PREPARING FOR VISIT OF JAPANESE PRINCE

Royal Train and Official Attendance Arranged for His Journey

SUICIDE OF A SOCIETY BELLE

Rifle Match for Palma Trophy—Nova Scotia Miners Want Conciliation Board

Ottawa, May 9.—The Governor General has deputed Capt. Newton, A.D.C., to represent him on the occasion of the arrival in Canada of Prince Fushimi, of Japan, and accompany him across the continent. Joseph Pope, C.M.G., under secretary of state, will by the representative of the Dominion government. An elaborate programme for the entertainment and comfort of the prince will be arranged. A royal train, similar to the one which Prince Arthur of Connaught travelled in, will be placed at the disposal of his royal highness. In order to afford the prince a longer stay in Canada, Earl Grey has cabled to the British government inviting him to defer his departure from the Dominion until July 8th, by the Empress of Japan, which would give him a clear month in Canada, and the additional advantage of making the journey from England to Japan entirely under the British flag.

Miss Eileen Clemow, one of the most beautiful and accomplished belles of the capital, granddaughter of the late Senator Clemow, committed suicide today by discharging a revolver into her mouth. It is said disappointment in a love affair was the cause of her rash act. No inquest will be held.

The Governor General and Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Fisher left for England this afternoon.

Col. Tilton, of the Dominion Rifle association, has received a cablegram from the secretary of the National Rifle association, Bisley, England, informing him that an English team will proceed to Australia in August to take part in the rifle meetings there, and asking if it could not be arranged to have a contest with the United States and Canadian teams for the Palma trophy at the Rockcliffe ranges, Ottawa, during the first week in September. Col. Tilton has communicated with the president of the U. S. association, and there is little doubt that a match can be arranged.

Mayor Garneau, of Quebec, has been obliged to decline the appointment to the civil service commission, and Mr. Dazin, of that city, has been appointed in his place.

The Conservative association has decided to recommend to the Whitney government the appointment of Berkeley Powell, ex-M.L.A. for Ottawa, to fill the position of sheriff of Carleton.

The Department of Labor has received an application on behalf of the employees of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Co., at Springhill, N.S., coal mines, for a board of conciliation and investigation in connection with various matters in dispute between the company and the miners. The company employs 1,700 men.

WINNIPEG PROCEEDS WITH POWER SCHEME

First Contract Decided, and Tenders to be Called for Further Work

Winnipeg, May 9.—William Newman & Co., contractors, are to secure the first contract in connection with the civic power scheme. The board of control has recommended to the council that the tender of this firm to construct the grading for the tramway from Point Dubois to Lac du Bonnet be accepted. The price is about $55,000. The balance of the estimated cost of $250,000 for the tramway is made up of the cost of rails and ties for the tramway and bridge over the river.

The controllers also decided today to recommend to council that tenders be called at once for the construction of the plant at Point Dubois, the transmission lines and the sub-stations in Winnipeg. The tenders, it is understood, will be called in by September 1. Advertisements will be inserted in Canada, United States and Great Britain. This action of the controllers puts aside all doubts as to the intention to proceed with the power scheme. The total cost of the power scheme will be about $3,000,000.

Speaking today, Mr. Ashdown said: "I wish to state that no financial institution as far as I know has on behalf of any corporation, tried to hold up the power scheme during the financial negotiations."

There had been rumors for some time that a certain financial institution was playing the hold-up game.

Negotiations are now in progress to borrow $250,000 more. This, his worship says, will be the last for some time, when it is secured.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Negotiations Between C. P. R. and Men End Agreeably.

Winnipeg, May 9.—Negotiations which have been progressing during the past two months between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph, western lines, represented by General Superintendent B. S. Jenkins and Division Supts. J. Tait, J. McMillan and James Wilson, meeting at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver with staff committees of the telegraphers, have been brought to a peaceful and satisfactory close.

The telegraphers asked for official recognition of their union, an eight-hour day, seven hours night and six and one-half hours late night, a flat increase of 20 per cent. in salaries of all telegraphers on the previous month's payroll, and annual vacations with pay.

The company refused for the present to officially recognize the C. T. U. A., and also declined to grant annual vacations with pay. The agreement reached provides for a half hour reduction in hours to the night staff, and salary increases averaging about 15 per cent.

Salaries and working conditions at Calgary and Vancouver have been placed on a parity with Winnipeg, and the smaller offices on the Central, Western and Pacific divisions have received increases ranging from $5 per month. The negotiations were conducted with remarkably good feeling throughout on both sides. With a present staff of sixty operators at Winnipeg, the increase at this office alone amounts to a large sum. It is a well merited recognition on the part of the company of the importance of its telegraph staff, to whom the public entrust the inviolability of their telegrams. It is a significant fact, which reflects honor upon the operating department, that not since the institution by the C. P. R. of its telegraph department has there been in a case proven where an operator betrayed the contents of a telegram.

NANAIMO NOTES

Nanaimo, May 9.—St. Philip's church, Anglican, in Cedar district, was burned to the ground this afternoon. The fire caught from some burning brush nearby, and despite the heroic efforts of those in the vicinity the church was completely destroyed. The loss is about $2,000. Rev. G. A. Bagshaw is the incumbent. The church was erected some 12 or 15 years ago. The rectory is intact.

Rev. G. W. Taylor, of Wellington, left this morning for Ottawa, where he has been summoned by the marine fisheries department. Mr. Taylor's mission to Ottawa is in regard to the biological station, which has been under consideration for some time by the government, to be placed somewhere near Nanaimo, probably at Departure bay.

The coal bore at Parksville has now sunk to its capacity and a new 3,000 foot more ordered is expected any day, when boring operations will be carried on uninterruptedly. The bore at Cedar district last night brought out indications to show that a small seam of coal had been struck. Good reports are expected this week.

FARMERS OF PRAIRIES RUSH SEEDING WORK

Predictions Are Offered That Season's Crop Will Be Satisfactory

Brandon, Man., May 9.—Seeding is now in full swing in the Brandon district, and the farmers are rushing the work with might and main. The weather this week has been favorable for getting on the land, and with a continuance of fine weather the wheat should be all in in a short time. The acreage may be a little under last year but it is doubtful if very much, and the outlook is one of encouragement. The experimental farm wheat was sown yesterday afternoon, the oats will be sown in one week. Gardens are being planted very generally, and farmers are all encouraged.

Edmonton, May 9.—A warm shower of rain this morning was hailed with delight by every one, as it heralds the coming of spring and summer weather. A prominent farmer speaking of the crop prospects for the year, is the authority for the statement that the present spring is the latest he had known in this country for twenty years, but many farmers predict record crops as the result of the heavy snow fall during the winter.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

Officers of Woman's Society Elected at Brantford

Brantford, May 9.—Women's Foreign Missionary Society decided today to hold next year's meeting at Toronto. Mrs. Shortreed, of Toronto intended to resign from the board, owing to ill health, but when the officers came to be elected she was persuaded to retain the position of president, with Mrs. Jeffreys as acting president.

Other officers are: Vice Presidents, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Telfer, Mrs. Jeffreys and Mrs Hamilton, recording secretary, Miss Craigie, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clark, home secretary, Mrs. Hall, secretary of Indian and Chinese missions in Northwest and British Columbia, Miss Craig, secretary international conference, Miss Thornton, secretary treasurer "Tidings", general literature and life membership, Miss. Pearsons, treasurer, Miss. George, editor of Tidings, Mrs. McGillivary, secretary treasurer of Ewart training home, Mrs. Robinson.

STOMACH TROUBLES

To wrong action of the stomach and impaired digestion a host of diseases owe their origin.

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body, and then stomach troubles start to appear.

Thus you become thin, weak, nervous and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vigor are lost and in their place come dullness, dizziness, loss of appetite, depression and langour. The great point is to get the stomach back into good shape again so it can properly digest the food, and the easiest, quickest and best way to do it is by the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Miss Lizzie Furlotte, Jacquet River, N.B., writes: "I was very much troubled with my stomach and did not know what to do. I consulted several doctors, got medicine from them, but all to no purpose, and was constantly growing worse. One day I had the good luck to meet with a friend who had been troubled in the same way as myself. My friend told me of the wonderful cure Burdock Blood Bitters had made with her and advised me to try a bottle. I did so, and what a happy change the first bottle made. I took two more and am completely cured, and I shall ever sing the praises of B.B.B."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOR INQUIRY

Committee's Report Submitted to Board at Meeting Yesterday

RECOMMENDATIONS ALL APPROVED

Opposition to Suggested Reduction of Chinese Head Tax Offered by Several Members of Board

Recommendations for the suspension of the provincial and federal alien labor laws, the introduction of some plan of assisted immigration of farm laborers, unskilled workmen and domestics from the Old Country, and falling these the reduction of the head tax on Chinese were the essential features of the report of the special labor enquiry committee presented to the Board of Trade members at their regular meeting Thursday afternoon. The report created a lively discussion and was eventually adopted, though there were a number of dissenting voices. President J. A. Mara, was in the chair, but there was a small attendance of members, only about a score being present.

Committee's Report

The report was presented by Secretary F. Elworthy, and was as follows:

The president and members, Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,—

Your special committee appointed to enquire into the labor situation beg to report:

At our first meeting we arranged for an advertisement in each of the local daily newspapers requesting any person, employee or employer, wishing to submit evidence to acquaint your secretary. We also approved the draft of a circular letter afterwards sent to boards of trade, labor organizations, fruit and farmers' associations throughout the province, in which we asked for an expression of opinion.

Neither the names sent in or the replies received were as numerous as as might be expected, and we were further disappointed with the unfriendly attitude of organized labor. As will be apparent from the questions submitted in the letter sent out, which also indicated the lines on which the enquiry was intended, your committee approached this subject with open minds and with one object, namely, to arrive at a correct understanding of the situation, and be in a position to recommend some remedial measures.

hat there is a shortage of labor was the general complaint before the appointment of your committee, and the evidence taken conclusively testifies such to be the case. The shortage is serious in every industry which we enquired into, while the hours of labor and the wages paid are similar to those prevailing in the State of Washington and much higher than the wages paid in Eastern Canada, after allowing for any difference in the cost of living.

In the opinion of your committee this state of affairs exists in consequence of the restriction of the natural law of supply and demand contained in the Provincial and Dominion Statutes, and in this connection we cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that since the imposing of a prohibitive head tax on Chinese no provision has been made for supplying this province with the unskilled labor necessary to meet its growing demands. The result is that in British Columbia Chinese are today actually receiving higher wages than unskilled white labor in Eastern Canada.

In the case of skilled labor, no matter what wages are paid, in case of shortage the employer must wait until the additional men come voluntarily. It is unlawful to assist them to come. Advantage is taken of this condition to demand increased wages; the cost of commodities advances proportionately and further advances in wages are demanded with the result that production in all lines is limited and the growth of the country checked.

The gravity of the situation in British Columbia can hardly be overestimated. Agricultural and fruit growing pursuits are at a standstill, while industrial contract work is forced to the United States, where the labor shortage is not so acute.

Your committee recommend:

a. That the Provincial and Federal Alien laws be immediately suspended.

b. That the Provincial Government immediately appoint one or more competent agents, to act under the supervision of the Agent General to travel through the industrial centres of Great Britain and give information as to the labor requirements and conditions in British Columbia.

c. That some plan of assisted immigration be extended to farm laborers, unskilled workmen and domestics. We believe that employers of these classes would readily undertake to reimburse the Provincial Government for an outlay in this account.

Your committee connot close this report without reference to the opinion of many employers who gave evidence that a reduction of the head tax on Chinese would afford immediate relief to farmers, fruit growers and families requiring domestics.

Your committee prefer to see this a "white man's" country, but in the event of a refusal or delay in carrying out the above recommendations your committee are of the opinion that the only alternative is to strongly recommend that the head tax on Chinese be reduced. The expansion of farming and fruit growing is already checked and the demand for cheap labor in the construction of railways is a problem which must be seriously considered.

Chairman's Remarks

H. F. Bullen, chairman of the committee in moving the adoption of the report said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as chairman of the committee appointed by this board to enquire into the shortage of labor, I beg to move the adoption of the report which reads as above. In moving the adoption, I might say that the different interests as represented before the committee were as follows:—The restaurant business, lumber interests, farming interests, fruit growers, ship building and repairing, boiler making, iron foundries, manufacturing interests generally, wood yards.

Mr. Watters, representing the Trades and Labor Council, was in attendance from the start and finish, and everybody, without any exception who appeared in the committee rooms whilst the investigation was being held, were all asked to express their views.

I might also say that your committee are in receipt of a petition, containing a very large number of names of the ladies of the city of Victoria, asking that some relief be given them as regards the Chinese servant question, and urge that the head tax be reduced on the Chinese coming into the country for domestic and farming purposes.

I might say in every instance there has been the most emphatic evidence produced, to show that there is a scarcity of labor in almost every branch.

We are informed that in the restaurants and hotels, it is almost an impossibility to secure Chinese cooks or at such a figure that it will enable the proprietors to carry on their business with any degree of profit. The Chinamen available are so limited in numbers that they are excessively independent and consequently irresponsible, and white cooks are not available.

In the lumber interests, the lumbermen generally complain of lack of cheap labor, and the work that they refer to for which they require cheap labor they state is a class of labor that white men do not care to adopt.

In the farming, we have had a striking illustration of the unprofitableness of that industry. Captain Barkley, of Westholme, assures your committee that it takes the profit of from ten to twelve cows to pay the wages of one Chinaman. He says that farming in his section has been most unprofitable, owing to the lack of cheap labor, that is essential to the clearing of land and the general operation of the farm.

The fruit growing industry suffers along similar lines, and men who have capital invested in fruit ranches feel that they are taking desperate chances in increasing the size of their farms, and state they do not know where they can secure the labor necessary to harvest their crops.

In the shipbuilding, repairing, foundries and the iron trades, these industries have suffered a serious handicap as regards the shortage of labor. In the foundries, the cost of production has so increased that in many instances castings are being ordered from the Old Country. Surely this condition of affairs is not conducive to the interests of Victoria, as a manufacturing centre, and must be a clear demonstration of the fact that not only a shortage of labor exists, but also an undue advantage has been taken of the shortage of labor by the different labor organizations.

Owing to the high wages and shortage of labor, boilermaking has become almost a lost art here. The wages in astern Canada and the Old Country are so much lower, and the hours of work so much longer that this together with the difference in the price of raw materials make it almost impossible for the local shops to compete, with the consequences of huge sums of money being sent out of the country yearly in bringing boilers either from Eastern Canada and the Old Country Of course, if a boiler was required urgently, the purchaser would sometimes be willing to pay more to save time, but in reality the machine shop, founders and boiler shops are today living upon the little local work that cannot get away from this port, whereas they should be building up a large manufacturing industry in their several lines.

For the benefit of further illustration, I would refer you to the fair wage schedules as printed in the Labor Gazette, in March and February, of this year. You will see by reference to them the scale of wages existing in Eastern Canada, as compared with the wages existing here. Now, it might say that these different schedules are attatched to all government contracts, at the instigation of labor unions, and must be accepted and lived up to by the contractors who accept any work from the government. It will readily be seen by comparison the serious handicap that our industries suffer from here. In fact, I might call your attention to pages 96-7-8 of the report. Mr. Watters, the representative of the Trades and Labor council who was present at the enquiry from the beginning to end expressed his views on the question of boiler construction, and I might repeat his own words. Mr. Watters was asked, "how do you compare Mr. Bechtel's paying $3.50 for boilermakers at 9 hours when they are working ten hours in the East for $2.00 a day?" Mr. Watters, who is a practical man, replied as follows: "If he is brought into competition with these Eastern firms, paying the prices he states he did, why he never could compete at all. It is a wonder to me that there ever could be a boiler brought into existence here, with the rates of wages obtaining here."

As the evidence taken is so voluminous that it is absolutely impossible to go into the whole question, but a copy of the evidence is submitted, together with this report, and it will speak for itself.

Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report with these recommendations.

Against Chinese Clause

Anton Henderson inaugurated the discussion on the report by announcing that he was a member of the committee which prepared the report though his name was not signed to it.

"I agreed with everything in the report, said he," except the last clause recommending that the head tax on Chinese be reduced. I could not conscientiously sign that report with that clause, because I don ot think it the best policy for the country to permit the Chinese to come in freely. It is contrary to my convictions as to what is best for the province, and I think that some other remedy than reducing the head tax can be found.

Every member of board and every thinking man in British Columbia knows it is not in the best interest of the province to see the country flooded with Chinese. I have seen the time when Chinese came to this country free not only in British Columbia, but in California. I know the conditions then and now, and I cannot help but see that the conditions are better today than then. I am sure if 1,000 Chinamen came here, 500 white men would get out of the country at once, and if we bring 10,000 Chinamen into British Columbia all the floating white labor would go out of the province. I think this recommendation is a mistake. We should not as a Board of Trade put themselves on record as in favor of abolition or reduction of the head tax. I would move in amendment that the reference in the report to the Chinese be left out. I think it is in the best interests of the country. The time will come when these Chinamen will want to come, and we will not have to let them come free."

C. H. Lugrin, stated that he proposed to support the amendment. He deplored the fact that interest in the valuable report should be marred by such a debatable question as the removal of the head tax. He thought that before an attempt was even made to discuss this removal of the head tax, before they virtually admitted to the public that recourse would have to be made to Oriental immigration every other means of meeting the demand for labor should he exhausted. No effort has been made to overcome the shortage of labor, and some steps should be taken in this direction before the government was asked to remove the head tax.

Mr. Bullen, remarked regarding the difficulty of getting evidence on this Chinese problem that few people in Victoria would express themselves honestly on the matter. The committee's aim in its report was to secure relief for the farmers and others who required unskilled labor.

"If 1,000 Chinamen were to come to Victoria, said he," why 500 housewives would take it easier. I do not see where we have any fear by the reduction of the tax."

Another Amendment

J. J. Shallcross had an amendment to offer too. He moved that the report be adopted down to the paragraph relating to Chinese labor, and that the consideration of that be deferred. He recognized the shortage in unskilled labor, stating that it was becoming acute.

"If we do not get this labor where we want it, we must get it where we can, he said. "Otherwise the country will be crippled."

"Past efforts to bring labor from Europe has been opposed by the labormen, but he did not think a strong effort had been made to secure relief in that direction.

"I think the alien act a strong bar," he remarked, "to the solution of this problem and our efforts should be concentrated on the abolition of this act."

Be believed that in time it would be necessary to look to China for labor but he wanted other channels searched first.

"Before pronouncing on the Chinese problem, make an endeavor to supply the shortage elsewhere," was the advice of F. A. Pauline. "We have had an office in London, Eng., for years disseminating information to the effect that nobody was wanted in British Columbia unless he had money to keep him, for some time after his arrival here. This is certainly not conducive to bringing labor, to this province. The Dominion Government is bringing out labor, but this all goes to the east, and this province does not benefit in the least by this immigration policy. This board should impress on the government the necessity for a immigraion policy for British Columbia, and also the abolition of the Alien Labor law. Get the people here and they will solve the question of labor. If, after trying that and we still find a shortage, then it will be time to to take up the admission of the Chinese."

W. T. Anderson spoke in favor of elimination of the Chinese question entirely from the report.

At this stage Mr. Shallcross offered his amendment in writing, it read:

"It is not recommended that the reduction of the Chinese head tax be considered by the board until every other effort has failed."

D. W. Paterson considered Mr. Shallcross' amendment in substance the committee's report. He said it was unfortunate that some of the gentlemen present were not before the committee when it was taking evidence. The committee had found the evidence submitted strongly in favor of the reduction of the head tax on the Chinese. He believed the question of Oriental labor was beig solved as it was. The Japanese government had reduced the emigration restrictions on Japanese labor coming here, and he looked for a big influx from this direction. There was a detriment to this, however. The Chinese came here with the object of accumulating a pile and then returning home. They were content to do menial work. The Japanese, however, were not content to do purely laboring work, but would be competing in all classes of skilled labor here. He spoke of the necessity of securing labor for railway construction.

"We are up against one of the most serious propositions which we have to face in this," said he "and there is no hope of relief for years to come. It is necessary that we should have labor of some kind. There has never been a serious effort to bring in labor since the head tax was put on, and no effort has been made to overcome the difficulties arising from this.

The Report Adopted

After some further discussion the amendments were put to a vote. Mr. Shallcross' amendment was first put to the meeting and was lost by a big margin. He offered another amendment later reading as follows: "It is not, however, recommended that this board reach a final decision in regard to the Chinese head tax at the present time." This was also voted down. Mr. Henderson's amendment to cut out the entire clause relating to the Chinese head tax was voted upon and defeated. Mr. Lugrin offered a motion "that this report be published and that its further consideration be deferred to a subsequent meeting of the board," but the board declined it. The vote on the original motion to adopt the report showed the majority of those present in favor of passing it and the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pauline a vote of thanks was passed to the committee of enquiry and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

MANIPULATING BALLOTS

Policy Holders' Committee Agents in Police Court

New York, May 9.—C. F. Carrington, former employee of the International policy holders' committee, testified in the witness box in the police court today that George R. Scrugham, manager for the committee, instructed him and other employees rto alter defective ballots sent to them in connection with the election of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. He declared also that Scrugham had not forwarded to the New York Life tellers so-called "Administration" ballots which fell into the hands of the policy holders' committee.

"Scrugham told me that when any of the administration ballots fell into my hands, there was no need of sending them to the company," testified Carrington, "and he added jocularly that I might send them up stairs to him, as he had some chloroform for them."

Carrington's testimony was given after he had been promised by Assistant District Attorney Smyth that anything he testified to would not be used against him.

The testimony of Carrington was given in the police court, when he Scrugham and Charles Stirrup were assigned on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the New York Life. At the conclusion of Carrington's direct testimony the hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

CYRUS H. BOWES.

CHURCH TRIAL BLOCKED

Cayuga, Ont., May 9.—The church trial at Cayuga ends in a fiasco. The trial of Rev. J. H. Dyke on some six charges which were laid by Alex. Mitchell, was blocked at its outset on a technicality, the omission of dates from the charges. The board of trial then set itself out to find a means of settlement, which was arrived at after considerable delay. A retraction was drawn up and signed by each party and will be read in the pulpits of the church of the circuit on Sunday May 12.

COUGH SO BAD ALMOST STRANGLED

Had Not Slept for Three Nights, But Relief Came With Use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

"I could not have believed that any medicine could do me so much good," writes this lady, whose cold was so bad her friends feared for her life.

Mrs. S. M. Moore, Shortreed, B. C., writes: "I wish to state my gratitude for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which cured me of a cold which a friend said would soon put me in my grave. I had not slept for three nights and would cough until I almost strangled to death. The very first night it eased the cough, and instead of coughing and irritating my throat and lungs I had a good night's rest. If I had not had the experience myself I could not have believed that any medicine could do so much good as this has done me."

Because of its exceptional success in the cure of croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and severe coughs and colds, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the "standby" for such ailments in the great majority of homes. 25 cents a bottle, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SITE FOR SANITARIUM ON THE WEST COAST

Hot Springs Location on Sharp's Point May Soon be Utilized

A joint stock company is to be organized for the purpose of building and conducting a hot springs sanitarium on the west coast of Vancouver island. A party of men who located the springs about a year ago, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Victoria Hotel, and he left this morning for Vancouver, where he will consult tribed interested with him in the ownership of the location.

The springs are from a rock about a hundred yards from the extreme of Sharp Point, which is 30 miles north of Clayoquot, and is between Sidney Inlet and Refuge Cove. There is at present no landing place there for steamers.

The water, which at its source has a temperature of 125 degrees, was discovered many years ago by Indians and used by them for healing purposes. A party of prospectors came upon the spot one day, and later reported it to Mr. Garrard, who with Robet Ramsey was engaged in timber cruising. He staked out twenty acres of land around the springs, and afterwards secured a government lease of the water rights. He says the water has the odor of sulphur, but an analysis proved that sodium was the principal component part. When cool it tastes something like rain water. There is a sufficient supply in sight to fill a four-inch pipe laid at a one-in-ten grade.

As a site for a sanitarium Sharp Point has something unique in the way of scenery. There is nothing pastoral in the surroundings, but there are grand snow-capped mountains in the background and high, rugged rocks in front, and on either side against which the full force of the Pacific waves have play. There is no obstacle except the range of vision, to a view straight across the ocean, and all the C. P. R. Oriental liners can be seen coming and going.

Mr. Garrard believes, from what he has learned of cures among the Indians who used the springs, that there is wonderful healing power in the water, and that a sanitarium with such a unique location and so much to recommend it to people in search of health and wild scenery, would easily become a paying proposition. He has had offers for the property, but none of these have been high enough to cause him to believe that he and those interested with him in the ownership would profit as much by selling out as they would by engaging in business for themselves.

A WOMAN'S BACK WAS NOT MADE TO ACHE

Thousands of Women suffer Untold Misery Every Day with Aching Backs That Really have no Business to Ache.

Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Backache is simply a warning from the kidneys and should be attended to immediately so as to avoid years of terrible suffering from Kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills

will cure you in the same way as they have cured thousands of others.

Mrs. Thos. Craig, Almonte, Ont., writes: "I was doctoring for six months for kidney trouble and my back was so lame I had to lie in bed. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and in one week I was able to walk with very little pain, and in five months my back was as strong as ever.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

SEDITION IN PUNJAB GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Bands of Armed Rustics Crowding Into Native City of Lahore

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Native Lawyer Who Organized Movement Arrested and Sent Out of Province

La Hora, British India, May 9.—Everything seems to point to the imminence of a native outbreak here, and the authorities are taking all the steps necessary to surpress it by force of arms.

The political situation is hourly assuming a graver aspect. Bands of stalwart rustics, armed with bludgeons who have been enlisted by the leaders of the seditious movement are crowding into the native city, and troops of all arms and bodies of police, mounted and unmounted, are being drafted into the city of La Hore from all parts of the province The fortifications of La Hore have been subjected to a special inspection, and the artillerymen have been re-inforced.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Daniel Ibbotson is taking active measures to circumvent any possible outbreak. He has issued a proclamation prohibiting meetings of every kind, and solemly warning the public not to attend any assemblages under pain of severe punishment.

In addition to this the Lieut. Governor has struck at the root of the revolutionary movement by causing the arrest this afternoon of a lawyer, Lajpatria, who practiced in the chief court of Punjab, and who was the leader, financier and organizer of most of the seditious demonstrations and revolutionary riots in the Punjab. Immediately after being taken into custody Lajpatria was deported to another province.

This arrest caused a profound sensation among the Hindus, who hitherto had believed that the authorities would not dare to take such drastic action. Another revolutionary leader for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, received an intimation of the action taken by the authorities. He escaped from Lahore and is now in hiding.

BRANTFORD FATALITIES.

Brantford, May 9.—The lifeless body of Benjamin Jackson, of North Park street, was found on Terrace Hill street. Suspicions of foul play are entertained. William Hopkins, an employee of the Goold-Shipley-Muir Company, was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel.

JUDGE AT VANCOUVER.

Ottawa, May 9.—An order-in-council has been passed appointing David Grant to be junior judge of the County court of Vancouver.

COAL MINE SITUATION IS NOW CLEARED UP

Michel Miners Decide to Accept Agreement and Return to Work

Fernie, May 9.—The Michel men returned to work this morning. At a meeting held in that place last night it was decided to accept the terms of the agreement and fall in line with the other camps.

The men themselves have now admitted that their reason was purely personal for staying out after the agreement had been signed, and that they wished to get one of their district leaders down there, preferably Sherman, to administer a reprimand in public for what they consider has been their lack of interest towards Michel.

The close of this incident marks the termination of the coal district tie-up, a situation which has covered more area and affected industry to a greater extent than any other similar situation in Canada.

PEDLAR PALMER'S CASE

London, May 9.—A verdict of murder was returned in the Croydon police court today against "Pedlar" Palmer, the English pugilist, who, it is alleged, killed a man named Robt. Choat on April 24 by beating him while they were returning from the races in a railroad car. When Palmer heard the decision he shrieked loudly and fainted in the dock. His wife and sister, who were in court, also created a scene. They had to be carried screaming from the room. After the testimony in the case had been taken the prisoner was formally committed for trial at the Central criminal court.

CANNERY AT MEDICINE HAT.

Medicine Hat, May 9.—Medicine Hat has secured the location of the biggest industry which will operate in the West for many years, the Western Canneries having decided to locate in this city. A site was purchased yesterday for $17,000 cash, and four buildings, 50 by 100 feet in size, are to be erected at once. The company will employ sixty-five hands at the start and guarantees to use fifty head of cattle per day. The burgesses will vote on a by-law whereby the city will take $20,000 worth of preference stock and grant tax exemption on an assessment over $25,000.

Montreal, May 9.—The Canadian Pacific railway's Atlantic steamship Lake Michigan, from Antwerp, landed 2,200 steerage passengers at Quebec at 6 this morning.