NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION

Senator Cox Gives Evidence Before Insurance Commission at Toronto.

Toronto, June 1.—Senator Cox was on the witness stand before the insurance commission this morning. Questioned as to the organization of the Imperial Life company in 1890, a powerful rival to the Canada Life, the senator said he started it because he wanted to make his son manager of it. His motive in starting the company had been patriotic in every way, because the company had invested its money in Canada. If it had not been started some American company would have taken the charter up. The witness also said he had control of the stock of the Temperance and General Life company, but did not control the stock of any other company but these. He stated he held stock in every other insurance company on both sides of the Atlantic in which he could buy stock. Mr. Shepley, government counsel, brought up the names of a number of companies and asked Mr. Cox to what extent he was interested in them. Mr. Cox said he owned over 50 per cent. of the stock of the Canada Loan and Savings company, and that this company owns the Dominion Securities company. He only held about a hundred or two hundred shares of San Paulo. He held a larger number some time ago, but unfortunately he said he held it too early. Asked if he controlled the Canada General Electric company, witness said no, but wished he did. Witness said also he had extensive investments in the Provident Investment company.

Shipping Disaster Averted

Montreal, June 1.—By a mere chance a shipping disaster, such as never visited Montreal was averted yesterday afternoon in the carrying away of Lock No. 2 at Black's bridge by the steamer Waconda, an upper lake carrier. The steamer entered the lock from the harbor intending to continue up stream but was under such headway that she collided with the upper gates of the lock carrying both away. The force of fifteen feet of water, back of which was immense water basin extending from Black's bridge to Seigneur street, a distance of half a mile, began to rush out when almost immediately a stop gate lying at the bottom of the canal in front of lock was sucked up automatically by the force of water which prevented a loss of shipping in the canal that Superintendent O'Brien estimated at a million dollars.

Hundreds of ancient and decayed human bones have been unearthed by workmen excavating a foundation for the new Royal Bank building on St. James street. Bones have evidently been buried for over a century, as they were ready to crumble under the touch and were splintered and smashed in all directions by picks of excavators. It is supposed they were relics of some long-forgotten Indian fight.

Joseph Collette was killed and Joseph Seguin seriously injured and Leo DeQuel slightly injured by collapse of portion of the building at St. James and McGill streets yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific railway today placed an order with the Angus shops for a thousand box cars. These mean an outlay of about a million dollars. The Angus shops have now contracts for C. P. R. box cars aggregating two million dollars. As it takes some time to get the material together, work building cannot be commenced immediately, but as soon as it is, there will be an average of twenty-five cars a day turned out.

Montreal Conference

Smiths Falls, June 1.—Rev. Melvine Taylor, of Montreal, was elected president of the Montreal conference session of the twenty-third annual session this morning. The election was a spirited one and four ballots were necessary for an election.

Liquor Stolen

Kenora, Ont., June 1.—A C. P. R. car at Dinorwic was broken into recently and a quantity of liquor stolen. Eighteen arrests were made after an investigation and thirteen prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. Others are receiving preliminary hearing here at present.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, June 1.—The Winnipeg grain exchange will erect a handsome building here, costing between $400,000 and $500,000. The contract was closed today.

Missionary Society

Neepawa, June 1.—The Methodist Women's Missionary society of Manitoba convened here today in the first annual session. The consideration of by-laws and routine business occupied the first session.

Flour Mill for Calgary

Calgary, June 1.—A thouand barrel mill will be erected here at once.

Two hundred and five entries for homesteads were made here during May and 193 in April.

A woman, accompanied by her solicitor, entered a leading city hotel tonigat and horsewhipped a well known contractor who she claimed had betrayed her. She was assisted by the lawyer in administering the castigation.

Suicide Used a Razor

Melita, June 1.—H. Jessop, one of the most respected citizens of Melita, committed suicide at his residence this evening by cutting his throat with a razor.

TROUBLE BETWEEN LAWYERS.

Documents of Five Years Ago in Case of Champerty Were Referred to.

The little legal earthquake which disturbed the tranquil assize court at Vancouver on Tuesday and sent ominous rumblings throughout the British Columbia bar, had its beginning, it appears, five years ago, and led to the amendments of the Legal Professions Act permitting champerty, says the Province.

Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., introduced the bill by which barristers and solicitors can now participate in the profits or proceeds of a suit or transaction in lieu of or beyond the costs allowed counsel by the taxing officer.

Mr. Martin had taken up the case of an Italian in effect on speculation; winning it, he would get a quarter of the proceeds, losing it, he would get nothing. But the man from sunny Italy got into other trouble, also into jail. It is stated that documents then in his possession got into the hands of another person, and other legal matter then arising, finally, it is alleged, into the hands of Mr. L. G. McPhillips, K. C. Among the documents was Mr. Martin's agreement with his Italian client as to the portion of the proceeds of the action counsel was to take.

As this was not at that date legal when it was brought before the benchers, they suspended for several months Mr. Martin's license to practice. Mr. Martin then brought his charge against Mr. McPhillips of appropriating documents, the charge he referred to in the little earthquake Tuesday.

It was May, 1901, that the act was amended. The chief section is 99, and reads:

"Notwithstanding any law or usage to the contrary, any solicitor or barrister in this province may contract, either under seal or otherwise, with any person as to the remuneration to be paid him for services rendered, or to be rendered, to such person in lieu of or in addition to the costs which are allowed the said solicitor or barrister. And the contract entered into may provide that such solicitor or barrister is to receive a portion of the proceeds of the subject matter of the action or suit in which such solicitor or barrister is or is to be employed. Or a portion of the moneys or property as to which such solicitor or barrister may be retained, whether an action is brought for the same or a defence entered or not. And such remuneration may also be in the way of commission or percentage on the amount recovered or defended against or on the value of the property about which any suit or transaction is concerned."

In June of the following year, 1902, the barristers' oath was amended by striking out the words "You shall not be guilty of champerty or maintenance."

Another Royal Visit.—Confirmation of a previously mentioned report is to hand in the announcement in a special despatch from London to the effect that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Canada after the naval manoeuvres. It is added that they will be escorted by the vessels belonging to the second cruiser squadron, under Prince Louis of Battenburg. Their Royal Highnesses will come west, in all probability, accompanied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party, and a visit will be made to Victoria.

ONE DAY'S SPORT AT COWICHAN LAKE

Experience Which Is a Moral Lesson in the Piscatorial Art.

Fishing at Cowichan Lake is always a pleasant pastime, but fishing there in the company of the stalwart philosopher is a moral lesson in the piscatorial art which falls but seldom to the lot of man. Yet last week it was my good fortune to find myself the guest of Ernest of Cowichan, and there too, was the stalwart philosopher, who knowing every inch of the American continent from the pampos of Argentine, to the ranges of the Okanagan, feels that after giving so much of his useful career to the service of this province, he is entitled to some relaxation from the cares of business and the hum of city life. With him too, was the captain of haute finance who has made and invested fortunes in Victoria City, and they had come to enjoy themselves and fish—not that the financier laid pretensions to being a skilful fisherman—far from it, was satisfied to bask in the reflected glory of the philosopher, whose tales of fourteen pound of brown trout captured in the Shuswap lake, of twenty pounders snatched from the waters of the Okanagan, were but a prelude to the deeds performed at the Campbell river. "Gentlemen," said the philosopher, "I was fishing once in the Campbell river and had hooked a fifty pound salmon. Many of this weight I have landed in that water, but never in my experience had anyone given me the fight put up by this fish. After about twenty minutes hard work, I had him tired and helpless. I worked him gradually towards my canoe. I ordered my Indian to prepare to gaff. When I brought the king salmon to within ten feet of the gaff, I saw that it was being harried by three dog fish. One of them made a jump into the air and grabbed the salmon behind the neck. Another of the dog fish dived underneath my quarry, and coming up between it and the canoe jumped two feet into the air and nipped off the line just above the spoon bait, and then away they dragged the salmon to devour it at their leisure.

"I suppose the third dog fish was working to grab the Indian in case he got the gaff into your fish. I ventured to remark and thereupon the philosopher read me such a homily of what I did not know about fishing that I realized my unworthiness before his prowess. Friday was an uninviting day, so we spent the afternoon preparing for a visit to Cottonwood Creek. The philosopher is nothing if not thorough. Carefully he brought out for minute inspection a pretty ten foot green heart and this was satisfactory to his critical eye and hand. Flies were duly examined and then to my bewildered gaze he uncovered and fitted to its length, what looked to me like a jointed flag staff, and had o handle like that of a double handed Scythian battle axe. Attached to it was a reel about as large as an ordinary soup plate, which carried a hundred and fifty yards of line about as thin as window cord.

"What on earth do you use that for," I asked? "Sir," replied the stalwart philosopher," when a man, I should say a fisherman, fishes in a wide river, he requires a road with which he can reach the furthermost limits of a pool without disturbing the fish by wading." I tried to cast the line with this prodigious rod, and though I managed to make a sixty foot throw, the crack, as of a whip, scared the stage horses in their stable. "That is not the way to throw a fly," quoth the philosopher. "I will show you," and he did. With the sinuous motion acquired only by long years of practice, he flicked the line through the air, and without a sound greater than that made by the wing of a bee in flight, the end of the line fell gracefully ten feet away from his foremost foot. A second attempt was not quite so successful, and the financier helped out his friend by suggesting that on the morrow, a gale might possibly be blowing, and all would be well.

Saturday morning came, and with it the most beautiful day that ever graced Cowichan Lake. Breakfast had been ordered for 7.30, and promptly at half past nine we sat down to eat. At ten o'clock punctually we assembled at the boathouse, and in a few minutes the noble naptha launch, "Chug-Chug," with Ernest of Cowichan on the bridge, started towards the Big Lake, with three boats in tow. In an hour and twenty minutes we lay off Cottonwood Creek, and there we parted company with the "Chug-Chug." The philosopher and myself tried the fly, and inside of fifteen minutes we had five beauties safe in our baskets. None of them were under a pound and a half, and as slivery and firm as a new American dollar. But after this the fish refused to rise to our lures, and though we tried for another hour, we failed to add to our catch. In the meantime the financier and my young friend, who had been trolling in the middle of the lake, returned with three magnificent fish, weighing about two and a half pounds apiece, so after lunch had been eaten, I rowed the philosopher towards the haunts of the big fish. For fifteen minutes there was no response, and then the swish-swish of the philosopher's rod told that he had hooked a good one. For fully ten minutes he skilfully played his fish, and then, when he had carefully drawn it to the side of the boat, I grabbed the trace and hauled in the fish. It was a three-pounder and as fat as a seal. "Not a bad fish," quoth the philosopher, and he then proceeded to relate reminiscences of mighty ones captured on the Shuswap, the Okanagan, and Sicamous, which were fortunately cut short by his hooking another one. Not quite so large as the last, it gave him good sport, and yet another rewarded his infernal luck, whilst I never got even a strike. However, revenge was near. In changing my spoon I had to drop the oars, and we drifted towards the shore. The philosopher, ever theorizing, forgot to take in his troll, and consequently got hooked into a thirty-foot long in forty feet of water. The philosopher explained to me twenty-eight different ways in which the spoon could be extricated, but after trying each one of them and wasting thirty minutes, I tried brute force and saved most of the line. But now the "Chug-Chug was in sight and with ten fish weighing twenty-two pounds, we commenced our return to the hotel, happy and hungry. George Forbes, you are a great philosopher, you theorize a good deal, but you certainly can fish.

B. J. P.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

"Billy" Lyons and His Bold, Bad Deeds of Long Ago.

The Vancouver World in an editorial on the recent crimping exposure at the Terminal City, says: "Victoria and Esquimalt in the old days were often visited by crimps, who induced the unsophisticated jack tars to levant, supplied them with civilian suits and wafted them in sailboats over to the American shore, where they found employment on the ranches or were shipped on vessels for other parts. One of the most expert crimps forty years ago was a little Irishman named "Billy" Lyons. He kept a groggery on the Victoria waterfront and employed quite a force of minor crimps to assist him. Liquor of course was his most potent ally, as in the case of Keating. For a long time Lyons evaded the law and must have conveyed hundreds of deluded British tars across the line. But one day he was caught on board a man-of-war, disguised as a sailor. He was seized and handed over to the police, and in due course was brought to trial and convicted, and received a sentence of several years' imprisonment. After his confinement the practice of crimping on the British side declined; but it is flourishing as lively as ever at Port Townsend and has lately been revived here. It is a bad, a wicked business and should be stamped out."

FLOODS ARE REPORTED FROM YUKON CAPITAL

White Pass Wharves and Dawson Streets are now Under Water.

A Dawson despatch dated May 31 says: The water continues to rise in the Klondike and Yukon rivers and is the highest ever known here except in 1898.

It is impossible to reach Hunker or Bonanza Creek points from Dawson with stages or freight teams.

Passengers can take stage for Bonanza points by crossing the hills to Ogilvie bridge, where the stages now start. All the stages up Hunker are abandoned.

The Orr & Tukey stage, with 19 passengers and $40,000 in gold, got into deep water at the Cliff House and was saved only by the horses swimming out with the rig.

Driver George Keeler let himself down in front of the bob teams with a rope to break the jam of ice so the team could proceed.

O'Brien's stage was wrecked at the same place. One horse was drowned, the stage lost, and the passengers were saved with a small boat.

The waters cover the Klondike flats for miles and have washed out the heart of the railroad track.

Some of the White Pass wharves and Dawson floors are under water. Two feet more will cover the floors of all the wharves and the principal streets in Dawson.

The water is rising at the rate of two inches daily and a great amount of snow is still in the hills.

THE HAIR BRUSH

Breeds Dandruff, Which Causes Falling Hair and Finally Baldness.

Prof. Uuua, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says that dandruff is as contagious as any other malevolent disease, and that one common source of the spread of dandruff is the use of the same hair brush by different persons. The way to avoid catching dandruff or any other disease from another's brush, is to insist on the use of Newbro's Herpicide. It not only kills the dandruff germ, but it is also an antiseptic that will prevent the catching of any disease whatever through contagion of another's brush. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

GATHERING OF MEDICOS.

International Convention of Medical World to Open in Boston.

Boston, June 1.—Coming from the four corners of the medical world, thousands of physicians of international fame will invade Boston next week to attend the annual convention of the American Medical association. The visitors will be the guests of the Massachusetts Medical society and while here will inspect the $3,000,000 medical school of Harvard university, which was opened today for the first time.

One of the most interesting features of the convention, and one which has been sought to more fully carry out the idea of making the meeting one of practical demonstration and first hand instruction to the physicians attending will be the importation from Washington of a fully equipped field hospital. This feature, supplied by the national surgeon-general will consist of 150 tents beds and relief and galloping ambulances, which will be used to demonstrate the methods employed in providing against camp diseases and infection and also to show the means adopted by the Japanese to keep down the mortality rate during the eastern war.

Before the great congress of 10,000 delegates three orations are to be delivered; one by Dr. A. C. Shattuck of Boston on medicine, another by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of New York, on surgery, and third upon state medicine (dealing with hygiene and state legislation as relating to sanitary laws) by Dr. W. H. Sanders of Montgomery, Ala.

Nearly 50 halls of the city have been engaged for the meetings of the society, and at these different places the separate sections of the national society—those of surgery, anatomy, medicine, obstetrics, hygiene, diseases of the eye, diseases of children, nervous and mental diseases, pharmacology and therapeutics, pathology and physiology will hold their separate meetings

BORDER BLOOD IN THE CANADIAN WEST

A Very Appreciative Article on Victoria by a Scotish Writer.

The Border magazine (Edinburgh) in its May issue has the following interesting article from the pen of Ricard Waugh:

My ordinary place of residence is at Winnipeg, Manitoba, but that is only a halfway house on the road to the real West, the Pacific coast. I have recently spent a few weeks at the coast, mostly at Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, which stands at the south end of the big island of Vancouver. The city of Vancouver is a recent creation, built on the mainland as the ocean terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. Vancouver, though only some fifteen years old, is a large and bustling city, its expansion due, as is the case with many western towns, to the efforts of the real estate men, who seem to have half the town on their books for sale on easy terms. Somehow these "boosters" do very much to increase the size of all our towns. Victoria is the most English city on this continent. The people are mostly English, the climate like Devonshire, but there is still a fair sprinkling of Scotchmen, and certainly more "whins" and broom on every vacant spot than I ever saw on the Cowdenknowes or anywhere else.

Of course, being a dyed in the wool newspaper scribbler, I could not go anywhere without gleaning information of all sorts, and fruit growing being a prospective industry of considerable importance there, I at once struck out for "sure" information along that line; mere froth don't go with me. I soon got an introduction to a son of the Border, whose business is much like what my own was thirty years ago. He is a skilled builder and architect, well liked and trusted, and a very successful amateur fruit grower. He is a grandson of the Brydon of Ramsaycleuch with whom my uncle was a herd about ninety-eight years ago, and got stranded at Victoria twenty years ago, being without funds to take him to New Zealand. He lives on an embryo fruit farm about four miles out of town, but still has a telephone. That farm, when all clear, will be thirty-five acres, and twenty-five is now planted in fruit, apples, pears, plums cherries and Italian prunes. In the first years on such farms strawberries are grown freely also, and all those fruits are very profitable, bringing good prices for export if of first rate quality. Mr. Brydon's oldest trees are about five years planted, and already bear loads of fruit. I know no place in the world to beat the west coast for trees, all the way from California, 1,000 miles north, and have seen shoots seven or eight feet long in one season, sometimes as thick as my finger. Mr. Brydon and his boys are already model fruit growers, for a man who fails to spray against insect pests and fungus growths has no show. He leads as a prize taker now, and will be stronger later on when these boys are older.

One day I chanced to meet him at a street corner and introduced him to Wattie Scott, who was raised in Roberton parish, and they had a spate of talk about Redfordgreen and its past inhabitants. Wattie and some other elderly people from Manitoba are now making Victoria their home, the winter climate being perfect. I saw an extra fine sample of it. For six weeks I only saw one wet day and not a sign of ice, and when I get old and feeble I think I must retire to Victoria myself.

Mrs. Cleaver, of Melrose, had two daughters go out to Victoria forty years ago. One of them has a large and capable family. Her husband is a marked specimen of the Scot abroad, well informed, and a keen Liberal. Another woman with a marked Border accent left Jedburgh when only three years old, a niece of Huggan the millwright. Mrs. Loward, late of Galashiels and Melrose, has two daughters at Cordova Bay, just out of Victoria.

It is no joke to clear a farm in the far west. It takes twenty dollars to clear a good big stump on a city lot in Vancouver, and I spent half a day in a farmers' parliament where the principal topic was "stump powder." It costs from £10 to £20 to clear an acre of stumps of medium sized trees. These stumps are crowded and usually left two or three feet high. Big fellows are usually cut five to ten feet from the ground. I penetrated seventy miles into the interior, and next morning a Glasgow man called down the stair, "What are ye daein' here?" That was at the Tzouhalem hotel. Perhaps the name is new to most of you.

SOME INCIDENTS IN CAREER OF MR. PRESTON

At all Stages He Kept More or Less in the Limelight.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian commissioner of immigration in Europe, who has been holding the centre of the stage at Ottawa for the past ten days, and whose evidence in regard to the North Atlantic Trading company, and the Leopold agency of London, has been taking up more newspaper space than parliament itself, is an interesting personality, says the Montreal Star.

The present is by no means the first time Mr. Preston has got into the limelight. Looking back over his past record it would almost appear that it is necessary to his proper enjoyment of life to occupy, at occasional intervals, a situation which makes him the centre of a storm of criticism. Apparently he enjoys it. If he worries he has the faculty of concealing the fact.

He has the air of a man who has a perfect confidence in his own ability to look after himself, and yet he is not aggressive. When it suits his purposes he is voluble in his replies to questions, but never loud, and seldom disrespectful. Occasionally when asked to answer questions pertaining to the policy of the government he will indulge in raillery, tinged with sarcasm, at the expense of the member of parliament who would ask him, a public servant, to express an opinion on a matter of government policy.

It must be borne in mind that a witness who is giving evidence before a parliamentary committee is in an extremely difficult position as far as the forces against him are concerned. In a court of law he is questioned by one or two lawyers, but in a committee he is on no such even terms. While one member of the committee is the chief inquisitioner, all have the right to ask questions, and many of them take advantage of the privilege. Some of the questions are asked with the idea of putting the witness in a hole, others to help him out of a tight corner. Sometimes amusing situations are created by witnesses holding back in giving replies to questions put by a friendly member, and intended to help him out, much to the disgust, of course, of the member. But no such situations arise in connection with the examination of Mr. Preston. He has been too long in the political game not to know who his friends are, and is able to take advantage of the questions they may put.

In replying to other questions, he is courteously irrepressible. He has a faculty of going ahead of his interrogator, and, in a sense, disarming him. He was asked by Mr. Monk who the London solicitor of the North Atlantic Trading company is, and all in one breath replied that Mr. Alexander, his son-in-law, who had been recommended by himself, did the work for the company. All this information was volunteered in such a "frank and friendly" way that it took one some moments to realize its importance. Ninety-nine witnesses out of one hundred, or nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand, in all probability, would have allowed Mr. Monk to get that what he was driving at by a series of questions. But Mr. Preston, knowing what Mr. Monk was after, handed it all out as if it was a matter of little or no consequence. Then Mr. Preston, quite unsolicited, told the committee how a Mr. Sallenger, the interpreter of the Liverpool office, on his recommendation had been paid by the North Atlantice Trading company for doing certain work. If he had permitted this to be drawn out of him it would have looked much worse than it did after the witness had glossed it over.

Mr. Preston is a man of medium size, probably five feet ten inches in height. He wears a closely cropped beard of uncertain color. His movements suggest the "hustler." He is a careful dresser. When he appears in the committees to give evidence he wears a neat business suit, but in the afternoon and evenings attires himself in an immaculate frock coat and "topper." He is quite the Londoner.

His Previous History

Mr. Preston's previous history is quite as interesting as his personality, and, as has been hinted before, is studded with "events" more or less closely associated with the political history of the Dominion. He was born in Ottawa, and when a young man devoted some attention to journalism and politics.

Having demonstrated some aptitude for organization, he was chosen in 1883 as secretary and organizer for the Liberal party in Ontario. Mr. Preston was always something of a "spell binder" and in connection with his work as organizer made a practice of delivering speeches. The experience of political parties is that the most effective organizers are those who devote their entire attention to details of organization and keep their opponents in the dark as to what is being accomplished. Mr. Preston's course in pursuing other tactics is criticized to the present day by Liberals, and was the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction at the time. In the early nineties it was deemed advisable to make a change, and Mr. Alexander Smith, who always preserved a sphinx-like silence, was appointed organizer. Mr. Preston being given the position of librarian of the Ontario legislature.

During his tenure of this office charges were made against him in reference to the purchase of books for the library, and an investigation was held. Nothing, however, was proven against him. In fact, it was shown that his purchases had been made to good advantage.

Shortly after the present federal administration came into power Mr. Preston resigned his position as librarian and became special organizer for the Liberals in Ontario, more particularly for the Ross government. It was during his time that there were a number of unsavory revelations in connection with by elections in Ontario, particularly in West Elgin. It was held by Mr. Preston's opponents that he was largely responsible for the development of the machine element in Ontario politics. It will be many years before a message sent to Mr. McNish, a Liberal candidate who carried West Elgin, in a memorable by election in 1897, will be forgotten. The message, which was a congratulatory one, sent as soon as the result was known, told Mr. McNish to "hug the machine," thereby indicating the belief of the sender that Mr. McNish had the "machine" to thank for his election. The message was signed by Mr. Preston, but there are those who say that someone higher up in the party actually wrote the telegram for which Mr. Preston accepted the responsibility.

The Cook Charges

Mr. Preston also figured prominently in the charges which H. H. Cook brought against the present administration at Ottawa to the effect that he had been asked to pay ten thousand dollars for a senatorship. According to Mr. Cook's story, the offer was made to him through Mr. Preston.

Shortly subsequent to these events Mr. Preston was given a position by the Dominion government as superintendent of immigration agencies in Europe. He was afterwards named commissioner of immigration. The readers of the Star in the course of the past few weeks have been kept well informed as to the main incidents of his administration of this important branch of the public service in so-far as they have developed in parliament, and before the committees of the house, including the formation of the so-called North Atlantic Trading company. By the time the examination of Mr. Preston is completed and Mr. Jury and Mr. Griffith have been heard, the probabilities are that they will know a good deal more about it than they do at present.

Mr. Preston made two unsuccessful efforts to get into the federal house, the first time in 1885, when on the death of Col. Williams, he contested East Durham, on behalf of the Liberal party. His opponent was Mr. H. A. Ward, who secured a majority of nearly 4,084.

At the general elections of 1896 he contested West Toronto against the late E. F. Clarke, and was again defeated by a considerable majority. He was more successful in his aspirations for municipal honors, being elected to the Toronto city council in 1896 and again in 1897. Mr. Preston is a member of the Methodist church and a steady churchgoer. While engaged in journalistic work at Port Hope, in 1873, he married Miss Evelyn Harris, daughter of Mr. Joseph Harris of that place.

HAD A BAD LEG.

For twelve years I was a great sufferer from eczema on the inside of the leg. There was a raw patch of flesh about three inches square, and the itching was something fearful. Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me, took away the itching and healed up the sore."—Mr. Alex. McDougall, Postmaster, Broad Cove Marsh, N. S.

RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.

Yesterday W. T. Hardaker, the well known auctioneer, disposed of his business on Douglas street to E. H. Keene. The purchase includes the goodwill of the business as well as the goods on hand, and although the exact figure in the transaction is not given, it is understood that it runs well into five figures.

Mr. Hardaker has been in business in this city almost eighteen years, and has amassed a competency. The transfer will take place about the middle of the present month, and as soon thereafter as possible Mr. and Mrs. Hardaker will leave on an extended tour of California, the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and Australia; and on their return will reside in this city.

"I have retired from business, but will make Victoria my home," said Mr. Hardaker in discussing the sale yesterday. "I will not engage in business again, as I consider it time for me to quit."

Mr. Keene has only been a resident of this city for about one year, but in that time has become convinced of the possibilities offered to business men. Mr. Keene is from England, where he received a thorough business training, and with the foundation for a good business already laid, it is expected that he will more than hold his own.

It is very likely that Mr. Hardaker will conduct his last sale on June 8, when he will dispose of a lot of household furniture.

THE WAR AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE

Personal Appeal Issued by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At a meeting held yesterday morning of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association it was decided to send out a personal appeal to all residents of the province. The society authorized the following letter, which is brought to the attention of the public:

B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Association,
Victoria, B. C., May 29, 1906.

Sir—The death roll from consumption in Canada exceeds 12,000 yearly, and in British Columbia it is over 200.

The number of persons invalided from consumption is authoritatively estimated to be five times as great as the number of deaths therefrom; therefore we have some 60,000 invalids in Canada and 1000 in British Columbia.

We have therefore before us the appaling fact that yearly we lose the benefit of the services and earning powers of thousands of citizens who are incapacitated by illness, and others we lose outright by death, through this one cause—and that a preventable cause. This is something to set political economists thinking very seriously. It is a responsibility too vast to be measured by mere figures or described in mere language.

No fanciful theories, untried methods or mere experiments are proposed. The simple, God-given remedies—fresh air, suitable food, rest and exercise, under expert supervision and suitable, cheerful surroundings—have more than proved their efficiency. Practically speaking, these results are obtainable only in a sanitorium.

A further advantage connected with such an institution is that the admission of a patient means the removal of one source of contagion from the general community; and when, after treatment, such person is returned, cured or otherwise, to the ranks of the general public, he or she is an educational centre of first importance, because the first principle impressed on a patient on entering a sanitorium is the care he should exercise in his personal habits; the necessity for cleanliness, for care in disposal of anything about him which could spread, or even be likely to spread, contagion; in a word, he is persistently taught to move and live so that no other human being shall be likely, in the remotest sense, to suffer on account of any thoughtlessness on his part in the care of himself. Such a person, when discharged from the institution, is by his training in the sanitorium not only impressed with the necessity for continuing such caution, but, because of his knowledge so gained, becomes in his family and general surroundings an educational influence infinitely more effective than all the literature and arguments of physicians and authorities on the subject.

The conditions as to consumption are not only fully understood but are well recognized, and it is now an accepted fact that consumption is preventable and may be cured or its course arrested. That being so, inaction is, to say the least, criminal. It is our duty to endeavor in any case to stem the progress of this sacrifice of human beings.

It is proposed to build a sanitorium in British Columbia. The provincial government are prepared to assist and the people generally, through local societies formed all over the country, are willing to maintain. You are asked to help us to build. Action, immediate action, is imperative if we are to stem this awful tide of mortality. To stand idly by any longer is tantamount to being willing participators in something worse than race suicide.

One hundred thousand dollars is needed.

Kindly send contributions to A. J. C. Galletly, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal, Victoria, B. C.

Signed on behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

C. J. FAGAN,
Secretary.

Bowel Troubles of Childhood

It is impossible to exaggerate the value of FRUIT-A-TIVES as a medicine for children. They contain no alcohol — no morphine or cocaine—no dangerous drugs of any kind.

Fruit-a-tives are fruit juices—concentrated and combined with the most valuable tonics and internal antiseptics known to medicine.

Fruit-a-tives are free of calomel, cascara, senna and the host of violent purgatives that simply act by irritating the bowels. Fruit-a-tives are made from fruit and tonics and are pleasant to take, and so mild in their action that they never gripe or pain.

During the summer, when children are so apt to eat improperly, mothers should have a box of Fruit-a-tives always handy.

At the first sign of Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Peevishness, Vomiting—give Fruit-a-tives according to directions. These splendid fruit liver tablets will instantly correct faulty digestion—clean and sweeten the stomach—regulate the bowels, kidneys and skin — and so invigorate and strengthen the whole system, that the little ones can quickly throw off the temporary illness.

Get a box now—to-day. 50c. a box or 6 for $2.50 Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation established covering the split of land at the northwest end of Salles Island has been cancelled.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., May 9, 1906. my17

NOTICE

The Taxpayers of the Municipality of Saanich are hereby notified that all taxes for 1906 are due, and payable at the Provincial Assessor's Office, Victoria, B. C.

H. O. CASE,
C. M. C.
my29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, The Canadian Industrial Company, Limited, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore:

Commencing at a post at the Northwest corner of Lot 450, New Westminster District, thence Southeasterly along high water mark to the Southwest corner post of said lot, and extending Westward to deep water at right angles to a line drawn between said posts.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
April 19, 1906. ap20

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated about 3 miles South of Kaien Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Lot 503, Range V, Coast District, B. C., thence East 80 chains, thence South 20 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 20 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 160 acres.

H. N. HOWARD,
Locator.
May 22, 1906. my31

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry timber from the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Lot 968, situated on Nelson Island, New Westminster District, thence North 40 chains, West 80 chains, South 120 chains, East 40 chains, North 80 chains, East 40 chains to point of commencement.

May 9, 1906.

M. GREEN.
my19 JOHN WEST.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated south of the Tsimpsean Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post planted on the East bank of Salt Lake, No. 1, East of Kaien Island, Range 5, Coast District, thence east twenty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of Fern Passage, thence following said shore line to the place of beginning, and containing about 320 acres.

BERT HAIGH,
Locator.
J. F. Ritchie, Agent.
April 20, 1906. my16

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of the Tsimpsean Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Salt Lake, No. 1, east of Kaien Island, Range 5, Coast District, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of Salt Lake No. 1, thence following said shore line to the place of beginning, and continuing about 320 acres.

FRANK W. SHILLESTAD,
Locator.
J. F. Ritchie, Agent.
April 20, 1906. my16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special timber licenses to the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a point marked J. Dunsmuir's N. W. Corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 13 miles from the mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's N. W. Corner, planted about 26 miles up the Copper River, on the north bank, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 10. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. Corner, planted on the south bank of the Copper River, about 28 miles from the mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north to the river, thence east to point of commencement.

J. DUNSMUIR,
F. M. Dockrill,
Agent.
Victoria, B. C., 22nd May, 1906. my31