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number of vocations adopted by the Chinese during his term of residence in Canada, and from a national standpoint he believed this was detrimental to the best interests of the country. Increased dissent among the people, and a feeling at the government was not alive to the requirements of its people.

He had observed the Japanese less than the Chinese, but his observation convinced him that they worked for less than an Chinaman, and compared more generously with whites. Superficially the Japanese adopted the customs of his country more than the Chinese.

As to the best means of eliminating them, the legislative aspect, rested with the Federal government. There may be special difficulties, but he considered it within the power of the Dominion government to exclude them. As a matter of expediency, in order to effect exclusion, the tariff tax should be increased to an amount as great as \$500.

Having regard to the interests of British Columbia and Canada at large, he did not apprehend that trade restrictions would suffer from the restriction, as he believed that such trade as existed was produced by our own people here and in China.

As regards the exclusion of Japanese, Commissioner Mann, he admitted there was a difficulty. But he believed that Canada could cope with the matter with the Chinese, through legislation. The Federal government imposed inspection, and the Imperial government did not intervene, the Japanese could be excluded. Of course the interference of the Japanese government could transcend the power of the Canadian government.

The question was a large one, and perhaps one which the Imperial government would reserve for themselves, even if the Canadian authorities enforced exclusion. This country's people were in greater danger than the Americans from Chinese and Japanese immigration, owing to the vast unpopulated territory Canada contained, and its sparsity of population. As regards trade, he believed it would right itself.

Trade Was Not Sentimental, and was not produced, he believed, by sentimental relations between two countries. Of course, Japan might place a prohibitory tariff on our goods, but after all, what could Japan take from this country but breadstuffs, which would not be of great consequence. Besides, friendly relations with Japan would cause a lessness of competition with this country that would not produce the most satisfactory results.

He had seen a higher class of labor among the Chinese than Japanese, who were more recent immigrants, and were not so conversant with the ways of this country. He knew that the Japanese worked at hop picking at a wage far inferior to that received by Indians or Chinese.

Asked if in the event of it being impossible to restrict the Japanese, would he still favor the increase in the Chinese restriction, he said he did not consider one race above the other. One race at any rate would be excluded and that would be some advantage, but he would like to see the matter dealt with as a whole, and both restricted, but in such a manner as to cause no national disturbance.

He did not think under any circumstances it would be to the interests of the Empire to have the Orientals within the borders of this country. If they were all British subjects, he believed even then it would be to the best interests of the country to keep them within a territory of their own.

If a cheaper class of labor was required in this province white labor was preferable, and he was certain that if adequate notification to the outside world was given, it could be obtained. He believed in the national as well as the provincial government expending a fair amount of the revenue, in placing before the people of Great Britain and Ireland the advantages that were unfolded in this province from the standpoint of employment, agricultural and residential opportunities. He thought it to be the best interests of the country to institute some policy of clearing land and opening up arable valleys in the province. The establishment of public bureaus of information for the dissemination of reliable intelligence regarding this province would be advantageous.

He was opposed to the legislation on the statute books against the system of contract for securing labor from without the province. He pointed out that a contract entered into to supply labor from Great Britain or other portions of Canada should be respected in British Columbia.

In reply to Mr. Foley, the witness said that in the consideration of the question now being investigated, the chief effect should receive attention before the larger subject, which could be dealt with by the higher authorities. He believed in the Protection of the Masses.

but before a change was made he favored giving the employees time in which to arrange for their labor and prevent inconvenience to their enterprises. If the Dominion government persisted in enacting legislation providing for the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese, he believed that eventually the Imperial authorities would intimate to these powers that it was to her best interests that Canada should adopt this course. The same other solution was possible. The question was one requiring careful treatment and proper attention at once, owing to the present conditions.

Asked if it were possible for British Columbia to build up an export trade with the East, he replied that he believed that eventually this province would be in a position to export flour of a certain class. He understood the description of flour demanded in Washington and Oregon, from soft instead of hard wheat.

Asked if he thought Japan would consent to an agreement by which common labor from both sides could be restricted, he said that he believed the Japanese government would appreciate the fact that it would be unwise to foster emigration from her shores which would be objectionable to the interests of this country.

In reply to Mr. Cassidy, he said he was aware that there was a treaty be-

between England and Japan. He was aware also of

The Friendly Relations

between these two races, and understood that Japan was considered a first class power. This prominence, was, however, in his opinion, due to her success in the war. As far as he knew they were not an efficient army and navy. He stated that he believed it inimical to the best interests of this country that the Orientals should be permitted to enter here unrestricted, and compete with our people. They were not a Christian people, and while he believed it a divine duty to endeavor to Christianize them, they were not worthy of the same consideration as the people of this country.

Subsequently the witness said he believed that England would ultimately become a protective country—conditions now increasing in urgency, would bring about the change. He mentioned that when he was in England there was an agitation against the immigration of a certain class of people whose competition with the English people. He was convinced that this agitation would grow to such an extent that the Imperial government would be compelled to take cognizance about the change.

Mr. Cassidy then launched a series of interrogations regarding the trade relations of Britain among the nations, and the motives behind the same. He asked Mr. Phillips if his advocacy was not of the "Great Wall of China" description a bulwark against the rest of the world. The witness replied that he believed it to be

The Interests of the Empire

that it should be peopled, and its resources developed by her own people as far as possible.

He would not consider it advisable legislation to accord to the people of China and Japan here the same privileges accorded to immigrants from other countries, as he believed the danger from such a course would be greater than the advantages. In reply to Mr. Cassidy, he stated that he did not believe that if the question was properly placed before Japan, that power would feel insulted. He did not consider that any nation would allow its people displaced by immigration from another. He believed it always the duty of a government to see that its subjects have a reasonable opportunity of gaining their livelihood, and remaining subjects of the Empire. The longer the matter was postponed the more difficult was the difficulty in the way of settlement.

In reply to Commissioner Mann, he said he did not think Canada considered the action of the United States in immigrating the alien labor law as a precedent, but similar legislation was enforced on this side. He deprecated the departure of many young men from this country in search of broader opportunities in other lands, and declared that a movement of this sort

Was a Great Evil

that every effort should be made to remedy and prevent.

The next witness was J. A. Sayward, the well-known mill proprietor, whose evidence was given in a very interesting manner. He stated to the president of the commission that he employed between 20 and 40 Chinese and 60 and 70 white men. He stated that the former were employed in the yard, piling and carrying of timber, and with the exception of one they were ordinary laborers, whom he paid from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. The latter were employed in the mill, and were paid \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. He had employed Chinese labor for about fifteen years. His mill had been established forty years, and during that time mentioned no Chinese were employed. The reason for this was given employment was that it was difficult to obtain other labor. Formerly the mill employed Indians, who were paid \$1.25 per day. The difficulty with the Indians was that they would not remain at their employment for any length of time. Sometimes the great attraction for them would be potatoes, and they would leave with all their belongings. At certain seasons they were stronger and a better class of labor.

Better Laborers Than the Chinese.

The difference in wages had nothing to do with the employment of the latter. They had tried white men in the yards, but were never able to induce them to stay very long. He did not employ Japanese. He favored the restriction of Chinese immigration, and thought the Chinese already here sufficient. He did not think the gradual diminution of their numbers would cause any inconvenience of his own business. He believed they were a detriment to the interest of the country from their mode of living, and from the fact that they were white people from coming here. He did not think they would assimilate the customs of this country.

As to the Japanese, he thought they were much the same as the Chinese, and he had never observed any signs of the Chinese becoming essentially Canadian, as long as Chinese. In reply to Commissioner Mann, he said that Chinese men were employed generally at the mill, and in the mill. One Chinaman was in a responsible position, running the mill machinery. The Chinese remained in employment a great many years, while white employees for 15 or 20 years remain were not as a rule inclined to consent to an agreement by which common labor from both sides could be restricted, he said that he believed the Japanese government would appreciate the fact that it would be unwise to foster emigration from her shores which would be objectionable to the interests of this country.

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much to be preferred. His market was principally local, but he exported considerably. He had local competition, as well as with the American mills. He exported to Australia, China, Japan, South Africa, Great Britain and other countries.

In dressed material they could compete with United States lumber in the Kootenay. If the Chinese were at once displaced in his mills, he could not compete with United States mills at present. A cheap class of labor, and better than the Chinese, the Swedes, were largely employed in United States mills. He thought the price of lumber could not be increased and preclude United States lumber. In fact, they were not keeping out United States lumber now. To that extent the Chinese were a necessity to his business.

If the Chinese Were Restricted or driven out, they would have to get in the same class of labor as the United States mills employed, the Swedes. He thought the Swedes were not paid much more than Chinese were paid here. The Swedes could do more work than Chinese. They had never tried to get the Chinese out of his mill. The British Columbia mills had the same class of labor as United States mills at the same price, there was no reason why the British Columbia mills could not compete with the United States mills. He stated that 10 years ago the percentage of white and Indian employees was greater, but since then they had been replaced by Chinese. If the Chinese here were replaced by white people he was certain it would increase the demand for his trade. It was not possible for a white man to come here and compete with the Chinese at the wages received by them. The Chinese were not employed at logging, as they were not adapted to it.

Mr. Bradburn, witness stated that white people would gradually replace them. Swedes and Norwegians would not be able to accept the wages offered them. They would do more work for man, and by that means he could afford to pay better wages. He thought a Swede would accomplish a half more, and in some cases double as much as Chinese.

Experience With Swedes,

and had found them very good men and adapted to the work. They were stronger also. He thought it was possible to pay such a class of white labor \$1.75 to \$2 per day. He believed that this was a fair wage for the industry.

In reply to Commissioner Mann, he said he did not think more than one-sixth of the employees were engaged in cutting rough lumber into finished product, machinery being utilized for this purpose.

Witness was further questioned by Mr. Mann and Mr. Cassidy, after which an adjournment was taken until this morning.

The first witness at the Royal Commission was Capt. Tallow, M. P., who stated that he considered the immigration of Chinese a menace to the white people, and as a distinct race. He knew of no industry that had been brought into existence through them, or depended upon their presence for its continuance. He considered the Japanese as dangerous to the Chinese, and in reply to Commissioner Mann, he stated that if less Chinese were employed as domestic servants the objection to employment of this sort would be less pronounced.

In reply to Mr. Foley, he said he did not think a resident here would recommend friends to come and compete with white labor. An advance of wages would be of little value to people coming from the East more readily than under present conditions. He thought it possible for Chinese to interest themselves in the logging industry. If they interested themselves in this industry he believed their competition would be deleterious to canners, as their labor would be white labor at present.

In reply to Mr. Wilson, he said he believed that the effect of Chinese immigration would be to

Deteriorate the National Life Here.

The diminution of their number in the event of further immigration being restricted, would be a gradual one. Their mode of living was such that no white man could compete with them. In reply to Mr. Cassidy, he admitted it cheap labor of any sort was introduced here it would probably eventually decrease the standard of wages. If further immigration was restricted those Orientals now in the country would benefit by it.

To Mr. Mann, he said that in the event of Orientals being restricted there would be an increase of wages, consequent upon the employment of white labor. But as a large amount of white labor came to the province, the wages would not increase. He did not think it possible, however, that they would ever be less than those paid in the United States. They were lower there than here at present, because the living there was cheaper. He believed that the judgment of white labor to come here and the development of its resources would eventually reduce the cost of living. He had heard it rumored that there was a Chinese cannery proprietor on the Fraser River.

Asked by Mr. Foley if wages were higher here than on the other side, why was it that so many people went there in search of employment, he explained that living was cheaper there than here. There were also a great many Ameri-

cans who preferred working in their own country. There was little difference in the purchasing power of wages here and in the East. Were the Chinese and Japanese replaced by whites they did not think that the effect would be worse than a temporary inconvenience.

To Mr. Cassidy, he admitted that possibly the various trades organizations would be unable to

Maintain Their Standard

of wages against a class of labor which could not be excluded, in the event of the Orientals being kept out. Ma Chan, of the firm of Ye Yick & Co., was the next witness, and through Mr. MacLean, the interpreter, said that he was a cannery contractor. He employed men by the month, paying can makers \$50 to \$60 per month. In one cannery 30 men were employed in this work. On the Fraser river he employed 180 odd men. There were about 80 can makers who were paid the aforementioned amount, and all the others were paid from \$40 to \$50 per month. The cans were made at the canneries before the season opened. The tin was brought to the canneries by the owners. He also employed Indians as cannery men, because their labor was cheaper than the Chinese men's in this work. He paid them \$1.50 for ten hours and 20 cents per hour overtime. These were the general wages paid.

Pressed by the president as to the wages paid other than can makers, he said that last year the very lowest was \$2.50 per month, and the year before was the same. Previously to that year he was a bad one—he lost money. He employed no white men. Out of the 180 men he employed there were a few who had their wives here. He was sure there were as many as five—Ma Sue was the name of one, but he could not remember any others. This contract was done by machinery, which was considerably cheaper than by hand. There was a very small percentage of Japanese in the sealing work.

Witness then described the living conditions on the various ships as well as the duties of the sailors, hunters, etc. If no more Japanese came he did not think the sealing industry would be inconvenienced by their coming.

In reply to Mr. Foley, he said he did not know what the wages in the East were. The men did not work in wet weather here. From November until the end of the season was somewhat unsteady, owing to the uncertain weather. During the last three or four years he did not think there had been a scarcity of labor in general occupations. If whites and Indians were employed, it would not have made much difference to the sealing industry, owing to the small percentage of Japanese employed in sealing here.

In reply to Mr. Bradburn, he employed Chinese because his competitors did. The latter probably employed them for the same reason. The Chinese could be depended upon, and would remain steady with their labor.

To Mr. Cassidy, he said that he did not think the Japanese in limited numbers were objectionable, except

From a Labor Standpoint.

There were few here, and the question was not, as far as they were concerned, an acute one. He could not say to what extent they adopted European customs. They wore European clothing, but he could not say anything about their ambitions. They were, generally speaking, very good, trustworthy sailors.

He disapproved of alien labor competition. He believed in protecting our own people. If they were not sufficient for the demand, it was time to introduce foreign labor. As the country progressed, he believed there would be sufficient white population to meet all the demand. If a number of Swedes and other classes of cheap white labor came here, the population of the country would be increased. He was not prepared to say that the scale of wages would be reduced in consequence. He presumed that the law of supply and demand would govern itself. He believed if white immigrants came here, they would easily find employment in developing the various resources, but he did not think the result would be unfavorable to the employer of labor.

To Mr. Foley, he said that there was a large country here, labor would branch out, and he repeated that the law of supply and demand would govern itself. He did not think the Chinese immigration retarded white immigration.

The commission then adjourned until this afternoon.

TO VISIT CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Governor Has Been Granted Leave of Absence—Requires Change of Air.

The Times Ottawa correspondent wires as follows:

"Sir Henry Joly has been granted a few weeks to go to California for the benefit of his health. He has not been feeling very well, and requires a change of air. Chief Justice McCall will be administrator during his absence."

Lieut. Governor Joly, accompanied by Lady Joly, Miss Bowell, his granddaughter, and Dr. Robertson, attendant physician, will leave for California tomorrow evening, making the trip overland. They will first go to San Francisco, and after a short stay there, will proceed to visit the various points of interest in Southern California. They will be absent from here about six weeks, and it is generally hoped that the object for which the trip is made will be completely attained.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

A Knotty Problem Received the Consideration of Local Sportsmen Last Evening.

The meeting called by the Game Protective Association for last evening at the Friar Hotel was well attended. Ashdown Green, president of the association, was absent and H. D. Helmecker, M. P., occupied the chair in his stead.

The meeting, as stated before, was called for the purpose of considering the amendments to the present game law before the legislature. The bill was reviewed clause by clause. A phrase in section 5, providing that anyone importing game should be allowed to shoot at any time of the year was objected to. It was thought that the law was too general. For instance anyone could send over to the States, import a couple of grouse, put them on his property, and then shoot all the year round. The next thing found faulty was section 17. After some discussion, it was decided that the section should be struck out altogether. It provided that anyone shooting a deer, a moose, or any other big game, should pay a certain sum to the government for every animal shot. For a deer, it provided that \$1 should be paid. In the opinion of the meeting it would be impossible to collect this tax.

In regard to the shooting of blue grouse, it was proposed to introduce an amendment, stating that no grouse could be exposed for sale until September 10th. This was thought necessary on account of the fact that many went out a week before the 1st of September—the opening of the season—and shooting perhaps a hundred birds, brought them in on the 1st and exposed them for sale. Objection was also taken to the clause providing that only twelve grouse may be shot in a day, and one hundred in a season. It was held that although twelve birds a day was a good bag, yet when a person was limited to one hundred a season, it was going a little too far. Besides, in the opinion of the meeting it would be practically impossible for the government to provide means by which the number of birds captured by each hunter during the season could be kept track of. On this account it was proposed to do away with the clause.

In the new bill the clause providing that the farmer should be allowed to kill deer pasturing on his property, for his own use at any time of the season, was omitted. It was decided to recommend the re-insertion of this clause.

In regard to quail, there was a long discussion. It was finally decided, however, that a clause should be inserted providing that the sealing of mountain quail should open on September 1st, instead of the 1st of October, and that the "Bob White" quail should be protected until 1903.

In regard to the \$2 license put upon all sportsmen, the voice of the meeting was decidedly against it. It was favorably considered by some, however, who felt that if the game was to be protected, a surplus had to be got for a purpose, and that the proposed scheme was a good one. Most of those present thought it would be better to take a subscription and the association appoint the game warden, thus having the protection of the game in their own hands.

Messrs. Bickford and Mann were appointed delegates to meet representatives from the Mainland in a short time for the reconsidering of the amendments, after which they will be placed before the legislature.

A communication was received from Clive Phillips Wolley containing the following suggestions:

1. There shall be no sale of game or trout, except between November 15 and September 1, except for wild fowl (duck and geese), which may be shot from September 1 to March 1.

2. No one to shoot without a license, obtainable on payment of \$2, and proof that the licensee is over 16 years of age.

3. Rivers, streams and lakes in British Columbia may be fished all the year round with rod and line in no other way.

4. Ranchers may protect their crops from depasture of game, on proof of depasture to be upon the rancher.

The above suggestions Mr. Molley termed as Wolley's Shot Game Law.

CAPT. HOLMES DEAD.

Passed Away at Jubilee Hospital This Morning.

Capt. Wm. Holmes, of the tug Hope, died at the Jubilee hospital this morning. Capt. Holmes was well known in Victoria, having received the position of captain of the tug Hope for about 15 years. He was afflicted with heart trouble, and has only been ill for a short time.

Capt. Holmes was a native of Sweden, and was about 48 years of age. He came to America when a small boy and grew up in Philadelphia. In the early days he came to the Sound, where he was employed for some time by different steamship companies. Coming to Victoria he entered the employ of Sayward & Co. as captain of the tug Hope, and he occupied that position ever since. He leaves no family. The funeral has not been arranged.

W. Symmes, a mining man, arrived from the West Coast the other day, and is a guest at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Symmes has been examining some property at Quartz Lake. He says that mining is not very bright in that district at present. The only work that he noticed being done of any account was the driving of a tunnel on the Quartzino mining property. He says that that country is only in the prospecting stage as yet, and that nobody can tell how it will turn out for some time.

Local News.

(From Friday's Daily.)

—Rev. Elliot S. Rowe united Mr. Willard and Miss Lucy Johnson, both of Seattle, in the holy bonds of matrimony last evening at the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—Information as to the whereabouts of John Albert Lawson, a sailor, who was last heard of in Victoria in November, 1893, is solicited. An advertisement appears in another column.

—The prize committee of the Agricultural Association had a good meeting last night, and considerable progress was made upon that branch of the society's work. A number of medals and special prizes have been voluntarily contributed to the association, and the canvassers are meeting with marked success among the residents of Victoria.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Daniel Morrison were laid at rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of her son-in-law, C. W. Rogers, Kingston street. Rev. Leslie Clay conducted the services. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. J. Jardine, R. H. Jameson, H. M. Dumbleton, Chris. Spencer and A. Benchley.

—A very successful meeting of the Victoria District Farmers' Institute was held at Colquhain hall last Tuesday evening. Duncan Anderson, of Simcoe county, gave a very interesting address on Dairying, which was followed by a song from J. W. Macindale. Mr. Elwood, of Ontario, gave a short talk on How to Increase the Fertility of the Soil, and also on Poultry Raising. Songs were also given by Messrs. Monk, W. Sankey and A. G. Snelling.

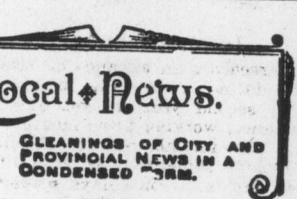
—In connection with the present session of the Royal commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration, it has been decided that the witnesses will be glad to take the evidence of anybody desiring of giving it. As the president of the commission stated on the first day, no one with information would be debarred from giving it, and voluntary testimony would be freely accepted. The witnesses who have thus far given evidence have been voluntary witnesses in many instances, and others in response to written requests from F. J. Deane, the secretary. It might be noted, however, that the commission has power to issue subpoenas, but are averse to doing this until a difficulty is experienced regarding the appearance of witnesses. It is hardly probable that this will be necessary, however, as it is hoped that there is a general desire on the part of Victorians to assist the commission in obtaining facts as far as possible.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

—The remains of the late Augustus Stooker, steward of the bark Lyderhus, were yesterday afternoon borne to the grave. Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiating.

—News comes from Santa Barbara, Cal., that J. O. Gill, formerly of the B. C. Engraving Corporation, of this city, had committed suicide in that city. The cause of his rash deed is said to have been attributed to a fear of paralysis.

—J. K. Dahl, who travels under the aliases of Jim Crow and S. F. Henderson, was arrested by the police authorities here yesterday evening upon the charge of passing bad checks. He came over from the American side and



CLEANING OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

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intended leaving in the evening on the steamer for Seattle. Six or seven business men of Victoria were victimized. His line of procedure was to pass cheques upon the Royal Bank of Canada, payable to S. F. Henderson or bearer, and signed by the "Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Ltd., J. O. Williams, accountant." The name J. O. Williams was written and the remainder of the cheque was stamped. The number of the cheques were all stamped the same, 19725. Shortly after getting information as to his acts, Detective Perkins had him in his possession. He was remanded this morning in the police court until Tuesday. The cheques were for sums varying from \$20 to \$28.

(From Monday's Daily.)

—The wedding of T. S. Solomons and Miss R. M. Gould was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Campbell at his residence last Friday.

—The funeral of the late John Jessop is taking place this afternoon from the residence and the Metropolitan Methodist church. The religious services are being conducted by Rev. Elliot S. Rowe.

—According to the Glasgow Weekly Mail of March 9th, Margaret Jamieson or Forrester, 16 Coltswood road, Cotbridge, desires address of Nicol or Alice Jamieson, last at 116 Cormorant street, Victoria, British Columbia, about 1894.

—To-day the passenger business of the C. P. N. Co. passes into the management of B. W. Greer, local agent of the C. P. R., and tickets will hereafter be obtained at the office, corner of Fort and Government streets. The cut rate between here and Vancouver also goes into effect to-day, and a special rate good until the 5th inst. is announced for the 4th and 5th, when fare will be reduced to one and one-third. This will make the price of the round trip ticket \$3.35.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE CURBS RHEUMATISM.—It is safe, harmless, and acts quick—almost instant relief, and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me. Sold by Dean & Hancock and Hall & Co.—66

F. R. STEWART & CO.,

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS

40 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

The following quotations are Victoria wholesale prices paid for farm produce this week:

Potatoes (Island), per ton.....	22.00
Onions, per lb.....	1.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs.....	3
Parsnips, per 100 lbs.....	1.50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.....	25c