minion News Notes

heat Badly Affected By Severe Winter In Ontario.

erian Synod in Quebec vors Church Union In Canada.

Fort William Destroys tor—The Mail Robbery Case.

o, Ont., May 12.—Fall wheat ed in a bad condition due to pense quantity of snow, the rming ice over the crop of the ter

y Eaton, head of the T. Eaton was badly shaken up by be- n from a carriage on Rosedale esterday.

oronto Typefoundry Company en over the Linotype Company eal.

ntario government has appoint- F. R. Latchford, chairman, Harcourt and Hon. John Dry- he railway committee of execu- mittee.

FARMER SUICIDES.

olborne, May 12.—George Zea- years old, a farmer living in township, hanged himself in ar his house. He had been ill time.

VOR CHURCH UNION.

, May 12.—The Presbyterian Montreal and Ottawa, in an- on here, has passed a resolu- orable to the union of the ian, Methodist and Congrega- urches of the Dominion.

D AT FORT WILLIAM.

William, May 12.—This morning 5 o'clock the C. P. R. elevator iscovered on fire, and the yard whistled an alarm, soon to be the town fire bell. There rong wind blowing from the ich fanned the blaze, and it about two hours' time to re- large building to a heap of imbers. The steamers New- d Neebing were near the ele- t moved to a safe distance up Elevator B had a capacity a million and a half bushels, a wooden structure, ironclad

HE MAIL ROBBERY.

eg, May 12.—Yesterday Do- overnment Detective Cham- nd J. A. Bangs came to Cal- n Regina, where Bangs had mitted for complicity in the ery case. When they parted in morning, Bangs said that the hich had been taken from the l been hidden in the country, the two would go out and get herlain went down to Bangs' Calgary a little while after and roduced the money, between nd $6,000.

TRIC SMELTING OF IRON ORE

ens From France and n Have Been Received From Ottawa.

from Ottawa, the special lent of the Montreal Star anel, chairman of the com- pointed by Hon. Clifford Sif- vestigate in Europe the pro- ectric smelting, received ex- me specimens from Sweden ce, both of smelting from the and of converting scrap and to steel. The doctor is high- ed with the specimens, which ctical demonstration that the ss is a great success. There l samples of pig iron smelted ectric process from the ore he pig iron is gray, white ed. The gray is used for the ss of making steel, and also pig for the purpose of pro- ural foundary cast iron cast- white is used for the basic making steel. The mottled sed for malleable iron cast-

ibit shows that the new pro- netic, and that it is possible eadily from one class of pig other, which cannot be done in a blast furnace. Samples e coke and lime used in the ve also been received by the Some excellent castings, hard th, are shown taken from the urnace direct. The castings without the iron going foundry cupola. One of the is a large plate, on which French inscription, the let- ng remarkably clear. The us: "Homage to Dr. Haanel mission, cast iron obtained by rocess direct from iron ore, oundry, at Livet, March, ol steel made by the electric ect from pig iron and scrap." eet of cold chisels and the exhibited. The steel was made , Sweden. The tools are to with respect to the quality of

er Champion Defeated.

May 12.—In the fourth round es' golf championship contest Scotland, today, Miss May e former champion defeated a Adair, the holder of the ur up and two to play.

rubb Sets New Mark.

May 12.—On Stamford rounds this evening Arthur ke the five-mile amateur run- Time, 24 m. 33 2-5 s. The me was 25 m. 53 3-5 s., and by S. Thomas at Romford, eptember 24, 1892.

NG ON RED CROSS.

Legation Deny Russian Ver- n of Recent Incident.

May 12.—The Japanese lega- this afternoon gave out an gram from the foreign office egarding the Russian charge panese fired on a train from r. It says the train did not special marks until after the diers had fired on the Japan- latter had responded. When stopped, the Red Cross flag and the Japanese immedi- ed firing and proceeded to ex- whereupon the train went on ed and escaped. The Japa- n office's telegrams also says there is no reason to appre- China intends breaking her the Japanese government has visable to warn the Chinese to observe strict neutrality.

rand Soap makes copper like silver, crockery like marble, like crystal.

The Situation In Manchuria

Russian General Staff Receives Details of Movements of the Enemy.

Railroad to Port Arthur Is Still Reported to Be Clear of Japanese.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—General Karketivitch, in a despatch to the general staff says that on May 8th part of the Japanese vanguard appeared in the valley of the Sedzi river and that a considerable body of the enemy continues to occupy Douanny. Another detachment composed apparently of one battalion of infantry and half a squadron of cavalry it situated about five miles north of Taikushan.

Other information indicates that on May 10th a Japanese force of 10,000 infantry and fifty guns, chiefly mountain guns, halted for the day at Hingkiapusze and advanced on May 11th towards Siuyen.

Another telegram says: "On May 4th, some 60 Japanese transports and warships appeared at sea between Pitsewo and Cape Terminal. Detachments of sharpshooters were sent to reconnoiter, and a small detachment of infantry was sent from Polanglien.

"Troops sent to reconnoitre announced that the Japanese were landing near Cape Siao Kohuseitsa, in Kinchau bay near the mouth of the Tohengyu river, and were posting a division of 10,000 in the neighoboring villages. The Russian population was withdrawn from Pitsewo.

"Having fulfilled its task our small detachment retired on the evening of May 5th, but met en route a superior force of the enemy and took another road. The detachment was pursued by the Japanese for a distance of six miles and our casualities was one sharpshooter wounded and three horses killed.

"The Japanese on the evening of May 5th sent two regiments toward Tansiafang and also two detachments south and west of the points of disembarkation.

"Japanese scouts appeared at nine o'clock on the morning of May 6th at Polandien, and then Japanese infantry came up and opened fire on a mail train bound north, but without result.

"The Japanese evacuated Polandien, May 5th, probably because a great storm began to gather and also because they feared being cut off.

"On May 5th a small detachment of Russian cavary effected a reconnaisance towards Sanchilipu, Pitsewo and Wufungtien, covering in a day 65 miles.

"The railway is still free of the enemy.

"Japanese detachments consisting of one and one-half to three companies each, kept watch and passed the night east of the railway. They then proceeded southwest.

"Our detachment having arrived seven and one-half miles northwest of Pitsewo advanced to within three-quarters of a mile of a fortification under construction, which was occupied by a Japanese infantry company. During a fusillade one of the frontier guards was wounded.

"According to Chinese information 20,000 Japanese landed east of Pitsewo with field artillery and siege guns and Pitsewo was occupied by 1,500 men.

"A Japanese detachment of four or five companies on May 9th, attacked our posts near the village of Shihei, killing four of our frontier guards and wounding eight.

"On May 10th the Japanese left the railway line and railway communication with Port Arthur was re-established by Lieut.-Colonel Spiridonoff of the Trans-Amur railway battalion with soldiers of that battalion.

"Detachments of the Japanese advance guard occupied on May 9th and 10th the villages of Mutsiatun and Siatiatin, nine miles south of Polaudien. Other detachments of the Japanese advance guard have taken up positions seven and a half miles of Pitsewo.

"A squadron of the enemy's cavalry approached within fifteen miles east of Wufungtien, but turned back on meeting our scouts.

"The village of Tantsiafang was found occupied by a detachment consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry. Cannon fire was opened by the Japanese on coming into contact with our small detachment, which had penetrated within three and three-quarter miles of Pitsewo."

REVENUE LARGER THAN EXPECTED

From Crown Timber Lands—Government's Estimate Is Exceeded.

The sale of licenses, collections of stumpage and other royalty from Crown and Crown-granted lands and the securing of revenue from other sources incidental to the supervision of timber lands is likely to net the provincial government more funds during the present fiscal year than was expected, says the Vancouver Province.

The present government estimated that the revenue likely to be secured this year from timber sources would be approximately $250,000. On general information received it is believed that this amount has already been realized and there is yet over a month and a half of the fiscal year to run. It is deemed extremely likely that altogether the returns from the timber department will not be less than $280,000, which will be the largest amount ever collected from that source. The revenue from timber has been steadily increasing ever since the placing of a royalty on the products of the forest. The first year the amount returned was insignificant, but it quickly mounted up and this year it is fully believed that the collections will total up well above the quarter million dollar mark.

At first glance it would appear remarkable that the collections have been so great during a period when there has been a certain amount of depression in the lumbering industry. An explanation of this peculiarity by an authority on timber matters is that while depression has been generally felt by those engaged in the lumbering there has really been more timber cut and manufactured in the province than ever before, but the number of manufacturers is greater now than in the past. This increase in the manufacture of lumber has netted the greater financial returns to the government. While some mills may not be cutting as much lumber now as in the past the loss is more than made up through the additional number of mills in operation.

The British bark Adderley has arrived from Newcastle, Australia, reaching San Francisco ahead of three American sailing vessels that started from the Australian port ahead of her. The Adderley made a good passage, coming across in seventy-nine days. She brought 1,870 tons of coal. The American ship Servia left Newcastle the day before the Adderley sailed. The American bark Carrollton is out 107 days, and the William Bowden left Newcastle ninety-two days ago.

The four-masted schooner John A. Campbell is in Victoria inner harbor loading mine timbers for Mexico.

Advantages of Physical Training for Boys

By George L. Meylan, M.D., Physical Director Columbia University, N. Y.
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I WAS talking with a famous athlete a short time ago and he told me that he would not care to have a boy who would not be anxious to be stronger, to run faster and to jump farther than any other boy.

This man knew that it is necessary for a boy to have ambition and to try hard, if he expects to accomplish anything. Every boy spends the first fifteen or twenty years of his life in preparing himself for the rest of his life.

An important part of this training is obtained in school; this has to do with the mind. But that is not all: a boy must first be strong and healthy.

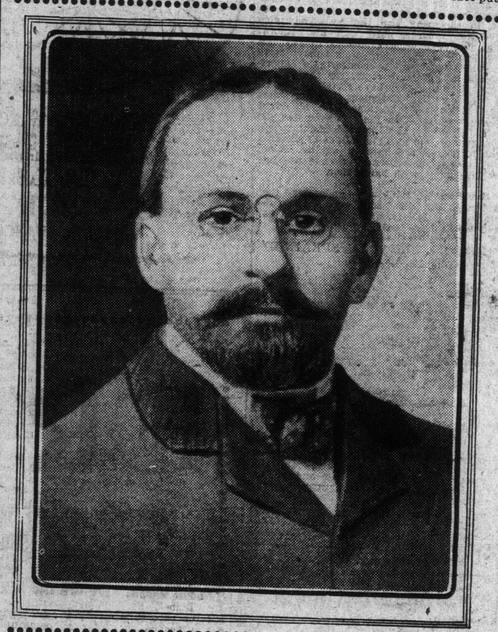
The training of the body is obtained from gymnastics, athletics and play.

Every boy knows that if he wishes to raise a nice plant he must have good seed, good soil and plenty of sunshine and water.

He also knows that if he wants to raise a fine dog he must get a good puppy, feed him good food, keep him in a clean place and let him out where he can run and play.

The same is true of the body of every boy: if he wants to grow big and strong, to be able to run fast and to jump far, he must have a lot of good physical training.

It is harder for a boy who lives in the city to get all the exercise he needs



than for the boy who lives in the country. But there are plenty of opportunities for the city boy who is ambitious to develop and train himself.

The training I mean is not the kind of training that prize fighters go through before their fights or the training that college football players have for their big games.

This training is intended to get the athlete in the best condition possible for the day of the contest; after that he usually becomes lazy, eats and drinks too much, takes no exercise and gets in very poor condition.

The training that a boy wants is simply to go through some good exercise every day, to see so that he can run, jump, play ball and keep his body in good health.

Some boys who go to the gymnasium want to spend all their time in doing "stunts," or in trying to get a big muscle. These are not the most important things.

Let me tell you what you should work for and try to accomplish in the gymnasium: First, to stand straight, carry your head and chest high; second, to develop your chest and strengthen your back; and third, to learn to handle your body on your legs and with your arms.

Look at the men on the street the next time you go out and see how many of them stoop over like old men; see how awkward they are in getting on or off a car; and if they were caught in a fire many of them could not even hang on a rope and go down hand over hand, much less climb a rope or vault a fence.

The trouble with most of these men is that they did not learn to do these things while they were boys.

No boy of ten or twelve should be satisfied until he can stand straight all the time, chin himself five times, jump as far as he can step in two strides, jump as high as the top of his pantaloons, vault as high as his breast bone, climb a rope three times as high as himself and leap frog over a street hydrant.

Some boys may think that it is necessary to have a fine gymnasium, a regular athletic field and an instructor to learn these things; but they are not necessary; nearly all these things can be practised in the school yard, in the street, on some vacant lot, or, better, in some regular playground.

I know of a boy who made up his mind when he was twelve years old that he would become a good athlete. He got a twelve-pound stone and practiced shot-putting in his back yard every morning and evening, so that later when he went to college he was the best shot-putter there, and not only won all the contests in his own college, but also in the intercollegiate championship.

Every boy is not built for shot-putting, and every boy will not go to college, but it ought to be the ambition of every one to make the most of himself by improving what opportunities he has for physical development. It is well to remember that we are not all alike, and that some boys can do much more than others.

No amount of practice will make it possible for every boy to run one hundred yards in ten seconds, or to become a National League baseball player, or to put up a one hundred pound dumbbell; but every boy can achieve a certain degree of success, and he ought not to be satisfied unless he accomplishes that much.

Of course there is also danger of overdoing. The boy of ten should not try to do things that a boy of fifteen does; he should take exercise suited to boys of his age, and not continue after he gets very tired.

Exercise is not the only thing necessary to develop the boy into a strong man. Plain food, eaten slowly; very little cake and candy; no tea, coffee, beer or tobacco; plenty of sleep in well-ventilated rooms—all these are necessary to the proper growth and development of every boy.

The boy who does all these things will not only have better chances of growing into a big, strong, healthy man, but he will have a good time, have lots of fun and be happy, as long as he carries out the above suggestions.

Geo L Meylan

BUYING HORSES FOR JAPAN'S ARMY

A. M. Fleming of Cape Town is Placing Orders in Oregon.

After spending nearly a month in Oregon and California, examining horses suitable for use in the Japanese cavalry and artillery, A. M. Fleming, of Cape Town, South Africa, has returned to Seattle more than pleased with the results of his investigations, and states that it is probable that he will shortly place an order in Portland for 5,000 head, says the Post-Intelligencer of yesterday. These will be shipped to the Orient, ostensibly for the use of private parties, but in reality, it is said, for the purpose of refilling the depleted ranks of the cavalry and artillery arms of the imperial Japanese army. Mr. Fleming has left an agent in Portland, who will attend to the purchase of the stock in case an order is secured from the Japanese government—or from private individuals in the Orient.

As told exclusively in the Post-Intelligencer on April 21 last, Mr. Fleming, who is an Englishman by birth, and a stock-raiser by occupation, came to the United States as the unofficial agent of the Japanese government with the object of "sizing up" American horses and seeing if they were suitable for military purposes. Prior to coming here he sent an agent to Australia and one to the Argentine republic for the same purpose. At that time he stated to a Post-Intelligencer reporter that it was his intention to secure 10,000 horses to ship to the Orient. It now seems probable that half this number will be bought here and the balance from one of the other two countries. Mr. Fleming stated last night that while he was greatly pleased with the look of American stock, the prices were a trifle higher than he at first anticipated, and this fact may result in the order being cut somewhat. When seen at the Hotel Butler last night, Mr. Fleming said:

"The horses that I saw while in the south pleased me greatly, and, after returning to Japan, which I will do on the Tremont, which sails Thursday, if I secure the order I anticipate getting, it is probable that I will communicate with my buyer here and have the big shipment forwarded from the Pacific Coast. The price is a little high, I find, but the quality of the stock is excellent, and that is the principal thing. While I will not say that I am the agent of the Japanese government in this matter, I am expecting to secure orders in Japan for the stock, and if the horses eventually get into the army, that is none of my business. As I stated when in Seattle a month ago, at the present stage of the game, all the private stock of horses in the empire that are any good have been impressed in the army and still the government wants more. As the horses I have seen here are far superior to those now in the military service, it is, of course, possible that the authorities may see fit to impress these I am purchasing, or contemplate purchasing, the same as they did the others. The army horses in Japan are, as I stated during my former visit here, in a wretched condition and of inferior stock. The army cannot get too many good horses.

As a result of the Post-Intelligencer article of a month ago, Mr. Fleming found awaiting him at the Butler when he arrived here a large number of letters and several telegrams from men from all parts of this and other states who were anxious to confer with him relative to selling stock. As Mr. Fleming's destination was uncertain when he left this city, however, his mail was not forwarded, and it is now too late to take any action on the communications.

The population of Korea as shown by a monograph just issued by the bureau of statistics is 15,000,000 in round numbers, its area about equal to that of the state of Kansas, and its foreign commerce is about $2,000,000, of which imports form about $7,500,000.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

An Argonant Of 'Fiftyeight

One of the Hardy Band of Pioneers Who First Dug Fraser Gold.

Revisits Scenes of Former Adventures After Lapse of Half Century.

His head and beard whitened with the snows of considerably more than half a century of such life as falls to but very few indeed of even Canada's hardy people to endure, but straight in the back and bright of the eye as he was in the brave days when he canoed it up the roaring Lillooet, slept with arms in his hands and often saw the red sun set believing that he would never see it rise again, Mr. C. C. Gardener, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., accompanied by his wife, has returned to Victoria, en route to his distant Eastern home from a sojourn in California, and is staying at the Roccabella.

He was one of the genuine first argonauts of British Columbia, coming here by a circuitous route through Oregon, Washington and the wild upper country of British Columbia in 1858. When he came first to what is now the beautiful city of Victoria, it was a hamlet of modest shacks surrounding the little Hudson's Bay fort. It was pretty much as nature had made it and left it for countless centuries, so that the changes which have taken place here since that early time of the gold excitement appeal very strongly to Mr. Gardener. He and a companion canoed it from Yale, on the Fraser, across the Gulf and up the Strait to Victoria, and they waited here for a few weeks to take the old steamer Pacific, afterwards tragically wrecked off Flattery, to San Francisco.

Mr. Gardener was mining in California when the Fraser discoveries were made, and he, in the spring of 1858, with many other miners, took the old steamer Columbia for Portland from San Francisco. From Portland they intended going north by way of the Dalles, but the experience of Colonel Steptoe, whose party had been attacked and repulsed with loss by the Indians, forced them to take another route. They went down the Willamette and Columbia and struck the trail and the old military road to Olympia. From there they went on the steamer Constitution up the Sound, passing Seattle, at that time an insignificant huddle of shacks, in fact little more than an Indian rancherie.

After calling at Port Townsend they went over to Point Roberts and Bellingham's bay, now Whatcom, where they found many persons camped waiting for the Fraser to fall, as it was impossible to navigate the canyon. He and a companion purchased a canoe, or big dugout, for $165, and went up the Fraser to Harrison river, thence into Harrison lake and across to the Lillooet river, which was then in full flood.

They were joined by some other miners, and it took the party twenty-five days to get their canoe up the Lillooet, which is thirty-five miles long. They upset, lost their grub and had to camp with a tribe of savages, who seemed disposed to massacre the lot of them.

Pushing on they finally reached the Fraser, where they mined throughout the season, returning, as mentioned, to Victoria in the fall.

Mr. Gardener had to live three months on salmon alone, and would have given heaps of good golden twenty dollar pieces for a meal of white man's food. He bought a sack of flour on one occasion for $65, and that very night an Indian stole it. The Indians were in their primitive state of savagery then, and were a great danger and annoyance to the white men.

Mr. Gardener knows hosts of the older Victorians and Fraser river settlers. When he passed New Westminster in his canoe in 1858 it was a forested hillside with not a shack in sight. The queenly city that now sits regally on that beautiful slope, with the Fraser winding past majestically at its feet, is like a dream city to such old pioneers as Mr. Gardener.

He has stories galore to tell of thrilling adventures with the fierce interior tribes of Indians, of hardships that tried every muscle to breaking point, and of strange happenings by land and sea in the British Columbia of half a century ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardener will probably leave for their home in Charlottetown on Monday next.

NOTICES IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Reserve of Pulp Lands For Island Power Company, Limited.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Following are notices appearing in yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette:

John Stewart of Ladysmith to be a justice of the peace.

William Rose Lord of Port Essington to be a registrar for the purpose of the Marriage Act.

Sealed tenders for industrial school will be received up to noon of Thursday, May 26, for the erection and completion of certain buildings at the Industrial School at Vancouver.

The Pacific Oil & Guano Company, Ltd., has been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of $250,000, divided into twenty-five hundred shares of $100 each.

The Elsie Lake Power Company, Ltd., has been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of $10,000, divided into one thousand shares of $1 each.

The Royal Smelting & Refining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of $1,100,000, divided as to $1,000,000 thereof into one hundred thousand shares of the par value of $10 each, which shares shall be designated "capital" shares, and as to $100,000 into one hundred thousand shares of the par value of $1 each, which shares shall be designated "dividend" shares. The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said act.

The Ontario-Slocan Lumber Company, Ltd., is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia. The head office of the company is situated at Orillia, province of Ontario. The amount of the capital of the company is $100,000, divided into one thousand shares of $100 each. The head office of the company in this province is situated at Slocan City, and D. St. Dennis, lumber merchant, whose address is Slocan City, B. C., is the attorney for the company.

Notice is given that the following highway is hereby established, viz.: Commencing at a point where the Duncans and Cowichan Lake road crosses the west boundary of Frank Green's land, being lot 16, Cowichan Lake district; thence due south along the said boundary to the north bank of the Cowichan river; again commencing on the south bank of the Cowichan river, at its intersection with the east boundary of lot 16; thence due south along said boundary and through lot 48 to the boundary of block 25, being a distance of 46 chains, more or less, and having a width of 20 feet measured to the west of said line.

A War Office army order is published to the effect that the Army Council have approved of the institution of a military publication to be called The Army Journal of the British Empire. The journal is intended to deal with subjects of a professional and scientific nature, to encourage the study of military science and history, to circulate information on military matters, and to promote as far as possible a knowledge of the principles of Imperial defence amongst all ranks and all arms of the military forces of the crown. The Army Council hope and confidently anticipate that the journal will receive the fullest support from the entire British forces throughout the Empire. Officers and soldiers of all services on the active, reserve, or retired list of the military forces of the crown in any part of the British Empire are invited to submit articles for insertion in the journal. Special articles by eminent civilian writers will also be published from time to time. No payment for contribution will be made, but prizes will be granted from time to time for essays and articles of special subjects. Instructions regarding these prizes will be promulgated in the first number of the journal.

Notice is given that all the unappropriated crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are reserved from sale or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the province, for two years from the date hereof, to enable the Island Power Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 10th day of May, 1904, viz.:

Area No. 1.—All the land situate at Port Neville lying west of the 126th meridian between Sunderland Channel and Port Neville.

Area No. 2.—That portion of Thurlow Island extending six miles eastward from the westerly end of Thurlow Island.

Area No. 3.—Commencing at a point three miles west of Chatham Point; thence westerly along the southerly shore of Johnstone Strait two miles and a half; thence south three miles; thence east two miles and a half; thence north to place of beginning.

Area No. 4.—Beginning at Beaver Inlet and extending northerly along the westerly shore of Loughborough Inlet a distance of three miles; thence in a northwesterly direction a distance of three miles; thence southerly three miles; thence easterly three miles to point of commencement.

Area No. 5.—All the lands situate on McBride's Bay at the head of Loughborough Inlet, and being three miles wide and extending north a distance of three miles.

Area No. 6.—All the lands lying at the head of Phillips Arm, and being two miles wide and extending in a northwesterly direction a distance of four miles.

Area No. 7.—All the lands lying west of timber limit No. 110 and north of the 50th parallel, beginning at Upper Campbell Lake and extending in a westerly direction a distance of six miles; thence in an easterly direction six miles; thence in a southerly direction six miles to the place of beginning.

Area No. 8.—All that territory not included in the E. & N. Railway Co's land grant adjoining each side of Buttles Lake and it stributaries ,extending back two miles on each side of the Buttles Lake and a mile on each side of the tributaries.

LIBERAL SPLIT IN THE YUKON

Grits at War and No Signs of An Early Peace Being Reached.

Writing from Dawson under date of April 25th, the special correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says:

"The Breach caused in the Liberal party in the Yukon shows no signs of closing. The government wing, headed by Governor Congdon, is still the subject of bitter attack on the part of the faction headed by Tom O'Brien. The O'Brien Liberals claim to be the representative Liberals of the Yukon; and are avowedly out for the scalp of the governor. In the last meeting it was declared by the principal speakers of the O'Brien side that it was time for a new governor.

"The O'Brien Liberals are comprised of the element, who cry "Yukon for the Yukoners." They want all patronage of the government distributed here handed to men now in the country, and condemn the government policy of having given many positions to men who for a long time fought the government.

"The Congdon side has held numerous meetings and passed resolutions of endorsement of Congdon, and has had similar meetings held on the creeks. In Dawson the Congon meetings were behind closed doors. The O'Brien meetings were in open hall and therefore much better attended.

"The Dawson News, an opposition paper, in commenting says that Congdon has split his party wider than any other man ever in the gubernatorial chair. The Sun also bitterly opposed the governor. Until lately the Sun was the government organ, but has been deprived of the government patronage and printing, which was transferred by the governor to the World, a paper started several weeks ago with the support of the governor and the administration. The World is the only pro-Congdon paper in the field. It is edited by W. A. Beddoe and is managed by D. A. Metheson of the Dawson Water and Power Company.

"Scrutiny of the proposed new Yukon mining code by representatives, a new and better commissioner for the Yukon, and the weeding of civil servants out of the field of politics—these were the three cardinal demands urged at the last meeting of the Yukon Liberal Association, headed by O'Brien. The sentiment was strong and was supported by an attendance of approximately 150. An attempt to bring about a consolidation of the association with the Congdon faction and to terminate the opposition to the Congdon regime was a flat failure. A motion made to that effect by Charles Milne was not even put to a vote. The meeting was held with open doors and was in nowise exclusive. Many ringing addresses were made."

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 4th to 10th May, 1904.—During the past week the barometric pressure has been chiefly high over the southern portion of British Columbia and the adjoining states; while low pressure areas from the ocean have passed over Cassiar and Cariboo. On the 5th and 6th the low pressure moved down as far as Vancouver Island, but quickly passed eastward; these conditions caused showery weather and were accompanied in this vicinity with occasional fresh to strong winds.

Moderate to heavy rainfall has occurred along our coast, the Lower Mainland and on Vancouver Island; at Barkerville nine inches of snow fell, but in the Kootenays there was no precipitation reported; in the Pacific states the rainfall has been moderate.

Temperatures have on the whole been below the normal. Sharp frosts occurred on the Upper Mainland and Cariboo, and also on the higher lands of the American plateau districts in Oregon and Washington; at Barkerville frost was reported on every night but one.

In the Northwest the weather was mostly fair and cool, becoming more showery towards the close of the week.

In the Yukon fair and warmer weather has prevailed, with light rain on one day only.

At Victoria there were 41 hours and 12 minutes of bright sunshine registered; the highest temperature was 53.6 on the 10th; the lowest 41.3 on the 4th; rainfall 0.21 inch.

At New Westminster, highest temperature 58 on the 7th, 9th and 10th; lowest 36 on 7th; rainfall 0.42 inch.

At Kamloops, highest temperature 62 on the 9th and 10th; lowest 24 on the 10th.

At Barkerville, highest temperature 48 on the 5th; lowest 18 on the 5th; snowfall inches.

At Port Simpson, highest temperature 52 on the 7th; lowest 32 on the 5th; rainfall 1.58 inches.

At Dawson, highest temperature 58 on the 8th and 9th; lowest 24 on the 7th; precipitation 0.20 inch.

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$1.00... Per Year

The subscription of price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act authorizing and enabling "The Royal Trust Company," (a body corporate having its principal place of business at the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, incorporated by Act of Parliament of the said Province of Quebec and other provinces of the Dominion of Canada) to exercise in the said Province of British Columbia, the following powers:

To act as trustee, attorney, surety and also as agent, whether financial or for the purposes of investment or otherwise, for and to carry on any undertaking, arrangement, amalgamation or business of persons, partnerships, companies, estates, municipalities, corporations, governments and others.

To organize and assist in promoting other companies and to take and deal in shares and other interests in such companies.

To guarantee titles, investments, debentures, securities and other interests.

To advance or borrow money upon the security of, and to purchase or otherwise acquire and invest in mortgage, pledge sell or otherwise deal with any real and personal property as also franchises, concessions, rights and privileges.

To receive money on deposit.

To negotiate loans.

To purchase, construct, lease or otherwise acquire buildings for the deposit and safe keeping of property.

To act generally and fully as promoter, guarantor, attorney, surety, bailee, guardian, committee, trustee, executor, administrator, curator, assignee, liquidator, receiver, assignee for benefit of creditors, auditor and agent, and to carry on any description of commercial and financial business and to acquire all necessary powers for the purpose of and incidental to the carrying out of any of the above objects.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 21st day of April, one thousand nine hundred and four.

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, Tuck's Inlet, commencing at post marked J. Campbell's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Kaien Island, April 13, 1904.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Kaien Island, Tucks Inlet: Commencing at a post marked John A. MacIntosh's N. E. corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

JOHN A. MACINTOSH.
Kaien Island, B. C., April 23rd, 1904.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the late unknown Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has been lead (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice—Thelma Imperial and Doubtful, fractional mineral claims situate in Victoria mining division of Victoria district. Where located: Mount Sicker, B. C., V. I. Take notice that Harry Smith, agent for The Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B 79,599, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

NOTICE.

Take notice that sixty days after date I will make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kaien Island commencing at a post near the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kaien Island and marked L. M. C., northwest corner said stake being situated about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kaien Island, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains back to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

L. M. CLIFFORD,
Kaien Island, April 12, 1904. (Per J. C.)

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kaien Island, Tucks Inlet:

Commencing at a post marked L. M.'s N.W. corner, situated close to the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kaien Island, about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kaien Island, running south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

L. MORROW,
Per C.
Dated Kaien Island, 23rd April, 1904.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Clayoquot District, on the north side of the Alberni Canal, west of the Monitor Group. Take notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, agent for Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79595, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.
ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 20-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.