NEWS OF PLOT TO SLAY THE REGENT

Conflicting Stories of Chinese Attempt to Slay Prince—Censor's Temerity—Religion in Japan

(By Edward Young)

SHANGHAI, June 4.—News in regard to the recent bomb explosion within the precincts of the Prince Regent's Palace at Pekin is somewhat conflicting. Evidently the authorities have endeavored to hush the matter up, and consequently it has been difficult to obtain authentic information as to what actually happened and as to the identity and objects of the persons directly implicated. According to one account, the Prince Regent was walking in the park when the explosion occurred. As the two leading attendants in his retinue stepped on a bridge, the bomb, which had been placed underneath the structure, exploded, killing the two men on the spot, and severely wounding a third who was following them. The Prince Regent himself was unhurt. His Highness immediately withdrew into the palace and a vigorous search was instituted, with the result that two more bombs are said to have been discovered in position in other parts of the park. It is added that various arrests were subsequently effected.

Another report states that the police are busy endeavoring to trace the real authors of the outrage, who are believed to be either revolutionists or followers of Yuan Shihkai, or a combination of both. The Governor of Hunan is said to have telegraphed to the Viceroy of the metropolitan province to the effect that a few days before the nefarious attempt some forty members of the anti-dynastic revolutionary party entered Pekin. It is also reported that from other sources information has been obtained that Yuan's partisans have been suspiciously busy of late. Since the occurrence extraordinary precautions have been adopted to ensure the safety of the Prince Regent. The guards have been increased, and every one entering or leaving the precincts of the palace is subjected to strict surveillance. When his Highness attends the Court, shops on the line of route have to be closed, and police and troops line the streets. Further orders have been issued that in future his escort are not to allow any persons to approach him in the streets for the purpose of presenting petitions.

The Foreign Trained

One of the problems created by the growth of the new learning in China, is that of providing employment for foreign-trained students. While but sixty such students presented themselves as candidates at the metropolitan examination in 1908, last year the number had grown to 300. Under the new system of examination it has become customary for the Pekin government to draft a few of the successful men into various Ministries, or into provincial educational institutions. Others find employment in the new industrial enterprises that have begun to come into existence. But what becomes of the vast majority is a mystery, and in view of the new scholarship system which proposes to send 100 students yearly to the United States, and the increasing exodus of Chinese youths to foreign countries for modern learning, it is clear that sooner or later there will be a supply out of proportion to the demand of foreign-educated men in China.

Hence the "World's Chinese Students Journal" advocates complete reorganization by the Central Government of all provincial institutions; the distribution of foreign-trained students who have passed the metropolitan examination throughout the provinces, under recommendation of the Throne, as directors of government institutions, hospitals, industrial enterprises, etc., an a system of promotion based upon qualification and efficiency. While sympathizing with the object in view, the "North China Herald" doubts the practicability of these proposals. Official customs, it remarks, are hard to change, and however rapidly the flood of foreign-trained students increases, it must be a long time before the older men, still more the old-fashioned ideas, can be eliminated.

The Censors

In China's internal economy no small part is played by the censors. They are the "eyes" and "ears" of the Emperor, and pending the creation of a Parliament, they provide the only check on the misdemeanors of administrative officals. It is their duty to denounce wrong-doers to the Throne, and as a rule they discharge it with great thoroughness. Occasionally, however, their zeal outruns their discretion. Thus serious trouble has arisen over the action of Censor Chiang Ch'unlin, who, greatly to the perturbation of the Prince Regent, has denounced no less a personage than Prince Ching. The censor came into prominence a few weeks ago by a series of attacks on leading officials. He denounced the Governor of Kiangsi, "for bad reputation," Governor of Hunnai "for deception and favoritism," Viceroy Chang Jen-chun of Liangkiang for employing incapable insubordinates. For this last piece of temerity he was reproved by Imperial decree, and his subsequent request to be allowed to resign was rejected as "a piece of audacity." It was then that the censor, being a man of "unbending straightforwardness," denounced Prince Ching as "an old treacherous Minister who draws into the public service a crowd of incapable persons like himself without appointing any one able or worthy."

This was too much for the Prince Regent, and the valliant Chiang was promptly deprived of his censorship. This is the third time within the present reign that Prince Ching has been denounced, with similar misfortune to the hardy censors. In the present instance, however, the whole body of censors have protested against the treatment meted out to their colleague and it is evident that they will not lightly submit to the distinction which has been drawn in the exercise of their functions between Imperial nobles and lesser dignitaries. The censorate consists of two presidents, a Chinese and a Manchu, four vice-presidents, twenty-four supervisors, distributed among the six Ministries, and fifty-six censors, among whom the Empire is divided up, in fifteen circuits.

Mr. Shiba, chief of the Religious Bureau in the Japanese Department of Home Affairs, has lately advocated the enactment of more effective laws for the control of religious bodies in Japan. The official figures show that the number of Christians declaring themselves such is 140,000 parishioners and 18,910,000 believers, and the Shinto officials 19,390,000 parishioners and 710,000 believers. It is pointed out that in the case of Christianity a believer has to receive the rite of baptism, and there is consequently substantial evidence of the reality of his faith. But in the other cases the figures are entirely misleading. In the absence of any tangible test of faith, many people are set down in both the Buddhist and the Shinto lists. Then, again, the number of temples with an actually organized priesthood totals 72,128 and the number of religious edifices without administering priests is 37,417. Many of these have practically no resources. Hence the condition of many of the temples is poverty-stricken in the extreme, and this state of affairs betrays the priests into raising money by methods which are not commendable.

Oppose Missionaries.

Lately certain prominent Japanese journals have been carrying on a campaign against foreign missionaries in Korea, which they charge with taking part with natives in political intrigues against the government. A statement has now been made by Mr. Komatsu, head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in the Residency-General at Seoul, which should dispose of these accusations, against which foreign newspapers in the Far East, as well as the missionaries themselves have vehemently protested. Mr. Komatsu describes as a flagrant error the assumption that a spirit of political unrest is awakened in the breasts of Korean converts after they have subscribed to the Christian faith. The truth is that political intrigues enrol themselves in the ranks of the Christians, not from any deligious motive, but because they labor under a mistaken belief that they will thereby acquire extra territorial immunities, as well as exemption from taxation, and thus be better able to carry on their propaganda of insurrection.

In short, what is happening is that Christianiay is being abused deliberately, and not that it promotes abuses. As a matter of fact, says Mr. Komatsu, the Christian missionaries are practically all in sympthy with Japan's efforts to promote the welfare of the Korean nation. There are no less than 800 missionary schools, all conducted in accordance with the system inaugurated by Japan in Korea, and this fact alone should suffice to demonstrate the spirit of the missionaries themselves. Mr. Komatsu alludes to the recent case of Kyongosoon, where the whole village declared itself Christian, and claimed consequent exemption from taxation. In that case the missionaries themselves asked that peremptory measures should be applied to collect the taxes in order

MINING NEWS

Review of Rossland Mines

At the Centre Star things are moving along in a very satisfactory manner, a good tonnage of ore is being regularly kept up, and the properties, on the whole, are looking very well. One of the chief features in the development of the Centre Star is the progress made on the fourth level under the workings of the Iron Mask. The only available way to get the ore away from the lower levels of the Iron Mask is through the fourth level of the Centre Star. The ore bodies above the 500 foot level of the Iron Mask yielded well, and the ore can be economically extracted from the fourth level, where there is electric haulage to the Centre Star shaft. In the Centre Star the various levels from which ore is being extracted, the stopes and other workings are generally looking very well. The third level east and west of the shaft is producing a good tonnage of very fair ore, and all the other levels upon which work is being carried on are giving satisfaction. In the Idaho the stope which was opened up from the fourth level of the Centre Star, and known as No. 470, is a good producer, the ore shoot being over one hundred feet long, and of an average width of about 16 feet. The downward continuation of the ore shoot was determined by drilling from the fourth level, and rasing from the fifth level is now being carried on to open up this ore shoot. It is expected it will be as good a producer on the fifth level as it was on the fourth. The ore bodies recently opened up on the ninth level of the War Eagle have been turning out very satisfactorily. Recent developments show there is good ore on the eighth level, which is possibly an upward continuation of the ore shoot met on the ninth level. The lower level of the War Eagle is also looking very well, as well as the workings and other parts where work is being carried on. Matters are going on smoothly and satisfactorily at the Le Roi Two, where the most notable feature is the development of the Hamilton vein on the 600-foot level. At the Van Roi, diamond drill development has been going on steadily and some very promising cores have been obtained. In the south vein, which has practically just been reached, there is some good ore in sight. At the Le Roi development work on a large scale is being steadily pushed forward and shipments of ore are made to the Trail smelter.

The lid is screwed down tight at Hazelton and gambling is a thing of the past at that Skeena River town.

"Westward Ho!" has changed hands and is to be made the largest magazine of Western Canada.

Messrs. V. W. Smith and J. E. Merryfield have been recommended to the government for appointment as license commissioners at Prince Rupert.

By the capsizing of their sail boat on Moyie lake last Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Hidler narrowly escaped death by drowning.

Rev. R. Newton Powell has been transferred from Nelson to the pastoral charge of the Kitsilano Methodist church at Vancouver.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton received a most enthusiastic welcome at Vancouver during his visit to that city on Monday and Tuesday.

Four thousand dollars will this year be spent on the beach trail from the Indian village to Iiel, Q. C. I., with branch trails to settlers' preemptions.

The police are on the lookout for a man known as Wilson, who is charged with the forgery and successful passing of a number of bogus cheques on the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal at Prince Rupert.

PERENNIAL QUESTION IN THE GREEN ISLE

Lord Clanricarde to Surrender His Estate—Legislation Affecting Town Property—Agrarian Outrages

DUBLIN, June 3.—An interesting statement with regard to the Clanricarde estate was made by Mr. John Roche, M.P., in the course of a speech delivered by him at a meeting in Loughrea, held under the joint auspices of the United Irish League and the Town Tenants' League. The statement was that the famous property was the first estate in Connaught dealt with by the Congested Districts Board under the Land Act of last year. Negotiations have been in progress for at least a month, and although Lord Clanricarde's treatment of proposals for purchase was not even courteous, hopes are now entertained that he will not compel the Board to use their compulsory powers.

The fight for the emancipation of the tillers of the soil has almost been won. As Father Hubert Brennan put it, the tenant-farmers "were in a fair way of getting a chance of living properly on the land." Other speakers discussed the agrarian struggle in similar terms. But the most dramatic achievement of the movement is indicated by the announcement that if Lord Clanricarde should not bow to the inevitable he will be compelled to accept an equitable price for his estate. It illustrates the finishing stroke to landlordism, a triumph that even the most sanguine workers for agrarian reform could not have hoped to witness so soon. Father Brennan and Messrs. Duffy and Roche, M.P.'s, urged that this successful battle for the agricultural tenants had been carried out for a quarter of a century and more, mainly by the help of the tenants in the towns. They had sacrificed money, time and liberty in the cause.

Towns Included

Mr. Roche advised the farmers on the Clanricarde estate not to consent to purchase unless the towns were included in the sale. Mr. Duffy was equally explicit in his reminder to the tenant-farmers of the duty they owed to their brethren in the towns, who were in "practically the same position in which the tenant-farmer stood before the introduction of the Land Bill of 1881. Although the Town Tenants Act, due to the sacrifices of Mr. Martin Ward, of Loughrea, and the ability and strength of the Irish Party, has brought a substantial measure of relief, it leaves untouched some of the most oppressive grievances of which the tenants complain. There is still great insecurity; there is still a check upon enterprise; and under these influences the decay of Irish towns, for long a theme of gloomy comment, is positively hastened.

About two weeks ago Mr. Birrell declared that the Government had no intention of introducing further legislation dealing with the question of town tenants. Irish reformers attach little importance to a statement of that kind. Similar declarations mark the whole history of land and other reforms in this country, and each was in turn disproved. In this case the Chief Secretary's pronouncement was based upon a singularly inaccurate assumption or conclusion, because he added that there was no general demand in Ireland for further legislation. It is difficult to account for this lapse. Mr. Birrell must have heard of the Town Tenants' League, of the activity of the branches in every province, of the concessions that have been won for town tenants by peaceful mediation, of the meetings local and national at which the amendment of the Town Tenants' Charter has been repeatedly demanded. No one acquainted with the history of this movement, no one who can appreciate the value of the principles conceded in the Town Tenants Act, has any doubt about the amendment of it, and that cannot be done without legislation. In this endeavor the tenants of the towns will have the assistance of the Irish Party, and, as the meeting at Loughrea suggests, the National Organization as well.

Mr. T. Briscoe suggested that the Town tenants' League and the United Irish League should co-operate in an attempt to secure that towns and villages should be included in sales under the Land Act. It is the one way by which the deterioration of the towns can be arrested and one of the sources of emigration dried up. The cry of confiscation was raised when the Town Tenants Bill was passing through parliament, and it may be raised again. But the best proof that the work to which Town Tenants' League as applied is meritorious is furnished by the innumerable class in which, without resort to the courts, relief has been obtained for tenants as a result of the friendly intervention of the league between landlord and tenant. During the past year the league in Loughrea settled twenty-six cases, which certainly speaks well for its work.

Fierce Encounter.

Thurles, Tipperary, was the scene the other day of a fierce encounter between the police and a crowd of demonstrators, many of whom were injured. The cause of the trouble was the seizure, on the neighboring lands of Bellinahow, of the cattle of a man named Ryan, at the instance of the land owner, Mrs. Molloy, who owns large business premises in the town. The beasts were taken to the pound at Templemore, where the sheriff duly held a sale. Amid the cheers of his sympathizers Ryan brought back his cattle, and subsequently the crowd, headed by the Claren band, marched in procession to Thurles. When they reached the bridge which crosses the Suir they were met by a cordon of police, who refused to allow them to enter town. This the demonstrators strongly resented, and a man named Purcell charged the police with his car. His horse bolted, and promptly collided with a lamppost, with the result that Purcell was thrown out and so badly injured that he had to be removed to a hospital. The police then charged the crowd with drawn batons. Many were hurt, and the drums of the band were broken up and thrown into the river. A night or two afterwards the windows of Mrs. Molloy's premises were smashed.

Shocking Outrage

A shocking outrage has been perpetrated at Ballycushen, near Corofin. On a grazing farm there, which is let to various tenants, a horse belonging to a North Clare farmer was found with both its eyes completely cut out. Last week a big cattle drive took place in the Carron district, over forty bullocks, the property of Lord Inchiquin, being cleared off the farm of Ballyline and scattered over the country. A claim for compensation has been lodged with the County Council. Several similar claims were disposed of at Ennis by County-court Judge Bodkin, decrees being granted for various sums which in due course the ratepayers will have to meet.

In one case a number of cattle were covered with blue paint, and thereby rendered unfit for sale; in another a bullock was shot dead; and in a third a quantity of turf was destroyed by fire. All these doings were incidents in the agrarian campaign. A farmer named Holmes was awarded compensation for damage done to gates on his holding at Ballyglass, which is wanted for distribution among neighboring small tenants. It was stated in evidence that the claimant's life had been threatened. A letter sent to him, headed "United Irish League," and signed "Captain Moonlight," was read by Sergeant McKerman. The writer warned Holmes to give up possession of Ballyglass, to which he had no claim. "We have been taking it too easy. We thought you would settle with us but we will make a corpse of you if you persist any further. Our intention now is freedom or the gallows. Don't think it will go easy with you. Have no more to do with it, or your lamp of life will soon be extinguished."

At Corofin, on Tuesday a young man was charged with firing revolver shots for the purpose of intimidating three persons, and compelling them to leave the employment of James Magle, a farmer, of Leana. In the witness-box the latter stated that he had had a great deal of trouble in connection with his holding, which the League had asked him to surrender. He had received threatening letters, his house had been broken into in his absence, his sheep were painted, so that he was unable to take them to fairs; his hay had been set on fire, and three dogs, including a valuable setter, had been poisoned. The accused man was remanded in custody.

Farmer Wounded

A shooting outrage is reported from Kilitulla, near the town of Galway, where a farmer named Martin Conroy was fired at and wounded while seated near an open door in his house. Conroy is one of a number of tenants who outbid the people of an adjacent village for a farm recently disposed of, and as a result he and his friends have to be protected by the police against threatened reprisals on the part of their neighbors. Just after the police patrol had passed the assailant approached the house and fired at short range through the open door. Conry was struck by bullets on the forehead and in the ear.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Vernon is increasing its police force.

Rossland now has a picture theatre.

Mammet Lake is coming to the front as a copper district of great promise.

Cherries are ripe and a full crop in the Okanagan.

Motor boating is booming at Ladysmith.

Tenders are being invited at Prince Rupert for the construction of sewers.

A roller rink is operating at a large profit in Prince Rupert.

Construction of the new general hospital at Prince Rupert has begun.

Ald. Smith has been appointed city clerk at Prince Rupert.

A first-class nursery is to be established in Nelson.

Rossland will hold a tax sale on July 8th.

The Greenwood rifle association is to be reorganized.

A cable is being strung for the purpose of operating a ferry at Kitselas.

Major George Gibson has been elected president of the Prince Rupert Mining Association.

The seven-year-old daughter of Joseph Lyons, a Fernie miner, has been found drowned in the Elk River.

Another party of French Canadian has arrived in New Westminster to work in the Fraser river mills.

Vernon will this year reduce its civic grants to the board of trade, the hospital and the Agricultural Association.

A rush to the Bulkeley Valley and Hudson's Bay mountain is expected this summer.

John McKittrick, a miner in the Mother-lode mine at Dead Wood camp, has been killed by a rock-slide.

Frank Anderson, a Swede, has been killed at Mile Twenty, Prince Rupert, by the premature discharge of a blast.

Promising mining strikes are being made in the Ellis Arm district.

Kitselas is booming, and invites the establishment of a drug store, a butcher shop, a bakery and an assayer's office.

Williams & Manson have been appointed city solicitors of Prince Rupert at a salary of $250 monthly.

An Oregon firm is investigating Prince Rupert, with a view to establishing a large planing mill there.

T. H. Roberts, principal of the Nelson High School, has resigned to engage in High School work in Vancouver.

R. C. Hyde, of Los Angeles, is preparing to erect the first steel and concrete building at Prince Rupert.

The summer bi-weekly mail service to Quesnel, Barkerville and Fort George has been inaugurated.

Rev. F. V. Harrison, Anglican, has been transferred from New Denver to Vancouver.

The steamer Nanoose has arrived at Prince Rupert with material for the completion of the Zanardi Rapids bridge.

Another first class theatre will be opened at Prince Rupert as soon as the new electric light and power plant is in operation.

A memorial service was held on board the steamer Camosun on her last trip north, Ven. Archdeacon Collison officiating.

THEIR EYES UPON THE COLONIES

Britishers Are Attracted to Outlying Parts of the Empire—New Postage Stamps to Be Issued

(By W. Hamilton Rhodes.)

LONDON, June 4.—The anomaly of this island, the centre of the British Empire, crowded to overflowing while millions of acres of the richest land in fine climates lie undeveloped, has at last struck the national imagination. One cannot open a paper without seeing articles about the wheat fields of Canada, the fruit farms of British Columbia or Rhodesia, the offers of work for British men and women in Australia, New Zealand and last, but not least, South Africa. That a large number of the million and a half surplus women in England should be sent to these colonies goes without saying, but how to get them there is a problem that is puzzling the greatest minds of the country. With the rapidly increasing majority of women a change has come over things. It is inevitable that a certain cheapening of the whole sex should result from it. It is on the woman that the effect has been most disastrous. The choice between a scramble for a husband and the struggle for hard and ill-paid work has embittered her. She sees the lighter minded of her sex competing for man's favor, the serious and hard working exploited and oppressed by reason of their numbers. The bachelor girl, who is a very large element in the life of London, is a problem in herself, as she is entirely undomesticated.

Land of Promise.

By the removal of the excess of women from this island, where they are not wanted, to the Colonies, where they are, much may be done and the work is at last being undertaken systematically. The Colonies are a land of promise, and there the humblest beginnings often lead to splendid futures. It is true that much has been done already for the cause of women's emigration in general but for the better-class woman the only societies that have done anything have been the British Women's Emigration association and the South African Colonization Society. Even they, though they have done all that has hitherto been possible, have only touched the fringe of the problem. They have, indeed, supplied the Colonies with teachers, and this is no mean achievement; but the women who are fit to be teachers are a very small percentage. The British Women's Emigration association is now also sending out a great many ladies as home-helps. This last term is not, as might be supposed, merely a euphemism for servant. The home-help has her meals with, and is treated as a member of the family, and helps the mistress of the household with the housework. She has a share in any amusements or galeties that are available and often indulges in tennis, riding and dancing. She must work hard and be efficient but she will neither be a slave nor a drudge. The situation of home-help makes an excellent starting-place for young women emigrating to North America and to some parts of South Africa. There are many who find the life so agreeable that they do not wish to change it for any other, till, as generally happens, they marry, and begin to need a home-help of their own.

Dislike Service

But there are many also who recoil from the idea of domestic service even under such pleasant conditions, or at most wish only to use it as a stepping-stone to other work. The industrial development of the Colonies is so rapid that it is difficult to keep pace with it. Societies like those named have already so much on their hands that it is impossible for them to look out for and investigate all kinds of possible new openings. But that these exist in considerable numbers there is no doubt. Only, where all is so incipient and untried, where nothing yet runs in grooves or has been recorded and tabulated, it is of the utmost importance that every new enterprise should be sifted and investigated. From South Africa and British Columbia and Canada come frequent suggestions that women should take up fruit-farming, vegetable-growing, poultry and beekeeping. Women with a little capital, say $1,000 to $1,500, are urged to combine and start farms on their own account. On these farms other women, without capital, could also be employed. But before women venture their all in any new enterprise of this sort it is not only imperative that they should have expert advice of the very best; they must also themselves be prepared and trained. The woman worker with or without a little capital is wanted in the Colonies, but how to get the right woman to the right place is no easy matter.

Intelligence Office.

Obviously, the primary necessity is a good Intelligence Office for better-class women, to which any young man who has a vague desire to emigrate, but does not know how to set about it, can resort for thoroughly trustworthy information and advice. This office must have agents in the colonies, not voluntary workers, but thoroughly professional, efficient men and women who will travel about keeping eyes and ears open for good situations and business deals with the young woman herself, and put her own on the way to be properly trained and fitted for colonial life. Such an Intelligence Office is soon actually to be started here. It will work hand in hand with the two societies already referred to, and also with the central bureau for employment of women. If it carries out all that its founders hope, it should give an enormous impetus to the emigration of better-class women, and in times even wipe out the million and a half surplus

Some time must elapse before stamps bearing the head of King George are issued. An improved design is expected. King George is a keen stamp collector, and it is believed that his experience would prompt him to demand an artistic stamp. The Canadian stamp is described as a model of its kind. It has an excellent likeness of the late King in his ermine robes, and the value of the stamp and the country of origin are both clearly printed on it. It is not generally known that, by an international agreement, postage stamps of all nations, provided they are of a certain value, are now of a fixed color. Thus 2-cents stamps are always red, 1-cent green, and 5-cents blue.

Strange Award.

An extraordinary award, which has aroused considerable public interest and sympathy, was made by Judge Gray at the Wandsworth County Court on Friday last. A servant girl who lost an eye in domestic service was awarded one penny per week compensation. The girl, Rose Pierce, applied to the judge for an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act. She was employed by Mrs. J. Adams, trading as J. Baxter, draper of Battersea. She told the judge that when she was in Mrs. Adam's service on October last year her mistress got her to help to extract a stopper from a smelling-bottle. Mrs. Adams put the bottle into water which was held over the gas stove. The bottle exploded, and a piece of glass flew into the girl's eye. She was taken to the Bolingbroke Hospital and later to Moorfields, where the eye was operated upon. The girl told the judge that the loss of the sight of one eye made her clumsy.

Mrs. Adams contended that the girl's incapacity ceased on 17 February, but she was still paying her $1.87 a week. Dr. E. Taylor, who gave evidence, said the applicant ought to have so far recovered that she ought not to know that she had lost the sight of one eye. Her sight was just as effective now with one eye as it was previously with two. The judge made an award of one penny per week, but as a great deal of public sympathy has been aroused on behalf of the unfortunate girl the decision will probably be contested in a higher court.

Strange Evidence

Miss Ellen Jane Frost, of Wandsworth, related amusing stories of her engagement to Edward Oughton, of South Kensington, in the London Sheriffs' Court this week.

"When he visited my father's house,' she said, "he would get a book and lie on the sofa all the evening, taking no notice of anyone. Sometimes he would sleep for hours.

"If we went out together he would put me in an omnibus at twelve o'clock on a foggy night, and leave me to get home as best I could. Obviously he was trying to shake me off.

"Once he took me to the Zoo. We were out from ten in the morning to five in the evening, and during all that time I had nothing to eat."

Mr. Warburton contended that there was nothing against Mr. Oughton except that he was a little sleepy and did not talk as much as he might have done, but the jury returned a verdict of $1,000 damages and costs in favor of Miss Frost.

RABIES SPREAD FROM ONTARIO

Provincial Analyst Speaks of Cause of Disease and Says Situation in Western Ontario Is Serious

TORONTO, June 2.—The woful ignorance of doctors in connection with appendicitis was the occasion for some caustic remarks today in the surgical section of the Canadian Medical Association convention. Dr. I. Wood, of Kingston, gave a paper on "Appendicitis in Children," and remarked that it was high time the medical profession woke up to its duty and kept abreast of the times scientifically. There was, he said, an astonishing ignorance among medical men concerning appendicitis. That it differentiated in adults and children there was no ground for doubt, yet the prognosis and diagnosis of the average practitioner was the same for both children and adults.

From delving into the subject Dr. Wood had ascertained that appendicitis was seven times greater among people before the age of 15 than it was between 15 and 30. Dr. Wood was applauded for his thrusts at his own profession.

Dr. Amyot, analyst for the province, gave a paper on rabies in Ontario, and outlined the cause and treatment of the disease. He mentioned that Prof. McKenzie, of the pathological department of disease of Toronto University, had many years ago discovered the germ of rabies and showed it to friends. Some years after this, Negri, the Italian pathologist, discovered the same thing, and the dissemination of knowledge of his discovery gave his name to these bodies, which were always present in cases of rabies and known as Negri bodies.

Dr. Amyot said the situation in Ontario, particularly in the western section, was serious. The infection of dogs in Manitoba and Alberta had been traced to dogs in this province.

A movement is on foot in the Similkameen for stocking the lakes with bass, white fish and shad, and for the importation of European song-birds.

W. M. Davis, formerly city engineer at Berlin, Ont., has been appointed in a similar capacity in Prince Rupert, at an annual salary of $5,000.

By the casting vote of Mayor Taylor, the Vancouver City Council has decided to erect a new $100,000 city hall on the old site.

Prince Rupert's municipal council will for the present occupy the old Bank of Commerce building as an emergency city hall.

Rev. John G. Gibson, who has been acting as assistant to Rev. R. Newton Powell at Nelson, has joined the Methodist mission steamer in Coastal service.

For picking the pocket of A. L. Frost at the Vancouver depot and abstracting $5, George E. Ward has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment—a year for each dollar taken.

A new trial has been ordered in the case of August Charlie, indicted in the assize court at New Westminster for the murder of Howard Wade, the trial jury being unable to agree.

John Alfred McNeil, a sentimental young carpenter of Prince Rupert, has been adjudged insane and sent to New Westminster asylum. McNeil's particular fad was writing love letters to all the young ladies in the city whose names he could obtain.

SEND THE TIME BY WIRELESS

French Government Making a Test of Invention to Correct Ships Clocks at Stated Hours

PARIS, June 4.—Acting upon the suggestion of two members of a scientific society, Captain Guyon and M. de la Grye, the French government is now experimenting with a scheme for supplying all chronometers at sea with the time at noon, eight o'clock at night, and at midnight by means of wireless messages from the Eiffel Tower. The first trial took place last Monday with ships at Brest. Three sparks are transmitted at intervals of two minutes each. Thus, for instance, one is given at eight o'clock precisely, a second at 8 h. 2 m., and a third at 8 h. 4 m. The same method is to be followed at noon and at midnight. Arrangements have been made for the regular transmission of the time at midnight from this time onwards. Captains at sea, therefore, provided with wireless receivers will be able to regulate their chronometers whenever they require. A clock, furthermore, specially prepared for this purpose, is to be set going on the Eiffel Tower to transmit the time, second by second, by wireless flashes so that the longitude may be computed almost instantaneously anywhere at sea on ships provided with wireless apparatus.

The advantages of this procedure in cloudy or foggy weather will be enormous; especially in places where there are irregular currents, and ships in that case will at once be warned if they are drifting out of their course. The new "wireless" will also be used hereafter to determine the longitude of various places on the continent, and of various stations in Africa. The Eiffel Tower, in fact, is already in regular communication with Dakar, Fort Etienne, and Rufisque, on the Atlantic coast of North West Africa, as well as with the Canary Islands, and with Biserta and Oran on the Mediterranean coast. In a short time it is expected that several posts in the interior of Africa such as Abecher and Loango, and Brazzaville, farther south will be in regular wireless communication with Paris.

Portland Canal Light, Water & Power Co., Ltd., which will serve temporarily the wants of the town, pending the installation next year of an hydro-electric plant on Marmot River, where a large water right has been secured. Owing to the presence of glacial mud in the creeks, water will be secured by sinking artesian wells, from which water will be pumped to a reservoir, and thence distributed by gravitation.

First arrests under the new Canada Immigration Act have been made at Vancouver, Minnie Harkins and Rose Parkes, two young women, being held prisoners for having entered Canada after having been rejected and turned back as undesirables by a Dominion official. The maximum offence provided is two years' imprisonment and deportation at the expiry of the term. The capture of the two women in question involved a long pursuit extending from Seattle to Prince Rupert and back to Vancouver.

Interesting argument on the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act took place before Mr. Justice Murphy at Vancouver Tuesday, in the action by Jacob Ward to secure compensation from the Fraser River Mills for injuries received while in their employ. It was shown that 50 per cent of his wage was paid Ward during his enforced lay-up and that he was now back at work at full wages. His earning capacity was therefore not prejudiced. The court endorsed this view of the matter, but reserved decision.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$ 1.90
Lake of the Woods, a bag	1.90
Royal Standard, a bag	1.30
Wild Rose, a bag	1.30
Robin Hood, per sack	2.00
Calgary, a bag	2.75
Snowflake, a bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$23.00@25.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.35
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.30
Cheese.	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.15
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter.	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25@.30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.20
Mutton, per lb.	.15@.20
Mutton, Australian	.15@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb	.15@.20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20@.24
Chickens, per lb.	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½@.16
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20@.25
Hams, per lb.	.15@.25
Pork	.15@.20
Fruit.	
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Lemons, per dozen	.30
Oranges, Navel	.30@.50
Bananas	.35@.40
Apples, 2 lbs	.25
Rhubarb, per lb.	.3
Asparagus, (local)	.12½@.15
Green Peas, 2 lbs.	.25
Spinach, 5 lbs.	.25
Apples, per box	2.50@3.50
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)	.15@.12½
Grape fruit (Florida)	.15
Strawberries (Cal.) box	.20
Vegetables.	
Onions, 4 lbs for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs	.25
Beets, per lb.	.02
Carrots, per lb.	.02
Onions (Australian), 3 lbs.	.25
Tomatoes (Florida), per lb.	.25
Artichokes, (Globe), each	.10
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb	.5
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.25
Potatoes, local, per sack	1.00
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack	2.00
Potatoes, new per lb.	.7
Cauliflower, each	.30
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.04
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.30