an opportunity.

To Hear Further from his government. A high Russian authority, summoned up the situation this morning with the words: "There is still hope." Almost to a man the members of the Russian mission would personally show the compromise suggested by the President. In this opinion it offers an honorable road to peace, but they are powerless if the Emperor's advice stands firm. The Russians realize that the turn events have taken will put their country in a difficult position if a rupture comes now. Japan will stand before the world as not implacable, but ready.

TO ACCEPT A COMPROMISE

By the arrangement to practically yield, in whole or in part, article 9 (cession of Sakhalien) while obtaining in substance, if not in form, article 9 (reparation for the cost of the war). Should Russia refuse this solution, which will enable her to maintain quite correctly that she ceded neither territory nor paid war tribute, they believed nothing can prevent the world's verdict from being against them. They say that in effect it only involves the recognition by Russia of an accomplished fact (the military occupation of Sakhalien) and an equal recognition of the practical impossibility of Russia re-conquering it with her navy at the bottom of the sea.

The Japanese seem keenly alive to the advantage of their position. Should Russia eventually decline the compromise they say they do not believe she can escape the responsibility for the failure of the negotiations. "It will be a diplomatic Taishima for Russia," said one of them this morning.

Articles 10 (interned warships) and 11 (limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East) can be easily arranged. They were never serious obstacles. Japan is believed only to have placed them in the list of conditions to give away.

The Final Bargain, but even Russia would not prove obstinate; certainly not on 10, if five and nine were adjustable. It was generally understood before the conference met this morning that Baron Komura would suggest the compromise but the fact that M. Witte was not prepared to make a final response might lead to a change of programme.

Diplomatic manoeuvring might be the order of the day and the question of signing the protocols which was the official business before the conference might be employed to secure the necessary delay. It should be understood that the President's suggestion of a line of compromise will not appear officially before the conference. What he has done has been done in name, if not in fact, behind the scenes. He has labored with each side separately. He has secured the acquiescence of Japan, and according to the general understanding officially, this solution would be offered in the

conference as the proposition of Japan. Should Japan formally propose the compromise, M. Witte can only ask for time to deliberate, i.e., to consult his government for the last time. He gives no absolutely final answer to-day.

THE PROTOCOLS HAD NOT BEEN CORRECTED.

Portsmouth, Aug. 23.—The peace conference adjourned at 12.15 p.m. M. Witte and Baron Rosen at once left the navy yard in their automobiles for the Hotel Wadsworth.

This morning's adjournment is officially explained to have been due to a development of divergence of views in the text of the protocol. The Russians contended that some corrections suggested by M. Planco, to which it was understood the Japanese had agreed, had not been made. When this situation developed, it was decided to read the protocol in full, and decide the disputed points in the conference. The work was not completed and at 12.15 o'clock the conference took a recess until 2.30 this afternoon.

ANOTHER MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.

Portsmouth, Aug. 23.—The peace envoys returned to the conference room at 2 o'clock, half an hour in advance of the time set for the afternoon meeting.

AMBASSADOR PAYS VISIT TO THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, went this afternoon to Peterhof, where he was received in audience by the Emperor. The subject of his visit concerns the possible conclusion of peace.

PRESIDENT SENT MESSAGE TO MEYERS.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt sent a long message to Ambassador Meyer on Monday evening.

REGARDED AS A FAVORABLE SIGN.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Associated Press cable from St. Petersburg announcing that Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador to Russia, had had an audience of the Emperor at Peterhof this morning is considered one of the most hopeful signs which has thus far developed in connection with the President's efforts to bring the belligerents to a compromise. By those who understand the situation at St. Petersburg, the possible good results of such a direct appeal are fully appreciated. It was at such a personal audience with Meyer that the Emperor gave his consent to send plenipotentiaries to the present conference.

GERMANS THINK OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—The foreign office looks upon the possibility of peace as more favorable to-day than they were yesterday, but no predictions are ventured. The increase of confidence rests upon indications of Japan's forbearance, and upon President Roosevelt's influence. Reports from St. Petersburg, however, are not hopeful. The Associated Press cable from London's greater optimism.

FEELING OF CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Reports from Portsmouth to-day, indicating prospects of mutual concessions, restored the feeling of confidence in official and financial circles. A bourse showed a notable improvement from the sudden slump of yesterday. Russian securities were active and the Berlin stock market showed a perceptible advance. The Russian bank statement also favorably influenced the situation.

RUSSIANS MAY MAKE NEW PROPOSAL.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps contradicts the reports sent to the London Times and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger to the effect that at a council held at Peterhof it was decided not to make further peace concessions. He says that the council, or the council, pronounced by a small majority for the conclusion of peace and that the Emperor has ordered the Russian delegates to make a new proposition relative to indemnity. The correspondent adds that the Russian delegates have received telegrams from generals in the field urging against the conclusion of an unfavorable peace as the army feels sure of victory.

CORRESPONDENTS TAKE HOPEFUL VIEW.

London, Aug. 23.—The Morning Post, which throughout the war has strongly identified itself with the Japanese side, in a despatch from its correspondent at Portsmouth, published this morning, declares that the "Peace of Portsmouth" is within measurable distance. The correspondent says that both sides will make substantial concessions for the sake of peace. Russia, he says, will pay Japan a sum in the guise of expenses for the maintenance of prisoners, and that Sakhalien will be divided, Russia retaining the northern and Japan the southern part, while Japan will abandon her claim as to interned warships and the limit on Russian naval force in the Pacific.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the Times states that there is hope for peace, and that the Japanese are ready to arrange a settlement in a way that will satisfy Russian dignity and honor. Apparently, says the correspondent, the terms of this settlement is the partition by Russia of a portion of the island of Sakhalien, in consideration of a payment of money in lieu of indemnity.

WILLING TO MAKE MODIFICATIONS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Japanese plenipotentiaries today, at the conclusion of the afternoon session of the peace conference, threw their cards upon the table. It was the dramatic moment, the moment to which all the previous proceedings of the conference had led. The protocols involving agreement on eight of the twelve conditions originally presented by Japan had been signed. One side or the other must make a move or

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



the plenipotentiaries had reached the parting of the ways. The adversaries faced each other across the table. Of course, it was well understood what would happen, but that in a way only made it more dramatic.

Figuratively President Roosevelt entered the conference room. M. Witte sat silent, and the move in the great diplomatic game pointed to Japan.

Baron Komura in a few words explained that Japan, in her great desire for peace, was ready to make certain "modifications" in the original articles, in the hope that Russia could find it possible to accept them. He then presented in written form to M. Witte the

Compromise Proposition which President Roosevelt had suggested. It was concrete and specific, and it followed the lines "outlined" in the dispatches. It contained instructions for the payment of the cost of the war, on condition that Russia would accept article 5, which was modified as to include Sakhalien so modified as to include an arrangement for the repurchase by Russia of the northern half of the island for 120,000,000 yen.

This has been the attitude of the foreign office since the four points in dispute were returned to St. Petersburg from Portsmouth, and it is the true expression of Russian official and public opinion. Since the beginning of the discussion here on Japan's original terms, Russians recognize the serious intention that Russia could or would pay indemnity. Each day has sharpened the conviction that such a payment is impossible, and to-day the universal opinion, from the highest to the lowest, is that Japan's insistence on an indemnity dooms the Portsmouth negotiations to failure.

The following authoritative statement of the Russian position with regard to the phase of the negotiations created by the presentation of the Japanese compromise to-day was made to the Associated Press to-day:

It is stated to have appeared in present American and English newspapers which, while eloquent, studiously moderate and well intentioned, are calculated to give a false impression of the Russian position. The Russian position is not one of compromise, but one of a direct appeal for peace, and the general character of Japan's new proposal, with which it is intended Russia can close without loss of dignity. The respective instructions which the plenipotentiaries to-day left to the envoys of Japan came forward a to-day's sitting with a proposal which was new in form but old in substance. It is equal to the terms already proposed by the Russian plenipotentiaries, and it is a direct appeal for peace, and the general character of Japan's new proposal, with which it is intended Russia can close without loss of dignity.

A long cablegram was sent to Ambassador Meyer by the President late on August 22. It contained instructions for the plenipotentiaries to-day to accept the Russian proposal, and it was intended to be made directly to the Russian plenipotentiaries. There is reason to believe that the plenipotentiaries had already communicated to the Russian plenipotentiaries through the President's messenger.

As a result of the instructions he received, Ambassador Meyer had a special audience of Emperor Nicholas to-day at Peterhof palace. The report received from Assistant Secretary of State Peirce at Portsmouth in addition to the terms already agreed upon, is to purchase the northern half of Sakhalien for a sum of 120,000,000 yen. Japan has obtained all that she needed and longed for as a nation, now arguments down the issue to a question of dollars and cents, yet refuses for peace sake to waive her demand. Russia, on the contrary, has conceded freely and fully everything she could give consistently with her sense of national honor and dignity. To withdraw the cash claim, therefore, would be immensely costly to Japan than it would be for Russia to allow it. Therefore, despite the positive and emphatic declaration of the well-meaning but mistaken journalists allied to the press, peace is not and cannot be assured until Japan unreservedly withdraws her claim to have the costs of the campaign refunded by Russia.

WILL NEVER CONSENT TO PAY INDEMNITY.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The Associated Press has the best of reasons and authority for declaring again, with increasing emphasis, that Russia will never consent to the payment of an indemnity to Japan. The payment would so greatly menace the vital interests of the state as to make this article in the Japanese terms utterly impossible of acceptance. Furthermore, the Associated Press has the same reasons for the declaration that if Japan withdrew her indemnity demand, peace would practically be assured, as the Russian attitude on the three other points, including the cession of Sakhalien, does not preclude the possibility of reaching a satisfactory settlement on these points.

INDemnITY IS THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

If this question can be arranged, it is believed here that all other questions in the conference will be a difference of opinion will practically settle themselves. In view of the known Russian attitude on the other eight points, Russia believes that Japan's insistence on indemnity is the one thing that will make peace impossible. Officials declare that attempts at word-juggling, such as calling indemnity by some other name, or attempting to collect indemnity under the guise of other payments, will avail nothing.

Russia, they say, will not conclude

THE ORION.



The new whaling steamer which sailed for Sechart Tuesday night, and which is to inaugurate a new industry on this coast.

the peace treaty at Portsmouth which includes the payment of indemnity or other financial contributions. Russia is ready, however, to make a reasonable and proper payment for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in the hands of the Japanese.

But the real hope still rests with President Roosevelt. He has made another move. He has sent Ambassador Meyer direct to the Emperor, and they were together advised to receive here, for three hours to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt himself to-night may know more about how the Emperor feels than M. Witte, and he has conveyed to him by his ambassador. The report is industriously circulated here that Emperor William is Responsible for the attitude of Emperor Nicholas and everything is traced back to the meeting of the two emperors on board the Hohenzollern in the Finnish gulf. In support of this it is positively stated that after the interview M. Witte's instructions were made stronger and more unyielding.

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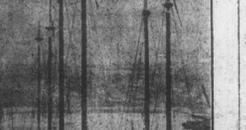
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BEST IN HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST



WHEAT WILL PASS HUNDRED MILLION MARK

Premier Roblin Says Twenty-Five Per Cent. of the Grain Has Already Been Cut.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—"The largest and best crop ever grown in the Northwest is now ripe and rapidly being harvested," said Premier Roblin when asked for his opinion on the crop prospect. Hon. Mr. Roblin had just returned from a two days' trip through the wheat belt, and was bubbling over with enthusiasm as to the outlook. His exact words were: "The largest and best crop ever grown in the Northwest is now ripe and rapidly being harvested."

"Do you mean that the grain is ripe and fit to cut?" "Yes, 25 per cent. is already cut and 80 per cent. should be in stock to-night."

"Will there be any waste by shelling or otherwise on account of not being cut?" "Yes. Grain is already dropping from the heads in some cases, and the ear is so full and heavy that the slightest wind shakes it out."

"What do you refer to when you say 'wheat, oats and barley are all ripe and suffering to be cut'?" "Yes. You say we have the largest crop in our history. Would you mind saying what you think our yield will be?" "I am willing to go on record as estimating that we will pass the hundred million mark this year in wheat; other grains according to the weather."

"What do you think the sample is like?" "As perfect as the most favorable conditions can make it. Of course we will reduce the quality, but not the quantity."

"Then you think the talk of rust was unwarranted?" "Exactly so. We have passed the danger line for rusting, except in the west-west part of the province."

"Then threshing will soon commence?" "Yes, next week. With a continuance of present conditions September will be a full month so to speak in so far as the movement goes from first hands."

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Resolution Passed Asking Supreme Council to Reconsider Order Raising the Rates.

New York, Aug. 23.—The World says: "At a 12-hour secret session, attended by representatives of seven-eighths of the Royal Arcanum membership of the United States and Canada, held yesterday in the Manhattan hotel, resolutions were adopted demanding that the supreme council of the order rescind at Put-in-Bay next week the action of raising the rates taken in Atlantic City last May. If this is not done it is announced there will be a mass resignation of members who will disrupt the order. Open charges of breach of trust were made against the supreme council. The session was attended by prominent Arcanumites from the cities of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts Rhode Island and Michigan, embracing a membership of 235,000, out of a total of 316,000 in the entire order."

ONTARIO RIFLE MEETING.

The Scores of Victoria Shooters at Long Branch Ranges.

Long Branch Rifle Ranges, Ont., Aug. 23.—The Ontario Rifle Association meeting was continued to-day.

Perry and Carr will shoot today in the second stage of the City of Toronto match. This competition is shot at two stages, first, 7 rounds at 500 yards and 10 shots at 600 yards; second, 7 rounds at 800 yards. The 60 highest in the first stage shoot in the second. The first prize is a gold medal, presented by Corporation of City of Toronto and \$25; second prize, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$12; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$8; eighth, \$7; ninth, \$6; tenth, \$5; eleventh, \$4; twelfth, \$3.

The first stage, Bundy was 85th with 70; Duncan, 82d; 69; and Fisher, 97th. 69. Tyros, Joint, 65.

Shooting in the Bankers' match also took place to-day. The conditions were 7 rounds at 500, 600 and 800 yards. The first, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$12; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$8; sixth, \$7; seventh, \$6; eighth, \$5; ninth, \$4; tenth, \$3.

In the Ouler match, 7 rounds at 500 yards, service conditions, first prize, \$10; second, \$8; 2d \$6, 10 of \$5, 30 of \$4, 21 of \$3. Title was 33rd with 32; Joint, 48th, 32; Butler, 62nd, 31. Twenty-one 31's were counted out.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Have Been Made in Warsaw—Number of Prisoners Sent to Fortress.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 23.—The strike in the factories is decreasing. The wholesale arrests which have been made here include leading members of the Polish Socialist party. Several persons have been conveyed to the fortress of Molin set apart for political offenders.

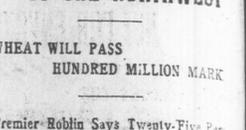
WILL SEND EXHIBIT.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—George Greig, secretary of the Western Canadian Live Stock Association, has interested the breeders of pure bred stock in the province to make an exhibit at the Dominion Fair at Westminister. Already six carloads of pure bred stock have been secured for an exhibit, and it is believed that the Manitoba men will be in a position to make a good showing.

FIRE ON THE OCEANIC.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the stowage of the White Star line steamer Oceanic. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The Oceanic is scheduled to sail for New York to-day.

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INDEMNITY A HARD NUT FOR ENVOYS

STILL BLOCKS THE WAY TO A SETTLEMENT Result of Roosevelt's Appeal to the Czar Has Not Yet Been Made Public.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24.—The personality of President Roosevelt becomes larger and larger in the crisis. He stands between the warring countries, insisting that the peace conference shall not fail.

Only a Single Point still separates them, but it is as big as the continent of Europe.

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ENTERTAINED AT QUEBEC.

Prince Louis and Three Hundred Officers and Men Visit City.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Prince Louis, accompanied by 300 officers and men of the second British cruiser squadron, now at Quebec, arrived in the city this morning...

Further Proceedings should be had in the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., who was in charge of the engineering department of the U. S. S. Bennington at the time of the explosion...

AUSTRALIAN FINANCES. Sir John Forrest introduces the Federal Budget.

Melbourne, Aug. 22.—In the house of representatives today Sir John Forrest, the treasurer, introduced the federal budget for the year ending on the 30th of June 1907...

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THE EXPLOSION ON GUNBOAT BENNINGTON

Findings of Court of Inquiry—Recommends Court Martial for Ensign Charles T. Wade.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Secretary Bonaparte today received and read, as required in substance which he made public, the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, Cal., on July 21st.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER. A quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Paul's church on Monday night...

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EXAMINING OUR TIMBER RESOURCES

REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY IS IN CITY Comes on Behalf of Foreign Office to Investigate Possible Source of Supply.

(From Thursday's Daily.) That Germany anticipates the ultimate development of considerable trade with Canada in timber is indicated by the presence in this country of Dr. A. Schneck...

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VICTORIES RECEIVE THEIR TROPHIES

THE PRESENTATION OF PRIZES ON TUESDAY J. B. A. A. Oarsmen Congratulated Upon Their Success in Recent N. P. A. O. Regatta.

The J. B. A. A. reading rooms were crowded on Tuesday, the occasion being the presentation of prizes won by representatives of the association in the recent N. P. A. O. and James Bay regatta...

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BERN'S CRUISE ON NORTHERN COAST

SHIP'S SAFE FOUND RIFLED BY INDIANS Prospectors Found—The Barque Saxon Has Not Yet Arrived—Along the Waterfront.

A cruise around Queen Charlotte islands, up Portland canal, and in various other parts of the northern coast, was completed by the little steamer Fern a few days ago...

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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 & Jury, Bonaventure, Ont.

WATER WORKS AND WATER POWER.

From the dense cloud of mystery that surrounds the water problem with which the representatives of the city of Victoria are valiantly wrestling one fact stands out clear and distinct: the Esquimalt Water Works Company and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company have disagreed and are engaged in bitter hostilities. Each accuses the other of treachery and deceit. One says the other has been guilty of conniving with certain members of the city council for the purpose of executing a strategic movement that would, if consummated, result in great injury to the city and the other that other contends that technical advantage has been taken of a certain clause in a contract in order to squeeze un-reasonable profits from it as a large consumer of energy generated by the Goldstream water power. As an example of the injury done to the business of this city and of the possible harmful effects upon the municipal developments of the future, the difference in the cost of power to private consumers in Vancouver and in Victoria is cited. In Vancouver, where the tramway company has at great expense harnessed the waters of the Coquitlam it is estimated that electric energy can be profitably supplied to consumers at from thirty to forty dollars per horse-power per annum. In Victoria it is claimed the charges must be at least three times that amount in order to leave any profits at all for the purveyors. This vast difference is advanced as one reason—and by no means an unimportant reason—why the citizens of Victoria should regard with favor the prospect of acquiring the Goldstream system and secure the custom of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for a specified term of years. It is claimed the municipality would not only have an abundant supply of pure water, but would be put in a position to compete with neighboring cities for such industries as could be profitably pursued on the Pacific coast.

It may not be generally known that the energy of the generation and the distribution of electric power is regarded as one of the most important factors in the future development of manufacturing industries of Canada. Niagara Falls, Ontario, and Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, are the present great distributing centres of electric power in the East. From a report published in a recent number of the Toronto Globe, that power can be delivered in Toronto, slightly more distant than at about seven dollars per horse power per year, this amount covering interest and the cost of maintenance of the line. To which would have to be added, the report points out, the cost of distribution to consumers. The final cost delivered in the motors is a matter for computation by experts. From Shawinigan Falls power is carried to the limits of the city of Montreal, ninety miles distant, at a cost of fifteen dollars per year, which must also be added the cost of distribution. But whatever the ultimate cost may be, it is predicted that within a very short time the steam plants of the two principal cities of Canada, great as is their distance from the power centres, will be relegated into the minor positions of auxiliaries and that all energy for manufacturing purposes will be brought from the great artificial "dormhouses" at Niagara and Shawinigan Falls. This prediction applies to all the great expense of territory on both sides of the boundary line electrically tributary to the water powers mentioned. If the loss of energy in transmission be such as to overcome the advantages of situation possessed by the present manufacturing centres, it is obvious that the great lives of future industry will be in the closest possible proximity to water falls. Centres at which electric energy can be delivered at the cheapest possible rate will be the points at which important industries will be located. Also, it may be pointed out, governments and municipalities in the East have left to private corporations the task of exploiting the wealth contained in water powers.

There are numerous lakes and streams, in the neighborhood of Victoria, grossly with great power potentials inherent in them. That is a matter upon which we do not feel competent to pronounce. But we are told the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has in contemplation the utilization of the waters of Shawinigan Lake for its own private purposes. The cement company has a record at Sooke Lake, which it may intend to develop in case satisfactory arrangements cannot be made in more convenient quarters. And all the powers lying dormant or running to waste are not summed up in Goldstream or Shawinigan or Sooke. If the city of Victoria can secure a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes at Elk Lake, given mains and street supply pipes of the necessary capacity, we do not understand why we should consider either the eager desire of the Esquimalt Water Works Company to supply our citizens with water or the willingness of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to become large consumers of power in the event of our securing the property of the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

The water from Elk Lake has been repeatedly pronounced wholesome and healthful. For a short time in the year it is not as palatable as it might be. As a community we are not in a position financially at the present time to accept the terms of the Esquimalt Water Works Company. As it is extremely doubtful,

but the case mildly, whether the people under any circumstances consent to the abandonment of the present system and to become customers of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, why not leave the latter concern and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to fight their own battles and settle their misunderstandings without interference on our part? We are quite sure that if the city council would move with all the expedition possible in the matter of placing within our streets pipes with sufficient capacity to meet the demands made upon them during the dry season, their action would meet with the approval of the ratifiers. When the present system has been given a fair chance to demonstrate what it is capable of and its alleged weaknesses have been proved to be weaknesses of fact and not weaknesses of the imagination and of convenience, then we can consider the right we possess, or which we assume we possess, in other sources of supply, and the possible compensation necessary to make such rights absolute. There is a general impression that the capacity of the water works is greater than the capacity of the management. Perhaps this may be accepted as true without reflection upon the ability of the present staff of officials.

COST OF LIGHT.
Commenting on the claim of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer that the Sound City is the best and cheapest lighted municipality on the continent for the reason that it controls an abundant water power, the Vancouver News-Advertiser wants to know why the Terminal City should not occupy as favorable a position as its neighbor in the United States. The claim of the Seattle newspaper applies to streets, stores and residences—to light for all purposes, public and private. The News-Advertiser says if the light supplied in Vancouver for street or building illumination be less satisfactory or more costly than is the case in Seattle, "there is something which requires investigation, and we commend the matter to the consideration of the city council." Is it not a fact that naturally Victoria is more favorably situated than either of the cities named for the generation of electric power at a low initial cost? There is a plentiful supply of water power in closer proximity to the city than is the case in either Vancouver or Seattle. The first cost of the generation and the distribution of electric energy should be lower in Victoria than in the neighboring cities. And yet the cost of private and public lighting is greater here than in either of the other places. What is the reason for this untoward fact? Is it because we have not been able to our opportunities and that private parties are now in a position to profit by our necessities? If it should henceforth appear that there is no legal barrier to our entering into possession of the Goldstream water power, here is a question for the city council of the future to investigate, and we hope to commend the matter to their most earnest consideration.

A FIERY DESTROYER.
Electricity is a very useful constituent of the atmosphere (if it be a "constituent" of the atmosphere at all) when it is well harnessed and kept under strict control. But electricity on the rampage is a very dangerous thing. In its wild and natural state electricity is giving a great deal of trouble in the East, that home of all sorts of unrest, disquiet, and also activity. Storms are frequent, and not a storm passes over the face of the country without inflicting great losses in property and considerable losses in human life. The disturbing factor in the situation is the fact that each year the electric disturbances seem to be increasing in violence and in destructiveness. It has been suggested that the idea of increasing destructiveness is a sign of the imagination. One authority claims that more damage is reported because settlers in the country are more numerous and the news of accidents is gathered with greater zeal and thoroughness. The cities are not afflicted by the ravages of lightning to the same extent as the country districts, because the "light" meets with more conductors in high buildings, which divert it directly into that which it seeks to reach with all possible speed, the earth. The theory that lightning is not becoming more destructive is not accepted without question. The population of Ontario, it is pointed out, is not increasing at a very great rate, while the proportion of burned barns and dwelling houses and of killed human beings and of cattle is steadily rising. This increased ratio of casualties and fatalities, one authority claims, and apparently claims with reason, is due to the clearing up of the land. Lightning naturally seeks and finds in standing trees good conductors to the "pole" it is in quest of when it seeks to leave the atmosphere. Trees not only rear themselves high from the ground, but they are filled with moisture. Hence their attractiveness and the danger to humanity in standing under them. Trees being largely removed, barns with their great quantities of stored grain, which contains considerable moisture, become the secondary subject of attack, followed by men and the lower animals. This is a subject which possesses but a academic interest for the people of this island of Vancouver Island or of British Columbia. A severe electric storm of any kind is a rarity. And it is not possible that the said desks

island of its timber will make any difference in this respect.
In Great Britain un-harnessed electricity is also a destructive agent of considerable extent. Not so many generations ago the fiery manifestations were more or less generally associated with the operations of the Powers of Darkness. A recent issue of the London Chronicle says no thunderstorm that we are likely to have this summer can be expected to repeat the details recorded of one that visited Suffolk on August 4th, 1877. According to Holmshed, the tempest, of lightning came right through the wall of Ellborough church, went a yard into the ground, knocking over twenty people and killing two by the way, then came up again, mounted the steeple via the vestry door, broke the bells and darted off to Bungay, six miles away. There, according to another chronicler, it became a fiery black dog, which dashed between two people kneeling in church and broke their necks, and claved another man on the back so that he was "presently drawn together and shrunk up, as if were a piece of leather scorched in a hot fire." Claw marks remained on the door to prove the reality of the Black Dog.

REQUIRES EXPLANATION.
The city council Tuesday night relieved itself of a great load of responsibility by deciding to test the rights of the people of Victoria to the waters of Goldstream after the said waters have served the purposes of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. The probability is that it will take a little time to discover the respective rights of the rival claimants, because there is little doubt that Mr. Lubbe and his company will resist to the court of last resort the aspirations of the municipality. Mayor Barnard is apparently of the opinion that a "reconciliation in force" led by the water commissioner, will have an intimidating effect upon the Esquimalt company and induce it to place a more reasonable figure upon the value of its holdings, with the possible result of an agreement being reached as to terms of transfer which would be acceptable to the city. His words have no faith in the Elk lake system, says it has never been satisfactory, and cannot be made satisfactory, as a source of water supply, and is anxious to ever bring about the consummation of his long scheme, the acquisition of the Esquimalt works. In the event of Mr. Lubbe and his company holding up their hands and begging for quarter there would of course be little delay in making the transfer and the "secret agreement" would have concurred in force and effect and be amply justified by results. We think there is such general commendation of the action of the council in deciding to find out definitely and authoritatively the extent and the nature of the city's claim to the waters of Goldstream. There will come a time, if that time is not now, in the history of the city when an accurate knowledge of their rights will be of value to the people of Victoria. But we believe Mayor Barnard is perhaps somewhat over-zealous respecting the temper of the Esquimalt waterworks management and shareholders. It is not at all likely that they will hold up their hands and tell the council to help itself to their property at the figure set upon it by "experts" or even at an estimate of value reached by arbitrators. The work to which the aldermen have set their hands, it will be discovered, cannot be carried out with haste. The conditions being apparent, the movements of the unruly arm of the law being so slow, the question arises, what is the city of Victoria going to do in the meanwhile about its water supply? The water commissioner has reported confirming that which everybody knows, that the expenditure of a considerable sum on the system is a condition precedent to the adoption of any scheme of improvement that may be decided upon. That proposition being accepted, the question arises, what is going to be done about it? Is the council going to sit down and wait patiently for the final judgment of the courts, or is it going to make such improvements as will give the best results from the Elk lake system? This renovation must be carried out in any case, and the present system is not satisfactory with the present system of delivery to consumers if it had the "head" of the Pacific ocean behind it. What is the reason the civic authorities so deliberately and persistently keep their eyes closed to this fact, freely acknowledged by themselves? Is the matter too trivial for their august attention, or must the public, as it is already inclined to do, look beyond expressed opinions for reasons? Are ratifiers justified in concluding that there is a deliberate disposition manifested, officially, to make no improvements which might have the effect of discounting the alleged inadequacy of the Elk lake water supply?

The Times does not advocate the construction of another main to Elk lake until it has been definitely ascertained whether the present source of water supply, under the circumstances considered, is the only one available. But is there any reason why the improvements which are admitted to be necessary in the city mains, and must be undertaken no matter where we may ultimately go for our water, should not be undertaken immediately and executed with all possible dispatch? If the defects which at present exist would be defects even if the source of supply were inexhaustible and the "head" all that could be desired, is it not possible that the said desks

CONSPIRACY AMONG TROOPS.
Number of Arrests at Moscow—Hussars Refuse Duty.
Moscow, Aug. 22.—It is reported here on good authority that a revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered among the troops encamped in the suburbs of Moscow and that 23 arrests, including those of some officers, were made before the conspirators had a chance to become active.
Hussars Give Trouble.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—Complaining of the food and because of the unpopularity of one of their non-commissioned officers, a squadron of the Hussars encamped at Krasno-Sele refused duty on Sunday. The matter is apparently not serious, but if interfered with their participation in the manoeuvres of the guard corps which were held in the presence of the Emperor to-day.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.
Christiana, Norway, Aug. 22.—The storming to-day adopted by a vote of 104 to 11 the proposals of the government for the formation of negotiations with Sweden for the dissolution of the union. The government proposed to communicate the result of the recent negotiations with the Swedish government and to ask it to accept the suggestion of the set of union and to co-operate in negotiations for a pacific settlement of the questions connected with dissolution, including the abrogation of the customs union. The government was also granted power to appoint delegates to conduct the negotiations.

are in some degree responsible for the alleged weaknesses of the Elk lake system? The disinclination of the civic authorities to touch anything, but some great, comprehensive scheme involving an immediate revolution is not quite understandable.

"RESPECTING" BRITISH TRADITIONS.
Premier Whitney of Ontario is doubtless a noble specimen of the Tory statesman, and, like all of his kind, is a profound respecter of British traditions—when British traditions conform to his ideas as a practical politician of the Canadian Tory school. In criticizing the actions of Premier Whitney, of the first Tory government, practically, Ontario has ever had, we are compelled to admit that the conditions he has had to meet are altogether exceptional. In the first place, there was no Tory government in Ontario for more than thirty years previous to the advent of Premier Whitney, and therefore the conditions to which the Ontario Tory aspirants for office were reduced may be imagined by those who have had experience with ferocious Tory office-hunters. In the second place, there has been a Grit government in power at Ottawa for nine years, and it may safely be presumed that but few Tories with a deep desire to serve their country, have been appointed to federal offices. When Mr. Whitney succeeded Mr. Ross it may readily be imagined that all the Tories of patriotic proclivities concentrated themselves in the neighborhood of Toronto as the point from which they could most effectively train their batteries of application upon the government citadel. Appreciating the conditions, which are notorious, we are compelled to make allowances for the perplexities of Premier Whitney. The cartoonist of the Toronto News, faithful Tory organ though that great independent journal be, was compelled to depict Mr. Whitney as feeling to the woods in the wilds for the purpose of temporarily escaping the importunities of the Tory hordes. But Mr. Whitney could not get away. He had to come back and discharge Grits by the acres and hundreds on pain of the displeasure and the censure of what would be termed a "machine" if it were not a Tory organization. Not to dwell too long upon the subject nor to pay attention to the cases of hundreds of faithful, non-partisan sergeants against whom charges were trumped up for the purpose of causing their dismissal and to make room for clamorous party men, we note the dispatch from Ottawa, which states that Mr. Whitney's desperate attempts to "do the right thing," "The Tory appetite for office is such that Mr. Whitney cannot satisfy it at all, although he is endeavoring to do so. The registration of this city has been vacant since the day of the general election, yet it cannot be filled, because there are not enough offices to go round. The two balliffs appointed by the late government were dismissed, and now it has been necessary to appoint three to do the work" which was conveniently done heretofore by two.

As an illustration of the depth of the need of the average Tory, the "machine" insisted upon the cancellation of the commissions of all justices of the peace in the province of Ontario, in order that the incompetent chaff might be sifted from the efficient wheat. But none of the old and experienced justices will ever get back. The new appointments are being made on the recommendation of the "machine." We do not know definitely what the commission of an average justice of the peace in Ontario is worth, certainly not more than a few dollars a year. But in the condition of the Tory party at the present time, even five dollars per annum is not to be lightly regarded. Such is the manner in which the honored Mr. Whitney is "respecting" British traditions.

Advice to-day from Portsmouth indicates that the correspondents are simply guessing—and booming President Roosevelt as the man who does things.

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policy was to make the rounds of the others for passengers, incidentally serenading them with the daily ditties. But it is alleged that the guests at one hotel were given the preference, as far as choice seats were concerned, and consequently for some time there has been snoring in the other hotel proprietors the fires of dissatisfaction. Matters reached a crisis a few weeks ago, and precipitated into the head and neck of a coach, which must be known as No. 3. It appears that one day—the precise date is not quite clear—the energetic proprietor of another hotel, suggested the management of tally-ho Nos. 1 and 2 to reserve a number of good seats in their wheeled establishment. But instead of No. 1—the capacious and imposing No. 1—there rolled up the comparatively insignificant No. 2. The proprietor was filled with righteous wrath. What need his guests out in anything but the very best coach? Never, and he indignantly dismissed No. 2, engaged a number of carriages, and his guests took in the charms of Victoria under circumstances decidedly luxurious.

Our London Letter.

London, Aug. 3.—The unveiling by the King of the Royal Engineer's Memorial at Chatham was one of the best managed and most impressive ceremonies yet held in connection with memorials to those who fell in the Boer war. Charming weather prevailed and a huge concourse of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony. The memorial, which is a stately classic arch in Portland stone bears the names of twenty regular militia and volunteer Royal Engineers who lost their lives in South Africa during the war. Panels with also reliefs scenes representing various incidents in the war are let into the bases of each arch, and the great panel over the arch bears the inscription, "The Corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who lost their lives in the South African War, A.D. 1880-1902." His Majesty arrived from London to perform the ceremony of unveiling the great square founded on one side by the Crimean arch and on the other by the new South African memorial was lined by a double rank of troops, all the Royal Engineers in Chatham being employed. At the request of General Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., the King closed an electric circuit which fired a charge on the top of the memorial and the great Union Jack which had shrouded it from view sank down in billowy folds of color to the ground, leaving the tall white arch standing bright and clear in the sunshine. Chopin's "March Funere" was played by the Engineers' band and a firing party fired three volleys. It was a singularly impressive scene, and many a soldier on parade who had passed through the dangers and hardships of the campaign, as the flood of memories came back, saw not the broad white square or the tall memorial or the royal figure of the King, but saw again instead the wide brown veldt, the far blue African hills and the faces of comrades who sleep their last sleep under the southern sky, and upon whom we will look again no more till the great reveille sounds. After the ceremony the King planted a memorial oak in the grounds of the Royal Engineers' Institute. Later on he was welcomed by the officers and afterwards went to Gillingham and opened the splendid new naval hospital on the top of Chatham Hill. The hospital affords accommodation for six hundred sailors and is one of the most perfectly equipped institutions of the kind in the world. His Majesty, who opened the door with a golden key, inspected the building and returned to London in the afternoon. The royal visit was observed as a general holiday in Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham. Loyal addresses were presented by the mayors of these towns on behalf of the people, and the streets were handsomely decorated in honor of the visit.

The fact that London with its teeming millions of inhabitants should be without a street ambulance service may strike many readers as being something of a paradox, but the fact is nevertheless true. What happens in London when a man gets run over by an omnibus is that the nearest policeman, in the rough and ready way of the class guardians to render something in the way of first aid, while individual members of the gathering crowd chip in with advice, a good deal of which is not always appropriate. In the case of a serious injury, the patient is removed in a jolting cab to the nearest hospital, the surgical staff more anxious than the original injury. To improve this state of affairs the London council are

EVERY NOTE IS FULL OF CHALLENGE
BUGLERS TELL STORY OF HOT COMPETITION
How They Happen to Be Three Tally-Ho Coaches in the Local Field.
There are two establishments operating tally-ho coaches in the city nowadays, but little do the public know of the ways and wherefores. The silvery tones of two bugles instead of one, ripple merrily forth, and every note breathes a spirit of defiance and rivalry. There is nothing more challenging than the sound of this tally-ho business. It was hot enough in the hotel line and every other commercial pursuit, so why should the tally-ho escape. There should be a rival institution, a rival bugle and a rival bugler. According to rumor he interviewed Mr. Bray, proprietor of a prosperous livery establishment on Johnson street, and guaranteed him a substantial patronage if he would project a tally-ho into the field. A good business man like Mr. Bray would not let such an opportunity escape, and in short order he had jaunted to the Sound, bought a coach, and presto, No. 3 made its appearance on the streets, well equipped and commodious, with a bugler of its own—and he "bugles" very nicely.

Now, Nos. 1 and 2 are handling large crowds daily, all of which points to the fact that tourist travel to Victoria has reached the most gratifying proportions. Last year one tally-ho coach was deemed sufficient. Now there are three, and probably next year there will be four. It is said that one of the hotels will have an automobile coach in connection with its service for the season. Thus is Victoria keeping right abreast of the times.

It may not be generally known that instead of three tally-ho coaches, Victoria nearly had four. Steve White had ordered a very elaborate affair, some things approaching the palatial, with

seeking parliamentary powers to establish a street ambulance corps for London at a cost of about £10,000 a year. Considering that within three miles of Charing Cross there were nearly 8,000 street accidents last year the charge does not appear to be a heavy one, even for the long-suffering taxpayers.

If the high court of a parliament affords the supreme instance of the general utility of discussion, there are just too many instances. It is the season of congresses and conferences, and the principal feature which they seem to have in common is the small practical result that springs from these gatherings. The public health congress, here referred to last week, is no exception so far as its own influence is concerned. Nothing is likely to happen until the time comes round for its next assembly. Many of the important topics dealt with by the subject cropped up again, finding an echo at the British Medical Association's Congress at Leicester and elsewhere, but the impressions made upon the British public by these debates among the experts is scarcely appreciable. It is true the experts don't always agree among themselves. Take the case of the milk problem. It is acknowledged that impure, adulterated milk is the one great factor in the high rate of infantile mortality, which is itself one aspect only of a far-reaching question. The subject cropped up again and again, but a wide divergence of view was exhibited among the speakers, all of whom were possessed of special knowledge and experience. Municipal milk depots were highly lauded in one quarter to be damned with less than faint praise in another. A strict adherence to natural methods in the care of infants was advocated by the founder of a big industrial town, while the advantages of the application of the laboratory to the dairy were enlarged on by another. But whatever the differences of opinion, time is always so precious a consideration that these informal parliaments that no question is ever thoroughly threshed out, and if it were, recommendations to the state achieve nothing. It is such considerations that suggest the value of a small permanent board of experts appointed for the special purpose of inquiry, with the powers of a royal commission, into some of the most pressing social questions of the day.

For those who can afford it I suppose yachting clothes are the most important consideration this month. For smart occasions—that is to say, for going ashore from the yacht on social functions, a serge sac coat, the trimming webbed if carried on the yacht, and the sailor's coat as coat. Tiny chamber buttons with gold rims might be introduced with good effect. At present popular taste seems to run high in the direction of the shorter variety, and no doubt during the autumn months this style of outdoor garment will be much worn by well-dressed women. Another style which also bids fair to continue in public favor during the autumn is the "Empire," and this notwithstanding the fact that it was much in vogue during the season. Some of the prettiest garden party frocks have the full bodice draped high with deep coral belt, and to most eyes the emmently becoming. Still the woman who is blessed with a superabundance of this "too solid, solid flesh" beware of elaborately swathed bodices; they are best suited to her more slenderly built sister.

If Shakespeare's birthplace were put policy was to make the rounds of the others for passengers, incidentally serenading them with the daily ditties. But it is alleged that the guests at one hotel were given the preference, as far as choice seats were concerned, and consequently for some time there has been snoring in the other hotel proprietors the fires of dissatisfaction. Matters reached a crisis a few weeks ago, and precipitated into the head and neck of a coach, which must be known as No. 3. It appears that one day—the precise date is not quite clear—the energetic proprietor of another hotel, suggested the management of tally-ho Nos. 1 and 2 to reserve a number of good seats in their wheeled establishment. But instead of No. 1—the capacious and imposing No. 1—there rolled up the comparatively insignificant No. 2. The proprietor was filled with righteous wrath. What need his guests out in anything but the very best coach? Never, and he indignantly dismissed No. 2, engaged a number of carriages, and his guests took in the charms of Victoria under circumstances decidedly luxurious.

But the matter did not end there. The proprietor was now thoroughly roused, and reached the conclusion that there should be competition and no monopoly in this tally-ho business. It was hot enough in the hotel line and every other commercial pursuit, so why should the tally-ho escape. There should be a rival institution, a rival bugle and a rival bugler. According to rumor he interviewed Mr. Bray, proprietor of a prosperous livery establishment on Johnson street, and guaranteed him a substantial patronage if he would project a tally-ho into the field. A good business man like Mr. Bray would not let such an opportunity escape, and in short order he had jaunted to the Sound, bought a coach, and presto, No. 3 made its appearance on the streets, well equipped and commodious, with a bugler of its own—and he "bugles" very nicely.

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up for sale it would bring in a fabulous price. It is old and the great playwright has long been dead. Besides, our American cousins would be "right there" to run up the bidding. Last week someone by estate, where Lord Tenynson first saw the light, came under the auctioneer's hammer and officers were few and far between. The fine old house stands in 1,125 acres of such land as inspired "The Broom" and "The Moated Grange," as gave an atmosphere to many of the late lamented writings which the centuries have breathed. Yet the "lot" was withdrawn at £18,000—a figure far under its actual commercial value. Doubtless when the land was turned into a cruise boat, "the brook" polluted by factory refuse, and the quaint old structure existent only in pictures, there will be a national outcry of "shame!" At present we read and appreciate, but are so very practical and so little sentimental, that we decline absolutely to purchase.

There is considerable interest at the moment as to the naming of the son of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Rumor has it that the visit of Queen Alexandra to Sandringham this week is not wholly unconnected with the problem. Her Majesty is credited with a decided preference for Christian names with a good, honest English ring about them. Indeed, it is a characteristic of the royal house that its members have no liking for those fanciful examples of nomenclature which nowadays find appreciation in the pretentious circles of the upper middle-class. "Edward" is a sufficiently distinctive appellation for His Majesty, and "George" for the heir-apparent, perhaps we shall presently find a falling-off in the tendency to dub every male child a Douglas, a Launcelot, a Fortescue or a Montagu.

The week in parliament has been a succession of stirring debates and strenuous efforts at the passing of the bill of the premier that he saw no reason to resign because the government found itself in a minority of four on the occasion of the "ambush" division, was a deep disappointment to the opposition and the Irish Nationalists showed their resentment in various ways, of which the most practical was the blocking of all bills which came before the House of Commons during the first half of the week. Of course had the objection to the advancement of these bills been passed this session, all the money amounting to many thousands of pounds, which has been spent in their promotion would have been lost and the important schemes to which they would have given parliamentary sanction would have been delayed for a year. Mr. John Redmond is too astute a politician to sanction a policy so mischievous and illiberal, and therefore when he was appealed to by one of the labor members he declared his wish that nothing should be done which would prevent thousands of workers being employed on the railways during the winter, and asked his follower, who had been the chief blocker, to refrain from further opposition. The result was equivalent to a command, and so the bills have been allowed to proceed. So far as they are concerned the trouble is ended. But it by no means follows that the session can be brought to a close without some unfortunate outburst of passion. There are many members of the opposition who think the government have acted unworthily in remaining in office, and many ministers who are disgusted with what they call the opposition's greed for office, so party feeling runs high and there may be lively scenes before the end comes.

PLATFORM COLLAPSED.
Five Hundred Persons Thrown Into Cellar—Many Slightly Injured.
Pittsburg, Aug. 21.—More than 500 men, women and children were precipitated 15 feet into a cellar by the collapse of a platform to-day during the exercise incident to the laying of the corner stone of the new David church on Miller street, near Washington. Nearly all of them were cut and bruised, but it is believed no one was fatally hurt. Three rebuffs were among those who went to the cellar and suffered their injuries. The ceremony after the panic had subsided.

Just prior to the corner stone ceremony, a brass band leading 800 Zionists arrived. When the Zionists were invited to pass over the platform to sign their names to the roll to be placed in the stone a mad rush was made by the thousands of persons gathered to secure the same privilege. The policemen were overwhelmed. In a moment the platform was packed and the frail structure collapsed. The panic that followed attracted thousands of persons to the spot, and the police had great difficulty in extricating the screaming and groaning victims from the wreckage. The fact that there were no fatalities is a marvel, as when the platform broke the people into a struggling mass in the cellar.

VIOLATED ALLEN LABOR LAW.
Company Fined at Toronto—Will Enter Appeal.
Toronto, Aug. 21.—The Menzies Wall Paper Company, through its superintendent, Herman Peising, was to-day found guilty by Magistrate Ellis of violations of the alien labor law and fined \$50 and costs in each case. The prosecution was brought by the union, which is out on strike. The company will appeal.

It is stated that the name of the Russian brigadier-general Potemkin, on which the mutiny occurred, is to be changed.

SECRET

ANOTHER

Matter of the Palace

Again Hannu-toric "st His resolut of about a wersion The unif a cruel- parent n effort to mon in ers, and ncessar amendm payers agreeme rate as affection resolutio cannot

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 1912 to 22nd August, 1905.

The first portion of this week was unusually unsettled and showery both on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland...

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 99 hours and 18 minutes...

Vancouver—Rain, 3.6 inch; highest temperature, 70 on 20th; lowest, 46 on 22nd.

Kamloops—Rain, 1.0 inch; highest temperature, 80 on 18th; lowest, 46 on 22nd.

Barcelonnette—Rain, 1.18 inch; highest temperature, 88 on 19th and 20th; lowest, 32 on 22nd.

Pest Simpson—Rain, 3.30 inches; highest temperature, 69 on 18th, 18th and 19th; lowest, 64 on 21st.

Atlix—Rain, 5.4 inch; highest temperature, 84 on 19th; lowest, 38 on 16th.

Local News.

On Tuesday the death occurred of Mrs. A. W. Von Rhein at the family residence, Esquimalt.

A telegram from Port Angeles, Washington, announced the death there of Mrs. Lloyd Aldwell, nee Pauline...

When wash a greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

The death occurred Tuesday evening at the family residence, Newcastle Townsite, of Lucinda Marie O'Brien...

An interesting little publication has just made its bow to the people of British Columbia in the form of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Record.

—Tuesday before Magistrate Hall an application was made by A. E. McPhillips, K. C., on behalf of the Children's Aid Society of Victoria, to obtain control of a 6-year-old girl.

—On the steamer Ventura, which sailed for the northern coast on Tuesday, there was forwarded a big shipment of salt intended for the cargo of the Japanese vessel now loading fish in Alsea.

—D. G. S. Quadra will leave on Saturday, it is expected, on a visit to Green Island, off Port Simpson, where a new lighthouse is to be erected by the Dominion government.

—The Mutual Life of Canada stands at the head of all Canadian life companies in the percentage of profits earned of its income for the year 1904, as shown by the government blue books...

—If you are tired, nervous, sleepless, have headaches and hangover, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once.

—A painful accident happened to Wm. Honigman, second mate of the steamer Ventura, on Sunday night.

—Messrs. Dayton W. and Andrew S. Iddings, of Danville, Ohio, two prominent American publicists and scientists have left on the steamer Camosun, for the north on a two months' exploration trip.

—Eric, Esq., Aug. 23.—The convention of municipal electricians convened here today. Delegates from all parts of the country are in attendance, and the program includes discussion of many important topics.

of 1902, when they visited the Peace River country. Their writings enjoy a high regard in the minds of the foremost magazine editors of the States...

Complaint has been made of the growth of thistles and of the overabundant shrubs which have been allowed to stand on vacant lots in the James Bay district.

—The government is calling for sealed tenders, to be addressed to F. Gourdeau, chief minister of the department of marine and fisheries, Ottawa, for fog alarm machinery.

—On Sunday next the Fifth Regiment band will give a complimentary concert at the Hillside, commencing at 2:30 p. m.

—Wednesday Jas. Bland, secretary of the Victoria Horticultural Association, presented the Times staff with a beautiful bouquet of sweet peas.

—TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY The Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

—The Islands Agricultural and Fruit Growers Association has issued the price list for its tenth annual exhibition, which will be held at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, on Wednesday, September 20th.

—A telegram from Port Angeles, Washington, announced the death there of Mrs. Lloyd Aldwell, nee Pauline...

—A trio of Vancouver yachtsmen, Percy Charleson, J. Wilson and W. Lyman, came down Wednesday from Cowichan Bay, where they had left their yacht Halcyon.

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FINAL DAY FOR TRAPPING SALMON

CLOSED SEASON SETS IN AT MIDNIGHT

A Vancouver Canneryman's Views on the Business of the Present Year.

To-night will see the end of the salmon trap fishing in the Straits. The close season sets in at midnight, and continues until the 15th of September, but in so far as the traps are concerned this feature of the fishing business will terminate for the present year.

The patient was an Italian who was arrested on Tuesday night and remained in prison until today. The jail will also be fumigated.

SHEOEMAKER'S CRIME.

Brookton, Mass., Aug. 21.—Letters received to-day from James W. Crawford, a shoemaker, saying that he intended to murder his wife.

CITY HAS ALREADY POSTED NOTICES

PURSUANT TO MOTION ADOPTED ON TUESDAY

For Water Rights at Goldstream—Thirty Days Notice Necessary—Mr. Lubbe's Comments.

(From Thursday's Daily) The city is certainly losing no time in acting upon the resolution adopted by the council on Tuesday evening.

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YELLOW FEVER Official Figures for New Orleans Show an Increase in Cases.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 21.—Yellow fever took a bad turn in New Orleans to-day, and the situation in the state is far from satisfactory. The official figures for New Orleans show a material increase in cases since the disease centres. Nine persons succumbed, more than in any one day since August 14th, when 12 died.

WHOLE STORY OF CRUISE OF CHEHALIS LIKELY TO BE AIRD IN THE COURTS.

The cruise of the tug Chehalis, and the part she played in the Albern election is to receive the publicity her activity merited. Wednesday in Vancouver, E. Nilson, one of her passengers on the fatal 22nd of July, was arrested and jailed, charged with the serious crime of personation in the election referred to above.

The action is understood to have been taken by the management of the Liberal party, with a view to bringing to justice a number of men who are believed to have broken the law in their anxiety to serve their party, and their immediate leaders, the members of the provincial government.

The whole matter grew out of the activity of members of the executive, particularly Messrs. McBride and Green, who devoted a great deal of the time for which they are being paid by the province to look after public affairs, to securing the election of their candidate, Wm. Manson, in the Albern by-election.

While they exercised general supervision of all the arrangements, they had several zealous lieutenants. One of these was also in the pay of the people of the province, being sergeant-at-arms of the legislature, and became known throughout the length and breadth of the constituency as the "wee man."

The other hailed from the premier's own riding, was his personal organizer, and is said to have qualified during the election fight, by his novel tactics, for higher preferment at the hands of the Premier, namely, organization for the Conservative party for British Columbia.

The two men in question travelled almost continuously with Messrs. McBride and Green, and were regarded on all sides as the personal representatives of the premier, and were believed to be in the pay of the premier.

On the 22nd of July, within about three-quarters of an hour or half an hour of the close of the poll at Wellington, two gentlemen arrived with a contingent of fifteen or twenty men, and invaded the polling booth. The men had come over from Vancouver on the steamer Joan, and were driven from Nanaimo to the poll at Wellington.

The flux of so many men demanding ballots in the closing minutes of the vote cast the appearance and the time of the deputy returning officer, but eventually they succeeded in casting their ballots. This man, Nilson, was one of the number, and he looked for and received a ballot as Charles Christian Nelson, farmer, of Cape Strait, the provincial elections not being so framed that a voter in the district may cast his ballot at any polling station in a riding.

The other men voted from distant points like Clayoquot, Quamash, etc., and some strange anomalies occurred. One fair-haired resident of the west coast cast his ballot at Wellington, but during his absence a few weeks from home a person whose appearance had entirely changed and it was a black-haired, swarthy skinned man who asked for his ballot. Another man who resided in Atlix made a quick journey over the intervening space and presented himself promptly at Wellington.

The government supporters in fact overcame physical and geographical difficulties with the same ease that Herzman works his feats of legend. Only enough Nilson eclipsed the efforts even of his versatile colleagues, for while he was casting his ballot in Wellington, his other self, the real Nilson, was voting at Cape Scott. Hence when the returns were made to the office of the provincial secretary here the records showed that two ballots were cast by one and the same person on the same day, one at Cape Scott and one at Wellington. This was carrying matters further than the Alken committee could tolerate, and the arrest of Nilson, who is a fisherman on the Fraser, followed Wednesday.

The notoriety of the Chehalis will be associated with that of Nilson, because it was the vessel hired from the owners in Vancouver to convey the crowd of eager voters who subsequently presented themselves at Wellington, from Vancouver to Nanaimo. The vessel was hired by the tug placed his wards on the Joan. The Chehalis followed and waited for them at Nanaimo harbor, where the Liberals derived some amusement in the darkness from watching the anxiety of the ministers' two lieutenants, and the high official from Vancouver, in getting all "the boys," as he termed them, aboard. This was finally accomplished and two of the men went back with the party, while the third, "the wee man," remained behind.

It is understood that the arrest of Nilson is but the first of a number which it is proposed to make. Those behind the action declare that they have ample evidence not only to prevent Wm. Manson from taking his seat next session, but of disqualifying some of those concerned in the outrage.

REPORT DENIED.

No Truth in Rumor of Attempt on the Life of the Shah.

Vichy, France, Aug. 21.—A report circulated to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of the Shah of Persia is denied. The Shah returned to his hotel last night looking well after a promenade. Today he is attending a shooting tournament.

NILSON ARRESTED FOR PERSONATION

A VOTER IN ALBERN ELECTION IN JAIL

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The two men in question travelled almost continuously with Messrs. McBride and Green, and were regarded on all sides as the personal representatives of the premier, and were believed to be in the pay of the premier.

On the 22nd of July, within about three-quarters of an hour or half an hour of the close of the poll at Wellington, two gentlemen arrived with a contingent of fifteen or twenty men, and invaded the polling booth. The men had come over from Vancouver on the steamer Joan, and were driven from Nanaimo to the poll at Wellington.

The flux of so many men demanding ballots in the closing minutes of the vote cast the appearance and the time of the deputy returning officer, but eventually they succeeded in casting their ballots. This man, Nilson, was one of the number, and he looked for and received a ballot as Charles Christian Nelson, farmer, of Cape Strait, the provincial elections not being so framed that a voter in the district may cast his ballot at any polling station in a riding.

The other men voted from distant points like Clayoquot, Quamash, etc., and some strange anomalies occurred. One fair-haired resident of the west coast cast his ballot at Wellington, but during his absence a few weeks from home a person whose appearance had entirely changed and it was a black-haired, swarthy skinned man who asked for his ballot. Another man who resided in Atlix made a quick journey over the intervening space and presented himself promptly at Wellington.

The government supporters in fact overcame physical and geographical difficulties with the same ease that Herzman works his feats of legend. Only enough Nilson eclipsed the efforts even of his versatile colleagues, for while he was casting his ballot in Wellington, his other self, the real Nilson, was voting at Cape Scott. Hence when the returns were made to the office of the provincial secretary here the records showed that two ballots were cast by one and the same person on the same day, one at Cape Scott and one at Wellington. This was carrying matters further than the Alken committee could tolerate, and the arrest of Nilson, who is a fisherman on the Fraser, followed Wednesday.

The notoriety of the Chehalis will be associated with that of Nilson, because it was the vessel hired from the owners in Vancouver to convey the crowd of eager voters who subsequently presented themselves at Wellington, from Vancouver to Nanaimo. The vessel was hired by the tug placed his wards on the Joan. The Chehalis followed and waited for them at Nanaimo harbor, where the Liberals derived some amusement in the darkness from watching the anxiety of the ministers' two lieutenants, and the high official from Vancouver, in getting all "the boys," as he termed them, aboard. This was finally accomplished and two of the men went back with the party, while the third, "the wee man," remained behind.

It is understood that the arrest of Nilson is but the first of a number which it is proposed to make. Those behind the action declare that they have ample evidence not only to prevent Wm. Manson from taking his seat next session, but of disqualifying some of those concerned in the outrage.

REPORT DENIED.

No Truth in Rumor of Attempt on the Life of the Shah.

Vichy, France, Aug. 21.—A report circulated to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of the Shah of Persia is denied. The Shah returned to his hotel last night looking well after a promenade. Today he is attending a shooting tournament.

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THE TRANSFER OF STOVE PLANTS LOCAL CAPITALISTS WILL ASSUME CONTROL Deal Will Be Completed To-Day—New Management Intends to Improve the Plant.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH. Father and Son Killed as Result of Food.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT. Third Round of the Singles at Newport—F. Alexander Retires.

MARRIED. RUSHTON-BRINKLEY—At New Westminster, on Aug. 21st, by Rev. H. H. Houghton, Ernest Rushton and Miss Brinkley.

CHAMBERLAIN-JOHNSTON—At Kamloops, on Aug. 21st, by Rev. H. S. Akhurst, George F. Chamberlain and Miss Johnston.

HABER... IT IS BE... W. J. T... posit... Were a State crime, to now tue succumb though the who is a force of zora, is this fair polea at ing. The ing feet veillance an exce one tim accused Measur Measur off and to relax the to chang In the line was soonly every n this pro Judge i Collins police, someh detaild formid, in an stable's petually side or which sidious flatterer counsel parat, the att It was proceed ed by Taylor, Heime formed proceed wedy that the pri sey, M. the indivi prson chair h his col the sp some r Yester was de for a n the su and an cation Sir- Gertion, a You city l closely leave made other said I. P. m. the Plea of this The clude and e right, this, coun scitta made l-ck- ball, stan gran -civ Writ Unit M sey Stat gram M but had cent- M had crese H e- n- tail not ten- of 4 stri- as probab winners in the upper half of the draw. In the lower half, however, there were left such men as Larned, Wright, Clothier, Little, Blair, Allen and Weidner, but no two of them were scheduled to meet to-day. When the play started this morning the weather was ideal.

