The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

h admirable food, with all natural qualities intact. his excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust alth, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

the cruiser Boston are unloading ght from just arrived vessels and ing the endless procession of wagons drays at the transport dock. Ships do not carry provisions for the re- of suffering San Francisco are not mitted to dock at any of the wharves. els of every description are used arry the food.

he condition of the 5,000 or more ple camped in Jefferson square park omething terrible. Not more than per cent have even an army tent the makeshifts are constructed of ets, bed sheets and every imaginable tance. They are totally inadequate eep out the heavy rain which is fall- today.

he 400 soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth fornia national guard are requisit- g every house in the neighborhood shelter, but in the meantime the eless are in a miserable plight. n A. Durston of the Spanish war f committee has immediate charge relief work. He made this state- t to an Associated Press representa- "We are impressing every wagon man we can lay our hands on. We a about 10 wagons in which we are ing those who will go to the ferry on and are sending them out of . We have sent to the Presidio for s and by confiscating all vacant es we can find we hope to have unfortunates housed with some ee of comfort before night.

The Spirit and Courage

vn by the sufferers in the face of misfortunes is wonderful. An crippled woman, lying on the dirt of patch work of bed sheets, car- and tin roofing, made a remark ch is a sample. "I am the widow union soldier. The sufferings en- d by my husband at Vicksburg were ing compared to mine. I am very fortable, thank you."

he sanitary work is going forward as dly as possible. Several toilets e been erected and all refuse is being ed away and burned promptly. There o far, very little sickness in camp none of a serious nature. No in- ions disease has made its appear- e.

he St. Paul Lutheran church, located Jefferson square park is being util- as

An Emergency Hospital

the main auditorium, about 45 pa- ts are lying on mattresses which e been spread on the floor, the staff this hospital is composed chiefly of Angeles doctors and nurses. There 19 physicians and 29 nurses en- ed. They work in day and night ts. The head nurse was enthu- tic in regard to the work being e. She stated that they had every essary appliance and were able to prompt attention to sufferers. The ients are mostly suffering from ex- stion, nervous strain or slight fra- s. There is no infectious or serious ess in this hospital.

Victorians Safe

n Sunday Mr. William Christie re- d a telegram from his sister, adie (Mrs. W. A. McGuire) at Santa nz, announcing her safety.

Word was received yesterday that omas Bradbury, the former well wn stonecutter of Victoria, and his ily are safe at Pacific Grove, Cal., ugh Mr. Bradbury's business prem- near the St. Francis hotel are ap- ently destroyed.

News was received yesterday that and Mrs. Matlaw and children es- ed and are now in Oakland. Mrs. tlaw is a daughter of Mr. J. R. Rob- s.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, April 24.—A little child s burned to death at Lillyfield, in re which destroyed the farm house afternoon. The coroner has been mmoned, but no particulars can be ained. A Galician woman named itarnaski suicided by drinking car- ic acid this evening.

he colony which the Salvation army l establish in the west will be lo- ed near Tisdale, where land has n selected for them by Col. Kyle. ive preparations are already in gress for arrival of newcomers.

DITIONAL POSTAL FACILITIES.

mber of Boxes Increased and the Collection Hours Changed

Word has been received from Ottawa t the postoffice department has de- ed to increase the number of street ter boxes in use throughout the city, d thirteen new boxes and one addi- nal newspaper receptacle will be in- lled and ready for use by May 1st xt. This will make the total number boxes fifty-five, in addition to the e newspaper receptacles, and will add atly to the convenience for posting ters and papers at the various points the city.

On the same date the hours of collec- n of letters and newspapers from se boxes will vary somewhat from present hours, as the collection will gin at 7:30 p. m. from the corner of aigflower road and Bolton avenue, ctoria West, instead of 9 p. m. as at ssent. This collection will be made om the boxes in the outer or more re- te parts of the city, comprising thirty- e in all.

A collection will also be made twice ily, at 4:30 p. m. and at 10 p. m., om twenty of the letter boxes in the siness portion of the city, in time for spatch by the Seattle mail and for the ils for mainland and eastern points, sing at midnight. The postmaster ll have the hours of collection plainly dicated on each box.

The contract for the work of collect- g letters and papers from the street ter boxes and newspaper receptacles s been awarded to S. E. King, who ll enter on his duties on May 1st next. r. King is an old resident of the city, d his business ability will insure a tisfactory performance of the work.

OUR LONDON LETTER

London, April 7.

THE Canadian members of Westminster are disappointed at the inconclusive ending of the debate yesterday on the Canadian Cattle Embargo Bill, which was "talked out." But for the present that ending was perhaps more satisfactory than a division would have been. Had the hour of 5:30 not struck the debate on the head and by the rules of the House, made a division impossible, we should have seen a big majority against the removal of the embargo. The introducer of the bill, Mr. Cairns, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Price, the seconder made a strong case for the importation of Canadian cattle, but they both committed the unpardonable blunder of monopolizing the best of the afternoon. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P. for York, the only Canadian who spoke, impressed the House far more in his witty and brilliant maiden speech of twenty minutes, and indeed made an unanswerable case from the free trade standpoint for the removal of an unnecessary restriction which he said cast a stigma on Canadian cattle and annoyed our great colony. Mr. Greenwood's was the speech of the afternoon, and he was cordially congratulated by the Prime Minister, who agreed with him, and by Mr. Walter Long, late Minister of Agriculture, and by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, both of whom opposed him. After listening to the speech of Mr. O'Brien, delivered with all his moving eloquence, it seemed to me the Canadian bill was doomed. Mr. O'Brien's was a protectionist speech. He warned the House that it would involve the cattle trade of Ireland in hopeless ruin, if Canadian cattle came in without restriction, and this would mean the ruin of 200,000 small farmers and do an injustice to those who had purchased their farms or were arranging to purchase at a valuation based on the continuance of the security provided by the Act of 1896. Of course Mr. O'Brien made the most of the awful risk of importing disease, but it was plain that what was immediately dreaded was not disease so much as the competition of the imports of live stock from Canada. The Prime Minister bravely announced his adherence to his opposition to the Act of 1896. He would remove the embargo by repealing that Act and place the matter in the discretionary power of the Board of Agriculture, who would be the watch dogs to warn the country against the risks of disease. But in the face of the passionate protests from all sides of the House, even from free traders, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could not insist on making a vote for this bill a test of the free trader's principles. He was obliged to repeat the timid fears of the Irish and other opponents of the bill, and he would not make it a party vote, but would have members free to vote as they chose. Had he insisted on a party vote and had there been a division, the bill might possibly have passed, but in that event there would have been panic and confusion in Ireland, which would have seemed a cruel blow just when the farmers' prospects had begun to brighten. Canada, it is felt, does not suffer so much—indeed, some Canadians here say the embargo is not a bad thing, as it gives the shipper of dead meat and of fat cattle higher prices than they would get if they were free to ship their store cattle. If the opposition is based on timid fear of disease, then considering the awful consequences of upsetting the Irish farmer, it may be justified. If it is based on the idea of protection, Canada will, it is believed, have a fellow feeling for the farmer here who is a protectionist. However it may be, delay is not undesirable, and if the dread of disease is found some years hence to be a childish bogey, a free trade parliament at Westminster may be trusted to remove it. But that will not be till it can be made a government measure. By a happy coincidence when Mr. Hamar Greenwood's eloquent speech was beginning, two rows of the stranger's gallery were filled up with the sailors of the Canadian naval reserve who arrived in time to hear their own familiar accent resounding in the Imperial House of Commons. These Newfoundland sailors had an unexpected treat yesterday, when they were brought up, 120 of them, from Portsmouth to London, and driven round the city sightseeing. They were taken to the Tower and the Colonial Office and the Admiralty where Lord Tweedmouth delivered a little speech of welcome to them and expressed his admiration of such fine British sailors for Great Britain. They stayed only a short time in the House of Commons, and from thence visited Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, and having been entertained at dinner at a cafe as the guests of the Admiralty, they finished the day at the Alhambra Music Hall by invitation of the management. Our April weather was perfect, and I was told by some of the men they had a glorious outing which impressed them beyond all words. The rapid and unexpected run through London to men who, it is said, had never seen a great town or railways or motor cars before, must indeed, have been an experience.

Public feeling has been a good deal disturbed here by the remark of Mr. Winston Churchill the other day in the House of Commons, that no little anxiety is caused the government by the character of the information that is passed over the cable by the press agencies, often causing the press in the colonies to be under the influence of our particular set of opinions and that not the predominant set of opinions in this country. In the interest of imperial unity, it is of course absolutely necessary that press communications should be true and free from the taint of party prejudice. Then only can Englishmen and colonials understand what is going on. The Natal business provoked Mr. Churchill to express himself as he did, and it is sincerely to be hoped a lesson will be learnt by those who are responsible for cable news. The imperial loyalty that only goes out to one political party in England, is not loyalty to England. Governments and parties come and go, both here and in the colonies. Our friendship and mutual attachment should be independent of parties and above all local or party prejudice. The Natal colonials have forgotten this. They would do well to cultivate the far nobler temper displayed towards both political parties in the Old Country by both parties in all parts of the Dominion.

The Canadian Society in London is making preparations for a big blow out at its annual dinner on the 24th of May. This young society has made great progress and is now the rallying centre of the Canadian colony in London. Its monthly meeting and dinners have been greatly appreciated and as English guests attend these friendly gatherings, the society is doing most useful service in making the people of England and Canada understand one another better. The members of the Canadian colony here keep in amazingly close touch with all that goes on in Canada whether of political or personal interest. At this moment London Canadians are rejoicing at the news that so popular a public man as the Hon. James Dunsmuir is likely to be the new Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia. He is recognized by his friends here as the man for British Columbia since he has done so much for the development of the colony and is in a position to maintain the dignity of the office which Canadians in London as well as his own people at home would gladly seem him occupy.

The whole system of locomotion in the metropolis is undergoing rapid transformation. Everyday sees the appearance of new motor bus services opened in place of the horse buses, and at last it is beginning to be possible to traverse this city of magnificent distances without serious loss of time. But the most grateful change of all will be the electrification of all tramways north of the Thames and the connection of these with the South London electric tramways, which will be accomplished before many months. After long delays due to obstruction by the House of Lords, the Act permitting the trams to cross the bridges and along the Thames embankment is now likely to receive the royal assent this session. A few days ago the North London tramways were passed over to the London County Council, and the work of electrification will shortly proceed. The North and South London trams will then be entirely under the management of the London County Council.

The question of the municipal ownership of tramways and of municipal trading altogether, is still provoking serious differences of opinion. The London County Council has not yet earned anything by its trading enterprise for the benefit of the ratepayers, and it is argued that if the accounts of its trading schemes were kept as those of private industrial concerns are and depreciation of plant sufficiently written off, the loss would be found to be considerable. The growing debt of the London County Council is viewed by many with some apprehension, and that the investing public generally are not very confident, is shown by the fact that the London County Council's 22 per cent stock (£100) is quoted at 79. The whole question of municipal trading is coming to be one of our biggest questions.

The influence of Socialism and ultra-Radicalism suggests, and not unreasonably, that if profits can be earned for the ratepayers by municipal building and electric lighting and tramways, it is better that these services should be municipal. But the large towns—even Glasgow, which is a model of good management, are realizing that if these enterprises were leased to dividend-earning companies, the public would be as cheaply served and millions of money would be saved to the country through better and more economical management, and by that efficiency which is only obtainable when all concerned have a slight interest in doing their best. Had it not been for the London County Council enthusiasm for trading, London would have given the private tramway companies of North London long leases, and years ago the electrification which is only coming now, would have been in operation, and a fixed income would have been secured for the concession, whereas now the London County Council will make no profits for the ratepayers.

I hear that the contract has been made with the firm of Vicker's Sons & Maxim, of Barrow, who built H. M. S. Dominion, for the building of the steam ice breaker for the river St. Lawrence. This is one of the first results of the negotiations completed by the late Mr. Prefontaine before his lamented death. The builders have agreed to complete in six months, so that the ice breaker should be at work in time to be of great service on the St. Lawrence next winter.

One of the greatest burdens upon our home trade in England is the excessive charges for railway carriage of merchandise on most of our great lines. The illiberal policy of the British railway companies generally has helped to provoke the movement for municipal trading. But a more practical and hopeful movement to affect the trade is the attempt now being made to restore the canal system of the country to its former state of usefulness. There are great waterways leading from the centre of England to ports such as Liverpool, Manchester, Hull and Bristol, but the railways in late years have ruined them, or in some cases acquired them and left them to become unworkable. The parliamentary commission now sitting is likely to revive the canals system and extend it and thus offering competition to the railways, which is necessary in the public interest. It is likely that local trusts will be formed to acquire the canals and work them. The railway companies have reasonable rates in parts of the country where a canal competes, and where there is no competition their rates are excessive. The canals under trusts would not work in antagonism to the railways, but would relieve them of the traffic which the railways cannot carry profitably at reasonable rates, and so without injuring the railways they will force down the rates on goods which must now be charged at high rates. The revival of the canal traffic in England is sure to be an epoch making event, which will bring life and prosperity to many neglected corneds of the rural districts.

Some of our reformers would warn the new country against the mistakes which have wrought evil in the Old Country. The other day Mr. Rider Haggard, with Mr. Fels, the philanthropist, was is striving to establish farm colonies in England, urged the necessity of home land settlements which would draw the people from the slums of large towns, where sixsevenths of our people live and work, and bring them to a wholesomer way of live. Mr. Rider Haggard spoke forcibly in favor of Canada as the land for the British settler, and he would fain see the prejudice against emigration removed. To this end he would support anw movement for home land settlements supplemented by colonial settlements, and the one would help the other to solve our problem of unemployment. We have 20,000,000 acres of unused land in England, and this is mainly because the private ownership of land has led to excessive rents and a tyrannical landlord system which the rural workers can not longer endure. A landlord who tried allotments has become tired of the experiment, and this week has given notice to 1,000 tenants to leave their holdings. It is our land system which is driving our people away. Private ownership of land in England finds no use for them.

General Booth, who had farewelled to 1,400 emigrants who sailed for Canada under the auspices of the Salvation Army, addressed the party at Euston Station in words which most reasonably answered those who are saying it is unpatriotic to leave the Old Country. Emigration, said General Booth, is the order of the day—it has made the nation—it has made America, and has helped in the production of a go-ahead conquering race. You are right to go to another country—especially if it is in the Empire and we are all imperialists now. General Booth sees no difference between emigrating from one country to another and from one town to another. This is the statesmanlike argument, and is appealing to the masses who are leaving our large towns for Canada, for in London and Manchester and Glasgow and every big industrial centre, the workers are almost all emigrants from country villages.

Those who witnessed the departure of the 1,400 emigrants by the S. S. Kensington on Thursday will acknowledge that if our surplus population must emigrate, the Salvation Army is peculiarly fitted to lead the people to the new country. The pain of departure is robbed of its sting, and the vast crowd is animated with hope and cheerfulness, and its care and loneliness are lightened by the generous outpouring of sympathy of their good friends of the Salvation Army, who exercise such a soothing and happy influence.

The extraordinary exodus from the rural districts and the towns of Great Britain to Canada this spring is beginning to cause some uneasiness in many quarters. Employers of labor are dreading the shortage of good workers, for it is only the good workers who are going away, and as the inefficient and unskilled are left, the problem of poverty is not being relieved. Emigration is no cure for poverty here say the labor leaders like Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., and Mr. Will Crooks, M. P. For all the opposition which may be offered to emigration as a means of relieving poverty by men who are agitating for the settlement under more favorable conditions of our workers on the land at home, the tide is certain to continue flowing westward. The Old Country may be the poorer by the loss of good citizens, but the people themselves will be better. Our workers are tired waiting for the improved conditions, and have made up their minds that Canada has of late come to be so very near to England that emigrants no longer feel they are going abroad at all. The existing exodus if it be encouraged to go on will be the chief means of forcing the improved conditions in England for which labor leaders are striving. Emigration of large bodies of Englishmen must lead to a drastic reform of our land laws; which is essential to any attempt to get the people back to the land here.

The town resident is nowhere fonder of the country than here in London. The cockney's devotion to garden and flowers and anything that suggests the country is pathetic. The London County Council with praiseworthy sympathy with the crowds in unlovely streets, has within the past fifteen years doubled the area of open public spaces in the metropolis. Exclusive of royal parks, these spaces are now 5,000 acres altogether in extent. Private zeal is also doing much to encourage love of flowers and gardening. In June next there is to be a great exhibition in Whitechapel of "The Country in London," to show the East End folks "to show what can be done to bring into their neighborhood something of the freshness and beauty and aspiration of country life; while cultivation of the town-dwellers' inherent love of nature makes many city workers ambitious to get back on the land, and it is responsible for much of the present day restlessness of the crowds who are making for new homes in Canada.

The interest in British Columbia as a field for settlers is greater this season than ever before, and the number of enquiries at the emigration offices and at the office of the Agent-General in the city, is unprecedented. The C. P. R. people here are directing further attention to the opening next month of the new branch line into Nicola valley. The fact is being made known that recent settlers in this country have been selling their crops of peaches at £70 an acre, and that 11,000 boxes of fruit were shipped last year. The C. P. R. is preparing for a rush within the new few months to this attractive district.

The following trade enquiries have been received this week at the Canadian government offices in London:

The London agency of a firm of sardine packers is open to represent a Canadian firm of canned goods exporters. Could also arrange with another London house for shipping and reexport trade.

A London importer wishes to correspond with Canadian millers of rolled oats and with packers of beans and peas.

A Scottish firm wishes to look up agencies for Canadian grain and flour and dairy produce.

A London manufacturer of gas producer plants of suction and pressure types, engines, etc., desires to correspond with users in Canada.

A London firm manufacturing boot trees, lasts, and logging blocks, wants supply of maple blocks perfectly dry and cut to measurements 40x11x42½ and 40x10x4, 38x8½x3½, and 19x7½x4, 22x11x3½.

London commission agents would represent Canadian producers of foods, raw materials, manufactured foods, etc.

London buying agents and shippers wish to act as export agents of manufacturers of produce from England. They would also act as agents for Canadian produce in the English market.

A Spanish firm of wine growers wants an agent in Canada for sale of port, sherry, madeira and brandy.

A London firm of importers wishes to correspond with Canadian manfactuers of curtain job ends.

A Suffolk builder of fishing craft, including steam herring drifters, wishes to correspond with Canadian buyers.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 2

CAPT. CUTLER TELLS OF EXPERIENCES

Well Known Master of Steamer Wellington Writes of the Earthquake.

ARRIVED AT THE TIME OF SHOCK

Mrs. McGuire Tells of Happenings at Santa Cruz During the Disturbances.

An interesting letter was received yesterday by Mrs. Belle Cutler from her husband, Capt. M. Cutler, master of the steamer Wellington, which is engaged in carrying coal from Ladysmith to San Francisco. Capt. Cutler was arriving in San Francisco when the disaster occurred. Capt. Cutler's letter, dated at San Francisco on April 18th, is as follows:

"We were just coming into the harbor this morning when the earthquake struck the town. It was an awful shock. It was just like the Wellington going over a reef; everybody thought we were ashore, but I knew we were in sixty fathoms of water. An hour after the city was in flames; it is burning now.

"The Call building has just caught fire and will soon be to the ground. The city seems to be all in flames. We are looking from the ship at it. I am afraid to leave the ship in case the sparks will fly out here; if they do, we will have to move farther up stream. It is like a furnace on board; the heat is intense, and the sun is as red as blood. I am afraid if there is any wind the whole city will be doomed. They say Market street has sunk with the earthquake about five feet. Buildings are falling down, and God knows how many lives have been lost. Women were out in the streets in their nightclothes, with children in their arms. I tell you, there is no place like Victoria. Just getting a chance to send this ashore. Will write later."

Writing again at 10 p. m., Capt. Cutler said:

"This is the greatest night I have ever seen or expect to see again. The city is all in flames. They have found a thousand killed by the earthquake, and expect that the number will amount to about three thousand. All Market, Kearney, Post, Bush, Falsom, Mission, and most all the principal streets were burned down; all the theatres and the Palace hotel. I hear the wharves are full of women and men trying to get clear of the fire. I expect to see a lot come on board for shelter before morning. The earthquake was something awful. I thought the Wellington was broke in two. It lasted so long—almost forty seconds, I should say. The houses in some parts of the city are open about four feet in some places; it is dangerous to go around. You know the large sheds on the wharves; some of them are level with the wharves. Provisions will be an awful price here for a few weeks till they will be able to get some. All the wholesale houses were burned down. Most all the buildings in Oakland have started from their foundations, but there were only a few lives lost. I don't know hoy long we will be here. We were going to discharge in the city this time, but I don't know where we will discharge now, as two of the company's steamers are in the stream; they had to come out from the wharf. Mr. Dunsmuir's wharf is all right so far, and I think it is out of danger. Jack was on board. He was so excited he couldn't talk. He was going over to town to see how Mrs. Howard's mother and sister got on. He called on board on his way back. He said they were just going to make for the country, with a lunch made up. Lost. I don't know how long we will be another earthquake before long. We had three today. I thought you would like to hear all about it, so here I am writing a few lines and then running out to see how the fire is getting on. The cinders are coming on board of us. The paper off the top of a hat box was blown on board, and it is as bright as day. Most all the ships are in the stream; the best place for them.

"The Call building is still standing, but the inside is all burned out. The people are going over to Oakland this morning in hundreds. The customs officer that just came on board says that Market street is three feet lower on one side than on the other. The earthquake has put the city to the bad. I don't know when they will have us discharged. I expect to be in the stream for a week."

Another Account.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mrs. A. S. Innes from her sister Mrs. W. A. McGuire at Santa Cruz, California:

Santa Cruz, Wednesday, April 18.

"I suppose by this time you have heard of our big earthquake. All telegraph communication is cut off and I can't wire you, so I will write now and wire when I can—Oh! my goodness; It was about 5:30 this a. m. I was awakened by Will shouting for me to come. By the time I got to the door the house was shaking and rocking so that I could hardly walk, and the resistance was like when you try to walk in the street car, as it is starting to go. The noise, grinding and squeaking and crashing was something terrific. I could hardly get down stairs. I was thrown first to one side and then to the other and Will hauling me by the hand. At last, after two hours, it seemed to me, we got out on the lawn and it didn't stop for some time after. There have been shocks all the morning. I counted ten altogether, but I believe there has been over twenty. Our two chimneys went by the board and we had to cook breakfast at a fire in the back yard. The McNeil's chimney next door went right through their roof. The court house is utterly wrecked but will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. Pacific avenue is covered with plate glass. Every window on the avenue is on the sidewalk. Will's office building is so badly wrecked that he hasn't dared to enter his office and the St. George hotel is a scene of devastation inside. Its the worst earthquake since a big one in '65. That one we went through in Ben Lomond was pretty bad we thought, but it wasn't an earthquake at all. This was the real, genuine article and I do not want to go through another. Business in town is utterly suspended and Will says the smell of liquor and drugs is something awful. There was a pan on the kitchen table with an inch of milk in it and the milk was splashed all over everything. Will has just come home with "The Sentinal." The big shock lasted several minutes, ending at 5:15. At Hinkley Gulch, north of here, it is said that the mountains came together and 17 people are lost, over 100 killed in San Jose, but no one hurt here. Jack has just come down from the mountain (Ben Lomond.) He said it lasted 10 minutes up there. We are all so nervous we can't do anything and I will be scared to go to bed tonight. About every 10 minutes there is a jar and a rattle. I am going in to town to see things bye and bye—Will says the avaside and we got off easy. The shocks nue is a sight. * * * The two mile tunnel on the Narrow Guage road (which cost the Southern Pacific $7,000,000) is all caved in and the bridge over the river, the Broad Guage road is shoved all out of place, so no trains have left or arrived today. 'Frisco is all on fire and the smoke of it is drifting over us.

"Thursday—I could not get your letter mailed yesterday so will add a line. Oh! this earthquake has been appalling. Mrs. McNeil, next door, was in 'Frisco and staying at the Palace. We are gradually getting reports from towns outkept coming all yesterday. I went to town and was in a butcher shop when the floor slid right from under me. Doctor and I bolted for the street with all the men after us. We rushed to the middle of the street and people were just pouring out of every building. The tops of the buildings were swaying back and forth. It was awful. We came back home double quick. The last shock I felt was about 9 o'clock. We slept on the veranda all night in our clothes, but there wasn't any shocks all night, that we felt. We were scared of a tidal wave and being right on the cliff we wouldn't stand much show. But thank the good God, we are all safe, and no great damage done to the house. The road in front is cracked across. Stanford university is leveled and Agnew Insane asylum and numbers of those poor people killed. 'Frisco is burning. A big school in San Jose, Notre Dame, was destroyed and a number of the girls killed."

ARE TO INQUIRE INTO LICENSES

Mayor Appoints a Special Committee at Meeting Held Last Evening.

ARE TO REPORT EARLY IN MAY

Recommendations for Independent Auditor Not to Be Acted Upon.

The city council last evening entirely wiped out the long list of business that has been accumulating for some time past. The reports from the heads of the various departments were dealt with, and in the majority of cases were received and filed. A special committee was appointed to inquire into the licenses with a view to meeting the demands of the delegation which recently waited on the board from the temperance societies.

The first business before the meeting was a communication from F. A. Devereaux, who drew attention to the necessity of widening Oak Bay avenue before the permanent sidewalk is laid.

Ald. Stewart stated that Mr. Devereaux was a very large property owner on that street, and he was willing to give some of his property to widen it. He was of the opinion that if the other

Property Owners Were Approached

in a proper manner that they would agree to give a part of the property towards the improvement.

The communication was referred to the streets and Bridges committee.

R. Daverne requested the use of the city's hoisting engine for the purpose of unloading gravel at the wharf for the concrete sidewalks, the engine to be kept in good condition.

It was decided to grant the request.

T. Redding requested a sidewalk on the east side of Mary street, Victoria West.

Referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee.

The city solicitor reported that if a sewer was laid on Denman street it should be done, on the understanding that it did not bind the city to take over the road.

Ald. Fell wished to know if it was not the intention to put a sewer through private property without permission.

Referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee for report.

The city solicitor reported that the liquor license requested for the C. P. R. was for the Empress hotel, which was guaranteed in bylaw No. 417, and it was the intention of the company to request that a special meeting of the licensing commissioners be held before June 16th, to consider the application.

It was moved by Ald. Yates that the commissioners be requested to hold a special meeting to consider the application.

Liquor Licences.

Ald. Hall could not see why a license from one of the other saloons could not be used. He was in favor of the city purchasing one of the other licenses and transferring it to the Empress. He thought there were too many licenses in the city, and if a license could be purchased it would be far better. He stated that at present there are twice as many licenses in this city as in Ottawa.

Ald. Yates—Well, that is one time we are in the bad.

The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

The city solicitor reported that the petition from the property holders on the north side of Avalon road did not represent the required majority of property holders on both sides of the street, and the city could disregard the objection.

General Business.

It was moved by Ald. Vincent that the sidewalk be laid on both sides of Avalon road. Carried.

The city engineer recommended that a sewer be laid near the corner of Fernwood and Centre road and on Rockland avenue to Oak Bay avenue, at a total cost of $75.

The recommendations were adopted.

Sanitary Inspector Wilson recommended that a rubbish pile on Garbally road be burned.

The report was received and filed.

A petition was received from R. Dinsdale and others, who requested an electric light at the corner of Quadra street and Topaz avenue.

Ald. Yates wished to know where the new lights were going to be placed.

Adl. Hall said this would be left to the superintendent.

Ald. Yates said that an expression of opinion should be had from the council as to where the new lights were to be placed. He understood that all the new lights were to be placed in the suburbs, and not in the city. He was of the opinion that the modern lamps should be placed in the city.

Ald. Hall explained that the new lamps would only require to be attended to once in five days, and by placing them in the suburbs a great saving would be made.

Ald. Yates moved that the request be referred to the electric light committee, and that they be requested to report as to what plan they had adopt- in placing the lamps.

Ald. Vincent thought it would be better to have the modern lamps in the city. The resolution by Ald. Yates was adopted.

The finance committee presented accounts amounting to $5,386, which were received, and ordered paid.

The vote of $1,000 for the San Francisco relief fund was also passed.

His worship appointed a committee composed of the chairman of the health committee, Ald. Davey, chairman of the legislative committee; Ald. Fell, chairman of finance committee; Ald. Goodacre and Ald. Hall, with the city clerk, to report on the license question, and he wished the report to be presented by the second Thursday in May.

Ald. Fell wished to know what scope was to be given to the special committee on

The License Question

If it was the intention to find out what had been done in the east and other parts of the continent, that it would be necessary to engage a stenographer and typewriter to attend to the correspondence.

His worship asked if the waterworks committee had a report ready.

Ald. Stewart stated that he did not intend to report on any water works question till a decision was handed down from the Supreme court. The mayor also stated that the city barrister had informed him that the city could take possession of the works.

Ald. Fell wanted to know if the opinion was in writing, and he was informed that it was not."

"Well, you had better have it in black and white before making any attempt to take it by force," was the advice of Ald. Fell.

A communication from the deputy minister of marine and fisheries dealing with the forshore lots on Rock Bay stated the property would be leased to the city provided they agreed to expend the total income from the property on improvements.

Ald. Fell pointed out that this was not a very good agreement; and the city would have to be very careful before accepting the agreement.

It was moved by Ald. Fell that Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, be requested to use his assistance in obtaining a grant for the city instead of a lease.

The resolution was carried.

Police Telephones.

The report of the solicitor on the police telephones was then considered.

His worship was of the opinion that the police commissioners had power to provide for everything for the maintenance of the police department.

The report was received and filed.

The report of the city auditor and treasurer on the improvements to the system in vogue in their departments was considered and with an amendment adopted.

A report from the water committee on changes in the system was also considered and discussed at great length.

It was suggested by Ald. Fell that the report be received and filed.

His worship wished to have an auditor appointed to make an audit in June. He was not satisfied with the work done by the auditor, and would like to see an outside auditor appointed, so that an audit could be made once or twice a year. He stated that Mr. Helliwell's system was saving Vancouver about $6,000 a year.

The report was received and filed.

The report of the city engineer on changes in his department was received and filed.

It was decided to grant the city solicitor an extra $35 per month for a stenographer and typewriter. On a vote being taken his worship and Ald. Fullerton voted in the negative, and the remainder of the board in the affirmative.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWO TRAWLERS FOUNDER.

Copenhagen, April 23.—Word was received here today that two Danish trawlers with fifty men on board, foundered recently in a gale off the coast of Iceland. A third boat with a crew of thirty is also believed to have been lost.

ORGANIZED GANG OF THIEVES.

Russell, Man., April 23.—An organized gang to rob local merchants by a system of petty thieving was unearthed today when a shack occupied by three men named Parish, McIntyre and Dunsire was searched and miscellaneous merchandise valued at $1,000 was discovered.

NEWS NOTES OF NANIAMO.

Nanaimo, April 23.—(Special.)—Parties were at work all day today dragging Nanaimo river for the body of George Ross, who was drowned at the falls on Saturday. Up to this evening they had been unable to find the body. The unfortunate young man was spearing, salmon in company with a number of companions, and fell into the river. He managed to scramble out and was going home and met a number of companions, who persuaded him to turn back with them for some more spearing. He again fell in and was drowned, his body being taken over the falls and sinking out of sight. He was a fine young man of 24 years of age.

A pretty wedding took place this morning, Rev. Father Heynan uniting in marriage Miss Martha Spisak and Stephen Mitchell, both of Ladysmith. The couple are spending the honeymoon in Victoria.

Butter Maker Secured.

Herbert Hunter, who has wide experience in government creameries, has been secured by the Nanaimo creamery as its head butter maker.

William Brown, of Ballanac islands who was brought down on the City of Nanaimo Friday, has been adjudged insane and taken to New Westminster.

In one of the best played games of baseball which Nanaimo has put up for many years, the local team defeated the Chemainus team yesterday. The game was marked by almost errorless playing

RE QUESTION OF HOME INDUSTRIES

A Further Interesting Chat by a Colonist Reporter With Commercial Man.

PEOPLE SHOULD BUY HOME PRODUCTS

Civic Patriotism Shown by Vancouverites Cited as an Example.

"It is all very well saying 'patronize home industry,'" said a commercial traveler, "but what is the use trying to impress upon the consumers of this city the necessity of using only goods that are manufactured in this city when they are not able to purchase them at the local retail stores?"

These were the remarks of a commercial representative from this city in conversation with a Colonist reporter the other day.

"The local houses do not give us a square deal," he said.

"How is that?" queried the reporter.

"Well, I will tell you," said the business man. "If I go up to Vancouver or any Mainland city and try to sell goods, I am met with the reply, 'Well, your goods are all right, but, you know, we are bound to give our own dealers the preference. Have you got an agency here?' And the commercial man has to admit that he has not. The business man of the Mainland then imparts the information that he will be pleased to buy if any agency were established in the city where his business houses are located. So you will see we are discriminated against by the outside dealers. You might think this is not so, but all you have to do is take a trip to Vancouver and see for yourself the number of Victoria houses that have been established there.

"Why did M. R. Smith open up there? Why did Peters establish an agency? The same with Stemler & Earle, and any number of others. It was simply because the Vancouver dealers were

Loyal to Their Wholesale Dealers

and would not purchase unless an office or agency was opened in the Terminal City. Do the Victoria retail men do this? No, sir! All travelers look alike to them, with the preference given to the Mainland man. Do they inform the stranger that they must open an agency in this city? I should say not!

"You might think I am 'knocking', but the local dealers would rather give an order to an outside traveler than they would to a local firm, and still they expect to sell homemade articles. In many cases the outside travelers even do not pay the license that they are expected to do, but this makes no difference. The local firms continue to buy from them, never realizing that the entire sum that they pay for the goods is taken out of the city. We might send some of it, but there is always some that remains, and every little counts. I can point to any number of travelers from Vancouver who do this city regularly, selling goods when it is possible for the dealers to secure goods, as good, if not better, than is being sold by the Vancouver man; but still they will not buy because the consumers will not purchase home products. If is ridiculous to think of.

"I cannot imagine how the local dealers expect to sell local products when in nine cases out of ten they do not have a full line of local products in stock. It is no use trying to get the consumers to

Buy Local Made Goods

when they do not purchase the goods themselves. I quite agree with the remarks made in your paper the other day when quoting some other traveler, when he states that it is up to the retail dealers to educate the consumer; but the dealers must first educate themselves. It is impossible to teach anyone something you do not know yourself; and this is precisely what the dealers are trying to do. You can travel all over British Columbia, and you will not see any town so slow to get on to the advantage of using homemade goods as poor old Victoria."

Continuing, said the traveler: "I like Victoria and would hate to have to leave, but that is what it is coming to. If the local dealers will not patronize homemade articles and push them I will be forced to look somewhere else for a job. The boss cannot afford to keep a man on around town and not have him sell anything.

"If home products are to be pushed forward, everyone must be in line and ask for and use them. I am a local made goods. The dealers will then be forced to buy them or lose trade themselves, and outside travelers will soon find that it will be to their interest to establish an agency in the city.

"Mind you," said the traveler, "I do not blame those merchants for establishing an agency in Vancouver or anywhere else. They have to find a market for their goods, and if they cannot sell them at home, they will sell them somewhere else.

If Everyone In Victoria

were to use homemade goods, we would have in Victoria some of the largest manufactures in Canada, where the younger generation of Victorians could obtain employment. What do you find? All the young fellows are leaving town. Why? Because they cannot get employment unless they take a pick and shovel, and that is not a very bright outlook for any young man. I was told the other night that within ten days fourteen native born Victorians were compelled to leave home and go out into the world because they could not obtain work unless, as I said, go into the sewers. This was plainly set out to me the other day when returning from a trip up the C. P. R. I was never more surprised in my life than when I stepped off the train at a way station and saw about

A Dozen Victoria Boys

who were on their way to Cariboo to endure hardships because they could not get work in this city.

"You might think it is not true, but it is an absolute fact, and the sooner the citizens begin to realize that they are losing the best part of the young generation the better. It is for them to do something so that the young men of this city may have an opportunity to make their living without having to leave all that is near and dear to them behind. One way to accomplish this is to patronize home industries; and the factories will be established, where not only Victoria boys, but outsiders who reside here may obtain work."

FIRST STEAMER ARRIVES.

The C. P. R. Liner Manitoba Reaches Fort William.

Fort William, April 23.—The first C. P. R. steamer, the Manitoba, Capt. Henderson in command, arrived from Owen Sound at 11 o'clock this morning with a number of passengers and a full load of merchandise. The Manitoba leaves for the east on Tuesday morning, being the first passenger boat out.

SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY.

Legislature Considers Bill to Establish Provincial Institution.

Edmonton, April 23.—The university bill was introduced in the legislature today, providing for the establishment of a provincial university at once. It met with unanimous approval.