Week More Of Enquiry

(Continued From Page One.)

Montreal, May 7, 1903.

Mr. Clifford,
Chairman Committee, Victoria.

Will appear for examination. Please name latest date this month it will be convenient for your committee to hear me.
(Sd.) T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

Victoria, May 7, 1903.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal.

Come as quickly as possible. Will hold report till 14th. Doing this on my own responsibility. Will lay before committee tomorrow.
(Sd.) CLIFFORD.

Montreal, May 8, 1903.

C W. D. Clifford, M. P. P., Victoria.

Your telegram of last night just received. It is quite impossible for me to reach Victoria on or before 14th instant. I still hope that time will be extended so that your committee may have my evidence before making report. If this cannot be done, will send statutory declaration by first mail if that form of evidence will be received by your committee. Would greatly prefer being present.
(Sd.) T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

Victoria, May 8, 1903.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal.

Cannot extend time later than 14th nor receive as evidence a statutory declaration.
(Sd.)C. W. D. CLIFFORD.
Chairman.

Premier Prior also had a request for information to present. He would like to know if there was any likelihood of the committee completing its labors this week. He saw little utility in the legislature reassembling otherwise, and suggested that if the committee did not think it would complete its labors this week he would advise the members that there would be a further week's adjournment. The committee were quite agreed that at least another week will be required, and it was accordingly arranged that when the house reassembles on Monday it will be merely for the purpose of further adjourning until that day week.

After the committee's rising yesterday morning it was decided to advise Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that a later date than the 14th cannot be set for his examination, it being agreed that he should be able to get here without trouble by then. It was also pointed out that a statutory declaration would not do at all.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the resumption in the afternoon, Mr. J. McB. Smith, deputy minister of finance, produced three letters as the total result of his search of the Treasury department and Finance Minister's letter books for Columbia & Western subsidy correspondence. He had searched all the public and semi-public letter books of Mr. Turner and Mr. Carter-Cotton, and had had the assurance that there was no reference to Columbia & Western subsidy affairs in the letter books of the present Finance Minister.

Mr. McNeill, being recalled, said that he had, according to the committee's instruction, made a complete search of the letter books for correspondence with Mr. Brown, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy or Mr. Taylor. He had not searched for correspondence with Mr. Hamilton as land commissioner for the C. P. R. Respecting the letter of Mr. Brown, date of which he had fixed as July 31, 1901, he imagined that he took the date from evidence given before the commission fixing the date. It might have been Mr. Brown's evidence that recalled the date to mind. Mr. Brown had brought the letter to witness at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Finding Mr. Wells out, Mr. Brown had asked him to take the letter in to the executive, which was then sitting. He was to give it to Mr. Dunsmuir or Mr. Turner, which was done. The envelope, as he remembered it, was a small one—not such a one as would contain documents. Subsequently Mr. Dunsmuir said that witness was to tell Mr. Wells upon his return that Mr. Turner would give him instructions on the subject of Mr. Brown's letter. This he had done. He believed that the subject had been discussed in the executive, and was the Columbia & Western subsidy matter. Witness did not remember getting any draft for an order-in-council and giving it to Mr. Gore. He had received no such draft from Mr. Brown or any other outsider, but might have taken it from Mr. Wells to Mr. Gore. Witness had no recollection of having given the draft of bill 87 to Mr. McLean; he might have borne such a bill from Mr. Wells to Mr. McLean, but certainly not from Mr. Brown or any other outsider. Witness was not present with either Mr. Brown or Mr. Taylor at any discussion of Columbia & Western subsidy matters, or British Columbia Southern matters, with Hon. Mr. Wells. Witness had never heard of objection being taken to Mr. Gore's inserted section until a day or so ago. Had never heard at the time of any objection by Mr. Taylor.

To Mr. Helmcken, Mr. McNeill said that he had no recollection of Mr. Taylor being in the office more than twice—in 1901. At that time Mr. Taylor came to see the Chief Commissioner about a townsite matter on the West Fork of Kettle river. On the second occasion he wanted to see Mr. Wells about E. & N. lands in some connection or other. Witness could recall no other visits by Mr. Taylor to the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Brown, on the other hand, was with the Chief Commissioner quite frequently. He had never been present at any interview on the matter of the Columbia & Western affairs between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wells.

To Mr. McCaul, Mr. McNeill stated that Mr. Taylor might have paid many visits to the Chief Commissioner without his remembrance, or indeed without his knowledge of it.

To Mr. McPhillips, witness said that bill 87 of 1902, suggested a draft bill that he remembered seeing in the office. He did not know where it had been drafted, nor by whom—he did not think it could have been drafted by the Chief Commissioner. He did not remember having ever received such a draft bill from Mr. Brown. The Chief Commissioner had discussed bill 87 with him while it was before the House. The size of his talk was in the way of the general difficulties in the way of this bill's passage—the political difficulties, not the merits of the measure. The suggested enlargement of the scope of the bill was never talked of.

Mr. McCaul pointed to the bad precedent of cross-examining a private secretary upon confidential communications from or with his employer. Admitting the legitimacy of such examination, ministers could have no confidential relations with their secretaries—they should be in the same relation as lawyer and client.

Mr. Clifford abruptly ruled that the committee could ask any questions it chose.

The witness was positive that Mr. Wells had never intimated that these blocks of land could be conveyed to the company under this measure. Mr. Brown had never discussed with witness what it was the Columbia & Western company wanted. Witness did not remember ever having seen the Attorney-General or the Deputy Attorney-General with respect to this bill.

Col. Wolfenden, King's Printer, produced bill 113, of 1901, with draft attached. He could not say where this draft came from; the writing was that of Mr. McLean. He identified bill 87 of 1902, but could not find the draft, although extensive search had been made for it. The draft of this bill was handed to Mr. Scholefield—by Mr. George McL. Brown. He would assume that Mr. Brown had authority. A proof would go to the Attorney-General's Department, and another proof to the Lands and Works Department. Mr. Brown wanted a proof also. It was possible that the draft had gone to Mr. Brown with his proof, although it was improbable. Mr. Brown was present when the proof was read by Mr. Pottinger. The work was urgent and done in half an hour. The bill was "entered," as received for printing on 22nd May, by Mr. Scholefield. Under the usual course the draft would still be in the office.

Oscar C. Bass, chief clerk in the Attorney-General's office, declared that thorough search had been made for correspondence in that department since 1896, the Attorney-General insisting that nothing should by any possibility be missed. The only remaining documents bearing on Columbia & Western matters during 1898, and anterior to the matter in consideration—were produced. He had also searched Mr. Eberts' personal file. Witness was not Mr. Eberts' personal stenographer, although he some times took his personal letters. Occasionally letters on public business were marked "personal," but all such were considered as public business, and filed accordingly. Witness had never taken a note, in books, of letters for Mr. Eberts.

To Mr. McCaul—Had found no letters or telegrams to or from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. Brown, or Mr. Taylor in connection with Columbia & Western matters.

Mr. Pottinger, foreman in the King's Printer's office, identified bill 87 of the session of 1902. The "copy" came in, typewritten, in the usual way, and in due course the bill was printed. Col. Wolfenden happened to be busy that morning. Mr. Brown was anxious to see this bill as soon as possible, and so witness had read the proof with Miss McCullough. Mr. Brown came in during the proof-reading, and waited until the revise was read, when a copy was given to Mr. Brown. No particular changes were made in the proof. The bill as printed was a copy of the typewritten draft.

Miss McCullough, proof-reader, or copy-holder, corroborated Mr. Pottinger's evidence with certain circumstantiality of detail. There was nothing about the copy to show where the draft came from. Witness afterwards got two clean proofs and gave one to Mr. Brown. As well as witness could remember, she filed the draft of this bill in the usual course. She did not know until this (Friday) morning that the draft had disappeared.

To Mr. Duff, Miss McCullough said that she had never before known a draft to escape filing. It was on Thursday that this proof was read—the day was remembered as being a "Gazette day." Up to this (Friday) morning witness had thought the draft of this bill was filed. Anyone in the printing office would have had access to these files. For some months the letter file has been in the hall way.

Mr. K. J. Scholefield produced the work register of the Government Printing office, and identified bill No. 87 as having passed through his hands—he did not know whether in typewritten form or otherwise. He had received the draft of bill from Mr. George McL. Brown, who said that it was to be brought down by message. He had said he wanted to see a copy as soon as possible. Witness had sent up the copy to the printers without submitting the matter to Col. Wolfenden. He had supposed Mr. Brown had warrant for his course. He could not say whether the draft showed itself to have come from any of the public departments.

The committee adjourned at 5:30 to continue its sessions on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

(From Daily Colonist, Sunday.)

Evidence in the direction of denying the contention of Mr. Geo. McL. Brown that he—like Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—was unaware of the completion of the grant of blocks 4,593 and 4,594 to the British Columbia Southern, played an important part in the testimony taken before the Columbia & Western inquiry committee yesterday morning, there being no afternoon sitting. The suggestion in Mr. Wells' evidence is obviously that Mr. Brown, and possibly Mr. Taylor with him, was interested in securing the substitution of these blocks on C. & W. instead of B. C. Southern subsidy, in order that the land company transaction might be carried to a successful consummation. Incidentally it was stated by the Chief Commissioner that the President of the C. P. R. had expressed much surprise on learning that the grant had been made as for the B. C. Southern, intimating that had he known of this, such grant would have been instantly accepted. The argument of yesterday, insofar as that portion of the evidence is concerned, was that Mr. Brown as a matter of fact was fully cognizant of the granting of these blocks to the B. C. Southern—indeed had played an important part in the securing of the grant. Supporting this contention a C. P. R. lithographed map was produced during the examination of the Chief Commissioner, which map it was disclosed had been attached to the granting order-in-council of the 19th December, 1900—and which bore directory memoranda in the handwriting of Mr. Brown himself. Aside from this feature of the evidence, upon which the former executive agent is certain to be examined while on the stand next Monday, there was little fresh information disclosed in yesterday's proceedings. Hon. Mr. Wells was on the stand virtually the entire morning, and was examined by Messrs. Duff and McCaul. As a side incident, Mrs. Blygh, an expert stenographer, presented herself as representing an unnamed client, and was requested by the committee to withdraw. Subsequently she returned, announcing that it was in the interest of Mr. George McL. Brown that she had been engaged to take the evidence. The decision was, however, irrevocable—that an "outside stenographer" was not entitled to be present, although permission was accorded Mr. Justin Gilbert to provide Mr. Brown with transcripts of the official record if he so desires.

On the resumption of the inquiry yesterday morning, Deputy Commissioner Gore produced other correspondence bearing upon Columbia and Western subsidy matters, which does not appear, however, to be materially relevant to the issue. The witness explained that the memorandum which had been backdated to the 10th August would have to correspond with the order-in-council to which it was attached, and for this reason was antedated.

In a lull in the proceedings previous to the calling of the next witness, Mr. Helmcken directed the committee's attention to a paragraph in the Daily Times of Friday which read as follows:

"It is understood that one of the telegrams submitted to the special committee at yesterday's sitting, and which the memoranda regarded as private and declined to hand over to the press representatives, was from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to Hon. Mr. Wells. It stated that the only reason given by the latter for bringing the Crown grants back to Victoria was that there were vacancies in the cabinet which had to be filled, and that whether they were filled or not the grants would be returned in 30 days.

"I have seen all these telegrams," commented Mr. Helmcken, "and there is no such telegram among them. I should like the Times representative to correct this inaccuracy."

Mr. Duff had also noticed in the press that telegrams had been shown to the committee and counsel, but withheld from the press. He wanted it clearly understood that he had not been shown any withheld telegrams.

Perpetual Motion.

When George Stephenson was asked, "Do you believe in perpetual motion?" he replied, "Yes, if you lift yourself by the waist-band of the trousers, and carry yourself three times round the room."

Just so, and a woman would just as soon believe that she has not to pay dearly for common premium soaps, in the low quality of soap, in ruined hands and clothes. She would be kept in perpetual motion trying to do with common soap what she could so easily do with Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 216

Mr. McCaul interjected that Mr. Duff had certainly been shown all the correspondence by wire addressed to Mr. Wells.

Mr. Duff had not meant to suggest any withholding of telegrams by Mr. McCaul; he had not, however, been permitted to see telegrams coming to the chairman. Indeed he had been refused permission to examine them.

There was another little "question of privilege" from Mr. McPhillips, and this time it was the Colonist that was mildly suggested to be in error. The point at issue was that he (Mr. McPhillips) and Mr. Helmcken, it was stated in the report, had protested against documents being improperly withheld by the ministers. He did not wish to be so interpreted—as suggesting that correspondence had been purposely suppressed. What he had meant was that there was lack of system in the departments that had kept correspondence back.

In dismissing the question of privilege, Mr. McCaul remarked that it had been understood the telegrams to Mr. Wells should not go into evidence. The telegrams had been shown to counsel.

Hon. Mr. Wells was then recalled for final examination.

The map attached to the order-in-council of the 19th December, 1900, he said, had the handwriting upon it of Mr. George McL. Brown, who took a great interest in having these maps prepared.

With respect to Mr. McNeill's statement that correspondence presented Friday (and published in Saturday morning's Colonist) had been withheld by his direction, Mr. Wells said that he had given no other instruction than that correspondence marked "personal" or "confidential" could not legitimately be asked for by the committee—although perhaps some of such correspondence had reference to Columbia & Western matters. He had'nt slightest desire to keep back information. It was, he believed, correct that correspondence between Mr. Brown and himself, as representing the government, on the subject of these subsidies, was so marked, from the beginning of the negotiations for the government to give blocks 4,593 and 4,594 to the B. C. Southern, down to the cancellation of the Crown grants issued in favor of the Columbia & Western. He did not know of any correspondence on this subject not marked "personal." On the 19th March, after the grants were cancelled, Mr. Brown had had a private interview, at which the result of the executive meeting had been communicated. Mr. Brown, on that occasion, had remarked that he "was very glad it was all off." This, witness remembered distinctly. There was very little discussion of the subject at the time. Mr. Brown had suggested that the action of the government had been taken as a matter of political exigency. Mr. Brown certainly had not concurred in the cancellation; witness on the other hand had not agreed that the action was on account of political exigencies. He had never given Mr. Brown any expressed or implied assurance such as that blocks 4,593 and 4,594 should go in the settlement for section four. He did not think this matter was so much as broached at the interview of the 19th March. When he had read Mr. Brown's letter of the 22nd, just subsequent to and referring to this interview, he had interpreted it as a trap and his reply had been intended to convey a flat contradiction of the propositions therein advanced by Mr. Brown. He had thought when he read Mr. Brown's letter that it was a pretty piece of sharp practice, and he had remarked something of the kind to Mr. McNeill at the time. At the cabinet meeting, to which Mr. Brown's letter referred, Mr. Brown had vigorously protested against the cancellation. He had "got on his high horse," his sole objection being on the ground that the recision or revocation of the grant had been carried through without notification to the company. There was nothing said at this meeting with respect to the fourth section subsidy. He did not remember the memorandas of the government discussing Mr. Brown's objections at any length; Mr. Prentice had, he believed, "called Mr. Brown down." Witness had had several interviews with Mr. Brown on the subject of the fourth section subsidy bill. As to bill 87 of last session, it had been brought to him (Mr. Wells) in the House by Deputy Attorney-General McLean. Witness did not remember having seen it before in council. He possibly might have done so. He probably would have submitted it to the executive in the usual course, in dealing with a matter in his department. He did not, however, remember any incidents. With respect to the preparation of the bill, he could not recall the giving of any instructions. The matter had been left to the Attorney-General's Department. It was, witnessed believed, in the hands of the deputy, Mr. McLean. Referring to the question in Mr. Brown's letter, respecting this bill, and asking "will it come in as drafted?" Mr. Wells could not remember an answer having been given. He did not remember having ever seen a draft of the bill in question—certainly he had never seen a typewritten draft. Mr. Brown quite evidently was anxious that the bill should come before the House "as drafted." There was no record of a reply to either of these interrogations of Mr. Brown's letters. Witness most probably had given some verbal assurance, which he did not recall. He could not say as to whether or not he had agreed that the bill would come in "as drafted." He would not say that Mr. Brown was looking for these two blocks as part of the fourth section subsidy. When bill No. 87 had been brought to his attention, it was in the House, and he did not examine the measure closely to see if the rights of the railway company had been so changed as to enable them under this bill to obtain possession of these particular blocks. He had read the bill, and it had occurred to him that it was at variance with the original act. Afterwards he had become convinced that it did not really minimize the power of the government. He could not remember what legal advice he had taken as to the interpretation of the bill. He did not remember Mr. Curtis directing the attention of the House to the circumstances that blocks 4,593 and 4,594 might be obtained by the company under it. The bill might have given the company further latitude than the original granting statute, but he thought the government could still have controlled selection by the making of reserves. He thought that had bill 87 come into force the government would have been amply justified in going back upon its expressed provisions and carrying out the intentions of the original act in the matter of selection. It was well understood that the bill of 1902 was not intended to vary the selection powers, and the government should have proceeded under this understanding. Selection would have meant selection from lands of ordinary but not of especial value. If a difference of opinion had arisen as to the selection right the government would prevail. He did not think that the government in 1902 had the slightest intention of varying the spirit or scope of the act of 1896; if bill 87 really enlarged the company's rights in the respect of selection such would not have been the intention of the legislature and this should have been looked to by the government. He had not had any change of government in anticipation in saying that the intention of the act was well understood and could have been acted on.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCaul, the Chief Commissioner held that if the lands contiguous to the railway were practically valueless, it would not have been morally fair to have insisted upon the railway company taking them in satisfaction of its subsidy.

It was Mr. Duff who interjected that the government had nevertheless offered the company the alternate blocks in satisfaction of the earned subsidy, from which it was apparent that the government had been quite ready to unload these identical worthless lands.

The cross-examination continuing, Hon. Mr. Wells referring again to his conversation with Hon. Mr. Eberts, in which the latter had taken the ground that transferring the subsidy from the B. C. Southern to the Columbia & Western would make little difference. Witness agreed that it would make no particular difference to the province in the actual result. The original reservation of block 4,593 had been made by order-in-council on the 2nd August, 1890—it was understood for railway purposes. That the reserve was for railway purposes was not then specifically stated, but was confirmed by order-in-council in 1891. The fact that the lands presumably contained coal or oil would not be good reason for the refusing of licenses to prospect—quite the contrary. The applications for such licenses were refused as "in the public interest" because the lands were at that time under reserve. With respect to bill 87, witness did not remember having paid any attention to the frame of the bill. He had understood its general intent, but had not looked further. The bill did not get to the stage at which the principle would naturally become the subject of analysis. He had had nothing to do with the form in which the bill came down. He had no desire to avoid his share of responsibility for the executive action in making the grant, but he had never regarded that particular transaction favorably. He had looked upon it as a drastic departure from the directory features of the statute. The conversation with Mr. Brown on the 19th December had been previous to the executive meeting of that date. Mr. Brown had attended the executive meeting, and had urged that the variation of the subsidy terms in making this grant would mean a saving to the province of several thousand acres. Mr. Brown was quite cognizant that it was proposed to grant these blocks, 4,593 and 4,594. Mr. Brown had objected to the proposal being made by the company, and had said that he preferred it should come from the government. The matter had come before the executive on witness' formal recommendation. His department had not at hand information upon which this memoranda or the order-in-council could be prepared.

Coming to the Montreal matter, Mr. Brown had gone to Montreal with witness, having kept in touch so as to know when witness would be going. Mr. Brown had known precisely the position it had been arranged to take with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy respecting the delivery of the grants. He had been told of the conditions agreed to, by witness himself. During the interview with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy there had been no one present except when Mr. Creelman, the company's solicitor, came in to discuss the opposition of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The building of the line from Midway to Spence's Bridge was not made the sole condition of the delivery of the grants, nor was the delivery of the grants understood to be the sole consideration accruing to the company through building of this line. At the executive meeting at which Mr. Brown had protested against the cancellation of the grants, the sole ground was that the company had not received due notice of such intention of the government. He never had claimed delivery of the grants. His own letters of the 22nd March verified this position in that it referred to the transaction as complete "except for the delivery of the grants." When he had said that the government could not carry out the settlement as suggested in "view of facts which preclude the possibility of doing so," witness had meant that it would be a dangerous thing for the government to attempt to do so in view of what had passed, and since a cancellating order-in-council had been passed.

The inquiry proceeds at 10 o'clock Monday morning, when after Mr. Wells' examination is complete, Mr. Brown will be requested to take the stand, producing all correspondence of the company bearing upon Columbia & Western railway subsidy matters.

Local News

Last Rites.—The funeral of Mrs Wm. H. Wheeler took place Saturday morning from her late residence, St. Louis street, at 9 o'clock, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9:30. Rev. Father Laterne officiated both at the cathedral and grave. The following acted as pallbearers: A. P. Freeman, Thos. Alexander, John Tyrell and Vinergo Bonacci.

Patents Issued.—An extract from the official gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending April 28, 1903, is as follows: "During the week 668 patents were issued, 546 being to citizens of the United States, 2 to Australia, 1 to Belgium, 1 to Canada, 10, Great Britain 17, France 5, Germany 17, Guatemala 1, Italy 4, Russia 2, Sweden 1, Transvaal, South Africa, 1, and Victoria Western Australia 1."

Methodist Conference.—The coming British Columbia conference of the Methodist church, which will convene in the Metropolitan church, Victoria, on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, promises to surpass any previous record in point of numbers and interest since the organization of the conference seventeen years ago. The stationing committee, which is composed of the chairmen of districts and one ministerial representative from each district, will meet on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Some of the anticipated changes are as follows: Victoria West has given a unanimous invitation to Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph.D., who has been at Port Simpson as an Indian missionary for the last five years. Rev. W. W. Baer and Rev. R. N. Powell, of Nanaimo; Rev. John Robson, B.A., Princess street, and Rev. E. E. Scott, Wesley church, Vancouver; besides the pastors at Nelson and Fernie, may be changed by the committee.

Special Sale.—On another page will be found the announcement of B. Williams & Co., the big gents' furnishing house, Yates street, offering big reductions in all lines of gents' furnishings. The stock in all the latest styles and patterns carried by this well-known house will be found most complete and up-to-date, while the prices will always be found reasonable. Orders by mail receive the strictest attention, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Sound Steamer Competition.—Herbert C. Chisholm, a coal dealer of San Francisco, is quoted in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, as saying: "While in Vancouver I talked with some of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company officials, and they informed me that it was the intention to put on a fast boat between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle this summer. It may be that there will be two of them placed on the run, but one at least is certain. They expect to see the Pacific Coast Company increase its service on account of their action, but believe there is enough trade for all."

Fireworks Display.—Messrs. Hitt Bros., who have received the contract for providing fireworks at Beacon Hill on the evening of the Victoria Day celebration, promise an especially attractive programme. They intend to present about fifty set pieces, including every device known to the pyrotechnic art. Rockets, balloons, aerial salutes and cascades, shells, tourbillions, mines of turning snakes and asteroids will dazzle the spectators, while special devices requiring elaborate preparations will give a more brilliant tone to the display. There will be a mechanical device, the performing clown, a very novel arrangement. Among the other larger devices are the prismatic electric fountain, a gigantic reflex chrysanthemum and the bicycle handicap, showing a hundred yards race by life-size figures of a new woman and a man. The grand finale will be a portrait of His Majesty the King in lines of fire. With this fifty large colored rockets will be fired together, while there will be a royal salute of twenty-one heavy maroons.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

On Top Of A Tally-ho

Executive of Tourist Association Guests of Manager of Transfer Company.

First Appearance in Victoria Yesterday of Splendid New Vehicle.

Horn Music Supplied By Messrs Hartnagle and Stephen Jones.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

As guests of Anton Henderson, manager of the Victoria Transfer Co., the executive committee of the Tourist Association and representatives of the press, yesterday afternoon "broke in" the new tally-ho coach which the Transfer Company has just added to its vehicle equipment, a most enjoyable jaunt being taken about the city's favorite drives.

At 2 o'clock the invited guests assembled at the tourist rooms on Fort street, there being in the party His Worship Mayor McCandless, Charles Hayward, president of the Tourist Association; Frank I. Clarke, honorary secretary; Herbert Cuthbert, traveling representative, and Ald. Cameron, James Forman, Steve Jones, John Nelson, Gus Hartnagle, L. G. McQuade, president of the Board of Trade; D. R. Ker, H. G. Scott, R. Patterson, and representatives of the press.

The preparations for the start on the drive attracted much attention from pedestrians in the vicinity, and soon quite a crowd had gathered to examine the handsome equipage, which was drawn by four horses. Just previous to departure on the pleasure trip, the accompanying photograph was taken at the instance of the Colonist. It gives an excellent idea of the beauty and appearance of the tally-ho—the only vehicle of the kind in the province up to the present.

A tally-ho without a horn is as an egg without sale—so in lieu of the regulation horn, which he could not obtain in the city, Mr. Henderson brought with him a cornet, which he passed round to the various members of the party, with instructions to "blow it and blow it loud!" Several of those present disclaimed possessing any ability as cornetists, Mayor McCandless, after nearly exploding his cheeks, succeeded in securing the emission of a note which resembled the last gasp of a pig under a gate—and then he handed it over to Steve Jones, who reached for it eagerly, saying "Give me that; you fellows don't know how to blow it." While all on the drag and the bye-standers held their breaths in expectation of an ear-splitting blast of music, Steve applied the mouth-piece to his full Hibernian lips, and—well there was a high tenor squeak followed by a moan like the last groan of the Empress' siren. Steve passed it to John Nelson, who succeeded in extracting a couple of toots, quite promising for an instant, but not sufficiently constant or of such duration as to be effective.

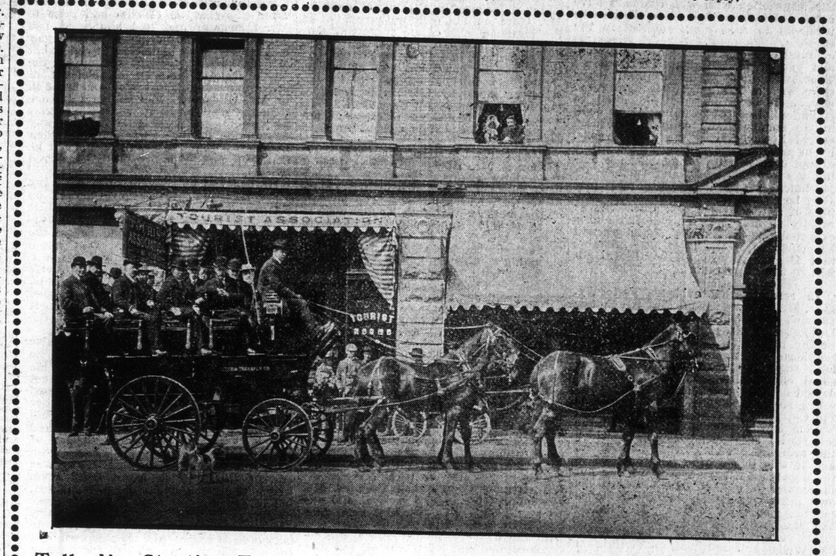
"Oh lets not wait for the horn—let's get started" was the general sentiment among the crowd, and with a plain ordinary, every-day "Git up 'thar," the first tally-ho coach party which ever adorned the streets of Victoria started for a drive.

The route was up Fort street, along Broad to Yates, then to James Bay. The coach had not proceeded very far until Steve Jones sprung a surprise—producing three horns, intended by their appearance to do duty on New Year's Eve. After that it was "easy"—lots of horn "music"—with the cornet, operated by Mr. Henderson, getting in an occasional note more sonorous than sweet.

The coach ran very smoothly, with little or no jar to the occupants; and the drive proved a very enjoyable outing. The famous beach drive along Dallas road was taken as far as Beacon Hill park, where a stop was made under the noble oaks near Burns' monument, and photographs of the party taken by Messrs. Cuthbert and Ker.

Resuming the drive again, the new Government House was visited, and an inspection made of the interior of the palatial edifice. His Honor, Sir Henri Joly, met the party quite unexpectedly in the driveway, and extended to them a hearty welcome, at the same time expressing admiration of the splendid equipage.

Refreshments, which had been provided in abundance by Mr. Henderson, were here partaken of; and the party next proceeded by way of Yates street and the business streets to the Gorge, where an enjoyable repast was awaiting Mr. Henderson's guests at Mrs. Marshall's hotel. Returning to the city a hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Hayward, and seconded by His Worship the Mayor, was tendered Mr. Henderson, who made a suitable reply.



Tally Ho Starting From Tourist Association Rooms Saturrday Afternoon

Yankee Cutters Watch Sealers

Uncle Sam Receives Absurd Reports and Increases His Fleet.

The sealing eschooner Zillah May, which reached port last night—the second of the coast fleet to return—brought a catch of but 60 skins, which is 16 skins less than the small catch made by the vessel on the B. C. coast last season. The Zillah May encountered bad weather throughout the season, and reports that seals were very scarce.

Capt. Jacobson is completing his three-masted sealer, which he is constructing from the old steamer Rainbow. The sail plan is being prepared at present, and Capt. Jacobson expects that she will be ready when the schooners start for Behring Sea. The Washington correspondent of the Fur Trade Review says that the revenue cutters of the U. S. will be more active than ever in the Behring Sea this season. The New York paper says: "Instructions have been prepared for the commanders of the revenue cutters constituting the patrolling fleet for the coming season which are based on important information received by the Department concerning which certain Canadian sealing vessels are alleged to have made with a view to the violation of the terms of the Paris award, both as to time and manner of taking seals. Arrangements are said to have been made to fit out seventeen for the purpose of hunting seals in the Japan sea, but in reality, with a view to taking skins in the eastern part of Behring Sea before the beginning of the open season.

The use of nets, firearms and explosives in Behring sea is forbidden by Article VI. of the Paris award, but it is also provided by that article that "this restriction shall not apply to shotguns when such fishing takes place outside of Behring Sea during the season when it may be lawfully carried on.'

"In view of the information which has reached the Department and which has been confirmed by careful investigation, special instructions have been prepared for the commanders of the patrolling revenue cutters, in which emphasis is placed upon certain features of the regulations promulgated in accordance with the Paris award."

Six revenue cutters have been ordered to rendezvous at Dutch Harbor on May 15.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

The steamer Leelanaw, a collier, which formerly ran between the island collieries and San Francisco, arrived at Tacoma on Thursday from San Francisco, after having a narrow escape from disaster on Wednesday morning, as she was rounding Cape Flattery to enter the Strait, by striking a rock off Tatoosh island. She backed off, however, without apparent serious injury.

The Leelanaw was coming up from San Francisco with a part cargo of hay. As she neared the Cape she ran into a very thick fog and was steaming along at a moderate rate of speed when suddenly there loomed up directly in front of her bow a huge, perpendicular rock. Her engines were reversed at once, but too late to avoid hitting the rock, and the vessel came to a dead stop with a jar that shook the steamer from stem to stern.

For a moment the vessel hung, then she slowly minded her wheel and pulled away from her dangerous berth. A hasty examination showed no damage to the vessel, and as she was not leaking, Capt. Munroe decided to come on to Tacoma.

The surveyors for the insurance companies made an examination of the vessel last night and report that there is no apparent damage. The report was sent to the owners at San Francisco, and the vessel will await orders before proceeding to take on her cargo of coal, as it is possible she may be ordered on the drydock for a more thorough examination.

The rock on which the Leelanaw butted her nose lies just north off Tatoosh Island. It is the centre rock of three, and the Leelanaw passed between the other two before striking it. It is a large rock with perpendicular walls standing high out of the water.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger, of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

RISIBILITIES.

"Mandy, whar's Innocence Jenkins?" "Well, she's been so good an' sweet this mornin', I give her lief to go out a while an' kill rattlesnakes."—Atlanta Constitution.

YOU TAKE NO CHANCES.

All druggists and dealers guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

"Poundthekeys has remarkable musical ability. He plays by ear," remarked the philosopher. "Not by mine," retorted Sillibilty.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

FOR A CERTAINTY I AM CURED.

Mr. James Treneman, butcher, 536 Adelaide street, London, Ont., writes that for two years he was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. He became crippled and his ankles would swell so that he could scarcely go round. He never used any medicine that did him so much good as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and knows for a certainty that this treatment cured him. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Naggsby—Do you believe absence makes the heart grow fonder?" Waggsby—Yes, but I've found that with some girls presents are a good deal more effective.—Baltimore American.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb, or even death when blood-poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic, and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Ten cases Boys' Norfolk Suits at $2.-25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 per suit. Just opened. Extra knickers to match suits. B. Williams & Co.. *

Horticulturist (on his travels)—Are you having any trouble in this part of the country with the San Jose scale? Stage driver—I can't say for certain, but I think I heerd some of the boys say the bosses had refused to sign it.—Chicago Tribune.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

English Washing Ties and Stocks, 20c. each or $2.00 per dozen. 20 cases latest style Christy Hats in soft and stiff. B. Williams & Co. *

Miss Ann Teek—Yes, Henry has my wedding ring all ready, and it has "Ksmet" engraved inside it. Miss Speltz—Ksmet? Miss Ann Teek—Yes; don't you know what that means? Miss Speltz—Why—er—is it Latin for "Better late than never?"—Philadelphia Press.

Jason Mason — There goes that city preacher, who's thinkin' uv acceptin' a call here. His church in the city was boycotted. Hiram Huskinby—What? Great gosh! A church boycotted? What fer? Jason Mason—Yew see, the street railway strikers darn near killed a non-union feller, an' that thoughtless preacher went an' comforted the poor chap durin' his last hours. —Puck.

A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.

Strong words, but truthful, and the experience of a mother who has thoroughly tested the value of Baby's Own Tablets. Giving her experience with the use of this medicine, Mrs. George Hardy, of Fourchu, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets, and find them a blessing to children, and I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." These tablets cure all the minor troubles of babyhood and childhood. They are prompt and effective in their action, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They always do good; they cannot possibly do harm. Good-natured, healthy children are found in all homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. You can get these tablets from any druggist, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BURGARIAN ATROCITY.

Reported Dynamiting of Two Hundred Moslem Worshippers.

Vienna, May 9.—A mosque at Kinpriul, in which two hundred Moslems had assembled, was, according to a despatch to the Diezetung from Sofia, Bulgaria, blown up with dynamite on May 2. The worshippers were buried in the ruins. The perpetrator of the outrage, a man named Popew, committed suicide by shooting. A paper found in one of his pockets classed him as a member of the Macedonian Knights of Death.

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

Two Hundred dozen "Regatta," "Neglege," and "Outing" Shirts, just received. Latest styles and patterns. B. Williams & Co. *

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals of 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 the principal 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 above Trade Mark, which is a fac-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.