SATISFACTORY,

e Between the Provinvernment and Conctor Adams.

Leads Up to an Attack Superintendent of Works.

een more trouble at Hadwhere the stone for the nt buildings is optamed superintendent of works. dings, went north on the Danube with certain inthe government for comwho has been on the istime superintending the It seems that the stone ms has been sending down ntirely satisfactory and in nment had been informed ng taken from below high nd was therefore affected which discolors it, and be a great deal of iron in it Howell was sent up to matter and carried letters commissioner of lands and hitect Rattenbury to Con-According to Mr. How the letters to Mr. Adams ng away when Mr. adams uck him on the ear, knocks and saying: "This is ork; you have been persewords to that enect. Mr sooner got on his feet gain struck him, this time and he again fell down. several more blows, Mc er, only attempting to de-Finally some of the mea hen Mr. Adams, who had nper to get the better be apologize. Mr. Howell the island on a small aught the Dannbe for Vic-

visited the island a year sted how the stone should The stone runs up from e top of the island. That has a great deal of iron lso affected by the action ter, which renders it unfit rposes. Mr. Howell thereded that the stone be takhe top of the cliff, where says this is not being e other hand Mr. Adams tone from below high wais not yet known what ac en by the government, but at they will not allow the to the buildings. TO ALASKA.

take action against Mr

ed With Idle Men, Mar Them Starving.

r Chilcat just returned to be taken off the route. say they do not intend to y that they made before companies commenced to regard to the rush to Alas-IcAllip said: "I think it men without means to Why, Juneau is already ith idle men, and before I that at some residences of ten men a day were Before leaving for that don't take into considerathat the season does not and even then we will not nore than 250 men at the nk they should stop and

City of Teneka, which ay morning for Southwest. rts, took 253 passengers rgo of freight. Notwithssertion that the present made the Alaska trade transportation companies ill realize not less than voyage, not taking inte he amount of business or

rushing there."

LAND "TREASURE." d Improbable Stories Pubby Coast Papers.

weeks past a sensational pable story has been going the coast papers about * den treasure" on Mayne only part of the story ed on fact is that stating sidents of the island be e was a "hidden treasure" This fact was first pub imes and was made the the sensational story re private letter received this one of the island settlers ater on the story. The am inclined to tnink that is a farce. Mr. Jacob i's nearest neighbor, statosed miner had no money more than once borrowhim and that at one time rowed \$50, which I must and, was duly returned. the Colonist is a purely

-Its most unfortunate reather should come just e punishment as my sub-

-How so? Well. I noticed that every ned everlasting fire the gation looked positively me-Up.

want you to stop bringes of newspapers that are

There are full of bargain worries me to death to so far away that I can't

Members of the Foreign Relation Committee See the Blunder Congress Made. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa Makes a Very "Statesmanlike?" Speech on the Subject. According to Boston papers just to band there were at least a few members of the United States senate and house who were willing to vote \$425,000 to setde the claims of the sealers. A Washington dispatch to the Boston Transcript under date of March 1st says: Senators Sherman, Grey and Turpic, Though the government of the republic and foundries and rolling mills began to members of the foreign relations committee, remarked to-day that it was not only a mistake but a blunder on the part of the senate and house in defeating the engress is a plain intimation that Sen- and had this sensible policy been conappropriation of \$425,000 to pay the Behring sea award. The opponents of who hold the strings of the national put upon a flourishing basis upon the rehis measure will find, added these sena- purse. Whether Canada is to be comptors, that before final settlement is elled to live up to her portion of the Canada a protectionist government came reached, it will cost this government a award, while the United States refuses into power in 1878 and in overhauling cum largely in excess of the amount agreed by Secretary Gresham and the it, is a question which is bothering the on pig iron, 171-2 per cent. on bar iron, English minister. Senator Morgan, who diplomats of the nations concerned. s chairman of the foreign relations com-

CLAIMS OF THE SEALERS.

mittee, and who claimed to thoroughly anderstand this matter, says he does not the claimants amount to more than one bundred and fifty thousand dollars all fold. He was therefore opposed to allowng this lump sum as settlement. His object in offering the resolution for the with the view of ascertaining all the facts in the case can be obtained with of those of Great Britain who arranged ing. the setlement. The senate will probably allow the Morgan resolution to pass, in order that the matter may be kept alive and finally disposed of by the next con- Interesting Budget from the Islands of gress." Another dispatch to the same paper under the same date says:

Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama, offered a resolution referring to the committee on foreign relations the message of the president of February 13th, relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Behring sea controversy, with instructions to examine into the question of the liability of the United States to Great Britain and the amount thereof, if any; and as to any liability of Great Britain or Canada arising out of such

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, questioned the wisdom of offering the resolution while the question was pending between Island hidden treasure and met together the two houses. He understood it to be on the 2nd instant for the purpose of now in conference. On that point he was bringing the secreted gold to the light corrected by Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine, of day. After fully two hours hard iawho said that the first appropriation of bor with fruitless results, the meeting \$425,000 had been struck out by the adjourned, sine die. It is anticipated house and had not been inserted by the that the number of workers at the next

American delegates to the Paris confer- At one time during the search great exence, said: "The British parliament, ac- citement prevailed, owing to the instrucording to the morning papers, seems to ments with which they were working be acting on this subject now by antici-striking some metallic substance. Upon pation. Sir George Baden-Powell says investigation the "find" proved to that they want to pay the Canadians nothing but an old tin pan, which had beand the recalcitrant and the rascally come buried in the ground some years Americans who hired themselves out un der the British flag to rob the government of the United States, violate its. law and dishonor the country-and to pay them in advance, so as to have a moral claim against the United States for this \$425,000-not one shilling of which is due-not a shilling. I propose shall investigate that matter. There has ed in the dispatching and receiving of that the committee on foreign relations been enough of falsehood and misrepresentation about this in official documents and in the newspapers to require, for the vindication of the honor of the country, that this investigation shall be made.' Under the rule the resolution went

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Herald says:

over without action."

Mr. Wilson, Dem., of West Vinginia, called up the bill reported from the ways Galiano. and means committee to amend the act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska.

In advocating the bill, Mr. Wilson said that its oject was to prevent, if possible, the rapid extermination of our seal herd under the operations of the decision of the Paris tribunal. At the present rate of slaughter the entire herd would disappear in two or three years. The bill proposed the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the governments of Great Britain, Russia and Japan to protect the seals. Pending the negotiations, the president is authorized to conclude and proclaim a modus vivendi with these governments providing new regulations or alterations established by the Paris tribunal. If such an agree- British Government Will Relieve the Actual ment cannot be reached, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to kill the seal

since the refusal of the American congress to vote the compensation agreed upon which the Canadian government has been urging. The home authorities say the indisposition of the United States to carry out the understanding to assent to the enforcement of the restrictions on sealing during 1895. So far no answer has been received to the 'ep resentations. About this time last year a similar difficulty arose when, through the delay of the great powers interested, not be enforced in the approaching sea-

stage in the Behring Sea difficulty is

ci gaging the attention of the British Un-

THE GIBBS MURDER

With the Crime.

has been made in both the house and the which was in substance that her hussenate, that a majority of the claims are band and herself being hard up, waylaid fraudulent, has no real foundation in Gibbs and demanded money. The latter sured the house, was going to do the fact, and is regarded as a reflection on struggled and was shot by her husband. trick. He predicted that the iron industhe officials of this government and also The latter says his wife did the shoot

GALIANO ISLAND.

the Gulf.

Galiano Island, Plumper Pass, March 10.-Some twelve months ago, Mr. Findlay Murchason, sr., owing to advanced age, resigned his position as justice of the peace. Since that time Galiano Island has much felt the need of one. During the past week, however, Mr. Robert Grubb, as a person of property and credit, has been appointed by the Queen's commission to keep the peace of the island on which he resides.

Mr. Theodore Trage, inspector of fruit pests, is travelling among the islands on official business.

A party of men believes in the Mayne Mr. Morgan, who had been one of the the craze appears to be very contagious ago during ordinary process of cultiva

> The island, during the past week, was full of life. The cause of this unusual vitality being the work of cutting piles for the reconstruction of the wharf. Owing to the steady growth of settlement on Galiano Island, a great inconvenience has for a long time been suffermail, the nearest postoffice being Plumper Pass, some four or five miles from the most central point. This, however, is now to be remedied. A petition to

> the postmaster-general is being numerously signed, praying for an office and weekly service of mail to this island. The name of Mr. Herbert Macklin is mentioned as postmaster. Mr. T. W. Rudd, late of Mayne Island,

> has come with his family to reside on Mr. Levin Cullison has pre-empted land on this island and is about taking up his

> residence on the ranche. Numerous applications are being received from settlers in the Northwest territories as to the capabilities of the Island district for agricultural purposes They state that times on the other side of the Rockies are "more than dull" owing to the failure of the crops for three years in succession.

> The work of reconstructing and enlarging the wharf will be commenced this week under the able superintendence of Mr. Alfred Raines of Salt Spring.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POSITION. Distress.

London, March 13.—The correspondence

herds when they come to the Pribyloff islands and to dispose of the skins for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. Johnson ,Rep., of North Dakota, said that we had tried and failed to protect the seal herds. We might as well try to restore the vast herds of buffalo to our western prairies.

Mr. Hepburn, Rep., of Iowa, said that the United States had in its power to force the Canadian government to an adjustment of this matter. It could be done by amending the pending bill so as to authorize the president to prohibit the transportation of goods in bond across our territory.

Mr. Dingley, Rep., of Maine, favored the measure. It embodied the bill introduced by him on the subject.

The bill was then passed without division.

Ottawa, March 11.—Another acute Ottawa, March 11.-Another acute would be the most suitable place.

The second secon

THE IRON DUTIES.

ited States and Canadian governments How Industries Are Fostered Under the Protective System.

The positive harmfulness of protection is well illustrated by the history of Canada's desperate efforts to tax her iron justifies the refusal of Great Britain industry into greatness. All she has trade prices, and they sold their output succeeded in doing has been to tax her- at the highest point that an extreme tarself very nearly to death. In the low iff permitted. tariff period from 1867 to 1879 pig iron was free, while a 5 per cent. duty only was imposed upon bar and rod iron. Coal it began to look as if the awards would was free too. Coal and iron are raw of combines to regulate prices, and bullson. At that time Senator Morgan, making them as cheap as possible the importation. These combines, as they chairman of the Senate committee on low tariff governments gave encourageforeign affairs, made a bold declaration ment to the establishment of manufacas follows: that in his opinion no damages would tures. Agricultural implement factories over be paid by the United States. in particular sprang up here and there, is still declaring its desire that the make their appearance. The extreme delump sum of \$425,000 agreed upon pressoin of 1873-79 checked their proshould be paid over, the action of the gress, but very few of them closed down: ntor Morgan's views hold good with those | tinued these enterprises would have been vival of trade. But unfortunately for to be bound by the part which applies to the tariff duties of \$2 per ton were placed and in proportion on other forms of iron, or manufactures of it. But it is the fate of a protective country to go on enlarging itself until it bursts. In 1883 the duty believe that the real damages suffered by Husband and Wife on Trial Charged was re-inforced by a bounty of \$1.50 per ton. As the development of the iron industry still failed to satisfy the Buffalo, Mar. 11-Clarence and Sadie government, Sir Charles Tupper, in 1887 Robinson were on trial to-day for the resolved on drastic measures, and murder of Lawyer Montgomery Gibbs brought down to the house a new iron committee to investigate the matter, was in last April. Gibbs' body was found schedule. By it pig fron was taxed \$4 lying in a driveway on Broadway ave- per ton (or \$4.48 per long ton in which tacts of the case. If the senate will nue with two pistol shot wounds. It form pig iron is bought); puddled bars, adopt the resolution he says he believes was thought the matter would never be \$9 per ton; bar iron, \$13 per ton; plate that all the essential information and solved, but a few months after the muriron, \$13 per ton; cast iron pipe, \$12 per der, Mrs. Robinson was arrested in ton; and everything else in proportion. At

This new tariff, Sir Charles Tupper astry which would spring up in consequence would furnish employment to "an increasing our population from 90,000 to 100,000 souls, and affording the means of supporting them in comfort and pros-He declared that were we to manufacture all the iron and steel articles imported, "and there is no reason why we should not steadily progress to that point, the population I have mentioned of 100,000 souls, would be no less than trebled." He prohesied that blast furnaces would be called into existence in British Columbia, Manitoba, Cobourg, Kingston and Weller's Bay. All this was to be done without the cost of iron or steel being increased to the consumer. How different was the realization! The first effect of the tariff was to very nearly double the price of every piece of hardware, from a ten-penny nail up. It in the course of a year or so all but wiped

out the important iron and hardware importing business of the Dominion. This prejudicially effected the shipping interests, and the profits of the steamship lines began to decrease until they disappeared altogether. One of the chief lines of steamers is now in liquidation largely as the result of this attempt to establish blast furnaces at Weller's Bay wherever that might be, Manitoba and other places. By affecting the shipping interests of this port it added to the cost of transportation of wheat to Great Britain and thus reduced the farmers' profits on grain. Thus this iron schedule can account these among its accomplishments:

It has increased to the Canadian consumer the price of every article in the manufacture of which iron enters, 1rom 50 to 100 per cent., thus adding not less than three or four million dollars per year to the taxation borne by the Canadian people; it has ruined the iron and hardware importing houses; it has burdened the manufacturers who use iron; it has seriously injured Canada's shipping interests; and it has lessened the price of every Canadian bushel of wheat exported. And unfortunately for the protectionist apologist, he cannot say in reply: "But, is not all this more than compensated for by the blast furnaces which nightly crimson the sky at Wellcr's Bay, Cobourg, Kingston, Manitoba and British Columbia; by the 100,000 souls maintained in 'comfort and prosper-If all that Sir Charles predicted in the way of development had come to pass the game would still have been too dear for the candle. But not even one George Johnson's lynx-eyed enumerators could discover the 100,000 people or the blast furnaces. They never materialized and Sir Charles' prediction was put on the shelf alongside his other famous prophesy made in 1879 that in 15 years the Canadian Northwest would be exporting 640,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

The iron duties worked to the enrichment of one class-the home makers of hardware. It did not greatly assist the production of pig iron, which was nominally its object. For this there was a very good reason. The protectionists who in selling want to have people obliged, under penalty of fine, to buy from them at their own price, are not in buying ignorant of the virtues of free trade. The rolling mill men, the nail combinesters. the makers of tubing, etc., saw clearly enough that the effect of such a tariff as that proposed would be to greatly increase the price of that which they had to sell; but they saw with equal clearness that if the cost of their iron were increased their position would not be Improved. They therefore journeyed to Ottawa; and as gratitude for past favors, as well as lively expectation of future favors to come, impelled the government to treat them with marked consideration, they got what they wanted. A clause was inserted in the schedule, evil effects of the duties deprived the iron was left at \$2 per ton. In conse- ered to the public. Only 25c for a hig quence the rolling mills instead of using 2 ounce bottle.

iron made from Canadian pig imported scrap iron from the ends of the earth and used it in preference. We have the authority of Mr. Foster, the finance minister, for saying that in consequence of this gross discrimination no bar iron was made in Canada from Canadian puddled bars. The manufacturers of hardware bought their raw material almost at free

To make sure that they would get every cent possible from this condition of affairs, which they doubtless knew was too good to last, they formed a series materials of every manufacture and by doze wholesalers from any attempt at existed a year or so ago, were made up

Wire Nail combine-Pillow & Hersey, Montreal; Peck, Benny & Co., Montreal; Montreal rolling mills company; Domin-Ontario tack company, Hamilton: the Ontario lead pipe and barbed wire company, Toronto; the Ontario bolt and forge company, Swansea; Parmenter & Bullock company, Gananoque.

Canadian tack combine-Pillow & Hersey; Montreal rolling mills; Peck, Benny Co., the Ontario tack company, Horse-shoe combine-Pillow & Hersey; Abbott & Co.; Peck, Benny & Co.; Mont-

real rolling mills. Pressed wrought spike combine-Peck, Benny & Co.; Pillow & Hersey; Abbott & Co.; Montreal rolling mills; -e Ontario bolt and forge company. Bar iron combine-Pillow & Hersey; Abbett & Co.; Montreal rolling mills;

Peck, Benny & Co. The above list gives a very good idea of all those who profited by the enormous addition to the taxation of the publi

made by Sir Charles Tupper while laboring under a prohetic spell. So outrageous was this schedule that the government was obliged at the session of 1894 to amend it. By the new very little expense. The allegation which Cleveland, Ohio. She made a confession the same time the bounty was reduced to tariff then adopted, pig iron bore a duty of \$4 and a bounty of \$2 per ton, making the total protection \$6 on the net ton; the duty on scrap was raised to \$3 per ton for the remainder of 1894 and to \$4 per ton beginning January 1st, 1895: the bar iron duty was reduced from army of men, numbering at least 20,000, | \$13 to \$10 per ton; puddled bars reduced from \$9 to \$5, and the other iron and steel duties equalized. This is a much more symmetrical schedule than the one it repalced; but it will fail almost as lamentably in its attempt to give employment in the iron industry, to 20,000 men. Iron was cheapened so greatly during the last few years that despite the excessive protection of \$6 per ton, Canadian iron annot hold its own, let alone supplant the imported article. In Montreal the Scotch iron is very largely used, though American is beginning to get a footing; but in Ontario American iron is almost exclusively employed in manufactures. It can be bought in Pennsylvania and laid down in Toronto with all charges paid for less than would have to be paid there for the Canadian article. Is it not therefore as clear as that two and two make four, that the effect of this duty is to handicap every Ontario manufacturer to the extent of \$4.48-the amount of the duty-on every long ton of iron he possesses. When to this is added the duty on bituminous coal it may be perhaps less difficult to understand why manufactur- replied: "I thank you heartily for the ing is in a distressed condition and why words of encouragement which have just artizans are walking the streets looking been spoken. I am deeply sensible of for work. The American manufacturer my own nothingness when my merits gets his iron from \$4 to \$5 per ton cheap- are compared with the illustrious greater; his coal costs him 60c. a non less, and ness of my predecessor, but I trust a in consequence he can manufacture much cheaper than his Canadian rival. The dent may to some extent comlatter finds it difficult to compete in the pensate for my deficiencies. I heartily Canadian markets notwithstanding the excessive duties on manufactures of iron; and when it comes to exporting he would not be in it for a single second had the association with my professional brethgovernment not granted him relief by a | ren will be continued whilst I am upon device which illustrates the uselessness and costliness of protection. By an order-in-council passed last fall the Canadian manufacturer can recover on exported goods 99 per cent. of the duties paid | continue whilst I hold that important for raw material. The government in making such a regulation destroyed completely its own theory that the protective duty does not add to the cost of the act which requires the taking of a mulgoods; and they dealt a deadly blow as well at the native iron industry, the encouragement of which has been the ostensible object of the legislation of the past 16 years. Mr. George E. Drummond, of this city, at the last meeting of the Quebec Mining Association, said that

> To sum up, we have been trying for 16 years to develop the Canadian iron industry. During the tast eight years of this period we have had excessively high duties on iron, and manufactures of iron, with the further assistance of a bounty. The only results have been to bleed the general consumer of millions of dollars, to handicap the manufacturer, and to destroy our importing and shipping interests. while the native pig iron industry is no farther ahead than it probably would have been under free trade conditions. All this disturbance of normal trade conditions; all this destruction of genuine industries; all this piling on of taxes has been for the benefit of the congeries of combines which are in their own way useful to the government at election times, by supplying not only generous donations to the campaign fund, but a treasurer to administer it as well.-Montreal Herald.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diptheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN KILLER. As a which while it in no degree lessened the Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, burns and bruises, producers of pig iron of most of the bene- and wounds of every description. It is fit they anticipated. The duty on scrap the cheapest and best remedy ever off-

IT IS NOW "YOUR LORDSHIP."

Hon. Theodore Davie Sworn in as Chief Justice of British Columbia.

He is Welcomed to the Bench by the Judges and Congratulated by the Bar.

The swearing in of the Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., as chief justice succeeding the late Sir Matthew Begbie, took place this morning, and was an imposing ceremony. It was carried out in the full court rooms, the entire membership of the judiciary of the province and the leading spirits of the bar being present, ion wire manufacturing company; the as well as an unusually large concourse of the general public.

Hon. Justices Crease, McCreight, Walkem and Drake took their seats preprecisely at 11 o'clock, leaving the chief justice's place the only vacant one on the bench.

A few moments allowed for the puisne judges to be seated and Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., entered the room by the judge's door and ascended to the bench, where he was received by Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, the senior judge.

Harvey Combe, deputy registrar then read the commission appointing Mr. Davie chief justice, after which Hon. Mr. Justice Crease administered the oath.

Mr. Justice Crease, addressing the new chief justice, said: "It is a high and responsible position which you have been called upon to take upon your shoulders for the exercise of the duties of which office it will require all your skill, impartiality and diligence, which I know are very great, and it will induce the exercise of those qualities, which I have no doubt, and which I hope and trust will be so exercised that the laws and peace and order and good government of British Columbia will be preserved in

the future. Hon. I'. M. Eberts, Q.C., attorney-general, said: "My Lord, it is my pleasant duty to be the happy medium of conveying to you on behalf of the members of the bar of British Columbia their sincere well wishes on your elevation to the high, dignified and important office of chief justice of British Columbia. I can assure you that it meets with their approval and hearty approval of the people of this province, I feel sure also that the kindly feelings which always existed between the bench and the bar up to the time that the late lamented chief justice censed to preside will be continued now, and I hope that you your lordship will continue to occupy that important position for many years to come. Personally I am proud of this opportunity to give you my congratulations, as from my knowledge of your energy and legal skill I feel sure that the duties of your office will be acceptably and ably discharged. I have therefore much pleasure in moving that your commission and your oath of office be recorded by the registrar.

Hon. Mr. Justice Davie, chief justice faithful adherence to established precejoin with you in the wish that the cordiality between the bench and the bar, and the friendship which has marked my the bench, and that the sentiments of esteem which have always existed between the bench and the bar will be cemented under my chief justiceship, and and high office.

Frank Higgins was then called to the har with all the formality of the new titude of oaths. He was introduced by the attorney-general, and was welcomed by the new chief justice as well as the other indges.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. the Quebec Mining Association, said that the "way in which the enactment is framed, and the manner in which it works, are most detrimental to the development of the Canadian iron industry in its broadest sense." He said, furthermore, that it "simply serves to nullify the protection and encouragement to the Canadian iron industry, granted by the Dominion government itself at the last session of parliament."

The Canadian Magazine for March touches on a large variety of subjects and in a most interesting manner, while the lilustrations are numerous and generally good. Arthur Harvey's "Women's Rights in Rome, 195 B.C.," is very interesting reading at the present time. C. T. Long, a former resident of Japan, throws light on the party government of the new great power of the east. Rev. W. S. Blackstock writes from Egypt a graphic description of "An Arab Dinner," at which he was present. J. F. Morris Fawcett castigates the tone of the press of Newfoundland vilgorously. "Sacrament Week Around Lake Megantic." by Margaret Ross, The Canadian Magazine for March touches cett castigates the tone of the press of New-foundland vigorously. "Sacrament Week Around Lake Megantic," by Margaret Ross, is intensely interesting and true to life. "Burled under an Avalanche"—a British Col-umbian experience by John C. Werner, is thrilling, if in its ultimate results, amusing. J. L. Hubard, of Virginia, presents the ol-den time of slavery in a favorable light, as contrasted with the views of abolitionists. The illustrated articles are "A Yankee in contrasted with the views of abolitionists. The illustrated articles are "A Yankee in Halifax," by Allan Eric; "The Royal Military College of Canada," by several writers; "The Intercolonial Railway," by P. F. Cronin; "Laying a Submarine Cable," by F. A. Hamilton. Fiction embraces "An Original Retribution," by Charles Nelson Johnson; "Idke a Mountain Path," by Maud L. Radford, and "Jean Stuart's Encounter with Dougal McTavish." The Canadian Magazine is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto; \$2.50 per annum; single copies, 25 cents.

> Paris, March 13.—As a result of the dis-cussion growing out of the steamship La Gascogne accident, an international carrier pigeon contest will be held in June to determine the usefulness of carrier pigeons as messengers from distressed vessels at sea. Ten thousand francs and other prizes will be offered. Owing to the refusal of owners of match factories to accede to the demands for in-creased wages their employees struck to-

> > Seed Potatoes.

Now is the time for farmers to change their seed. Asheroft potatoes for sale cheap. Write for quotations to the Ideal Provision Store, 96 Yates street, Victoria, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver. m13-1m-w