

THE LEAD INDUSTRY.

The able and far-seeing twins who direct the affairs of British Columbia at the present time opposed the lead bounty proposed by the Dominion government, on the advice of practical mining men, in the belief that such aid would greatly stimulate the mining industry. Messrs. McBride and Green, speaking as "Conservatives," one of them as "Minister of Mines" in the first Conservative government of British Columbia, ever had," declared that such tinkering with an important industry would not be of any avail. What the miners needed was "adequate protection." Mr. Borden's cure for all the ills that afflict the industries of the country is "adequate protection." Why should his followers in this province depart from the eternal principles laid down by the great head of a great party, even if the head be somewhat groggy by reason of the blows it has lately received in the parts in which theories are generated.

This "adequate protection" nostrum is guaranteed to cure all the ills of the industrial body. It is warranted to go right to the root of the trouble, remove all impurities from the blood and set the great heart of the country pumping life and vigor into the trade arteries at the rate of millions of strokes a minute. In the domains of mere medical quackery there is nothing to equal the favorite prescription of the great Dr. Borden, the chief adviser of the great Conservative party, who hopes to become quack doctor extraordinary to the Dominion of Canada some day.

Perhaps it is fortunate that the Dominion government refused to follow the advice of the quacks in regard to the case of British Columbia. It decided that a stimulant was necessary. A scale of bounties was drawn up, with the result that the output of silver and lead for the year will be the greatest in the history of mining in the province. And the McBride government, whose two chief ministers opposed the bounty, said it would do no good, and claimed that what was necessary was "adequate protection," is claiming credit for the prosperity which prevails in the silver-lead mining districts of the province to-day. They are asking the electors of Lillooet to support their candidate as a reward for the perspicacity they have shown in advocating such measures as would bring activity within our boundaries. Prosperity would undoubtedly fold her wings and drop dead if McBride and Green were to be released from the cares of office.

BLUNDERING AND SINKING.

Before his departure from Canada Lord Dundonald plainly hinted that there were traitors in the country. He exhorted all loyalists to "keep their two hands upon the Union Jack." As he was at the time being travelled and exhibited as an attraction by the agents of the Conservative party, the conclusion is reasonable that the scoundrels who would betray their country were not to be found within the ranks of that loyal and true party.

Whether the noble lord was cognizant of the fact or not, the purpose of his allies was to create the impression that the Liberal party is led by men who are not true to the British Empire. The misapplication of a word in the House of Commons by the Premier was used to supplement the campaign of the discharged officer of the Militia Department. It was said as plainly as if the statement had been made in spoken words: Sir Wilfrid Laurier harbored traitorous sentiments and was supported in his position as Premier by a whole brood, nourished on like political sentiments.

That was the plan of campaign of the Tory party. It was the purpose, for which Lord Dundonald was primed on the discovery that he resented the action of the Minister of Militia in reminding him that there were responsible Ministers of the Crown and of the people administering the affairs of Canada. Possibly his Lordship did not comprehend the purpose to which he was being applied by the wily schemers of the party. He did not know, probably, that the last two federal elections in Canada had been fought by the Conservative party entirely upon racial and sectarian issues. At least the blind heads of the party thought they were issues. The waving of the flag of bigotry and the fighting of the torch of intolerance possibly gained for the Conservative party a few constituencies in the province of Ontario. But the party in the country as a whole suffered. There was a natural reflex action. Mr. Borden knows this well. His silence, his failure to endorse the action of Lord Dundonald and the clique which managed him, indicates his conviction that the usual mistake in tactics was being made.

The infantile innocence of Lord Dundonald was revealed by his appeal to French-Canadians as he said farewell in Quebec. He reminded them that the people of France and Scotland had in the past been close allies and cordial friends. He flattered them upon their faithfulness to the traditions of their forefathers and their unswerving loyalty to the British Crown.

Now the question arises, where are the traitors in Canada? Who are the people that are trying to tear down the Union Jack? Is it the Minister of Militia, whose only son laid down his life for the cause of the Empire in South Africa? Is it Sir William Mulock, under whose advice the Imperial preferential

system was adopted, and the first great movement towards the consolidation of the Empire was made? Is it Hon. W. S. Fielding, the author of the preferential trade arrangement, the man whose action was the source from which Mr. Chamberlain drew his inspiration and was moved to declare for a grand scheme of Imperial preferential trade? Is it Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose whole public career stands as a record of devotion to the patriotic duty of evolving out of the scattered and divided provinces of Canada a united nation, whose aim it has been to prove the futility and foolishness of the nourishment of the blind passions of bigotry and intolerance, and whose services to Canada and the Empire were so signally recognized by Queen Victoria? What can the Conservative party hope to gain by setting up men to bring charges of disloyalty against a government composed of such men?

The desperation of the cause, the hopelessness of the party, the lust of power which defies the warnings of reason and common sense—all are revealed in the Tory plan of campaign.

OVERCOMING DISEASE.

We have been waiting patiently for some more definite information about the bacilli of old age; we have been hoping that the scientific men might discover or rear some minute creature that would prey upon, put the old age parasite out of business and usher in the era of perennial youth. But our hopes have not been realized. Death still stalks gloomily about and reminds us that in due time he will make our acquaintance.

In the meantime, however, his forbidding and dreaded majesty is being met and given back, if he cannot be absolutely conquered. There is hope for consumptives, the scourge of cancer is being investigated and the ravages of that disease will ultimately be stayed, while the latest declaration is that the ulcerous hand of leprosy is about to be paralyzed by recent discoveries of investigators in the Far East. A letter from Rangoon to the London Times gives some details of the discovery of the bacillus of leprosy by Capt. E. R. Ross, of the Indian Medical Service, and of his manufacture of his curative serum called "leprolin." In order to make a nutrient medium he distilled beef extract soaked in pus, and in a current of superheated steam and obtains a medium in which the bacillus of leprosy and also that of tuberculosis grow with the greatest ease. "Leprolin" is made on somewhat similar lines to those first employed by Professor Koch in his manufacture of tuberculin. More than one hundred cases of leprosy are being treated in Burma by injections of this substance, and the treatment is also being tried in thirty different places in India. Already four cases are reported to have been cured, and in the great majority of those now under treatment it is said the improvement has been very marked. At a meeting of the local branch of the British Medical Association the four cases cured were inspected. One of these a Burman, after a brief treatment of ten days, was apparently completely cured; he had had ulceration of the feet for five years and anaesthesia all over his legs. The action of leprolin is described as very similar to that of tuberculin in cases of lupus, except that there appears to be less danger in the use of it. Its most remarkable action has been seen in the restoration of sensation in the limbs. The material appears to act beneficially in all varieties of the disease, the color of the patches changing to normal and the nodules and ulcers disappearing. The injections are given, as a rule, once a fortnight, and salt solution is applied to the diseased areas, while salt is administered internally. With regard to the "fish therapy," Captain Ross has made experiments with samples of badly cured fish, and thinks that the salt in the fish was sufficient to prevent the growth of the bacillus. He is therefore one more opponent of the theories of Jonathan Hutchinson.

TRIM YOUR LAMPS.

Conservative electors are solemnly warned that Parliament may be dissolved without notice and the elections be upon them as a thief in the night. And what of that? Are the Grits not demoralized, are people not disgusted, is the heather not on fire, has not the Scot drawn his claymore, are the conditions generally not such that the defeat of the government is certain? For Conservatives to organize would be mere waste of time. Let them just rest in peace until the cool weather comes, then they can walk in and take possession of the land they have been gazing at with lustful eyes for the past eight years. And then we shall have an era of economical government. It is a fact that there were deficits in every single year, with the exception of one or two, during all the eighteen years the Conservatives were in power, and in those two the surpluses were merely on paper. But then the National Policy had not had time to get itself in working condition. It was engaged for two decades in preparing the national soil for the advent of the Grits. If it had not been for the preparations that were made in the eighteen years antecedent what a condition the country would be in to-day, with a party in power for eight years that is not gifted with the "instinct of government."

Might we dare to suggest that it is well the men of Canada—that the Grit men of Canada—have passed beyond the instinctive stage of conducting either personal or public affairs. They are not

hampered by the natural laws under which the lower forms of life are compelled to operate. Consequently for eight years Canada has been governed by reason and common sense. The insane attempt to raise the country up and place it upon a pinnacle of prosperity by imposing such taxes upon the public at large as each manufacturer or head of an "infant industry" demanded has been abandoned. A policy in the interests of the whole of the people has been the aim of the government, and the condition of Canada to-day is a sure indication that the government has come fairly close to the mark.

A "TIP."

A "tip" it is that Mr. Hays is to receive from the McBride government on condition that he begin the work of construction of his line at this end and proceeds it as speedily as possible. The "tip," the organ intimates, will amount to a liberal donation of land and "concessions" of a substantial nature. It does not say whether it received its information from the agents of the government at Ottawa who intimated to Mr. Hays that the "tip" had but to be asked for and it would be conferred. We infer, however, that the pointer was derived from an authoritative source and that it is the purpose of the government to pay no heed to warnings, but to proceed with the patchwork. We take the liberty of giving the liberal-minded ministry a "tip" in the name of the people of British Columbia. There is not an individual of unbiased mind in this community but knows that the claim put forward by the McBride government that unless the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company be handsomely endowed by the province business in the West can never be benefited whatever, but, on the contrary, will be injured, by the work of construction, is but an excuse for a scheme of plunder. The road will be commenced on this end and it will be presented from this end. Anything that may be done by the McBride government cannot have the slightest effect upon the action of the company one way or the other. The plan that has been put forward that British Columbia should have received special treatment in this matter is merely another phase of the excuse for the policy of plunder. We cannot expect Mr. Hays to refuse a gift on behalf of the company. It may even be expected that he will do his best to rob the rest of its indefensible features. All we can do is hope that the legislature will interpose its authority, frustrate the deal and expose the marauders.

A pitiful story was told yesterday of the treatment of a man in Victoria who is suffering from the ravages of consumption. In examination it may be pleaded that his case was not understood. The Vernon News reports another case which proves the necessity of some public body taking action to prevent further examples of man's inhumanity to his brother man. Our contemporary reports that a man named John Nethercut, afflicted with consumption, who was found lying in the open on Monday night, was taken to the first hall by the constable and given temporary asylum there. It appears that Nethercut had been refused admission to the hotels and to the hospital, and in his pitiable condition, near death's door with the terrible white plague, and too weak to do more than barely crawl around, had been endeavoring to find shelter in the buildings, etc. It is understood that he has received money from his brother in Manitoba to take him home, but is not in a condition to travel alone.

An American lady has just arrived in San Francisco from the Yukon, after undergoing great tribulations. She says the Canadian Bank of Commerce purchased her on account of a debt of her husband's until she had to flee the country. It is set the Mounted Police upon her tracks. Poison was laid for her. She was in mortal terror every night when she retired lest she should awake in the bourn where the weary are at rest. She appealed to Lord Minto. All she got was a courteous acknowledgment of her communication, with an intimation that if she had suffered injustice the courts would give her redress. The Conservative party should secure the services of this persecuted party without loss of time. The probability is that she could make a tale unfold of Grit iniquity that would make each individual hair upon the head of Premier McBride straighten out, stand up and shiver in horror. A campaign without a story of Grit misdoings in the Klondike would be a tame affair.

The Tory party has long been looking for a sign. At last it has been vouchsafed one. Like King Saul it has gone to the southseas. It has been told that Sir Frederick Borden is the thirteenth Minister of Militia counting since Confederation, that the trouble with Lord Dundonald arose over the organization of the Thirtieth Scottish Light Horse, and that the cabinet at a meeting held on June thirtieth decided to dismiss the general. Clearly no government can go against such a combination and survive. Tell the people so and they are as likely to believe it as they are to accept the old Tory doctrine that the Liberal party is disloyal and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a traitor.

It was through the efforts of the Conservative party that the alien engineers engaged by the American head of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were deported, we are told. We suppose the members of the Conservative party

enacted the law under which the men were returned to the place from whence they came. Did they?

The individual who questions the word of the vessel's master of British Columbia or of his equally reliable minister of Lands or a Works is in danger of the constable's law. The Times has said that miseries of the McBride government intimated to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company that it had but to ask for a subsidy from British Columbia, and it would receive it.

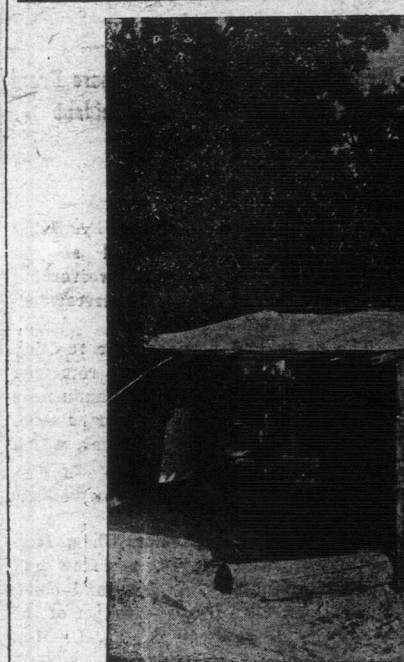
We repeat that statement. If McBride denied the fact with his customary vehemence it would still be a fact. He has not yet done so. We shall let the matter rest until the organ develops the next position in the campaign of plunder.

ANOTHER MUSIC CYCLE PROPOSED

TWO DAYS' FESTIVAL HAS BEEN SUGGESTED

By C. A. E. Harris, Who Outlines His Plan—Victoria is Invited to Take Part.

A proposal of more than ordinary interest to the music lovers of Victoria has been made by Charles A. E. Harris, whose enthusiasm for, and devotion to the cause of music were demonstrated by the organization and management of the great cycle of musical festivals throughout the Dominion of Canada in 1903. Mr. Harris has in contemplation the holding of a second cycle in the spring of 1905, in which he invites the participation of all those interested in the advancement of musical knowledge and culture. To make the undertaking possible he requires that the cities of Canada provide choruses, which must be self-managed and controlled financially, and otherwise, willing to bear all the local work and expense of practices, hire of concert hall, etc., and he will arrange with Mr. Alexander Mackenzie (if he can possibly be spared from the Royal Academy) or another of England's leading conductors to wield the baton at the



Birth of the Province of British Columbia

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES BY C. MCK. S.

For many years the whole of the Mainland now known as British Columbia was named Nova Caledonia, and under that name it continued until the 19th day of November, 1858, when the new colony of British Columbia was ushered into existence by proclamation at Fort Langley, issued by His Excellency James Douglas, who had been appointed governor of the new colony.

In order to carry out his instructions received from the colonial office, His Excellency Governor Douglas accompanied by Admiral Baynes, commander of the naval forces on the Pacific coast; Judge Cameron, of Vancouver Island; Mr. Begbie, the newly appointed judge for the new colony of British Columbia; Mr. Lira, Captain Esau and several other gentlemen, proceeded on board Her Majesty's ship Satellite, Captain Provost, and were conveyed to Point Roberts, where they remained during the night. On the following morning His Excellency the Governor and suite boarded the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Otter, which conveyed them to the mouth of the Fraser river, where the steamer Beaver was moored.

Both vessels then proceeded up the

river in company to Fort Langley, where the Otter disembarked a party of marines on board the revenue cutter Recovery, joining the command of Captain Grant, R. E., who had previously reached that place with a company of sappers and miners.

His Excellency, accompanied by his suite and guard of honor, commanded by Captain Grant, R. E., landed on the shore, and then addressing His Excellency the palisades which surrounded the fort.

On arriving at that point a salute of eighteen guns was fired from the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver, and at the same moment the British flag was hoisted on the staff, and floated on the breeze over the new colony of British Columbia.

The second portion of the ceremony in connection with the birth of the colony then commenced by His Excellency addressing Mr. Begbie, and at the same time delivering to him Her Majesty's commission as judge of the colony of British Columbia.

Mr. Begbie then took the oath of allegiance, and the usual oath on taking office, and then addressing His Excellency took up Her Majesty's commission appointing him governor of the new col-

ony, and then administered to him the usual oaths of office, viz., allegiance, abjuration, etc. His Excellency being thus duly appointed and sworn in, proceeded to issue the proclamations of the same date, 19th inst., viz.: One proclaiming the act, a second indemnifying all the officers of the government from any irregularities which may have been committed in the interval before the proclamation of the act, and a third proclaiming English law to be the law of the colony.

The reading of these documents was then followed by His Excellency's proclamation of the 3rd inst., setting forth the revocation by Her Majesty of all the exclusive privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company in that colony.

The proceedings took place in the presence of about one hundred persons, and on His Excellency leaving to go on board the steamer Beaver a salute was fired from the fort, and as the steamer cast off her line which was fastened to trees on the bank of the river (as there were no wharves), cheer after cheer was given for the Governor, and the new colony of British Columbia, which to-day is a young giant among the provinces of the Dominion.

near the surface, and will be quickly reached, as in the case of the Crown's Nest Coal Company's property.

SWIMMING BATHS.

To the Editor:—I have always been strongly in favor of having swimming taught in the public schools, made a part in fact of every child's education, but the absence of public swimming baths built, owned and operated by the city, which would be necessary before this could be done, I have with delight the proposition made by Mr. St. Clair to the school board a few years ago to establish a floating swimming bath above Point Elliot bridge, and in return for the sum of one hundred dollars towards the erection of the bath, he would give lessons in swimming to any of the school children free of charge. Being a member of the school board at that time, I took pleasure in forwarding the movement, and it was with great satisfaction to myself and many others that the school trustees voted the sum asked. Mr. St. Clair has nobly kept his part of the bargain, as hundreds of boys and girls can testify, who are now accomplished swimmers, and who I make bold to say, are better physically in consequence.

I am not aware that any further contribution towards the maintenance of this splendid institution has been made, but this I do know, that the little money received for admission to the baths by adults cannot by any manner of means be reckoned as a recompense for all the time and labor Mr. St. Clair spends on the school children. There are quite a number of necessary repairs to be done each year, and I understand that some repairs, requiring the services of a diver, will soon have to be made; also more dressing rooms are required, and I would respectfully submit that this is a legitimate object for which the city could vote a sum of money. I do not think there would be one voice raised in opposition to such a course.

I have paid several visits to the baths this season and it is surprising the large number of boys and girls, from little tots of six years of age upwards, who have and are learning the art of swimming and who some day may, like Miss Williams, the principal of the Girls' Central school, live to bless Mr. St. Clair for having taught them to swim.

I trust this letter may have the effect of awakening the people of Victoria to a knowledge of the benefits that are being conferred on the children, and stir them up to take a more active interest in the baths.

I understand that Trustee Jay had a motion before the school board some time ago with reference to voting a sum of money to Mr. St. Clair for purposes already referred to, and it was referred to the finance committee. Will the finance committee please act, and act quickly?

I hope also that the mayor and council will find it in their hearts to vote some assistance for this worthy and beneficial institution.

J. G. BROWN.

BUSY FIRES.

Nanaimo, Aug. 5.—Nanaimo is surrounded to-day by bush fires. A big blaze started last evening behind the hospital, which threatened that institution for some time, but the brigade succeeded in checking the flames. Out towards Wellington another big fire is raging, while to the south the bush is reported all on fire near Harwood. Up to the present no damage has been reported.

Early action is necessary on account of the length of time it would take to make the necessary arrangements with the festival conductor and soloists in England.

HOUSES DESTROYED.

More Than Three Hundred Wiped Out by Fire at Ilfsand, Wurtemberg.

Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Aug. 5.—Three hundred and ten houses of a total of five hundred and sixty at Ilfsand, have been destroyed by fire. There were few fatalities, but many persons were injured by the flames while engaged in the work of rescue.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—Reports to the Press-Bureau from the fire department here from Central India show that all residences are well and that the plague has subsided, except in isolated cases.

GOVERNMENT ISSUED THE FIRST LICENSES

First Batch for Coal and Oil Prospecting in Southeast Kootenay Numbers About 200.

About two hundred coal and oil prospecting licenses for Southeast Kootenay were issued from the government offices Thursday, and others are in course of preparation. Among those which were handed out yesterday were about 74 for Grand Forks syndicates, about 80 for Spokane claimants, and John Watt, the oil prospector, got his 15 licenses.

In the course of a few days the company with which W. F. Trevel, of Nel-

A Nearby Resort, Almost Within City Limits.

musical thought with the foremost musicians of the times, all of which will help us to advance musically as a nation. This such intercourse is beneficial none can doubt, and the warm and hearty reception given to Sir Alexander Mackenzie last year by the members of "the musical profession" and the amateurs from one end of Canada to the other, together with the unanimous praise of the festival scheme given by the press both in Canada and England, encourage Mr. Harris to repeat the experiment.

As before mentioned Mr. Harris cannot entertain the idea of visiting this province unless he is assured of the support and co-operation of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. Vancouver already has a choral society which is in full working order and in communication with Mr. Harris on the subject. It remains for Victoria's amateurs to decide whether they wish to participate in the event. If they do it will be necessary for them to meet together, discuss the scheme fully in all its bearings, organize a chorus, elect a conductor, committee of management, etc., and place themselves in communication with Mr. Harris. Financial help will be needed at the start, but in a music-loving community such as Victoria there should be no lack of difficulty as to ways and means.

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CORDOVA BAY.

A Favorite Beach, a Few Miles from Victoria.

THE SHOW OPEN THIS AFTERNOON

FINE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL

Best Exhibit in History of Association—Keen Competition—Many Competitors

(From Friday's) The third annual show of the Horticultural Association of the district hall this afternoon. There was a large attendance and the opinion of everybody was that the show was a success. The members gratulated on having secured a better show than the last year, and to be shown to the very best of their ability as it enabled them to move around and admire the various classes is keen, of the displays is excellent.

bits are benched in the manner so that the contributors may be seen in the classes—A, B and C. Speaking, is the scope of the next is for exhibition help in the gardens, and amateurs altogether, largely represented.

On the middle benches fine specimens of foliage shown by Mrs. C. J. exhibit is a splendid collection from the Jubilee geraniums, begonias and be seen in luxuriance. The same might be said of the middle benches, but there is a Lilium, pansies, daisies, cut flowers. The sweetest of flowers, not the least, is the exhibit of the school children's exhibit as the officers of the school probably the excellent display this year warmer competition next. A. Flewin has on exhibit a lot of flowers, not the least, is the exhibit of the school children's exhibit as the officers of the school probably the excellent display this year warmer competition next. A. Flewin has on exhibit a lot of flowers, not the least, is the exhibit of the school children's exhibit as the officers of the school probably the excellent display this year warmer competition next.

Another competitive association is the table which is to be decided. There are a number of flowers, and there are flowers along the back of the hall. The beautiful display has been made by Messrs. J. C. Newbury, berton are represented. Collections of daisies, and has produced a very pretty design. The exhibit progress two days, and morning evening concert by the Fifth Regiment. It is hoped that the beauties of Victoria's