No. 6—Commencing at stake on st side of East Bay, Atli Inlet, ance; thence West 40 chains; orth 160 chains; thence East 40 hence North along shore to point ning.

No. 7—Commencing at stake at Creek at head of East Bay, At'l nce West 40 chains; thence chains; thence East 160 chains; orth 40 chains; thence West 120 point of beginning.

No. 8—Commencing at stake at Creek at head of Sedgwick Bay, and; thence North 80 chains; ast 80 chains; thence South 80 ence West 80 chains to point of

No. 9—Commencing at stake in re on East side of entrance at Lyell Inlet; thence East 80 hence South 80 chains; thence chains; thence North 80 chains f beginning.

No. 10—Commencing at stake 20 est from beach and in line with oint and two small islands off first valley going South on the shore of Lyell Island; thence chains; thence South 80 chains; ast 80 chains; thence North 80 point of beginning.

No. 11—Commencing at a stake North side of Bay in second val- South on East coast of Lyell hence West 80 chains; thence chains; thence East 80 chains; orth 80 chains to point of begin-

No. 12—Beginning at stake near point of Farady Island; thence chains along shore; thence South thence West 160 chains; thence chains to place of beginning.

No. 13—Commencing at stake at Creek on Southwest shore of and East of two small islands r end of Darwin Sound; thence chains; thence South 60 chains; st 80 chains; thence South about to beach; thence along beach beginning.

No. 14—Commencing at stake on ar the extreme Northwesterly Lyell Island; thence South 80 hence West 60 chains; thence chains; thence West 60 chains, ss, to beach; thence along beach of beginning.

o. 15—Commencing at stake one- from point on Morsby Island, on of Echo Harbor; thence East thence South 80 chains; thence chains to head of harbor; thence rly along the shore to point of

o. 16—Commencing at stake at Echo Harbor, Moresby Island; st 60 chains; thence North 80 hence East 40 chains; thence chains; thence East to beach; ng beach to point of beginning.

o. 17—Beginning at stake on t side of large island at West chardson Inlet; thence West 40 ence North 160 chains; thence chains to beach; thence South e to point of beginning.

No. 18—Beginning at stake at of Tanoo Island; thence East 80 ence South 40 chains; thence chains; thence South to beach; ng beach to point of beginning.

No. 19—Beginning at stake 10 of Claim No. 18, West end of land; thence East 80 chains; o. 20—Beginning at stake one- South of the Indian Village of rth 80 chains to beach; thence h to point of beginning.

thence 40 chains North; thence chains; thence South 40 chains; t to beach; thence along beach f beginning.

o. 21—Beginning at stake on ana Inlet, Moresby Island, about West from point of Moresby insula; thence South 40 chains; st 160 chains; thence North to ence East along the shore to ginning.

o. 22—Beginning at a stake on f Dana Inlet on Moresby Island; st 80 chains; thence South 80 hence East 80 chains; thence point of beginning.

No. 23—Beginning at stake on the Northeast corner of Limit hence West 60 chains; thence chains to beach; thence along point of beginning.

o. 24—Beginning at stake on West end of Sewall Inlet, on Island, near the East line of mit 7046; thence South 160 hence East 40 chains; thence chains to beach; thence along point of beginning.

o. 25—Beginning at a stake on Moresby's Island, at West end Inlet; thence West 160 chains; rth 40 chains; thence East 160 beach; thence South along beach beginning.

o. 26—Beginning at stake on oresby's Island, in small bay at of Narrows called South Arm; st 160 chains; thence South 40 nce East 160 chains to beach; g the beach to point of begin-

o. 27—Beginning at stake on oresby's Island in Bay South of of Cumshewa Inlet; thence hains; thence West 160 chains; th 40 chains; thence East 160 nce North 40 chains to point g.

o. 28—Beginning at stake on extreme Northwest point of nd. 100 feet South of burn; t 80 chains; thence North 40 nce East 60 chains; thence beach; thence Southwesterly to point of beginning.

o. 29—Beginning at stake on oresby's Island, on the South st Arm, one-fourth mile from e South 40 chains; thence West thence North 40 chains to nce Easterly along beach to ginning.

o. 30—Beginning at stake on Island, at head of West Arm, ween two creeks; thence North hence West 80 chains; thence hains; thence East 80 chains beginning.

o. 31—Beginning at stake at orner of Limit No. 30; thence ains; thence South 80 chains; t 80 chains; thence North 80 oint of beginning.

o. 32—Beginning at a stake at ide of Creek entering into the at head of West Arm Moresby nce North 80 chains; thence ains; thence South 80 chains; t 80 chains to point of begin-

o. 33—Beginning at a stake at est corner of Limit No. 32; th 80 chains; thence East 80 nce South 80 chains; thence ains to point of beginning.

o. 34—Beginning at a stake at corner of Limit 32; thence hains; thence West 80 chains; h 80 chains; thence East 80 oint of beginning.

o. 35—Beginning at stake on oresby's Island at point between Inlet and West Arm; thence hains; thence West 80 chains; h 80 chains; thence East 80 int of beginning.

o. 36—Beginning at a stake at orner of Limit No. 35; thence hains; thence West 80 chains; h 80 chains; thence East 80 oint of beginning.

o. 37—Beginning at a stake on ide of Creek, 10 rods from orner of Limit No. 35; thence hains; thence East 80 chains; h 80 chains; thence West 80 oint of beginning.

o. 38—Beginning at a stake at orner of Limit No. 37; thence hains; thence East 80 chains; h 80 chains; thence West 80 int of beginning.

o. 39—Beginning at a stake on land North shore of Cumshewa, eet from Southeast corner of it No. 7061; thence North 80 nce East 80 chains; thence hains; thence West 80 chains to nning.

o. 40—Beginning at stake on hore of Louise Island, due Southwest corner of Timber 053; thence East 80 chains; h 40 chains; thence East 40 nce South 80 chains; thence e; thence along shore to point

D. DRYSDALE.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY 13

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 57 — VICTORIA, B. C., ~~TUESDAY~~, JULY 13, 1906. — FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

LORD'S DAY BILL STILL AMENDED

Commons Refuses to Accept Some Changes Made By Senate.

IS ENTIRELY ALTERED

Consent of Attorney General is Necessary Before Starting Prosecution.

OTTAWA, July 11.—(Special).—The Commons this morning by a vote of 64 to 24 accepted the Senate amendment striking out Lancaster's clause from the Railway bill limiting the speed of trains to 10 miles an hour over level crossings in cities and towns. Hon. Mr. Emmerson promised to have such a clause carefully drafted before the next session.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill to repeal pensions to ex-ministers came up for third reading. Mr. Foster quoted from authorities on the proceedure of the British parliament as to the inviolability of public faith. These showed that the legislation by one parliament even if bad was respected by another parliament. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth said he was not in agreement with Mr. Foster but he could not help expressing his admiration of the manly way in which the member for North Toronto had stated his views. There was no breach of faith for there were no new services rendered in his opinion the only persons to whom question of contract might apply where those who had become ministers since the law was passed. Mr. Fielding said he approved of the pension plan but evidently parliament was in advance of public opinion. Mr. Bourassa said he was surprised at the decision of the government to repeal this measure. He thought there might have been discrimination last year and he considered that the government should re-enact the law next year on new basis. The bill passed.

The Lord's Day Bill

The Senate gave the Lord's Day bill its third reading this morning without division. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the measure had been mangled and murdered by the government supporters for which the ministry must assume the responsibility. Senator Ross Liberal, Halifax, declared that the Government had allowed its friends to weaken the measure. "Was there no one on the Lord's side," he asked. The bill was really for the relief of transportation companies.

The Senate amendments to the Lord's Day bill were taken up. On the first amendment to change the name to "An Act Respecting Sunday" Hon Mr. Aylesworth moved that the amendment be not concurred in because the former name was a well recognized term all over Canada. Mr. Aylesworth's motion was carried. On the amendment to add "Express matter," as matter which can be conveyed on Sunday, Mr. Aylesworth opposed it as it would permit all kinds of express matter to be handled on Sunday accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The word "cars" added by the Senate so as to allow picking up of cars at way stations on Sunday was rejected. The amendment making it legal to do any work incidental to clearing tracks, office or which is necessary to keep lines open on Sunday was accepted. Mr. Aylesworth moved to reject an amendment permitting classes of vessels to unload. Mr. Conmee said that this would be unfair to traffic on the Great lakes. The motion was carried so the "ocean going" vessels are specifically named as exempt from the bill.

The amendment permitting the operation of a toll or draw bridge on Sunday was carried. The amendment allowing an electric street railway to operate if it works in connection with an international ferry was rejected. The amendment allowing the railway commissioners to permit work which they deemed necessary on railways to prevent undue delay was concured in.

Principal Change Agreed To

In clause five the Senate made games and performances where an admission fee is charged illegal only when not otherwise provided by a provincial act, this was concurred in. Clause 15 was amended by the Senate so that no prosecutions under it shall be commenced after sixty days and on leave of the attorney general for the province in which the offence is committed. In the original clause no mention is made of attorney general and limited the action thirty days. Mr. Aylesworth moved concurrence in this, Mr. Borden thought this made the act ridiculous. It would be necessary to ask leave of the attorney general before commencing a prosecution which would result in a fine of one dollar. The amendment practically made the act a dead letter. Mr. Aylesworth did not think it spoiled the bill and thought it was wise to accept the amendment. Premier Laurier said there were precedents for the clause in the Alien Labor act and Railway act. The main object of the clause was to prevent the act from being made an instrument of persecution. The amendment was calculated to cause the bill to be received by all people with favor. Mr. Bourassa congratulated the Senate on the excellent amendments it had made and the government for having accepted them. He thought the people of Quebec would like the bill in much the same manner as it had been said that "The only good Indian was a dead Indian! (Laughter). Dr. Sproule thought this last amendment destroyed the whole bill. This concluded the consideration of the famous measure and the action of the house was ordered to be reported to the Senate.

The Senate tonight accepted the changes made by the Commons, but with a very bad grace.

An important amendment was made to the bill disqualifying and making it criminal offence for a member of either house to accept a fee for work for a client in senate or commons or committees Senator Landry pointer out that a senator could only be removed under B. N. A. act, for bankruptcy, treason, crime, resignation or foreign allegiance. On motion therefore of Senator Bostock the word senator was struck out and fine which in case of Commons is $500, to a thousand dollars was made one to $5,000 in case of members of Senate.

Prorogation takes place tomorrow afternoon.

G. W. Wood, a well known manufacturer has entered suit against a guarantee company of Montreal in which he insured against burglary. 1st winter Jewelry of the value of twelve thousand dollars was stolen from Wood's residence and never recovered. The company resists payment on the grounds that the case was one of petty larceny not burglary.

Supply bill in Senate led to a discussion on the present status of Ottawa, several senators stated that Ottawa should be administered by federal commission.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Decision to Be Given in Celebrated Cause Today.

Paris, July 11.—It was announced at the conclusion of a secret session of the supreme court today that the decision in the Dreyfus case will be be given tomorrow. The judges have given no intimation of the character of their decision.

CLASH WITH POLICE.

Buffalo, July 11.—Another clash between the police and strikers occurred this afternoon near the corner of Commercial and Water streets. A large crowd of strikers had gathered there and Captain Holter with a mounted squad was sent to disperse them. The strikers broke before the charge of the police and fled. No one injured.

WINS OCEAN RACE.

New York, July 11.—The sloop yacht Mopsa, owned by F. C. and Walter Sullivan of the Harlem Yacht club, tonight was declared the winner of the 400 mile ocean race from New Rochelle around Montauk to North East End lightship off Cape May, N. J., and return to New York for the challenge cup offered by the Brooklyn Yacht club. The Mopsa crossed the finish line at 7:22.40 to-night, making her elapsed time 105 hours 50 minutes and 40 seconds.

A SAILOR ATTEMPTS ADMIRAL'S LIFE

Unpopular Commander at Sebastopol Shot Down By One of the Men.

SEBASTOPOL, July 11—At attempt was made at 1 o'clock this afternoon to assassinate Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet. The admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital.

Admiral Chouknin's condition is extremely serious. The bullet lodged in his lung, making breathing difficult. The doctors hold out no hope for his recovery.

The admiral's assailant is thought to be one of the sailors of the battleship Ochotkoff and the deed is supposed to be in revenge for the execution of Lieut. Schmidt, the rebel leader. At the time of the execution of Schmidt the revolutionists condemned the admiral to death, 100 of their number pledging themselves to carry out the sentence.

This is the second attempt since Schmidt's execution, March 19 of this year. The first attempt was made by a woman, and after her effort had failed, Admiral Chouknin ordered her killed on the spot, and his order was brutally carried out in the courtyard. For this the admiral was again condemned to death by the revolutionists. His name was never mentioned among his sailors unless it was accompanied by curses, on account of his overbearing manner.

Vice Admiral Chouknin has been blamed for his severity, and it was to the treatment of the crews of his ships that the mutiny on board the battleship Kniaz Potemkine in June and July last year was attributed.

The would-be assassin is a sailor, who hid in the bushes and shot at the admiral as he was walking in the garden of his villa. The culprit has not been apprehended.

COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

Dubois, Pa., July 11.—The long coal strike in this region was settled here today in a conference between representatives of the coal companies and miners' officials and employees will return to work next Monday.

RATE DISCRIMINATION.

Cleveland, July 11.—After examining four witnesses today, the federal grand jury which has been investigating charges of discrimination against various railroads and the Standard Oil company adjourned at noon today until Monday. District Attorney Sullivan refused to give the real cause of the adjournment, but it was learned on good authority that it was taken to enable him to go to Washington to consult with Attorney General Moody relative to the present status of the case.

PROROGATION IS POSTPONED

Bill Cancelling Ex-Ministers' Pensions Sticks in the Senate.

A STUBBORN SENATOR

Secretary of States Promise of Amendment Had No Effect.

OTTAWA, July 12.—(Special.)—Prorogation of parliament has been postponed until noon tomorrow. Everything had been arranged for this afternoon, but the government reckoned without the Senate. When the upper house met, Senator Scott moved to suspend the rules in order to proceed with the second reading of the bill abolishing pensions to ex-ministers. Senator Landry objected and Acting Speaker Power ruled that the point was well taken as there could be no suspension of the rules of the Senate except by unanimous consent. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon his position, one of these who so urged, being Senator Powell, but the doughty little senator, however, replied that he would agree to suspend the rules providing the secretary of state would consent to an amendment to the bill. Senator Deboucheville said the bill should be amended so that the pensions would cease when the bill became law. As the measure stood it declared that the pensions should terminate on July 1st. Senator Chouquette suggested that the measure should become effective Aug. 1st and Senator Scott thought this was reasonable.

Senator Landry Stands Pat

Mr. Landry observed that as this was a money bill, the Senate could not amend it. He desired to secure from the secretary of state a promise that the bill should only become operative upon proclamation of the governor-in-council. Senator Kerr, of Toronto, said he for one, was not disposed to dicker with Mr. Landry. If the Senate had to last until Christmas, it would vote this bill through despite the opposition of the Quebec senator.

Finally as Mr. Landry would not agree to a suspension of the rules, the secretary of state announced that prorogation would be postponed and the flag on the buildings was immediately hauled down.

The Quebec government has entered action against the executors of the E. B. Eddy estate for $254,535 for succession duties on the estate of the late Mr. Eddy.

Richard Grigg, representative of the British board of trade who has been sent to Canada to study trade conditions in the Dominion, arrived today. Mr. Grigg will spend several months in this country and may select commercial agents for the British government. He will visit all the chief centres of population in the Dominion and confer with different commercial bodies.

The Commons sat for a few minutes this morning passing Ralph Smith's motion to request the imperial authorities to legislate against false representations in Britain with regard to immigration prospects in the Dominion.

TINNED MEAT IN ENGLAND.

Great Falling Off in Receipts From the United States.

Sheffield, July 12.—The question of contracts with American packers was brought up today in the annual conference of the grocer's confederation when the resolution urging the members not to stock with American goods, until the packers have initiated necessary reforms was withdrawn from the small committee to which it was referred yesterday and committed to the general purposes committee with power to act. It was decided that every member of an affiliated association having difficulty with respect to any contract made before the present season, should lay the matter before the federation officers immediately. It was also decided to ask the president of the local government board, Mr. Burns, the result of the inquiries as to the condition of American canned meats sold in this country.

Great Falling Off

London, July 12.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats. In June of this year, the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received. Thus far this month no tinned meats has arrived from the United States.

Bristol, July 12.—At the sanitary inspector's conference here today a delegate named Bottomly said that if the British public only knew a quarter of what is going on in the slaughter houses of this country, the Chicago scare would become insignificant by comparison. He knew, he said of a cow suffering from pulmonary consumption that was sold for $15, killed and eaten.

SWITCH WAS SPIKED.

Petersburg, Ind., July 12.—In the wreck of a west bound freight train on the Southern railway today near here, Fireman Fanning and Brakeman Capehart were killed. Engineer W. B. Williams was scalded and crushed so badly that he will die. After the wreck it was discovered that both ends of the switch ware sniked.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Driver Instantly Killed and Chauffeur Fatally Injured.

New York, July 12.—Robert Shaffer, uncle of John S. Phipps and brother-in-law of Henry Phipps, the Pittsburg steel millionaire, was instantly killed today when a Long Island railroad train smashed the automobile in which he and a chaffeur were riding at a crossing near Sayville, Long Island. Andrew Pearce, the chaffeur, was so badly injured it is believed he will die.

FROM FRANKLIN CAMP.

Reported Finding of Unusually Large Body of High Grade Zinc.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 12.—(Special.)—A messenger arriving here this evening from Franklin camp reports a most sensational strike having been made on the big zinc property in that camp called the Spelter King. The rich find consists of a four-foot seam of zinc ore which is over 1,500 feet long the ore assays from 30 to 48 per cent zinc. It is the longest body of high grade zinc ore yet discovered in southern British Columbia. The Spelter King is owned by Arthur Langford and others.

NEGRESS TAKES REVENGE.

Principal in Famous New York Action Shocks Harlemites.

New York, July 12.—Hannah Elias, the negress who while mistress of senile John R. Platt got $685,000 from him and who was the central figure in sensational legal proceedings when Platt tried to recover his money, has given one of the choice residence districts of Harlem a rude shock. She has purchased two fine apartment houses, turned out 30 white families and invited negroes to become tenants. The color line is drawn very firmly in New York residence districts and Mrs. Elias' invasion undoubtedly means the entire block will ultimately be given over to negroes, as the values of property will deteriorate and the whites will all move out.

SOLACE FOR TOMMY ATKIN'S OLD AGE

State Scheme to Give Employment to Former Soldiers.

LONDON, July 12.—War Secretary Haldane in opening the new portion of the soldiers' and sailors' home at Pimlico last night said unless the people worked for the welfare of the soldier outside his bare profession, they would not get the quality of men needed. They could not induce men to give the country their best unless they were prepared to hold out some prospect of care and help due those willing to lay down their lives for the nation.

For some time, he said, a war office committee had been laboring on plans along there lines, and for the co-operation of existing agencies with some state assistance for a systematized arrangement for providing employment for former soldiers and improving their material condition. The committee's report would show how deeply the religious aspect had impressed those concerned with army administration.

Mr. Haldane was not connected with any particular denomination, but held the profound conviction that unless those concerned with the welfare of the soldier strove to awaken in him a sense of his infinite worth and of the eternal, they would never succeed in their work. Soldiers and sailors, he said, are liable to temptation, as are all men; but safeguard was the consciousness that man is as necessary to God as God is to him. Mr. Haldane said he felt strongly that the care of the spiritual needs of the army should be placed on a comprehensive footing.

He had been striving to develop a new element in the war office organization for increasing the breadth and reality of the foundation on which this matter should be dealt with. He said the army council had decided to appoint a committee as part of the regular army organization charged with looking after the spiritual needs of the soldiers on a broad and comprehensive basis. All churches would be represented on this committee and it would also include distinguished laymen who appreciated these matters.

LARGE DEFALCATIONS.

Dead London Solicitor Made Way With Millions of Clients' Money.

London, July 11.—Official and other inquiries are on foot regarding the affairs of Charles Chester, a solicitor who died in May last after having lost, it is alleged, between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 of his clients' money.

The main losses affect five or six including Lord Amherst, of Hackney. The latter had sold Didlington hall, Brandon, Norfolk, for a large sum of money, a considerable portion of which was held in the form of trust funds by Chester.

It was at first thought Lord Amherst was practically ruined. He, however, is not the hardest hit. The heaviest loser is said to be a woman, whose name is unknown, who is loser by $500,000.

It is alleged that Chester's defalcations extended over several years and were largely the outcome of speculation in the stock exchange, principally in mining shares.

It is thought the inquiry will result in the prosecution of several persons who were privy to Chester's alleged frauds.

ORANGEMEN HAD A GREAT DAY

Celebration in Victoria Yesterday of Anniversary of Battle of Boyne.

SPEECHES AT BEACON HILL

Monster Parade and Number of Patriotic Addresses Delivered.

THE Orangemen's celebration yesterday on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne proved a huge success. As was expected, there was an enormous crowd from outside points. The first contingent by special steamer from Vancouver arrived early yesterday morning, and the Nanaimo delegation arrived about 10 o'clock. Although this was slightly earlier than they were expected, there was a good number of local members of the order at the station to welcome them. Arriving in this city, they soon began to "take in the town," and the business streets were soon lined with more than the usual number of holiday-makers.

Shortly after noon R. W. Grand Director of Ceremonies Bro. A. M. Abercrombie of Vancouver commenced to get the parade in order.

The Parade

About 1:45, to the strains of the Fifth Regiment band, the procession began to wend its way to the park. The parade moved down Yates street to Douglas, thence to Johnson, to Government and the park. The route of march was lined with spectators. The grand marshal led the procession in full regalia, and was followed by the representatives of the Orange Young Britons. The Fifth Regiment band was the next in order and was followed by the Victoria district lodge. The Nanaimo Silver Cornet band came next, and Vancouver Lodge No. 1560 with their fife and drum band. The Vancouver County and Clarke Wallace lodges were next in order, and were accompanied by the Clarke Wallace fife and drum band. The Royal Black Preceptory, No. 544, were next in line, with Pipers MacDonald and Munro supplying the music. Following these came the Loyal True Blues, the invited guests and grand lodge officers, the tally-ho and many hacks being engaged. The majority of the lodges carried their banners with their motto inscribed, among them being one which was most prominent and which stood for the entire Orange lodge, the motto on this particular banner being "One school, one language, equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

The parade was a success, and all told there were nearly 500 Oragemen in line.

Arriving at Beacon Hill

a large crowd was already waiting for the speeches to commence. A platform had been erected in a very cool and shady spot, from which the addresses were to be made, and the people soon took seats at every point from which they could hear to the best advantage.

The Fifth Regiment band enlivened the interval between the time of arrival and the commencement of the speeches with appropriate selections. At about 2:30 Provincial Grand Master Wallace approached the front of the platform and requested the audience to join in singing the national anthem. He then extended a welcome to the visiting members on behalf of the local lodges. He also read telegrams from New Westminster and Cranbrook lodges, extending the best wishes for the success of the celebration. He then called on

Mayor Morley

to read his address of welcome, which was as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the city of Victoria, to welcome the visiting Orangemen to this, the most beautiful city of the new world.

"In doing so, although personally opposed to all sectionalism, I cannot but express my admiration of the self-sacrificing spirit with which your ancestors upheld, against all attempts at coercion, the right of all men and women to worship God, how and when and wheresoever seemed to them best. All honor to any man, society or country, that stands determinedly for freedom in all things except to do that which is harmful to self, neighbor, or country.

"I had hoped that in this grand new world of ours, separated from, and untrammelled by the usages of the old in all but the lasting ties of love and loyalty, where the blending of the races is fast wiping out all need of sectionalism or race prejudice; where the spirit of freedom and toleration is in the air we breathe: I had hoped, I say, that there would be no need of again raising the voice or the arm in defence of religious or civil freedom. It is a matter of deep regret that, in this day of full enlightenment we should be again called upon to defend ourselves, not as Orangemen, but as free citizens of a free country, from the lamentable attempt to lead us back into the Dark Ages that made necessary such societies as the Orangemen, and drove many of the best families of the Old World from home and country. It is a matter, I say, of deep regret that our governing body, apart from all political or party consideration, should so far forget that they are elected not to coerce but to maintain and further strengthen and safeguard that God given freedom which is the inherent right of all.

"I sincerely trust that your stay in our fair city will be so pleasant as to enable you, as far as possible, for the time being at least, to forget that there ever were troubles in Ireland, and as often as you become wearied in mind or body or need a pleasant change we trust that you will avail yourselves o fthe opportunities that Victoria affords of pleasure and recuperation where there is certainly no room for trouble.

"I trust that the spirit of peace and joy that is around you will fill your hearts with gladness.

"Again I bid you, as we all do who visit with us or who come to stay, a most hearty and cordial welcome."

Rev. Dr. Reid, honorary grand chaplain, replied to the address by His Worship.

Rev. Bro. S. J. Thompson

was the next speaker and in his address said he was pleased to have the opportunity to address such a large audience—the largest he had seen in his eighteen years' residence in British Columbia. He was glad to be able to say that the Orange order in British Columbia was extending and that a larger number than ever previously were enabled to celebrate the victory of the Battle of the Boyne. He wondered if the present generation appreciated fully the efforts of their forefathers. The battle was not only one of might, but it was for the freedom of the British nation, and the victory was not only for the crown of Great Britain but it also represented a fight between light and darkness, in which the rights of the subjects were at stake. The principal end reached was the right to worship God after the conscience of the people, and not according to the laws of higher authorities. He referred to an incident in Malta, where John McNeil, a great missionary, was preaching, and the governor was instructed by the archbishop that the meetings should be discontinued. The governor replied that the preachers were doing no harm and the missionary was not interfering with anyone. But again the archbishop wrote, this time stating that unless the meetings were stopped a riot would very likely result. This caused the governor to back down and the preaching was stopped. This was, in his opinion, not as it should be, and he thought that all British subjects should be allowed to worship as they pleased. He also referred to

The School Act

passed last year by the Dominion government, and expressed the opinion that there should be one school for the Dominion of Canada. He claimed the right to have his children educated without any sectarian influence, and no priest or minister should be allowed to tamper with the education of the children. He thought that any political party that affected the right of the people in this regard should be made to suffer by the electorate of the Dominion of Canada. He said that many were afraid when it came to bucking a political party, but he was on a British platform and he was not afraid to say what he thought. In his opinion the people of Canada should not depart from their religious ideas for political ones.

BAPTIST CONVENTION DISCUSSES UNIVERSITY

Proposal to Erect a College at Summerland Meets With Generous Support.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 12.—(Special.)—Today's session of the Baptist convention was taken up almost entirely in considering the question of the establishment of a provincial university and of a Baptist college at Summerland. On the former question, Judge Henderson, Dr. J. M. Pearson and G. H. Cowan, Vancouver, addressed the convention urging its co-operation. As a result a resolution was drawn up supporting the scheme and requesting the provincial government to set aside one-fourth of all public lands to provide an endowment fund for the maintenance of secondary and university education in the province. The resolution will probably be adopted Friday.

Regarding the establishment of a Baptist college at Summerland, James Ritchie has given a free site of twenty acres and a donation of $20,000 to the building fund and other donations in the district aggregate $25,000. The course proposed is English, manual training, agriculture, horticulture, commercial, music expression and painting. The convention endorsed the proposal.

BROTHIER ON TRIAL.

Vancouver, July 11.—Desire Brothier was charged before the magistrate this morning with forgery in connection with a certificate possessed by the woman Dubriel, purporting to be signed by Dr. Burnett. Evidence was heard and the case was enlarged to Friday.

FLEET FOR RUSSIAN WATERS.

London, July 12.—The official announcement of the arrangements for the visit of the British channel fleet to Russian waters was issued this evening. The fleet, which is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Asheton Curzon Howe, will leave July 21st and will consist of the battleships Czar, Prince George, Canopus, Albemarle, Goliath, Erin and Glory, and the cruisers Devonshire, Roxburgh, Dido, Juno, Topaz and Argylle. Visits will be paid to a number of ports, Cronstadt being reached August 14th.

FORMER PRESIDENT KILLED.

Washington, July 12.—Regalador, former president of San Salvador and the leader of the Salvadorean troops in the present conflict with Guatamala was killed in battle today. The announcement of his death reached the state department through a despatch from the United States Minister Merry at San Salvador. The despatch stated that Regalador was killed in the last movement of the Salvadorean troops against the Guatamaleans but did not indicate what the result of the battle was.

"THIN RED LINE" TO BE REDUCED

War Secretary Haldane Outlines Plan For Economical Army Administration.

VOLUNTEERS FOR DEFENCE

Large Expeditionary Force is the Chief Feature of the New Establishment.

LONDON, July 12.—War Secretary Haldane in the House of Commons today announced the government's plans for a more economical administration and a more efficient maintenance of the army.

Mr. William J. Bryan was among those present in the House.

Broadly, the government's proposal is to maintain an expeditionary increase of 150,000 men immediately available for war, with a territorial organization behind it capable of supporting and expanding the forces serving abroad.

This expeditionary force and its immediate supports would be administered directly by the military authorities, while the territorial part of the national army would be controlled by county associations. The command and training of all the forces would be in the hands of the general officers.

Mr. Haldane's plan contemplates the reduction of the forces by seven battalions of infantry abroad and three battalions at home, including two battalions of guards. He proposes to arrange for the mobilization of sixty-three artillery batteries as a proper complement of the expeditionary forces, out of a total home establishment of 99 batteries, leaving 36 batteries for training purposes. He pointed out that the proposed expeditionary force would be 5000 men stronger than any expeditionary army Great Britain has hitherto attempted to organize for foreign service, and will only be possible of attainment if the organized militia is regarded as fit for service in time of war. For home defence, Mr. Haldane added, the country must look chiefly to

The Yeomanry and Volunteers

In the course of his remarks the war secretary said that the state of the national forces was highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of both cost and organization. He believed that economy and efficiency were not inconsistent with the nation's safety. However they might differ on other subjects, they were unanimous in the desire to lighten the crushing burden due to armaments now resting upon them. The British government desired to take its share in this movement. He believed the proposed scheme would increase the fighting efficiency of the army by 50 per cent. The secretary thought that more use ought to be made of the militia, as was done by foreign nations, and proposed the reduction of the regular forces by 20,000 men.

Under his scheme the infantry would be formed into six divisions of three brigades each with four cavalry brigades, presenting altogether 150,000 men, made up of 50,000 regulars serving with the colors, 70,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia.

It was also proposed to maintain as a war establishment guns to every thousand rifles and sabres. Under the new scheme the terms of enlistment would be, for the infantry and cavalry, seven years with the colors and five with the reserves; for the field artillery, six years with the colors and six with the reserves; and for the garrison artillery, eight years with the colors and four with the reserves.

No Reduction in India

There would be no reduction in India under the proposed new arrangement. Fifty-two battalions will be maintained there, as there were at present, but the colonies hereafter will have 24 instead of 32 battalions and Great Britain 71 instead of the present 72.

Mr. Haldane said the expeditionary force would be so arranged that it could be expanded or reduced, so that if other nations reduced their forces Great Britain would be in a position to do the same without impairing the efficiency of the force. He wished he could see the day when the curse of war would no longer exist, but until that time came the only thing to be done was to see that every penny spent on the army was spent in obtaining fighting efficiency.

ENGLAND'S YOUNGEST PRINCE.

London, July 12.—There was a little birthday party today in celebration of the first birthday anniversary of England's youngest Prince. He is Prince John Chrales Francis, the fifth son and sixth child of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The royal baby, who is a remarkably fine and lively child was born one year ago today at the Cottage, Sandringham, and was only four months old when his father and mother had to leave him for their Indian tour.

WORLD'S PEACE CONGRESS.

London, July 12—Arrangements have now been completed for the international peace conference of members of parliament of the world. The conference will be held at Westminster during the three days beginning July 24, in the royal gallery of the House of Lords. There will be a dejeuner in Westminster hall, a reception by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion house, and a banquet and fete at Crystal Palace. King Edward has invited the conference to visit Windsor Castle.