drink. In the last place work was coming towards Ladysmith. The company had commenced before the strike to sink a shaft two and a half miles on the Ladysmith side of Extension, and were boring for another shaft four miles from Ladysmith.

Mr. Dunsmuir explained in answer to Rev. Mr. Rowe that the company would be operating ten years yet in Extension. He said they had had an experience at Wellington. His father would not sell lots there knowing that the mines at that place would be worked out. The newspapers went for them, "so I got angry," said witness, "and had lots surveyed off and sold to the men." This was ten years before the townsite was marked out. There had been no intention of making a townsite at Extension. Had witness got land there when he offered $2,000 for it, he would have used the land to keep the men from building round about the mine. Witness denied having offered to build a road across tracks on property he had bought from Mr. Bramley at Extension. A road across would have interfered with the tracks and the mines. "I was looking after the government, too," added Mr. Dunsmuir. "It would have cost $10,000 to build a bridge across the ravine, I told them there never would be any town here." He had refused an offer of property from Mr. Bramley three years ago because he didn't want to build a town there.

At present he was putting in waterworks in Ladysmith. It had cost a good many thousand dollars, perhaps $40,000 on waterworks and clearing. He had bought 320 acres from Kemp and Nickelson. Kemp had bought from the E. & N. railway. Lots had been sold to the men at $100, paid for by the month, the terms were easy, and "we would give them easier if they wanted it," added the witness.

"A great many told me after they were pleased they had come down, and I think everyone here would say the same. Not everyone, perhaps; there may be some soreheads."

The biggest trouble was from Nanaimo. The merchants at that place used to drive across to Extension and sell goods there. They had suffered in consequence of the removal. Witness then named two or three persons whom he had advised not to build at Extension, among these were Bailey, the fireman, who had built Temperance hall at that place, and had since been killed in the mines. His widow had kept boarders since. This was three years ago. After he had built he came to witness for an advance of $200 to help to paper and paint it. The advance had been made and had been paid back before he died. Bailey had been charged nothing for the property. The company had taken down the lumber of the men's houses on its cars from Extension to Ladysmith, and had cleared the sites.

In concluding his evidence Mr. Dunsmuir said: "I gave $300 to the Ladysmith band, and the first man they serenaded was the agitator who came here, Mr. Baker. The agitator is the whole trouble. If the men follow me instead of a blood-sucker like Baker, I'll treat them all right."

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Ladysmith, May 20.—The evidence given before the royal labor commission at its sittings yesterday would indicate that a number of the miners in the employ of the Wellington Colliery Company have never at any time thought very much of the Western Federation of Miners, nor desired to become members of that organization, and that others who have been strong in their allegiance up to the present, are now beginning to waver somewhat in their feelings and look upon the outcome of their present relationship to that organization with some suspicion. The last witness examined yesterday was Mr. Mottishaw, jr., the secretary of the union, who testified at some length in favor of the Western Federation at a previous sitting of the commission. His evidence was listened to very attentively by the miners present, and the turn which it took showed the attitude in which the men are inclined to look upon matters at the present time. In substance Mr. Mottishaw said that at no time, up to the present, had the local union received any definite assurances from the Western Federation of the aid which they intended to give. The men had joined the Federation because they believed it had a strong financial backing, and would give them good support. They had not previously examined its constitution, nor had they made full enquiries concerning it. In fact they had acted almost entirely upon rumor. The Federation had given in all $790 to aid the miners here. About a week ago the union had received a telegram from Denver, saying that a draft for $1,000 was on the way.

Chief Justice Hunter: "That draft was on its way at our last sitting; it is still on the way! Would the men not have been better off if they had drawn the $150,000 which would have been coming to them from the company in that time?"

Mr. Mottishaw: "I think so myself."

Chief Justice Hunter: "Experience has shown that the Western Federation has not been of much advantage so far?"

Mr. Mottishaw: "That is a certainty."

Witness stated that on Saturday last a telegram had been sent to Denver, asking for $14,000 a month, but that no definite answer had as yet been received. The union had received a telegram stating that the executive were awaiting the arrival of Mr. Baker in Denver. The computation had been arrived at by allowing $16 for a single man, $4 for each child, $8 for a man's wife and $16 for a married man. These amounts were absolutely necessary for a mere existence, but they would not help to pay any of the instalments that were owing on houses men were purchasing on the instalment plan. Witness could not tell what the consequence would be if the money did not come; the men would have to use their own discretion in deciding on a line of action. He thought, however, that the ground of preference for the Western Federation would be done away with if the money did not come, and personally he could not see where anything was to be gained by keeping on with the Western Federation, if they could not send the necessary aid.

Asked by Chief Justice Hunter whether the men had considered that if a strike of the Western States should arise they would be called upon to contribute, witness replied that they had not, and admitted that if asked to contribute to the large strikes in the States, after being out here, they would not have much left at the end of the year.

In discussing the probable effect of a blacklist, because of the men severing their connection with the Western Federation, Chief Justice Hunter urged that it would be a pretty big order for the Western Federation to blacklist all the men present at the sittings of the commission, and Mr. Bodwell pointed out that as there were no other unions of coal miners except at Fernie or Nanaimo, belonging to the Western Federation, the blacklist could not have very much effect.

Witness did not think that the Nanaimo men would discriminate in any way.

Questioned as to the relation of the strike at Cumberland and the strike at Ladysmith, Mr. Mottishaw said that at a meeting held at Ladysmith, at which Mr. Baker was present, a resolution was passed asking the men at Cumberland to come out; that he had been instructed to write them to that effect, but did not write, as he wanted more information as to what would be done at headquarters before taking that responsibility. Mr. Baker had told him that he would inform the headquarters of the resolution of the Ladysmith union and get a reply, meantime, the men at Union had come out. The only official communication that had gone from here to Cumberland was a letter congratulating the men on the formation of themselves into a union.

Six witnesses were called by the colliery company to show that a number of the men were opposed to joining the Western Federation, and also to living at Extension.

The first of these witnesses was Henry Carroll, who told of the first meeting at which it was decided to organize. The impression that Mr. Baker had left on his mind, from his speech made on that occasion, was that he had full power to open a lodge here. He did not remember Baker having said anything about the desirability of organization, or that the men would be blacklisted if a lodge was formed and they did not join. He told also of a subsequent meeting of the union at which a motion was passed, asking the men at Cumberland to come out in sympathy with the men here, and as to Baker having been present at that meeting. The point had been raised that according to the constitution of the Western Federation the men at Union could not come out unless the executive at Denver had approved of it. Mr. Baker had assured the men that if the notice was passed it would be endorsed by the executive at Denver. The situation at the present time was that the men were out on strike for recognition of the Federation, and to-day they had no definite assurance that the Federation would help them. If any of the men wished to return to work, and the union did not declare the strike off, they would be regarded as "scabs," and would, so to speak, expel themselves from the Federation.

At this time Mr. Bodwell, K. C., put in a copy of the Miners' Magazine for the present month, which contained a printed list of person who were "scabbing" in other place, and also read a number of extracts from the same magazine to illustrate the vituperative nature of some of the writings it contained.

Witness did not think this was a good Federation for the men to belong to. It was really an organization of metalliferous miners, and as a coal miners' union was a failure. It was liable to be governed from the United States because of the larger number of lodges there. He did not think that it would be safe for a local lodge to go out on sympathetic strike, even if it wished to, should the executive desire it, otherwise it would be hard for that local. He would favor Canadian unions, and was strongly in favor of men belonging to unions. He contended that they had a right to organize if they felt like it, but that the Western Federation had only brought trouble to this country. He thought that it had now lost its hold in Canada.

On cross-examination by Mr. Senkler, witness said he had moved from Extension to Ladysmith in December, 1901, but he did not know then of any general order that the men were not to live at Extension.

Examined by the commissioners, witness said he thought the advantages of unions were that they could secure better conditions for their members than men could secure individually for themselves. One disadvantage was that where hot-headed men who did not use reason got control they were liable to go too far. He thought that men who went around for the purpose of stirring up strikes should certainly be prevented from doing so, that men were the best judges of their own grievance; that incorporation of unions would be an advantage, for it would render them more responsible bodies. The theory that unions dragged down good men to the level of the weak did not work out in coal mines, where men were paid by the ton, according to what they mined. He thought that the contention as to the interference of a pit committee was exaggerated; that the committee did not interfere until the foreman had first been talked to. In fact, to the union to which he had belonged at Nanaimo, where he was a member of the pit committee, they went so long without any cases that they forgot who the committee were.

William Smith, who had formerly worked in the Nanaimo mines and more recently at Extension, had joined the union because he wished to exercise an influence in controlling things that were likely to affect him. He did not think it was necessary to have a union here, and had joined the Western Federation, not from free choice, but only because the majority had done so. His experience had been that there were less strikes and trouble with unions than where there were none, as many grievances were killed by the committee. He preferred to live at Ladysmith, rather than at Extension, thinking the latter place unhealthy. He thought there ought to be some way to keep out men who came into this country to stir up strife, and that Canadian unions were enough for all purposes. He would favor compulsory arbitration.

Moses Woodburn, who had been fourteen years at Nanaimo and worked recently for the Wellington Colliery Company at Wellington and Extension, did not think the latter place a desirable one in which to live. It was not likely that a good sewage system would have been introduced there, as men were paying ground rents. He favored unionism as good for employer and employees, but did not approve of the Western Federation. He had an impression that the strikes here had been brought about from Nanaimo, but could not prove that.

He told the commissioners of arrangements in the Old Country between companies and their employees, where the latter were organized into unions, and the companies into associations, where difficulties were settled by means of conciliation boards. Equal representatives were chosen from the Coal Miners' Association, and the Coal Owners' Association, and these constituted a board before which difficulties were first brought for settlement by conciliation. Some things were left by this board to arbitration; only in extreme cases did matters result in a strike. The object of the Western Federation was to teach its members to seize the works of employers, and that was why he was opposed to it. He had joined the organization because he knew it would affect him some way or other when formed.

Andrew Robertson, who had been in the company's employ off and on for fifteen years, said he could not be paid to live at Extension—that it was not a health resort. He was certainly in favor of unions, but preferred a Canadian union. The advantages of unionism were the better arrangements that could be made through a committee than through individuals. Real grievances were more likely to be listened to. The disadvantage was that if the majority were unreasonable a man was still bound by their will, but a good deal depended on the officers. He did not think that agitators should be allowed to come into the country. The headquarters of the Western Federation were too far away. Up to the present time the men have got little from that organization. He personally had received $4.40, where, if at work, he would have earned in the same time a couple of hundred dollars. This amount he never expected to get back.

Commissioner Rowe: "Your initiation fees were pretty high."

Witness feared that he would be blacklisted if he were to withdraw from the Federation now. He could see difficulty in getting employment wherever there was organized labor.

Samuel Lauderbach, who had worked fifteen years ago for the company at Wellington, and had gone to Extension five years ago, had been employed almost continuously at Extension since that time. He was one of the first to live at Extension. He had been told that he could have lumber to build a temporary shack there, but that the town was to be at Oyster Harbor—that was in the fall of '98. There had been no doubt of that at that time. Mr. Haggart had told him that Mr. Dunsmuir did not wish the men to live in Extension, though no particular reason was given. He himself had batched there for nine months. Considering himself only he would have continued to live there, but would not have cared to take his family there.

Witness told of a meeting he had had with the two Mottishaws on the Sunday previous to that at which it was decided to organize. They had come to his house to see him about renting rooms, and the discussion had taken place as to whether it would be better to take up the case of asking for an increase or organization with the mass of the men. He had been asked to be one of six to draft a programme, but had refused. He was in favor of a local union, but did not know much of the Western Federation, and had never joined it. One reason was he did not think a man should go into a thing until he could stand by it. He felt there was going to be a strike if organization was effected, and he had decided to go elsewhere for work if there was. He had not heard of any order that the men should live in Ladysmith. He had worked a month at Union since the strike at Ladysmith, but was not afraid of boycott, either for that or for not joining the Western Federation. No pressure had been used to get him to join the union. He had not been asked more than once, he had not been told to his face that he was a "scab," neither did he feel uncomfortable. He was opposed to the Western Federation because it was composed of Socialists. He thought Canadians could conduct their own affairs. He thought that the coming in of outsiders had been exaggerated; that one advantage was that term agreements could be signed by both parties, and one could be sure of a year's work without trouble. The disadvantages lay in unreasonable men getting control, and running to extremes. Had the old union which had formerly existed at Extension continued in existence, he did not think that this present trouble would have arisen. He would have quit his employ had he been forced to live anywhere against his will.

Witness told of a meeting at Cumberland which Mr. Baker had addressed before the men there had organized a union. Baker had told them that they were practically the last without the pale of organization; that he had come there to organize. Some men wished to postpone the question of organization, but he said he had come to organize, and would organize a minority if necessary. Those who were opposed to unions were asked to retire. About four or five did so, about 150 remaining. He thought as a method of settling strikes that public enquiry was a good thing, that it brought public opinion to bear upon the matter.

Thomas McMillan, who had been working for the company for twelve years, did not know why he had joined the union, except that all others had joined. He had never lived at Extension, and would not like to live there. He thought that there was an order for $3.20 from the Western Federation. He would have made $300 in the time he has been out had he been at work. This amount he could never hope to get back.

The only other witness called was Jno. Bryden, who had been manager of the Wellington collieries from April, 1881, to July, 1894. He testified as to having discussed with Mr. Dunsmuir the non-advisability of men living at Extension; that the water was poor there and likely to occasion fever. It was long debated as to whether Departure Bay instead of Ladysmith should not be the shipping point. Had they secured that point men might have continued living at Wellington. He did not know of his own knowledge anything about the extent to which Mr. Dunsmuir had allowed them to build houses at Extension.

To Chief Justice Hunter, witness said that he did not know that he objected to unions if they were properly conducted, but failed to see the use of them. He thought their effect was to raise prices all round and leave the purchasing power of money the same; that if unions were to exist it would be better for them to be incorporated, as employers would prefer a time contract with incorporated unions.

Chief Justice Hunter asked what the men were to do if they could not get any satisfaction with their boss, and the company kept in their employ as manager a man who was unpopular and had no tact, and with whom the men could not get along. He asked further whether in a mine owner refusing to allow an appeal to him from such a manager, action of that kind was not affording occasion for the necessity of organization among the men.

To this question, however, no satisfactory reply was given. The questions were followed by an argument between the Chief Justice and counsel as to whether that was not the situation as it was in the present case.

Mr. Bryden had not formed any opinion as to how disputes should be settled. They had been from the beginning, and he was inclined to think they would continue to the end. Public enquiry might do good as an exposure of facts and play a good part in the settlement of disputed questions. He did not think, however, that compulsory arbitration would work well, as men could not be compelled to work, or employers to carry on their mines, if they did not feel warranted in so doing.

The commission sits fo-day at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, May 20.—The royal labor commission held an afternoon sitting at the court house here to-day. Messrs. Bodwell, K. C., and Senkler were present, but all questions were asked by Chief Justice Hunter, the chairman. S. M. Robins, ex-superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, was the only witness examined, but he was examined at considerable length. He had been, he said, connected with the company for forty years, first as secretary, and later as superintendent for twenty years. His policy had always been to recognize unions. He had in the early days urged the men to form a union. The membership of the union here had averaged considerably over 1,000 men. There was not one non-union man below ground. The company had from the outset agreed to employ none but union men.

The company during all the time he had been connected with it had never had a strike. This was due to conferences between the executive of the union and the company whenever difficulties arose. Under ordinary circumstances there would be a meeting of the executive and himself about every six months to discuss general questions. Details were fully discussed if necessary. An effort was made to have wages conform to the condition of the market. Matters could be talked over with the executive, which could not be publicly discussed with a body of men. The mutual confidence between the company and the union had never been broken from first to last.

The company had paid a dividend of 5½ per cent. during good and bad times.

Asked did the men ever consent to a reduction of wages, Mr. Robins replied: "Most assuredly so. On one special occasion when business in our market was so demoralized that it was hard to sell coal, when the matter was explained to the men, they voluntarily accepted 20 per cent. of a reduction."

The officers of the company had agreed to do the same. A month later the figures were revised to a 10 per cent. reduction, which continued in operation for seven years, till the market justified a reversion to the old rate. The question of an increase was raised at half yearly meetings, but never in any shape was urged in face of statements made to the executive of the union. At the half yearly meetings a six months' contract was entered into, revised or renewed. These meetings were in the nature of conferences, not arguments. Difficulties were first brought up for adjustment between the underground boss and the individual miner, then brought to notice of underground manager, and only as a last resort did the committee meet the superintendent. Sometimes this final appeal would not occur in a year, and very infrequently at all times. The men made it a point of honor to try and settle grievances themselves and bother management as little as possible.

Men were paid by the ton, the average wage being per day $3 to $3.50, occasionally as high as $4 and $5, but this very seldom, and most exceptional. $80, $90 and $100 a month was about the best wages the men would earn; $3 was regarded as a minimum for a fair day's work. Eight hours had always been the rule.

The employment of Chinese in the mines had been discontinued by mutual arrangement in 1887, and had not been resumed since.

The company had sold town lots to men in Nanaimo from $150 to $500, mostly at $350, on nominal payment in a year's time, but in practice always longer. The last three years, because of a gloomy outlook, the company had not allowed men to buy from them.

Mr. Robins explained at some length the system of five acre lots which the company had arranged with a number of the men, on a lease of 21 years with option of purchase at the end of 10 years. The prices of purchase at that time varied from $100 to $200 per acre.

Asked as to his experience with interference on the part of unions, Mr. Robins said: "We have never encountered any friction with the miners as a union that we might not have experienced had there been no union." Only on one occasion in the history of the union had the management heard of as much as a hint of the men going on strike, and that was by a member of the executive, who was called to order by the rest of the executive.

Asked as to advisability of men joining a foreign organization like the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. Robins said if the organization got into the hands of unscrupulous trusts it might be used to injure industries here, but not necessarily so. It might be creating a safeguard against conditions that might arise for men to join such an organization. He couldn't oppose men joining a foreign organization to strengthen a local union. The larger the body of men the more effective their voice. In this country there was not a body of men sufficiently large. There might be needs, to, on financial grounds. If he saw that Socialistic doctrines were taught, he would point out to the men the dangers to be apprehended, but he would not oppose their joining an organization on that ground. He had always felt that his workingmen should be perfectly free to join any organization they pleased. If a foreign organization were masters over a local, that would be a grave danger. If they merely helped men in local trouble he would not oppose it. With an agreement such as he had with his men even a sympathetic strike would be impossible. He thought the rights of an employer to employ union or non-union men could not be interfered with.

For the settlement of disputes, he thought the case hopeless if conciliation failed. He had never used compulsory arbitration. If matters got to a deadlock a compulsory investigation might be a wise step to take. He would under compulsory arbitration have grave doubts as to acquaintance of board of arbitrators with inner matters of a situation. He would have confidence in a board, and he couldn't see how an award could be enforced.

Men of character had always been at the head of the union of his employees. From an employer's point of view, without a union grievances were easily nursed; a well organized union would repress anything in the shape of an unfair demand. Where there was no union separate cliques got together and made trouble. Things got ventilated, sifted and brought to a business basis in a union.

He thought that incorporation of the union was a good thing, as it increased the sense of responsibility. He thought men should be allowed to live where they liked; he would not force men to live anywhere against their will.

The commission will continue its sittings here to-morrow, at which time it is expected that the manager of the Western Fuel Company and officers of the local union will be examined.

MINERS REJECT DUNSMUIR'S OFFER

DECIDE TO REMAIN IN THE FEDERATION

Vote Taken at Meeting Was Almost Unanimous—Proposal Included a Reduction in Wages.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, May 21.—Contrary to expectations, there was no meeting of the miners at Ladysmith last night. Mr. Dunsmuir came up on the evening train and laid a draft of a proposal before the committee. After a short conference it was decided to call a meeting some time to-day.

From miners who arrived here last evening from Ladysmith it was learned that a good many will stay by the Federation, while it is believed that a large number will abandon the organization. None would do so were it not for the fact that there is no relief forthcoming, and that the men are in straightened circumstances. However, two delegates left this morning to attend the convention of the Federation which convenes to-day.

It is reported that at the next meeting of the Miners' Union this relief question will be investigated.

Parker Williams, of the local union, who has been chosen to attend the convention at Denver, interviewed before leaving, thought that should the Federation fail to support Ladysmith and Cumberland more fully than it had done, it might result in its dissolution on the Island. He was confident, however, they would extend generous support when matters are laid fully before them. Nanaimo has contributed nearly all the support thus far for the strikers. Should the strike continue it is reported the men will be assessed 10 per cent. of their earnings next month.

Declined.

Nanaimo, May 21.—By an almost unanimous vote the miners at Ladysmith to-day declined Mr. Dunsmuir's offer and decided to stay by the Federation. The terms of the settlement are understood to be the abandonment of the Federation and ten per cent. reduction in wages. All negotiations are now off and the strike will be continued indefinitely. An attempt will be made in a few days to start the work, strike or not.

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Are Readily Cured by our New Constitutional Treatment Without the Necessity of Operation.

Many people are afflicted with lumps or tumors in various parts of the body. Tumors, it must not be forgotten, are serious, and should not be neglected for several reasons. In the first place, their growth may involve or impair some vital part of the body, in the second place they constitute a drain on the system, and in the third place they frequently develop into cancers. Few people care to have these growths removed by the surgeon, as they dread the pain of the operation. With our pleasant home treatment, it is different. You simply take the remedy internally. It goes through the system, searching out and neutralizing and destroying those poisons from which tumors and cancers develop. After a time you will notice the tumor lessening in size, and gradually disappearing until it is completely cured. Send two stamps and we will mail you our treatise and testimonials.

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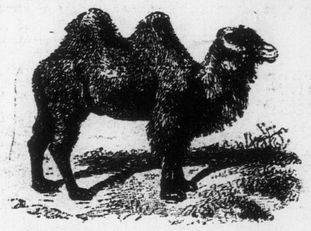

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Now to look over our line of choicest summer specialties.

Unusual Inducements and Finest Stock

We have ever shown. The time to save money on these lines is now.

Lime Juice.....25c. bottle
Lemonade.....25c. tin
California Claret.....25c. bottle

Dixi H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

RESIDENCE BURNED DOWN.

The Home of B. J. Perry, Mary Street, Demolished Thursday Morning.

Fire destroyed the residence of B. J. Perry, Mary street, Victoria West, damaged a cottage adjoining, and came within an ace of consuming a good sized frame barn on the rear of the block on Thursday. The blaze started about 11 o'clock, and originated in so far as now known in the roof of the house. It is believed a spark alighting on the roof caused the conflagration.

When the fire department was summoned a big volume of smoke issued from the roof. No water could be secured except from Springfield avenue and Fairall's brewery, away across the railway line at the head of the street. Consequently the whole structure was enveloped in flames before heavy streams could be brought to play upon it. The force of water, too, seemed weak, and it was not until the worst of the damage had been done that one of the fire engines had been set in operation to bring pressure to bear on the streams.

The cottage next door is owned by Levy, and occupied by Mrs. Crocker. As soon as possible volunteers cleared the furniture out of both places. It was carried out on the street and there piled. All, however, could not be gotten out of the upper part of the Perry structure in time, and considerable was demolished with the building. A fresh breeze blew off the water, and time and again the roof of the cottage caught and was extinguished. The roof on one side was stripped, but apart from this little damage is believed to have been done.

The Perry residence was a two-story frame building, and its loss, together with that of the contents destroyed, represent probably $3,000, partially covered by insurance. Owing to the hose crossing over the E. & N. track the inbound noon train from Nanaimo was detained at Russell station for a time.

DEATH OF W. CHARLES.

Well Known Resident of Victoria Passed Away Thursday Morning.

William Charles, a well known and highly respected citizen, passed away at the family residence, 216 Fort street, Thursday. Deceased was 72 years of age and a native of Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was connected with the Hudson Bay Co. practically all his life, retiring some years ago when he held the office of inspecting chief factor of the company. A family of two daughters, Mrs. D. M. Eberts and Mrs. Worsfold, of New Westminster, and one son, William Charles, jr., of Kamloops, is left to mourn his loss. Mr. Charles resided in this city for many years.

Out of respect to deceased, the Hudson Bay Company's flag was flying at half-mast to-day. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2 p. m. from the residence, and at 2.30 p. m. at Christ Church cathedral.

A PURELY VEGETABLE CORN CURE.

Putnam's Corn Extractor contains no acids, but is entirely vegetable in composition. Putnam's never stings or causes discomfort. It cures quickly, painlessly, permanently.

—A co-operative creamery has been successfully floated on Salt Spring island. It is proposed to go on at once with the building and get the creamery running as soon as possible. The following is a list of officers: President, H. W. Bullock; vice-president, G. Scott; directors, S. T. Conery, W. E. Scott, Edward Walters, treasurer; E. Lee, J. R. P. Legh, J. Horrel, J. Harrison; secretary, H. O. Allen. The site of the creamery is at Ganges Harbor.

—The Tourist Association held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon when the question of deciding on a site for the establishment of sea baths was discussed. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the city council and association to report at the meeting of the executive next Tuesday. The secretary reported that G. L. Courtenay, of the E. & N. railway, had been interviewed and arrangements made for an improved summer service. The time table will be as follows: Trains leave Victoria at 6 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., arrive at Victoria at 8.50 a. m. and 8 p. m. Arrangements for securing the Victoria Gardens for the summer were also considered. The secretary announced that preparations were being made for inaugurating a launch service to the Gorge after the 24th of this month.

—Wednesday afternoon the funeral of the late Geo. S. Furnell took place at 2.30 o'clock from the residence, No. 190 Market street. Religious services were conducted by Rev. H. J. Wood, both at the house and grave. There was a large attendance and many handsome floral tributes. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. R. Tubbs, J. Hunter, R. Pollock, John Bays, W. Hill and Joseph Bays.

—At last night's regular semi-monthly meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council the committee on technical education reported the result of Tuesday evening's meeting, and requested the appointment of a committee of five to act in conjunction with the committee appointed at the police gathering to apply to the provincial government and city council for aid in the establishment of a school for technical training in the city. The civic committee asked for the names of four representatives of organized labor, two to be submitted to the provincial government and two to the city council for consideration as representatives on the Royal Jubilee hospital board. The Painters' Union endorsed the technical school movement, and the Blacksmiths' Union thanked the council for its services in bringing the recent strike to a successful issue. Secretary Chas. Hilton, of the Building Trades Council, Vancouver, wrote that there was no shortage of bricklayers in that city, and requested Victoria bricklayers to govern themselves accordingly.

If You Stand All Day

Feet Get Tired, Sore and Swollen. Try Foot Elm in Your Shoes and All Your Foot Troubles Will Be at an End.

People who are on their feet a good deal often play out before the day is done. Their feet get tired and swollen, ache and burn, so that work becomes a veritable burden.

To relieve all these troubles of the feet there is nothing equal to Foot Elm. It imparts a cool, restful feeling to the feet, and enables you to stand all day without your feet aching or playing out.

Foot Elm is the original remedy for the feet. Be sure you get it. Price, 25 cents, at druggists or by mail.

V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

MINERAL ACT.

NOTICE.

"Little Bantam" Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District, located on Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, George R. Elliott, agent for the owners, Free Miner's Certificate No. B72408, 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 claim.

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

Dated this 28th day of March, 1903.

GEORGE R. ELLIOTT.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Warner Bay, Seymour Inlet: (1) Commencing at a stake planted about ten (10) chains west of the Falls, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence west forty (40) chains, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence east forty (40) chains, following shore line to place of commencement. (2) Commencing at a stake planted at the northwest corner of Lot No. one (1), thence south one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence west forty (40) chains, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence east forty (40) chains, following the shore line to place of commencement.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1903.

W. J. ROBINSON.

AGENTS wanting first-class permanent position, which will bring them a good yearly income, should write us. We are the largest growers of nursery stock in Canada. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGIS

DECIDED TO PRINT ALL THE E

Mr. McPhillips and Mr. H changed Courtesies in th Wednesday Afternoo

After the presentation of of the royal commission in Wednesday afternoon, Pre stated that the government w to answer the questions on paper.

Several were asked to stand

When Mr. Curtis inquired a first of which was: "Is the aware that the contractor o is allowing aliens, brought in pose, to do decorative work ment House, when there are the province thoroughly capal the work?"

The Chief Commissioner ob the questions were out of much as they made statement to fact.

Mr. Curtis took exception t struction being put upon it. Phillips also supported this co

Premier Prior held that an o expressed in the question.

The Speaker ruled the quest order inasmuch as a fact was

Mr. Oliver asked the Chief sioner of Lands and Works th questions: 1. How many a for coal and oil prospecting blocks 4,593 and 4,594, South enay, are made by agents clai acting for the applicants? 2. agents signing the above applic isfied the government that duly authorized to sign the a tioned applications? 3. Wha any, do the government inte to ascertain if the applications are or are not fraudulent? 4 intention of the government t the claim to priority of locat discoverer of coal oil in South enay?

The Chief Commissioner a these stand over.

Mr. Oliver thought that the had been long enough on the pers for a reply to be forthcom

Mr. Tatlow asked the Chief sioner of Lands and Works the questions: 1. Is it the intent government to make any alt the lands reserved for the Isla Co., Ltd., as defined in last H ette? 2. Has any provision fo of special timber licenses been the agreement with said compa not, why not?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as fo Yes. 2. Such a provision is un as the reservation does not inc covered by special timber lic Answered by reply to No. 2."

Capt. Tatlow asked leave to the following resolution: "Tha of the House be granted for a all agreements, orders-in-counci respondence relating to the re of lands for the Island Power C

In doing so he said that he satisfied with the reply of th Commissioner. He had noticed Island Power Company had so an English company. This pu phase on it and he thought th thing should be done to protect try. The company had got an in excess of what was allowed given. He understood the la not what are generally understoo lands. There was a possibi these were timber limits obtain pulp limits in order to avoid th ed rental.

Hon. Mr. Wells said that the tion was made by Mr. Farrell, couver. It had been found th take had been made and a la had been included in the bou that allowed. The agreement for 100 square miles. When it covered was something was w Farrell was communicated w would arrive to-night, when th would be rectified.

John Oliver thought that a m having granted a lease of 60 miles for a 100 square mile one some looking into. He moved journment of the debate.

H. D. Helmcken proposed amendment that the maps should produced. In the meantime t should be cancelled. He was the government would consent t

Mr. Oliver withdrew his ame

Mr. McPhillips thought that most unfortunate that the gov had made such a mistake at this

Premier Prior said that Mr. C mitted that the mistake had bee by himself. The government wa be held responsible for this.

Capt. Tatlow asked that prov made to protect present holders ging licenses.

The resolution was carried as a by Mr. Helmcken.

Premier Prior, referring to an in the Columbian implicating the ment in the timber license matt claimed knowledge of any of the the company, with the exception Farrell, with whom he had not words.

C. W. D. Clifford announces t select committee inquiring into lumbia & Western subsidy matte not be able to report before th He suggested that an order of the might be made and the printing evidence before the committee m proceeded with at once.

Mr. Helmcken asked that no ment be entered into with the Pulp Company until the papers been brought down to the House

The Provincial Secretary said t King's printer informed him t would take two months in order the evidence before the committe

A. E. McPhillips wanted the e printed even if they had to go to side office. He thought it sh printed.

John Houston said that being tical printer and not a politician