riculturists Take Council

parations for the Forthcom. ng Exhibition Advanced at Meeting Last Night.

Display.

dings and Grounds committee
\$200 for a building in the
out it was decided to use a

of the Macdonald Train

Racing and Sports commit-memo, that they had found ery rough, but that since work one on it that the track was t class shape. A letter from was enclosed proposing to give

ager of the Street Car com-thought that a satisfactory d be provided. Arrange-een made to have extra fire his year, and as to lighting, that perhaps the necessary un the dynamos might be

he salmon canners would nd their assistance in this ead of having their usual on tins. An estimate of \$150 r the probable cost. Mr. me length outlined the prot, which he said was strictly one of the principal local. meeting was strongly dea, and it will be fur

He had come to a on this present occasion to contitude Secretary Boggs to see what would be allotted so as to know the experimental farm should do inister had asked him to endeavoringe for a fitting display from the zestablishment, and he would or to meet the wishes for a first exhibit. He hoped that the extitude farm exhibit would be put onspicuous place, not far from the see, so as to make it as attractive sible. There was plenty of matat Agassiz and the exhibit was t in as a competitor with other this present occasion to con

judges could at all times refer. This very important in all cases of fruit bits, particularly of apples, and it the commonest thing to find wrong-amed varieties. This was not also the fault of the farmers, as the tas who sold the trees very often put tag on perhaps a whole bundle of s, and when in fruit the farmer d not always currectly name them as a great thing to be set right, and presence of such an exhibit as that resence of such an exhibit as that resence of such an exhibit as that ed to was one way to correct eries. He hoped that the experimental at Agassiz would be of great help mers on the Pacific Coast. There about 3,000 varieties of the larger y of fruit trees on the farm, was a larger collection than any he knew of in the world. Of pit was not supposed the fall of r he knew of in the world. Or se it was not supposed that all of would be generally useful to the ince, but by a process of weeding those that were found unsuitable those of use would be left, and in red it would not be necessary to go the same ground again. In conclu-he stated that he would go away essed with the prospects of a very ssed with the prospects of a very ssful exhibition here at Victoria. Watson Clarke wished to know

Watson Clarke wished to know e land at Agassiz was as good as there, as the percentage per acreat farm was much lower than other in the Dominion.

Saunders said that for the past rears the percentage at Agassiz had lower than some of the stations e Northwest. In the latter places orairie land was much richer than gassiz land, except when there was a season in the Northwest. Taking and generally from Hope to Vaner he had never seen except at wack, heavier crops than were at Agassiz.

vack, heavier crops than we-at Agassiz.

F. Earl, of Lytton, then addressed ecting, and pointed out the desira-of concentration of energies in atter of exhibitions. Mr. Barl's was good, and to the point, but prevents a lengthened report. Mr. was followed by Mr. T. A. Cun-

m.
or Mutter moved a vote of thanks
Saunders, and this was seconded D. Helmcken, K. C., and carrie

everything. One pill

ninion Experimental Farm romises to Make a Grand

City hall last evening, there being, he regular monthly assemblage of ard of management to hear reports ake action on various matters need ttention. The president, Mayor ard, occupied the chair, and there present Mr. T. G. Earl, of Lytton; Mutter, of Duncans

dr. Dunnell expressed regret at 1, as he stated the effect of the bit was distinctly good.

A. Sharpe wrote stating that 1 be on hand at the exhibition exhibit from the farm at

committee reported that nce committee reported that s were coming in in a very manner, also recommending dation of \$450 for the secre-e and \$250 for incidentals, ther \$300 to the secretary in replus. The report was adopt-tis point the chairman intro-A. Saunders, the superinten-pe Dominion Experimental and addressed the meeting, exwho addressed the meeting, ex-surprise at finding such a large presentative meeting of citizens the East the meetings of Agricul-pommittees were always slimly at-

tary had communicated with mager of the Street Car com-

rom the city wires, which would saving of about \$250. cretary stated that it was prouse a part of the buildings fo

tones were audible, every eye was turned and every ear strained towards him. Not a word was lost. The Times, which will devote columns of space to lord somebody or other's speech in the House of Lords on the grievance of the cadets at Sandhurst, who fully well deserved a good round spanking, or to the debate on the bill respecting "Infectious Diseases," in the House of Commons, will dismiss the speech of the first colonial statesman on an important occasion with a quarter of a column. That is the Englishman's sense of proportion, as reflected on the principal organ of English public opinion. Of course, a good many of the speakers indulged in so many platitudes and there was so much cush of the mutual admiration and high-falutin order, and so much to report in connection with

at Agassiz and the exhibit was uut in as a competitor with other itors, but was intended to have ucative effect. The exhibit would satisfactory one to the promoters exhibition, and at the same time dit to the farm. When therefore do obtained particulars of the size e space to be filled up he would s return to Agassiz discuss the matrith Mr. Sharpe, and make it arith Mr. Sharpe, and make it at th Mr. Sharpe, and make it an ve one. The institution under tree were for the benefit of the to give information. One feature the exhibit would be that all all the correctly named, and a sort of a standard to which could at all times refer. This mportant in all cases of

some special mention of him in some capacity or other.

The first regular meeting of the conference of the Colonial Premiers has just been held. There were the preliminary meetings, but owing to the accident to Mr. Chamberlain they have only been resumed now. The proceedings are absolutely confidential, but it is understood that three subjects mainly will be discussed—Imperial trade relations (whether they should take the form of Imperial federation, a free trade zollverein, or preferential tariff); Imperial defence, and a fast line of Atlantic steamers. With the exception of the last-named, it is not expected that any definite conclusions or at least agreement will be reached at the present time. There is really too much to do in the way pf social functions, and political and parliamentary work for subjects of such weighty nature to have the consideration and discussion necessary to arfive at a solution, even if it were possible in any event. More than that Colonial Premiers did not come primed for an exhaustive regize of such specific products of such contents of the contents of the colonial premiers did not come primed for an exhaustive regize of such such contents. distive review of such questions, and could not like to say they will be tained in Car thy assisted by officials of the Coal office. The most that can be hop for is that the questions introduced discussion will receive and promise.

Colonial there has never before been an official recognition of their importance and place in the nation. That is a step very far in advance indeed, and it is largely due to the interest taken by Mr. Chamberlaim and the spirit he has breathed into the Colonial office. By the way, while he is not premier in the place of Lord Salisbury, he is the recognized head of the government, and the dominant force of the Empire. The two most popular men in Great Britain today, with the great mass of the people, are King Edward VII. and Joseph Chamberlain. The one not because he is King, so much as because he represents in a concentrated form and splendidly the social characteristics of the people; and the other (notwithstanding that he is cold-blooded and very much isolated, personally) because he has best conceived the popular feelings and wants, and has the courage to give the aspirations of the people concerts affect. One could write a very long Conference How the Gathering Is Viewed Through Canadian Eyes in London. Fnglish Public Yet Needs Much Education on Greater B ritai . Bright and Newsy Letter on **Events Transpiring in**

Empire's Capital.

In my last letter I dealt with some o

of the postponed coronation I have now to refer to some connected with the Colonial of Premiers and other Comatters. I say "Colonial" bematter how much you may pro-

explain, we are still the "colonpeople of Great Britain, and

to hope to alter it. It is as inevitable

s the proverbial representation of Can-da by ice palaces and fields of snow.

vas a basis of reality and com

esert of Sahara in Africa, or the Hima-yas are India. It is not that so far as anada is concerned, her ice and snow

keep their toes from freezing.

Many of the speakers bored the audience or were only indifferently or politically listened to; but as soon as the Canadian premier rose, and his mellifluous tones were audible, every eye was turned and every ear strained towards him

es, altogether that reporters were limited to certain space; but certainly, Canalians, especially, would have liked to have seen one or two verbatim reports arblished of the speeches of Sir Wilfrid.

respect to attention in other ways,

In respect to attention in other ways, "Colonials" had no cause to complain; and numerous functions were planned in their honor. Among the men who got the most prominence in the newspapers was Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand. "Our Dick" was right in it, and his name figured so frequently and in so many ways that it was not uncharitable to suppose he had a well regulated press bureau at his elbow. Scarcely a single issue of the London dailies for a month or more that has not contained some special mention of him in some capacity or other.

and the aurora borealis, at the grievance, but that the a it gives and the one last-

to two grand spectacular perfor-

two grand spectacular performe in the Alhambra, and the me Empire. They were brilories in a shadowy, freamy satrate the glories of the Emrica," "India" and the "Orishowy pageants, with a color, warmth, and extravatire, trappings and surrounders spectacular sensions.

as depicted by picturesque bush life, in which at least

as a basis of reality and common Canada was introduced with borealic effects glittering in fee, and stalactic, glaciers, broad ing fields, from which rose perar mountains clad in snow and hich myriads of ballet girls in any apparel skated and whirled and the scenario was seen it was grandid.

so thoroughly part of the the country that you might

to knock down Nelson's butting it with your head

From Our Own Correspondent.

cause he has best conceived the popular feelings and wants, and has the courage to give the aspirations of the people concrete effect. One could write a very long chapter on the people of England today, and only personal contact with them in their various moods and tenses can explain to outsiders that in their actions and daily life would otherwise appear inexplicable. This is merely by way of diversion.

The provincial premiers are not admitted to the councils of the Colonial conference. They had, however, a little conference of their own, which lasted for several days. I am not permitted to say very much about the details of their discussion for several reasons, principal of which I know very little of what actually took place; but I have been enabled to make one or two guesses. For one thing, I do not believe the provincial premiers are quite satisfied with their status here, and as an outcome of the meetings it may not be wrong to conclude that certain strong representations will be made to the Colonial office through the Dominion government. There is a disposition on the part of the Colonial office to ignore or rather to refuse recognition of the provinces as such. This may be constitutionally right, but it is not satisfactory. If was, however, right, or it was not, in the first place, to invite the provincial premiers to the coronation. If it were proper, then it was also proper to afford them upon some official basis after they had arrived

was also proper to afford them a meed of recognition, so as to place them upon some official basis after they had arrived here. As representatives of free, presperous peoples, they are at least as important as a host of Indian princes and kings of native tribes in Africa and elsewhere. Four of the provinces of Canada are represented in London by agents-general. These should have official recognition by the Colonial office and the Dominion of Canada. They have not. It is a matter productive of perhaps unpleasant feelings. Individually these representatives have much atten-

g impression it leaves is snow and ice. ou cannot impress the average mind England that British Columbia is not. cry cold, and that the inhabitants do to keep their toes from freezing.

At the Dominion Day dinner in the Cecil hotel, Sir Wilfrid Laurier struck the true key note when he pointed to the winters of Canada as glorious in their turn of the season's during which the people did not go about shivering and miserable, but as happy and healthy and exhilarated by the clear and crisp airwith days filled with glorious sunshine and nights radiant with a starlit sky. It was a period during which old and young alike enjoyed themselves as the people of no other part of the world

coung alike enjoyed themselves as the people of no other part of the world could. But winter was soon succeeded by the warmth of spring, and the fruit-tulness of summer and the delights of autumn, making of Canada a paradise of residence and a storehouse of wealth. The people of Great Britain judged of our winters by their own experience of winter, which as I may express it, is neither fish, flesh, or good red herringa mixture of cold, raw days, fog and clouds and sleet and snow. It was natural to couclude that with a temperature at 40 or 50 above zero and such misery that a temperature at or below zero

ery that a temperature at or below zero would be unbearable. Sir Wilfrid Laur-eir, of course, was speaking of condiround be undearable. Sir Whirid Laurier, of course, was speaking of conditions as he best knew them in the East and had not British Columbia particulary in his mind; but even at that his remarks were a glorious vindication of our Canadian climate, and the pity it was that no paper—not even the "Times"—gave anything more than a mere bare synopsis of his speech, which was a model of diction, easy grace and ornate eloquence. Sir Wilfrid has made sevbeautiful speeches—I use the word beautiful" advisedly—since coming to ondon—at the Dominion Day dinner, at the Constitutional club dinner, at the fuildhall banquet, at the Canada club linner, and elsewhere, but has never the proposted experts in passers because the control of the control o

though much discussed in the past, have nevertheless been much in the air, and there has never before been an official Return Of

Return Of

Blakeley

Blakeley

Treasure Hunters Failed to Find Buried Millions of Cocos Island.

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The brigantine Blakeley, which sailed to Show Where the Gold Was Located.

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The brigantine Blakeley, which sailed to Show Where the Gold Was Located.

The brigantine

southern island, when was deserted by everybody else, and although numerous shafts, borings and crosscuts were made, many to a depth of over twenty feet, not a sign was found to indicate that there was hidden treasure there. The "gold finders" were again and again brought into play, but they found nothing but "indications" where shafts were sunk in vain, and when the diggers recovered from their disappointment, another indication was found by the old witchhazel "gold-finders," and another shaft was sunk—all with the same result. There was nothing there.

The trip was not marked by any nerve-racking adventure, however, for no latter-day pirate came to cuspute their right to search, no gunboat came

and a serior expressible in domon by the old witchstall recognition These should have only
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so and the Dominion of Canada. They have
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in different, and the sign I were present, the designers did well in concentration, and has a mean have present of control and the special control of the specia

thon. John A. Davldson, minister of finance, and Hon. D. H. McFadden, provincial secretary, of Manitoba, are making a tour through British Columbia, and are registered, with their families, at the Vernon.

In conversation with a Colonist reporter yesterday, Mr. Davidson said the prairie province was on the crest of a wave of prosperity. The crops, of which some fears had been felt early in the season on account of unusually heavy rains, have turned out one of, if not the best, on record, and the country is filling up with substantial farmers from Great Britain, Eastern Canada, and the United States. The people of the Western United States have discovered Manitoba and finding land so easy to obtain by settlement or purchase, are flocking in by thousands. A majority of this immigration is well equipped for practice farming by versus of experience.

to-obtain by settlement or purchase, are flocking in by thousands. A majority of this immigration is well equipped for prairie farming by years of experience in the Western States, and all are possessed of enough capital to make a good start in their new homes. These people take kindly to Canadian laws and customs, and will become loyal subjects of the Empire after they have put in their three years residence, and have taken out their naturalization papers—a necessary precedent to securing title to their homesteads.

Mr. Davidson says the Conservative government, under the leadership of Hon. F. P. Roblin, possesses the confidence of the country, and has accomplished much good since coming into power. Their experiment of state ownership of railways, in the case of the Northern Pacific, which they bought and leased to the Canadian Northern, has proved highly successful in a substaffial reduction of freight rates, which has greatly benefitted the agricultural and commercial interests.

The final year of the Liberal administration under Mr. Greenway produced a deficit of \$254,000, which the Conservative government has succeeded in turning into a surplus of \$250,000 during their two years in office.

The Manitoba ministers are delighted with British Columbia, and are specially impressed with Victoria and its beauties. They spent yesterday in sightseeing, and leave for Seattle today, when it is likely they will take a trip to California.

Tecumseh Wins The Second

Challenger Secures a Race In the International Cup Series.

She Has Her Own Weather and Makes the Most of It.

was 35 seconds behind at the first buoy. She gained in the reach, to lose again in the run, but making far better time than Trident at the end of the first round, got the windward position for the second beat. Trident, however, sailed through her lee and obtained a good lead, which she lost again by a shift of wind favoring the challenger. The fourth buoy was passed almost simultaneously, and the Oshkosh boat gained half a minute by the end of the round. Here Trident gained again by smart handling and got the position and the lead for the last beat, and it looked as if she would wind beat, and it looked as if she would wind better and was stiffer in the lighter treeze and got the advantage in a series of short trades, leading by 68 seconds at the seventh buoy and steamly left her rival behind. She is undoubtedly a very fine light weather boat and her reaching qualities are remarkable. The official time was:

First Second Round. Bound. Final Round Round.
Tecumseh . 2:45:58 8:24:57 4:22:25
Trident . 2:47:45 3:35:13 4:25:47
The elapsed times were:
Tecumseh—First round, 52:53: second round, 47:04; third round, 47:28; fourth round, 27:25.
Trident—First round, 52:45; second round, 47:28; third round, 48:34; fourth round, 22:347.

Trades and Labor.—The semi-monthly imseting of the Trades and Labor council was held last night. The reports of the different Labor Day committees were satisfactory. The arrangements are about completed for the excursion to Nanaimo on September 1. Two trains will be run, one at 8 and the other at 9 a.m., on the £. & N. railway. Correspondence from Nanaimo was to the effect that everything was being done towards making their proposed celebration a big success. The organization committee reported that the laborers of the city were likely to organize. The committee who acted for the council in the settlement of the shipwrights dispute with a local ship-building firm, put in an exhaustive report. The council and the Shipwrights union, by communication, expressed their appreciation of the good services rendered by the committee. The firm in question have also conveyed their thanks to the committee, and an expression of appreciation of the committee's good work in being instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

From all sides it is reported that the Trades and Labor.-The semi-monthly From all sides it is reported that the outlook for a great harvest in the Northwest is excellent.

THE FAST LINE.

Statement Made in the House of Lords.

who is said to have vivor of the Nova Scoot the island, recovered in the Nova Scoot the island, recovered in the House of Lords, and papers to the and they are now held ackett, who command the season in vain, this one here were treasure in vain, this one here, one from Sydneys from Germany. Now is said to be headed to in the schooner Herditions from here were as H. M. S. Imperieuse, as of the option that treasure, or about six years item was taking stops closed grounded to in the schooner Herditions from here were as H. M. S. Imperieuse, the Blakeley, we of the option that treasure, or part of its for about six years item was telegraphed mas, to the New York of this estimate of a British service, however, as the schooner had the Isle de Cocos with a lareasure. This item, and an add and South Africa.

MINISTERS

MI

APPROVED OF

Changes in the Cabinet That Have Received the Royal Sanction.

From Our Own Correspondent. London, Aug. 8 .- It is officially an-

Honolulu, Aug. 2.—(Via San Francisco, Aug. 8.)—In reference to the Marcus island dispute, it is stated that no intimation that Capt. Rosehill's vessel left here with arms on board was given out until the news was received from Japan that Japan had laid claim to the island, and had despatched a war vessel there. Colonel Thomas Fitch then made public the instructions given to Capt. Rosehill, which, while designed to prevent any conflict were intended to compel Japan to allow the Americans to land, or use force to drive them away.

away.

Capt. Rosehill's instructions from the company are to inform the Japanese on Marcus island that his expedition is a Montreal, Aug. 8.—Tecumseh won the second race in the Sewanhaka cup series today, after a most interesting contest, by 1 minute 22 seconds.

The course was three times round a triangle, the first a beat to windward, the second a reach, the third a free run. The wind was never more than three-quarters strong, falling off somewhat towards the end, while the water was calm. It was Tecumseh's weather, and she defeated Trident by outfooting her. She was, however, outpointed. The result was a race in doubt up to the end of the third beat. At the start Tecumseh se secured the windward position, and in spite of some jockeying, retained it, but she gradually fell off to leeward and was 35 seconds behind at the first buoy. She gained in the reach, to lose again in the run, but making far better time than a long of the United States and Japanese on Marcus island that his expedition is a peaceful one for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the value of the guano deposit of the island, and attempt to make a peaceful landing. In the event that the Japanese still refuse to allow him to land Rosehill is to sail away out of sight of the island return under cover of darkness, land an armed force and raise the Unitial States flag, and keep it up until it is torn down by a superior force. At the same time the captain was told to avoid a conflict in every way possible. In the event of his encountering a Japanese war vessel the commander of the expedition is to present his credentials as the discoverer of the island, and the expedition is to make a seientific investigation of the value of the expedition of the spanese still refuse to inform the Japanese on Marcus island, and attempt to make a peaceful landing.

In the event that the Japanese on the expedition of the sund return under cover of darkness, land an armed force and raise the Unit it is town down by a superior force. At the same time the expedition is to present his credentials as the discoverer of the island, and the expedition is to present his credential

referred to the United States and Japanese governments. It the officers of the war vessel still refuse to allow a landing, Captain Rosehill is instructed to start ashore with an unarmed force in a boat flying the United States flag and to attempt a landing and carry out the purposes of the expedition until physically restrained. The schooner commanded by Rosehill is the Julia E. Whalen. She has on board a crew of nine and taxidermists, and A. Bryan, of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

GOLDEN GRAIN. Estimate of Yield for Manitoba and Ter-

Winnipeg, Man, Ang. 7.—J. J. Golden, provincial government immigration agent, who has been traveling over Manitoba to a considerable extent, estimates this season's wheat yield at 55, 600,000 bushels. This estimate is for Manitoba only, and is arrived at on a basis of an average yield of 27 bushels to the acre. In the Territories, he chinks there will be fully one-third increase over last year in the output. In Manitoba wheat fields, the wheat is growing much thicker this year than last, and the number of straws to the square foot is almost double that of ast year. The plants have headed out well and every head is full to the tip. The increased acreage under cultivation will also tend to increase the total output. Mr. Golden looks for an increase in the other grains also, and thinks the vield of oats, rye and barley will average fully half as much more again than last year. Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7 .- J. J. Gold-

GUEST, KEEN & CO. Name of Firm Desiring Amalgamation of Steel Companies.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—It is stated that Guest, Keen & Oo. is the name of the English firm which will enter into an amalgamation with the Dominion iron & Steel and Nova Scotia Steel companies. Guest, Keen & Co. control the great works established by Lord Winborne in Wales, the famous Dowlais Works, the Patent Nut & Bolt company of the Midlands and J. H. Nettleford, limited, well known throughout the world as the Chamberlain firm. The English firm is said to desire amalgamation in order to secure control of the iron ore deposits owned by the Canadian firms.

It is a wise Trust that the lits own promoter.—Puck.

Canadian

the British subsidy would amount to £85,000, and the Canadian to £170,000

If the tender of the Elder-Dempster-BY THE KING Allan combination is accepted, the proportion will be: Great Britain, £100,-,000; Canada, £200,000.

The statement is being put about in interested quarters that Mr. Chamberlain has, declared he would never assent to one penny of British subsidy being given to the Canadian Pacific, is absolutely untrue. It is certain that Mr. Chamberlain's only desire is to see efficiency secured on lines acceptable to the Canadian ministers.

The Canadian arch in Whitehall is assuming a new dress for the coronation

London, Aug. 8.—It is officially announced that King Edward has approved the appointments of the Earl of Dudley as lord lieutenant of Ireland; Charles Thomson Ritchie, as chancelior of the exchequer; Aretas Akerson-Douglas, as home secretary; Austin Chamberlain, as postmaster general, and Sir William Hood Walrond, to be chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster! as well as the appointments which follow:

President of the Board of Education, the Marquis of Londonderry. First commissioner of works, Lord Windsor, in succession to Aretas Akerson-Douglas.

Financial secretary to the treasury, Wm. Hayes Fisher, in succession to Aretas Akerson-Douglas.

Financial secretary to the treasury since the police orphanage fund.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is arranging to leave London for Paris and Rome, Austin Chamberlain, Mr. Fisher has been a junior lord of the treasury since and the property of the commissioner of the reasury. Sir Alexander Fuller Asland Hood vice Sir Wm. Hood Walrond.

Lord commissioner of the treasury, Henry William Forster, M. P.

Under secretary for India, Earl Percy. Under secretary to the home office, Thomas Horacio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, M. P.

Under secretary to the war office, the Earl of Hardwick, who was under secretary for India, Earl Percy. Under secretary to the bond of trade, Andrew Bonar Law, M. P.

Parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, Andrew Bonar Law, M. P.

Parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, Andrew Bonar Law, M. P.

The Earl of Dudley, Sir Wm. Hood Walrond and Lord Windsor will not be the police who at the police who after the accident in crimost and purple, and bear the mot. "Clandid and Mr. Chamberlain, objected to the arch acusting observation of traffic the clandid and secretary to the treasury, Hon. Mr. Fisher has been a junior lord of the treasury, Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Millock addressed a meeting of the Australian Mersant's association of the Aust

BOER FARMERS ARE COMING

They Will Study Agricultural

Methods in Western Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.-Hon. R. W. Scott has received a cable from the Imperial government intimating that a ocmpany of Boer farmers will visit Canada to study the methods of agriculture in vogue here. The British authorities ask that facilities be given them for the ask that racinties be given them for the purpose. Mr. Scott replied that they will be afforded every means of studying methods in use among our farmers.

The English team for the Palma trophy match, numbering 17 men, will sail by the S. S. Lake Simcoe for Canada on August 12.

trophy match, numbering 17 men, will sail by the S. S. Lake Simcoe for Canada on August 12.

W. L. Griffin, Canadian government agent in Wales, has returned from a trisit to the Welsh Patagonian settlement at Saltcoats, N. W. T. The Welsh settlers in the West are doing well, and an effort will be made to bring the remainder of the Welshmen now in Patagonia to Canada.

No official advice has been received by the government as to the extent of the reported movement in Jamaica for annaxation of the islands to the United States, but government officials here in touch with commercial conditions in the British West Indies think that the movement is entirely confined to some sugar planters, and do not think that when the situation has been threshed out the sentiment in favor of a change of allegiance will prove strong enough to lead to any serious results.

METHODIST STATISTICS. Figures Showing the Financial Standing of Church.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Returns to Rev. G. H. Cornish, general conference statistician of the Methodist Ohurch of Canada, show that there are 3,413 churchss in the Dominion, an increase of 84 over last year. The number of parsonages is 1,208, an increase of 75. The total value of church property is \$14,190,903, an increase of \$427,522. The total church and parsonage debts amounted to \$2,230,840, which is \$380,171 less than in 1901.

STRIKE SUIT. Canadian Locomotive Works Asks For an Injunction.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 7.—Warrants lave been served by Sheriff Dawson upcul 28 striking machinists, making them defendants in a suit for \$3,000 brought by the Canadian Locomotive Works company, which also asks for an injunction restrain the strikers from further interference with the company's employees. This action is the result of an attempt to induce three Scotch machinists to obtain work in Watertown, N. Y. a few days ago.

7IMBER SCALERS APPOINTED. The persons named below have been licensed as official scalers, under the provisions of the Timber Act, 1902, viz. Richard Edgar Baker, of Cedar Cove, Vancouver; Albert Edward Burnett, of Barnet; P. Donglas Roe, of Port Moody: Alexander Garrett, Sapperton, New Westminster; Asa Erastus Dunning, Vancouver; William Lawrence Johnson, New Westminster; William Coates Dixon, Vancouver J. Chase, Vancouver; T. Albert Jan Top Vancouver.