People's Rights To Be Upheld

Premier Mc Bride Discusses Federal Disallowance of Provincial Acts.

Powerful Influences at Work in or Near the Dominion Capital.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday the following despatch was received in the city from Ottawa:

"Ottawa, March 29.—The Dominion government has disallowed two more bills passed by the British Columbia legislature during the session of 1903. One is an act to regulate immigration into British Columbia and the other to further amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

"The bills for the session of 1904 have just been received at the justice department. The government has just a year within which to exercise the disallowance privilege."

A Colonist representative called upon the Hon. Richard McBride yesterday afternoon and asked him what he thought of the despatch. The premier was not surprised, although he had not previously seen the message from the federal capital. He was asked if he thought that due weight was being given by the Laurier administration to the representations of British Columbia's elected members of the House, and replied:

"I am strongly of the belief that the Dominion government is paying more attention to certain influences at or near Ottawa than to the appeals of the chosen representatives of the people of British Columbia. This action of the federal government shows clearly that the views of the people of this province, as expressed repeatedly through their representatives in the legislature and by our members in the Commons, are being ignored, and also that very strong influence is being brought to bear upon that government to thwart the expressed wishes of our people."

"What do the provincial government propose to do about it?"

"We shall, in spite of this disallowance from Ottawa, maintain the rights of the people of this province."

"You propose to re-enact the disallowed measures?"

"Most assuredly, and at the very earliest opportunity. We shall not rest satisfied with this verdict from Ottawa. The people of British Columbia understand this question thoroughly, and they and the government are determined to re-enact that legislation until the province gets the legislation, and the injustice under which it has rested for so many years is abolished. This is not, as the Dominion government seems to imagine, an imperial matter, but affects solely the material interests of this part of the Dominion. The latest act passed by the provincial legislature on this subject was based as closely as possible upon the Natal act, and if the first two acts which I am led to understand have been disallowed by the federal government, passed the legislature almost unanimously."

The premier spoke with some warmth and evidently felt the implied affront to the province conveyed in the disallowance of those measures which are so highly important to the provincial interests. The mysterious influence hinted at by the premier, which is working against British Columbia in the East, is one of the most powerful known today in governmental circles the world over.

JOHN BURNS PROTESTS.

John Burns, M.P., speaking at Birmingham re Asiatic labor in South Africa, said that the men who had made Lord Milner their mouthpiece in the government their catspaw, now desired to introduce slavery under the folds of the Union Jack. What else was the indentured labor they wished to introduce? The colonies were dead against it. Premier Deakin had telegraphed his opposition. Premier Seddon was against it. South Africa labor as represented by trades unions and all white men's organizations had voted dead against it.

ERIMBA NOT COMING.

The Australian steamer Eurimba will not come to this coast. Capt. A. Middon and Chief Engineer George McGregor, who were sent out by the company who proposed buying her, have returned without the steamer. They were passengers by the Moana and disembarked at Victoria. The reason why the purchase was not made is not definitely stated, but it is understood that it was because the officers named considered her not suitable on account of her build and fittings, which were made for southern climates and would cost too much to alter, for the trade it was proposed to put her into.

The proposed company intended inaugurating a new line of coasting steamers between Victoria and Vancouver and Northern British Columbia ports, and possibly Skagway. They will possibly now look elsewhere, or build new boats. Capt. Warren, of the Boscowitz and others, were interested in the venture.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

Belgian Minister at Washington Denies Reports of Cruelties.

Washington, March 28.—Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister here, called upon United States Secretary of State Hay today at the state department, his visit having reference to the statements made last week to the department as to atrocities alleged to have been committed by Belgian officials in the Congo Free State; also relative to the denial of American treaty rights. As to the latter, it is expected that the missionaries will specify in a memorandum to be submitted to Secretary Hay cases which can be supported by evidence. If the claims appear to be meritorious, they will be submitted to the Belgian government. Chevalier De Cuvelier, secretary-general of the state department of the Congo, in a recent note to the British government pertaining to the alleged conditions in the Congo Free State affecting the treatment of natives and trade, denies that the manner in which the state is administered entails a systematic reign of "cruelty or of oppression," and that the principle of freedom of trade would cause a modification in the law of property as is universally understood.

The authorities have severely punished persons convicted of crime as salutory lessons to others. As to the charge that three wagons proceeding between Leopoldville and Motaid were filled with slaves, a dozen of whom were chained, he says that the great number of those represented as slaves were militiamen, and the chained men were a party of persons "condemned to work out their punishment in the central prison of Boma." It is denied that the men composing the armed force of the state were, in many cases, recruited from the most warlike and savage tribes. In conclusion it is asserted that the policy of the state has not, as has been stated, killed trade, but on the contrary, has created and fostered it.

Towne—Hear what Sniffkins did when the collection plate came 'round to him in church last Sunday? Browne—No. Dropped a button in, I suppose. Towne—Not even that. He leaned over and whispered: "I paid the pastor's fare in the car yesterday morning. We'll call it square."—Philadelphia Press.

A JAPANESE BIVOUAC DURING THE PERIOD OF CONCENTRATION.

MANY MILLIONS LOSS CAUSED BY FLOODS

Thousands of Families Driven From Home By the Rush of Waters.

Detroit, Mich, March 28.—Encouraging reports from Lansing, Battle Creek, Flint, Kalamzoo and other towns where flood damage has been estimated up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars show that tonight the distress is largely centralized in the Saginaw valley around Grand Rapids in the valley of the Grand river. At Grand Rapids a marked improvement is noted. At Saginaw, however, the feeders of the Saginaw river are bringing down torrents of water, the escape of which into Saginaw bay is blocked by ice gorges at and below Bay City. At Grand Rapids it is estimated that fourteen thousand persons are in distress, and at Saginaw a large portion of the business section of the city is flooded and five thousand men are out of work.

There is much suffering at Milwaukee, where 1,300 people are living in upper stories, domestic animals being elevated with them. Milwaukee reports one Polish boy drowned. At Bay City fire engines are endeavoring to keep the newspaper pressrooms free of water. A dozen buildings there have been flooded.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—White river, which last night overflowed West Indianapolis and covered the first floors of one thousand houses, has receded rapidly today.

Northern and Central Indiana have seen the worst of the floods. The loss in Madison county is $2,225,000. The total damage in this county is $8,000,000. Nearly 1,100 families were driven from their homes. Eight lives have been lost.

Madison, Ind., March 28.—The body of Samuel Stevenson was found today in Big creek. He had been missing since yesterday, when he was engaged in trying to save some property. This is the eighth death due to the present flood in Indiana.

Sullivan, Ind., March 28.—The Wabash river at Merom has risen 18 inches since last night and is still rising. The Gill township levee protecting 20,000 acres of farm land is expected to break. The Illinois Central railroad is hauling thousands of sand bags to check the flood and protect the levees. Men are working night and day. W. H. Jones today discovered a leak in the levee made by a groundhog. It is about 12 feet in the water with a sandbag and stopped the break.

Woodstock, Ont., March 28.—Three of the largest factories have closed down on account of the high water.

Halifax, N. S., March 28.—Part of the town of Kentville, N. S., is flooded. Washouts are occurring on the Dominion & Atlantic railway by melting snow.

Utica, N. Y., March 28.—Although flood conditions are very much better in the Mohawk valley, it is impossible for the Central Hudson to use its line east of this city and trains are run over the West Shore from Hoffmans to this city, where they again take the Central tracks. The telegraph lines are down along both roads and considerable delay is experienced in running the trains. All are from three to four hours late, and a number of local trains have been annulled.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 28.—Today's estimate of the number of flood sufferers is 14,000. Of these five or six thousand are either homeless or living in second stories.

There are fifty boats at work on the west side belonging to the city, as well as 100 private boats. For the latter enormous prices are being charged, varying from $1 to $5 for the short time needed to effect a rescue.

Reports of cities on White river and its tributaries place the estimate of the flood loss north of here at $100,000.

Peru reports $100,000 loss and Muncie the same. Ten thousand persons have had their homes invaded by the flood. Great danger is feared when the Wabash and White rivers join the floods in southwestern Indiana, which will take place tonight.

London, Ont., March 28.—The worst flood that has occurred since the cloudburst in July, 1883, took place yesterday morning, when the water in the Thames rose to a height of eleven feet above normal and went over the dyke which, for a mile and ahalf, runs around the suburb of West London. Many houses were flooded. The monetary loss is placed at $25,000. Duncan McMartin, a medical student, was up set in a canoe Saturday morning and drowned. Henry Wade, a grocer, slipped in the water Saturday afternoon and also was drowned. The damage by floods in Kent county is the most serious in ten years. Factories have been obliged to close down and many families are homeless.

LA GRIPPE CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

The great danger from la grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be avoided by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Among the tens of thousands who used this remedy during the epidemic of la grippe of recent years no case has ever been known to result in pneumonia which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventative of that dangerous disease. Price 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED IN FIRST ACTION.

Six Companies of Cavalry Attack a Japanese Outpost Beyond Ping Yang, and Are Driven Back With Loss.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The Emperor has received a despatch from General Kuropatkin giving a lengthy report from General Mishtchenko dated at 10 p. m., March 28th, which says an important engagement took place near the town of Chong Ju, in which the Russians were defeated, retiring in perfect order. The Japanese suffered heavily, but the Russian losses are not stated. Cavalry and infantry on both sides were engaged. The Russians occupied a commanding position. The Japanese fought gallantly, but owing to their heavy losses were unable to occupy the position abandoned by the Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—General Kuropatkin in his first report to the Emperor from the scene of war, announced that offensive land operations had taken place against the Japanese upon the sixth anniversary of the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians. These operations took the form of a cavalry attack made yesterday by six companies of Cossacks, led personally by General Mishtchenko, and four squadrons of Japanese cavalry, in which the general believed to be beyond the Chong Ju, but which he found to be in occupation of that town.

General Mishtchenko pays a tribute to the tenacity and bravery of the Japanese under a Russian cross fire. The combat lasted an hour and a half before the Russians could follow up their advantage. Three Japanese squadrons galloped towards the town, which two of them succeeded in entering, while the third was driven back in distress, men and horses falling. The fire maintained on the town was so destructive that the Japanese were unable to make an effective return. Further Japanese reinforcements arrived an hour later, and in view of the superiority of the enemy, General Mishtchenko determined to retire, doing so without embarrassment, although he carried with him three killed and sixteen wounded. General Mishtchenko's Cossacks have been endeavoring for some days to come in contact with the Japanese patrols, but the latter refused to combat. The skirmish of today will increase the effects of the Russians in retarding as much as possible the advance of the Japanese army.

General Kuropatkin's despatch reporting General Mishtchenko's operations as published, does not give the place of its origin, but it is presumed that the commander-in-chief is either at Liao Yang or en route to Ai Chwang.

General Kuropatkin's report is as follows: "I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your Majesty the report of General Mishtchenko, dated March 28th, at 10 p. m., which says:

"'For three consecutive days our small outposts attempted to draw the Japanese cavalry into action, but their patrols after contact was established, retired beyond Chong Ju, about five miles northwest of Ping Yang. Having learned that four squadrons of the enemy were posted five versts beyond Chong Ju on March 27th, six companies marched toward Kasan and on March 26th reached Chong Ju at 10:30 a. m. As soon as our outposts approached the town the enemy opened fire from behind the walls. Two squadrons promptly dismounted and occupied the heights 600 yards distant. An engagement ensued. In the town a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were lying in ambush. Our men were reinforced by three companies and attacked the Japanese with a cross-fire. Notwithstanding this and our commanding position, the Japanese gallantly held their ground, and it was only after a fierce fight of half an hour's duration that the Japanese ceased firing and sought refuge in the houses. The Japanese hoisted the Red Cross flag at two points.

"Soon afterwards three squadrons of the enemy were seen advancing along the road at full gallop toward the town which two of the squadrons succeeded in entering, the third fell back in disorder under repeated volleys from our troops. A number of men and horses were seen to fall. For an hour afterward our companies continued to fire on the Japanese in the town preventing them from leaving the streets and houses. An hour and a half after the beginning of the engagement four companies were seen on the Kasan road hastening to the attack. I gave the order to mount and the entire force with a covering squadron advanced in perfect order and formed in line behind the hill. The wounded were placed in front and the retirement was carried out with the deliberation of a parade. The Japanese squadron which was thrown into disorder was evidently unable to occupy the hill, which we had just evacuated and the infantry arrived too late.

"'The detachment protecting our rear guard arrived quietly at Kasan, where we halted for two hours in order to give attention to our wounded. Stepanoff and Androunoke were wounded in the cheek and Vaselvich in the stomach; Schlimikoff was also seriously wounded in the arm, but did not leave the field. Three Cossacks were killed and twelve wounded, including five seriously.'

"General Mishtchenko bears witness to the excellent conduct and gallantry of our officers and Cossacks, and especially praises the third company of the Argunsk Regiment, commanded by Krasnostonoff."

THE JAPANESE VERSION.

Tokio, March 29.—9. p. m.—A mixed force of Japanese cavalry and infantry attacked and dispersed a force of Russians at Tyon Jyn near Ping Yang last Sunday morning. The Russians had erected a temporary fortress and was defended by a force of Cossacks stated to number about 600. The Japanese attacked in considerable force. The Russians offered a strong resistance, but finally fell back, abandoning their positions. The Japanese sustained a loss of one man and one sergeant killed and two officers were slightly injured. The Russians are reported to have left their dead behind, but have succeeded in carrying off the wounded. The Japanese force entered the town cheering for the Emperor.

While differing some in detail, it is possible that the above is another version of the engagement at Chong Ju which has already been reported from Russian sources. The name of the place Tyon Jyn is not given on any maps that are available.

A PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF POPE PIUS

London Chronicle Asserts That Rumor Has Caused Closing of Vatican.

London, March 29.—(Special.)—The London Daily Chronicle asserts that a plot against the life of Pope Pius X. has been discovered. Its Rome correspondent states that in consequence, the Vatican and its gardens are closely guarded by a selected force of Italian police and soldiers. The Chronicle is recognized as the chief Roman Catholic organ of Great Britain, and would hardly publish a report of this character unless it felt that there was excellent foundation for it.

ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Pekin, March 28.—The Japanese here have private information that another attack was made on Port Arthur Saturday; no details are obtainable. The Russian-Chinese bank refuses to allow the withdrawal of money deposited on account of the imperial university. Upon a demand for the funds being made, the manager of the bank called on the chancellor of the university and informed him that his action showed unwarranted lack of confidence in Russia. The chancellor is completely subservient to the manager.

The reported attack of Saturday on Port Arthur would seem to be a confusion of dates. The information received by the Japanese in Pekin apparently refers to the attack made on Port Arthur yesterday.

The death plant of Java has flowers which continually give off a perfume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled for any length of time, a full grown man, and which kills all forms of insect life that comes under its influence.

TYPEWRITING

We are making a great offer to students in other places who wish to take up course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Telegraphy.

A student paying in advance for a six months' course can have a typewriter at his home for practice. By taking this subject at home the student saves several months' board. Six months' course, dating from time he reaches the school after getting up speed on the typewriter at home, $50.00.

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

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

E. F. ST. A. DAVIES.
Fairview Ranch,
Chilcoten, B.C.
December 21st, 1903.

NOTICE.

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

ELIZABETH J. WALKER.
Port Essington, October 17th, 1903.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Happy John and Happy John No. 1.

Situate in the Alberni Mining Division, Clayoquot District, on the north side of the Alberni Canal, west of the Monitor Group. Take notice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, as agent for Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's Certificate No. 76595, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.

ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice—Thelma Imperial and Dominion fractional mineral claims situate in Victoria mining division of Victoria district. Where located: Mount Sicker, B. C., V. I. Take notice that Harry Smith, agent for The Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B 79,509, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

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

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting or carrying away timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains west, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, thence west 160 chains, thence northwesterly along the shore 120 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

144 acre farm, Denman Island, Comox District.

Tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 8 o'clock p. m., of Saturday, April 16th, 1904, for the purchase of the improved farm of the late John Graham, Denman Island, known as Fractional S. W. ¼, Sec. 14, and Fractional S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, 144 acres more or less, fronting on Lambert Channel, and fine trout lake at back of property.

Good house, barn and other buildings, two orchards; title, Crown Grant.

This farm will be sold cheap to wind up estate. Terms given.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEO. HEATHERBELL,
Administrator.
Hornby Island, B. C., March 24th, 1904.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897.

Canada: Province of British Columbia, No. 247.

This is to certify that the "Slough Creek, Limited" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Stanley, and John Hopp, mining engineer, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

(1.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of "Slough Creek Limited" (registered 7th December, 1900), and with a view thereto to enter into the agreement referred to in clause 3 of the articles of association, and to carry the same into effect, with or without modification:

(2.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to work, develop and deal with lands, estates, mines, mineral grants, gravel deposits, alluvial grounds, mining rights, claims, leases and privileges, ores, minerals, water rights, and concessions and other properties, real or personal, together with any right of water outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto in British Columbia or elsewhere, and to search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals, ores and precious stones, and to employ, equip, and to send to British Columbia or elsewhere expeditions, except or shares of the Company, or otherwise, the fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful, or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating and exploring farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims in British Columbia or elsewhere:

(3.) To enter into contracts in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for the sale or purchase of any patents, articles or appliances, or any business or businesses, on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the directors of the Company, and to carry on any business or transactions connected with the execution of any powers in this memorandum contained:

(4.) To apply for, purchase or acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade marks, licences, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account, the property rights or information so acquired:

(5.) To buy, sell, manufacture, prepare, improve, alter, manipulate, treat, and deal in commodities of all kinds which can conveniently be dealt in by the Company, in connection with any of its objects, and to carry on any business or manufactures which may seem to the directors convenient (either temporarily or permanent) advisable, or capable of being properly carried on, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the property, concessions, or rights of the Company:

(6.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company:

(7.) To construct, instal, cary out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, operate and superintend any railways, branches or sidings, roadways, tramways, canals, docks, wharves, water-courses, hydraulic works, gas works, electric works, factories, warehouses, and other works and conveniences in any part of the world, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in any such operations:

(8.) To develop and turn to account or profit any properties, rights or interests that may at any time be acquired by the Company:

(9.) To work, treat or otherwise deal with natural or other products, or any appliances or methods connected therewith:

(10.) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(11.) To undertake and execute any contracts for works involving the supply or use of any machinery, and to carry out any auxiliary or other works comprised in such contracts:

(12.) To procure the Company to be registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country or elsewhere abroad:

(13.) To advance or lend money to any company, corporation, person or persons (including directors and members of the Company), on such terms as may seem expedient, and with or without security, and to discount bills, notes and other negotiable instruments and generally to carry on business as bankers, financial agents or otherwise:

(14.) To lay out land for building purposes, and to build on, improve, [illegible] building leases, advance money to persons building on, or otherwise develop the same in such manner as may seem expedient to advance to Company's interests:

(15.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or cooperation, amalgamation with, or purchase from, any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of, adm to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securities:

(16.) To purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any concessions, patents, articles, or appliances or other rights or privileges which the directors may think necessary or convenient with reference to any of these objects, and generally of being properly dealt with in connection with any of the Company's property or rights for the time being, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise deal with or turn the same to account:

(17.) Subject to the provisions of any contract to which the Company may be a party, to sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, or any part of its property or assets, for such consideration as the directors may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(18.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company:

(19.) To subscribe for, or underwrite, or guarantee the subscription of all or any of the shares, stock or debenture stock of any company or corporation, either in England or elsewhere, and upon such terms and conditions as the directors may deem advisable:

(20.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, and in such manner, as may from time to time be determined by the directors:

(21.) To lend money to such parties, and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to give any guarantee or indemnity that may seem expedient, and to discount bills, and to receive money and valuables on deposit, and to transact any of the business of a banker that may seem expedient:

(22.) To obtain any Provincial Order or Act of Parliament or other Government protection for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(23.) To raise, borrow or receive money on deposit or otherwise at interest from any person or persons, or secure the payment of money (including liabilities of or taken over by the Company) in such manner, and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and also by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, whether perpetual or otherwise, and charged or not charged upon the whole or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital:

(24.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities:

(25.) To remunerate any parties for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, any shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company, or the conduct of its business, and to remunerate any employees or agents by commission or profits as well as, or instead of, by fixed salary:

(26.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise:

(27.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, enfranchise, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company:

(28.) To pay or receive commissions for or in respect of the subscribing or underwriting or guaranteeing the subscription of shares, debentures or stock of any company, and particularly to pay a commission for or in respect of the subscription, guarantee or underwriting of the shares of the Company:

(29.) To give to subscribers, guarantors or underwriters of any of the shares, debentures or stock in this Company, the right to subscribe at some future date, or within a postponed period, for shares at a fixed price, either as part of the consideration of such subscription, guarantee or underwriting, or otherwise:

(30.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

MERMAID SINKS.

Wreck of Well-known Nanaimo Steamer on Coast.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—The steamer Mermaid, operating between here and Jervis inlet, struck on a rock on Friday morning and shortly afterwards sank in 100 fathoms. There was plenty of time for the few passengers aboard to get away in boats. She was in command of Captain Wardell, Mate Roberts being at the wheel when the accident occurred. The Mermaid belongs to Nanaimo, where her owner, Capt. Wardell, and family reside. The Mermaid plied on the Victoria-Nanaimo run in 1892, and two years later was seized by the sheriff and sold to the New Vancouver Coal Company for $3,000. The coal company used her to convey miners to and from Protection island. She struck a rock near the entrance to the harbor here two years ago, and was raised by Capt. Wardell, who purchased her, and, after refitting, put her on the Jervis Inlet-Vancouver run. The vessel was valued at $22,000.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by all druggists.

The Viennese violin expert, Herr. C. H. Voigt, became possessor the other day of a violin in a wonderful state of preservation by Carlo Bergonzi, Antonius Stradivarius' best pupil. The instrument bears the original label, "Carlo Bergonzi, Cremona, 1733" and comes from the Tarifios collection.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT IN ENGLAND

English Agricultural Paper's Opinion of Product of This Province.

The London Fruit Grower, Fruiterer and Florist, in its issue of February 18th, published the following article on "British Columbia Fruit":

"As previously mentioned in these columns, there have been this season three separate trial consignments to this country of British Columbia apples, in cases weighing from 35 lbs. to 40 lbs. Two of these consignments were on private account and the other was received by the Agent-General for British Columbia in London. Each of these lots of apples has turned out well, and in point of condition and appearance, although perhaps not quite perfect, far in advance of what would have been expected of such fruit not a short time back. But the growers in that part of the world, as elsewhere, have come to understand what is required to make their produce acceptable and saleable in the British markets. The Agent-General was good enough to send us some samples of the consignment received by himself, and we have no hesitation in saying that these fruits were almost as good as they could be, and coming upon our markets at a time when good fruit is scarce, such produce was most valuable. The two small shipments, each 500 cases (equal to an American car-load), which were sent on private account, realized, we understand, excellent prices. It is gratifying to us at this time to acquaint market salesmen of the source of fresh supplies of produce, and particularly when these are within the bounds of our Empire. In this regard, therefore, the outlook for a continuance of the supplies to which we are accustomed seems increasingly sure from the Pacific British Columbia will, in seasons to come, be relied upon for a portion of our omnivorous requirements.

The harder sorts of apples which were sent, such as Spitzenburg, Vandevere, Baldwin, Ben Davis and Talman Sweet, were grown in Lytton, at the junction of the Thompson and Fraser rivers, in the Okanagan valley, in Central British Columbia, and the softer varieties, which were unfortunately sent unnamed (one of which was comparable with our own Peasgood Nonsuch) were grown on Vancouver Island. When it is remembered that this fruit can be delivered in London within a month after shipment in British Columbia, there is a good prospect for large sendings, although these would, of course, have to meet competition from the other fruit supplies. It is not to be expected that the supplies will be immediately large, as the bulk of the fruit at present is practically fully sold, abandoning their positions. The Japanese sustained a loss of one man and one sergeant killed and two officers were slightly injured. The Russians are reported to have left their dead behind, but have succeeded in carrying off the wounded. The Japanese force entered the town cheering for the Emperor.

While differing some in detail, it is possible that the above is another version of the engagement at Chong Ju which has already been reported from Russian sources. The name of the place Tyon Jyn is not given on any maps that are available.

A PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF POPE PIUS

London Chronicle Asserts That Rumor Has Caused Closing of Vatican.

London, March 29.—(Special.)—The London Daily Chronicle asserts that a plot against the life of Pope Pius X. has been discovered. Its Rome correspondent states that in consequence, the Vatican and its gardens are closely guarded by a selected force of Italian police and soldiers. The Chronicle is recognized as the chief Roman Catholic organ of Great Britain, and would hardly publish a report of this character unless it felt that there was excellent foundation for it.

ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Pekin, March 28.—The Japanese here have private information that another attack was made on Port Arthur Saturday; no details are obtainable. The Russian-Chinese bank refuses to allow the withdrawal of money deposited on account of the imperial university. Upon a demand for the funds being made, the manager of the bank called on the chancellor of the university and informed him that his action showed unwarranted lack of confidence in Russia. The chancellor is completely subservient to the manager.

The reported attack of Saturday on Port Arthur would seem to be a confusion of dates. The information received by the Japanese in Pekin apparently refers to the attack made on Port Arthur yesterday.

The death plant of Java has flowers which continually give off a perfume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled for any length of time, a full grown man, and which kills all forms of insect life that comes under its influence.

The Rhodes Scholarships

Superintendent Robinson Receives Complete Instructions as to Procedure.

Names of British Columbians Finally Entered For Examinations.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday Superintendent Robinson of the Department of Education, received from the secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trustees in London, England, the following interesting matter, which will be read with no little attention here, as five young British Columbians have announced themselves as candidates for the splendid prize of successful effort. The conditions of eligibility are not onerous or numerous. The British Columbia committee have not yet selected the place where the examinations will be held, but in all probability it will be found that the candidates will be invited to come to Victoria to write.

The forms for the signature of the persons who shall superintend the examinations testifying that everything has been carried out with honorable fairness are also in the hands of Superintendent Robinson. The names of the candidates who are definitely announced as entrants for these scholarships are as follows:

Henry R. Bray, son of Mr. Marshall Bray, government agent, Nanaimo. Now in his third year at Toronto University.

F. G. T. Lucas, of Kaslo, B. C. A graduate of Toronto University.

W. A. Donaldson, son of Mr. Donaldson of the Board of School Trustees, Vancouver city. Has completed his second year at Vancouver College.

Israel Rubinowitz, Vancouver, now in his fourth year at McGill University, Montreal.

E. K. Debeck, son of Mr. Debeck, Indian agent, Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, has completed his second year at Vancouver College.

The following are the recommendations of the Trustees to the several committees:

Dear, Sir,—I am sending you, under separate cover, copies of a memorandum which embodies the suggestions of the Trustees in regard to the selection of a Rhodes scholar from your province for the present year. The Trustees hope that they may count upon the assistance of yourself and the other members of the Committee of Selection appointed for your province, to give effect to their recommendations. They will have to depend upon you to fix a place for holding the qualifying examination which will be most convenient for candidates from all parts of the province, and to give due notification of the time and place of the examination to the candidates. They must also ask you to name a supervising examiner, who will see that the examination is conducted with perfect fairness and impartiality. The certificate on this point which he will be asked to sign is enclosed herewith.

The Trustees would remind you that according to the memorandum inclosed the last the conditions of eligibility are as follows:

(a.) Students may be candidates who shall have completed their second year's work at some recognized degree-granting University or College of Canada during the year of election.

(b.) Scholars must be unmarried; must be British subjects, and not less than 19 nor more than 25 years of age on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

(c.) Candidates may elect whether they will apply for scholarship of the province in which they have acquired their educational qualification, or for that of the province in which they have their private domicile, home or residence. They must present themselves for examination in the province they select. No candidate may apply in more than one province.

In any doubtful case of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

It seems necessary that the qualifying examination should be held simultaneously throughout America, and the Trustees hope that it will be found possible to adhere strictly to this condition. Six papers will be given in the examination, for each of which two hours are allowed.

It is supposed that nearly a month will elapse between the date when the examination is held and the time when the report of the examiners will be in the hands of the Committee of Selection. Should all the candidates have exemption from responsions under the Colonial Statute, the election may be proceeded with at once. It is hoped that local knowledge and the credentials submitted will make the work of selection in most cases easy.

The Trustees will be glad to receive any suggestion derived from the experience of Committees of Selection on this occasion as to methods by which the selection of scholars can be simplified in coming years. The present memorandum applies only to elections in 1904.

Meanwhile the Trustees feel that their greatest reliance in trying to carry out the ideas of Mr. Rhodes must be on the conscientious exercise of their judgment by the Committees of Selection in sending to them the scholars students of power and promise, and representative types of the manliness, culture and character of the province from which they come. Believe me,

Yours sincerely,
GEO. R. PARKIN.

Memorandum for Committees of Selection making appointments to Scholarships throughout Canada for the year 1904:—

1. A written examination will be held beginning on April 13th, at a place fixed by the Committee of Selection in each province. This committee will appoint a suitable person to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simple qualifying, and is intended to give assurance that no elected scholar will be unable to pass Responsions, the first examination which the University demands of all candidates for the B. A. degree.

2. At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford has named for the present year three examiners to prepare examination papers and report upon the replies given. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the chairman of the Committee of Selection. The parcel containing the examination papers shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time and place of examination. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationary to candidates at the place of examination.

3. The replies made by candidates shall be collected at the close of each examination and forwarded in sealed parcels to a centre to be fixed by the Trust for despatch to the examiners at Oxford.

4. The University of Oxford has agreed to accept in lieu of Responsions the certificate of its examiners that students have passed this examination, so