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TARGET SHOOTING AT FORT MACAULAY

CREDITABLE RECORD OF LOCAL MILITIA

Teams Made Sixty Hits Out of a Possible Seventy—Church and Muster Parades To-Morrow.

(From Saturday's Daily)

For the first time since the establishment of the regimental camp at Macaulay plains target practice through the Morris tubes on the six-inch guns, the different teams were exceedingly creditable. It was the turn of Nos. 3 and 4 companies, Capt. Winsky acting as targeteer, respectively, in the fore and when the "assembly" sounded, those having been assigned places on the guns ran to their places and were ready for work within a few minutes. No. 1 and 2 companies were detailed to infantry drill, Capt. Ryan, of the Corps of Guides, again taking charge and instructing the men on modern tactics.

But it was the shooting that interested both officers and men last evening. As usual arrangements had been made for two small targets to be towed up and down in front of the fort at varying distances. Thus when the shooting commenced the efficiency, not only of the "gun layer" and members of the team, but of the entire unit, was called upon. The result could hardly have been more satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that last night was the first time that the Fifth Regiment teams have had an opportunity to display their ability in handling this ordnance. In some cases members of the teams were only initiated two or three days ago, making the really fine shooting of last evening all the more remarkable. Out of a total of 70 shots, no less than 60 shells struck either one or the other of the targets. The first shot, which should effectively silence the tongue of some chronic "kickers" who are constantly asserting that the local militia is largely composed of "sea soldiers," that it would be of no practical use in the event of an emergency, etc. It is safe to say that if officers and men continue to show the same interest in military matters as is apparent at the present time, the Fifth Regiment will grow in strength during the ensuing year.

Three teams participated in the shooting in charge of Capt. McConnan, Capt. Langley and Capt. Winsky. The former secured the percentage of 90, defeating the others by quite a margin. Out of 16 rounds only one miss was recorded. However, the percentage on the latter two aggregations deserves special credit, although other members worked together with machine-like precision, loading and unloading rapidly, fixing the range quickly and correctly. The team in charge, Capt. Langley's team. The record, in this case was not specially noted, but it was exceptionally fine, as also was that of the team in charge of Capt. Winsky. On the matter this morning, Lieutenant-Col. Hall expressed himself as exceedingly gratified. He said: "Capt. McConnan's team has made a splendid start, and I hope to record the best of the gunners at the ensuing week. Although the other teams were outclassed, every one did remarkably well, and everyone concerned in the hand in connection with the athletic tourney. A complete list of the events, together with the entries in each, was published in yesterday's Times.

To-morrow morning the militia will attend church parade with the Work Point, garrison forces, and afterwards muster parade to be held, when Lieut-Col. English will present two long-service medals. The militia will be dismissed at noon for the day.

(From Monday's Daily)

The past two days have been busy ones for members of the Fifth Regiment. Most of those at all additionally inclined participated in the Saturday afternoon sports to some extent at least, and yesterday, from early morning until about 2 o'clock, the militia was engaged in duties of importance at Macaulay Point. Reville sounded at the usual time, and those intending to try for the prize offered for the nearest and best arranged tent from a military standpoint did not linger long between the blankets. Following the inspection tent, Lieut-Col. Hall, the commanding officer, accompanied by Major Hibben, Adjutant McConnan and Capt. Ryan, the regimental targeteer, were first called, and, owing to the number of entries, it had to be arranged in heats. The first was won by Rochford, No. 1 company, and the second by Doyle, of No. 3 company. The 100-yard contest also had to be run in heats. In the first there were five entries, and Morley crossed the line in the lead, Col. English being close behind. J. Lawson won the second, defeating McCracken by a good margin, and the third resulted in a win for Pauline. The final was very exciting, Lawson, Morley and McCracken putting up a hard fight for premier honors. They passed the line in the order named, the two former being separated by but a small space. Teams from Nos. 4, 5 and 6 companies took part in the tent race the next event. No. 5 won, pitching and striking the tent in 3 minutes and 40 seconds and 1 minute and 40 seconds respectively. Following and 40 seconds respectively. Following and 40 seconds respectively. Following and 40 seconds respectively.

At 9 o'clock the regiment lined up in small sections in front of the tents. Lieut-Col. Hall then commenced the round, starting with No. 1 company. He dressed every tent except those of No. 4 company. These were disqualified on account of one of those unfortunate mistakes of which the most methodical soldiers are sometimes victims. Capt. Winsky misunderstood the time announced for inspection, and consequently wasn't on hand to receive the C. O., and his company's tents were overlooked. This is the more regrettable when it is stated that Sergeant Patton of No. 1 company, who the quarter-mile in a close race, Rochford, No. 6 Co., reaching the

phishing point, second, and Sweeney, No. 5 company, third. The result was uncertain until within a few yards of the finish, when Corpl. Patton forged ahead. The reverse race was keenly contested, and won by Cobbett, No. 6 company, with Camusa, No. 3, second, and McNaughton, No. 4, in the third place. Doyle, No. 4, won the shot putting competition; with Camusa, of the same company, second. Fawcett and Gibbons won the Victoria Cross contest, and Morley and Jackson took second place. Probably the most interesting race was the relay competition entered by teams from the different companies. It was won by No. 3 company, with No. 4 second and No. 6 third. The winners were represented by the following fast quartette: Messrs. Patton, Pauline, Morley and Lawson. No. 4 company was represented by Messrs. Trinity Sunday, and his church was called upon to reassert its belief in the Godhead, as consisting of three great personalities. He didn't, but to draw the attention of those present to the propriety of attaching themselves to one infinitely superior to all earthly commanders. At the conclusion of the services, joined in singing "God Save the King."

Long-Service Medals.

Lieut-Col. English then presented a number of long-service medals. He first handed one to Pte. Daily, of the Army Medical Corp, who has served for 20 years in different parts of the Empire. Then, Duncan, of No. 3 company, Fifth Regiment, was called upon and received a similar medal. H. Allot, of the Victoria Rifles, who has been waiting for some time for his long-service medal, was awarded one. Lieut-Col. English remarking that he was pleased to be able to present it at such an auspicious time. The regiment then marched back to camp and was dismissed.

Muster Parade.

About 12.30 the regiment fell in line for muster parade. After roll-call, which showed no less than 290 in attendance, more than the turnout on the march to camp, Lieut-Col. English arrived and was received with the general salute. He inspected every man of each company and examined the arms and equipment most carefully. In a brief address afterwards he expressed himself satisfied with the regiment as a whole. He could not say that the condition of the rifles was altogether as it should be, but an improvement was noticeable, especially in Nos. 3 and 4 companies. He referred also to the work of the teams on the six-inch guns of Fort Macaulay. The record so far was most satisfactory. He wanted, however, to impress upon the men the necessity for rapidity in firing. In saying this he didn't wish to be understood as advocating the sacrifice of accuracy for rapidity. That he wanted was both. Events in the Far East had proved that the victorious fleet was that which could place two shells while the enemy was firing one. Concluding, he mentioned the fact that the militia had been in the militia and the regulars, pointing out that in case of emergency the services of the volunteers would be indispensable. Before retiring he held the gunners to must strive to become even more efficient.

Lieut-Col. English then took leave, and the regiment was lined up for the presentation of prizes. Mrs. Hall presented the medals, and as already mentioned, the corps was dismissed immediately afterwards.

The Sports.

The Saturday afternoon sports were a tremendous success. Every event included in the programme was brought off in its order with one exception, and those in charge deserve credit for the very able management of the competitions, there being very little delay between each, and, what is more, every one bringing forth a large number of participants. It is the latter point, in fact, which gave the races and other athletic events their vim and zest, and another thing that added to the interest was the keen sportsmanlike rivalry displayed between the different companies. Where there were two entries, each one was supported and encouraged in every possible manner by those belonging to his section. For these reasons, and because of the closeness of most of the events, there was a slow motion throughout the afternoon. The conditions were ideal for field sports, the heat of the sun being tempered by a gentle breeze from the water. A bumping contest was first called, and was rendered by the Fifth Regiment band during the progress of the sports, adding much to the enjoyment of both those taking part and the spectators.

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PASSING OF WELL KNOWN PIONEER

JAMES ALLAN GRAHAME DIED MONDAY MORNING

Was at One Time Chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company.

(From Monday's Daily)

This morning James Allan Grahame passed away at the residence "Allendale," Hillside avenue. He was one of the early pioneers coming to Canada in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1844. Since 1860 the late Mr. Grahame had been more or less prominently identified with the business life of this Province. He was well known among

residents of this city. His second wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the late Hon. John Work and a niece of Canada's oldest senator. He leaves by her two sons, ex-Ald. and Montrose Grahame, and two daughters, Lillias and Margaret.

The always took a great interest in the Ancient Craft and was one of its most prominent Masons in the formation of the present Grand Lodge of British Columbia, of which he was Deputy Grand master in 1872, and would in all probability have been called to the highest office the succeeding year, if business had not called him to reside in Manitoba. At the time of his decease he was an honorary member of Vancouver and Quadra No. 2 in this city, having been master of Quadra Lodge previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge. He was also many years before master of a lodge at Fort Vancouver, Wash., having as his mother lodge "Multnomah No. 1 of Oregon City; he was also a member of the Grand Lodge of the same name in California, and of the same name in San Francisco. During his frequent travels he had visited and taken part in the most noble Masonic gatherings, both in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, and had been honored over and over again by receiving appointments such as grand representative and other exalted offices.

TEXADA IRON MINES

Will be reopened by American Company—Tramway to be Installed.

The iron mines of Texada Island are to be reopened this summer by American capital, according to an announcement which came Saturday from Seattle, says the Vancouver Province.

The Americans interested are represented by the West W. H. Hunt, of Seattle, who has for some years had business connections with the Ironside mines and smelter in Washington state. Mr. Hunt is understood to be at present in Victoria, and will be in charge of the Texada Island property, and making arrangements for shipping facilities.

The mines were opened a number of years ago and shipped some of the time were made to the Union Ironworks Co. of San Francisco. The battleship Oregon was constructed out of Texada Island iron.

It is understood that the present company has secured a bond on the property for a number of years. This summer a tram line will be put in to Ellis Bay, about four miles from the former location, which was exposed in times of storm. The company plans to employ about 500 men on the work during the summer, and will increase the working force to one thousand during the winter.

The ore will be shipped to the Ironside smelter in Washington. The product of Texada is regarded as amongst the finest ore in the world.

STRIKE AT THE CRYSTAL

Laundryworkers Refuse to Work Until Their Wages are Paid.

There is trouble at the Crystal laundry on View street. This morning the employees thirty strong declined to take up the implements of their calling, and marched out of the building to the yard, where they breaded the truth to the proprietors and their works. Their grievances are based upon the wage question, which Socialists describe as the root of all present day industrial indignity.

THE LATE J. A. GRAHAME.

Victorians and highly respected, particularly by old-timers who remember British Columbia's capital when it consisted chiefly of a Hudson's Bay Company post and a few log cabins. His death will be deeply deplored by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Grahame was born at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 22nd of December, 1825, his father being a well known writer to the Herald of that city. He was educated at the Academy, having been a schoolmate of Sir John Reid, who resided in Vancouver some years ago.

In 1843 he entered the service of the honorable the Hudson's Bay Company as an apprentice clerk, coming across by one of their sailing ships to Hudson's Bay, whence he returned to Victoria in 1846, where he passed the ensuing winter. He was appointed to the Pacific Coast department, and along with the late Joseph McKay and others crossed the continent the next summer, via Edmonton, the Yellow Head pass, and down the Columbia river to Fort Vancouver, Washington State, then the principal depot of the company on the coast, and under the charge of the late Dr. John McLoughlin, who was succeeded by the late Sir James Douglas, with whom Mr. Grahame was a favorite official. The city of Portland, a few miles from Fort Vancouver, where he first met the Hon. M. W. T. Drake, of this city, and where the expedition is being held, was not then in existence.

Mr. Grahame remained at Fort Vancouver until 1850, when, owing to the settlement of the boundary line dispute between Great Britain and the United States, he wound up the company's affairs there, handed over to the latter the United States military authorities, and came north to Victoria, to which point he had already made several trips. He remained in the city for some time, and was promoted to the rank of Chief Factor after eighteen years service, having been appointed Chief Trader in 1853. At that period there were only two commissioned grades in the service. In 1867 he was ordered to British Columbia, traveling via New York, Panama and San Francisco, having spent the birthday of Confederation in Hamilton, Ontario. He took charge of the Interior Department, being in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs on the Pacific Slope.

In January, 1872, he was again summoned to London, and in this trip he encountered the memorable snowstorm which blocked the Great Eastern railway, necessitating 93 days to make the journey between San Francisco and New York. He returned in the spring of the same year, having witnessed the smouldering embers of the great Chicago fire, and being now promoted to the position of sub-commissioner. He was again recalled to England from Victoria in 1874, when he was appointed chief commissioner with headquarters at Fort Garry, now the City of Winnipeg. He entered upon his duties on the first of June of that year upon the retirement of Hon. Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. He filled this very important position for ten years, retiring in 1884 and taking up his residence in Montreal for three years and from 1887 in Victoria, where he has resided ever since.

The late Mr. Grahame was twice married, first to a daughter of the late Chief Trader Bribie, by whom he leaves one son, Mr. James Ogilvie Grahame, now a resident of this city. His second wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the late Hon. John Work and a niece of Canada's oldest senator. He leaves by her two sons, ex-Ald. and Montrose Grahame, and two daughters, Lillias and Margaret.

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It is understood that the present company has secured a bond on the property for a number of years. This summer a tram line will be put in to Ellis Bay, about four miles from the former location, which was exposed in times of storm. The company plans to employ about 500 men on the work during the summer, and will increase the working force to one thousand during the winter.

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PREMIER DENIES HAVING INTEREST

HAS NO CONNECTION WITH PULP INDUSTRY

Members of Government Give Reasons for Putting Up Quatsino Timber Lands to Tender

(From Saturday's Daily)

The opening of three lots of timber lands in the northern part of Vancouver island to competition has indirectly resulted in serious charges being laid against Premier McBride. The lands referred to were originally a part of the reserve applied for by the Quatsino Pulp Company under the amendment made to the land act some years ago. Over a part of the lands then applied for a local company had done cruising looking to the acquiring of the lands for timber purposes and not as pulp lands. When the reserve was made for the latter purpose those seeking the land for its timber took exception and urged the Government to recognize their rights and take the report of their cruiser as establishing the fact that it was timber land and not pulp land.

The present Chief Commissioner, Hon. B. P. Green explains that in consequence of the representations made to him he decided when the Quatsino Pulp Company was applying for an extension of its lease to make a survey of the matter and a Government cruiser was sent in so that there could be no impartial report. As a result of their cruiser's report, Mr. Green decided that lots 177, 178 and 179 in Rupert district, and which were included in the Quatsino Pulp Company's reservation, were properly timber land. They have accordingly been advertised in the Provincial Gazette and tenders invited up to July 12th. The lots contain respectively 6,452, 5,034 and 1,394 acres. The Government seeks an annual license for a term of five years in addition to the sum of \$8,271, being the cost of cruising and surveying the lands.

The limits are reported to contain no less than 340,780,000 feet of merchantable timber. On lot 177 the timber, which is made up as follows: Fir, 38,765,000; cedar, 90,745,000; hemlock, 40,540,000; balsam, 24,565,000; and spruce, 4,300,000.

Lot 178: Fir, 7,725,000; cedar, 48,320,000; hemlock, 18,100,000; balsam, 21,000,000; and spruce, 7,040,000. Lot 179: Fir, 4,300,000; cedar, 20,900,000; hemlock, 1,590,000; balsam, 6,075,000; and spruce, 175,000. The total timber is: Fir, 50,000,000; cedar, 160,635,000; hemlock, 60,200,000; balsam, 51,640,000; and spruce, 11,515,000.

The Vancouver World urges against the Government that while the Quatsino Pulp Company's reservation was in effect the Government had been publishing reports of a block of 12,000 acres no spruce was found, yet no experts were sent to investigate the grant to the Western Canadian Pulp Company, which had been paying 100,000 acres. The World says: "It has been asserted on competent authority, and the assertion has been repeated more than once, that the Government has done this province so much harm in the past as the seating of companies in London to exploit natural resources here the extent and value of which have been greatly exaggerated. So far, however, neither the company concerned nor the government has taken any action whatever, although the allegations mentioned have been published broadly in the provincial and in the London papers."

"Not only, however, did the government refuse to obtain evidence as to whether it was granting spruce or cedar lands, but it actually neglected evidence which was in its hands. Years ago part of the lands which have been acquired by the Canadian Western were examined by government surveyors and elaborate reports were made on them. These have been printed and are contained in a volume published by the King's Printer in 1901. Over large acreages of the land held by the pulp company the surveyors speak of fir and cedar, sufficient for local needs and possibly sufficient for some exporting. There is no mention of spruce except at two points where it has been admitted all along that a little was to be found. This is negative evidence, and, therefore, not absolutely conclusive. It throws sufficient doubt, however, on the existence of spruce in much of the lands taken over to have made it imperative on the government to inquire further before they were granted.

"In connection with the startling differences between the treatment of the Quatsino people and the Western Canada Pulp Company, it is pointed out that the names of the Hon. R. McBride and the Hon. J. H. Turner the London representative of the government, figure on the prospectus of the Western Canada Pulp Company. The use of these names to attract shareholders under any circumstances is one of doubtful propriety and in view of this and of the severe allegations made respecting the Western Canada Pulp Company and its methods of 'promoting' its organization it begins to look as if an investigation of the entire series of transactions leading up to the pulp land grants would be in the interests not only of the English shareholders, but also of the general public of British Columbia."

Premier McBride, when interviewed relative to this charge this morning, denied that there was anything in it, so far as he was concerned. He was in no way connected with the Western Canada Pulp Company. The Premier expressed himself as becoming somewhat annoyed at these repeated allegations being made concerning him in connection with the Western Canada Company. "I will probably consult a solicitor with a view in view of taking legal proceedings against the World on account of the statements made in the article," said the Premier.

In explanation of the matter he says that it would appear that use is being made of a letter which he gave Mr. King but which shows no connection with the company referred to. Mr. King, he says, asked him to give a letter which he could use to show that he was an actual timber cruiser. The Premier said he accordingly gave a letter setting forth that Mr. King was a cruiser of many years' experience in the Province.

With respect to the Western Canada Pulp & Pulp Company's grant, the Premier says he has no knowledge that it contains other than pulp lands. A large sum of money has been expended in organizing it and apparently it means business. The locating of such an industry as is contemplated is much to be desired and the Government does not wish to interfere unnecessarily with such an undertaking.

Hon. Mr. Green, the chief commissioner, points out that the circumstances connected with the two companies' grants are entirely different. In the case of the Quatsino Pulp Company another syndicate had done actual cruising and had some rights in the lands in question. In the case of the Western Canada Pulp & Pulp Company's reservation the Government has no knowledge of any other claimants with any rights in the matter previous to the reserve being placed.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY.

The Scores in the First Test Match With the Australian Cricketers.

As already mentioned in these columns, England won the first test match against the Australian cricketers. England scored 194 runs in the first innings and 426 for five wickets in the second, while Australia scored 221 and 188. The detailed scores follow:

England-First Innings. A. O. Jones, b Laver 44 Hayward, b Cotter 40 Tyldesley, c Duff, b Laver 66 A. C. MacLaren, c Kelly, b Laver 2 Hon. F. S. Jackson, b Cotter 0 B. J. T. Bosanquet, b Laver 27 M. C. G. Gregory, c Jones, b Cotter 8 G. L. Jessop, b Laver 0 Lilley, c and b Laver 37 Rhodes, c Noble, b Laver 29 Arnold, not out 2 B. T. 1, b 5 25 Total 196

England-Second Innings. A. O. Jones, b Duff 30 Hayward, c Darling, b Armstrong 47 Tyldesley, c and b Duff 61 A. C. MacLaren, c Duff, b Duff 140 Hon. F. S. Jackson, not out 82 B. J. T. Bosanquet, b Cotter 6 Rhodes, not out 39 B. T. 1, b 9, w 1 23 Total (5 wickets) 426 *Innings declared closed.

Australia-First Innings. R. A. Duff, c Hayward, b J. Gunn 1 W. Trumper, not out 15 C. Hill, b Jackson 34 M. A. Noble, c Lilley, b Jackson 59 W. W. Armstrong, at Lilley, b Rhodes 27 J. Darling, c Bosanquet, b Jackson 0 B. J. T. Bosanquet, not out 60