# The Colonist.

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BY

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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Three Months ..... 75

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

## MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the thunder of the Custom house and quarantine officers of Portland, the steamship Danube, which returned to port on Sunday morning, is little damaged, and her general appearance is much the same, except, perhaps, where the fumigation received while on the Columbia has affected the paint on the vessel's sides. Captain Myers, the steamship's commander, has also borne his troubles well, and his vaccination mark is no doubt in recognition of the great services rendered by him to the American authorities. In speaking to a COLONIST representative yesterday, he said that he was successful in landing the five hundred odd Chinamen taken from Vancouver at Portland. This was done almost in spite of the Custom house official and Health officer of Portland, who went to considerable unnecessary trouble in order to detain the vessel unnecessarily. Captain Myers says his success in landing his human cargo is due to a great extent to the fact that the vessel had not been chartered for any specified number of days, but was to convey the Chinese to Portland.

MISHAP TO THE ISLANDER.

In backing out from the wharf at Vancouver on Sunday, the Islander's foretopmast got foul of the ss. Empress' bow-sprit rigging, and as the tide was running strong the vessel could not be brought to a standstill quick enough to avoid breaking the wooden spar. The mast sprang so much before breaking that the top piece came with a terrific crash on the deck, penetrating it and injuring a man underneath.

STAWBERRIES FROM ST. JOHN.

A small sloop from St. John's Island yesterday brought in a big load of strawberries, which found ready sale on account of their fine quality at twenty cents a box, George Vienna being the sole buyer. Those in charge of the sloop state there is an abundance of strawberries on the island, and that they will make frequent trips to Victoria, with similar cargoes, during the next month.

NEWS OF THE SEALERS.

A letter from Capt. Dillon, to his brother George, contains the appended list of schooners, reported to the South Bend, and their catches: South Bend, 124 skins; Henry Dennis, 1,600; C. D. Rand, 900; Minnie, 400; Beatrice, 420; Walter A. Earle, 1,200; Venture, 46; Oscar and Hattie, 900; Triumph, 800; Wanderer, 140; Ainoka, 900.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was quiet again to-day, the total sales of stocks footing up only 126,931 shares, while the trading in railway and miscellaneous bonds amounted to about $885,000. Soon after the opening London sold a little Erie, Atchison, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and at the same time money on call advanced to 25 per cent. This gave the room traders, who are bearish, an opportunity. Very little support was given the market, but for that matter the pressure to sell was not large. The Bank of Commerce applied to the Clearing House loan committee for $1,000,000 in certificates. Now that the Bank of Commerce has shown the way, smaller institutions not in as good shape financially, will probably follow suit and money should ease up, particularly in mercantile circles. The market closed weak. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 86; Denver and Rio Grande, 12¾; Wells, Fargo, 135; Great Northern 110; Missouri Pacific, 33⅝; Northern Pacific, 12⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 64⅝; Northwest, 103½; Oregon Navigation, 60; Oregon Improvement, 12; Southern Pacific, 27¼; Union Pacific, 28⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 62¼.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—Monsignor Satolli and party arrived in Omaha yesterday morning and will hear the charges preferred by the priests against Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln. They say that he lacks executive and financial ability, and that he has been guilty of gross misconduct. Four of the priests of the Lincoln diocese are now in the city. Six others will arrive to-morrow. Monsignor Satolli received this afternoon a copy of the Pope's pronunciamento regarding the school controversy in the United States. When asked his opinion respecting its contents, he said: "It is unequivocally an endorsement of Archbishop Ireland, and there can be no quibbling about it."

## CHINESE-MADE MATERIAL.

### The Council Will Have No More of it After Three Months from Date.

### Tenders for Surface Drains and for the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

At 8:5 last evening the City Council came to order with a huge batch of business before it and prospects of a heavy session. Realizing this, the aldermen got down to work at once. Mayor Beaven was in the chair, the others present being Aldermen McKillican, Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Miller, Henderson, Munn and Baker.

On the motion to finally pass the Estimates by-law,

ALD. BAKER moved to reduce the amount to be granted to the B. C. Agricultural Society from $3,000 to $1,000, but there was no seconder, and the by-law was then finally read and passed.

ALD. BAKER said he must enter a protest against that vote of $3,000 for the Agricultural Association. When this matter was up before the Council last week he had courteously and politely asked for some information, and the only reply he got was a dirty, mean, contemptible letter which appeared in the COLONIST signed by a man named W. H. Ellis, who had considerable of a swelled head and a big head, or he would never have written that letter he wrote in the COLONIST. When he (Ald. Baker) had asked for the information he had not said there was any dishonesty in the dealings of the Association at all, but just that he wanted to know what was going to be done with the money, and how much the Association was in debt. If he had known more about the affairs of the Association he might have voted for the $3,000 grant, but as he didn't know anything about it he was not going to do so.

The Council went into committee on the Streets By-law, when a clause was inserted to place discretionary power as to the discharge of firearms within the city limits in the Mayor or Chief of Police.

ALD. HENDERSON thought the Council should have the power to grant permission, and not the Mayor or Chief of Police, or anyone else.

ALD. STYLES thought that all rifle shooting at Clover Point should be stopped, as the practice was a dangerous one, more particularly as there were innumerable places around the city much more suitable than Clover Point. Certainly there had not been anyone killed so far, but any day there might be a serious accident.

ALD. MUNN did not see where the danger came in. The place was clear on both sides, so that anyone approaching could be seen and the danger was minimized.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments, thus giving the riflemen permission to shoot at Clover Point, and the Council to grant permission by motion for the discharge of firearms in the city limits.

ALD. BRAGG, rising to a question of privilege, wanted the clerk to read the procedure by-law so that the Aldermen might know how they were to go about the business of the Council. He objected to the Mayor "dishing up" the business any way he liked. For instance, what business had the Mayor to bring up the by-laws first.

THE MAYOR explained that the by-laws were taken up so as to have them in time for this week's Gazette.

The Council went into committee on the Revenue by-law, which was reported complete.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved that the collector of taxes do continue the collection of taxes according to the law. This motion was simply a formal one to comply with the statute, which requires a renewal of power.

ALD. BELYEA moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, that the Mayor be authorized to make arrangements with the Bank of B.N.A. for a temporary loan of $10,788 to carry on the Local Improvement work of extending Broad street. Carried.

ALD. BELYEA moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, that a clause be inserted in all contracts entered into by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, prohibiting the employment of Chinese in connection with the work, or of material in the manufacture of which Chinese are employed.

ALD. BELYEA explained that in looking through specifications he had found that there was a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese directly or indirectly, but it would be difficult to say what indirect employment was. This motion was to place the Council in a consistent position, for there was nothing now to prevent the contractor buying all his raw material from people who had only Chinese employed in its manufacture.

ALD. BAKER wanted to know when this would take effect.

THE MAYOR—If it passes to-night it will take place immediately.

ALD. MILLER thought there was scarcely a lumber yard in the city where Chinese were not employed, the same being the case with the brickyards. If Ald. Belyea would fix a date at which this should come into force he would support it, but otherwise he would have to vote against it.

ALD. BRAGG had the idea that this was a motion which would bear scrutiny. He claimed he had been a consistent opponent of Chinese. If he had to vote against this by-law it would not be because he was not in harmony with the principle, but because he did not like to see the spirit in which it was moved. He insinuated that the Mayor had something to do with the motion, as he had heard that the Mayor had Ald. Belyea in training for a seat in the next Legislature—possibly for the position of Attorney-General. (Laughter.) The men who owned brickyards, Ald. Baker, ex-Ald. Humber and others, always paid good wages, or tried to, even if they did employ Chinese. He would not vote for the resolution unless Ald. Belyea would start a brickyard and run it with white labor. In conclusion he would say he thought this was one of the best moves Ald. Belyea had made, and he was in favor of the spirit of it but he could not vote for it, as it would embarrass some people who had to use Chinese labor unless a time limit were put in.

THE MAYOR declined the honor Ald. Bragg would have thrust upon him of having anything to do with the present resolution, and did not wish to detract from the credit due Ald. Belyea for it.

ALD. BAKER announced that he was going to vote against the motion. He employed Chinese labor in his brickyard, and he was sure Ald. Belyea had a Chinaman working in his house.

ALD. BELYEA—No, I haven't.

ALD. BAKER continued that if this motion carried it would be impossible to get either brick or lumber which were not manufactured by Chinese.

ALD. MCKILLICAN suggested that, after listening to the remarks that had been made by the so-called "labor candidates" in the Council, one would think that the workingmen wanted the Chinese to stay in the country and do all the work of manufacturing. Let this resolution pass and the white workingmen would get employment not only in the handling of the material but in the manufacture of it, and the Chinese would be driven out.

ALD. MUNN was afraid the resolution, if carried without a time limit, might do some injustice to those who had material on hand, otherwise he did not object to it. So long as such a principle could be made workable, he would assist in carrying it out. He moved in amendment that the material clause do not come into operation for three months.

ALD. HENDERSON agreed with the principle, but did not think it should be put into operation immediately. He seconded Ald. Munn's amendment, but agreed with the principle of the motion, which if carried out in all respects would have the effect of driving out the Chinese.

ALD. STYLES favored the principle of the motion, which he considered struck at the very root of the Chinese question, and was the first practical move that had been made to drive the Chinese out. But there were difficulties in the way, and some time should be given before it came into force.

ALD. BRAGG again ttlked. He said this question had many sides. For instance, it had a "unitarian side." He suggested that Ald. Belyea consider the motion a little more; at any rate he would not vote for it, and he did not care who knew it.

ALD. BELYEA congratulated Ald. Bragg, "the friend of the working-man," on the peculiar stand he had taken. He would first say that the motion had been written a month ago, and would have been moved when the motion to let a certain contract came up, but tenders were called for without the matter coming before the Council. The fact was he had thought of this early in the year when the election campaign was on, and had then thought it was a funny thing that the Council should say to a contractor "you shall not employ six men to lay those bricks on that house," but at the same time would allow him to employ 150 men making the bricks. He denied emphatically that he was pretending to be a friend of the working men. He had not made any such pretences, but was a consistent friend of the working men at all times, and when he wanted to disagree with them he did not hesitate to tell them so and that plainly and without humbug. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he had no desire to work any hardship on any man, and would have accepted the amendment but for the remarks which had been made by members of the board, compelling him to stand by his motion as introduced.

ALD. BAKER wanted the motion held over for six months.

The motion was carried unanimously with Ald. Munn's amendment, that the clause relating to material do not affect contracts entered into within the next ninety days, added.

The Finance committee's report recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $629.99; it was adopted.

Tenders for repairs to the Home for the Aged and Infirm were opened. The highest was Freeman & Campbell, $1,975; the lowest, $1,370, Eli Bean, with $25 extra for clearing land. The next lowest was Fullerton & McDonald, $1,367, and $45 extra for clearing land. The tenders were referred to the committee and City Surveyor, to award the contract to the lowest tenderer complying with the conditions.

Tenders for surface drains were then ordered to be opened.

ALD. STYLES wanted to know by whose authority these tenders were asked for. The Council had heard nothing about it.

The following tenders were then opened:

For surface drains: Harrison & Walkay, $3,586 75; George Snider & H. H. McDonald, $3,346; M. C. Milne, $4,230.50; Fred R Adams, $4,119.05.

For brick drain: Thomas & Glover, $39,893 95; George Snider & H. H. McDonald, $32,141 80; Coghlan & Mayo, $31,546.16; Fred R. Adams, $28,574.30.

The tenders were received and referred to the Sewerage committee and the City Engineer to let the contract to the lowest tenderer who has complied with the conditions.

THE MAYOR mentioned that Ald. Belyea had resigned the chairmanship of the Sewerage committee. He hoped that that gentleman, who had been such a valuable worker on the Sewerage committee, would reconsider his determination and consent to act until the end of the year.

To get over the difficulty the tenders were referred to Ald. Belyea, Henderson and Baker.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

## DYNAMITE IN MADRID.

MADRID, June 21.—A large dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight a few feet from the house of Canovas del Castillo, ex-Premier. The explosion was heard throughout the city. The immediate district round the house was shaken as if by an earthquake. Three olicemen ran to the spot. They found the dismembered body of a man in the street, and caught a man crawling down the street on his hands and knees. When arrested, the man refused to say what he knew of the explosion, but complained that he was severely wounded. One of his legs were broken, his scalp was torn, and his face was covered with blood. He was taken to a police station and was there identified by a servant employed in a house opposite the ex-Premier's, as one of the three men whom she had seen standing on the other side of the street just before the explosion. After the explosion, she said she heard a man run away. A surgeon was called and the prisoner's wounds were dressed. He will be examined later in the morning. Many houses in the neighborhood where the explosion occurred were badly damaged. Windows were shattered but none of the occupants were injured. While the police were looking over the ground just after the explosion Senor Canovas opened the door and ordered out all his servants to help search for the limbs of the man who had been blown to pieces by the bomb. One leg, the head and a hand were found seventy feet from the place where the bomb was set. News of the explosion spread through the city before 1 o'clock. All the cabinet ministers and many conspicuous deputies called upon Senor Canovas at once to congratulate him on his escape. The report is current that at 12:30 a.m. a man with a petard under his coat was arrested near the Bank of Spain.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 20.—A party of hunters found a splendidly preserved specimen of a mastodon tusk embedded in a bluff near Point Wilson, to-day. The skeleton of the mastodon, embedded in the beach, visible at low tide, has been found and will be exhumed in a few days, and if sufficiently preserved will be shipped to the Smithsonian institution.


STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.


## B. C. EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

### What Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, Thinks of the Provincial Display.

### The Minerals Shown Attracting a Great Deal of Attention—More Fruit to Go Later On.

Taking advantage of the first opportunity afforded since the return of Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance and agriculture, from Chicago and the East, a COLONIST reporter waited on him yesterday morning to ascertain what he thought of the British Columbia display at the great World's Fair, and whether it was up to expectations or not. Mr. Turner is certainly pleased with what has been done so far, and thinks that good use has been made of the money voted by the Legislature for this important advertising work. More particularly is this the case with regard to the exhibits of fruit, minerals and lumber, while the agricultural show is one of the most attractive in the whole of the immense building set apart for the display of cereals and vegetables.

In discussing the matter, Mr. Turner dealt with the fruit exhibit first. This is in what is known as the horticultural department, and has a most advantageous station where it can be readily seen by all comers. There was some delay in getting this exhibit in position. A portion of it arrived early but the balance of it only got to Chicago while Mr. Turner was there. There was some trouble with the customs authorities about that part which was shipped in "cold storage," but this was settled amicably after some delay, and the fruit was got into possession of the B. C. Commissioner, Mr. Charles F. Law. Mr. Turner spent two days with the exhibit, which was found to be in fairly good order, the only mishaps being damage to two or three of the glass jars in which the fruit was packed.

In some of the jars the fluid used for preserving was getting very thick, so that it did not show the fruit to advantage, and arrangements were at once made to have this renewed. The cold storage fruit was turning out very well indeed. It was to have all been in place two days after Mr. Turner was there, June 2, and would then compare very favorably with the exhibits of any other province or state. It is suggested that it would be a good idea to send a carload of fresh fruit to Chicago on towards the fall, as that is the time there will be the most important exhibits made, and as the fruit can be sent there in perfectly good order, it will do much to advertise the province as a fruit growing country.

The next branch of the exhibit Mr. Turner spoke of was the cereal show. The position this occupied in Agricultural hall was one of the most prominent in the whole building, a place where it was sure to attract attention, and more especially so as the arrangement of the different products was very attractive. The way Mr. Turner tells it is this:

"I was walking through the Agricultural hall with Mr. Law, and as we were going down the big centre aisle or walk I pointed ahead to a very striking exhibit, which was located on one of the corners of the intersecting walks. 'There,' said I to Mr. Law, 'there is a very attractive showing,' to which Mr. Law responded: 'I am glad you think so, for that is ours.' When we got up a little closer I saw that it was marked British Columbia, and the fact that it struck me at once will show you that it is far more than ordinarily remarkable. The grain is very prettily arranged, and in the intervening places between the cereals there are a number of heads of wild animals very artistically arranged, the cariboo, elk and wapiti being shown. Everybody who came into the building saw and admired that, and there was to my mind just one thing wanting to make it complete—that was the pamphlets telling about the Province, but these we now have had prepared and they have gone forward."

In Forestry hall the allotted space for the timber exhibit was seen, but this exhibit was still in an unfinished state, owing to the fact that some of the pieces sent from here had not yet arrived, and of course it was impossible to arrange any of it until the whole was on the ground. However, in this respect the province was not a bit worse off than other places, for there had been a general delay in getting timber forward. To those who are looking for a beautiful display the British Columbia exhibit will, in all probability, be more or less of a disappointment. One reason of this is, that it is directly alongside one of the most magnificent exhibits at the Fair, that of New South Wales. This latter country voted £80,000 for the Fair, and has spared no expense in getting up its exhibits. They have a miniature house built of the most attractive woods, all highly polished and varnished, so that the B. C. display is more or less overshadowed, but notwithstanding this fact there is one class of people who are paying, and will continue to pay, more attention to British Columbia's showing than to any of the others—these are the builders and contractors, who admire the Provincial woods for their value for building and general construction purposes, and that is where the advantage will come in. Those are really the people whose good opinions are most to be valued, and with whom a good advertisement in this respect is going to do most good.

"The Mineral exhibit," said Mr. Turner, "was almost completed when I left. Here, too, British Columbia has been to a greater or less extent thrown in the shade by the gigantic exhibit of the colony of New South Wales; but there again we have an advantage over them which I think only needs to be mentioned to be appreciated. New South Wales people are showing the products of mines that are owned by corporations, and which are not available for any one but those who are now holding them or others that have a great deal of money to invest. Our specimens show actually whatis in the ground and can be had throughout the whole Province by miners who are willing to come and look for them. That is the difference. On one hand you have the mines all owned, and on the other hand you have the prospects held out of wealth that is to be had yet—mines that are open to those who come to work them. One feature of our mining exhibit is the pyramid, showing the amount of gold taken out of the country since gold mining was first begun, giving the visitor an accurate idea of the quantity, while attached to it is a table showing the yield in the various years. The entrance to our section in the mineral hall is guarded by two immense lumps of coal taken from the Wellington and New Vancouver mines. They are very fine specimens indeed, and attract a good deal of attention. The specimens of gold ores in the big glass show cases were being placed in position while I was there, and as an indication of what great benefit all this will be, I may say that during the short time I was there, there were crowds of visitors all the time, and many inquiries were being made about the country. This shows the importance of having a competent man there to look after our interests, and I think Mr. Law is just the right man in the right place, being so thoroughly well conversant with the mineral wealth of the Province, and with the other industries as well."

Speaking of the Fair generally, Mr. Turner thinks it is a great success, even though it has been considerably delayed, but the fact was that skilled workmen were hard to get at the time they were most needed, and there was, of course, some inconvenience as a result. The Canadian building is a handsome little structure, finished inside with British Columbia woods. This is the building where the various commissioners from Canada have their headquarters and where visitors from this country can go to sit down and write letters if they want to and read the papers, etc. In the room set apart for the especial use of British Columbia there is a very handsome mantel, the work of the Sehl, Hastie, Erskine Co., which was attracting a good deal of notice and was much admired by all.

The Fishery exhibit is in the hands of the Dominion Government. In this respect Quebec is best represented, there being not too excellent a showing from this Province. The Fine Arts building was a great centre of attraction, a notable fact being that Canada compares most favorably, both as to number of pictures and quality, with the older countries—England, France and Germany. One of the handsomest paintings there is owned by an old British Columbian, Mr. Dole, who was formerly in Cariboo but is now living in England enjoying a good sized fortune. This painting is entitled "The Sons of the Brave," and was bought some years ago for $10,000. Perhaps the most interesting building in the whole grounds is that known as the United States building, where are showing the models of the progress of the republic in art, education, science and everything else. It is a whole museum in itself, a most wonderful showing that cannot fail to please as well as instruct.

## WELCOME ROYAL ARTHUR!

### The New Flagship of the Squadron Arrives in Esquimalt 34 Days from Portsmouth.

### Uneventful but Pleasant Voyage—The Fastest Trip of the Kind on Record.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur, the new flagship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Esquimalt Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock, after a pleasant voyage from England, in which she broke all records and established herself as the flyer of the fleet, by making the quickest time ever made by a warship from the Old Country to British Columbia.

The Royal Arthur left Portsmouth on the 18th of March, and arriving here on the 19th of June, was just eighty-four days out. The actual steaming time was sixty-four days, the balance being taken up in stoppages at the various ports of call on the Pacific Coast, principally in South America. The Warspite on her way home was passed in the straits of Magellan, all well on board, the Melpomene was spoken further up, off the Chilian coast, and the Pheasant was in Coquimbo. The Melpomene will not, in all probability, be back here until she comes to pay off, but the Pheasant will be up this fall. The voyage was an uneventful one, except for its quickness. No heavy weather was encountered, and everything went along smoothly, with a sea like glass most of the way and a good deal of very warm weather. This being the first voyage of the Royal Arthur, great interest was manifested in the test of her sea-going qualities and speed. The absence of heavy weather gave no opportunity to ascertain how she would stand it, but so far as speed is concerned, all are delighted, more especially as a record has been established.

In appearance the new flagship is very different from the Warspite. She sits lower in the water, is a little narrower and looks less heavy. In general appearance the Royal Arthur is not unlike the Melpomene, though, of course, very much larger in all respects. Her armament is all of the latest class, quick-firing guns, longer and smaller than those of the Warspite, the other equipment about the same. The admiral's quarters are aft, very handsomely fitted up, and with an enclosed doorway opening on a stern walk,—a small balcony right around the stern. The ward room is not on the side of the ship like that on the Warspite, but runs right across the centre. It is a large, commodious room, finished in light woods, and very long. Amongst its appointments is a piano, the property of the ward room officers, and a great source of entertainment. Besides her officers, the Royal Arthur carries some 400 men. Following are the officers:

Rear Admiral—Henry F. Stephenson, C.B.
Flag Lieutenant—Bryan G. Godfrey Faussett.
Secretary—Francis E. G. Lient.
Clerk to Secretary—Vernon H. Alton.
Captain—Frederick P. French.
Commander—Robert H. S. Stokes.
Lieutenants—Arthur Y. Moggridge, William H. Nicholson, Robert S. P. Hornby, Hon. Victor A. Stanley, Edward G. W. Davy, Ernest K. Loring, and Algernon W. Henage.
Major Marine Artillery—Alexander L. S. Burrowes.
Lieutenant Marines—Charles E. Collard.
Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. George H. Marwood, M.A.
Fleet Surgeon—Henry T. Cox.
Staff Paymaster—William C. S. Heyne.
Staff Engineer—James M. C. Bennett.
Sub-Lieutenants—Frank Pierce and Frank C. Grover.
Surgeons—Geo. H. H. Symonds, M.D., and Thomas E. Honey, M.D.
Assistant Paymaster—Percy L. Campbell.
Engineer—William C. Burnett.
Assistant Engineers—Chas. W. P. S. Bartwell, William H. Beckett and William G. Lawrence.
Midshipmen—Richard M. T. Stephens, Humphrey H. Smith, Arthur Pringle, William R. Napier, Thos. H. N. Maurice and Geo. H. deP. Chatoe.
Naval Cadets—James A. Shuter, William W. Wilson, William G. Howard, Argentine H. Alington, George D. Ward and Norman H. Carter.

The Royal Arthur will not need to go into dry dock here, for, having been only recently launched, she is yet clean and needs no repairs. She will remain in port for four or five months, during which time the men will be allowed to come ashore frequently. The officers have the material amongst them for a first-class cricket team, but have never played together yet, and will have to organize. They will find some matches open for them on the cards of local clubs. One and all, they are looking forward to a pleasant summer here.


For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers or their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

M d&wly


## INTERCHANGE OF PRODUCTS.

### Mr. F. W. Ward Discusses With the Board of Trade Means of Developing Commerce.

### Business Might be Worked Up in Fish, Lumber, Mutton, Ales, and Other Articles.

Mr. F. W. Ward, of Sydney, New South Wales, representative of the owners of the new Canadian-Australian line of steamships, held a second conference with the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade yesterday morning, and discussed with President T. B. Hall and members present the possibilities of trade between the Dominion, and especially the Province, and the great Australian colonies. The meeting was opened by an informal talk about tariffs, etc., in the course of which Mr. Robert Ward drew attention to a statement which he had heard, that the general agents of the Australian colonies in England did not devote so much consideration as they might to the question of interchange of products between the various colonies of the Empire in different parts of the world.

Mr. F. W. Ward, to whom the statement was credited, wished it understood that he had no fault to find with the men who filled the positions. It was the system that was to blame for the omission, but he hoped as time went on this would be remedied. Continuing, he took up the prospective advantages of the new line, dealing first with the question of postal service. Possibly before very long, he thought, there might be a movement to give even a quicker service in the present form. Just now the great English mail from Australia goes home by way of the Suez Canal, but the contract under which this is carried will expire at the end of next year, by which time it might be possible to have arrangements made to carry it via Canada. At present South Queensland might send her mail via Canada, but under present arrangements it was too much to expect the whole of it would come this way. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia could be served quicker by the Suez route than by the Canadian as it was now operated. These colonies have a reliable service once a week which they are not likely to abandon unless a better one were assured. In dealing with this matter he compared the time in which mails are now carried with that made by the Miowera. From New South Wales to London via. San Francisco was forty days or five days slower than the time made by the Miowera. From Queensland to London via. San Francisco was forty-two days, or seven days slower than the Miowera's time. From South Australia to London via. San Francisco forty-three days, or eight days slower than the Miowera. From Victoria (Australia) the time to London was 41 days, or six slower than by the Miowera, so that the new service, starting with all its disadvantages, had an unquestionably better record than the San Francisco line, which had been running for years. The great mail service from Australia to London was, however, from Adelaide via the Suez Canal, the time from New South Wales being 36½ days, so that the mail by the Miowera beat even this by a day and a half. From Queensland via Suez was 38 days, and from Victoria (Australia) 35 days, the latter being one day quicker than by the Miowera, as there would be a day lost in transit between Victoria and Sydney by train. The time from Tasmania via Suez was 37 days, which would be the same practically as by the Miowera. The only portion of Australia with which it would be hard to compete would be South Australia, which was 1,000 miles away from Sydney. The San Francisco service was thus, by the first trip of the new Canadian line, put right out of the question so far as mail carrying possibilities were concerned. If, however, there were a regular weekly line, through sympathetic territory, and pushed by Canadians and everyone else interested, there was no reason why a much faster service could not be had, regularly once a week, between Sydney and London, with which the old Suez canal route could not compete at all. He thought it quite likely that Canada would take every opportunity to push her claims in this respect, and had no doubt British Columbia would do the same. The San Francisco service was now working under an agreement that would expire in November of this year, but for various reasons he did not think New Zealand and the United States would consent to let this line drop, so that it might be considered still a competitor so far as freight was concerned. If a weekly mail service were given between Sydney and Canada, he did not see any reason why there should not be a weekly mail express from Vancouver to New York or the Atlantic terminus, so that with fast time from Vancouver to London, mails might be landed at home ten days from Vancouver, and in this event the Suez Canal route would stand no show at all in competition, no matter how fast the steamers they should put on would be.

Then, as to the Pacific cable. At the annual conference of the postmasters-general of the Australian colonies, held at Brisbane this year, the project of a cable had been discussed and approved of. At present there was a French company building a cable line to the French settlement of New Caledonia, but he did not think there was the smallest chance of this line, or any other, being built to Honolulu and San Francisco unless the United States Government put up all the money and took all the risk. The Australian idea was a British cable touching on no points save those controlled by the British, and landing only on British soil, so that it could always be assured to them as an alternative route. As at present situated, Australia was always in a great funk when anything should happen the cable, for the people down in the South sea colonies did not know whether some nation had declared war against England and the enemy had cut the cable, or what was the matter. The result was that, at enormous expense, the cities of Sydney, Brisbane, etc., had been fortified so that for a time, at least, they could stand off the enemy. But with a cable to Canada, all fears would be removed, and the convenience and safety would be immense.

Another matter Mr. Ward discussed was the new line as a tourist route. At present the general impression was that for only several months in the year was it safe or pleasant for Australians to travel this way, but he hoped the B. C. Board of Trade and other similar organizations would assist in disabusing their minds of this idea. For his own part, he would do all in his power to induce travel here at all seasons of the year, particularly in the winter. The Canadian scenery, climate and everything else was so different from that to which Australians were accustomed, that once this fact became known it would be appreciated. The sport to be had here was also different, and he would endeavor to get Australians coming by this line not merely to just land here and go away again, but to stay over and enjoy the delights of the Province for a little while.

Taking up commercial matters he expressed the hope that the Canadian Government might see its way clear to appoint a commercial agent to go to Australia to assist in the development of the trade. The statistics now published in Australia as to the trade between the various colonies and Canada did not seem to be in accordance with the returns he had seen since coming here, the cause doubtless being that the United States was getting credit for trade which properly came from Canada, but as San Francisco was the shipping point, had been credited to the United States. He quoted from the New South Wales Year book and comparisons with the Canadian Year book, the irresistable conclusion being that there must be a mistake somewhere, as the figures were quite irreconcilable. In fact there should be a good trade between Canada and Australia, and he hoped that the quality of the salmon sent out hereafter would be more like what he had eaten here, which was greatly superior to anything he had ever tasted in Australia. Lumber was another article in which trade could be increased. British Columbia now had the contract for supplying the largest mine in Australia with lumber, but there were other large mines which could also be sold timber. He read from a letter, received the day the Miowera sailed, from one of the extensive Australian meat and produce dealers, quoting mutton at 2½ cents per lb. f.o.b., apples, oranges, and lemons in cases of 10 dozen at 5s. per case, and choice creamery butter at 5d., or 10 cents, per lb. If there were the slightest encouragement for it, the company operating this new line would put in cold storage, so as to bring mutton, butter, etc., here, and take back frozen fish. The fish trade could also be developed with Hawaii, where there was large consumption, and something might also be done in ales and light beers.

Mr. Ward was listened to attentively throughout, and Mr. Hall promised at the conclusion to use his best endeavors to have the various trades suggested developed by those in Victoria and British Columbia dealing in the various lines.

## NO NEW LICENSES.

### The Board of Trade Building Association's Application Refused by the Commissioners.

### Regarding Transfer of Licensed Premises—The Osborne House Case Further Adjourned.

An adjourned session of the Licensing Commissioners for Victoria City was held Monday afternoon, Mayor Beaven and Police Magistrate Macrae on the bench. Neither of the applications for new licenses was granted, that of Mr. F. Elworthy, on behalf of the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association, being refused, and that of Mr. Carlo Bossi, owner of the Osborne House, adjourned by request of the applicant's counsel until Dr. Powell, the third Commissioner, should be present.

After disposing of half a dozen transfers which had been temporarily sanctioned, the Board took up the application of Steve O'Brien for a transfer of the Senate saloon license from premises at 91 Government street to the adjoining premises, No. 93. It will be remembered that when this application was before the Board a few days ago, Police Magistrate Macrae raised the point of the Board's power to grant the application under Section 218 (a) of the Act.

Mr. Belyea (Belyea & Gregory) had looked into the matter carefully since the adjournment of the application, and yesterday argued that section 218 (a) did not apply to transfers but to the use of the original license under the extraordinary circumstances enumerated, so that if the court had the general power to grant transfers, that power was not interfered with or cancelled by Section 218 (a). He contended that the Commissioners had authority under the old Act, and that Section 218 (a) simply gave additional powers, enabling the owner of premises, in the event of their being rebuilt, to control the original license instead of the lessee.

Mr. H. G. Hall opposed the application, holding that the granting of a transfer was only allowable in the event of fire or some other of the extraordinary circumstances recited—in other words, that the point was well taken.

After consultation, the Board announced that the application was refused, and Mr. Gregory then asked if the Board would inform him whether they were acting in their discretion in so deciding, or did they not consider that they had power to deal with the request?

"We are acting in our discretion," the Mayor replied with a smile.

The remainder of the licenses was quickly disposed of, and the Board adjourned shortly after 4:30, the record of the day's proceedings being as below:

TRANSFERS.

Trustees of the Stevens' Estate to M. J. Conlin—License held for the Omineca saloon, Government street. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Joseph H. Brown to Joseph Meunier—License held for the Prince of Wales saloon, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, and issued to Meunier and Brown. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Joseph Meunier to Brown & Fox—License held for the Caledonian saloon, corner of Store and Cormorant streets, and issued to Meunier, Brown and Fox. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Executor of Catharine Hotz (deceased) to Charles Murriset—License held for the Colonist hotel, Beacon Hill park and Simcoe street. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Executors of the estate of William McCliff (deceased) to Steve O'Brien—License held for the Grotto saloon, Trounce avenue. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Steve O'Brien—Transfer of license held for the Senate saloon from 91 to 93 Government street. Refused.

NEW LICENSES.

F. Elworthy, for the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association—License for the Board of Trade building, Bastion square. Refused.

Carlo Bossi—License for the Osborne house, corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street. Adjourned by request.

LONDON, June 19.—Richard M. Hunt, of New York, received at the Royal Institute of architects to-day the Queen's gold medal. This distinction was conferred upon him in view of his work at the World's Fair in Chicago. Mr. Hunt is the first American whose name is inscribed on the institution's roll of honor.


BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B.B.B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.