The Colonist.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

We publish today the bulk of the annual report of the Provincial Fisheries Commissioner, which was issued yesterday. At a time when the condition and prospects of the salmon fishery are attracting so much attention, Mr. Babcock's statement as to the dangers that threaten this important industry through the neglect of any action on the other side of the boundary will be read with interest. His remarks will be closely followed by many of our citizens who, as the result of the establishment of traps in the vicinity of Victoria, hope to see a new and important cannery industry adding to the city's industrial and commercial activity.

Although he has evidently compressed his report into the smallest compass that the number and importance of the details dealt with made possible, the Commissioner has given an exhaustive account of the methods which the Department is pursuing for the preservation and extension of an industry in which such a large amount of capital is invested and on which thousands of people are more or less dependent for a livelihood. In Mr. Babcock's opinion the gain by artificial propagation over Nature's methods is so great that by the aid of more hatcheries the productiveness of the fishery may be largely increased. It seems to us that his report on the manner in which any proposals for the preservation of the fishery have been ignored in the neighboring State of Washington, should cause the Provincial Government to endeavor to bring about a better state of things in that respect.

We think there will be no difference of opinion in the Province in regard to one matter—the control of the Fisheries. While the Dominion and Provincial governments both have some authority, the dual control cannot tend to the efficiency of the administration of the industry. Nor is it equitable that while the Provincial Government incurs considerable expense in connection with the fishery, the Dominion Government receives the revenue derived from it. The whole question should be dealt with as soon as possible.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SURRENDER.

Scarcely was the ink dry on an article of Tuesday last, commending the action of the Dominion Government in discontinuing the concession, whereby American vessels on this Coast have been granted the privilege of engaging in the Canadian coasting trade, before a notification was received by the local Customs officials that the Government had decided to annul the order-in-council, passed as late as March 15th last, and renew the privilege to American vessels. Such astounding inconsistency and irresolution on the part of the Dominion Government is simply inexplicable. If there are good reasons now for a continuance of the suspension of the Canadian coasting regulations, they must have existed when the order-in-council was passed last month abrogating that privilege. No one engaged in business with the Yukon Territory is aware of any change in the conditions; Canadian shipowners having vessels in the Victoria-Vancouver-Yukon trade do not know of any alteration in the arrangements for the freight and passenger traffic that would suggest this extraordinary and sudden change in the Government's decision. As regards public sentiment in British Columbia there is nothing to cause the abandonment on March 30th of the decision of March 15th. On the contrary, the Provincial press, both Liberal and Conservative, commended the Government's earlier policy—of protecting Canadian interests in the operation of our coasting business. Therefore, neither Liberal nor Conservative newspapers can do aught else but condemn an administration for such a complete reversal of its former definite decision. To do otherwise would convict the journal attempting it of being as inconsistent as the Government at Ottawa—a position that no well-conducted newspaper would like to hold in the view of its readers. We do not think any parallel to such an extraordinary instance of vacillation and inconsistency on the part of a responsible administration, as that which we are considering, can be found in the political history of Canada. We assume that some attempt at an explanation or apology will be made at Ottawa, since even there the ridiculous and humiliating position in which the Dominion Government has placed itself before not only the people of Canada but those of the United States, must be realized. On what grounds such an excuse or apology can be based, it passes our comprehension to conceive. One thing is certain that those directly interested in Canadian shipping, both in Victoria and Vancouver, have heard with amazement of the Government's abandonment of the decision at which it had arrived only a few days previously.

Only one reason has been alleged in explanation of the Government's action, and it is one that can scarcely be mentioned without bringing shame and confusion to every Canadian. That is the suggestion that the clamor of a few interested parties in the United States, who saw in the limitation of our coasting trade to Canadian vessels a loss of business for themselves, is the reason for the annulment of the order-in-council repealing the suspension of the law. Such weakness on the part of a Canadian administration is almost unthinkable. Yet it seems impossible to conceive of any other reason. Matters then, must have come to a pretty pass when questions affecting Canadian interests are decided, not at Ottawa, but at Washington, or, perchance, at some other point in the United States, where local interests may be prejudicially affected by an insistence on compliance with laws in the Statute Book of the Dominion of Canada. It is easy to understand that a few American shipowners having vessels which have been engaged in the Yukon trade since the suspension of the Canadian coasting regulations, or a few American merchants interested in that trade, may have been made angry because the Canadian Government had followed the method so thoroughly understood and followed at Washington—that the trade of a country should be protected for the benefit of the people of that country. Only a few days ago we referred to the angry articles in the American press which the Dominion Government's action had called forth. But what of that? Are we under any obligations to grant privileges to aliens at the expense of our own people? Do we find our neighbors making concessions to us similar to that which for seven years we have granted them in this Yukon trade? To both questions an emphatic negative must be given. But American shipowners have again to record the fact that Canada's policy, Canada's administrative methods, can be dictated from a foreign country, and in favor of foreign interests, if a demand is made and properly supported by threats of retaliation and vows of vengeance if the objectionable policy or the obnoxious regulation be not abandoned and one approved by foreign interests be substituted for it. And today we are compelled to admit, in view of the Government's sacrifice of Canadian interests in this matter, that that opinion is fully justified.

This incident should be an object lesson to us. It means that a friendly concession, the granting of some exceptional privilege, will be taken by those on whom such an advantage may be conferred, as constituting a claim for such favors being made permanent. This coasting privilege was conceded in 1897, and when made it was clearly understood that it was only temporary and not likely to be of long continuance. But it has been renewed from time to time, and now those to whom it was granted practically insist that to withdraw it would not only be unfriendly, an unneighborly act, but one that would entitle them to retaliate on Canada as a sore of compensation. It is in this way that Canada has suffered serious losses in the past. For the future we should take a leaf out of the American book and decide that, if only for the sake of good neighborhood, it will best promote satisfactory and harmonious relations between the two countries if we insist, as do our neighbors, upon all matters between them and us being conducted on a strictly business basis. This coasting business is not the only one, or even the most important, in which our neighbors demand an unfair arrangement. At the present time the Canadian lumber trade is suffering from a one-sided fiscal arrangement. A five-barred gate against Canadian lumber being exported into the United States, while the American lumberman finds all the bars down when he thinks it profitable to export his lumber to Canada. In this lumber business, as in this coasting question, we find that the eyes of the Dominion Government are directed to Washington rather than towards Canadian interests and that the threats of foreigners have more influence at Ottawa than the reasonable requests of our own people.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The despatch which we published in our issue of Tuesday last, from St. Petersburg, on the possibility of establishing better relations between Great Britain and Russia, through the intermediary of France, is interesting and contains food for reflection. We are not inclined, however, to believe that there is any probability of success attending efforts in such a direction for some time to come. A perusal of the despatch would lead an intelligent but uninformed person to conclude that Great Britain is as much to blame as Russia for the suspicion and distrust that undoubtedly exist between these two great powers at the present time. Yet such is not the case as anyone who has followed the course of international events during the past thirty or forty years must fully realize. Whether it is in the Near East, on the Mediterranean, in Persia in the Middle East, or China in the Far East, we find the same state of things prevailing—Russian diplomacy, Russian intrigue, ceaseless in its efforts to threaten, if it cannot strike, British interests, whether in trade or territory. Before the Crimean War this policy on the part of Russian statesmen was to be seen, but it is only since the Treaty of Paris, whereby Russian ambition in southeastern Europe was curbed for the time, that it has been the open and declared policy of Russia to regard Great Britain as her natural foe with whom some day a settlement must be had by the arbitrament of the sword. During the past forty years there has been one continuous advance by Russia through Asia—sometimes faster, sometimes slower, but without intermission. In Central Asia, Russian agents have been active in the bleak "Roof of the World." In Afghanistan Russian intrigue has been always in evidence and even at this time there is a demand from St. Petersburg that Russia shall be allowed to open political relations with the Ameer and have an agent at his capital on the pretext of preventing boundary disputes.

The subject is too great to be properly dealt with in the space at our command today. But the suggestion that British aggression or interference with the legitimate ambitions or interests of Russia is partly responsible for the present situation, is something that should not be allowed to remain uncontradicted.

NEEDED BRITISH POSTAL REFORMS.

We are glad to see that the agitation for a change in the postal arrangements between Great Britain and Canada, in regard to newspapers and periodicals, is not being allowed to drop. The matter is one of more importance to Imperial interests than the mere question of the amount of postal revenue that might be lost to the British Post Office Department by the adoption of the desired reform would imply. Mr. J. A. Cooper, the Editor of the "Canadian Magazine," in a recent article in the Toronto "News," deals very ably and fully with the subject. He reiterates the statement made previously in the Canadian press and elsewhere on the injury that is now caused to British and Canadian commerce by the present postal arrangements and speaks out quite plainly on the danger that threatens Imperial sentiment by the immense circulation that the newspapers and periodicals of the United States have in the Dominion. Both British sentiment and material interests are jeopardized by this. To avert this it is necessary that there should be a mutual exchange of newspapers and periodicals between Great Britain and Canada, and the British literature should supplant, that from the United States. But with the rates charged under the British postal tariff this is impossible or nearly so. The United States postal rate on periodicals is one cent per pound; that from Great Britain is eight cents per pound. On an ordinary monthly periodical the American postage to Canada would be from 9 to 12 cents annually; the British postage from 72 to 90 cents. The result has been to drive the British publication out of Canada and its place to be taken by the American periodical. Similar conditions prevail in regard to newspapers, with the result that the average Canadian receives his ideas on many subjects through alien publications which generally are prejudiced, frequently inaccurate, and sometimes deliberately misleading in regard to British affairs. The injury done to British trade is also serious. The American publication contains only the announcements of American advertisers. Trade follows the advertisements and the American manufacturer gets the business that, under a better postal system, would go to his British rival.

The convention of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held last Autumn in Montreal, passed a resolution in favor of the desired reform in British postal arrangements and the matter has been pressed on the attention of the British Postmaster-General. But the Department has declined to agree to a course that might involve a temporary loss of postal revenue. But the sentimental and material interests involved are so great that the agitation must not be allowed to drop until the desired change has been secured.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

From a reply made in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to a question from Mr. Borden, it appears to be unlikely that the Joint High Commission will meet again. Certainly, judging from the Premier's statement, it will not do so through any initiative on the part of Canada. There will be a general feeling of relief at this announcement for it has been realized that the proceedings of the Commission would more likely prove to be an injury than a benefit to Canadian interests. According to Sir Wilfrid, matters are in the same position today that they were when the Commission adjourned in February, 1899. What transpired during the sittings of the Commission caused most people to believe that if any agreement were reached on any of the matters under consideration, it would prove to be to the disadvantage of the people of the Dominion. The Behring Sea sealing question, the bonding issue, the Atlantic fisheries matter, and the trade and tariff problems were all thrown together, and it was not difficult to see which country would reap the advantage when one matter came to be set against another in the way of a bargain. Indeed, it was regarded at the time as fortunate that nothing came of the first protracted session, since if the reports that were in circulation were well founded, the Dominion Government was ready to make extraordinary concessions. Although the Government has reason to feel that it has suffered a humiliation by its complete failure to gain one single thing of those for which it contended, it may solace itself with the thought that the country has been saved from the loss it would have sustained by making concessions for which the course of events in the interval has shown there was no necessity or reason as far as Canadian interests were concerned. The abortive result of the Commission has shown how little justification there was for the attacks made by the Liberal Opposition on the Conservative Government because it did not send deputations to Washington. We are inclined to think that after the ignominious failure of the Joint High Commission to achieve anything, we shall hear no more about "looking to Washington." There is, however, one circumstance that strikes us as rather singular in regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement as to the abandonment, so far as Canada is concerned, of any further negotiations. That is the fact that last year Mr. Fielding, in his Budget Speech, gave as a reason for not taking up the question of Tariff revision, that there was a probability of the Commission reassembling and negotiations being opened for reciprocity arrangements with the United States.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir,—With reference to a despatch appearing in the Seattle Times of recent date, and which you copied in your issue of Wednesday, regarding the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in resigning from the committee of selection for the Rhodes Scholarship in this province, I observe that the article in question states that His Honor followed the course referred to "on account of the failure of his private secretary, Mr. Powell, to qualify for the scholarship."

As such a statement is not only absolutely untrue, but is further calculated to place the Lieutenant-Governor in a false position before the public, I feel it my duty to lay the real facts of the matter before you.

It is true that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere has resigned from the chairmanship of the committee of selection, and I may say that His Honor took this step on the first of February last, at the time I announced my intention to enter the competition for the Rhodes Scholarship, if the regulations were amended to permit of my doing so, which I thought possible in view of the educational conditions prevailing in British Columbia.

Subsequently my case was referred to the Trustees in England, who decided that they could not see their way to any alteration of the published terms.

It will thus be seen that Sir Henri forwarded his resignation to England as soon as he knew that I was a possible candidate for the scholarship, owing to my official connection with him as private secretary.

I trust that you will kindly insert this letter without delay.

R. B. POWELL.

Government House, Victoria, B. C., 31st, March, 1904.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir,—It was only on reading a letter from Mr. R. B. Powell, which appeared in the Colonist on Friday morning, that I became aware of the publication in your Wednesday's issue of a statement copied from the Seattle Times, to the effect that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, had resigned his position as chairman of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee owing to the refusal of the Rhodes Trustees to entertain Mr. Powell's application to become a candidate for the Rhodes scholarship for British Columbia.

The letter from London announcing the refusal of the trustees to grant Mr. Powell's petition was received by the committee on March 26th; Sir Henri's resignation as chairman of the committee had been handed to me to be forwarded to London on the 1st of February. The following letter gives the date and the reason that induced Sir Henri to resign his position as chairman of the committee:

Government House,
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 1, 1904.

A. Robinson, Esq., B.A., Supt. of Education, B. C.

"Dear Sir,—I hope that you will not think, on receiving the notice of my resignation as a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee for B. C., that it is caused by want of sympathy for my colleagues, the Chief Justice and yourself.

"I would have been pleased to continue working with both of you, but, since our last meeting, thinking seriously over the whole subject, I have come to the conclusion that there will unavoidably arise some divergence of opinions, in the public mind, before the question can be definitely settled.

"Situated as I am, it is wiser for me to withdraw in time, so that there be no delay in replacing me.

"Will you please send my enclosed resignation to the Trustees. It need not be accompanied by any comment.

"Believe me, yours truly,

"(Signed) HENRI JOLY de LOTBINIERE."

It will thus be seen that a period of eight weeks elapsed between the date of His Honor's resignation and the receipt by the committee of the refusal of the Rhodes Trustees to entertain his private secretary's application.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON,
Secretary Committee of Selection.

Education Office, Victoria, April 2nd, 1904.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

An inquest was held in Ymir on Tuesday last on the body of Alexander McDermid, who was killed on the previous evening by one Murdock Campbell, a miner. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The camp is fast becoming one of the most lawless in the Wild and Wooley West, and will continue to enjoy this most unenviable reputation until it is properly policed. Ymir has the distinction of being the first and only town in British Columbia in which boycotting is openly and systematically enforced by the ruling despots. — Ymir Mirror.

The Great Northern has met the cut of the C. P. R. on zinc ores consigned to Kansas from the Slocan. Ore which does not exceed $30 a ton in value, with a minimum weight in the cars of 60,000 pounds, will be transported for $10 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The ore sacks will be returned free. Ores that do not exceed $100 a ton in value have a rate of $11 a ton from Sandon to Iola.—Slocan Drill.

In addition to mining, lumbering will be a leading industry of the Camborne camp in the near future. The Harbor Lumber Co., which owns large tracts of valuable timber a short distance up Fish river from Camborne, intend to construct three camps and commence lumbering operations on these limits as soon as practicable. To this end a contract has been awarded by the Harbor Lumber Co. to E. J. Branford and Co., of this city, to haul from Beaton to Camborne 50 tons of hay and oats, which will be stored here until a road is completed to the sites that the three camps will occupy.—Camborne Miner.

Mr. S. A. Rogers arrived from Victor'a Thursday night and left Ashcroft yesterday on the return trip to Barkerville. He has spent nearly three months in the capital city. Just before leaving Victoria he saw Mr. Hopp, who he says was undecided just when he would be up. From him he learned that everything was all right at Slough Creek. Mr. Rogers could get no confirmation of the report that Mr. Thompson and his friends were about to assume control of the Slough Creek Co., as reported from Barkerville, and says Mr. Hopp knows nothing about it.—Ashcroft Journal.

Col. W. N. Brayton, of the Hancy Gold Mining & Milling Co., has spent the last week in Nelson purchasing machinery for the mine, consisting of a boiler, engine and circular saw. He also purchased on the outside a Pax-Miller pump, with a guarded at the time as fortunate that nothing came of the first protracted session, since if the reports that were in circulation were well founded, the Dominion Government was ready to make extraordinary concessions. Although the Government has reason to feel that it has suffered a humiliation by its complete failure to gain one single thing of those for which it contended, it may solace itself with the thought that the country has been saved from the loss it would have sustained by making concessions for which the course of events in the interval has shown there was no necessity or reason as far as Canadian interests were concerned. The abortive result of the Commission has shown how little justification there was for the attacks made by the Liberal Opposition on the Conservative Government because it did not send deputations to Washington. We are inclined to think that after the ignominious failure of the Joint High Commission to achieve anything, we shall hear no more about "looking to Washington." There is, however, one circumstance that strikes us as rather singular in regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement as to the abandonment, so far as Canada is concerned, of any further negotiations. That is the fact that last year Mr. Fielding, in his Budget Speech, gave as a reason for not taking up the question of Tariff revision, that there was a probability of the Commission reassembling and negotiations being opened for reciprocity arrangements with the United States.

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us. 201

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

E. G. PRIOR AND COMPANY, LTD AGENTS.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

The many friends of John R. Sutherland, for some time operator at the C. P. R. station here, will regret to learn of his death this morning at New Westminster while undergoing an operation for an old-standing trouble which had long been a menace to his health. It will be remembered that last fall he had the misfortune to fall, breaking the bones of his arm. He went to the Coast to visit his relatives and friends, and while there the old trouble returned and it was deemed necessary to have an operation performed as the only way of obtaining permanent relief. The deceased made many warm friends here, and his untimely and unexpected death is keenly felt by them.—Kamloops Sentinel.

PRESS COMMENT.

In South Africa, the situation is comparatively simple. The great gold mines of the Rand are there to be worked. The Kaffirs will work but fitfully; when their few wants are supplied they can not be coerced into laboring longer. For white men, labor in the mines is difficult and distasteful. The mine owners say that it is impossible to run the mines with white labor and pay the wages demanded. Therefore, it is urged either the mines which supply one-third of the world's product must permanently close with effects more or less profound on the commerce of the world, or labor must be imported from China or India. Already the Transvaal Legislative Council has sanctioned the importation of Chinese. The English government has refused to disallow the ordinance. But so weak is the government, so intense the feeling, that before the measure can be carried into effect the present Cabinet may be dissolved and the opposition put in power.—S. F. Argonaut.

The people of Toronto voted on Wednesday on a by-law to spend a million dollars on the improvement of the water supply. Out of ten thousand property holders there went to the polls less than one thousand. This is not quite as bad as the record in connection with the by-law to borrow money to improve the fire brigade apparatus, when after the Board of Trade fire, just three men in the West Ward took the trouble to vote. In municipal matters that which is of the greatest real interest often creates the least concern among those who have to deal with it.—Montreal Gazette.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Sunday, April 2, 1830.

The government has used every trick and scheme known to the imagination to direct the legitimate revenue of these colonies from its proper channel, and make it drop into the greedy jaws of the H. B. Co.'s dollar traps. How well they have succeeded our readers know; and those who do not know, or are unwilling to believe will be convinced when they are compelled to pay three or four shillings on the pound, to keep the "canoe" of state from sinking. Our assemblymen can remedy a few of these evils before they break up; but with the people rests the main power to remedy. They must raise their voices in one body, and demand the removal of Governor Douglas by the Home Government—and with him will the most grinding abuses from which we suffer, go out. Those that remain, the good sense of our elected law makers will change. change.

The Newfoundland Fisheries. — The French screw frigate Tessostris has brought to Brest harbor an account of terrific rioting by fishermen at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in consequence of French encroachments on the river fishing as well as coast banks in that colony. The present officials are accused of playing into the hands of the foreigners by putting a new and false interpretation on existing treaties. Mr. Judge Little is said to be one of those public offenders, and that he brought from Halifax a brother of his own to get elected in the legislature as a member from St. John's. The people pelted the new candidate in spite of the Irish bishop, Dr. Mullock, a Franciscan friar, who of course, sided with France; but he seriously damaged his popularity among his flock thereby. A collision between the bark Peter and tool smacks was impending.

Circumstances occasionally occur to place at the head of public affairs men who are only distinguished from there fellows by their accidental position—men who, when measured by their public acts, can only be designated "big men in a small community"—and classed in that pitiable category entitled "do-nothing statesmen." For a long period this colony has suffered from men of this stripe; and British Columbia during the past eventful year has been very seriously afflicted by one of their number—and doubtless will be till such time as Her Majesty's government graciously relieves that suffering colony by placing at the head of the government a gentleman imbued with the progressive principles of his age and country, and determined to administer the government with singleness of purpose, for the good of the country, and not as it has been for the benefit of an unscrupulous monopoly.

The eldest daughter of Queen Victoria is now the mother of a young prince — an event which was made known to the public amidst general rejoicing. The London Times, referring to this auspicious event, says: "The youthful mother has for a year been the cynosure to which the eyes of hopeful Liberals have been directed. We may hope now that universal Germany will see in the event which crowns her hopes the opening of a new prospect of happiness and good government. At this moment, too, men will rejoice at anything which tends to unite Powers that are laboring to preserve Europe from the confusion into which an unscrupulous despotism would plunge it. Our own excellent Sovereign will not have her joy diminished by the reflection that the event which connects her more closely with a great continental throne is looked upon by the world as a guarantee of those principles which render her own dynasty secure in the affections of the people."

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks (Hawkins strain) $1.50 for 13. Silver Spangled Hamburgs (great layers) $1.50 for 13. Good results guaranteed. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street. a3

FARM TO LET—On four years' lease, two and one-half miles from Sidney Station, North Saanich; 34 acres (more or less) under cultivation. Allowance made for slashing and clearing. Rent $18 per month, payable in advance. Apply to W. N. Copeland, Archerdale, Sidney.

FERTILIZERS!

Now Is the Time to Apply Artificial Manures

No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers.

Price $2.25 Per 100 lbs.

Sufficient for your spare lot 60x60. For list of testimonials and for further particulars, call or write

Victoria Chemical Co., Limited,
TELEPHONE 402. OUTER WHARF.

Saturday's Bargain

Strictly Fresh Eggs 20c dozen
Canadian Hams - - 15c lb

Dixi H. Ross & Co.
The Independent Cash Grocers.

TRY ATKINS SAWS

NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS.

FAST CUTTING!
EASY RUNNING!
GUARANTEED!

Agents: The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

3 CARLOADS

We have just received from the Brantford Carriage Co. 3 carloads of their celebrated

Buggies, Phaetons, Arlingtons, Two-Wheel Carts, Express Wagons, &c.,

in many different styles. These vehicles are made of only the best material and of the latest designs. Our prices will compare favorably with any other first-class work. Call and examine or send for catalogue.

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ld., L'y.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

New Crop Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, BULBS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

BEE HIVES AND SUPPLIES

FERTILIZERS, FRUIT PACKAGES,
Eastern Prices or less, White Labor.
Catalogue Free.

M. J. HENRY,
3009 Westminster Road. Vancouver, B.C.
WHITE LABOR ONLY.

FERRY'S Seeds

cost more—yield more—save all experimenting—save disappointments. 48 years the Standard Seeds. Sold by all dealers. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free, to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kai-en Island; commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Johnston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kai-en Island, October 19th, 1903.
N. L. KACHELMACHER.

NOTICE.

To Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

Make a note of this, and put those old Chickens down while in demand and eggs cheap.

We are prepared to purchase this Fall a thousand pullets at market price. Oldfield & Co., B. C. Poultry Farm, Box 406, Victoria.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen Anne" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy laying. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C. m17

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, at employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostin, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spotty blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' health and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body

THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

Our Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Is an admirable spring medicine. It enriches and vitalizes the blood and renovates the whole system. $1.00 per bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST,
Two 'Phones: 425 and 450. Open all night.
98 Government St., Near Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

American Speeches Cause Comment

Russians View Askance Yankee Enthusiasm at the Tokio Banquet.

Viceroy Curzon's Address Receives More Attention Than Thibetan Battle.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—A Tokio despatch reporting that members of the United States legation there are making enthusiastic speeches on the occasion of the Perry banquet given at Tokio March 31st, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Perry treaty between Japan and the United States, arouses much comment here in view of President Roosevelt's proclamation enjoining strictest neutrality of word and speech on the part of all government officials.

The speech of the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, March 30th, at Calcutta, when he reviewed the last five years of Indian administration and referred to the government's watchful policy, attracts more attention than Colonel MacDonald's victory in Thibet. It is considered to have been especially inopportune just at a time when English-baiting in Russia is decreasing, as it tends to revive animosities. But, coming from Lord Curzon, the words carry less weight, perhaps, than they would from other quarters. His lordship is looked upon as having his own special policy for India, as Cecil Rhodes had for South Africa. The Bourse Gazette in an editorial entitled "A Voice From India," says all of Lord Curzon's speeches have the fundamental idea of the shadow of Russia on the Indian frontier. Lord Curzon says: "We do not want Thibet, but no other country shall have it." Lord Dufferin said the same thing about Nepaul, Burmah and Kashmir. British arms have already carried death into Thibet, which is part of the Chinese Empire. The purpose is to take Thibet and run a railroad through China in order to be able to place troops there quickly. We wonder how France, in view of the projected Anglo-French entente, will regard Lord Curzon's avowal of the designs cherished on southern Persia and Siam." The editorial concludes: "The powers having interests in China will do well to mediate upon these things."

The Svet, while acquitting Great Britain of responsibility and declaring that the British government is correctly observing neutrality, expresses astonishment at the speech of Lord Curzon, "whose words ring like a challenge."

The army organ's correspondent on his way to the front, dwells on the great advantage to Russia of Cossack cavalry having their horses on the spot, thereby not necessitating transporting them from European Russsia. The East Siberian Cossacks procured all the mounts desired for $35 to $50 a head.

Prince Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, has gone to the Far East.

Official circles view Lord Curzon's speech with equanimity, where, it is said, that it will occasion no representations by Russia. So far as the Thibet expedition is concerned, Russia's attitude is one of waiting. For the present no action is even contemplated, and if any protests are made now they will come from China, not from Russia.

Baron de Rosen, the former Russian minister to Japan, had a long interview with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff this afternoon. The reports that the authorities are dissatisfied with the Baron's course at Tokio on the ground that he was not fully alive to the aims of the Japanese war preparations, are declared to be unfounded. He will not be assigned to a new post at present.

The Emperor and all the members of the imperial family last night attended a concert given by the massed bands of St. Petersburg. This was the first time the Emperor had been inside a theatre since the declaration of war. His entry created immense enthusiasm. Three times the National Anthem was sung by the audience, standing, and it was repeated nine times during the evening.

Gilchirst, the Scotch engineer who repaired the Russian warships at Port Arthur, has arrived here. He left Port Arthur under a solemn pledge not to reveal anything about his experiences there, and, therefore, declines to talk.

A letter received here from Vladivostock contains some harrowing details of the bombardment. A shell entered a laborer's house and literally tore a woman in half.

General Levaskoff, director of military communication for the general staff, says: "The transport of troops over the Siberian and Manchurian railroads worked without a hitch except for a six-hour stopping caused by a collision. Men, guns, ammunition, equipment and provisions have gone forward with clock-work regularity. The sketching of scenery along the route appearing in English newspapers are ludicrous."

The checks which King Edward uses for his private business are drawn on his personal account at Coutts'. The signature is "Edward R," followed by a small royal crown. The checks are printed on gilt edged paper, but are otherwise quite in the usual form.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.D.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, at dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.
TORONTO, ONT.