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ALLEGED MUTINY OF NEBOGATOFF'S SAILORS

A Report That They Either Threw Officers Overboard or Bound Them in Their Cabins and Hoisted the White Flag.

It Is Believed That More Than Six Thousand Russians Perished During the Battle—Report That Men Mortally Wounded on the Battleship Oriol Were Thrown Overboard.

Tokio, May 31, 2 p.m.—A Japanese officer who has returned to Sasebo gives the following account of the sea fight off Tsushima:

"At 5.30 Saturday morning a wireless message reading, 'The enemy's squadron in sight,' reached the naval base. This message was transmitted to all ships by the flag ship, with instructions to prepare for action. Our squadron left their rendezvous and headed for the eastern channel off Tsushima (Tsushima Island). Our men seemed to be filled with new inspiration and were eager for the long delayed fight to begin.

"When Tsushima was sighted to the southwest, the sea was rough, and the torpedo boats were forced to run for the shelter of the island. Our third division, with the battleships, followed in a westerly course, while the first and second divisions reconnoitered the Russian course, and at 11.50 a.m. informed the main squadron by wireless telegraph that the Russian ships were passing into the eastern channel, whereupon our main squadron, changing its course somewhat to the southward, came in sight of Okinoshima at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian ships, divided into two squadrons, the first and second, and the third division, joined the main squadron. The first and second divisions, accompanied by the destroyer flotilla, headed slightly eastward.

"During the manoeuvre the Russian flag ship appeared to the southwest at 1.45 o'clock. The Russians steamed up in double column. The fleet was numerous, but no living being was visible.

The Russian ships seemed to be in good order. Our ships hoisted the flag of action, the Mikasa signalling 'The destiny of our empire depends upon this action; you are all expected to do your utmost.' Our men seemed to be very much weighed by the significance of this signal.

"Our first and second divisions turned to the Russians' starboard, while the third division kept in close touch with the preceding two divisions. With the Japanese ships proceeding in this order, it was 2.13 o'clock when the Russians opened fire.

"The first two shots fell short of our line, and it was some minutes later before we commenced firing. The fight was on with firing from both sides. Our destroyers kept on the port side of the main squadron, and those on the starboard side. The Russians against the coast of Kinoshima and they were obliged to change their course to the east. We manoeuvred our ships so as to have their bows parallel to the north side of the Russian line. The Mikasa, of our first division, which had been leading, changed to the rear of the line, while the Kasuga headed.

"The engagement now became very fierce. The Borodino was seen to be on fire. A little later the Russians headed west and we changed our course accordingly. Five of the second division concentrated their fire on the Borodino. Our first division now began firing vigorously, proceeding parallel with the Russian line, and as we began to press against the head of the Russian line our first division veered to the Russian rear, thus enveloping their ships.

"The engagement proceeded hotly. Our second division followed a course parallel with the northern side of the islands, and this movement completed the envelopment. The Russian ships were trying to force their new course. This state of envelopment continued until the following day. Thus enclosed on all sides, the Russians were helpless and powerless to escape the circle. Previous instructions had been given the destroyers and torpedo boats to attack the Russian ships.

"Following instructions, the fifth destroyer flotilla advanced against a Russian ship, upon which the second division had been concentrating its fire, signalling, 'We are going to give the last thrust at them.'

"The Russian ships continued to fight, and, seeing the approaching torpedo boats, directed their fire on them. Undaunted, our destroyers pressed onward, the Chitose continuing its fire. The torpedo boat flotilla arrived within two hundred metres of the Russian ship and the Shiranui fired the first shot. Two other torpedo boats fired one each. The Shiranui received two shells, but the other

ships. Two other cruisers were cut off from the fleet, and were not again seen.

The battleships, steaming 14 knots, were repeatedly attacked by the Japanese torpedo boats, especially at the extremities of the line. At dawn it was ascertained that the battleship division consisted of the Nikolai I, the Oriol, the General Admiral Apraxine and the Admiral Seniavira.

At sunrise, May 28th, smoke from the Japanese ships reappeared on the horizon, whereupon the admiral gave orders for increased speed. The Admiral Seniavira and the General Admiral Apraxine dropped behind. Towards 10 o'clock the Japanese fleet appeared first to port and then to starboard, while the cruiser division manoeuvred behind the Russians to starboard. Baron Perzen's account continues:

"I was cut off from the squadron and finding it impossible to rejoin it, resolved to make for Vladivostok. I put on full speed and the enemy's cruisers came on in pursuit. Owing to the insufficiency of my coal supply and the certainty of meeting the enemy's cruisers, I subsequently altered my course for Vladivostok bay, where I arrived on the night of the 29th. In pitch darkness the Isurumud ran full on reef at the entrance of the bay. Having only 10 tons of coal, and seeing that it would be impossible to again float that vessel, I ordered the crew ashore, and

many officers overboard, or, according to another version, bound them in their cabins and hoisted the white flag.

"I am assured that eight men in Nebogatoff's squadron were hanged for mutiny while in the Red Sea.

"Many people well versed in affairs at the front declare that something similar is likely to happen in Manchuria, when the armies learn the truth in regard to the naval battle. They will doubtless learn the truth as usual from the Japanese."

REPORT OF SINKING OF THE JEMTCHUG CONFIRMED.

Tokio, June 2.—The reported sinking of the Russian cruiser Jemtchug in the recent naval battle has been confirmed. Admiral Togo's victory was celebrated yesterday. The entire city was decorated with literary exercises and sports were held in the park. Mayor Ozaki presided. Thousands of persons filled the park and lustily cheered. The navy staff occupied prominent seats on the platform. Various organizations and guilds paraded the streets.

WOUNDED SAID TO HAVE BEEN THROWN OVERBOARD.

Tokio, June 2.—It is planned to bring the battleship Oriol to Yokosuka, where the Emperor will visit her.

A remarkable story is in circulation concerning the wounded on the Oriol. It is said that at the opening of the fight three hundred men were killed or wounded, and the shrieks of the dying had such a harmful effect that it was decided to throw the mortally wounded

is unaffected by the battle; Italy moves from the sixth place to fifth.

Great Britain's tonnage is 1,505,871; France's, 603,721; Germany's, 441,249; United States, 316,523; Italy's, 254,510; Japan, 232,681; Russia's (which formerly was 442,315) now 227,443. Austria comes last with 112,336.

This does not include vessels over 20 years old, gunboats and other vessels of less than 1,000 tons, torpedo craft of less than 50 tons, colliers, repair ships, torpedo, depot ships, converted merchant vessels or yachts.

Practically all that Russia has left in the Black Sea. Of the fleet of 10 battleships only 7 remain; of her 11 coast defence vessels (including smaller battleships and monitors) only 2; of her 7 armored cruisers, 3; of her 20 other cruisers, 13; of her 41 torpedo boat destroyers, 33; of her 85 torpedo boats, 82.

WARSHIPS SAILING FOR GULF OF LINGAYEN.

Manila, June 2.—Three warships were sighted at 2 o'clock and three more at 3 o'clock this afternoon, steaming slowly and headed for the Gulf of Lingayen. The ships are of different types and are painted a lead color.

KUROKI'S TROOPS HAVE SPUN OFF VETERANS.

Headquarters, Gen. Kuroki's Army, via Fusan, June 1.—There is every reason to believe that the next campaign will be more successful than the past. The soldiers have the spirit and discipline of veterans, and nothing is lacking in equipment and supplies. No engagements have occurred since the railway war more than a week ago, and the only shots fired are when the cavalry patrols of the two armies have brushed.

SIX THOUSAND PROBABLY PERISHED.

St. Petersburg, June 2, 2.50 p.m.—The Russian press this morning is still advocating more vigorously than ever the summoning of a national assembly, every day a chorus in view of the current rumors it is most significant that the papers which are more or less in the confidence of the government unanimously take the position that representatives of the people should decide the question of peace or war.

All censorship is now removed from foreign dispatches and the people are appalled at the horrible stories of slaughter on board the Russian ships.

The admiralty has not yet been able to estimate even approximately from the foreign agents

THE LOSS OF MEN.

but as the ships were over, rather than fire, many of the total will be greater than the ordinary complement of the vessels would indicate, and probably will exceed 10,000, of which only about 4,000 were saved.

Regiment masses are being celebrated constantly in all the churches and chapels for the repose of the souls of the slain, although the distracted relatives are unable to learn definitely the fate of those dear to them.

The admiralty up to the present has been unable to throw any light on the situation except to announce the safety of those who have reached Vladivostok.

Ugly stories are circulated in this city of the demoralization and even treachery of the crews of several of the Russian ships during the battle, and it is even said that the crew of the battleship Oriol bound their officers and hoisted the white flag. The origin of these stories, which are discredited by all naval men, cannot be traced as the only direct information comes from Japan, but they are doubtless based on the

UNHAPPILY ENTICED BY THE JAPANESE FLEET.

London, June 2.—The Moll, Japan, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, gives a story told by Capt. Rojloff, of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff. The captain says:

"We chose the shortest route to Vladivostok, passing a certain strait. We were unhappily enticed by the Japanese fleet and were completely surrounded.

"Our position was hopeless from the beginning of the battle. We had indeed fallen into a bitter trap.

"It was cruel, moreover, for the Japanese selected the engine room of my ship as a target. A torpedo went straight through my vessel, and we lost our fighting power, and were unable to move in either way.

"We launched the boats and embarked 800 of the crew, who were rescued by the Japanese. I, with the navigating officer, determined to share the fate of our ship, which sank. We were drawn underneath by the suction and whirled about till we lost our breath.

"We forgot everything, but fortunately were picked up by Japanese fishermen. We had intended to die, and floated about in the water, as seemed for hours watching the scene created by the explosion of the Japanese shells."

RUSSIA NOW SEVENTH AMONG NAVAL POWERS.

New York, June 2.—Figures prepared in Washington for the New York Times by the naval intelligence bureau of the navy department, under direction of Captain Sontag Schroeder, its chief, show that as a result of the battle just fought and its predecessors Russia has dropped from third to seventh place in naval power and Japan has risen from seventh to sixth. The fighting has put the United States up from fifth to fourth place, and Germany from fourth to third.

The naval powers now rank in this order: Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan, Russia, and Austria.

Prior to the battle of the Sea of Japan they ranked as follows: Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan and Austria.

Austria is the only power whose rank

of ships in the direction of our shores. I do not think at all it was ever intended that Rojstevsky should fight, but we remained silent and the armada was forced to go forward to its doom."

AMBASSADOR WILL CALL ON PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has made an appointment with the President for 2.20 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood they will discuss the entire situation in the light of recent developments.

TOKIO, JUNE 2.—(NOON).—With the destruction of Russia's naval power, interest is returning to military operations on land. Togo's victory tremendously alters the military situation, and removes all limits of offensive operations against Russia's maritime provinces. It is now possible to effectively close Vladivostok, seize Sakhalin, the mouth of the Amur river, Kamchatka and any point between the Tumen river and the Arctic circle that the Japanese may desire.

A FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVER, DISCUSSING THE QUESTION WITH THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAYS: "TOGO'S VICTORY MAY DRIVE RUSSIA AWAY FROM THE PACIFIC COAST IN ASIA. JAPAN NOW HAS A FREE HAND IN RUSSIA'S MARITIME PROVINCES AND HER OFFENSIVE CAPABILITY IS NOW ENTIRELY LIMITED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE CHINESE SIBERIAN RAILWAY."

THE LIST OF JAPANESE LOSSES IN BATTLE.

Tokio, June 1.—The Japanese losses in the recent battle of the Sea of Japan were 13 officers and men killed and 424 officers and men wounded.

The losses were distributed as follows: Mikasa, 63; Adzuma, 30; Shikishima, 28; Asahi, 21; Fuki, 28; Ezuma, 26; Nishin, 27; Otowa, 26; Kashawa, 26; Tashima, 19; Asama, 15; Naniwa, 17; Tokiwa, 15; Yakumo, 11; Chitose, 6; Izumi, 10; Kasagi, 9; Hashidate, 5; Nishida, 4.

The casualties on the destroyers and torpedo boats were 87.

Commander Togo was wounded on board the Adzuma.

Admiral Togo, replying to the imperial rescript commending the admiral and his sailors, expresses his appreciation and further says:

"That we gained a success beyond our expectations is due to the brilliant victory of His Majesty, to the protection of the spirits of our imperial ancestors, and not to the action of human beings. We shall be faithful and answer to the imperial will."

Admiral Yamamoto and Ito, responding to the Emperor's rescript, thanking the navy for its victory, express their thanks on behalf of the navy, and pledge the navy to a faithful discharge of its duties.

A telegram from Sasebo says that Admiral Rojstevsky stated in an interview that he hoped to clear Tsushima in a fog, but a sudden southwestern gale cleared the fog and revealed the presence of his fleet.

ANXIOUS FOR NEWS OF MISSING RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—In order to relieve the suspense of thousands of families, Russia has appealed to France to secure through the French minister at Tokio the most complete list possible of the Russian officers and men who perished or were saved. The fate of hundreds will never be known.

This admiralty has practically given up all hope that the Russian protected cruisers Anzura and Oleg might limp in port. Both these vessels are now believed to have foundered.

St. Petersburg is full of rumors of the most contradictory character regarding prospects of peace, but in the best informed quarters the Associated Press was told that no definite decision had been reached. Nevertheless it is persistently reported that an imperial manifesto may be expected shortly. This manifesto will proclaim the immediate convocation of a national assembly, to which the question of peace or war will be submitted, thereby shifting the burden of a decision from the shoulders of the Emperor to the whole nation, robbing legislators of the opportunity to make revolutionary capital out of the decision.

According to the dispatch from Baron Ferzen, the commander of the cruiser Isurumud, the battleships remaining in the fight were still in squadron formation when he was cut off, and this increases the deep resentment felt here at the surrender of the ships, the Novoe Yermolai even declaring that officers ought to be court-martialed and shot for hauling down their flags and turning over their ships to the Japanese. The paper cites articles of the naval regulations forbidding a commander to surrender except as a last emergency, after taking measures to destroy his ship.

The report from Lieut. Dourmovo, of the torpedo boat destroyer Erani, telling how that boat was disabled on the first day of the fight, and limped to Vladivostok through the midst of a hostile flotilla of destroyers, being obliged to even burn her wooden fittings to reach the harbor, awakens satisfaction, and though the Isurumud failed to reach Vladivostok, her destruction by her own crew is regarded with almost equal pleasure.

The saddest note for St. Petersburg was struck by the destruction of the battleship Alexander III, which was man-

ned by sailors of the Guard, and offered exclusively by men prominent in society and court. Her crew served during the winter time as a regiment of the Guard, of which the Dowager Empress was honorary commander.

RUSSIANS CONDEMN ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—Feeling in the admiralty against Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff continues to run high, the majority of naval authorities being deaf to the appeals of the few who insist that the admiral's action in surrendering his warships should not be condemned until the circumstances become fully known. The majority say they could forgive anything but surrender, and point to the precedent set in the case of the Russian warships Raphael, which in 1928, during the Russo-Turkish war, struck its colors to three Turkish ships which surrounded her.

Nicholas I. meted out a terrible punishment to the officers and crew of the Raphael, ordering that all of them should be shot after their exchange, and directing that if the ship should ever be recaptured its infamy should be blotted out by the destruction of the vessel. The Raphael, strange to say, was recaptured twenty-five years later at Sinope, during the Crimean war, a son of the captain who surrendered her taking part in the battle, and to this son fell the task of executing the dead Emperor's orders to destroy her. Many naval authorities declare that the Emperor should reserve the same fate for Admiral Nebogatoff.

While hope for the safety of the protected cruisers Oleg and Anzura has been generally abandoned, some of the naval authorities believe it possible that their commanders, realizing that the fleet had been practically destroyed, and that Vladivostok as a harbor of refuge would only prove a death trap in the end, laid their course for Nicholasief, the mouth of the Amur river, or for Petrovsk. There is plenty of coal at both places to replenish the bunkers of the cruisers. The ships could then escape across the Pacific, and either be interned in the United States or return by way of Cape

LINEVITCH REPORTS ADVANCE OF JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—General Linevitch, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated May 31st, said:

"On May 28th the Japanese began an advance and attacked our troops in the valley of the Tsin river. Our lines beyond Fenshu pass, which remained in our hands."

REMOVAL OF EXPEDITION GOING TO SAKHALLEN.

London, June 3.—According to dispatches from Shanghai, the Japanese are preparing an expedition to the island of Sakhalien, and have threatened to send a fleet to Shanghai to compel the observance of neutrality with regard to the Russian vessels there. This threat, the dispatch says, has induced the Russian command to consent that the vessels be interned.

The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Mail cabling his paper concerning the naval battle says: "Owing to the heavy sea in the earlier part of the engagement, the Russian hulls were disclosed below the water line presenting a good target, and enabling the Japanese guns to usurp the functions of torpedoes." The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Murasame, describing his attack on the battleship Kniaz Souzaroff, says he discharged two torpedoes against her from a distance of a hundred yards. All the Russian survivors confess that the Japanese formation was never broken, and say that their shooting was magnificent.

ROOSEVELT SPOKE IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

Washington, June 2.—President Roosevelt to-day struck a blow for peace in the Far East, the President spoke at the White House this afternoon with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, the President expressed the earnest feeling that Russia would forthwith conclude peace with Japan.

Prolongation of the war, he believed, will not result in a victory for the Russian arms, and it can only serve to increase the Japanese demands and render more difficult the drafting of a treaty of peace which the Czar as well as the Mikado can sign. The President spoke, he said, as the friend of Russia no less than of Japan, and on behalf not only of the Washington government but in the interests of humanity.

Until his words have reached Tsar Nicholas and have been communicated to Emperor Nicholas in the friendly spirit in which they were uttered, their effect cannot be estimated.

Soon after reaching his embassy, Count Cassini began the preparation of a dispatch to his government. Throughout the diplomatic corps there is a strong hope that to-day's conference marked the first step toward peace, but the general opinion is that weeks may elapse before even preliminary negotiations can be begun.

KILLED BY COSSACKS.

Two People and Several Wounded at Lodz, Russian Poland.

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 2.—There was a renewal of rioting here this morning. A crowd of people stoned a detachment of Cossacks, and the latter fired, killing two persons and wounding others.

Blow up the Isurumud.

To prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Ten of my sailors were wounded in the battle, but the officers and the rest of the crew are all safe."

Baron Gerzen's report disposes of the

Contined to Move.

and we pressed our enveloping movement some distance from the Russian position. The Russian ships headed northeast after daybreak, hoping to reach Vladivostok. Our officers and men were determined that not a ship should escape and resolved not to relax their efforts until they had succeeded in their sinking or capturing every Russian ship. Our ships always kept ahead of the Russians.

"The fight was resumed at 9 o'clock Sunday morning twelve miles east of Chilyuppon bay, and lasted all day. Here the Russians suffered their great loss. They seemed unprepared to resist night attacks. During the first night, attack the Russians showed nine searchlights, but frustrated the attacks, but clearly showed the position of the fleet, which brought success later."

FIVE RUSSIAN DESTROYERS PROBABLY LOST.

Washington, June 1.—The Japanese leatant made public the following dispatch from Tokyo dated June 1st:

"Eight reports from Togo, received May 31st: Commander of Kauga returned this afternoon with the survivors of the Dmitri Donkoi. He reports that the Donkoi, on the morning of May 20th opened a sea valve and sank, and those on board, including survivors from the Oshiba and the destroyer Doniui, landed at Utsushima island."

It appeared that the Bunui took aboard Rojstevsky and staff before the sinking of the flagship on the afternoon of May 27th, and also 200 from the Donkoi. The Donkoi, the high admiral, transferred Rojstevsky and staff to the Biedovy, and while running northward met, on the morning of May 28th, the Donkoi, to which all aboard were transferred. The Bunui sank herself.

The Oshiba, according to other survivors, had her conning tower struck by the first straight shot of the battle on May 27th, and Admiral Voelkersman was killed, and, after a succession of shots, sank about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The survivors of the Donkoi say they saw two destroyers sink in the thick of battle on May 27th. If this is true, it makes five Russian destroyers sunk."

NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS LANDED.

Nagasaki, June 1.—Fully 3,900 Russian naval prisoners have been landed. Three Russian vessels have drifted ashore off the coast of the province of Nagato.

Russian torpedo boats from Vladivostok captured the Japanese steamer Datsuba of 700 tons off Hokkaido and placed a prize crew of thirteen men on board, with orders to take the vessel to port. By mistake the Russians directed the Datsuba headed for Gensan (Korea). He met a Japanese transport. The latter seeing the Russian flag flying from the Datsuba intended to recapture the vessel, but the Russian captives aboard the steamer on seeing their compatriots attacked the prize crew, recaptured the vessel, and eventually took her to Gensan. The Russian prize crew have been taken captive to Sasebo.

REPORT OF MUTINY OF NEBOGATOFF'S SAILORS.

New York, June 2.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times from its correspondent there says:

"Details communicated to me from a trustworthy source leave little room for doubt that Admiral Nebogatoff's sailors mutinied during the battle in the Japan Sea, and either threw the admiral and



THE MIKASA, Flagship of Admiral Togo.

statement sent from St. Petersburg yesterday morning that the Isurumud had arrived at Vladivostok. The Isurumud was built at the Nevsky yards, St. Petersburg, and was launched in 1903. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, six 1.8-inch quick-firing guns, two 1.4 machine guns, and she was equipped with five torpedo tubes. Her complement was 340 men.

Lieut. Dourmovo, son of Admiral Dourmovo, member of the council of the empire and superintendent of posts and telegraphs under the minister, who is the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Erani, has telegraphed from Vladivostok to Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, an account of his

Adventurous Voyage.

after the separation of his destroyer from the fleet on the evening of May 27th, having in the course of the afternoon, saved 170 officers and men of the ship Oshiba. The destroyer suffered considerable damage from a six-inch projectile, and was only able to steam eleven miles to shore. The admiral was lowered and the funnels painted white so as to render the vessel less conspicuous to the Japanese torpedo boats. On the night of May 29th a steamship burst, reducing the speed to five miles an hour. Lacking coal, all the wooden parts of the destroyer were used for fuel before she reached Vladivostok.

CAPTAIN OF THE IZUMRUD SENDS STORY.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—Official reports bearing on the naval battle are beginning to be received by the Emperor and Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, the most important of these reports revealing the fate of the cruiser Isurumud, being a telegram from her captain, Baron Ferzen, dated June 1st, saying that he had blown up the cruiser at the entrance of Vladivostok bay, and describing the battle.

The Baron says that before dark on May 27th, the Oshiba, Alexander III, and Borodino had been sunk, and that the Kniaz Souzaroff, the Kamchatka and the Oriol had been seriously damaged and were lost to sight. The command then devolved on Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff. In the evening the Nikolai I, the Oriol, the General Admiral Apraxine, the Admiral Seniavira, the Admiral Oshibakoff, the Slesel Valley, the Navodna, the Admiral Nakhimoff, and the Isurumud sailed northeastward, the latter being charged to transmit orders to the bat-

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ROJESTVENSKY HID AT BOTTOM OF DESTROYER Was Last Man Found When Japs Boarded Vessel—Nebogatoff's Crews Formed Up in Parade Order to Surrender.

London, June 3.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph again today sends interesting additional details of the naval battle received from Moji, Sasebo and other ports. It is stated that when Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff surrendered, the Russians hoisted red flags on their topmasts with Russian flags below them. The crews were drawn up in parade order on the decks and some of the sailors were waving white flags. The whole affair, the dispatch says, was a "contemptible spectacle."

The correspondent of the paper who witnessed the battle says that towards sunset, when the fighting was most fierce, there were some sickening sights beyond human power of description. The Sasebo correspondent describes some pathetic scenes. He saw exhausted fugitive Russian sailors striking on places beneath high cliffs in remote and deserted parts where there were no roads. All of them were thin, hungry and over-wrought. A Japanese cruiser engaged in merciful search alone saved six hundred.

The same correspondent says that when the Japanese troops boarded the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovi, after completely disabling her, Admiral Rojestyevsky was the last man to be discovered. He was hiding at the bottom of the destroyer, and was bleeding freely from many wounds.

The correspondent goes on to say: "It is understood that Admiral Nebogatoff, who is grateful for the kind treatment given him by order of the Mikado, will be allowed to proceed home within a few days. His surrender was disgraceful and unaccountable. Examination of the ships show that the guns were rusty and the bottoms of the vessels covered with seaweed, but there was no lack of fighting resources. There were heaps of ammunition and no traces of damages by the Japanese shells."

Another correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the captain of the armored cruiser Demetri Donoski when interviewed admitted the foolishness of trying to force the Tsu straits. He said the Japanese navy is the finest in the world, the crew were so cool and brave as to appear almost like demons, and not human.

The crew of the cruiser Ural describe how three 12-inch shells completely disabled the vessel and sent her to the bottom inside of 40 minutes. All stories the Telegraph's correspondent sends contrast the accuracy of the Japanese gunnery with the wild firing of the Russians, who were outfought and outmaneuvered at all points.

It is stated that Admiral Togo on the night before the battle, who had heard from his scouts that the Russians would be off Tsu island the following morning, and knowing that all his preparations were complete, slept soundly.

ADMIRAL'S RECOVERY SEEMS CERTAIN. Tokio, June 3.—Rear-Admiral Rojestyevsky is resting well, with no dangerous symptoms, and his speedy recovery seems certain.

The officers of the Russian battleship Orie had declined to accept parole. They have been given an additional day to further consider the question.

ERECT LIGHTHOUSE TO COMMEMORATE VICTORY. Tokio, June 3.—In response to thousands of suggestions and inquiries received, the Diet has decided to erect an enormous lighthouse on Okino island as a monument to commemorate Admiral Togo's great naval victory over the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan. It is planned to have the light show a distance of 80 miles, covering almost the entire scene of the battle.

This plan has been adopted over all others, because the monument will be near the scene of the battle, and stand constantly in the sight and memory of the officers and men of the Japanese navy, and will also be a great convenience to navigation. If there should be a future war, it will prevent disasters similar to those which overtook the transports Hitachi and Sado.

The lighthouse will be erected by popular subscription, which, it is believed, will be open throughout Japan to-morrow.

AUXILIARY CRUISER AS HOSPITAL SHIP. New York, June 3.—A San Francisco dispatch says: "The authorities at Mare Island navy yard have received from Washington instructions to permit the

Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, now in port at the navy yard here, to proceed to Asiatic waters. The Lena will go to Vladivostok as a hospital ship. The Lena will be prepared for sea within a month, and it is believed that her first destination will be Japan. There she will probably be used to convey any wounded Russian officers to Vladivostok.

THREE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS REACH MANILA.

Manila, June 3.—Rear-Admiral Enquist, who was commander of the heavy cruiser squadron of the Russian fleet, arrived in the bay at 9 o'clock this evening on board his flagship the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Jemchug.

All the vessels were more or less damaged, and there were many wounded men on board. Rear-Admiral Train, on board his flagship the battleship Oleg, with the coasting, Oregon, Raleigh and Cincinnati was manoeuvring outside Coregorod when the Aurora saluted with 13 guns, and the Oleg answered.

MANY WOUNDED ON THE RUSSIAN VESSELS.

Washington, June 3.—The navy department today received a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Train, dated Manila, stating that while cruising off Lingayen Gulf this morning he sighted three Russian vessels, the Aurora, the Oleg and Jemchug close in to the shore. The cablegram says that several were wounded on board. Admiral Train adds that he escorted the vessels to Manila.

More definite information will follow to-morrow. Previously the admiral had cabled the admiralty department that several ships had been seen manoeuvring off the coast of Luzon. He further reported that he had started at once with some vessels of his fleet for the port of Sasebo, about 120 miles to the northward of Manila, on the Gulf of Lingayen to investigate.

It is said at the state department that the Russian vessels will be treated precisely as vessels which were captured at Chinese ports during the earlier stages of the war, namely, they will be allowed to remain 24 hours if undamaged and unharmed. Otherwise they may make absolutely necessary repairs, or they may be interned until the end of the war. It is expected that the latter course will be followed. Instructions were enabled to Admiral Train this afternoon.

SAILORS SHOT OFF MADAGASCAR FOR MUTINY.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The statement that the ammunition on board Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff's ships was exhausted when he surrendered was received with some relief, this being one of the conditions under which, according to the Russian naval regulations, a commander is allowed to surrender, the other conditions being when the crew of a vessel is so depleted as to be unable to manage her and work her guns and when the ship is burned to the water's edge and about to sink.

Nevertheless, most of the men continue to be of the opinion that the sea-cocks should have been opened and the ships sunk. Stories of mutiny on board the Russian vessels continue to circulate in the clubs and cafes, but the admiralty will not admit that it has received any information tending to substantiate them.

Officials admit, however, that some sailors mutinied off the coast of Madagascar and that a number of them were shot by Admiral Rojestyevsky's orders.

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$73,500,000.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The St. Petersburg Gazette estimates Russia's financial loss as a result of the battle of the Sea of Japan at \$73,500,000.

EMPEROR HAS NOT DECIDED FOR PEACE.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—3 p. m.—The cabled reports of President Roosevelt's conversation with Ambassador Cassini at Washington yesterday, implying that the President had practically tendered his good offices to Russia, created quite a sensation in diplomatic circles here. While the idea that the president has taken such a step aroused surprise in some quarters, it was received with unconcealed satisfaction in the belief that it would hasten the decision of Emperor Nicholas, the European powers being, as its point out, no matter how ardently they desire the conclusion of peace, more or less embarrassed.

There is very good reason to believe, however, that the reports did not correctly state the President's attitude. He had already made known to the Emperor in a personal message conveyed to him by Ambassador Meyer at his presentation audience his willingness and desire to promote the cause of peace, and his conversation with Count Cassini yesterday is believed to have been in this nature, perhaps a stronger reiteration of his receptive attitude without in any sense being a formal tender of his

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

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand

good offices which might subject him to a rebuke to have intimated through Count Cassini's report of the conversation has been cabled to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, by whom it will be laid before the Emperor.

Practically the message has the moral support of all the great European powers, headed by Russia's ally, France, who have conveyed in the most delicate way possible an intimation of their convictions of the futility of continuance of the struggle.

Emperor Nicholas is known to have conveyed such an intimation through the Grand Duke Michael, who arrived in Berlin yesterday, and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in behalf of King Edward is reported to have conveyed Great Britain's views through Ambassador Bendoricoff.

Emperor Nicholas's ministers, as previously stated in these dispatches, with few exceptions, are unopposed in favor of peace, but the Emperor himself has not yet bowed his head.

The cable statement that Ambassador Meyer has accepted French instructions embodying President Roosevelt's views along the line of the reported conversation with Count Cassini for presentation to Minister Lamsdorff is incorrect.

VESSELS LOST PREVIOUS TO RECENT BATTLE.

Tokio, June 1.—The necessity for secrecy no longer existing, the navy department confirms the report of the loss of the Japanese battleship Yashima off Port Arthur, in May, 1904, and announces other naval losses heretofore withheld. The list is as follows: The battleship Yashima, sunk by a mine May 15th, 1904, while engaged in blockading Port Arthur.

The torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki, sunk by a mine May 17th, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

The gunboat Oshima, sunk in collision with the army off the Liaotung peninsula.

The torpedo boat destroyer Harutori, sunk by a mine September 3rd, 1904, while taking part in blockading Port Arthur.

The gunboat Abago struck a rock and sank November 6th, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

The Japanese battleship Yashima was reported to have been sunk early in June, 1904, but although the reports were reiterated and repeatedly denied, it was not until November 3rd of that year that the Associated Press first positively announced that its dispatches from Chefoo, Port Arthur and Tokio in June, to the effect that the Yashima had been sunk, had been officially confirmed.

The Yashima was one of the finest battleships of the Japanese navy. She was about the size of the American battleship Maine, had a speed of nineteen knots and carried a main battery of twelve-inch guns and ten six-inch guns, in addition to twenty-four other guns of smaller calibre.

FRENCH SENATOR WILL PROPOSE ARBITRATION.

Paris, June 3.—Baron Destourelles de Constant, senator, at a meeting of the Hague arbitration tribunal, is about to submit a motion to the French parliamentary group favoring arbitration in order that the French government may be authorized to accept the offer of Great Britain in offering their good offices to Russia and Japan under the terms of The Hague convention.

RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN BUSY RECONNOITRING.

Headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, via Pusan, Korea, June 3.—The Russians have been reconnoitring more actively on the plains west of the railroad.

More frequent rains than usual fell during the month of May. The rainfall in the past week was particularly heavy, resembling the downpour of the rainy season.

The Chinese are engaged in ploughing and planting. The numbers of men and animals working for the army hinders this work, but the old men and the women with donkeys and cows are managing to till and plant the fields.

pears to show the general indifference to the Russian cavalry. Nogi's semi-circular position north of Pakoman is believed to be very formidable.

The Lena will be prepared for sea within a month, and it is believed that her first destination will be Japan. There she will probably be used to convey any wounded Russian officers to Vladivostok.

London, June 3.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express sends a story of the battle told by an officer of the battleship Borodino, who is now at Sasebo. The officer says: "I came on 'Admiral Rojestyevsky' and directed the fighting from the Borodino's flying bridge. At 3 o'clock the Japanese battleships Shikishima and Urei opened every gun on us. The Borodino's main battery, in which I had charge of a 12-inch gun, and rendered us all insensible.

"I got out of the smoke-filled barbettes to the main deck and found there a train of projectiles. Dozens were lying dead or wounded at every turn. I returned to the barbettes, but was only able to fire two rounds when two projectiles struck me simultaneously, wrecking the barbettes, disabled both the 12-inch guns, and killed 18 officers and men."

The officer proceeds to describe how the Borodino's main battery, in which he was, successive shells destroying the steering gear and ammunition hoists so that the shells had to be carried by hand. Admiral Rojestyevsky was injured and transferred to a destroyer, and as the destroyer left she was assailed by a hail of small arm ammunition.

It was now 4 o'clock, the officer continued. "The Borodino had been repeatedly struck in the helm and was settling down with no hope of saving her.

"The Japanese had broken our battle formation and were closing in, concentrating their fire on our fighting tops, the crew of hardly any one of which escaped. But we were surrounded by the horror of the situation, and it was decided to withdraw from the firing line for the purpose of repairing our steering gear. But we were surrounded by eight Japanese ships and bombarded on every side. We still fought desperately with our after-12-inch guns and with what was left of our smaller guns. But the Borodino's gun lower and lower.

"Toward evening, after we had lost 400 men, we noticed two Japanese destroyers coming toward us. We sank one with a well-directed shot. The other launched a torpedo, which missed us. All the men in the engine rooms were driven on deck by the flames. Finally a Japanese torpedo struck the Borodino and caused the Borodino to turn turtle. I, with 40 others, was rescued from the sea by the Japanese armored cruiser Kasuga and later was sent ashore."

DECLARE THE JAPS USED SUBMARINES.

Manila, June 3.—Rear-Admiral Enquist, who arrived in the bay this evening on board his flagship, the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Jemchug, is injured. In an interview Rear-Admiral Enquist's executive officer said: "When the battle began the admiral was aboard the cruiser Oleg, which was hit a number of times by large shot. There was an incessant rain of shot from quick-firing guns and the ship was soon badly damaged.

"The admiral transferred his flag to the Aurora, which then drew the combined fire of many torpedo boat destroyers at close range and the attack of submarines. We were overwhelmed by the latter. A mine arose and we made a dash for the open sea and were followed by the Oleg and the Jemchug."

Capt. Olegoroff, of the Aurora, was killed by a shell which struck the conning tower, and he was buried at sea. On the Aurora three officers were wounded, 20 of the crew were killed and 100 were wounded. On the Oleg 12 of the crew were killed and 18 wounded. On the Jemchug, the casualties were 21 junior officers killed and one wounded, 12 of the crew killed and 30 wounded.

From their appearance the Russian vessels are not damaged below the water line. Their funnels, however, are riddled by large shells. Several large shells pierced their funnels, and a number of guns were dismounted. All the Russian officers interviewed assert that a large number of submarines caused confusion and defeat. Rear-Admiral Enquist cabled his arrival to the Emperor of Russia.

MANY RUSSIANS AT MANILA DURING WAR.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The appearance of the missing cruisers at Manila has relieved the anxiety of the admiralty as the fate of all Vice-Admiral Rojestyevsky's warships is now definitely established. Naval officers think it probable that the ships will be intact and say that an attempt to reach Vladivostok would be practically hopeless and the ships would be exposed to great difficulties and danger on a long voyage homeward either across the Pacific ocean or through the Suez canal.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN ON LAND.

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Roosevelt tendering his good offices in the direction of peace. Ambassador Meir was besieged by members of the diplomatic corps, who desired light on the President's plan and intentions and the chance of its acceptance was a topic of general interest in St. Petersburg.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff did not lay the matter before the Emperor yesterday, but probably will visit Tsarskoe Selo on Monday instead of Tuesday for this purpose.

Officials of the foreign office adopted a non-committal tone regarding the prospects of action on it, saying the decision rested with the Emperor, who, up to the present, is firm for war.

On all sides it is realized that the question of indemnity will be the greatest stumbling block in the way of the efforts of the peace party. The war faction urges that if Russia is obliged to pay an enormous indemnity she might as well spend the same amount in continuing the war a year or two longer and trust to financial pressure to do its work on Japan. They say that Russia's situation could not be made much worse.

In Manchuria the reinforcement of Lieut-General Linevitch has been going on with a pause. A traveller returning from Harbin reports passing train after train filled entirely with troops, and with apparently no reservists. Yesterday it was reported that widespread mobilization was contemplated in order to give General Linevitch the necessary numerical superiority over the Japanese.

THE CZAR HAS NOT CHANGED HIS POSITION.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—In the course of a conversation between the Associated Press and one of the Emperor's ministers, the minister declared that the Emperor had not yet changed his position with regard to the prosecution of the war on account of the destruction of Vice-Admiral Rojestyevsky's fleet.

JAP MINISTER VISITS PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 3.—Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the White House by appointment. He was immediately received by the President. Except to intimate that he had the President had a general talk on the whole situation, Minister Takahira had nothing to say about his conference to-night.

His did not appear to be concerned about the presence of the Russian ships at Manila.

Following so closely the visit of Count Cassini, it was naturally inferred that the President took occasion to communicate to Mr. Takahira the views of Russia as presented by Count Cassini at the conference with him yesterday.

Diplomatic action in Washington today indicates that the European powers are prepared actively to assist the President in any way he may desire in the interest of peace in the Far East.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS WILL REMAIN IN PORT.

Washington, June 5.—After a conference with President Roosevelt to-day, Secretary of Navy Morton announced that the Russian cruisers which arrived at Manila last week will be interned at Manila. Secretary Morton said that orders for the internment of the vessels would go forward to Admiral Train at once.

Secretary of War Taft has received a cablegram from Governor Wright, dated at Manila to-day, saying that Enquist, the Russian admiral, in answer to questions as to his plans in reference to reports, said he had so far received no advice from his government, but was expecting these instructions.

PREPARING FOR THE SIEGE OF VLADIVOSTOK.

Chicago, June 5.—The Chicago Record Herald to-day prints the following dispatch from Tacoma, Wn.: "Officers of the steamship Lyra, which has arrived in port, say they sighted during the voyage 18 Japanese transports bearing an army for the siege of Vladivostok."

ADMIRAL URU IS SOUTH OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, June 5.—Vice-Admiral Uru has arrived off Gutzlaff Island. He is probably coming to Woo Sung. An ex-Russian cruiser is outside this harbor. Gutzlaff Island is situated at Hang Chow bay, a few miles south of Shanghai.

VOLUNTEER SHIPS STOP MERCHANTMEN.

Hongkong, June 5.—Vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet are overhauling merchantmen in the waters northeast of this port, according to a report made by the British steamer Ping Suey, which arrived here to-day.

The commander of the Ping Suey says he saw four steamers overhauled 50 miles from here by two volunteer fleet steamers.

RUSSIANS LOST MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED.

Tokio, June 5.—1.30 p.m.—The following announcement was made to-day from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria: "Early in the morning of June 3rd the enemy's infantry and cavalry, to the number of some 300 men, attacked Echshippo, seven miles northeast of Changtu, but were easily repulsed. "The same day at 9.30 in the morning some 20 squadrons of the enemy's horse advanced south of Tsaping-Chaien, some 50 miles northwest of Fengwa. A portion of the same force attacked Shintashan, nine miles northeast of Kwangping, but suffered heavy loss by our artillery posted in that vicinity. The enemy fled westward. Our casualties were four men slightly wounded. "The enemy's loss exceeded 100 men."

CREW OF BRITISH STEAMER LANDED. Shanghai, June 5.—Twenty-nine of the crew of the British steamer Oldham were landed at Swatow to-day from a British steamer. The Oldham was captured May 9th by a Russian cruiser. She was bound for Yokkaichi with a cargo of kerosene. On May 27th she was taken by a Japanese warship during the

Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

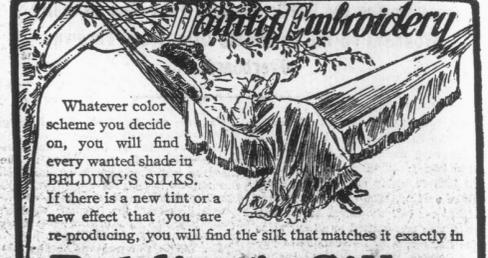
it is Biliatness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-atives to make that lazy liver work. Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits.

A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times. Fruit-atives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-ative tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and my physician just what my system required to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them." MRS. WM. TREMPER, Burnside, Man.

Fruit-atives or Fruit Liver Tablets.

See a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa.



Belding's Silks.

They have the rich sheen—the beautiful lustre—the brilliant colorings—the fast dye—so necessary for dainty hand work. Insist on having Belding's Silks. Every spool full length. Don't take the "just as good" kind.

battle of the Sea of Japan, and was subsequently taken to Sasebo, where she arrived on May 30th. The captain, engineer and two of the crew were on board of her when she was recaptured.

RUSSIAN LEFT HAS MOVED FORWARD.

Gunsha Pass, June 5.—(108 miles north of the Pass.)—The Russian left has been slightly advanced. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

FINANCIAL INFLUENCES MAY AID PEACE.

Paris, June 3.—Financial influences are again aiding to turn the tide toward peace in the Far East. A banker who is a member of the syndicate which handled the recent Russian loan said to-day: "Russia's credit has not been affected by her naval defeat for the reason that it is believed it will compel her to make peace after a period of hesitation. Whether it is peace or war, Russia must have more money, but it will be an indispensable condition to any further loan to her that peace be made. With peace assured, Russia's credit will be unlimited at equal or better terms than the last loan."

A Japanese official, who will have much to do if peace is negotiated through French sources, expressed doubt as to the success of the peace movements of outside powers. He added: "The difficulty is that Russia has repeatedly and formally declared that she will not accept or permit the friendly office of a third power. It is hardly likely that she will now sacrifice her prestige by accepting the offices of a third power."

A novel method of influencing peace is suggested in high quarters, namely to permit Russia to learn that Admiral Togo's fleet having no longer occupation in the Far Eastern seas will sail for the Baltic.

The suggestion recalled the action of the navy department at Washington in giving out its intention to send Admiral Watson's fleet to Spain, hastening the termination of the Spanish war. It is understood the archives of the American embassy here show that the fear of Watson attacking the Spanish coast was one of the decisive factors in securing the cessation of the Philippine insurrection.

THE CAPTURE OF ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

Tokio, June 3.—Torpedo boat destroyers which have returned to Sasebo furnish details of the capture of Vice-Admiral Rojestyevsky. The destroyers Kasumi, Usumo, Sazanami and Kageru were ordered to attack the Russian warships the night of May 27th, and were steaming ahead when they suddenly encountered a number of Russian ships.

The Kasumi narrowly escaped a collision with a Russian cruiser, the closeness of which seems to have saved the destroyers from being damaged by the heavy fire which the Russians directed on them.

During the Russian attack the vessels forming the destroyer flotilla divided. The Sazanami and Kageru continued the search for Russian ships throughout the night, and in the morning discovered two torpedo boat destroyers. One of them steamed away, but the other was unable to do so. On approaching the latter the Japanese discerned a white flag flying from the foremast, and the Red Cross flag also. She proved to be

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last evening, where Vice-Admiral Rojestyevsky remained here for a few days. His departure, it is said, was attended to by the British consul, who remained here for a few days. His departure, it is said, was attended to by the British consul, who remained here for a few days.

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 Blind, Bleeding or
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 treatment.
 For \$1 at drug-
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ITALIAN CRUISER VISITS ESQUIMALT

UMBRIA WILL SPEND SEVERAL DAYS IN PORT

Italy Follows Lead of Great Britain in the Matter of Concentrating Fleet.

After an exceedingly pleasant passage from San Francisco the third-class Italian cruiser Umbria arrived at Esquimalt last evening, anchoring at the buoy where Victorians have been accustomed to see H. M. Bonaventure. She will remain here for several days. No definite date has been decided upon for her departure, as there are some repairs, such as painting, etc., which must be attended to before she continues her cruise of the North Pacific coast. The Umbria resembles H. M. S. Bonaventure to a considerable extent, although not as large and being manned by a smaller crew. She has a total complement of 280. She has a displacement of 2,500 tons, and is equipped with two 6-inch guns, eight 4½-inch guns, and two 3-inch guns. She has a landing gun and two maxims. She is fitted up in a most modern manner. A wireless telegraph apparatus is noticeable, while the ship's launch and being manned by a smaller crew give the harbor an appearance of activity that has been lacking since the British vessels were removed some months ago.

The Umbria has twenty officers, and is commanded by Captain Corsi Comilio. Second in command is Capt. de Luca Carlo, while the lieutenants, sub-lieutenants and chiefs of different departments follow: Maurizio Guidobaldo, Orichio Mario, Caracoto di Forino Tristano, Raineri Biscia, Alberti Filippo, Roessler Franz Luigi, Dongo G. Batta, Coda Haffes, Luzzati Alfredo, and Volpe Alfonso.

Capt. Comilio announces that while the ship is in port she will be open to the public from 10 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He will be pleased to receive any Victorians who may wish to be shown through the vessel during those hours.

This morning a representative of the Times boarded the Umbria and was received with the utmost courtesy. Capt. Carlo explained that the ship had been away from home about fifteen months. She was making an extensive tour of the Pacific Coast, having already been in these seas since December. About a month was spent in San Francisco. At Esquimalt she was put in the dry-dock and thoroughly renovated.

"Is it true that the Umbria will go into dock at this port?" was asked. The captain replied in the negative. He said further that the vessel was in every way ready to receive any other ship, and that advantage would be taken of her stay here to apply another coat of paint, that being all that was necessary to make her ready for other long sea voyages. He said, however, that it had been the original intention to dock at Esquimalt, but the decision was altered when the Japanese destroyers were discovered at the port mentioned.

Continuing, Capt. Carlo remarked upon the fact that there were no British vessels in port. He supposed that the new regulations introduced by the admiralty had resulted in the recalling of the Esquimalt squadron. Although he acknowledged that the withdrawal of these vessels would probably have a beneficial effect in the vicinity of a commercial point of view, he was of the opinion that the change was entirely justified. Concentration, he said, was most important in modern warfare. It was absolutely necessary to have a strong fleet in a locality where it was needed. A system was required by which the vessels would be available at the shortest possible notice in case of emergency. Therefore he considered that the British admiralty had acted wisely.

He went on to point out that the Italian government, impressed with the necessity of concentration of naval forces, had followed the lead of Great Britain to a certain extent. His country, he said, had proceeded without representation on the China coast, while the South American squadron had been reduced to three vessels. Outside of this almost all the warships stationed away from home had been recalled. The entire naval force was being concentrated at Italian ports, so that they would be at hand when their assistance was required for the defence of the nation.

"Of course we have to keep a small fleet stationed in South America," continued Capt. Carlo, "as Italy has more extensive interests there than in any other part of the continent." He then went on to state that in the Argentine Republic there are in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 Italians, while in the city of Buenos Ayres alone 200,000 of his countrymen reside. This was sufficient explanation of the necessity of Italy having war vessels stationed in the neighborhood.

The present cruise of the Umbria, according to Capt. Carlo, is simply to see the country. This, he said, was the first time an Italian vessel had visited

COL. OTTER, ONE OF MANY

While in South Africa, Col. Otter found that Foot Elm gave great relief to the troops under his command, and recommended it highly. If your feet blister, sweat, get fire easily spend 25c. for 15 powders, and the effects will surprise you. At all drug stores.

There is no remedy "Just as good as"

FOOT ELM
 For Tender Feet.

STOTT & JURY
BOWMANVILLE - Ont.

INTEREST AGAIN CENTRES ON MOROCCO

POWERS MAY REJECT THE SULTAN'S PROPOSAL

Recent Action of Ruler Regarded as Mark of Discourtesy to Great Britain.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Daniel Mills, Who Came Here in 1850, Dead in Vancouver.

Daniel Mills, a pioneer of 1850, passed away at Vancouver on Saturday. Although for the past 15 years Mr. Mills has resided in the Terminal City, he will be remembered by Victoria pioneers as the man who erected the first stone bank building here. Of his demise the News-Advertiser says:

"The death of Daniel Mills at St. Paul's hospital, Saturday, marked the passing of one of the first and ablest pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills came to Victoria in 1850, and erected the first stone bank building in the city. He also assisted in building the Race Road lighthouse. He afterwards spent 13 years mining with various fortunes in Cariboo. He returned from Cariboo in 1863, and was in Victoria when he was for a number of years associated with Dr. Chisholm in the brewery, salmon cannery and real estate business. Mr. Mills was a native of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and came to California by the Panama route in the fifties. He spent some time mining in California, before the Cariboo rush drew him northward.

"For the past 15 years the deceased had lived in Vancouver, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. At the time of his death he had reached the ripe age of 76 years. He was unmarried, but has quite a number of relatives in the city, no less than six of his nephews residing here."

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The C. P. R. Mines at Barkhead, Near Banff, Being Opened Up.

W. S. Ayres, consulting mining and mechanical engineer, has just completed the installation of the extensive machinery for the development of the anthracite coal mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Barkhead, near Banff. The plant, cost a million dollars, and is modern in every respect, with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day.

One of the main difficulties in opening up the mine was the driving of a tunnel 1,200 feet to tap the coal veins. In the company's opinion, the Rockies, these tunnels have all failed in, and it has been found almost impossible to build something that would stand. The plan, cost a million dollars, and is modern in every respect, with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day.

VERNON GOSSIP.

The Coldstream ranch is planning an extensive irrigation scheme, by which the water from Jones's creek will be used to serve some 3,200 acres of land from the 11-Mile post down the valley, and taking in the ranches of Grant, Brown, Applegarth, Freeman, R. Gillespie, Livingston ranch, etc. The proposed irrigation works will cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

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THE BOUNDARY MINES.

Week's Shipments Amount to 17,145 Tons—Smelters Have Treated 405,039 Tons This Year.

Phoenix, June 3.—Over 400,000 tons of ore have been treated by Boundary smelters this year.

Following are the shipments from the Boundary mines for this week: Granby Mines to Granby smelter, 13,495 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,392 tons; Mountain Rose to B. C. Copper smelter, 66 tons; Emma to Nelson smelter, 33 tons; Oro Densora to Granby smelter, 33 tons; Last Chance to B. C. Copper and Trail smelters, 60 tons; total for week, 17,145 tons; total for year to date, 395,349 tons.

INTEREST AGAIN CENTRES ON MOROCCO

POWERS MAY REJECT THE SULTAN'S PROPOSAL

Recent Action of Ruler Regarded as Mark of Discourtesy to Great Britain.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Daniel Mills, Who Came Here in 1850, Dead in Vancouver.

Daniel Mills, a pioneer of 1850, passed away at Vancouver on Saturday. Although for the past 15 years Mr. Mills has resided in the Terminal City, he will be remembered by Victoria pioneers as the man who erected the first stone bank building here. Of his demise the News-Advertiser says:

"The death of Daniel Mills at St. Paul's hospital, Saturday, marked the passing of one of the first and ablest pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills came to Victoria in 1850, and erected the first stone bank building in the city. He also assisted in building the Race Road lighthouse. He afterwards spent 13 years mining with various fortunes in Cariboo. He returned from Cariboo in 1863, and was in Victoria when he was for a number of years associated with Dr. Chisholm in the brewery, salmon cannery and real estate business. Mr. Mills was a native of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and came to California by the Panama route in the fifties. He spent some time mining in California, before the Cariboo rush drew him northward.

"For the past 15 years the deceased had lived in Vancouver, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. At the time of his death he had reached the ripe age of 76 years. He was unmarried, but has quite a number of relatives in the city, no less than six of his nephews residing here."

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The C. P. R. Mines at Barkhead, Near Banff, Being Opened Up.

W. S. Ayres, consulting mining and mechanical engineer, has just completed the installation of the extensive machinery for the development of the anthracite coal mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Barkhead, near Banff. The plant, cost a million dollars, and is modern in every respect, with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day.

One of the main difficulties in opening up the mine was the driving of a tunnel 1,200 feet to tap the coal veins. In the company's opinion, the Rockies, these tunnels have all failed in, and it has been found almost impossible to build something that would stand. The plan, cost a million dollars, and is modern in every respect, with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day.

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MILLER MEMORIAL.

Monument to Be Erected to Atlin Pioneer—Government Contribution.

The people of Atlin have undertaken to erect a monument in memory of the late Fritz Miller, who died in the north-western city last year. Of the \$748 raised \$500 is to be expended in the erection of a monument and the balance, \$248, is to be applied to a fund to erect an operating room. The monument is to be called the "Fritz Miller Memorial Operating Ward." The estimated cost of this is \$700, and a committee of the citizens are making an endeavor to raise the balance of \$450. Premier McBride has assured the committee in charge of the work that \$150 will be devoted to it by the province. In the receipt of a letter on the subject the Premier says:

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Latest Reports Place Number of Killed in Hiroshima and Utsunomiya at Six.

Tokio, June 3, 7.30 p.m.—The governor of Hiroshima province telegraphs that the earthquake which took place on June 2nd killed six people, wounded seventy-nine, and destroyed thirty-three houses in Hiroshima and Utsunomiya. The reports from other affected districts are incomplete, but it is believed that the loss of life and the destruction of property has been comparatively slight.

NANAIMO MINE CLOSED.

Mules Have Been Taken Out and Only a Watchman Remains in Charge.

Nanaimo, June 5.—The Western Fuel Co. has closed No. 1 mine down, steam is out of the boilers, the cages have been hoisted and off the chutes, all work has entirely ceased, and only a watchman remains in charge. The pit mules are all out at pasture with the shoes pulled off as far as possible. The mine is dead. Manager Stockert is away, and will not be home for some days, when the miners will make an attempt to re-visit the mine regarding negotiations.

CAUSING ANXIETY.

No News Has Been Received Regarding Yacht Apache Since Moringing of May 22nd.

New York, June 3.—The Tribune says: "Friends of Edmund Randolph, the owner of the barque-rigged auxiliary yacht Apache, which sailed from Sandy Hook lightship at 10 p.m. on May 22nd, for the German Emperor's cruise are beginning to be anxious for her safety, for all the other yachts have finished and the Apache has not been sighted since she was last reported on the morning of May 22nd. It was then in lat. 40.29 N., long. 50.50 W.

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Will Commence Near Kakabeka, Nineteen Miles West of Fort William—Commission Approves Plans.

Ottawa, June 5.—The first construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific will begin near Kakabeka, a station on the branch which will connect the national transcontinental line with Port Arthur, Fort William and the Great Lakes.

THE FIRST CASE.

Miner Charged With Being Underground More Than Eight Hours—Superintendent Summoned.

Nanaimo, June 5.—The first case under the Coal Mines Amendment Act has been laid by Archibald Dick, coal mines inspector at Ladysmith, charging Harry Carroll, a miner, with being underground longer than eight hours, allowed by law, and Superintendent Andrew Bryden for allowing this contrary to the law. The case comes up Wednesday at Ladysmith.

RUMORED MASSACRE.

Report that Garrison at Warmbad, German Southwest Africa, Has Fetched.

SEALERS TAKEN.

Harbin, Manchuria, June 5.—The crews of five Japanese sealing schooners, numbering sixty men and including six Americans, have arrived here. They were captured by Russian torpedo boats while poaching near Odima island.

MADE HIS ESCAPE FROM URUGUAY

HE TELLS STORY OF THE AGNES G. DONOGHUE

D. Steel, of Victoria, Has Arrived Here After Trying Experience at Monte Video.

D. Steel arrived in this city on Saturday, having returned from the Uruguay by way of San Francisco. He is one of the ill-fated hunters from the schooner Agnes G. Donoghue. When he left the other members of the crew were held in Monte Video awaiting sentence on what Mr. Steele says is only a trumped up charge.

Mr. Steele seeing how matters were shaping thought it best to quit the Uruguayan capital on the first opportunity, and is well satisfied to get back to his home in Victoria after months of a most trying experience in Monte Video. When he left on April 3rd the prosecuting attorney in the case had recommended to the courts that Capt. Mat Ryan, commanding the schooner, should receive five years' imprisonment; Wm. Ryan, the chief mate, should get two years; Wm. Poirer, the second officer, would be sentenced to one year, and the members of the crew should be imprisoned for six months.

It was about November 11th that the schooner was in to within about 4½ miles of the shore of Uruguay for water. The weather was so rough that it was impossible to land a boat, and after waiting all next day the captain decided to leave. So far, the schooner was a man-of-war, approached and after firing three shots across the bow of the schooner the vessel was boarded. Mr. Steele was made to investigate affairs aboard the schooner, but after taking ten of the crew of the nineteen men off her a prize crew was put on the Agnes G. Donoghue. It was accordingly done, and upon arrival the officers and men were imprisoned for 67 days. Repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew to get redress. The British minister was appealed to, but the authorities replied that \$5,000 of a bond would have to be put up. Finally, at the end of the 67 days, the captain was taken back on board the schooner with a guard of five men placed in charge. The other members of the crew were allowed to come ashore and go on taking oath that they would appear when called upon to do so.

Mr. Steele describes the treatment accorded the men in the jail as none too good. The floor was the bare rock, with rations meagre. The imprisonment and worry incident upon it has told upon Capt. Ryan. He is now a man of about 35 years of age, but is now only a wreck of what he was before the trouble began. If the imprisonment is to be enforced Mr. Steele has little hope that Capt. Ryan will live through the ordeal.

The case against the Donoghue is of the flimsiest character, Mr. Steele says. He denies that there could be anything in the charges. They are merely made up. The schooner hunted off an island near the coast of Uruguay. This island, he says, is known as the Castello Grande. It is a small island, and the schooner was there when the arrival of vessels. Lying there are paid a premium for every schooner they report, and it is supposed that this is the way in which the cutter was practically a better schooner than the Donoghue.

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AN AUTHORITY ON SCHOOL QUESTION

DR. BRYCE SAYS WEST HAS NO FEAR OF COERCION

Ex-Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly Expresses His Opinion.

(Toronto Globe.)

Ottawa, May 27.—Professor George Bryce, LL.D., of Winnipeg, who has been in Ottawa attending the meeting of the Royal Society, of which he is a Fellow, was seen by a representative of the Globe, to whom he gave his views on the school question as it appears to men in the West. Dr. Bryce is one of the best known educationists in Canada. He is a distinguished graduate of the University of Toronto and of Knox College. Ever since 1871 he has been in active educational service in Winnipeg. He had to do with the foundation of Manitoba College and of the University of Manitoba. For many years he was head of the faculty of science in the university. He has been identified closely with the religious and missionary work of the Presbyterian church, and three years ago was elected moderator of the General Assembly. Few men have travelled more widely throughout western Canada or written more extensively on its history and conditions.

"Yes, I have just come from Winnipeg, and last week I was in Victoria on church business. I have very recently been in touch with all the provinces of the West. So far as I am concerned, it made it my business to inquire—there is no excitement or discontent over the educational classes in the autonomy bills. When the bills were first introduced there was strong opposition to the original classes. Our Presbytery of Winnipeg, a body of over sixty representatives, passed resolutions against them. But the changes made have very largely satisfied us. If these amendment clauses were not satisfactory, you know how strong we are on indignation meetings, and you would certainly have heard from us."

It was mentioned that Professor Bryce was a strong advocate of purely public schools at the time of the Manitoba agitation.

"Yes, I took a leading part in that discussion," said the professor. "I raised the question in a controversy between Archbishop Lange and myself. At the 'Veritas,' in the press ten or twelve years before 1890, when our new act passed. The old Manitoba act was, no doubt, intended by the church to govern separate schools upon us, but we found that it would not 'hold water,' and so we swept away the old system."

"Why, then, are you not opposed to the educational classes now proposed?"

"Well, I find the people of the Territories satisfied with the present system of education. They have as near to a pure public school system as we have in Canada. In Winnipeg city today, fifteen years after the passing of our act, we have the Roman Catholics still in charge of their schools. They are anxious to have the support of the public schools, and are maintaining parochial schools of their own. This is undesirable. Then, sixty or seventy years ago, the schools in country places, nominally public schools, are, it is declared, being conducted as separate schools. This, again, is undesirable. Thus the Territories have practically a better school system than public schools, in so far as religious parties are concerned, than we have under our Manitoba public school system."

"But is not this a surrender of principle on your part?"

"Not at all. A public school system—pure and simple—is impossible in Canada. Most of us believe in the principle of the separation of church and state, but this, if logically followed out, would make the public school a secular school. But logic is not everything. We as Presbyterians are not prepared for secular schools. In our deliberations we insist on liberty to have the Bible in the schools. Manitoba in 1890 had to yield this. In this John Knox press we are stronger than ever on that point. Both in Manitoba and the Territories we have insisted on the liberty of having religious instruction in the so-called public school from 3.30 to 4 o'clock in the school day—of course, with a conscience clause. This has been allowed. The so-called public school system existing in the three Maritime Provinces, because the cities and towns it allows the segregation of the Roman Catholics in public schools of their own—having only their own children and teachers of their own faith. This is a well-known working arrangement, though not sanctioned by law."

"It is because I am well acquainted with the Territories and their school system that I am confident that their method is the best yet devised for approximating to uniformity, and yet giving a certain diversity to allow for religious instruction and religious sentiment."

"But what about the charge of 'coercion'? We hear a good deal about it in Ontario."

"To me that is absurd. To my mind the only coercion in sight is that of a narrow-minded handful in Toronto who wish to coerce our western people into an agitation that is distasteful to them. There is a feeling of resentment in the West against the interference of these Ontario dictators. The more they care themselves the trouble. The Dominion has outgrown the dictation of any one city or of any one clique. Please tell these Toronto agitators that the western people do not know they are being coerced it is because there is no coercion."

MR. CHOATE'S SUCCESSOR.

Plymouth, June 3.—The Philadelphia, having on board Whitlaw Reid, the new American ambassador to the court of St. James, and Mrs. Reid, arrived here today from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reid landed and took a train for London.

CASE DROPPED.

New Westminster, June 3.—The prosecution of Sing Kee, charged with keeping his store open on Sunday, has been dropped. The city solicitor, J. Martin, advised that the old statute of 1876, which imposes a penalty of five shillings, is the only law which can be brought to bear.

no 'Ontario first' or anything of the kind. I have advocated the 'Canadian idea' in my own province at times when it was unpopular to do so. This talk of 'provincial rights' is absurd. The doctrine of 'sovereign states' and 'sovereign provinces,' is a Yankee notion, and is not British. It is inconsistent with a strong central executive. The late Sir John Macdonald very wisely called attention to this danger. There are Federal rights and responsibilities as well as provincial.

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Weaver's Syrup and Cerate. Invaluable to cleanse the blood. Deas & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Pocal+Pews. Cleansing of City and Province of B.C. and Yukon by means of a Sulfurated Soap.

In the police court Saturday another member of No. 5 company, Fifth Regiment, C.A., was fined \$5 for not attending the parade on May 24th.

In the Saturday Evening Post appears a short story by Vincent Harper, of this city. The scene is laid in Victoria and Vancouver Island. It is entitled "Taken at the Flood."

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tar, but won't wash clothes.

A fire broke out in the wood yard of Jones & Rosie at the foot of Johnson street about 10:30 o'clock Friday night. The fire department was called out and the blaze was quickly extinguished.

There seems to be no death of men who consider themselves qualified to fill the position vacated by the death of Warden John of the provincial jail. The applicants number well on to 150 at present. No appointment has been made by the government as yet.

The Tourist Association has agreed to bear the additional cost of erecting a breakwater on the Dallas road foreshore, at the foot of Montreal street, for bathing purposes. Plans for the pavilion have been prepared by Architect Hooper. As soon as the bay is in shape the work of building can begin.

All members of No. 6 company, Fifth Regiment, are reminded that they must shoot twice over the range before June 11th. The range will be open next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 5:30 o'clock, when markers will be provided for the company. There will also be shooting on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, when markers will be provided by the Rifle Association at the usual fee.

At the Friday night's meeting of Far West Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: C. C. Phil, R. Smith, V. C. W. J. Wright, Pres.; Dr. A. A. Hamber, K. of R. & S. Harry Weber, M. of W. D. Davern, M. of F. W. P. Smith, M. of F. of Exch. Secy; S. A. Rodgers, M. at A. H. Murray, I. G. H. Caldwell, O. G. J. W. Elliott. The K. of P. in this city will hold their annual decoration day on Sunday, June 12th.

At the provincial assay office gold is coming in steadily. There are from 15 to 20 tons arriving each week. These are of varying values. As yet the Yukon has not begun to ship. The shipments are from Coast points, Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca, Atlin and other parts of British Columbia. The gold receipts are not all confined to British Columbia, but include Alaska, Yukon, and the United States capital at Ketchikan is shipping steadily. This mine is sending its concentrates to Ladysmith smelter and the gold to the provincial assay office.

On Saturday Mr. Walter Anderson and Miss Agnes Harris were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. A. E. Wade, Russell street, Victoria West. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony, which was performed at a very early hour in order to permit of the bridal couple taking the Princess Victoria on the initial steamer trip. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will spend some time in the East before returning to Victoria to take up their residence.

St. G. Henderson is busy shaking hands with his friends on his return from a most successful business trip to New York, Montreal, Toronto and other large eastern centres which he visited during the past few weeks, consequent upon his soon-to-be opened gentlemen's furnishing department in the city. Mr. Henderson describes in glowing terms the magnificent run across the continent by the C. P. R., and says things are expected to be better.

Martyrdom Described. KINGSTON MAN TELLS HOW HE SUFFERED AND HOW HE WAS RELEASED.



"For years a martyr," is how Chas. H. Powell, of 105 Raglan street, Kingston, begins his story. "I was a martyr to chronic constipation, but now I am free from it and all through the use of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill."

tremely lively in the East, but he is most favorably impressed with Victoria and its future. In fact he is more in love with the city than ever before. During his visit he purchased a thoroughly up-to-date stock for his new venture, and is now superintending the necessary alterations to the premises at the corner of Government and Broughton, where he will open business about the 15th of September.

All members of No. 2 company, Fifth Regiment, are requested to do their class firing at once, as scores must be in by 10th inst., otherwise they will be unable to draw their annual drill pay.

There is every reason to believe that the negotiations between the C. P. R. and James Dunsan, looking to the acquisition of the railroad and land grant by the big transcontinental corporation, will be completed in a day or two at the outside. The solicitors for the principals are continually at work completing details.

Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, will not appear at the Victoria theatre this season as he is originally contemplated. Next year he will probably play here, and on that occasion he will be accompanied by M. Webeve, a young Belgian pianist who is regarded as a very promising artist.

Rowland Brittain, patent attorney of Vancouver, sends the following account of a patent recently issued to a British Columbia inventor: Archibald Stewart, moulder, of New Westminster, recently received a Canadian patent on an improved stove invented by him and designed to effect a greater economy of fuel, and more uniform results than can be attained in a stove of ordinary construction.

A private letter received from a Victorian in Dawson on Monday contains a number of interesting items regarding the northern metropolis. The river, the writer states, opened on the 19th, and the ice run of several days did no damage. The first boat arrived on the 18th from Hootalinqua. Lako Lebarge was expected to be open about the 20th. The Creek railroad has a few men at work blasting for their line near Dawson. They expect to have it in operation this summer. The estimate of the year's clean-up by conservative men is \$7,000,000. No word has yet been received regarding the Tanana clean-up, the result of which is awaited with much interest. The season is about two weeks behind previous years with cold and changeable weather.

A rather unique accident occurred at the Driad hotel on Monday. A gentleman who has business with the clerk upon leaving the office room of the hotel made the extraordinary mistake of walking through one of the plate glass windows. His only injury was a cut hand. The mistake is a compliment to Proprietor Harrison on the cleanliness of his window.

The funeral of Thomas Cox took place Sunday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. L. E. Gordon, No. 6, Madure street, at 2:15, and at Christ church cathedral at 2:30 o'clock. Services were conducted by Rev. Canon B. Macdonald at the church and graves. There was a large attendance of friends and many beautiful floral emblems. The following acted as pall-bearers: W. Mistry, J. Knappett, A. Boyce, A. Peterson, C. Godley and L. Walton.

A J. Dallain is in receipt of the appended self-explanatory communication from Rev. A. St. John Milmay, of Vernon College, Vernon: "Enclosed express order for \$1.60, being the contribution of Vernon Boys' College to Clive Phillips-Wolley's fund for the lethal chambers, for which you have kindly undertaken to collect. The names of the donors are: Aitkens, 25c.; Ernest Aitkens, 25c.; Rev. A. St. J. Milmay, 50c.; Mrs. St. J. Milmay, 50c. Total, \$1.60.

The annual mobilization of the coast troops will take place three weeks hence. The plans are not yet definitely settled, but it is expected that the local soldiers will embark on Saturday, June 24th, on the steamer Victoria, which will convey them to Victoria direct, where they will go into camp at Oak Bay with the Victoria contingent. The period of training will be concluded on the following Monday, and the regiment will again embark for Vancouver, sleeping on board and arriving here in time for business on Tuesday morning."—Vancouver World.

The death occurred on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, Esquimaux road, of William Young, a native of Willwall, Kent, England. Mr. Young came to Victoria on H. M. S. Zealandia, and was employed about the Esquimaux drydock for sixteen years. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. W. J. Richards and Miss Emily Young, and six sons, John, Thomas, William, Edwin, Frank and Frederick. The funeral is arranged to take place from the residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2:15, and at St. Paul's church, Esquimaux, at 2:30 o'clock, the interment taking place at Ross Bay cemetery.

On Monday Sheriff Richards performed a civil marriage. The groom was Mr. Elmer Elsworth Williams and the bride Miss Josephine Patricia Watt, both of Seattle.

The steamer Spokane on her first excursion trip to Alaska for the season will be in Victoria on June 12th. All the accommodation on the vessel is taken up on this trip. The Spokane will remain in Victoria from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 9 in the evening.

Andrew Blyth, who conducted a dry goods business on Government street up to a few weeks ago, has opened up a furniture emporium on Wharf street. He has just received a handsome line of quarter cut and solid oak and mahogany furniture, which he is offering at very low prices. The furniture is of the highest grade and is from the best furniture factories of the East.

The Britannia Mining Company has purchased property lying between Bellefleur and Quebec streets. It is understood that \$5,000 has been expended in securing this site, on which it is intended to construct an office building. As far as can be gathered, the structure will be sufficiently large to accommodate

officials of that company besides allowing a considerable number of apartments for renting purposes. Hon. B. Dewdney, who purchased the property on behalf of the company, is now in Vancouver. Work, it is stated, will commence immediately.

Over two hundred people attended the flower service held on the grounds surrounding the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital Sunday afternoon. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of Pitt, who were responsible for the arrangements of an excellent and appropriate musical programme. Vocal solos were rendered by Herbert Kent, Wm. Hicks, Mrs. Gideon Hicks and Mrs. Standand, while Jesse Longfield gave a violin selection, and Arthur Longfield presided at the organ. After a splendid address by the Lord Bishop of Columbia three hymns were rendered by those present. The flowers presented were distributed throughout the different wards of the institution by the Daughters of Pitt.

The work of improving the local B. C. electric tramway system proceeds apace. The new line between the bridge and Esquimaux road in the neighborhood of the B. N. W. crossing is now being constructed on Work street just this side of Point Ellice bridge and on Esquimaux road in the neighborhood of the B. N. W. crossing. This is a gang of men is employed completing ballasting of the road-bed of the Gorge track. In connection with the opening of the tunnel at Lake Beautiful, Vancouver, to which Mayor Barnard, members of the aldermanic board and other Victorians have been invited, it is announced that a special boat has been designed to effect a greater economy of fuel, and more uniform results than can be attained in a stove of ordinary construction.

A private letter received from a Victorian in Dawson on Monday contains a number of interesting items regarding the northern metropolis. The river, the writer states, opened on the 19th, and the ice run of several days did no damage. The first boat arrived on the 18th from Hootalinqua. Lako Lebarge was expected to be open about the 20th. The Creek railroad has a few men at work blasting for their line near Dawson. They expect to have it in operation this summer. The estimate of the year's clean-up by conservative men is \$7,000,000. No word has yet been received regarding the Tanana clean-up, the result of which is awaited with much interest. The season is about two weeks behind previous years with cold and changeable weather.

A rather unique accident occurred at the Driad hotel on Monday. A gentleman who has business with the clerk upon leaving the office room of the hotel made the extraordinary mistake of walking through one of the plate glass windows. His only injury was a cut hand. The mistake is a compliment to Proprietor Harrison on the cleanliness of his window.

The funeral of Thomas Cox took place Sunday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. L. E. Gordon, No. 6, Madure street, at 2:15, and at Christ church cathedral at 2:30 o'clock. Services were conducted by Rev. Canon B. Macdonald at the church and graves. There was a large attendance of friends and many beautiful floral emblems. The following acted as pall-bearers: W. Mistry, J. Knappett, A. Boyce, A. Peterson, C. Godley and L. Walton.

A J. Dallain is in receipt of the appended self-explanatory communication from Rev. A. St. John Milmay, of Vernon College, Vernon: "Enclosed express order for \$1.60, being the contribution of Vernon Boys' College to Clive Phillips-Wolley's fund for the lethal chambers, for which you have kindly undertaken to collect. The names of the donors are: Aitkens, 25c.; Ernest Aitkens, 25c.; Rev. A. St. J. Milmay, 50c.; Mrs. St. J. Milmay, 50c. Total, \$1.60.

The annual mobilization of the coast troops will take place three weeks hence. The plans are not yet definitely settled, but it is expected that the local soldiers will embark on Saturday, June 24th, on the steamer Victoria, which will convey them to Victoria direct, where they will go into camp at Oak Bay with the Victoria contingent. The period of training will be concluded on the following Monday, and the regiment will again embark for Vancouver, sleeping on board and arriving here in time for business on Tuesday morning."—Vancouver World.

The death occurred on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, Esquimaux road, of William Young, a native of Willwall, Kent, England. Mr. Young came to Victoria on H. M. S. Zealandia, and was employed about the Esquimaux drydock for sixteen years. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. W. J. Richards and Miss Emily Young, and six sons, John, Thomas, William, Edwin, Frank and Frederick. The funeral is arranged to take place from the residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2:15, and at St. Paul's church, Esquimaux, at 2:30 o'clock, the interment taking place at Ross Bay cemetery.

On Monday Sheriff Richards performed a civil marriage. The groom was Mr. Elmer Elsworth Williams and the bride Miss Josephine Patricia Watt, both of Seattle.

The steamer Spokane on her first excursion trip to Alaska for the season will be in Victoria on June 12th. All the accommodation on the vessel is taken up on this trip. The Spokane will remain in Victoria from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 9 in the evening.

Andrew Blyth, who conducted a dry goods business on Government street up to a few weeks ago, has opened up a furniture emporium on Wharf street. He has just received a handsome line of quarter cut and solid oak and mahogany furniture, which he is offering at very low prices. The furniture is of the highest grade and is from the best furniture factories of the East.

The Britannia Mining Company has purchased property lying between Bellefleur and Quebec streets. It is understood that \$5,000 has been expended in securing this site, on which it is intended to construct an office building. As far as can be gathered, the structure will be sufficiently large to accommodate

officials of that company besides allowing a considerable number of apartments for renting purposes. Hon. B. Dewdney, who purchased the property on behalf of the company, is now in Vancouver. Work, it is stated, will commence immediately.

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HANLON DEFEATED "YOUNG CORBETT"

AWARDED FIGHT AT END OF TWENTY ROUNDS

Contest Was Exciting Throughout, and Winner Outfought Favorite in Last Few Rounds.

San Francisco, June 3.—Eddie Hanlon fought "Young Corbett" to a standstill here last night during the last few rounds of a 20-round contest and got a hard-earned decision from Referee Hogan at the end of the 20th round.

The fight was an exciting one from start to finish. During the first part of the contest Hanlon had a slight advantage, but no harm was done to either man until the 11th round. Then Hanlon rushed Corbett to the ropes, but the Denver man stalled Hanlon off and blocked a number of stomach punches. Corbett got to the centre of the ring and in a mix-up put left and right swings on Hanlon's jaw. Hanlon went to his knees, and took the count of nine. He came up fighting and in spite of Corbett's strenuous efforts to put him out he finished the round strong.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

Pays Visit to Vancouver—Will Stop at Several Points on Way East.

A representative of the World who called at the Vancouver hotel Friday night was enabled to hold a most interesting conversation with the Duke of Sutherland, says the Vancouver World. His Grace, who, in appearance, is strikingly good looking, is of medium height with a well-trimmed short beard tinged with grey. Striking light blue eyes, combined with a quiet, unobtrusive manner are characteristics observed in this powerful British landowner.

The Duke, who has always been remarkably fond of travel, observed that he was undertaking the present tour for reasons of pleasure only. He is accompanied by Ernest Chaplin, whose brother married His Grace's sister, and the tour which they have undertaken will involve an absence from England of about two months. William Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R., is acting as cicerone to the party, which proposes making a stay for a few days in Vancouver before they leave for the East, breaking the journey at several places of interest in this province as well as in the prairies.

The Duke, who arrived after a most comfortable journey from the coast, Friday on Mr. Whyte's private car, expressed himself as delighted with the coast scenery. This is the second time he has visited Vancouver, the first being through in 1903, when his enjoyment of the scenery made him look forward to a second visit. A desire to be in England before the prorogation of parliament will unfortunately curtail the length of his stay in Canada, and the return passages have been reserved on the Baltic, which sails from New York towards the coast of Vancouver, and will, it is possible for him to indulge in the sport without which no visit to this province can well be complete. His Grace was much struck by the beauty of the city, as well as by the many improvements noted as having been effected since his last visit.

His attention being called to the loss of the by-election at Whitty, England, by the Conservative and Protection Party, he observed with a smile that no great enterprise has ever succeeded in overcoming the well-known conservatism of the English voters at the first instance. When, as Lord Stratford, he was in the House of Commons, as the Liberal member for the city of Sutherland, from 1874 to 1880, like the majority of British land owners, he disapproved Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme for Ireland and adopted the Liberal-Unionist's policy. On the inauguration of Mr. Chamberlain's "free foot" campaign, the Duke became his most ardent—perhaps his most influential—supporter. Not only by the lending of his great name, but also by his personal support on the platform, has he assisted the Liberal-Unionist cause in his uphill and arduous task. His Grace recognizes now that, for the present at any rate, but little hope exists of convincing the British public of the advisability of taxing imports, and he is inclined to support the Conservative party at the next general election.

During the conversation the Duke referred to the terrible blood feud in Russia, and incidentally to the whole white war, and the complete overthrow of their navy by seamen of Asiatic origin. While expressing his horror of the gruesome incidents of the sea fight, as recorded in Friday night's World, he dwelt on the extraordinary ability displayed by Admiral Togo in the completeness and secrecy of his tactics. One could not fail to observe, though, that the predominant feeling in his mind was a pity for the awful downfall of Russia's last hope.

An inquiry followed as to the truth of the rumor which reached the Duke, of Lord Kitchener's resignation from the commander-in-chiefship in India. His Grace, who is a warm personal friend of the famous soldier, was much relieved at hearing that the rumor was untrue. He discovered no truth whatsoever in the rumor, doubtless emanating from anti-British sources in St. Petersburg circles.

"The Great Foot Doctor" "Foot Elm—Many Imitate but None Equal." "The Foot Rest for Tired Feet." "Foot Elm Fixes Faded Feet"

REPORTED DEAL IN STEAMER CIRCLES

RUMORED TRANSFER OF SOUND VESSELS

Princess Victoria's Service Has Been Classified Under Coasting Regulations—Along Waterfront.

A report comes from Puget Sound to the effect that the steamers Rosalie and Whatcom have again changed hands, this time being transferred to what is known as the International Steamship Company. These vessels formerly were the property of the Puget Sound Navigation Company, but were last year turned over to E. A. N. S. S. Co. The object of this last transfer is not apparent at the present writing, nor is it known what bearing the deal will have on the recent arrangement entered into between the former management of the steamers and the C. P. R. Company.

This agreement was a mutual one entered into at Montreal a few months ago. It provided for the temporary withdrawal of the Princess Beatrice from the route until the first of the present month, when the service was to be resumed by the Princess Victoria and the suspension of operations, in so far as the Victoria end is concerned, by the owners of the Alaska Steamship Company during the coming winter months. By the arrangement, too, a standard passenger rate was fixed, and all has gone merrily until the present, at least as far as appearances go. Both companies have a pretty good knowledge of how the working of the new system goes now, and if the reported transfer brings about any changes it will doubtless be made known very shortly.

The exact nature of the agreement entered into between the two companies has never been made known, except in so far as it applies to the working of the ships, but it is thought that the contract has no real permanency—that it is a mere mutual understanding reached between the different parties.

The Alaska Steamship Company own a large fleet of steamers, and significance attaches to the present transfer from the fact that the Rosalie and Whatcom were the only steamers operated on the Victoria run. The Whatcom has now to compete with the Princess Victoria, and that her owners keenly feel such competition can hardly be gainsaid.

TRAIN WRECKED

Locomotive Knocked Into River by Rocks and the Engineer Drowned.

Spokane, June 3.—Eastbound passenger train No. 2 on the Great Northern was wrecked near Vancouver, Friday afternoon. The wreck was caused by rocks sliding down and showing the engine into the river. The engine was completely submerged in about thirty feet of water. The train and two baggage cars went off the track and part way down the bank.

The freeman on No. 2 says he noticed the rocks coming down and shouted to Engineer Peter Brokaw, who applied the emergency brakes, but the rocks came on and hit the tender, throwing the engine into the Kootenai river. Engineer Brokaw was washed out of his cab by the swift current and tried to swim to shore, but the current being very strong, and no rafts or logs being available, he sank in sight of about 300 passengers on his train.

The freeman, A. C. Baummaster, was saved from drowning by John Ross, a young boy, who was beating his way on the engine. The boy was on the back of the tender and jumped up on the car, but the freeman was caught under the water. The boy took a shovel, pulled Baummaster out and pulled him to shore with the shovel. The freeman and mail clerk, Philip Lang, are badly hurt.

The work of clearing the wreck was started at once and the line was opened about midnight. No passengers on the wrecked train were injured. Engineer Brokaw, who was 50 years of age, was one of the oldest engineers on the Great Northern, and it is reported he pulled the first work train on the Great Northern in Minnesota.

CAMP ARRANGEMENTS

Fifth Regiment Will Parade at 10 a. m., Sunday, 11th Inst.—Promotions Approved.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following orders: The following men, having been attested, will be taken off the strength of the regiment from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite their respective names: No. 207, Gr. E. Logan, May 31st; No. 277, Gr. Harry E. Coates, May 29th; No. 292, Gr. Arthur Penketh, May 29th.

The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Sunday, June 11th, at 10 a. m. No leave will be granted from this parade. Dress, field day order. Forage caps to be carried on right shoulder strap. Great coats banderole. Those men wishing employment as police drivers call report to the adjutant at the drill hall on Wednesday, June 7th, at 8:30 p. m.

See Our Delicatessen Department

Table listing various delicatessen items and prices: ROAST VEAL, Sliced to Order, per pound... 40c; ROAST PORK, Sliced to Order, per pound... 40c; HAM SAUSAGE, Sliced to Order, per pound... 40c; BOILED HAM, Sliced to Order, per pound... 35c; PICKLED PIG'S FEET, each... 5c; POTATO SALAD, per pound... 20c; LAMBS TONGUES, per pound... 40c; HEAD CHEESE, per pound... 15c; LIVER SAUSAGES, per pound... 15c; FRANKFURTS, per pound... 15c; SAUERKRAUT, per pound... 10c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Progressive Grocers

EAT B & K OATS FOR BREAKFAST. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS conclusively proves that oats in the form of ROLLED OATS contain more nutritive value than ANY OTHER PREPARED CEREAL. The only edible portion of the oat is the kernel or groat. The presence of husks, black specks, or bitter flavor is a sure sign of careless or unscientific manufacture. WE GUARANTEE every sack of B. & K. OATS to contain absolutely: "All the Groat that's in the Oat And nothing else beside." NO HULLS. NO BLACK SPECKS. NO BITTER FLAVOR.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

GARDEN TOOLS AND LAWN MOWERS

THE HICKMAN TYLE HARDWARE CO., LD. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 66.

spring salmon was beginning, and some small catches had been made. A train for London amidst the firing of a salute. Arrival in London. London, June 5, 4:33 p.m.—The King of Spain arrived in London this afternoon. He was welcomed at the railway station by King Edward. The royal visitor was accorded the heartiest reception the whole length of the route. No untoward incident marked the event.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

Has Been Obtained by Baseball Club Manager Against President of League.

Boston, Mass., June 5.—A temporary injunction against Henry C. Pulliam, president of the National League of baseball clubs, was issued by Justice Selden, of the Supreme court here today, in favor of John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National league club. The order restrains Pulliam from enforcing a suspension and fine recently imposed upon McGraw, pending a hearing to be held at a later date.

NORTHERN MACHINERY

The steamer Henriette is loading a lot of heavy machinery at Vancouver for northern mining camps. A large portion of her cargo will consist of dredging machinery belonging to the Bonanza Basin Gold Dredging Company. This plant, when set up will be the largest in the Yukon, and the second largest in the world. The Henriette is taking up the knocked-down hull of a gold dredge owned by the Brenner-Rothchild Company. This hull was built at the yards of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Con't Harbor, and no less than 240,000 feet of lumber entered into its construction. Some of the timbers are exceedingly massive.

CHART RESPONSIBLE

As soon as the repairs to H. M. S. Egeria are completed the ship will return to the survey work which she was forced to temporarily abandon because of the accident. The vessel struck a rock which was marked on the chart at a depth greater than that in which the ship found it. It was therefore the responsibility of the chart which was responsible for the mishap.

THE KING OF SPAIN

Wellcomed to England by the Prince of Wales on Behalf of King Edward. Portsmouth, Eng., June 5.—The King of Spain arrived here today from Cherbourg on the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The yacht was accompanied across the channel by an escort of British cruisers and torpedo destroyers. The royal visitor was welcomed at the British naval headquarters by an array of warships which fired a royal salute. The young King, who wore the uniform of a British general, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, stood on deck evidently keenly enjoying the spectacle in spite of the fact that it rained. The Prince of Wales, representing King Edward, awaited the yacht at the quayside, and immediately after the gateway was run up he went on board the Victoria and Albert, and welcomed by the Spanish ruler. Their respective suites were then introduced and subsequently the mayor and corporation of Portsmouth presented His Majesty with an address of welcome. King Alfonso, who was the first King of Spain who has ever landed in England, inspected the guard of honor in a drizzling rain and subsequently took

London, Chamberlain had so far... ness as to... portant a f... London Sch... was thro... sympathy... able institu... than half... importance... widespread... researches... need had... much emp... work achie... withstand... resources v... means, in... trained ov... lectures, b... the plague... ravage tro... scourge of... spend his l... Though the... beginning o... tropical di... how much... Chamberla... on this gre... immediate... The incre... army and... becoming i... given rise... and seeing... the regula... time the w... as one to... is well kn... age old... better kno... officers un... number of... by the offi... pay—an o... to attract... age old... irksome f... up; and... quency of... impossibi... tration of... found in... Birch, No... appeared... court. Th... the ranks... due to th... which the... sult was... lenders... their who... should a... ficient to... This ye... a naval y... of the di... naval ex... It is a co... that the... to our... years of... friendship... Britain a... HE W... U. S. C... Describe... Ever... United... Smith's... where h... les of t... tion, w... day, W... hold the... she sub... perhaps... pressing... tion. T... sentate... mecca... during... are an... vance o... embell... The... was en... on in... perma... The di... city w... There... man w... felt in... was U... ghtness... greath... he wa... memb... Mend... coast... dec... arrive... Vied... quest... tion. O... of Un... police... the G... posing... show... with

Our London Letter.

London, May 11.—Admirals of Mr. Chamberlain were glad to see that he had so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be present at the important function as the honoree of the London School of Tropical Medicine. It was through Mr. Chamberlain's active sympathy and support that this admirable institution was founded, not more than half a dozen years ago. The importance to the British Empire of the widespread and far-reaching studies and researches of the members of this school has been emphatically pointed out by the Lord Mayor, attended by the sheriffs in civic robes, was rendered particularly auspicious by the fact of its being the first day of real summer weather that has yet made its appearance in our midst, and as a result, the attendance was extraordinary, the whole of London blossoming forth in all its finery. The superlative attraction of the exhibition this year is the piece in the Empress theatre, called "With the Fleet." There have been many fine shows at Earl's court, but none to equal this trip down the river on a full blown cruise. The ship is found and the watches kept in full man-a-war style, and the illusion of the moving scenery, coupled with the firing of guns, etc., the movements and drilling of the Jack Tars and marines is complete. It was voted on every hand a triumph of delightful entertainment.

The declarations made by Mr. Balfour in his speech on the subject of our national defence, which has been so anxiously looked forward to, were such as to set at rest the mind of the most confirmed pessimist with regard to the future of this country. The Prime Minister's statements were so emphatic that they quite dispelled the favorite bogey of the scaremongers, who had been kept so prominently before our eyes, during the past few months. It is a comforting fact to learn that these islands are absolutely secure from any invasion of the kind that India, too, is perfectly safe, unless we permit Russia to construct a railway across Afghanistan. But, as the Prime Minister pointed out, any attempt on Russia's part to occupy the Pamirs would mean war, and such being the case, the most credulous of the scaremongers will hardly be inclined to believe that Russia has any designs on the Pamirs. The question, then, of our national defence, resolves itself into one of sufficient naval force. Mr. Balfour proved conclusively in his able and eloquent speech that so long as we have command of the sea there is nothing to fear. The naval problem, therefore, ranks first in importance, and its solution is the only one that must occupy the minds of English statesmen in the consideration of our national defence.

London is changing so rapidly that the man who knew only the Strand of last year would scarcely recognize it today. The habits of London, too, are changing, and in nothing so much as in its adoption of hotel and restaurant life. This hotel and restaurant habit is growing upon us in spite of ourselves, and we are becoming Parisianised and Americanised. Such immense strides have we made that palaces like the Carlton, the Cecil and the Grosvenor have sprung up in comparatively short space of time, each one of which has struck some new note of luxury and convenience. The latest on the list is the new Gaiety, which commences its career in the restaurant world this week. More than usual literalness the new Gaiety hotel and restaurant has arisen from the ashes of the old one, the exterior has been treated in the Florentine period of the Italian

renaissance, and it is a handsome addition to the other beautiful buildings which are springing up so rapidly in the Strand and its neighborhood. An interesting reminiscence of old gaiety days is evidenced in the naming of three of the new dining rooms after former favorites of the boards—"Nellie Farren," "Kate Vaughan" and "Fred Leslie."

The return of the King to London and the reassembling of parliament was the signal for the opening of the London season, and those "in the swim" have begun to take their yearly plunge into the tide of gaieties. The opera is in full swing, with a distinguished audience to witness each performance. The park, too, is crowded with fashionable throngs in the afternoon, both walking and driving, as also in the morning, when well known and prominent figures in the political and social world may be seen taking an early canter in the Row. The sudden change in the weather, from bleak winds and rain to bright, warm sunshine is responsible for an unusual amount of outdoor activity, and the traffic in the regions of Regent street, Bond street and surrounding neighborhoods is such as to appal even stout-hearted policemen. London is wearing her gayest garb, throwing aside for the nonce her wonted staidness of demeanor, and hansom cabs and motor cars, and high-stepping carriage horses dash along through our West End thoroughfares, giving a pleasant air of bustle and excitement to our sober London streets that is quite a relief after the dullness of the winter.

With the three-quarter length sleeves, gloves become of first importance, and it is not surprising that there should be a number of new and fantastic designs. Whether they will "catch on" is quite another thing, for in the matter of hand an foot wear English people are very conservative, and any departure from the recognized forms in either the gloves or shoes is not eagerly adopted. The new long gloves have insets of rare lace to the elbows, and superb embroideries on the wrists and knuckles, and are occasionally introduced for ornamentation. There are also new designs in suede and kid mittens, but these cannot be said to be altogether successful, and are not likely to be much worn. Many efforts have been made to make mittens popular, but they have always failed, the reason being, very likely, that so few people have hands big enough to shove an advantage garbed in these dainty trifles. The most successful of the novelties in the glove line will, one is inclined to think, those which have the long narrow, pointed fingers, which are being introduced with a design of the much favored broderie Anglaise. None of these new fashions have been adopted, so far; at least not by the multitude.

During the past few weeks there have been many discussions on the subject of the crinoline and feminine fashions, sunk at the thought of this much abhorred fashion again creeping into favor, but there seems to be no foundation in fact for the rumor. It has been generally declared that this hideous fashion was introduced into some of the trousseau gowns of the future Crown Princess of Germany, but Parisian dressmakers have set their minds at rest on this point, and declare that such is not the case.

was most deeply impressed with the government building and its contents. It is a fine structure internally and externally, while the exhibit in it is one that is not easily forgotten. Among the features which are of special interest are the various evolution of the federal systems. The postal service exhibit shows the progress made in this branch from the primitive method of mail delivery to the present state of perfection. The army is represented by a series showing the implements and means of warfare in prehistoric days, and the gradual improvements and evolution to the present time. The remarkable strides in naval architecture are portrayed by types of vessels of all kinds beginning with the ancient galley, then the frigate, monitor, ironclad and finally the majestic battleship that now rides the waves. There is a world of instruction to be gained from this exhibit, which is the daily centre of attraction for thousands.

The foreign exhibition, and other buildings are equally well laid out and equipped. Mr. Smith did not have time to take in all these, but he did see the side attractions including the various villages, the auxiliary shows and the thousand and one features which which a fair could hardly be considered complete. Victoria has contributed to the unique amusement department in the shape of "The Giant Wheel," a machine that has just been completed at the works of the B. C. Marine railway at Esquimalt, on the order of the Giant Wheel Amusement Company of Vancouver.

In principle it is a combination of the fair roundabout and the "giant strides" of the playground, but differs entirely in construction and proportions from both. It consists of a great rotating platform 66 feet in diameter, upon which are planted in a circle 10 masts nearly 90 feet high and all joined together by suitable framing and made to rotate together with the platform, which is carried upon a number of wheels revolving between circular tracks. From the

heads of the 10 masts 10 cars hang by steel pendulums 10 feet long, and as the whole structure rotates the 10 cars fly outwards and attain a diameter of 150 feet or more as may be desired. This great machine is to be erected and operated in a most conspicuous position at the Portland fair. It has been built from the plans of Jas. K. Rebbeck, consulting engineer and inspector of the works of the constructive designer of the machine, R. H. Casswell, of Vancouver, being the patentee.

Although many intricacies of construction are involved great simplicity has been attained, and the ease and rapidity with which the machine may be completely dismantled and re-erected is conspicuous. Sixty people may sit in the pendulum cars and be swung through the air at 30 miles-an-hour, while 60 more less venturesome may take seats on the platform.

On Saturday afternoon a most satisfactory trial was carried out by Messrs. Bullen and staff at their works, everything working to perfection. Every man engaged on the construction vied with his neighbor in the speed of the swinging cars, all being enthusiastic and confident of results. The work has been well carried out, and is a credit to all concerned, and is fair to be a most successful venture.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA WEEK"
Will Be Special Feature of Big Exposition at Portland.

There will be a "British Columbia week" at the Portland exposition commencing Monday, July 3rd, and ending on Saturday, July 8th. The attention of British Columbians is drawn to this feature in the following correspondence communicated to the provincial press by Hon. F. F. Eulogio, Provincial Secretary's Office.

Victoria, May 26th, 1905.
Sir—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the President of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. You will observe that the letter states that the exposition management has set apart the period commencing Monday, July 3rd, and ending Saturday, July 8th, as British Columbia week. As this will be of interest to a great number of people in the province, it has occurred to me that the best way of bringing it to their notice would be through the newspapers, and I would therefore ask you to kindly mention the same in some way in your columns, so that it may be brought to the attention of your readers and the residents of your neighborhood.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
FRED J. FULTON,
Provincial Secretary.

Office of the President,
Portland, Ore. April 17th, 1905.
Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir—On behalf of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, I take pleasure in stating that, with a view of doing honor to the great province of British Columbia and organizing a systematic movement by which the people of the various communities in the province may be brought into contact with the various educational advantages and other attractions at the exposition, the exposition management has set apart the period commencing Monday, July 3rd, and ending Saturday, July 8th, as "British Columbia Week." Separate days in the week can be designated by municipalities of the province or their representatives at the exposition. A "Dominion of Canada Day" has already been arranged for Saturday, July 8th.

This plan meets with your approval and would secure the issuance by you of a proclamation a month in advance of the suggested period, calling the attention of the people of British Columbia to these auspicious days, and inviting every patriotic son and daughter of your great province to assemble at the exposition during the occasion of its importance. In this connection permit me to add that the mayor of each city will be invited direct by the exposition management to make appropriate arrangements for the visit of his city's delegation to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition; and all are assured of a hearty welcome.

Awaiting your reply, I am, very respectfully yours,
(sgd.) H. W. GOODE,
President.

SLOCAN DRY ORE BELT.
Condition of the Properties—Electro-Cyanide Process Holds Out Hope of Rehabilitation.

R. I. Kirkwood, of the Mabou group, claims, situated in the dry ore belt of the Slocan on the divide between Springer and Ten-Mile creeks, came to the city Thursday, and has an interesting story of the condition of the mining of his district, says the Nelson News.

The Mabou group is situated on the top and north side of the divide alluded to. To the north and immediately adjoining the Mabou are situated the Enterprise and the Neepawa. To the south, again immediately adjoining the Mabou, is the Speculator, and in a direct line beyond and contiguous to, is the Arlington, from which mine much ore has been shipped in the past, and from which much has been expected, but which at present is not working to any great extent.

The whole hillside on either side of the divide is seamed with silver veins. The veins of the Slocan, between the Neepawa and the Enterprise with their numerous off-shoots.

The Arlington veins run northerly under way today. A committee of five, and over the Mabou, in the middle of which property it is joined by the Enterprise vein. The Arlington lode is a vein which carries in width from 15 to 20 feet. On the Speculator it has a general average of 35 feet, but on its junction with the Enterprise on the Mabou its breadth is upwards of 80 feet. The ore in the ledge matters is from ten feet wide at this point, but occurring with bands of barren rock between, several inches of the ore and then several feet of barren rock, and so on, the resort to sorting under the present conditions where nothing under 100 ounces

in silver will well support the transportation charges.

Paralleling to the west the Arlington vein along its whole course through the Arlington, Speculator and Mabou groups, is the Neepawa lode which is similar in character to the Arlington, varying in width from 7 to 15 feet.

The Enterprise vein has a more easterly and westerly course. It runs through the Enterprise south and west in two veins converging on the Mabou group, and joining with the Arlington and intersecting the Neepawa vein, runs westerly through the Bondholder. The vein is what is called a close vein, particularly well defined but narrow, varying from three to five feet in width.

It will be gathered that the Mabou, which consists of three claims, the Mabou, Oro and Ohio, together with the three fractions, the Summit, Miner and Empire, the last named nearly full size, is situated in the heart of a nest of the veins.

The owners have spent upon it since its location 11 years ago, some \$15,000. This money has been expended on prospecting for the most part. Striping, cross-cutting and drifting has hitherto occupied the energies of Mr. Kirkwood and his partners. At the present the prospecting work is practically over. The owners know what they have, and are now proceeding to develop work. The character of the vein is such, however, that much of the ore will not pay for transportation. There should be made a wagon road, and there should be built a mill. But in order to justify such an expenditure a certain quantity of ore must be first blocked out. To work the property cheaply it should be worked on a large scale, and the owners are therefore on the horns of a dilemma, as well as hampered by the lack of capital. Slow development or no development would seem to be the only courses ahead.

This, therefore, apparently explains the situation of the Mabou, but not of all the properties in the camp, none of which are working largely. The crux of the question is a question of reduction. Half a dozen properties, the Arlington, Otago and others have been engaged in examining into a process for the treatment of the ore. Finally the electro-cyanide process has attracted most favor. So far, however, it cannot be said to be commercially demonstrated. What is required is a process that will extract at least 85 per cent of the values at a cost not greater than \$3.50 a ton. When this is done and for the electro-cyanide process a recovery of 95 per cent, and a cost of \$2.50 per ton is claimed, Mr. Kirkwood says that the camp will have found a way to the open market, for he believes the veins better defined, of better general value and of larger dimensions.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.
Chicago, June 3.—Negotiations along lines for a settlement of the strike were under way today. A committee of five, appointed by the teamsters' joint council, with full powers to effect a peace compact with the department stores, awaited the appointment of a similar committee to act for the merchants.

The teamsters' committee was appointed after the proposition had been fully considered by the joint council. The committee planned to ignore the store press companies if the employees' association will agree to entertain such an agreement.

President Shea, of the teamsters' union, denied any knowledge of the plan of settlement.



LILIES OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

The "Jersey Lily" Talks of Health and Beauty.

IN a recent interview with Mrs. Lily Langtry, she very wisely said: "The fact that I believe in the superior force of mind over matter does not blind me to the truth that the foundation of every successful life is good health; that the keystone to physical beauty is perfect physical health."

"A sick woman cannot be a beautiful woman, nor can she be anything but what English call a poor-spirited woman. A great extent of a woman's beauty is proved by her vitality—by her health."

"Work, Sunshine, Exercise, Water and Soap, Plain, Nourishing Food, Lots of Fresh Air, and a Happy, Contented Spirit—these, as you say, 'honest and true,' is my working rule for youth, youthful spirits and youthful looks."

THE AMERICAN GIRL.
As a rule the American girl lives up to the rules as laid down by Mrs. Langtry, and that is why she has carried off the palm for attractiveness in most of the European capitals. The famous woman's specialist, Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has always advocated for women's happiness absolute freedom from care and anxiety. At least eight hours' sleep out of every twenty-four, in addition a short nap in the middle of the day if possible. Simple in-door exercises or brisk walks in the out-door air. For some this is impossible, and many are confined to a continuous indoor life because of disease of the womanly organs. To this is offered

\$500 REWARD.
If they cannot be cured of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Protrusion or Falling of Womb. All the manufacturers ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

The financial responsibility of the World's Dispensary Medical Association and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is well known to every newspaper publisher and druggist in the United States, with most of whom they have done business for over a third of a century. No other medicine for the cure of women's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of a third of a century of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

HOW TO KEEP YOUTH AND BEAUTY.
One great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should know herself and her physical make-up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such for instance as "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be pro-

cured by sending thirty-one cents in one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or fifty cents for cloth-bound copy, by addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE HUMAN MECHANISM.
The womanly system is a delicate machine which can only be compared to the intricate mechanism of a beautiful watch which will keep in good running order only with good care and the proper oil at the right time, so that the delicate mechanism may not be worn out. Very many times young women get old or run down before their time through ignorance and improper handling of this human mechanism. Mental depression, a cold, a sore throat, backache, headache, and many symptoms of derangement of the womanly system can be avoided by a proper understanding of what to do in those trying times that come to all women. The correctness of this advice is amply proven by the experience of many thousands of women—a large number of whom have written their experiences. The following letter was selected at random from a large number of similar ones, and is cited merely to illustrate the foregoing remarks upon what we consider the rational and scientific method of treatment.

"Appreciation of your medicinal skill prompts me to make a statement of my case," writes Mrs. Margaret Scott, of 40 King Street, Broughton Ferry, N. B. "I am fifty-seven years of age. Three years previous to treatment I had been a great sufferer from female weakness. I had irritation of the bladder, and could only retain the urine for a short time. I had indigestion and constipation and appetite gone. I had tried different doctors but they failed to effect a cure. In my case, and I had also tried many advertised remedies without receiving any benefit. I was in despair of ever getting any better, when, as a last resource as it were, and as a drowning person would clutch at a straw, I wrote to your institution. You requested me to send you a vial of the urine for analysis. Previous to that I had described my condition as well as I could. After receiving your kind letter in reply, I commenced the home-treatment. My case was a very obstinate one, but I had made up my mind to persevere, and I had a physician about me, and also one of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription alternately. I recovered gradually. I also used five vials of your Pleasant Pellets. The line of treatment was outlined by your Specialist, which I followed closely for four months, I continued taking the medicines fourteen months, and at the end of that time I felt like a new woman. I find your medicines to be all you claim for them, and should I need more treatment I will write to you as before. I attribute my cure to the use of your medicines, and I heartily thank you for the kind attention given me."

CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE.
Very often a married woman or young girl does not know who to turn to for advice in circumstances where she dislikes to talk to her husband and the family physician about such matters. At such times write to Dr. R. V. Pierce for free consultation and advice and the same will be held as sacredly confidential. It is foolish to consult women friends or persons without medical training. Dr. Pierce, as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., has made a specialty of women's diseases for more than thirty-five years, and can advise you understandingly and from a thorough and scientific knowledge of women's diseases.

HE WAS PRESENT AT THE OPENING

U. S. CONSUL SMITH BACK FROM PORTLAND

Describes Inaugural Ceremony—He Says Everything Was Ready—Brilliant Pageant on Thursday.

United States Consul—Hon. A. E. Smith has returned from Portland, where he attended the opening ceremonies of the big Lewis and Clark exposition, which were concluded last Thursday. While the only Victorian to behold the turning of the key that started the machinery in motion, the consul was, perhaps, the first to return, and his impressions, therefore, will prove interesting. This city will be largely represented among the pilgrims to the coast-necia of entertainment and instruction during the summer, and naturally they are anxious to learn whether the advance descriptions have been too highly established, or not enough.

The beautiful city on the Willamette was en fête on Thursday. It was decked on its Sunday best, and a joyous spirit permeated every nook and corner of it. The day was honored officially and commercially, being declared a holiday. The city was full of distinguished people. There was Vice-President Fairbanks, the man who stands next to President Roosevelt in the councils of the nation; there was Uncle Joe Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is so greatly enamored of this Dominion that he wants to see it annexed to the members of Congress galore, Governor Mead, of Washington; Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, and other well-known public men, while Governor Pardee, of California, with a brilliant staff arrived on the scene the following day.

Vice-President Fairbanks was the guest of President Goode, of the exposition. On Thursday morning a squadron of United States cavalry and mounted police, several hundred strong, rode to the Goode mansion and lined up in imposing array. Some of the big show and the second hand of the nation, with their parties, emerged, and under

military escort proceeded to the Portland hotel, from where the parade started. Consul Smith describes this parade as a splendid spectacular affair, a fitting preliminary to the historic incidents that succeeded it. The cavalrymen and policemen were in the lead, followed by the grand marshal, his staff and aides. Then came the color guard bearing the national standard, the exposition standard and the standard of the Fourth United States cavalry. A company of the cavalry and their band followed, after which rode the vice-presidential party, the congressional party, more soldiers, including infantry and artillery, the national guard, cadet brigade and a rear guard, consisting of a platoon of mounted police.

When they reached the exposition grounds the place was black with people. It is estimated that there were 40,000 gathered there, a thousand of whom, as guests of the committee, had reserved seats. The procession was received with a vice-presidential salute of 19 guns. After an overture by Innes' splendid band, President Goode called the assemblage to order at noon. Bishop Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal church, delivered a divine invocation. Addresses were then given by President Goode, Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon; Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark commission for Oregon; Hon. Clarence Clark, on behalf of the United States Senate; Hon. Jas. Tawney, for one of the vice-presidential parties, the congressional party, more soldiers, including infantry and artillery, the national guard, cadet brigade and a rear guard, consisting of a platoon of mounted police.

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At liberty to inspect the wonders of the show.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Is the only safe, reliable, and sure regulator on which a woman can depend. In the hour and a half it prepares in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. For special cases is by far the best dollar strength. No. 2 for special cases—10 dollars stronger—three dollars per box. Ladies: Ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills are alike. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in a million of Canada. Address on receipt of price and four-cent postage stamps. The Cooks' Compound, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

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WHITE ROSE, box for	25c
SAVON AU MUGNET, box for	25c

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CRISIS IN NORWAY.
New Kingdom or New Republic May Follow Present Situation.
London, June 3.—Information has reached Lord Lansdowne, which intimates that Norway is on the verge of action which will either add a new kingdom or a new republic to the family of separate European States. An official of the foreign office said "The government at Christiania is engaged in matters, the details of which suggest plans for a career of absolute independence. Nobody could deplore the Swedish-Norwegian spirit more than we do." At the very least it will cause a period of general uncertainty and may precipitate a train of political events of the gravest character. This is particularly true at this moment when Germany is showing a tendency to recklessness. Our policy of marrying a British Princess to a Swedish Prince is thus helping a little to increase our influence at Stockholm. It will lose much of the desired effect if Sweden should be deprived of one-third or more of its importance as a military factor.

