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THE RUSH OF HOME SEEKERS

Another Big Crowd of Immigrants Pass Through Winnipeg For West.

Winnipeg, March 7.—Today's train from the East was in two sections. The first had 200 immigrants on board, the majority being Europeans. The second section had 125 Eastern home-seekers.

The stream of immigration is likely to continue with renewed force. Sixty men who arrived from the United States yesterday were practically all delegates, as well as intending settlers. They reported over 1,000 persons who are waiting for their report as to which is the best place to locate. They say that immigrants are going in via Soo road in great numbers.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
26th February to 4th March, 1902.

During this week the barometer remained abnormally low over the Pacific Slope accompanied by stormy weather and heavy rains along the coast, particularly in the vicinity of California. On the 26th, 27th and 28th, the barometric pressure gradually increased over the North Pacific Coast, where it has recently been as low as 28.90 inches. The weather during this period remained unsettled, mild and rainy, while along the coasts of Vancouver Island, Washington and Oregon gales from the southward prevailed. Upon Saturday, the 1st March, the weather became mild and continued so till Monday morning, although the barometer did not rise above 29.80 inches. This fine spell was due to the atmospheric pressure giving way over California in advance of an extensive ocean storm which, during Saturday and Sunday spread inland across this state accompanied by destructive winds and torrents of rain. The effect of this movement caused the winds to blow from the comparatively heavy and dry air of Northern British Columbia towards the region of lighter air to the southward. By Monday, the 3rd, an extensive high pressure area spread northward over the Pacific Slope, and as the barometer was low off Vancouver Island the great difference of air pressure over the coast caused the wind to increase to a gale over the straits of Georgia, Fuca and Puget Sound. The barometric pressure then slowly gave way over the western portion of the continent and the winds moderated though heavy rains continued along the coast till the close of the week.

The weather in the Territories has been comparatively mild except on the 28th of February and 3rd of March, when the temperature fell below zero at several stations. During the night of the 27th Manitoba was visited by a severe snowstorm, when 20 inches fell in 12 hours and the wind reached velocities of over 40 miles per hour.

Victoria.—Bright sunshine, recorded, 15 hours and 32 minutes; rain, .71 inch; highest temperature 50, on 28th; lowest, 38, on 2nd.

New Westminster.—Rain, 1.40 inch; Highest temperature 50, on 27th lowest, 30 on 2nd.

Kamloops.—No rain or snow, highest temperature, 52 on 27th; lowest, 28 on 2nd.

Barkerville—Snow, 3 inches, highest temperature, 42, on 26th; lowest, 10 on 3rd.

TRAPS FOR SALMON FISHING.

Sir,—While Professor Prince from the Department of Fisheries in Ottawa, was in the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo, prosecuting inquiries respecting the salmon fisheries on our coast, so as to enable the Department of Marine and Fisheries to come to a decision respecting the use of traps for salmon fishing here, a memorial was presented to him by a number of the owners of canneries on the Mainland of British Columbia, styling themselves the Canners Association of B. C. These cannery owners who did not represent all the canneries of the Mainland, anticipating the action which the government might take in granting the use of traps, have petitioned our government to give them the exclusive right to the selection of trap sites in or upon the waters of this coast, but if the government will not grant this self-styled Canners Association the monopoly asked for, then they desire that the permission to use traps shall be denied altogether. Now, in presenting their petition asking for the use of traps, these same people state that it is impossible for the canneries of the Fraser river to compete with those on the American side who have the use of traps, and they state that if they are not granted the use of traps, the industry will be ruined. They correctly presented to Professor Prince the difference in the cost of production of fish caught in traps on the American side, and of the B. C. fish caught in gill nets. They say trap fish costs two cents each, and fish caught in gill nets cost from ten to fifteen cents each, and they correctly contend that these figures show the im with the American canneries. Therefore, in asking that unless they get the monopoly of traps, no traps be allowed, they are practically saying that they would rather see the salmon canning industry of B. C. ruined than they would allow any other persons a share in the industry. The utter selfishness of the Canners Association is most completely exposed, and surely the government will prevent any such monopoly to the detriment of all the other citizens of British Columbia. Ever since the possibility of the B. C. canners competing salmon canning industry was established in the province, owing to the government regulations permitting only fishing with gill nets, the people of Victoria and all the south coast of Vancouver Island have not been enabled to share in the business, our waters not being suitable to gill net fishing, and the fish have been allowed to pass our coasts and finally ascend the Fraser river, thus allowing our neighbors on the Mainland the exclusive profits of this industry for many years. While it may be true that at this moment, too many canneries have been erected on the Fraser river, and the owners have created a competition which sadly interferes with their profits, it is also true that their individual selfishness prevents them from combining for mutual protection, so that the business can be regulated in a proper manner, and a fair profit made.

Now that a change of regulations is under consideration by our federal government, which, if granted, will enable our people in Victoria and the south coast of Vancouver Island to take a share in the salmon canning of the province, our neighbors (the Canners Association), with unblushing effrontery, petition the government to deny us the privilege on the plea of protecting their vested interests in the business. What right they can possibly have in our fisheries on Vancouver Island, over a hundred miles from the Fraser river canneries, it would puzzle any fair-minded man to discover. The fact is, they have not as much right to the fishing of this coast as we have, neither have they any right to any monopoly of salmon fishing.

FAIR PLAY.

KAWHUME BAY.

Smuggler's Story of the Harbor on the Northern Coast.

Mr. B. H. Smith, collector of customs in Nanaimo, tells an interesting story concerning Kawhume bay, where the steamer Bertha went ashore on her way to Alaskan ports, and which is now undergoing repairs at Victoria.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Smith had occasion to go north on business. The trip was undertaken in a 10-ton sloop belonging to Capt. John Collins. Capt. Collins was in those days one of the best known characters on the Coast, where he enjoyed an unsavory reputation for supplying liquor to the Indians. In pursuing this trade many amusing stories are told by the old-timers of the captain's success in eluding the officers of the law. The sloop in which the northern trip was made was known as the Duncan. Strangely enough the name chosen was that of the great missionary among the Indians at Metlakatlla, who used every endeavor to frustrate the evil trade of Capt. Collins, and who was in turn hated by him. Contrary to the usual custom, he had named his sloop after his arch enemy.

Accustomed to evading the officers of the law, the captain became acquainted with the coast in a very perfect manner. Every point and inlet along the shore was known to him.

On the occasion in question, as night began to fall the wind died down. To Mr. Smith there was no harbor in view. The shore appeared perfectly unbroken as far as he could see. He questioned the captain as to what was to be done for the night. Capt. Collins informed him that within a short distance there was a harbor. A short pull at the oars brought them to the entrance. Rowing through it a perfect harbor opened before them. In this they cast anchor for the night.

During the evening Capt. Collins called the harbor Dead harbor. This drew from Mr. Smith inquiries, when the following story of its derivation was told by his companion.

About 10 years previous to this Capt. Collins and some companions had entered this harbor. On the shore nearest to the open sea was a model camping ground. Drawing their boats up on the shore they were horrified to find the beach for a considerable distance strewn with the dead bodies of Indians, whose heads had been severed from their bodies. Apparently the bodies had not been there for any length of time. They numbered 20, and had been left lying where they had met their death. The cause of their death could only be a matter of surmise, but accustomed to the Indians as the narrator was, his theory was probably the correct one. It was that a band of Indians had put into the harbor. Landing on this beach, which was a favorite one among the Indians, they had followed the shore around the entrance to the shore line on the open sea, probably in search of clams. From this point a view of the sound was possible in both directions. Seeing a party of Indians belonging to an unfriendly tribe approaching, and surmising that they also were making for this camping ground, they conceived the idea of murdering them. Returning to the beach they hurriedly concealed the fact that any one was present, and moving back a little concealed themselves in the bushes which grew along this ridge. The others being led into the ambush had probably been carefully covered by the rifles of their concealed enemies and annihilated.

The picture of the bay left a strong impression upon Mr. Smith. When the captain of the Albion which towed the Bertha down was in the city a few days ago, Mr. Smith made careful inquiries of him as to the place where the Bertha had gone ashore. The result of this was that he found the Dead harbor of Capt. Collins was synonymous with Kwahume bay where the Bertha was beached for temporary repairs.

Extreme Case Of Nervousness.

a Very Painful Operation—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard street, St. John, N. B., writes:—"For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness and found it necessary to undergo a very painful operation. I was pale and weak, had no appetite and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. For seven weeks I was under the doctor's care but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fleshier than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give my permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cures of female ills and weaknesses; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SCHOOLS AND RIFLE CLASSES.

Advantages of Teaching the Young to Shoot Straight.

Apropos of the move to start a High school cadet corps in Victoria, the following from Public Opinion will be of interest:

In conversation with masters of schools and colleges we have found that it is chiefly their want of knowledge of the fact that recent inventions in fire-arms have done away with all difficulty and nearly all cost in teaching boys the use of the rifle, which has prevented their forming a rifle class and then a rifle corps. We speak from practical experience when we say that almost any average boy of ten can learn how to use our present national arm in a few weeks. This was impossible until very recently, because the large-bore heavy Snider or Martini could be used only at some secluded rifle range in the country, and the recoil was a terror even to men. But with the Lee-Enfield small-bore, and the miniature charges, bullets, and targets recently invented, practice, and first-rate practice, with the rifle can be carried on in a playground, or even a shed, if there is a brick wall at one end of it. Of course due precautions must be taken, but as an ounce of practical evidence is worth a ton of theory, we may mention that after giving a lad of 15 a few lessons and an hour's practice a day for a week or two, in a suburban garden, he knew how to make a bull's-eye among the first half-dozen shots he fired at the Runnymede rifle ranges. His brother, a youngster of ten, could hit the bull's-eye three times out of five at a hundred yards after a week or two's practice, and, moreover, was thoroughly conversant with the operations of loading and unloading, as well as cleaning the weapon. The fact is that it is such fascinating work a boy willingly gives his whole attention to it; he wants to become a good shot; and when a boy wants to do a thing the difficulty is to prevent him doing it. And the boy who learns to use the rifle at school as a natural part of his education will join a rifle club, or start one when he leaves school, and will then be ready to pass if need be into a volunteer or regular corps.

The old idea, that the soldier was no good unless he had been drilled until he was a sort of put-a-penny-in-the-slot-to-see-me work machine, has been exploded by our long wars with the absolutely undrilled farmers of the late Boer Republics. Skill with the rifle acquired by the Boer boy practising at bottles on his father's farm is what—with the confidence inspired by that skill—has cost this country so dearly in blood and treasure. Had the Boer army been trained at Aldershot the war would have been over in a month. "Fas est et ab hoste doceri." It is not flattering to nearly 2,000 years of Christian civilization that general education in the art of war should be an imperative necessity for Great and Greater Britain. But it is folly to blink at the fact that, unless we are not merely willing, of which there is no question, but also able to defend our Empire, we shall lose it. Practical and combined action on the part of heads of schools and colleges at home on this vital question would be welcomed in Canada, Australasia, India, South Africa, and wherever our flag flies on the earth. If those at home who have the education of the "Coming Man" in hand do not set the example, their colleagues in the colonies will presently do it for them. Even colleges like Eton, Harrow, Dulwich, and others which have Rifle Cadet Corps might do far more to make them popular than they do, and the War office could help by special grants of arms and ammunition as a reward of proficiency.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

Mr. T. C. Sorby Writes the City Council Regarding Subject.

At Monday's meeting of the city council the following letter from Mr. T. C. Sorby, regarding the Point Ellice bridge, was read:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen:—Before you make a final decision for or against a steel structure as compared with a stone bridge across the Arm at Point Ellice, I would respectfully invite your consideration of certain facts and figures that may not be quite clear.

In my communication laid before you on the 20th of December last, I name the use of brick in the soffits of the arches as an alternative price. It was not my intention to recommend the use of brick, but the price had been given to me unsolicited, and I indicated on the drawing where it might be used. Since then I have prepared a detailed specification and have received a tender from a well-known mason and contractor for the execution of the work according to plans and specifications for a sum within $160,000. The foundations are on piles and concrete, the piers and arches of Nelson Island granite, and the spandril and retaining walls sandstone or granite, according to the specification—a copy of which I enclose for your perusal. As the matter may possibly go to public competition, I abstain from giving names or quoting exact figures. Such a bridge could be built in 12 to 14 months and open to traffic before completion. It could be built in much less time at a proportionate outlay for additional plant—say $8,000 or so, according to time specified.

Looking at the matter financially: The amount authorized in By-law 375 is $75,000, the balance being made up by the Tramway Company and the Provincial Government to the extent of $50,000. The period of the debt is 50 years, and the annual charge on the ratepayers is $3,665 for interest and sinking fund; to which has to be added, in the case of a steel bridge, painting and local repairs, say $1,200—making a total scharge of about $4,865, or $243,250 as the cost of the bridge at the expiration of the loan, the bulk of which will have to be paid by succeeding generations of ratepayers.

The period of usefulness of such a steel bridge, subject, as it is, to the insidious action of oxidation, crystallization and electrolysis—slow, mut as inevitable as death—will have expired long before the maturity of the loan, and our sons and daughters will be saddled not only with the debt on the defunct bridge, but would have to replace it at a probable further outlay of $70,000, increasing the cost during that period to over $313,000, without reckoning interest on subsequent loans.

The only asset after this outlay will be the foundations estimated at $35,000.

Victoria is contiguous to a military and naval station, and this bridge is on the main thoroughfare, and may be subject to excessive strains at critical moments. It may be tested and proved equal to all contingencies when first built, but within five years' decay will commence and will never cease till every part of the original bridge is destroyed, and replaced if it is to be maintained at all.

Comparing a stone bridge on the same basis, we may take the cost at, say, $170,000 less the $50,000 before referred to, creating a debt of $120,000, the interest and sinking fund on which would be within $6,000 per annum, and $300,000 might be paid out over the period of 50 years. But the bridge would be there, as sound and as serviceable as the day it was built, adn worth the $170,000 it cost. Taking credit for the asset, the net cost would be only $130,000 for the stone structure, against $278,000 for the steel bridge. The following generations have full value for their money and would have no ground for complaint, or be burdened with liabilities for maintenance. The extra rate for a permanent stone bridge would not exceed one-tenth of one mill on the dollar for paying this additional debt and interest, and it would be a sound commercial proposition.

I may say that, even if a stone bridge cost $200,000, it would prove a cheaper investment for the city than a steel bridge at $75,000.

I respectfully commend these facts and figures to your honorable body in your determination of this important question.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. C. SORBY.

P. S.—In these calculations I take no note of maintenance of the road surface, as that is common to all streets of which a properly constructed bridge is simply an equally solid continuation.

Briefly the figures would stand thus:

Steel bridge as built—$35,000, net cost, at maturity.

Stone bridge—$6,000 per annum: $300,000 at maturity.

Asset at maturity:

Steel bridgeas built—$35,000: net cost, say, $203,250.

Stone bridge as built—$70,000; net cost, say, $130,000.

T. C. S.

FOR THE ORPHANS.

Ping-Pong and a Doll Exhibition at the City Hall.

The ping-pong tournament on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week, promises to be a most interesting and exciting event. There will be six tables going at the same time, and experienced referees will keep the combatants up to the strict rules of the game. Entries must be made to Mrs. E. Crow Baker on or before Tuesday next. Besides the ping-pong there will be a charming novelty in an exhibition of over 300 dolls representatives of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the early centuries of Europe (old and rare) and from China, Japan, Polynesia, Australia, Arabia, South Africa, etc. During the afternoon and evening refreshments will be served by the ladies, and Finns band have kindly volunteered their services. Admission, 25 cents. Entries for tournament, 25 cents. The whole affair is under the charge of the ladies of the Protestant Orphanage, and the total proceeds will go to that excellent charity.

Pain-Killer is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

LIFE GUARDS.

The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry, forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers, and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its lifeguards. The need of them is especially great when the greatest foes of life, diseases, find allies in the very element as colds, influenza, catarrh, the grip and pneumonia do in the stormy month of March. The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

AT THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

This trying period in woman's life usually comes between the ages of forty and fifty years, and is marked by irritability, headache, dizziness, irregular monthlies, fitful appetite, forebodings of evil, palpitation of the heart and constipation. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is above all a woman's medicine because it helps her safely through this trying period. It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the functions of the feminine organs and tones and invigorates the whole body.

FIGHT FOR STANLEY CUP

Montreal Hockey Team Leaves on Monday For Winnipeg to Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, March 8.—The referee of the Montreal-Victoria (Winnipeg) series of games for the Stanley cup next week will be W. Macfarlane, of this city. After due consideration, Mr. Macfarlane this morning decided to accept the position, to which he was appointed by the trustees. The Montreals leave for Winnipeg tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific traffic from the East, which should have arrived this morning at 10:05, is 12 hours late. The delay was caused by the burning of a trestle.

Sir Charles Tupper leaves on the delayed train for Vancouver. Col. Rourke also leaves for Dawson City.

Messrs. Oldfield and Gardner yesterday, on behalf of the Manitoba Land & Investment company, closed a deal for the purchase of 150,000 acres of land north and northwest of Yorkton. These lands, together with over 80,000 acres previously purchased by this company, will be resold and settled during the coming season.

SANTOS DUMAS.

Will Attempt Air Ship Trip From London to Birmingham.

London, March 8.—Through the Aeronaut club, C. A. Pearson, the publisher, has offered Santos Dumont a prize of £4,000 sterling for an airship voyage from London to Birmingham. No time limit is fixed. The distance is 100 miles. This will be the greatest feat Santos Dumont has yet attempted. By consent of Santos Dumont the competition is open to all aeronauts.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Discussing Sale of Islands in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, March 8.—The treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, was discussed in the Folkething today. The Premier, Dr. Deuntzer, made a long speech, which created an excellent impression. Only Joan Ottesen and a few others spoke against the sale of the islands. Others demanded a plebiscite. It will come up again on Monday next. The session today was not an open session. There will be two readings in open session.

REVENUE INCREASES.

February Shows a Gain Over Same Month Last Year.

Ottawa, Ont., March 8.—(Special.)—Chief Justice Hunter's appointment is gazetted today.

The revenue for February shows an increase of a quarter of a million.

Great interest is manifested here in the Victoria election, and good wishes for Col. Prior are heard on all sides.

The government propose to take Thursday from private members in order to rush the work of the session.

Mr. Justice Martin has been appointed Admiralty judge in succession to the late Chief Justice McColl.

As for Martell's Three Star.

WILD BILL BEATEN.

Choynski Knocks Him Out in Fifth Round.

Louisville, Ky., March 7.—Joe Choynski, of Chicago, defeated Wild Bill Hanrahan, of New York, in the fifth round of what was scheduled as a 20-round bout, before the Empire Athletic club, at Music hall here tonight. The knock-out blow came after a hot mix-up, which was ended by Choynski putting a stiff left to Bill's jaw and following it up with a right to the jaw, which put Hanrahan out of the fight.

FAUNCEFOTE'S SUCCESSOR.

Hon. Alfred Lyttleton Will Likely Be Ambassador to Washington.

London, March 7.—The Yorkshire Post today says it learns that Hon. Alfred Lyttleton is likely to succeed Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador at Washington.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Ill., March 7.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Exchange today: Wheat, March, 75¾; May, 77¼; July, 77⅞ and 77¾; Sept., 77⅞. Corn, March, 60¼; May, 62 and 62¼; July, 61⅞; Sept., 59⅝; Dec., 48⅝. Oats, March, 43¾; May, 44⅛; July, 35⅝ and 35¾; Sept., 30⅝.

DIGESTION WITHOUT A STOMACH.

The fact that people live and digest food after the stomach has been removed proves that the important part of digestion takes place in the intestines. Hence it comes that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so wonderfully successful in curing chronic indigestion and dyspepsia. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and intestines, making them healthy, active, and vigorous, and so insure perfect digestion and prompt removal of poisonous waste matter.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Vancouver, March 6.—(Special)—The 13-year-old son of R. H. Clark was accidentally shot yesterday near his home in South Vancouver. The ball from a revolver entered the boy's leg. The bullet has not been extracted, but the wound is not dangerous.

Hamphat—I remember my parents used to say I'd never amount to anything unless I gave up my theatrical ambitions. Crittick—And why didn't you give them up?—Philadelphia Press.

ROW AT TIEN TSIN.

United States and French Consul Dispute About Flags.

London, March 7.—Cabling from Tien Tsin, the correspondent of the Staudard reports a dispute between the French and United States consuls there, which arose from the attempts of the French consul to include certain mission properties in the French settlement.

"The United States consul," says the correspondent, "hoisted a United States flag on the disputed buildings. The French consul now threatens to hoist the French flag above that of the United States."

The materials used in "The D. & L." Emulsion are the finest the market affords regardless of expense. Taken in cases of wasting diseases, loss of weight, or loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

BOUNDARY OUTPUT.

Increased Smelter Accommodation Makes Bigger Returns.

Phoenix, B. C., March 7.—(Special.)—Ore shipments for last week from Boundary mines reach a total of 9,326 tons, as follows: Granby mines 6,952 tons; Mother Lode, 2,152 tons; Winnipeg, 35 tons. The two Boundary smelters treated 9,611 tons or ore during last week as follows: Granby smelter, 7,649 tons; Mother Lode smelter, 1,962 tons.

The large increase is due to the fact that a third furnace is now running steadily at Granby smelter, which concern will have its fourth furnace blown in in about 10 days. The Mother Lode smelter will also have a second furnace in operation in a couple of weeks.

AT THE SOO.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., March 7.—The tug River Queen, of Detour, opened navigation at St. Mary's river by The river is clear at Detour. making the first run of the season into

PRIOR & CO'S. VANCOUVER BRANCH.

In addition to the above establishments, the firm have large branch at Kamloops, which all go to show that Col Prior's interests in British Columbia at large is second only to those he has centred in Victoria.

SEVERE DEFEAT IN COLOMBIA

Government Forces Surprised By Revolutionists and Suffer Heavy Losses.

Panama, March 8.—For the last two days it has been persistently rumored here that the government forces have sustained a severe defeat. It is said that when the Colombian gunboat Boyaca landed reinforcements at Chiriqui, the civil and military chief of the province, R. Lastra, prepared to attack the revolutionists at San Pablo, about five miles from David, and sent Col. Luque forward with 200 recruits. The latter, not knowing the country well, are said to have been surprised by 500 of the enemy between two embankments, from which position the revolutionists were able to shoot down the government soldiers. Many of the latter are understood to have been made prisoners. It is hoped in government circles that David was not captured by the revolutionists, as the town was strongly entrenched. Lastra may be able to hold out until reinforcements sent by General Castro reach him.

The British steamer Tabogn, due here March 10 from Pedregal, will probably bring more details of the engagement.

LOG SCALING.

Government to Be Asked to Delay Passing Bill.

Vancouver, March 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Lumber & Shingle Mills association today a resolution was passed asking the government to delay the passage of the proposed Scaling Act until a meeting of both the loggers and manufacturers meet jointly to make amendments to the bill. This joint meeting takes place on Monday.

LAST BODY.

Blakeley's Remains Found in Extension Mine—Funeral Today.

Nanaimo, March 8.—(Special)—The inquest in connection with the accident at Extension was adjourned again today, until the 22nd, when the mines will be cleared. The body of the last miner, Blakeley, was recovered today. His funeral and that of McCallum takes place here tomorrow.

Examination of coal miners under the new act commenced here Monday before the board of examiners.

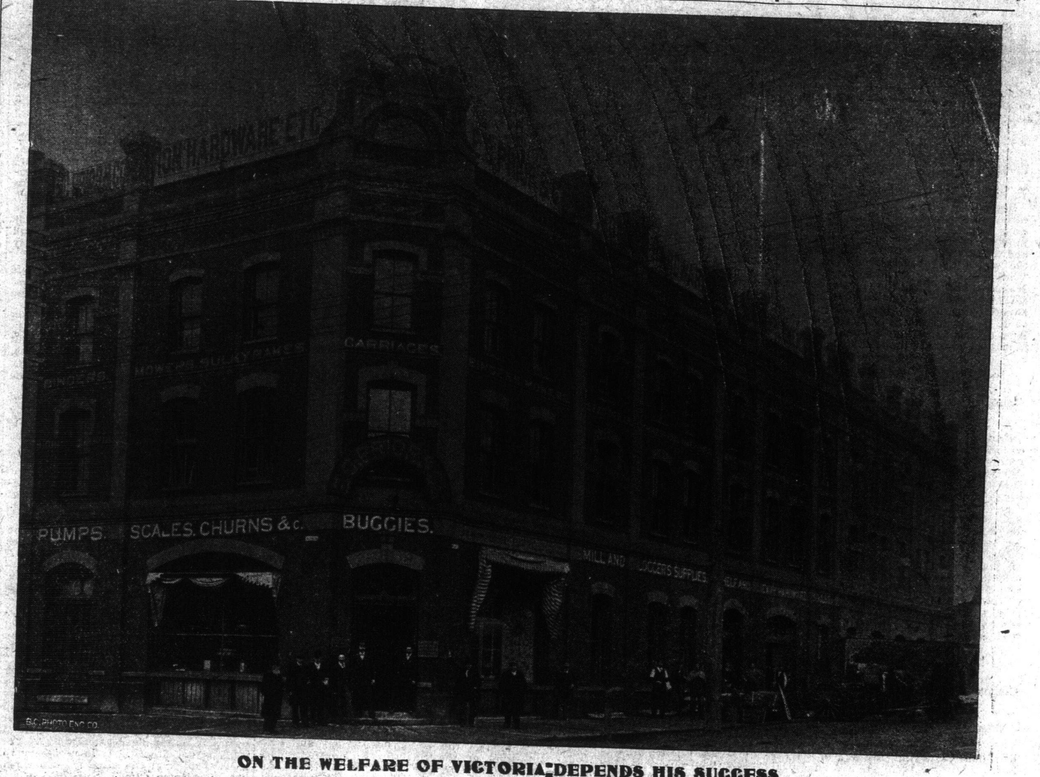
WANTS TO KNOW.

Why Agitator Parson Was Refused Passports to South Africa.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Representative Burleson, of Texas, today introduced in the House a resolution of inquiry calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to whether he declined to request the British government to grant passports to Rev. Hiram A. Thomas and wife, who are alleged to have requested permission to go to South Africa for the purpose of distributing funds raised in the United States for the relief of non-combatant prisoners.

AN AGRICULTURAL VERSION.
Take care of the pennies and the bunco man will take care of the dollars.—Puck.

An old-fashioned toddy—either hot or cold—is a great drink if made with Jesse Moore Whisky. A little sugar a little water, then the pure stuff—"Jesse Moore" Whisky.



ON THE WELFARE OF VICTORIA DEPENDS HIS SUCCESS

Col. Prior takes the best and most tangible method of showing his faith in Victoria. The recent improvements which his firm have made on Johnson Street, as shown in the above cut, proves his large interests in this city. The thousands of dollars which he has put into brick and mortar in helping to build up Victoria is a stronger argument than the gales of those hot hair politicians whose hat covers their interests. A Victorian who annually pays $3,000 in taxes is the proper person to fight her battles.

TREADGOL DCONCESSION.

Enormous Advantages Syndicate Will Reap For Their Outlay.

Vancouver, B. C., March 8.—(Special.)—Mr. R. P. McLennan, of Messrs. McLennan & McFeely, who has been conducting the firm's business in the Yukon country for two years, and has made a careful study of mining conditions in the Northern country, stated to the Colonist correspondent today that the Treadgold concessions in his opinion were far too sweeping. An expenditure of $250,000 by the Treadgold syndicate, necessitated by their agreement with the government, and for the purpose of bringing an adequate water supply to the rich creeks, was altogether out of proportion to the enormous grants made to the syndicate by the government. The concession meant that miners had no longer any rights to lapsed claims over all the best ground in Klondike. Thus, as is reported, these lapsed or forfeited claims have all been worked over, but every practical miner knows that in a great many instances, side by side, with claims that have yielded up fortunes to the owners, holes have been sunk many times in which no bed rock has been located, but the bed rock and vast wealth is there, though not yet found. The Treadgold syndicate, with the superior appliances at their disposal, will for an extended period of time, and the lost bed rock in these prize claims on Hunker, Bonanza, Eldorado and Bear. From a purely business standpoint, and from a miner's standpoint, the price paid by Treadgold for the advantages obtained is altogether too inadequate.

The news published in the Colonist on the 19th of February that Leung Chi-Tsu, China's great exile poet, philosopher and reformer will visit British Columbia, has been confirmed. The famous Oriental scholar has cabled the foreign secretary of the Chinese Reform association of Canada, that he will visit Victoria and Vancouver at an early date, and will cable later the exact day to expect him. This news has quickly spread about Chinatown, and caused much excitement. It has been determined to give the distinguished visitor a reception equal to that given to the late Li Hung Chang. Arches will be erected and Chinatown will be profusely decorated. No expense will be spared to impress the visitor with the fact that peace and prosperity reigns among the Chinese of British Columbia, as well as the blessings of modern civilization. There is not a banqueting hall large enough for the big banquet anticipated in Chinatown, and a meeting will be held shortly to devise ways and means to properly entertain the hundreds of visitors which will arrive to meet Leung Chi-Tsu.

WEST INDIA SUGAR.

Britain Will Remove Duty of Halfpenny a Pound.

London, March 8.—It is learned by the Associated Press that the British government intends in the near future to remove the half-penny per pound duty on the West Indian sugar. This will afford the West Indies the relief they have demanded until the Brussels convention comes in force. Between now and September, 1903, according to the terms of the convention, Great Britain can take any steps she deems advisable to safeguard the industry. The abolition of the duty on West Indian sugar is tantamount to giving it preferential treatment over all other sugars, though this, of course, ceases the moment the Brussels agreement becomes operative. According to the representatives of the leading sugar houses here, the immediate effect will to bring the West Indian sugar, which is now going to the United States market, to English ports. A delegation of leading West Indians, whom the colonial office consulted this week on this matter, declared that unless something of the kind was done the West Indies would be ruined before the new arrangement could begin working.

WRECKED NEAR CANTON.

Report That Hundred and Fifty People Are Drowned.

Hongkong, March 8.—It is reported from Canton that a river steamer plying on the Canton river ran down a native passenger boat and that 150 passengers were drowned.

COSTLY EARTHQUAKE.

Thousands of Buildings Destroyed in Shamka.

Baku, Russian Trans-Caucasia, March 8.—The official report of the committee which has been investigating the recent earthquake at Shamcka shows that 126 villages with a total of 9,048 houses were included in the area of the disturbances; that 3,456 horses were destroyed and 3,948 damaged. Besides the dwellings, 4,163 farm buildings, 11 churches, 41 mosques, 11 factories, and three schools were seriously damaged.