

Twice-a-Week Times

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GOLDSTREAM OR SOOKE LAKE.

A correspondent whose communications to the Times are highly valued because his views on public questions of importance are generally sound and always disinterested, wants to know what we think of the two propositions now before the people of Victoria relative to a future water supply. The position of the Times on this matter has been repeatedly stated of late. Until all the data bearing upon the matter had been collated and the relative merits of the two propositions clearly understood by laymen, we were inclined to favor Sooke Lake. But in the light of the facts which are now clear there should be no difficulty on the part of any person whose mind is open to reason, and whose reason is not the mere creature of prejudice, in reaching the conclusion that under the conditions which prevail there is but one thing to do. That is to purchase, either by direct negotiation or as a result of an award of arbitrators, the property of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

Our reasons for reaching this decision may be stated very briefly. First, it is essential that the municipality of Victoria should control the business of supplying water for domestic and other purposes not only to all the people within the bounds of the city proper, but to all water consumers of what may be described as Greater Victoria. Until the rights of the Esquimalt Company in this respect are extinguished—and they can only be extinguished in one way—there will always remain the possibility that in the future, and not very distant future, the business of the private company may expand until it is greater than the business of the city as a purveyor of one of the prime necessities of life. That is a feature of the situation which the advocates of the Sooke Lake scheme persistently—we were going to say defiantly, if not cunningly—ignore. Second, the defenders of the Sooke Lake proposition are not honest in their treatment of the question, inasmuch as they invariably fail to point out that for an estimated expenditure of two million dollars only a maximum quantity of five million gallons of water daily will be delivered in the pipes of the city—just one-third of the quantity that can be procured from Goldstream for an equal amount of money, besides extinguishing the rights indicated above, and adding enormously to the immediate cost and revenue of the city.

Third, there is a possibility that an additional supply of water will be required for the city proper almost immediately, possibly next year, while there is no question that at least five years will be required to connect with Sooke Lake. And if the city continues to grow at the ratio maintained during the past two years, before the connection with Sooke Lake could be made the five million additional gallons thus provided might hardly be equal to requirements and further heavy expenditures would be necessary. In the meantime what is proposed to augment the supply? Is it not purchase of water from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company by the gallon, the very thing the people of Victoria have set their faces determinedly against from the beginning?

Fourth, our correspondent has raised the question of the disposition of the surplus power that would be available at Goldstream in the event of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company deciding to utilize only the minimum amount it is compelled to take under its contract. That is a fair question, and it ought to be honestly considered. We confess we do not know anything at all about the purposes of the street railway company with respect to the power it is developing at Jordan River. But we do know that there are two sides to the contract under which that company purchases power from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. The day the tramway company notifies the water company that it will require only the minimum amount of power specified in the contract, that day the water company is released from its obligation to supply power exclusively to the tramway company. If the city acquired the works of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company it would take over that contract with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company also, and all the obligations contained in that contract would be operative. Now the hydro-electric power generated at Goldstream is more valuable than a corresponding amount of power generated at Jordan River because the distance of transmission to the points at which it is chiefly utilized is less. As we have frequently pointed out, the water power of Goldstream will never be permitted to run to waste. If the city acquires it,

and the tramway company decides it does not require it, it can be utilized for municipal purposes or it can be disposed of to private customers. But the advocates of the Sooke Lake scheme who are laymen contend that there are great water powers latent in their favorite proposition. In this position they are not supported by the opinions of qualified engineers. However, admitting that the laymen are right, what uses do they propose applying their power to after it is developed? They oppose the Goldstream scheme on the ground that the power there, with the exception of the four million gallons daily the tramway company is compelled to take under its contract, would all run to waste. Would not the conditions they condemn apply also to any power that might be generated at Sooke Lake?

The question of a future water supply is urgent. It ought to be settled as speedily as possible. It has been before the people of Victoria for many years. It has been delayed principally because the people were not fully informed on the subject. All the information that can be gathered is now available. Any person who for any reason endeavors to darken understanding with respect to that information is assuming a greater responsibility than most people interested in the future of the city would care to shoulder. If action with definite results be not taken within the present year, there is a big chance that the municipality will have no alternative than to take water by the gallon from the pipes which are being laid from Goldstream with an eye to such an emergency. The day the city becomes a customer of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, that day the works of the company assume a greater potential value. And eventually the ratepayers of the city will have to pay for values which were created by their own lack of foresight.

FISHERIES JURISDICTION.

Ever since the Privy Council gave the decision on the fisheries which assigned to the provinces the ownership and to the Dominion the right to regulate the catching of the fish, there has been a dual control and administration. At least that has been the case in British Columbia, where the local government passed a fishery act and some three or four years ago commenced the enforcement of same. In the Atlantic coast provinces the duty of regulating and administering the fisheries has been left to the Dominion. Revenue derivable from the fisheries is far less than the cost of administration, and neither Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia nor New Brunswick is particularly anxious to assume duties involving an expenditure when there does not appear to be a very strong reason for so doing. The British Columbia government took a different view of its obligations, and as a result of an attempt to enforce provincial licenses, which in effect proved to be regulations inconsistent with the Dominion regulations, the British Columbia courts, by quashing certain convictions, declared the provincial licenses to be worthless. Deputy Attorney General Maclean was in Ottawa a few months ago, and agreed with the Deputy Minister of Justice on a form of reference to the Supreme Court. The terms of the reference are given in an Ottawa journal as follows: "Is it competent to the Legislature of British Columbia to authorize the government of the Province of British Columbia to grant by way of lease, license or otherwise, the exclusive right, or any right, to fish below low water mark in or in any or what part or parts of the open sea within a marine league of the coast of the province?"

"Is there any and what difference between the open sea within a marine league of the coast of British Columbia and the gulfs, bays, channels, arms of the sea and estuaries of the rivers within the province, or lying between the province and the United States of America, so far as concerns the authority of the Legislature of British Columbia to authorize the government of the province to grant by way of lease, license or otherwise, the exclusive right to fish below low water mark in the said waters or any of them?"

ACCIDENT TO PREMIER'S TRAIN.

Any apprehension which might have been raised in the minds of the people of Canada, who have naturally been following with deep interest the daily progress of the Prime Minister and his party towards the Pacific Coast, by the news that the special train on which the distinguished company was traveling had been wrecked, was almost immediately relieved by a later announcement that the accident was not attended by serious results. Sir Wilfrid, it is extremely gratifying to report, escaped with a few minor bruises. The fact that the Prime Minister was able

to leave his car for the purpose of expressing his solidarity for the welfare of the members of the train crew who had suffered from the effects of the collision, confirms the announcement that the accident will not be followed by any untoward consequences. Sir Wilfrid was slightly bruised and out, but his injuries are only superficial. The railway company doubtless has the line clear while this being written. The itinerary of the party will not be affected by the mishap.

A HOPELESS TASK.

The trek to Canada from the United States must have assumed considerable proportions when the press of the latter country is making such desperate efforts to check it. Reports are being spread broadcast throughout the western States to the effect that failure for the most part has been the lot of the American emigrants. The federal government is taking a hand in the game by throwing open Indian lands and other reserves as an inducement to the land hungry to stay in, and settle down in, their own country. Misrepresentations are being printed about the administration of law in Canada, the harshness of the climate, and other purely imaginative features of the conditions settlers are called upon to endure. But these things only tend to confirm the popular and increasing impression that there must be something good in the country or there would be little necessity for the circulation of such reports. That there is a very large element of Americans settled and doing well in the prairie provinces is attested by the fact that thousands of them have attended the meetings held by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the course of his tour through the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Thousands more will listen to the Prime Minister's address in the farther west province of Alberta. These people have given no indication of dissatisfaction with the conditions under which they are working. They have complied with all the requirements of the law in regard to taking up and holding land. They are displaying a commendable interest in the working of our political institutions and system. They have become British subjects. It is quite safe to assume that they are in regular communication with their relatives and friends at home. They are acquainting their correspondents with their circumstances of life. Their views will have a more salutary effect in clearing away any misapprehension that may temporarily result from the publication of "Don't Go to Canada" notices than any action that could possibly be taken by our governments, federal or provincial. Satisfied immigrants are the very best immigration agencies. The effort to stem the tide of immigration from the States will prove abortive.

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ALL ARE SAFE AT JUNEAU

NO ONE INJURED IN WRECK OF MAY

Vessel High and Dry at Low Water—Ran Ashore With Terrific Force

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 8.—The steamer Georgia reached port at midnight with the remaining passengers and crew of the wrecked Princess May. A few were brought earlier in the evening. No one was hurt, and the danger was not apprehended. Capt. McLeod and his officers quickly allayed the fears of those on board, and there was no panic. The wireless operator sent out distress signals, but no answering signal came to them before the engines were flooded out and his apparatus rendered ineffective. At the same time electric lights were extinguished.

The weather was calm. The landing of the shipwrecked company was carried out without much difficulty, and after the mails and all on board had been safely brought to shore the pilot, Capt. John Richardson, was sent with a boat's crew to Juneau, about forty miles away. He was picked up by a steamer and taken to the Alaskan capital from where he sent a message to Capt. McLeod. This read: "The Princess May struck at 2 a. m. on the north end of Sentinel Island. The forward and engine room will be full of water on the incoming tide. Send wrecking outfit. Passengers and mails safely landed on Sentinel Island. John McLeod, master."

The steamer Princess Enn, Capt. Campbell, which was advised of the stranding of the Princess May while en route to Skagway yesterday went to the assistance of the shipwrecked company and the Georgia was sent



Highest Grade Furniture in the August Sale.

In this sale are styles and grades of furniture from the medium to the very best, obtainable. On Tuesday we place on sale High Grade Diningroom and Bedroom Furniture.

Handsome Walnut Suite, \$625.00

This beautiful Suite is now being shown in our Government street windows. It consists of dining room table, with curved legs, four side and two arm chairs. Splendidly upholstered in the finest leather, and a very handsome sideboard. This is a suite that is very rarely seen. August Sale price..... \$625

3-Piece Parlor Suite, \$38.90

Splendid value indeed is this. Made of mahogany, beautifully upholstered in green leather and splendidly finished. Tomorrow's price at our August Sale..... \$38.90

Couches, To-morrow, \$3.90

Couches, made on strong heavy frames, finished golden, heavy metal casters, upholstered in very fine woven tapestry; best wire springs only used in the seat. Special Tuesday. \$3.90

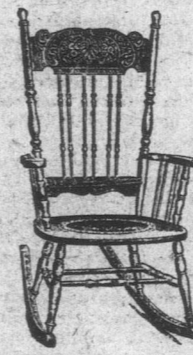


350 Pairs Heavy Fish-Net Curtains Go on Sale at \$1.90 Per Pair Usual Value, \$2.75

To-morrow we are placing on sale 350 pairs of very heavy Fish Net Curtains. These have Oriental designed borders; the centre is plain effect, in pure white. These are exceptional value at their usual price. To-morrow they are value extraordinary at, per pair..... \$1.90

Rockers, To-morrow \$1.75

Rockers, built of hardwood, finished golden and mahogany, with cobbler seat; very roomy and comfortable. The best bargain in rockers. See windows in Broad street. Sale price..... \$1.75



Grandfather's Clock \$8.90

Grandfather Clocks, made of solid oak, finished Early English Mission style; good time-keepers. Very suitable for hall and dining room or den. Special Tuesday at..... \$8.90

New Lace Blouses, To-Morrow at \$3.90

An exceptionally fine assortment of dainty Net Blouses go on sale Monday at a very small price indeed, quality considered. They are made of fine ecru and white lace net with embroidered fronts and lined throughout with silk. These are in a number of very attractive and dainty styles. Priced at..... \$3.90

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

B. C. GAZETTE.

Civil Service Commission has Been Appointed by Government.

A board of civil service commissioners has been appointed by the provincial government, the members of which will act in that capacity in addition to their present duties. The gentlemen appointed are Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education; William John Gosnell, inspector of offices; and John P. McLeod, inspector of legal offices. Other appointments gazetted are: Henry Shuttleworth, St. Charles Bay, justice of the peace; Adam Smith Johnston, New Westminster, notary public; Dr. Samuel A. K. White, Vancouver, veterinary inspector; Dr. R. A. Mosman, Nakus, resident physician for the district; Dr. George F. Stalker, Wilmer, and Dr. James N. Taylor, Golden, coroners.

The North-West Power Co., Ltd., with offices in the Law Chambers, Bannockburn street, Victoria, Alfred Carmichael acting agent, is applying for a water record of fifty cubic feet per second to be taken from Sartia River, at or below the outlet on Sartia lake, for purpose of power and manufacture. There have been only three certificates of incorporation granted during the week: Northland Mines, Ltd., Pacific Coast Transfer Co., Ltd., Staines and Mining & Development Co., Ltd. The following extra-provincial companies have taken out licenses: Boulter,

SCOUT MURDER THEORY.

Detectives Believe Former Mayor of Roanoke, Va., Committed Suicide.

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 6.—Assenting that he killed himself by holding a stick of dynamite in his hands and lighting it with a cigar, detectives refuse to credit the story that former Mayor A. H. Bouseman of Ridgeview was assassinated. Added to the fact that Bouseman is said to have been deeply involved financially, and that recently he had taken out life insurance policies totaling \$8,000, the authorities point to his recent experiments with powerful explosives in support of the suicide theory.

EXPANSION IN INTERIOR.

Kamloops, Aug. 6.—A new long distance telephone will be shortly installed between Kamloops and Vernon, and traffic is so heavy on the present long line that considerable difficulty is experienced at times in securing connections. The longest and highest cable way in the world is in Argentina, traversing 21 miles of mountains at heights varying from 3,250 to about 15,000 feet.

AMOUNT OF WATER BE HAD AT SOOKE

Data Put in by Sub-Committee of Water Committee Point

(From Monday's Daily) The sub-committee appointed to report into the Sooke proposition of which was printed in day's Times, put in the following report from W. E. Losee, address meeting:—

At your request I enclosed measurements taken by me ago of the amount of water to be made available in and lake. One of the measurements was phenomenal, that during 1898 which was caused snow and a heavy rain, doubt that some years would exceed over 50 inches only speaking of facts as there can be no question of water supply from the Sooke. The great difficulty would be the cost of water which would require a dam 6 feet high.

I would suggest driving from the 15 mile post on railway direct through the lake and a dam of 25 or 30 feet below it would obviate the necessity of a dam at the outlet of the supply of water 40,000,000 gallons per day whole year. The tunnel would be but as I have pointed out wall's report it would save 1000 as per his estimate, should decide to go into scheme. By diverting Leech river mer time the city could, 3,000 h. p. per annum best city about 10,000,000 gallons per day. There are many advantages would accrue from diverting direct through the mountain. At present prevents entering upon details in Preliminary survey of watershed made in the 1890's. Extent of watershed is twenty square miles. From October 1, 1892, to 1904, there was 24,000 cubic inches. Calculated amount available from watershed, being 75 per cent.

Capacity of Sooke lake one and a half square feet deep, 4,475,500,000 gallons supply the city with 17 per day for 365 days if fall during that period; per city with over 4 per day including the season as in ordinary would then be 4,000,000 to waste each year. The watershed of Sooke lake in the North and South estimated to be 26 square with 48 inches precipitation at .75 per cent. of total 33,000,000,000 gallons of rain per day for 365 days of no rain fell during that period.

The storage of this water, except that it were Sooke lake. To hold this water, Sooke lake would be damaged to a height of 1000. During the first week 1904, there was 2,000 cubic feet of water or equal to tons per day running down near where Mr. Burwell is diverting dam. In future no doubt could be diverted to Sooke the summer months as Burwell's report, there the supply in the lake 1000 gallons per day. In (I don't remember the Sooke lake rise four feet and according to actual minutes passing out of amount equal to 207,000 24 hours.

OBITUARY

The funeral of the late took place on Friday at the Esquimalt cemetery, Esquimalt. The remains were removed from the St. Luke's church a impressive service was the church by Rev. W. E. Baxter, who performed the funeral services. A number of officers and from the barracks being After interment volleys the grave and a bugle last post."

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. James Ross, which took place on Friday afternoon from the Ross Bay cemetery, conducted in the hall by chaplain of Dominion which deceased was the late Mr. James Ross, of the order at the grave bearers were: R. A. Jeeves, F. A. Babington, E. Exteridge and D. S. Blagden were required many floral tributes to the deceased, and in lodge members, many present.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. M. Davy took place at the Esquimalt cemetery, Esquimalt, on Friday afternoon. The funeral was conducted by Rev. W. E. Baxter, who performed the funeral services. A number of officers and from the barracks being After interment volleys the grave and a bugle last post."