THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe Trade Mark, which is a face-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1: postage 4 cents.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice—Alma Imperial and Doubtful, fractional mineral claims situate in Victoria mining division of Victoria district. Where located: Mount Scker, B. C., V. I. Take notice that Harry Smith, agent for The Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ld., 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.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D., 1904.

NOTICE.

I hereby give that I intend to apply sixty days after date to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kai-en Island; commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Winston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kai-en Island, October 19th, 1903.

N. L. KACHELMACHER.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres of land, commencing at the northeast corner of Isaac Dubuil's pre-emption, situated about five miles north of my house, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

E. F. ST. A. DAVIES.

Fairview Ranch,

Chilcoten, B.C.

December 21st, 1903.

NOTICE.

I hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on Kwin Inlet, North Shore, commencing from post marked Elizabeth J. Walker's south-east corner, thence running east forty chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence along shore 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more of less.

ELIZABETH J. WALKER.

Port Essington, October 17th, 1903.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Nanoquot 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 date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants to 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.

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

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Okisollo Channel, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on Okisollo Channel, and described as follows: Commencing 1½ miles south of the Northern point of Middle Valdez Island; thence 80 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to shore of Okisollo Channel, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

W. HICKS.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

TYPEWRITING

are making a great offer to students for places who wish to take up course in bookkeeping, Shorthand or Telegraphy. Student paying in advance for a six months' course can have a typewriter at home for practice. By taking this subject home the student saves several months' board. Six months' course, dating from time he reaches the school after getting a speed on the typewriter at home.

Late at once. Offer open for but a short time.

DOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

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

TAX NOTICE

GALIANO ISLAND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes that Provincial Revenue Taxes assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act" and amendments, are due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1904. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at the Post Office, Galiano Island. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me on all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Galiano Island, March 21st, 1904.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector,
Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

Proceedings in Supreme Court

Defendant Coigdarippe Examined— Plaintiff's Counsel Charge Him With Fraud.

Cross-Examination Begun Yesterday Afternoon and Adjourned Until Today.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Further evidence was taken yesterday in the Supreme court in the case Camsusa et al vs. Coigdarippe, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving.

William Harrison was the first witness called by Mr. Crease, and testified that he was a liquor dealer, and well remembered the firm of Boucherat & Camsusa. He was of the opinion that the firm did a very large business, second only to that done by the Hudson's Bay Company. They were large importers of French goods and cigars. He thought $6,000 a ridiculously small sum to sell a half interest in the business for. The year 1885 was a good year in Victoria for the liquor trade on account of the C. P. R. construction work then going on.

Cross-examined by E. V. Bodwell, K. C., witness said that, as a matter of fact, he knew nothing of the actual business of Boucherat & Camsusa.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., admitted that the Erb estate had not yet been distributed.

E. V. Bodwell, K. C., in opening the defence, addressed his lordship, and said there was no law to prevent a trustee from buying from the estate for which he is trustee. The law only states that a trustee cannot make money for himself out of the estate, and the question in this case is, did the trustee take an unfair advantage of the estate?

Mr. Bodwell claimed that the business lost money in 1883, and in 31 months the money lost by the firm was over $1,300, including the interest on Mr. Boucherat's investment of $18,000. The stock-in-trade was badly selected and a hard one to handle. There was no profit made in the business for two years after Mr. Camsusa's death. After that Mr. Coigdarippe's new methods proved very successful, and his industry and good business ways made the business a success.

Mr. Bodwell claimed that Mr. Coigdarippe paid Mrs. Camsusa $50 per month, i. e., half his salary as representative of her interest in the business until the August following Mr. Camsusa's death. After that he induced Boucherat to buy the interest at a valuation of Mr. Monteith, which amounted to $6,300 odd on the agreement that Coigdarippe became a partner, which he did the following December. The business made no profit for two years after that, and he said his lordship would see from the evidence that there was no suspicion of collusion on the part of the trustees.

Mr. Bodwell said that, as a matter of fact, that it was the trustees who got Boucherat to pay 8 per cent. After the first five years, during which he paid 6 per cent. and when Mrs. Camsusa got 8 per cent. she wanted to claim the extra 2 per cent for the five years. When Mrs. Camsusa swore in her evidence that she made the claim for the extra rate of interest, she was entirely in error, because, as before stated, the trustees arranged it for her.

Mr. Jean Coigdarippe was the first witness called, and testified that he had lived in Victoria since 1874, and had been acquainted with the late Mr. Camsusa for ten years. Witness swore that his income, at the time of the death of Mr. Camsusa, was $200 per month. Witness learned that he was a trustee of the estate on the day of the funeral of Mr. Camsusa. On the 24th December witness and the late Mr. Erb went to Boucherat and got $50, which was taken to Mrs. Camsusa. At that time he did not know the exact terms of the partnership agreement.

The trustees engaged Mr. Monteith to value Mrs. Camsusa's interest, and Mr. Monteith's balance sheet was put in evidence.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

After luncheon Mr. Bodwell continued the direct examination of the defendant, Coigdarippe. Several documents were proved and placed in evidence. In explanation of why the Camsusa interest was not offered for sale, witness said that Boucherat was owed the sum of $6,658.97 by the firm on his personal account, and Mr. Boucherat could claim this at any time.

Regarding the proposition of selling the Camsusa interest, witness said it was of such a nature that no business man would tackle it. The partnership had only six months to run. Witness went into the firm on account of the part he took in the sale of the Camsusa interest, as he felt in honor bound to Boucherat to help him make it a success. The reason why nothing was asked for the good-will of the business was because the good-will was worth nothing, the business being a losing concern.

The late Mr. Erb's memorandum book was produced, proved and placed in evidence. An entry in same was as follows: Sept., 1885. Sold Camsusa's interest to Boucherat for $6,000.00; $150 cash and the balance on notes. This entry explained the item of $55.10 paid to Mrs. Camsusa on Sept. 3, 1885, the receipt for which is already in evidence; this amount was the balance due to Mrs. Camsusa out of the $150 and some other moneys received.

The bill of sale whereby the executors sold the Camsusa interest to Boucherat on August 31st, 1885, was proved, read and a copy put in evidence.

Witness swore he did not pay the $150 referred to, to Mrs. Camsusa, and the entry in the ledger of that same amount, dated September 2 and charged to him, was a portion of $720 he had placed in the funds of the firm at 5 per cent. interest, and which he had drawn on that date.

Another entry dated September 10, 1886, for $179.25, and which coincided with another item of the same amount paid to Mrs. Camsusa on the same day, were pointed out. They were not identical. His drawing was to pay for a horse, $150, and the $29.25 was paid to Mrs. Camsusa.

As a general thing Mrs. Camsusa received her interest from Mr. Erb or himself, and they took it up to the house up to March, 1886. After that and up to Mr. Erb's death, Mrs. Camsusa, or her representatives, called at the store for it.

A partnership agreement between Boucherat and the witness was produced, proved and a copy put in. It was dated August 1, 1885, although witness swore that it did not take effect until towards the end of December of that year.

Witness said Mrs. Camsusa had made a mistake when she stated that she got the first payment of $29.25 on the 1st March, 1885. Witness swore that the first payment of that amount was 30th September, 1885.

Cross-examined by E. P. Davis, K. C., witness admitted having mortgaged a good deal of his property away since this action commenced. He said he wanted it to pay debts; he did not care to make his affairs public. He was able to tell where the money went if necessary. On 1st September, 1903, witness conveyed five acre lots to his brother-in-law for $1,600. In July, 1903, he sold to his sister a lot in the city. He sold to his relatives because he could not sell the property to anybody else. He sold the Colonist hotel to Mrs. Boucherat in July, 1903, for $3,000 and still collected the rent. In July, 1903, he sold two lots in Esquimalt. In August, 1903, he sold a Constance Cove property, in which he lived, for $10,000.

Mr. Bodwell objected to this cross-examination, but his lordship ruled that, as learned counsel was trying to establish fraud, he would allow the questions.

Witness allowed that he gave a second mortgage on the Constance Cove for $6,000 to Mrs. Boucherat.

Witness was then asked to tell the debts he paid with these sums amounting to $20,000.

Witness said he owed Mrs. Boucherat $10,000 he borrowed years ago. He could not remember when, but it was after he came to Victoria in 1874.

After considerable questioning by Mr. Davis, witness admitted it was after he sold his interest to Max Leiser. He received the money in California. Witness got the money in one sum, in bills, in San Jose. He got the money to pay a debt he had contracted in France. Witness did not know where Boucherat got the money which he handed to witness at his house in San Jose. Witness gave no security except his note. He had not got the note. The sale of the Colonist hotel and the second mortgage was to part cover this indebtedness. This is the first time he had paid anything on the loan. He paid interest, but could not produce the receipts. He had nothing in writing to show about the transaction.

The balance of the money raised was to pay some more debts in France, amounting to $10,000. Witness paid interest from time to time on the Boucherat loan. Witness could not remember any one payment outside of the Colonist hotel sale on account of the loan.

Witness refused to disclose the party's name in France to whom he owed the $10,000, and also refused to give his reasons. The debt was contracted about two or three years ago.

There is still some property unencumbered in Metchosin district, 200 acres of unimproved land. Witness could not say what the value was; he would not swear that he could sell it for more than $200. All the rest of his property was encumbered. Witness would not swear that the Constance Cove properties would sell for more than the mortgage.

The only reason why he started mortgaging his properties last year was to pay his debts. He had no money in any bank at San Francisco.

Witness admitted having deceived Boucherat when inducing him to buy the Camsusa interest in the business. He believed it was a losing business, and he told Boucherat it could be made to pay. He only told Boucherat this to help out the Camsusa estate. This was not what he would have done had he only himself to suit; this was not his idea of doing business for himself.

Witness risked his capital in the business or became liable for it when he thought he was putting it in a bad business, for the purpose of helping out the Camsusa estate.

Witness would not admit that he was interested in making the sale of the Camsusa interest at as low a price as possible. He first made the agreement with Boucherat as to the terms of their partnership in December, 1885. When he did buy he put in $7,000. Witness would not admit that he took over the interest of the Camsusa estate, but he admitted that the terms he had with Boucherat outside of the odd $1,000, were the same as Boucherat had with the Camsusa estate. When Boucherat increased the interest to 8 per cent., witness did not increase his interest to Boucherat until later. He swore that the increases were not identical.

Witness' examination for discovery was read, which showed that the changes were identical, and witness said this was correct. His recollection indeed the interest now was about the same as when he was examined for discovery.

Witness admitted giving Boucherat $150 and admitted that that amount of money on September 2, 1885. Witness believed that the money was spent by him in the repairs of a house owned by him at that time. There is no trace in the books of the $150 he paid Boucherat.

Witness was in the firm from August 1 to December, 1885, without remuneration at the time. He was subsequently allowed $75 per month from that date, August 1. The partnership agreement was dated back to enable him to draw $75 per month. He did not sign the partnership articles until December, although the date on the agreement was dated August 1st.

Witness denied that the actual sale was made to Boucherat in February, but not acted on until the following August on account of the Camsusa and Boucherat partnership not ending until that date.

The court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

HAVE DECIDED TO INCORPORATE

An Important Meeting of Fish and Game Club at Driard Hotel.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Last evening at the Driard hotel a well-attended meeting of the Fish and Game Club was held, H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., in the chair.

Treasurer F. C. Macgregor read the financial report, which showed that the club had a balance in hand of $27.03 at the Royal Bank of Canada.

Before the treasurer's report was adopted, Capt. Barkley, R. N., of Cowichan, addressed the meeting regarding the branch at Cowichan and the difficulties to be contended with in that locality. He proposed that the club in his locality should cease to become a branch and join the main club at Victoria and appoint a branch secretary there whose duties should be to collect the members fees. He also suggested that the Victoria members should hold one or two meetings per annum at Cowichan. He thought that a large number of members could be secured, and he said he had already obtained sixty-two names.

Mr. Mills reported that the fish ladders at Shawnigan Lake had been nearly all washed away.

W. O. Fernyhough wrote to the club saying that only the top section of the fish ladder had been washed away.

Mr. Mills said the fact remained that the idea of putting in ladders was a mistake and a waste of the club's funds.

The election of officers was then held and resulted as follows: Vice-president, Mr. Wm. Bickford; treasurer, Mr. M. A. Wylde; secretary, Mr. J. Musgrave; executive committee, Messrs. George Weiler, E. Musgrave Major McFarlane, G. T. Fox and G. Hartnagle.

The matter of electing a president was left over. His Worship Mayor Barnard and Richard Hall, M. P. P., were named in this connection.

Mr. Mills then moved that the club incorporate under the Benevolent Societies' Act, and the officers of the association, elected and to be elected, form themselves into a corporate body.

Mr. Mann seconded the motion.

Mr. Mills had very kindly prepared all the papers in connection with the incorporation.

The motion carried and the meeting adjourned.

THE WRONG QUESTION.

"Your recommendations seem very good. How much money have you been earning?"

"Five thousand a year."

"Pardon me; I meant to ask you how much money have you been getting."—Cincinnati Commercial.

The commerce of the countries fronting on the scene of the war in the Far East amounts to about $600,000,000 a year, of which the United States has about one-sixth, or $100,000,000.

The Passing Of the Planks

Day of the Supremacy of the Wooden Sidewalks are at an End.

Yates Street to Be Paved as Far as Cadbora Bay Road.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An error was made yesterday morning in the allusion to the new permanent sidewalks which are to be laid on Yates street. Instead of the area being as mentioned between Blanchard and Cook street, it is intended to improve in the manner mentioned both sides of Yates street running from Blanchard to Cadboro Bay road.

This is easily the most pretentious civic improvement of the kind which has ever taken place in the history of the city and marks a forward step of decided interest and one worthy of special notice. The decision to proceed with the huge improvement scheme has been finally reached after several years of agitation amongst the property owners on the section of the thoroughfare mentioned. The more enterprising of the property owners long ago realized that the laying of asphalt pavements would greatly improve that section of the city and bring it up to the standard set by other wideawake residents in various other portions of the city. But it was difficult to get the co-operation of all those having property interests, some hesitating to shoulder the responsibility of contributing their share of the expense involved, the city paying one-third of the cost and the property owners two-thirds.

After months of hard work, however, on the part of an energetic little committee of interested citizens with Mr. D. R. Ker at their head, success has crowned the effort and now the majority of the property owners have joined hands and united in a request for the improvement.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the council a petition signed by Messrs. Moore & Whittington and all of the property owners on both sides of the street in the area mentioned was presented, praying that the work mentioned be undertaken immediately. The council decided to grant the request and in a few months the old wooden sidewalks in that section will be a thing of the past.

The importance of this decision to Yates street can hardly be overestimated. Naturally one of the most imposing thoroughfares of the city because of its great width, straightness, and gradual incline to a commanding view, it bids fair to shortly become the handsomest street in the city. With the completion of the fine Carnegie library building now approaching completion, the placing of another storey on the big Dominion hotel block and the boulevarding of the section as far as Cadboro Bay road, it will be present a most pleasing and attractive appearance and a distinct credit to the city.

It is the intention, of course, in laying the new cement sidewalks to have an outer portion sown in grass, properly railed and curbed. Thus the long stretch of fine pavement fringed with green sward running away up the hill to its junction with Cadboro Bay road will present a most striking and up-to-date appearance and unquestionably greatly enhance the value of the property lying on either side.

This most commendable move on the part of the residents of Yates street sound the knell of the plank sidewalk. Signs of its going are seen on every hand. Last year it was supplanted on Bellevile street from James bay bridge west; it has disappeared from Linden avenue and residents of upper Menzies street are to have a similar improvement in front of their residences. Now with the fine example set by the residents along Yates street no doubt other sections of the city will be quick to see the advantage of having cement pavements and request the city to undertake the work on the usual basis.

CEMENT WORKS AT SAANICH

Local Syndicate to Operate Big Plant at Carter Bay.

For some time past a local syndicate has been busy completing arrangements for the promotion of a company to engage in the operating of an extensive cement manufacturing plant on Saanich Arm. The scheme has now advanced sufficiently for to permit of a definite announcement being made that the success of the enterprise is assured. A huge plant will be put in position at Carter bay, where there exist vast deposits of limestone capable of being manufactured into the finest quality of Portland cement, and as the necessary capital is available, a start on the project will be made at an early date.

For years past Mr. Joseph Wrigglesworth has been experimenting with the limestone, demonstrating its fitness for utilization in the manufacture of Portland cement, and Mr. Butchart and his associates were induced to take the matter up, with the above-mentioned pleasing result.

The enterprise will give employment to a large number of men, and as the demand for Portland cement is constantly increasing and a market for the product exists right at home, the venture should prove not only a profitable one to the promoters but the nucleus of a very important additional Island industry.

SMITH SUCCEEDS GILDERSLEEVE.

Montreal, March 24.—C. F. Gildersleeve, general manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, has resigned. He will be succeeded by C. J. Smith, general traffic manager of the Canada-Atlantic railway.

A RUSE DE GUERRE.

Odessa, March 24.—The volunteer fleet steamer Voroney, the first Russian ship to leave the Far East after the outbreak of the war, has arrived here, having eluded the Japanese by a clever ruse. She was painted to resemble a Japanese collier which left Vladivostock just before her. The captain had resolved to take to the boats and blow up his ship if hard pressed by the Japanese.

TELLS OF POISONED CANDY.

Witnesses in Botkin Case Find Memories Faulty.

San Francisco, March 24.—When the Botkin murder trial was resumed today Frank Gray, the druggist who sold arsenic to a woman who she believes was Mrs. Botkin, was recalled, but nothing of importance was developed.

Detective B. J. McVey, of Dover, Del., identified the candy, which Attorney McKnight, for the defence, intimated might have been changed. Mrs. McInnis testified that she sold the candy to a woman who looked like Mrs. Botkin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCKS.

Magnates Discuss Alleged Dispute Amongst Various Interests.

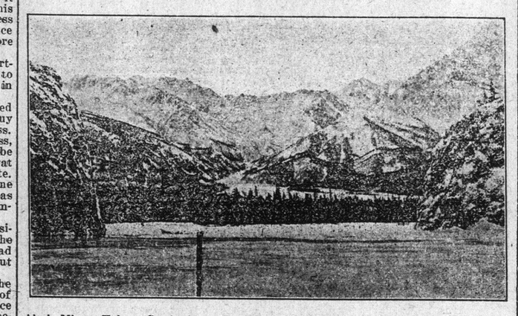
New York, March 24.—In spite of official denials, the statement was positively reiterated this afternoon that a difference of opinion had arisen between the Great Northern interests and the Union Pacific group of capitalists over the control of the Northern Pacific railway. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, said: "Everything is peaceful."

Officials of the Union Pacific deprecated the talk of rivalry in the Northern Pacific. E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, said he did not care to discuss the reports. A director of the Union Pacific said: "You may be sure there will be no repetition of the contest of May 9th."

"You may deny that a new Northern Securities Company is being planned," said Colonel Clough, vice-president and general manager of the company, today. "We are doing our best to carry out the principles of the courts' decree."

This statement was brought forth by the circulation on Wall street of a rumor that a plan had been formulated by which Northern Pacific stock would be held in block and not distributed.

Scene of the Latest Stampede.



Alsek Mines, Vulcan Creek, from the mouth of Sheep Creek, Bullion District.

"TELESCOPIC PHILANTHROPY"

Nanaimo Herald Makes Caustic Reference to Action of Bishop of Columbia.

The Nanaimo Herald in its issue of yesterday says:

"It is Dickens in one of his inimitable books that describes the Christianit that is eternally favoring outside nation at the expense of improvement at home as a telescopic philanthropy because it is blinded to everything near at hand. Such would appear to be the state of mind of the Bishop of Columbia, when he writes letters home to high officials of the British government favoring the introduction of Chinese into South Africa. We have no objection to the Bishop holding his own views on the desirability of Chinese as residents of a British community. Neither can we object to him expressing these views on any occasion when he may see fit, but we do object to the Bishop of Columbia or any other person endeavoring to use the Chinese to oppress the British workman in his wages. A reference to our new columns this morning will show the British government on the matter and at the same time when the government of Canada hesitated to express an opinion. Had the government of Canada, however, not been restrained by the knowledge that it would be to some extent presumptious to offer sommen, we are confident the advice it would have given would have been directly contrary to that of Bishop Perrin. The government of Canada made special enquiry into the question of Chinese immigration by royal commission, and as result a prohibitive head tax was placed on the immigration of these people into Canada.

"Nevertheless the Bishop of Columbi thinks differently and it is apparen that neither a decent regard for mind ing one's own business which has pre vented the Dominion government fro offering advice, nor a knowledge tha he is hopelessly in a minority in th country he presumes to speak nor ha been sufficient to prevent the Bisho from voicing opinions in regard to th effect of Chinese settlements in Britis Columbia that appear to the averag observer to be directly and apparenl contrary to the truth.

"The question of Chinese immigratio has been long ago fought out in Brit ish Columbia, and it is not necessary t refute the Bishop's statemeuts by argu ment. To the large majority of th Christian people of this province the are both untruthful and under the cir cumstances impertinent, and we be lieve it will come as a shock to man faithful adherents of the Bishop's ow denomination as well as the Christian public generally that he has seen fit t express himself as he has on the ques tion of the introduction of Chinese labo into South Africa."

THE PICTURE HAT.

"I witnessed an amusing incident at one of the local theatres the other evening," remarked the theatregoer. "A woman wearing a large picture hat was seated directly in front of an elderly man, who was straining his neck in an endeavor to see what was happening on the stage, and, of course, it was only possible for him to see but one-third of the performance.

"The second act had begun and I could plainly see that his anger was increasing. At last, when he could stand it no longer, he lightly tapped the woman on the shoulder and, in as gentle tones as he possibly could muster, said:

"Madame, pardon me, but I paid $2 for this seat, but your hat—

"My hat cost $25, sir-r-r!" came the haughty reply.

The conversation was at an end.—Philadelphia Press.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes. 26

Harold Bauer's Great Powers

Young Virtuoso Charms a Discriminating Audience Last Evening.

Programme Chosen to Display His Many And Varied Gifts.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. Harold Bauer, the gifted young German pianist, gave his first recital to a Victoria audience at the opera house last evening. What the audience lacked in numbers, it amply made amends for in enthusiastic appreciation of the virtuoso's powers—and Mr. Bauer may be justly called a virtuoso, although he has some distance to travel yet before he can be ranked with the immortal few whose names are synonymous with all that is greatest and best in pianoforte virtuosity.

But that Mr. Bauer has in him the sterling merit to carry him very high up Parnassus was amply demonstrated last night in a programme which gave every opportunity of proving his quality, whether in the intellectual region of original interpretation of classics or in the domain of technique.

Indeed, it is difficult not to write enthusiastically about the work of Mr. Bauer last night, although it is much better to survey his work quietly and dispassionately. Admirers of the young man claim for him a finer touch than Paderewski's; a grander breadth of power and depth of feeling than Rosenthal's; a more dazzling brilliancy in the mere gymnastics of execution than Emil Sauer's. Well, it is a free country, and opinions are not dangerous things to express hereabouts unless they run counter to the peace of the sovereign people, but probably Mr. Bauer himself would be the first to smile at such claims—at present, for, be it remembered, he is a very young man, and he is full of potentialities.

No man with such gifts could fail to go far, and no one can doubt that in the days to come, when the larger experience shall be his, and the excellence of constancy in practice shall have flowered in a splendid perfection, it will be time to say whether the name of Bauer is to be linked with those giants who have gone before. At present it is quite safe to assert that few pianists now before the discriminating public are entitled to cherish brighter hopes than Mr. Bauer, for it must be admitted that his work is superb in all divisions of the musical art. As already hinted, his technique is practically flawless; it is seldom that execution so absolutely clear-cut and precise is heard. Certainly nothing like it has been heard since Rosenthal was here some years ago, and played to an audience that packed the opera house to the roof.

Mr. Bauer opened his programme with an old favorite, which has become almost hackneyed—at any rate, a good deal hacked, by the ambitious but inconsiderate average pianist—Beethoven's sonata appassionata. Most of those in the audience were in agreement that they had never heard this piece played as Mr. Bauer did it. Like Mendelssohn's concerto for violin, this is one of those pieces which stand as real tests of a player's qualities.

With all necessary tenderness and a complete grasp of the bristling technical difficulties, the young pianist did his work so well that the audience were prepared for the feast of splendid things to follow.

The next piece was a freakish composition of Schumann's, entitled "Kreisleriana," being all sorts of things suggested to his teeming mind by Hoffman's poem, "Kappellmeister Kreisler." It is full of Schumann touches, and no one was fonder of startling contrasts than the man who composed such contrasts as "Traumerei," the "Schlummerlied" and "Der Lustige Bauer." Schumann, who was a good deal of an lustige bauer himself, seems to have tried to pour into this melange fragments of everything he had ever thought in music. Mr. Bauer's unravelling of the musical skein was sufficiently satisfying.

A quaint selection by Brahms, an intermezzo, was characteristic of that erratic composer, the Robert Browning of music. It was somewhat like the affectionate commingling of a gospel hymn and a tumpy-tum popular song, with here and there a flash of something like real music; which, however, quickly succumbed itself, as if it had got into the wrong shop.

Mendelssohn's capriccio, as a contrast, was refreshing, and full of green places, with grateful sound of pure liquescent melody, and the happy warble of birds; understandable and chastely pleasant. Hardly would it be possible to exceed the charm of Mr. Bauer's treatment of this classical gem. The last of the three pieces he played was by the Chevalier de Kontski, in a great Eastern city, and it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Bauer's interpretation last evening was fully equal to that of the splendid old Austrian pianist.

Then came a prelude, an A flat by Chopin, in which Mr. Bauer had a fair chance to prove his power of telling a tale whose running note and repetend are mournful beauty and the hint of approaching death. For through nearly all the music of Chopin winds this plaintive suggestion of despairing sadness; a kind of pathetical sigh for the fleeting reign of beauty and sweetness and light. The delicate legato of the true Chopin opus was well brought out by Mr. Bauer. This was followed by a Chopin barcarolle, full of the characteristic touches of the master and given with consummate grace and skill by the player. Chopin music is worth going far to hear played as it was last evening.

An etude in D. flat by Liszt provided a genuine set-off to the melodious solemnities of the Chopin studies, and was played with splendid vivacity and power, as Liszt has to be played if it is to be worth anything. The last piece on the programme was Wagner's "Die Walkurie," the valkyries' ride. It really requires a 100-piece orchestra to do full justice to this miraculous creation of the human brain, but such as can be done with one pair of hands on a grand piano Mr. Bauer did. It is a demoniacal fantasie; the dissonant bowlings of witches damned, mingling with the bass chaunts of warriors in a time when music was rude and wildly inharmonious; and all bound together with the magical art of Wagner so as to be playable and conceivable enough, like any other puzzling wonder when it is explained by the right interpreter.

It was in this piece that an absent-minded conductor in New York, while giving the work with his orchestra what time a violent thunderstorm was raging outside, did not observe that he had come to the end of the score, and so kept on batoning as vigorously as ever, while the orchestra gazed at him in amused wonderment. It was only when first violin interjected: "You was conduct ter thunderstorm, don't it?" that he realized that he had changed from Wagner to a still greater composer's works.

"Last night's "Walkurenritt" was somewhat like that. As an encore Mr. Bauer played with supreme grace a valse etude by Saint-Saens, which quite enraptured an already captivated audience.

"No one can doubt that when Mr. Bauer returns to Victoria it will be as one of the immortals. He will not have to play to one [illegible] on that occasion.

VICTORIA WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, March 16th to 22nd, 1904.

Unsettled weather conditions have prevailed throughout the entire week. On Wednesday the 16th the pressure was moderately high over the province and the Pacific States, but it speedily gave way and the indications appeared of an ocean storm area approaching Vancouver Island. This developed on the 17th, causing strong gales on the outside coast. A rise of the barometer on the Californian coast prevented the movement southward of the disturbance and on the 18th the storm and forced its way inland with a trough of low pressure extending from Wyoming to British Columbia. On Saturday the 19th a fresh disturbance appeared on the Washington coast, which quickly assumed marked energy, the barometer falling to 29.17 inches at Victoria, and to 28.96 inches at the mouth of the Columbia river. Cautionary storm signals were displayed here and were ordered to be displayed at Vancouver and Nanaimo, but although strong winds prevailed on the Straits the weight of the storm was confined to the outside waters. Heavy wind velocities occurred at Tatoosh and at Northhead on the Columbia. By Monday the storm centre had moved northeastward to Cariboo, the barometer falling at Barkerville to 29.30 inches. During the remainder of the week low barometer areas have hovered off the coast, causing unsettled and disturbed weather conditions. Precipitation has been very general, and in some cases very heavy, while on the Upper Mainland an unusual amount of snow has fallen, Barkerville reporting 11 inches on 4 days, and Kamloops nearly three inches in 3 days; precipitation has also been heavy and general in the Pacific States. The weather has been cold with temperatures considerably below the normal west of the Rockies. A thunderstorm occurred at Seattle on the 17th. In the Northwest the snowfall has been greater than usual and temperatures have ranged from moderate to very cold at the close of the week.

In the Yukon fair weather has prevailed and the day temperatures have greatly moderated.

At Victoria 10 hours of bright sunshine were registered; the highest temperature was 47.2 on 19th; and the lowest 33.0 on 22nd. Precipitation 0.97 inch.

At New Westminster highest temperature, 48 on 16th, 19th; and lowest, 32 on 22nd; precipitation 1.28 inches.

At Kamloops highest temperature 44 on 19th; lowest, 22 on 22nd; snowfall, 2.08 inches.

At Barkerville, highest temperature, 32 on 19th; lowest, 2 on 22nd; snowfall 11 inches.

At Port Simpson, highest temperature, 44 on 17th; lowest, 20 on 22nd; no precipitation.

At Dawson, highest temperature, 28 on 22nd; lowest, 24 below zero on 21st; no precipitation.

WAITING THE ICE SHOVE.

New Chwang, March 24.—Foreign and native vessels are anxiously waiting the opening of the Liao river. It is their purpose to remove valuable goods as well as their own cargoes before the land fighting begins.

W. H. Dorman Dead.—General regret was expressed yesterday at the news of the death at Vancouver early yesterday morning of W. H. Dorman. He had been suffering for the past two weeks from a severe attack of erysipelas. Mr. Dorman was post office inspector at the Terminal City. He was a resident of this city for many years and had a host of friends.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Interior Ridings Elect Officers of the Association.

Rosseland, March 23.—The annual convention of the interior district Liberal council opened here this morning, with nine ridings out of twelve represented by delegations. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Duncan Ross, Greenwood; vice president, John Anthony Turner, Nelson; secretary treasurer, F. E. Simpson, Cranbrook; executive—Dr. Ker, Rossland; J. F. Hume, Cranbrook; Archie Campbell, Ymir; R. B. Ker, Greenwood; F. J. Deane, Nelson; John Keen, Kaslo; W. J. Snodgrass, Similkameen; E. A. Hagen, Revelstoke; Fred Stork, Ferrier; D. McVannell, Slocan; W. H. P. Clement, Grand Forks; W. C. Wells, Columbia. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Dealing with the tariff, lumber and for a federal department of mines, but both were referred to committees which are to report on them. Delegates will be tendered a banquet by the Rosseland Association tomorrow night.

THE PASSING OF SIR EDWIN ARNOLD

Author of "The Light of Asia," Died In City of London Yesterday.

London, March 24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, the author, died in London this morning.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet and journalist, was born on June 10th, 1832. He studied at King's school, Rochester, and at King's college, London, whence he was elected to a scholarship at University college, Oxford, where, in 1852, he gained the Newdigate prize for English poetry for his poem on "Belshazzar's Feast," and in the following year was chosen to deliver the address to the Earl of Derby on his installation as chancellor of the university. Having graduated with high honor in 1854, he was for a short time second master in King Edward the Sixth's school at Birmingham, and was then appointed principal of the government Sanskrit college at Poonah, in Western India. He held this position until 1860, when the death of his child and the sickness of his wife induced him to return to England, where he became one of the editors of the London Daily Telegraph. Besides contributing largely, in prose and verse, to literary periodicals, he has written a treatise on "Education in India," "The History of Lord Dalhousie's Administration in India," "Griselda" (a drama), a volume of poems (narrative and lyrical), "After Death in Arabia" (1891), "Japonica" (1891), "Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems" (1892), "Adzuma, or the Japanese Wife," a play (1893), "Wandering Words," papers which first appeared in the Daily Telegraph and other papers and magazines (1894); "The Tenth Muse and Other Poems" (1895). He has translated "The Enterpe of Herodotus" from the Greek; and from the Sanskrit, "The Hitopodesh," or "Book of Good Counsels," and two books of the "Mahabharata," which has been styled "The Iliad of India." The works by which he is best known are the poems, "Indian Song of Songs" and the "Light of Asia."

IDENTIFICATION AT THE BANK.

"I am sorry, madam," said the bank cashier, "but it will be necessary for you to be identified by somebody we know before we cash this check."

"I have been here often," she said.

"I don't doubt that in the least, but we can't