

## HAS GAINED NOTHING.

Wisdom seems to have banished herself entirely from the councils of the Liberal party of Great Britain. Surely it is not necessary for the great orators and leading newspapers of the party to abuse everything colonial and accuse us of selfishness because the Tory party in this country is shouting that we must have a preference for our products in the British market. The government of Canada has made no such demand. It can do no harm to discuss the present situation of affairs from an imperial point of view. It is possible that the first step towards closer fiscal connection between the different parts of the Empire might be taken without inflicting hardships upon any portion of the British community, with great benefit to the nation at large and promising increased benefits in the future. But Canada is not clamoring for any change, and certainly not for a change which will ruin British industries, as is contended by Campbell-Bannerman and some of his associates. As will be observed by an article we publish to-day, the Liberal and Radical leaders gained little by their championship of the Boer cause. The people of the new colonies in South Africa are not a bit grateful for the inducements they assumed were being held out to them to continue the fight. It is really worth while for the cause of gaining a little political capital to antagonize all the colonies of the Empire? It is perfectly legitimate for the Liberals to attempt to defeat the Conservatives on the question of free trade as opposed to protection; but do the Liberals still believe that the friendship between the colonies and the Mother Country is of so little value that it may profitably be sacrificed in order to gain a term of power for the party? Lord Rosebery should wipe off the slate again and strive to control the utterances some of his irresponsible leaders and lieutenants.

## SPORTS AND WAR.

The young men of these northern zones, especially those who are so unfortunate as to be doomed to spend their lives within the confines of cities, must find an avenue of expenditure for the muscular and nervous energy which accumulates during days spent in workshops, factories, stores and offices. There is implanted, by nature in every healthy breast an impulse to cut loose occasionally and seek enjoyment in the field by pitting strength, skill or dexterity in a friendly way against brother men. When years accumulate upon the head and the valet begins to expand unduly the one-time athlete must perform some late in the background or stand and watch the performance of his successors. Hence in Great Britain and all her colonies dexterity with bat and ball never goes without the reward of an appreciative audience. Football, punting, jumping, rowing, feats of strength in any field of athletics, are admired by hundreds of thousands. Even in hot-baked India the ruling passion of Anglo-Saxons cannot be restrained. The indolent but when aroused energetic natives of the different provinces vie with their white brothers at polo and kindred sports. Even in the grand old English game of cricket—which we are sorry to say does not seem to adapt itself comfortably to the environment of this continent—we find an Indian prince excelling most of the leading batsmen of Great Britain and Australia. The same spirit prevails in the United States. Our games are theirs. There are here men most strive for supremacy. Go into the highways and byways and stately gentlemen and dignified ladies will be found indulging themselves in a round at the ancient and royal game of golf. In mansion and in cottage the ping-pong of the dancing ball indicates that a strenuous contest is in progress.

In the modern development of that other ancient game, rounders—baseball—the element of professionalism has not been altogether advantageous. Under any circumstances from the point of view of true sport a trial of skill between pure amateurs transcends by far in interest any contest between two aggregations of hired mercenaries, with their disputes over decisions and tricks and manners generally. The motto with our neighbors in too many lines of sport is to win. If victory cannot be gained fairly, let it be won by subterfuge. What is lacking in strength or skill may be legitimately made up by the introduction of cunning. Of course a great deal depends upon the point of view as to the legitimacy of tactics. From several years of contemplation of the methods in vogue in sports under the two flags, the conclusion is irresistible that the difference in spirit which distinguishes the youth of one country from another is the difference in environment. In the playgrounds of Great Britain and her colonies the youth who will not "play fair" is consigned to Coventry. In the United States the motto widely is to "get there." The important point is to win. In this country we take no pleasure in a victory which had not been gained on the merits of the contestants. On the other side a victory won by "head work" is looked upon as a case for special triumph.

Perhaps we are too squeamish or too moral in our views of sports in this country. It is possible for the spirit of fair play to be carried to extremes. Our officers in the South African war would at first not deem themselves by resorting to the same tricks in warfare as the despised Boers. The spirit of the public school which demands that we shall fight fair suffers when covered by a Mauser

which can deliver a death-dealing stroke seven or eight times without pausing for breath. Perhaps if Britishers are to retain their supremacy in the lines of sports, war and commerce it may become necessary for us to revise our code. In any case this rivalry in sport is good for the physique of the two nations. The point of view will by and by become more harmonious. There will be a commingling of spirit with a better understanding. We have taken to baseball very kindly in this far-western section of His Majesty's dominions. Our own national game of lacrosse has suffered a temporary eclipse, we are extremely sorry to say. Perhaps it will rise again under more favorable conditions if the errors which are responsible for the waning of interest be repaired. Lacrosse is no lady's game. Those who would excel at it must be in prime physical condition and be possessed of a spirit of perfect tolerance. They must be prepared to take as well as to give. In any case we have a team prepared to meet all-comers at the great American game. We suppose there are weak spots in the combination, but taken all together they are hard to beat. They are all of us, too; young men raised in Victoria, and for that reason their performances are the more interesting. The influence of this unique distinction for a baseball team of the present day upon the "rate" must be considerable. May the boys continue to play well and prosper. By and by the Tontists' Association will be advertising them as an attraction.

## UNGRATEFUL BOERS.

The Boer leaders in the late war do not feel a bit grateful to those on the continent and in Great Britain who posed as their special friends. Leyds has told some statesmen in France that the time may yet come when South Africa will be a part of their republic. But the doctor has lost his moral standing with the Boers as well as his financial interest in them. His latest prediction is fully as wild as any he put forth before the war or during its progress. The people of France are not likely to be influenced to any great extent by the ravings of the doctor, nor are the Boers sighing for freedom under the flag of the republic. The trouble with Leyds is that he cannot settle down to repose on the bed he prepared for himself. He should follow the example of Oom Paul and submerge himself.

The leaders of the commandos which have been dispersed and are rapidly settling down to the enjoyment of a peaceful life are very bitter against all nations and peoples who humbugged them into the belief that it was only a matter of time until foreign intervention would end the war and reinstate them at the head of independent republics. The Dutch nature is an obstinate one, in some respects a credulous one. The assurances were accepted in good faith and much was endured in the hope that they would be fulfilled. When the true aspect of the case became known the disappointment was bitter in proportion to the absurdity of the hope. Now the nations which professed to be friendly are being roundly cursed. It is somewhat curious that those developments have had the effect of increasing the confidence in Great Britain and in drawing the Briton and Boer closer together possibly than they ever were before. It is also curious that the pro-Boers in Britain are severely blamed for the part they played in the drama which resulted in the obliteration of the two alleged republics. Mr. Reitz, formerly secretary of state under President Steyn, carried a heart charged to overflowing with bitterness against Mr. Chamberlain as the cause of all the troubles which had come upon him and the state he represented. Reitz is more reasonable now. He practically admits that he risked all in a game in which he was not the whole thing and that which has overtaken him and his people is the legitimate consequence of his own act. Mr. Reitz further explains:

"I have nothing to say against Mr. Chamberlain. He is all right. He is a statesman, and therefore has a policy which he does quite right to carry out to the best of his ability. But the statesmen whom we dislike are Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Labouchere. They led us to believe that they had a real sympathy for our cause, and we were convinced that they would do their utmost to help us. They fed us with false hopes, and then we found out that instead of having any sympathy for us they were simply playing us off for the purpose of getting into power."

## THE COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD.

No doubt the great majority of the readers of the Times are of the opinion that they have within the last six months had enough of politics to last them through the entire year. We cordially share their opinion. Nothing but a stern sense of duty to the province, therefore, coupled with a feeling that a government which has humbugged the people all through its blighting career will attempt to continue its humbugging to the end, could induce us to again enter a domain which we should have preferred to have avoided for a few months at least. Our excuse for this intrusion is one of extreme urgency.

It is well known that the Dominion government has for some time looked upon the construction of a direct railway line from the Coast to Kootenay as necessary in the interests of the interior and also of the cities, municipalities and settlements along the coast. The federal government is a business one in the

strictest sense of the term, although it has never laid claim to any special credit on that account. It perhaps thinks that as a matter of course all administrations in this country should proceed with a single eye to the greatest good of the greatest number of our people. To place the merchants, the farmers, the manufacturers and the dealers of the coast in a position to hold commercial intercourse with the consumers and the men who do business in the interior on a profitable basis should be looked upon as an eminently sound business proposition. It is so regarded by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It may be so regarded by the Dunsuir government, but we can only judge of their belief by their acts, and these have not been such as to indicate a burning desire to take any action which will result in the construction of this much-needed work. The road might have been under way now if the local ministers had been in earnest. They profess to be as eager as any of us to bring about the much-to-be-desired consummation. If such be their personal inclination, then there is a power stronger than they which has them well under control.

There is little doubt that the policy of bluff which has been a characteristic of the unique administration will be continued until the electors have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion of it at the polls unless some of the Ministers who hope to remain in public life after their present term expires become alarmed and insist that the wishes of the people shall be acceded to. It is not at all improbable that a contract will be entered into with some straw company for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road under the terms of the bill which recently became an act. In this connection there is one thing to remember. No road will be built without a Dominion subsidy. No company which is not a strong, bona fide one, able to complete the line and operate it after it is completed, has anything to expect from Ottawa. The federal Ministers are not in the habit, as we have more than once pointed out, of attaching subsidies to charters in order that such privileges, rights and endowments may be hawked around by speculators and sold to the highest bidder. On the other hand, any company with which a contract may be entered into, and which means business, may go ahead with the work under a full assurance that reasonable assistance will be granted it by the Dominion. The knowledge that the government which is expected to contribute the largest amount towards securing the construction of this road will insist upon its right of approval of the company to which a contract may be given should have a wholesome effect upon the combination which has been manipulating the business of this province for the last couple of years.

The Dunsuir government is now approaching its great final test. If it sticks to its guns and those who "unobserved" have been serving those guns then the eyes of such as have willy-nilly shut the light should be opened with a snap. There is a possibility, however, that Mr. Dunsuir and his colleagues will observe the folly of longer continuing to obstruct the progress of the province. By their works during the next few months we shall know whether it is possible to force the government to do right. If the Ministers are wise the Coast-Kootenay road will be under way this year. If they are as perverse as of yore—as we have little doubt they are—a "contract" will be entered into with a great flourish which will maintain the present conditions as long as they are in power.

## THE NOXIOUS WEED.

The London Lancet, contrary to the conservative spirit which usually characterizes all old British institutions, has set itself to the task of distributing exact opinion upon some important matters. It will be remembered that some months ago, says a dispatch to the New York Times, that venerable representative of the medical profession took pains to prove that the stories about narcotics in cigarette tobacco and poisons in cigarette paper were quite without foundation, and now it argues elaborately that the despised "cotton floss" are safer than pipes. "The cigarette," it says, "is practically in direct contact with the air from the lighted end to the mouthpiece. Thus the smoke is invariably pulled while the products of combustion are complete. The pipe, on the other hand, is more like a retort in which destructive distillation and the formation of acrid oils are set up." The Lancet admits, however, one strong objection to the cigarette—the fact that combustion is close to the nose and mouth. "Thus air containing smoke from the lighted end, which is infinitely more pungent than the smoke drawn through the cigarette, is constantly inhaled. Much of the mischief from cigarette smoking arises from this fact. If smoke from the burning tip of the cigarette is purposely inhaled for a time, a sense of stupor sets in, while smoke drawn through the cigarette may be breathed the same way with comparative impunity. The same result is obtained with a cigar, but in a more emphatic manner. The use of the holder is, therefore, calculated to obviate this source of mischief." It is doubtful if disquisitions like this one really influence anybody to a change of habits. Tobacco is not a thing to argue about—the arguments for and against its use in any form being equally numerous and all unanswerable. In such cases taste and convenience govern.



Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg, Albert Lea, Minn.

Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg, superintendent of the Flax and Hemp Exhibition at the Omaha Exhibition, writes from Albert Lea, Minn., as follows:

"This spring I contracted an aggravating cold, having been exposed to the damp weather. Catarrh of my throat and head followed, which persisted in remaining, notwithstanding I applied the usual remedies."

"Reading of the merits of Perna in the papers, I decided to try it and soon found that all that has been said of your medicine in such cases is true."

"I am very pleased with the satisfactory results obtained from using Perna, an entirely well, and consider it a most valuable family medicine."

HENRIETTE C. OLBORG.  
Summer colds require prompt treatment. They are always grave, and sometimes dangerous. The promptness and surety with which Perna acts in these cases has saved many lives. A large dose of Perna should be taken at the first appearance of a cold in summer, followed by small and oft repeated doses. There is no other remedy that medical science can furnish, as reliable and quick in its action as Perna. Address The Perna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free booklet entitled "Summer Catarrh," which treats of the catarrhal diseases peculiar to summer.

Some nations have peculiar ideas in regard to sport. Britons or Americans cannot endure a bull fight, although a sprinkling of them has been known to sit through a very gory man fight. The Frenchman takes up his gun and goes forth to enjoy a day's recreation in the field, returning in triumph with a partridge or a snipe. The Dutch have turned to rowing in a haphazard way. Most of the nations regard the "sacredness" of the human body as a sacred thing, and are loath to engage in physical supremacy over his fellows as a mania. Would we be happier if we spent our leisure hours in drinking beer, wine or coffee, and sitting in sunny nooks smoking and napping? Not likely.

Sir William Mulock and Sir Frederick Borden. Thus the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Militia must in future be addressed. Their reward came because of the distinguished services they have rendered the Empire in their respective departments of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The services of the one had to do with war; of the other with the peaceful pursuits of commerce. There is no difference of opinion whatever on either side of the politics of Canada about the honors being deserved. The Militia Department and the Post Office Department are more efficiently administered under their present heads than ever they have been in the history of the country.

Vancouver has formed a Tourist Association. It will be a branch of the one in Victoria. The visitors will be furnished with a waterproof and an umbrella and taken to behold the wonders of nature in the park. The attractions of the Terminal City having been viewed the tourists will take ship for Victoria.

There is a general belief that high honors were within reach of Mr. Fielding if he had desired them. Imperial honors and honorable poverty do not go together. Mr. Fielding is trying to dwell in harmony as a general thing. The Minister of Finance is not as rich as Croesus is reputed to have been. Neither is the a merger after the style of J. P. Morgan.

## TEACHERS SELECTED.

Meeting of Board of School Trustees Last Night.

Dr. Lewis Hall presided over a meeting of the board of school trustees last night, when about 40 applications for three vacancies for teachers in the city schools and for one supernumerary teacher to fill an expected vacancy were considered.

The selection was made by ballot. The first vote resulted in the selection of A. B. Wallace, at present school teacher at Galatino Island, and J. A. Coates, of this city. A second ballot resulted in the selection of Miss G. M. McFarlane, and Miss Louise Sylvester was chosen to fill the expected vacancy. Mr. Wallace's salary was fixed at \$700 per annum, Miss McFarlane's and Mr. Coates's at \$540 per annum, and Miss Sylvester's at the same figure.

## MANX GOVERNOR DEAD.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Henker, governor of the Isle of Man, died at the Isle of Man to-day. He was born in 1842.

## SUMMER COLDS

Produce Chronic Catarrh.

## CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL THURSDAY

COL. HAYES'S COUNSEL REQUIRES MORE TIME

After Long Argument Accused's Bail Is Increased—Capt. Irving Accused of Vindictiveness.

The hearing of the charge against Col. Granville H. Hayes, of the Nahmint (Hayes) mine, near Alberni, of having obtained the sum of \$1,000 from Capt. John Irving on false pretences on or about August 1st, 1900, was continued in the police court yesterday afternoon. As stated before in the Times this is one of three charges laid against the accused arising out of an action entered in the civil courts by Capt. Irving for the recovery of \$28,000, principal and interest paid for 10,000 shares bought by plaintiff at the instance of Col. Hayes two years ago.

In the evidence given yesterday morning by Capt. Irving, which was published in yesterday's Times, it was stated that the complainant paid the sum of \$1,000 to Col. Hayes to secure the extension of 30 days of an option which accused claimed to hold on 10,000 shares in the Nahmint Mining Company, which two parties entered into an agreement to buy jointly for \$20,000. Capt. Irving alleges that no option existed, and that the shares in question were the property of Col. Hayes and another party at the time, and that the whole transaction was fraudulent. Capt. Irving also stated that the purchase was made, the money being raised on a joint promissory note, the whole principal of which he had to pay himself, accused only paying \$1,200 towards interest accruing. He held in addition to the 10,000 shares, 5,000 shares belonging to accused and his wife for \$12,500, but he claimed that the shares were unsalable.

W. J. Taylor, with H. B. Robertson, appeared for the complainant, and F. Peters, K. C., with C. A. Barry, for the accused. In the afternoon complainant was recalled by Mr. Taylor for the purpose of adding to the evidence given in the morning, and a long and somewhat heated argument ensued between counsel as to the admissibility of further evidence from Capt. Irving at this stage. Mr. Hall, P. M., finally holding that the evidence should not be taken.

On the court resuming this morning, Mr. Peters applied for an adjournment. He said that a matter in connection with the case had just come to his knowledge which would require some consideration before he decided whether he would bring any evidence in rebuttal of Capt. Irving's statements. Mr. Taylor offered no objection to the adjournment, but asked that the bail should be increased. He claimed that every element of the case was present in the evidence for the prosecution, and if the bail was not increased a miscarriage of justice might result.

Mr. Peters opposed an increase of the amount of bail. He stated that the case for the prosecution was by no means so clear as Mr. Taylor said. A prima facie case might have been made out, but the evidence would not be sufficient to justify the court in granting a writ of habeas corpus to the accused. Mr. Hall, P. M., said that the case stands it is fairly strong.

Mr. Peters—Well, a prima facie case is a very weak notion. Mr. Hall—I do not know that it is very weak. Mr. Peters—I simply submit that you have ample bail. There is no reason why, when good bail is forthcoming, a person should have to go to goal when nothing has been proved. My client could have gone away before. We knew exactly the nature of the evidence that would be adduced against him, and before the fact we were made, we knew that they were forthcoming.

Mr. Taylor—We have made out our case, and now Mr. Peters is asking for an adjournment of the court to put off the case so that he can consider whether he will dare to put in any evidence for his client or not.

Mr. Peters—That is not the proposition I made. I said that a circumstance had just come to my knowledge which required consideration. I say that the amount of bail that was sufficient yesterday is sufficient to-day. Nothing has occurred to alter the reasonableness of the amount fixed. The other side are trying to make this prosecution as harsh as they can. Capt. Irving's evidence shows that. He stated that he would put Hayes in goal if he could, and this application for an increase in the bail is for that reason. But I have no doubt Mr. Hayes's friends will put up any amount of bail.

Mr. Taylor—It is the duty of every citizen to see that a crime is punished and that the offender should not escape. Mr. Hall—I have nothing to do with the object of Capt. Irving's suit. I have only to deal with the case as it appears before me. I have decided to raise the bail to two sureties of \$2,000 each. The new bail was then taken, and the case adjourned until Thursday morning next.

## FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Pueblo, Col., June 26.—A fearful wreck occurred in the Salt Creek suburb of this city after midnight this morning. A train of twenty-one freight cars was wrecked on the Colorado Southern railroad bridge crossing the Arkansas river. Fourteen of the cars were piled up and the locomotive turned over several times and went into the river. The great weight of the heap of wreckage broke down the bridge and the mass went down into the stream. Engineers Burke and Freeman Mackay are at the bottom of the pile and undoubtedly dead. The wreck was caused by collision with several cars that ran down the grade on the south side and met the train on the bridge.

## DIRIGO STRIKES A ROCK.

Vessel Ran Ashore Near Protection Island Yesterday, and is Badly Damaged.

As the steamer Dirigo was proceeding north from Nanaimo last evening she struck a rock to the left of one of the buoys opposite Protection Island. It was low tide at the time, and the steamer remained hard and fast for several hours, being finally towed off at high water by the steamers Sadie, of this port, and the Kildonan. After pulling her clear off the rock the Dirigo was taken to a sandy beach opposite the new townsite of Newcastle, where her injuries were examined. She is taking in considerable water, and is believed to be badly damaged. The 75 passengers were taken to Nanaimo, where they remain.

It is probably that the vessel will be temporarily repaired before she leaves the beach and either taken to Victoria or Seattle to be completely repaired. She had called in to Nanaimo to take on bunker coal while on her way north from Seattle, and the accident is attributed to the steamer taking the wrong course after leaving port. The Dirigo is a wooden steamer, and well known in this city.

Geo. H. Teat, the owning company's supervising engineer, and Chas. E. Peabody, superintendent of the company, left for the scene of the accident this morning. The British Columbia Salvage Company also sent a representative.

## WARRANT OFFICERS' CLUB.

Pretty Building Formally Opened by Commander-in-Chief and Naval Officers.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G., had recently a pleasant little duty to perform at Esquimalt: Signalling the warrant officers of the fleet to meet him at the naval recreation ground, and accompanied by his flag-lieutenant, Gerald V. C. Knox, he was gratified to find that by formally opening a very pretty little building as a warrant officers' club, he had expressed his pleasure to a number of members. He remarked that the erection of such a convenient place was largely due to the untiring efforts of the resident warrant officers, Mr. Case, chief warrant officer, and Mr. Earl, chief carpenter, whom he considered deserving of the thanks of their brother officers, because, having their homes there, the premises would not be such a boon to them as to their less fortunate brethren afloat. Yet they had been most assiduous in their efforts to raise the structure and bring it to its present stage. He had been personally deeply interested in the movement since it was first mooted, he wished it every success, and quite approved of the rules that had been drawn up for the government and management of the club. A hearty vote of thanks, tendered by Mr. Case, the senior warrant officer, completed the ceremony. A correspondent, after thus describing the event, adds that doubtless many who have served on this station will be glad to know that a warrant officers' club is at last established, with every prospect of success.

## THE SWIMMING BATHS.

At Pleasant Street Have Been Re-Opened—Some Improvements.

The Pleasant street swimming baths have been re-opened for the season, and instructed by Mr. St. Clair as to the proper use of the baths. Several improvements are noticeable this year, and the taste, thoughtfulness and care that has been exercised in the arrangements of the different departments reflect the greatest credit on Mr. St. Clair. The accommodation for ladies has been particularly improved. Towels, swimwear and other necessary articles are supplied at a small charge. Mr. St. Clair is very strict in the management of the institution, none but respectable people being allowed admittance, and as the instructor is anxious that the ladies, the majority of whom are ignorant of swimming, should learn, he wishes this fact emphasized as much as possible.

Last year the baths became a popular resort, and many Victorians not only enjoyed an exhilarating bath on the hot afternoons, but also took advantage of the instructor's ability and became, as a result, fairly good swimmers. Those who are already well up in the science will still find they have something to learn if they go to Mr. St. Clair for instruction. His specialties are long distance swimming and life saving.

A description of the baths has previously appeared in these columns. They are most favorably located in one of the best parts of the city. The water is neither too warm nor too cold in the summer months. The baths are easily reached. The car takes the visitor within three hundred yards of their destination. Like last year, a ferry, either by boat or raft, is run between the houses at the foot of Pleasant street.

The school children are allowed to benefit by the institution free of charge, but outsiders are asked to pay a small fee.

The opening day was marked by a large attendance of school children and outsiders, and Mr. St. Clair has every confidence of success this summer.

Justice of the State Supreme court, Chas. D. Long, died at Detroit, Mich., after a long illness.

The Queen City Bridge news that several improvements are being made at Quatsino in consequence of the development of the mine at that point.

Options on the Richards Properties Taken Up by International Syndicate.

The Richard III, Alice, Golden Queen, Golden Rod, Ohio and Derry claims at Mt. Sicker, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Richards, were bonded yesterday to a syndicate of British and United States investors. The price is stated to be \$100,000.

Mr. Richards has sunk a shaft on the Richard III, claim to a depth of about 100 feet. The property is on the Lenora and Tyee lead and the ore carries a good percentage of copper, gold and some iron.

The deal was put through by E. W. Molander, of Port Townsend, who is interested in over 300 properties in the Mt. Sicker camp.

## LIQUOR LICENSE RATES INCREASE

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The Necessary Revenue Will Be Raised by Taxing All Dealers in Alcohol.

A special meeting of the council was held in the committee room at the city hall yesterday afternoon to consider the by-law to amend the Revenue By-law 1900, which was recently introduced and read the first time on the motion of Ald. Cameron.

Mayor Hayward presided, and Alds. Kinsman, Grahame, Williams, McCandless, Vincent, Worthington, Cameron and Barnard were present.

The by-law was read a second time on the motion of Ald. Grahame, and then considered in committee.

The first section repealed the vehicle tax. Ald. Cameron explained that this taxation on vehicles had proved to be unworkable. It had been imposed by the council in place of the proposed tax on bicycles, and the section imposing the tax gave no discretionary powers, so that the tax had to be collected upon every vehicle of any kind, whether it was owned or not. If an expressman had one horse and three wagons, he would be liable for the tax on each of the three wagons.

The Mayor stated that the revenue so far collected during the past year on this tax amounted to \$800. According to the section the tax could only be levied on vehicles actually in use. He was in favor of keeping the tax in operation. He pointed out that more than \$800 was expended annually in street cleaning.

On the motion of Ald. Vincent, section 1, abolishing the vehicle tax, and sections 3 and 4 which dealt with the same matter, were struck out.

Section 2, a saving clause only, was passed.

Ald. Worthington moved an amendment to increase the annual license fee for saloons in the city to \$1,000, payable half yearly. The motion was lost.

Several aldermen discussed the question of raising the liquor license fee, and after considerable discussion the license fee was eventually raised from \$200 to \$300 per annum, payable half yearly. Ald. Worthington moved to increase the fee to \$500 per annum, which was defeated. Ald. Barnard suggested that the licenses should be increased 50 per cent—the same rate as the other licenses. Ald. Grahame moved to increase the fee to \$300 per annum, payable half yearly. He considered the bottle trade to be taxed as heavily as the saloon trade. The \$300 rate was carried.

The license fee for wholesale dealers was raised from \$50 for each six months to \$75.

Ald. Worthington moved to raise the hotel license fee to \$500 per annum, which was defeated. Ald. Grahame's motion to increase it to \$300, as in the case of the saloon licenses, was agreed to.

The half-yearly fee for restaurant licenses was raised from \$25 to \$50.

A number of "riders" to amend the by-law so as to make it conform with the act passed last session in the legislature were then read and agreed to. The by-law was reported complete with amendments and read the third time.

The meeting then adjourned.

## A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Two Sealers Take Their Lives in a Tragic Manner—Queen City Arrives.

Reports of the coast, received through the arrival of the steamer Queen City from Cape Sable, and a report this afternoon, are not favorable for the sealing industry this fall. At almost every rancherie on the coast schooners were seen at anchor and all were said to be experiencing difficulty in securing Indians, even at the advanced pay which the Sealing Association has offered the natives. In one or two instances the captains are said to have offered still larger wages, but to have also failed.

Two suicides were reported among the sealers. A member of the crew of the schooner Alonka is said to have cut his throat with a razor and to have bled to death. The other death mentioned is that of a member of the Ariette's crew at Ahoushah. Death was caused in the latter instance by shooting and drowning, the victim jumping overboard after firing.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer were Captains Byers, Hackett, Heater and P. Balcan, Mr. Thompson, Tacoma, who has been down the coast looking over a number of mining properties, and A. S. Goings.

The Queen City brings news that several improvements are being made at Quatsino in consequence of the development of the mine at that point.

## MT. SICKER CLAIMS BONDED.

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## EUROPEAN TRAVEL TO THE

SIX THOUSAND WILL OPPOSE

German, Japanese and Will Assist in Quelling in North China

Particulars of the big long in which a million property was destroyed, state that the conflagration great headway before available. The Hong states that the alarm was 12.45 a. m. and, as the at the back of the Cen firemen were quickly ordered by others rushing hel the police headquarters, obtainable from the ma after one o'clock ere an was being played.

Recent telegrams from as published in the Ori received by R. M. S. Em seem to put serious outlook by the announcement considerable body of foreign man, Japanese, and Pre-over 6,000 in all—were t against the rebels or n they may be rega

A Tien Tsin correspon Hongkong contemporary of the cause of t information from other a this description. The says: "Reports now ten the allied villages were ely armed or did not use their rifles, as they were their strongest argument the fact that what t was under Imperial ord should not now be puni obedience. What they d pliance with command th the tax on their own t of some have arms, don from 1900, they are not dealt with. The new sent against them were ely armed or did not use their rifles, as they been utterly routed by the thousand more troops h dispatched from Pekin w the tax on their own t and disband the army. The correspondent a rebels are merely resisti any Chinese way what the research was unfruit otherwise one would w ment which might lik southern outbreak. In the it is an unholy thing to in and discord, but unch led, well defined movem cial corruption and misman can be no hope for Chi come sometime, and bett last."

The Tien Tsin correspon North China Daily News May 10th, refers to the Nory China Mission of board then being held in ceeds: "In general the Christians at the hands b have been only partially m amount paid falling shor nearly every case, and stances amounting to only The Christians are gradu established on their lands homes, and the old relat neighbors; so far as poss resumed. It is evident th the greater part of the s the great occupiers a high the estimate of the people than ever before."

A Shanghai paper states hundreds of the Kiota reb looking in their flight t troops surrounded them to the last man. The leade ers is supposed to have been

The German consul geneama has forwarded to h a report on Japanese acti He particularly instances t comments on the supp to the Kiota Mission, ex trade of Japan with Core h increased since the war whilst the coast trade of C between Korea and China speaking, in this case han ber of Japanese post offic the traffic in letters and m in the opinion of the Ge general Korea may alrea be quite dependent, in an way, on Japan.

Mr. Randall, of the Briti elen Bible Society returne from his journey to Cheong Lung, or Lau Chau