Canada Has no Law to Extradite

So George D. Collins Contends In His Fight Against Being Surrendered.

Applied In Vain for Further Liberty—Held Extradition Act of 1889 Is Not In Force.

George D. Collins, fighting against extradition for perjury, again applied for further liberty yesterday, but without result. At the conclusion of the sitting of the court Mr. H. D. Helmcken applied to Judge Lampman to allow Collins to spend each night at the Driard hotel instead of at the city jail, where he is confined nightly. Mr. Higgins, representing the police authorities, said they opposed taking the responsibility of freeing Collins at night, being unwilling to grant him further liberty than was given him in permitting him at large accompanied by a special officer during the day, if His Honor agreed to the application he must assume the responsibility. The application was not granted.

Yesterday Collins went further with his technical objections, now contending that there was no law governing extradition in Canada inasmuch as the act of 1886 in including perjury among the list of extraditable offences transcended the Ashburton treaty upon which it was founded and nullified itself, and the act of 1889 was inoperative inasmuch as there was no legislation enforcing it. If, if it was operative, could not enforce the treaty of 1900, which was made subsequent to it. Mr. Higgins replied, stating the act of 1886 to be applicable, and as for the act of 1889 he could find no proclamation which made it operative; he produced a telegram from his Ottawa agents to the effect that they had searched the archives without finding such proclamation. To settle the question Judge Lampman suggested that a telegram be sent to the Secretary of State by the registrar, and the following message was sent:

"Has any proclamation under section 4 of the extradition act been made by the Governor General or Imperial government?"

In opening yesterday morning Mr. Higgins charged Collins with

Misleading the Court,

not intentionally, he thought, but through ignorance of Canadian law. The act of 1889, amending that of 1886, and which accused contended repealed that act of 1886, was never in force. By section 4 of the 1889 act it would not come into force until a proclamation is made enforcing it by the Governor-General. There was no such proclamation. He had made a careful search, and, at his request his agents at Ottawa had searched the proper archives. They had telegraphed to him as follows:

"Dominion extradition act of 1889 has never been proclaimed, and is therefore not law. Could never be proclaimed until the other nation passes a similar act."

A lengthy discussion took place as to whether a person not convicted of a crime, but charged with commission of a crime, could be extradited, and Mr. Higgins quoted cases, including that of St. John Dix, charged in England with wrecking a bank at Bellingham, Wash., who was surrendered and returned. Then Mr. Collins went on to reply at length, indulging in much oratory regarding the scope of the extradition acts and Canada's position with regard to treaties, covering much of the same ground as on the two previous days. He said it was a great mistake for a common law lawyer to raise a question of local or municipal jurisprudence when dealing with constitutional matters or affairs of state. In the absence of a treaty there could be no extradition law. The treaty must be looked to. No judiciary nor tribunal could enforce a treaty; nothing but an appeal to war could do that. In England the jurisprudence of the country takes no cognizance of a treaty if it interferes with the common law rights of the individual.

He doubted if Canada had even been confronted with the question as to whether the court could enforce the extradition act in the

Absence of a Treaty

It was beyond the constitutional power of Canada to enter into a treaty or adopt an extradition act performing the function or a treaty. The common law was opposed to extradition; under the common law there was no extradition, but only by treaty. Only by the false idea that Canada possessed a semi or quasi sovereignty could Canadian authorities pass an extradition act which exceeded the scope of the treaty. This the extradition act of 1886 did when it made perjury an extraditable offence, which the treaty did not, and consequently the act of 1886 was abortive, a nullity. Nothing but a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could cure the defect, for Canada not being a nationality could not make a treaty. The clause in the act of 1889, which extends its operation to future treaties, is also null and void, and it matters not that the treaty of 1900 included perjury among its list of extraditable crimes. That would not reinstate the act of 1886. All that the act of 1886 could be based upon was the Ashburton treaty.

He held there was no law in Canada for the purposes of extradition for perjury. The treaty of 1890, if it eliminated the acts of 1886, and left the act of 1889, did not make perjury extraditable, as perjury was not included in the schedule of the 1889 act, and without the necessary legislation the court could not extradite a person charged with perjury. The act of 1889 came into force before the treaty, which came into force on March 11th, 1900, when it was ratified, although resolved upon long previously.

Judge Lampman—It was concluded in 1889.

Mr. Collins went on to state that the gentlemen who framed the act of 1889 must have been humorists. They had failed to appreciate the

Position of Canada

that Great Britain was supreme and Canada had no sovereignty when they sought to specify with regard to future treaties with what powers and states the act should be made operative. As to whether the act of 1889 was in force he referred to Crankshaw as authority for the statement that it was in force. As for the telegram which Mr. Higgins had from Ottawa that it was not in force he declined to accept that statement.

Judge Lampman thought that a decision should be reached as to whether the act of 1889 was in operation, and the telegram quoted above was given to the registrar for despatch to the Secretary of State. The court then adjourned until 10.30 a.m. Monday, when the witnesses sent from San Francisco are expected to appear at the trial. At the conclusion of the sitting Collins applied, as stated above, for further liberty, but this was not granted.

Will Make Stay

When waiting for the return of his counsel Collins and Detective Gibson of San Francisco sat in the emptied court room, and the detective said:

"Well, George, it's hot up here. How long are you going to fight; I want to get home?"

"They tell me it's hotter in San Francisco, Tom," said Collins. "You'd better rent a house and stay here. I guess it'll take two years. I'm going to carry this case to the Privy Council in England if necessary, and I hope it won't be necessary. I guess I can go as far as Gaynor and Greene did."

And Mr. Helmcken returned from the judge's chambers to tell Mr. Collins he must continue to return at nightfall to the city jail.

Mr. Cumming Coalfields, Assa.

Was Entirely Cured of Disfiguring Skin Disease by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. John Cumming, Coalfields, Assa., N. W. T., writes: "I was troubled for some time with disfiguring blotches in the face, and though I tried many smellies, both internally and externally, could not get rid of them. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this preparation acted almost like magic in my case. After using it for a time the blotches entirely disappeared and my skin was left soft and smooth."

By noting the cures reported from time to time in this paper you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is one of the greatest healing preparations known to science, frequently curing eczema and psoriasis when all other means have failed.

Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WORK ON LE ROI.

What "Copper Handbook" for 1905 Says About Its History.

The Le Roi No. 2 mine at Rossland is given considerable space in the Copper Handbook for 1905, just issued by Horace J. Stevens, and which is regarded among mining men as a standard work.

"The company," says the book, "employs about 200 men. It was organized June 1, 1900, with a capitalization of £600,000, in shares of £5 each. It has paid dividends of £96,000, the last being 1 per cent. in 1903."

The mine has 72 acres of land, including the Josie and No. 1 mines, in addition to which the company holds working bonds, under option of purchase, on the Thompson, Vernon, Eureka and Evening claims. The mine is about 600 feet deep, the Josie showing a new and important ore body on the 500-foot level, with indications of even better values on the 600-foot or bottom level.

Work During 1901

"During 1904," the handbook continues, "the company did 3,617 feet of diamond drilling in 26 holes. The ores carry values in gold, copper and silver in the order named. The ores are graded into two masses for smelting and concentrating, and ore reserves have been estimated at 300,000 tons, which seems rather high.

"The largest copper production was 3,001,027 pounds, in 1902, falling to 980,000 pounds in 1903 and about 1,200,000 pounds in 1904. The latter amount was secured from 22,673 tons of ore treated. Late in 1903 an Elmore oil concentrator was installed. This proved a technical, but not a commercial success, and has been superseded by Wilfley tables.

"The reasons for this outcome were several in number, among them being an advance in the price of oil, the extremely low grade of the tailings handled, and last, but probably most important, the small supply of material, which averaged only about 20 tons daily for a 50-ton plant, placing this interesting new process at great disadvantage in tonnage contests. It is to be hoped that the Elmore oil process may be given a fairer and more exhaustive test on low grade tailings, where its technical advantages may be supplemented by fairer conditions.

Cost of Mining Reduced

"The ores and concentrates are shipped to the Greenwood works for smelting. Mining costs for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1904, were $4.43 compared with $5.30 for the preceding year, and small net profits were secured on operations. The property is one of considerable value, but will require careful handling if it is to afford substantial returns to shareholders from the low grade ores now being mined."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

Members Secure Extra Indemnity

Authority for Allowance Issued and Legislators Promptly Realize.

Ministers Get Busy in Preparation for Their Holiday Jaunts.

From Our Own Correspondent

Ottawa, July 21.—The requisite authority was issued today to pay the extra sessional indemnity of $1,100 to senators and members.

The cabinet was in session all day today clearing up the work which has accumulated during the session, preparatory to the summer holidays.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves for Arthabascaville about August 1, and the other ministers will scatter. Hon. Mr. Fielding will go to Nova Scotia next week and Hon. Mr. Emmerson is preparing for a trip over the Intercolonial. Sir F. Borden takes a trip to Nova Scotia, and will afterwards visit British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine will pay a flying visit to the Maritime Provinces, and later on, accompanied by Commander Spain, he will go to England to consult with the admiralty regarding the proposed Canadian reserve, a preliminary grant for the organization of which has been passed by parliament.

It is expected that Collingwood Schrieber will assume the duties of chief consulting engineer for the government on August 1, on which date Mr. Butler will become deputy minister of railways and canals. Mr. Schreiber will have his office in the railway department, so that he may be in close touch with the minister.

Within the next two or three days there will be an important change in the personnel of the national transcontinental railway commission. Mr. Bruno, the French-Canadian commissioner, practically retired some time ago, not having attended a meeting of the commission for several weeks. He will be succeeded by ex-Premier Parent of Quebec, who will also become chairman in succession to the late Mr. Wade. The Eastern vacancy on the commission, as already announced, goes to Col. McIsaac, M. P. for Antigonish, N. S.

An application was made today by the Ottawa Electric Company to restrain the city from purchasing the plant and franchise of the Consumers' company. The humor of the situation lies in the fact that the city has paid over the purchase price, $200,000, in municipal bonds, and the Consumers' company has sold them to New York brokers.

The Dominion Year Book for 1904, edited by Dr. George Johnston, is out.

W. Hodson, Dominion livestock commissioner, is to retire on account of ill health. He will probably be succeeded by John Dryden, ex-Ontario minister of agriculture.

H. A. Woods, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, was in the city today on business with the government. He reports that good progress is being made with the surveys, and that in addition to awarding contracts for the branch from Port Arthur northward this year, it is possible that something may be done on the prairies.

Superb Addition To City's Attraction

The B. C. Electric Company's Ten-acre Park at the Gorge.

A Sylvan Fairyland on the Shore of the Victoria Arm.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. T. Goward, Victoria manager of the B. C. Electric Railway, a Colonist reporter had the pleasure yesterday of a stroll, accompanied by the affable manager, through the new park which the company are making on the banks of Victoria Arm just above the Gorge. For the benefit of those who may not have been out in this locality recently, the location of the park may be briefly described as lying on the opposite side of the road from the Gorge hotel, owned by Mrs. Marshall. The extent of this land which the Electric Company has acquired comprises twenty acres, and of this area ten acres, with a magnificent frontage on the arm, has been set aside for the park.

Across the road, facing the Gorge hotel, the park has two entrances—beautiful winding walks shadowed over by trees. At the entrances of these the company intends to have erected archways, which will be lit up at night. These archways will be completed in time for the formal opening of the park, which will take place next Wednesday.

At Mr. Goward's suggestion, the lower of the two entrance roads—that nearest the water—was chosen to the Colonist man and his courteous cicerone to proceed along to the picnic ground, band stand and lunch pavilion. This path runs directly along the bank of the Arm, the water lying a few feet below it. All along this roadway the bank on the water side has been cleared of scrub, dead wood and underbrush, leaving, however, a screen of trees whose leafy foliage at once shelters the passer-by from the glare of the sun off the water, and yet permits charming little views of the Arm, the boats thereon, and the treeclad slope of the opposite shore.

The roadway itself is an excellent one—no mere trail in the bush, but a good substantial woodland walk, level and smooth and at present receiving a topdressing of cinders. Upon these again it is the company's intention to lay a final surface of shell-gravel.

The timber lying alongside and running back from this main entrance road, and the numerous smaller paths which branch off at intervals from it, has been thinned out in a most judicious and tasteful manner, underbrush, stumps and windfalls having been cleared away, and yet sufficient left of the large and small trees to keep the entire area in a grateful shade. The whole effect is inexpressibly pretty.

Following this beautiful sylvan path for some 250 yards, one comes suddenly upon an open glade of some two to three acres in extent. Lying right at the water's edge—where there is a nice beach, occupied by half a score of bathing youngsters at the time—this glade runs back to a little lake—or rather lagoon, for it is emptied and filled by the flood, with a wide border of green turf fringed with trees. A few other trees, notably some magnificent yews, are dotted about the open space. At the edge of the clearing further from the water are the band stand and the lunch pavilion, two tastily designed specimens of rustic architecture, harmonizing most delicately with their surroundings.

Mr. Goward paid a warm tribute to Mr. S. Maclure, the well known architect, for invaluable advice as to the artistic side of the work, both in regard to the laying out of the park and the pretty rustic buildings.

"In the band stand," said Mr. Goward, "it is our intention to have an orchestra of probably about eight pieces every night. You see, it is a complaint beginning to be loudly heard that, with all the big influx of tourists who are now coming to Victoria, there is practically no amusement for them in the evenings. This defect is one of the things this park aims to remedy. No more delightful way of spending an evening can be imagined than strolling about here under the trees by the water, with good music, comfortable seats, refreshments close at hand, and a moonlight or lantern light row on the water for those who like it. You will observe the arrangements made for lighting the place at night. Besides this picnic ground, and the band stand and lunch pavilion, which have their outlines picked out in many small electric lights, all the principal pathways throughout the park will be illuminated by the same means. How many lights? Oh, it will take quite a few hundred."

"You spoke of boating, Mr. Goward," said the Colonist reporter. "Have you then made arrangements for a boathouse and boats?"

"Certainly," replied the manager. "It will be placed near the right end of the bathing beach."

"Another arrangement which we have made," continued Mr. Goward, "which should be a great convenience to the public, is a special understanding with Mr. Bancroft, who is in charge of the lunch pavilion, that he shall keep a full supply of hot water ready for those of the public who like to bring their families out here in the daytime and picnic. We've got good water at 12 and 26 feet."

From the picnic ground another beautiful forest path, lying farther back from the water, leads to the upper of the two entrances of this beautiful park.

Mr. Goward showed considerable pride in this latest move of his company in Victoria, and the facts certainly justified him. All the work above described, the clearing out of the brush, the making of the trails, the sinking of the wells, the buildings and the electric wirings, are the result of two weeks' labor. The thing seems incredible to any who remember what a tangled jumble this piece of property has always been. Yet it has been done—done by a strong force of capable men under capable direction. Though the work is not yet completed, all will be done in time for the opening on Wednesday; and, judging by what has already been effected, it will be done well. It is, indeed, not easy to find appropriate words to describe the beauty, even in its unfinished state, of this charming park. Something a good deal higher than brute force and plenty of cash is needful to "make the wilderness blossom like a rose" after this fashion, and that something is evidently possessed by Mr. A. T. Goward.

There is no doubt that the manager's expressed hope that the public will patronize this new place of amusement will be fulfilled. Any man, woman or child who goes there once will want to go again. As far as visitors to the city are concerned, the place is an ideal one, and its woodland charms, supplemented by the art of man, will be a pleasing change from the eternal round of sight-seeing to the travel-weary tourist. It is another asset—and a most valuable one—in the unrivalled list of attractions which Victoria offers to those who visit her, and, to use a hackneyed expression, it fills a long-felt want. The B. C. Electric Railway has done Victoria a needed service by its unassisted enterprise, which, it is only fair to hope, will redound to its own profit.

HELPLESS WITH SALT RHEUM

"For many months my wife was unable to serve herself with her hands because of salt rheum. Dr. Chase's Ointment has entirely cured her and we strongly recommend it to any who suffer from similar ailments, believing that it has no equal."—quol, Co., Que. n22

MINING AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, July 22.—The principal feature of the week in mining circles was the leasing of the Crown Point group, owned by the Crown Point Eric Stevenson, of the War Eagle, to the camp, for a veteran miner of Mr. Stevenson has begun operations on the mine with a force of ten men, and expects to do well on his lease. The Crown Point shows some very high-grade ore, and considerable of it during the early days of the camp, but the vein faulted, and although it was searched for during a considerable period, it was not found. Mr. Stevenson thinks he will be able to find the lost ledge. While a portion of his force will search for the lost ledge, the balance will put in their time stoping from some good-sized reserves of ore which were left in the mine when operations ceased.

The shipments of the week ending tonight were as follows: Le Roi, 1,850 tons; Le Roi milled, 210; Centre Star, 2,250; War Eagle, 1,230; Le Roi No. 2, 60; Jumbo, 300; Spitzee, 60; totals for the week, 5,590; total for the year, 137,778 tons.

QUEBEC'S NEW FLAG.

Goldwin Smith.

French Canada changes the national flag, discarding the revolutionary tri-color for one with the sacred heart in the centre, surrounded by fleur-de-lis, so that its character is not only ecclesiastical, but Bourbon. What say the Rouges to this? The motive, it may be presumed, is the final separation of the state from the church in France. "Te Deum" was sung for Trafalgar in the cathedral at Montreal. But then France was atheist, at least had no state religion. Napoleon by the concordat gave her a state religion. Now the French republic renounces the concordat; France again is without a state religion, atheist in ecclesiastical eyes. So Quebec, under clerical influence, hauls down the tri-color and runs up the banner with the emblems of the church and the Bourbons. Under this flag henceforth French nationality will march. Once more we must ask, what is to become of the Rouges?

A NEGATIVE BODY.

Toronto Globe.

The work of the union is negative rather than positive, and as a consequence does not show conspicuously on the statute books. It is seen in the legislation which has been prevented rather than in any promoted enactments.

"Alberni's Opportunity"

The Island Constituency Supports Government—Manson's Large Majority.

Two Places to Hear From But Will Not Alter the Result.

THE keenest interest was manifested throughout yesterday in the city concerning the Alberni election, although absolutely no word of the progress of the day's struggle came through until 7:36 p. m.—more than half an hour after the polls closed. The Hon. R. F. Green and the Hon. R. McBride came into town on the E. & N. noon train, and their quiet confidence in the successful result of the day was the only thing that gave any indication of what a surprise the polls were going to be.

For this reason: The rank and file of both great parties had anticipated a close contest—one in which a few votes either way would decide the matter—and, while each hoped that their side would have those few necessary votes, no one dreamed of large majorities.

The first batch of returns, received at 7:36 p. m., altered this opinion, and from that hour on the opposition supporters lost interest in the election. For the returns read:

"Wellington—Manson, 64; Aitken, 41.

"Bamfield—Manson, 9; Aitken, 3.

"Alberni—Manson, 54; Aitken, 36."

Eleven minutes later came the returns from Parksville, giving Manson 27, to 17 for Aitken; and from Stubbe's Island, giving Aitken 12, to Manson's 10. New Alberni, Uclulet and Nanoose followed a few minutes later, all except the latter giving majorities for Manson. Then came Uchucklesit, giving Aitken a majority of 1. Then followed a long pause, broken by the returns from Texada, the biggest surprise of all, as it had been claimed with certainty as a Liberal stronghold. Clayoquot followed, giving 17 votes to Aitken and 6 to Manson—the only considerable Liberal majority in the struggle.

At midnight the following telegram was received from Alberni:

"Official returns from all points, except Cape Scott and Quatsino, give Manson 61 majority. His election absolutely certain.

"(Signed) BROWN."

Owing to the distance, the returns from Quatsino and Cape Scott are not likely to be in before tomorrow.

The following is the vote polled, so far as heard from:

	Manson.	Aitken.
Wellington	64	41
Bamfield	9	3
Alberni	54	36
Stubbe's Island	10	12
Parksville	27	17
New Alberni	11	8
Nanoose	7	9
Uclulet	9	7
Uchucklesett	7	8
Texada	39	20
Clayoquot	6	17
	243	178

Majority for Manson (with two places to hear from), 61.

CONCERT AT THE PARK.

Fifth Regiment Band Will Play This Afternoon.

The Fifth Regiment band will give the second of the series of concerts at Beacon Hill this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

CURED KIDNEY DISEASE

Mrs. Fred. Hills, Walton St., Port Hope, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, and though I tried a great many different medicines never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease. n22

WOOD PULP IN JAPAN.

James H. Worman, United States consul at Three Rivers, Canada, writing to the Daily Consular Reports, says:

"The Dominion commercial agent in Japan reports from Yokohama that the imports of wood pulp into that empire have been steadily increasing in recent years, amounting in value to $102,795, $182,528, and $313,569 in the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, respectively. The countries from which the product is mostly imported are Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, Norway and Canada. The Japanese duty on wood pulp is 17 cents per 133 pounds. The same agent sends the following list of Japanese paper mills using imported wood pulp: Fuji Paper Mill Company, Sanjukken-bori, Kyobashiku, Tokyo; Sangu Paper Mill Company, Honzaimoku-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo; Oji Paper Mill Company, Kita Teshimagori, Tokyo; Nichome, Kobe; Abe Paper Mill Company, Kawakita, Nishiku, Oska Seishi Goshi Kaisa, Nishinoda Daikalcho, Kitaku, Osaka; Shimogo Paper Mill Company, Tamacho, Gitaku, Osaka."

Meeting of the Victoria League

Proceedings at the Annual Gathering in London Last Month.

Countess of Jersey Occupies the Chair—Notables Present.

The Countess of Jersey, president, took the chair on Thursday, June 29, 1905, at the annual meeting of the Victoria League, which was held in the Jehanghier hall of the Imperial Institute, S. Kensington. There was a large attendance, among whom were the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Donegal, Earl and Countess Carrington, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., Earl and Countess of Minto, Countess Wemyss, Viscountess Hampton, Sir Eldon and Lady Gorst, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Blake, The Lady Brassey, Lady Carrington, Lady Hamilton, Lady Hayter, The Lady Knightley of Fawsley, Lady Goodenough, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier, The Lady Llangattock, Hon. Lady Lyttleton, The Lady Macdonald of Earnscliffe, Lady Lugard, Lady Ammany, The Lady Penrhyn, Lady Roger, Lady William Seymour, Lady Stewart of Grantully, Lady Trelawny, The Lady Wantage, Lady Younghusband, Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, Hon. Mrs. Goldman, Hon. Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Hons. Mrs. Alfred and Mrs. Arthur Lyttleton, Mrs. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain, Mrs. Codrington, Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. T. Eckstein, Mrs. Alfred Emmott, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Mrs. Hart-Bennett, Miss Mary Hervey, Mrs. Krohn, Miss Lloyd-Baker, Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, Miss Violet Markham, Mrs. Pember Reeves, Mrs. H. T. Tennant, Mrs. Wernher, Miss Antonia Williams, Miss K. Wintle, Mr. T. A. Coglan, I.S.O., (Agent General for New South Wales), Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S. (director of the Imperial Institute), Prof. Edgar (Canada), Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., MP., Mr. Hancock, Mr. Leo. Maxse (National Review), Hon. J. Thomas, Miss Talbot (secretary), and Miss Berrow (assistant secretary and librarian).

The third annual report stated that during the past year five new branches had been formed, and before another report issued, they expected a largely increased list. The league continued to cooperate with the Guild of Loyal Women (South Africa) the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (Canada), Victoria League of U. S. A., and the Women's Branch of the British Empire League (New South Wales). Members of any of these associations would always receive a cordial welcome from the Victoria League which was so named in memory of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and whose aims and objects are, as far as possible, to support and assist any scheme leading to more intimate understanding between ourselves and our fellow subjects in the colonies, and tending for the good of the Empire as a whole. It endeavors to become a centre for receiving and distributing information regarding the British dominions, and invites the alliance of, and offers help and co-operation to, such bodies of a similar nature as may exist, or as shall hereafter be formed throughout the Empire. Fullest details can be obtained from Miss Talbot, Victoria League, Dacre House, Victoria street, London, S. W.

The Countess of Jersey in calling on Lord Minto to move the first resolution, expressed the deep regret felt by all at the death of Lady Tweedmouth, their first vice president, whose support to the artistic work of the league was of special value, as was also the courageous and honest personality she always had, by working with her feel cheered and stimulated to increased work. The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., in moving "That the Victoria League deserves continuance and widespread support," said that few people knew how great was the need that the league attempted to meet, or the value of its work in bringing about a more intimate understanding between ourselves in the Mother Country and our fellow subjects in the distant colonies and dependencies of the Empire. In pressing home the lesson of common interest for mutual and Imperial defence, and by daily impressing upon all the value and power of a united Empire, English people had not thoroughly realized the possibilities as well as the responsibilities of their great colonial inheritance, but a new light was dawning. Blood relationship was beginning to tell as never before. They might differ as to the best means of achieving the objects in view, but none of them could afford to be callous to the demands of the Empire in its rapidly increasing growth. What was now most needed was Imperial education (applause), and he heartily commended the league for its efforts in that direction.

Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C. M.P., in seconding the resolution, said that as a prudent Scotsman, he was not going to explain the nature of the work of the league, as most of his hearers could do better than he did himself. People said "Oh, the spirit, the sentiment of a nation is a very vague thing!" Yes, but sentiment sometimes was a very potent thing. There was yet another sentiment besides religious sentiment and moral sentiment, and that was the kind of feeling—that holds a nation—an empire together—the kind of feeling which embodies itself in the corporate spirit of a nation which makes it a real thing. The work of the league had nothing of jingoism in it; at the bottom was that sentiment which made them proud to be Englishmen (Applause.) The work of the league was purely educational, and he suggested that London should be established as the great centre from which expert teachers in such matters as mining engineering, etc., should be sent forth to the colonies. (Applause.) There was no swagger in the effort to stimulate a closer union founded on the common interests of all of our colonies and ourselves in justice, progress and mutual benefit. He cordially seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. T. A. Coglan, agent general for New South Wales, in moving a resolution inviting friends in every part of the Empire to aid the work of the league, as the promotion of a more intimate understanding between the Mother Country and the colonies was an object well worth striving for. The Victoria League relied not on an appeal to selfish instincts, but on the fact that though the colonists had sought their fortunes elsewhere, their hearts remained at home, sharing in the glories and noble traditions of Great Britain. Nowhere out of England would any responsible person suggest that the colonies would break away if they were not granted concessions, commercial and otherwise. Chaffering for reciprocal concessions was not likely to be so successful as a candid appeal to kindness and good will.

Prof. Edgar, in seconding the resolution, said there was a distressing amount of ignorance in England as to the subjects of the King beyond the seas, and vice versa. It was not true that Canada was becoming Americanized; on the contrary, the Americans in the Northwest were rapidly becoming imbued with Canadian and British sentiment, finding that Canadian laws were absolutely more republican than their own. In ten years they would be thoroughly British, and their children and grandchildren would be among the most loyal members of the Empire. In conclusion, he emphasized how much it meant to Canada that England should send out such splendid and loyal servants as governors as those who had acted in that capacity during the last twenty years.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton moved, and the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the speakers, and the meeting terminated; after which members of the league inspected the very interesting exhibition, illustrating cotton cultivation in the British possessions, which is now open at the Imperial Institute.

OUR NARROW ESCAPE.

Toronto World.

It transpires that the mutiny in the Canadian navy is not as serious as indicated in early despatches from Halifax. The mutineers have been dismissed, their places have been filled, and the Cruiser Canada has again put to sea. We are advised from Ottawa that no smouldering embers of mutiny remain on the good ship Canada. The menu has been improved, all the way from soup to nuts and raisins, the leaky forecastle has been re-shingled and $22 hair mattresses have been substituted for the feather beds upon which the sailors slept and dreamed mutinous dreams.

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COLLEGE, next session begins July 17. Catalogue free. Dr. E. J. Creely, Pres., 510 Golden Gate Ave., S. F., Cal.

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ENTERTAINMENT AT SAANICH.

North Saanich Hotel Scene of Festive Gathering.

On Wednesday night at the North Saanich hotel Mr. and Mrs. Bown entertained a large party of the resident in the district. During the evening instrumental and vocal music was rendered, and dancing indulged in until the wee sma' hours. Mr. and Mrs. Bowne proved themselves ideal entertainers, and the affair was voted a huge success. The party broke up after singing the national anthem.

A large number of visitors are spending their holidays in North Saanich, with friends or camping, the weather being ideal for campers.

We have been honored with a visit from Hon. J. W. St. John, speaker of the Ontario legislature, who stayed with relatives for a few days.

The hay crop is proving one of the best we have ever had; in fact the crop gives promise of being a record one.

Fruit Growing

An Industry With Marvelous Possibilities—The Garden of the Continent.

If there be anyone in this part of the world who doubts the practicability of making a successful business of fruit growing, a few minutes conversation with Mr. W. C. Grant of Gordon Head, will certainly dispel all such doubts, and a cursory look around his farm will be sufficient evidence that here is a thriving industry right at home.

Gordon Head is particularly well suited for this industry, not so much on account of the soil, for that is good, but because the climate is ideal. What applies to Gordon Head of course applies to a great extent also to all of the south end of Vancouver Island. The long dry summer ripens the fruit and prevents the spread of the "plum rot," a scourge that affects more particularly those places that have a heavy rainfall. The people of South Vancouver Island have not begun to realize what an asset they have in this dry season. Little is said about it except from the tourist standpoint or with the idea of bringing in wealthy residents. A talk with Mr. Grant will however, convince the most sceptical that this is the country for the poor man as well as the rich, for the man who would gather as well as for the man who would spend.

"All I have," said Mr. Grant, "was made from fruit growing. I have been in the business for over 15 years, and with the profits from my first orchard at Mount Douglas I bought this place, which you can see for yourself."

"You think then, Mr. Grant, that fruit is really the right thing to put money into?"

"Take these figures," he answered: "Last year from my worst prune tree I picked nine crates, and from my best fifteen crates of about twenty-four pounds each. There are one hundred and thirty-five trees on an acre, planted eighteen feet apart each way. All this fruit was sold at 75c. a crate, f. o. b. at Victoria. Others have done better than this in the way of crop. From this must be deducted 9c. for crate and boxes, and about 9c. to 10c. for picking and packing. From this you can see that there is a pretty good profit per acre on plums and prunes."

The above figures show a clear profit of over $6 per tree or a total profit of over $800 per acre. The cost of cultivating would need to be considered in calculating the net profit and in a future article this will be given to the nearest cent so that anyone intending to enter the business may know exactly what may be done.

In spite of the above figures Mr. Grant considers the strawberry the staple fruit for this part of the country. His reason for this opinion is because the berry grown here is the best in the world without exception. The American berry has already been driven out of the market and new markets are being captured. For two years this fruit has been shipped to the Northwest and has arrived in good condition. Experiments has proved that a good berry will keep fourteen days and then be in fair condition. Very soon he expects to be able to ship by the car lot, thus saving expense.

Next year Mr. Grant will have six acres of bearing strawberries, and he intends to plant ten or eleven times more with sixty or seventy thousand plants. Most of these will be Magoon, which is the best shipping berry, having been tested against Hood River and all other varieties. For the local market the Improved Sharpless is considered the best. In the past there have been too many berries for the home trade, but not enough to ship profitably.

Looking over Mr. Grant's farm one thing that attracts attention is the large nursery of young trees. Plum trees that were budded last fall to peach stalks have already grown three feet and are now, the first week in July, making ten inches a week. Then there are peach tree seedlings a few feet high with from ten to fifteen thousand trees to the acre. One patch contained no less than thirty thousand seedlings. These will be budded this fall.

Another of the sights of this interesting farm is the three-year-old patch of prune trees bearing fruit. These will pay for both themselves and the land before trees in the interior of the province begin to bear. The varieties grown are peach, plum, Columbia, Italian prune, and Pond's Seedling or the Hungarian prune. Others are good, one of the latest being Grand Duke. There is no limit to the market for these, and as they ripen at the same time as the apple it is a good plan to grow both so that a car containing half apples and half plums or prunes may be shipped at a a time. Wholesalers are able to handle them better when shipped together. Owing to their freedom from plum rot the fruit not only looks better when shipped but keeps much longer than that from the mainland. The spores of this disease seldom germinate in this climate, but if it ever shows, one spraying, or two at the most is always sufficient to insure the crop against its ravages.

The largest degree of success in apple growing in this country has been attained with the early varieties. Owing to the humidity of the atmosphere in the late fall the later sorts are often not packed in as good condition as they should be. Heavy dews make it impossible to begin picking them until nearly noon and the dew begins to fall again early in the afternoon. The fruit is good but on account of the expense of gathering properly Mr. Grant advises growing the earlier sorts.

He was very much incensed lately at an article which appeared in a local journal in which it was stated that the early apple from Vancouver Island would not keep. Mr. Grant says such a statement is wholly false and calculated to injure the industry here. All who have grown early apples know that they keep better than those from any part of the continent.

Varieties are chosen to come on the market in rotation, so that a continuous supply is kept up. About the first of August the Early Transparent is ready. The Duchess follows about the fifteenth of the month. Early September sees the Wealthy ready, the best all-round variety that can be grown. When seen, the four-year-old trees were bearing splendidly, the apples being about six to eight inches in circumference.

Speaking of the country, Mr. Grant says he has lived in Eastern Canada, on the prairies, and in Upper British Columbia, but he has not yet found anything half so good as this, either for pleasure or profit. He thinks that when the world knows what we have here, there will be a rush for the land. Hitherto there have been no means of letting people know about these things, but with the newspapers alive the rush should come soon.

Mr. Grant's testimony is more than usually valuable, in that he has not any land to sell or any axe to grind in any way. He thinks that it is a pity for so much valuable land to remain idle here when people are rushing to the bleak prairies. Even Victoria people often look a long way off, when right here at their doors is the best thing to be got.

Speaking from the aesthetic point of view, Mr. Grant has a pretty house and garden, from which he can get a glimpse of the celebrated Mount Baker. Bounding his farm on one side is three-quarters of a mile of the finest sea-front in the world, including a bay where the ships of the navy sometimes anchor and where storm-bound vessels take refuge. Across the strait is the San Juan group of American islands, and the famous Mount Douglas, or Cedar Hill, near by.

Around him are other farmers living in the midst of their orchards and enjoying the fruits of their labors. All are prosperous and contented, but there is much uncleared land that should be adding its tribute to the wealth of the country.