

EXPORTATION OF SAW LOGS.

What is known as the British Columbia Loggers Association, which is not just its name suggests that a business concern...

"All timber cut from provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the province of British Columbia, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the lease cancelled."

The popular interpretation of this is that it prohibits the exportation of saw logs, and undoubtedly it was so intended. The provincial legislature has no power to prohibit the export of anything, the regulation of trade and commerce being vested in the federal parliament.

Without expressing any opinion as to the final conclusion of the court on this subject, it seems probable that the export of unmanufactured timber is one of those things which the legislature may not itself be able to prohibit by any device that can be proposed...

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

There was an interesting gathering in Terrebonne, Quebec, a few days ago, when Mr. Prevost, the Minister of Colonization and Mines for that province, addressed a meeting of the miners...

"It is unjust that the creation of poverty in the Dominion treasury should augment the poverty of the provinces. It is an altogether unjust system, and it must cease."

The observations of Mr. Lemieux bear out what the Times said a few days ago in reference to the provincial subsidies, and shows that there is no likelihood that any one province will be dealt with to the exclusion of the others, and also that British Columbia is not the only member of the Confederation which thinks the present arrangement is unjust.

THE G. T. P. TERMINUS.

The News-Advertiser, which has exceptional opportunities for ascertaining what goes on across James Bay, says that the provincial government has sold the Grand Trunk Pacific 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tuck's Inlet for \$1 an acre...

shall be "hereafter actively prosecuted to completion." If this is not done, the government may cancel the agreement. Our contemporary says that fault has been found with the government for making such an arrangement...

SCHOOLS IN THE NEW PROVINCES.

The provision in the Autonomy Acts relative to education in Saskatchewan and Alberta is as follows: "In and for the province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisions: (1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this act..."

In order, therefore, to know what is the nature of the separate school, which must hereafter be permitted in the new provinces, it is necessary to inquire as to the nature of the separate schools permitted at the date of the passing of the Autonomy Acts under the Ordinances referred to. Ordinance 30 refers only to the making of assessments for school purposes; the other provisions which kind of schools may be maintained.

That ordinance provided for public and separate schools. A public school needs no definition. A separate school under the ordinance was one established in a district at the request of, and after a vote by the minority of the ratepayers in the district, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. The control of education was vested in a commissioner of education assisted by an educational council of five, of whom two were to be Roman Catholics.

The Winnipeg Tribune touched the lowest depth in party journalism when it appeared in mourning on September 1st, the day the new provinces entered upon their career of self-government. So utterly furious was the Tribune that it extended its hostility even to the English language, and in what was meant to be a most touching appeal under the caption "Resurgam!" but was in point a ridiculous specimen of bathos, it played ducks and drakes with the grammar, and that, too, in capital letters.

The G. T. P. is so permitted to build to Edmonton by the most direct route. This may not please the C. P. R., but it will be a good thing for the country, because it will give Canada much the shortest railway route across the continent, and in view of the development of trade on the North Pacific this will be a matter of great importance, for it will have a controlling influence upon an immense volume of traffic.

Victoria's mileage of permanent sidewalks has been greatly augmented this year, and before another twelve months has passed the greater part of the city will enjoy that valuable improvement. The change on the condition of our streets during the last six years ought to be a source of great satisfaction to citizens. Victoria now has a wide reputation for the good work it is doing in this respect.

The name of Sir Gilbert Parker is mentioned in connection with the High Commissionership, when Lord Strathcona lays down the office. It would be difficult to mention a Canadian more fitted for that post in every way. He would represent Canada in a way that would reflect credit upon himself and his country.

to the woods, said Richard to Robin." is the way the old nursery rhyme puts it, but in this case Robin stayed at home. We protest against "Laurier City." Laurier is all right, and a fine name for the terminus of the G. T. P., but the affix of "city" is barbarism which ought to be confined to the Western States, where it originated.

This is probably the first year when ticket agents in Chicago and other points have recommended persons traveling for pleasure to the Pacific coast to buy their tickets via Victoria. This is the beginning of a new era in the history of the city.

TAYLOR DISMISSED.

Singer Had to Leave His Position in Seattle Church. Herbert Taylor, the sweet basso, whose engagement to marry Miss Isabelle Johnson, a young society woman of Seattle, was broken because he could not satisfy her that he was not already a married man, is no longer choir-master of Plymouth Congregational church, says the Seattle Times.

Joseph Martin, K.C., is responsible for a new agitation, and in this he will probably have more general sympathy than he received in some of the others with which his name has been identified. Mr. Martin thinks that the law's delays in this province are too great and the cost of litigation too much. Mr. Martin tempers the wind of the latter statement to the to-be-shorn lambs of the legal profession by suggesting that with smaller costs there will be more lawsuits. If this is the case, his proposal to cut down the tariff of fees should be acted on, his first suggestion, that is, in regard to the delays, in litigation, involving the readjustment of the judicial system so as to give the judges more time for their work, would follow as a matter of course; for if the five gentlemen, now constituting the Supreme court cannot get through their work, when the tariff of fees has a tendency to reduce the number of cases, a fortiori they would not be able to get through with it if the number of suits is multiplied. While the matter is one which appeals more directly to the legal fraternity than to the general public, it deserves very serious consideration. It would be a rash man who would say that the existing state of things in connection with the administration of justice in British Columbia is satisfactory in the particulars to which Mr. Martin refers.

The intellectual result of the demonstration of the American squadron at Tangier to secure the release of Ion Perdicaris has been a prisoner for Ralsuli inclines the authorities here to favor a military movement striking into the interior instead of at the coast.

NEW WESTMINSTER NOTES.

Hon. Sydney Fisher Will Visit Dominion Fair—Marched to Lord Roberts. New Westminster, Sept. 6.—In a letter to Mayor Keary, Lord Roberts announces that he kindly accepts the dedication of Professor Trendell's (Vancouver) march "Commandant," and that the Royal Irish Guards' band will play it at the Dominion exhibition. The management will arrange to have this special musical number rendered on the opening day of the exhibition.

The cholera epidemic. Berlin, Sept. 6.—4.33 p.m.—An official bulletin just issued says that 13 new cases of cholera and 2 deaths were reported during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, making the total 90 cases and 26 deaths.

AN AUTO MEET.

Arrangements Being Made for Race at Oak Bay Park on September 15th. Progress is being made in the arrangements for an auto meet which it is intended to hold at the Oak Bay park on September 15th. E. Ferris, chauffeur for D. Boscowitz, is giving considerable attention to the arrangements, and already has received from Seattle and from Portland assurances that autos from those cities will take part in the meet.

Those in charge have made arrangements whereby visitors from the United States will be enabled to enter their autos free of duty. It is expected that the auto office has been heard from that it will be possible to have the trip made from Seattle by special boat so that no delay may occur, and the autos will be all day in the city.

LIFTING RESERVE. It is Said That Policy of Government is to Grant No More Land. The provincial government, according to notice appearing in the Gazette, has decided to cancel the reservation of land from ten miles north of the mouth of the Kitimat river to Hazelton. This land is covered by two reserves. One was placed in 1890 and extended from the mouth of the Kitimat river to Kisliwas canyon. The other reserve was placed in 1901, and covered land for ten miles on each side of the Skeena river from Kisliwas canyon to Hazelton.

This will not include the lands about Kitimat townsite. These reserves were placed originally for railway purposes. The lifting of them, it is reported on good authority marks a determination on the part of the present provincial government to refuse any further grants of railways in land. It is further said that the government also will include in its policy a refusal to grant money aid.

A VISITOR FROM INFANT ALDERMERE.

Proprietor of General Store Predicts Bright Future for Baby Community—Its Advantages. Up in the Bulkley valley, or to be more precise, at the forks of the Bulkley and Telkwa rivers, there is an infant community known as Aldermere. It is yet little more than a townsite, in fact it has not passed the teething stage, but in it is the germ of active growth and prosperity. So far the census of Aldermere is easily taken, but it boasts of a general store, two hotels and a post office. The proprietor of the store is now in the city. He is Mr. Broughton, and his trip to Victoria is for the purpose of laying in a stock of goods for the winter. Seven years ago Mr. Broughton lifted thought he would be the sole merchant of a budding townsite in the great coast interior of British Columbia. He penetrated this sort of terra incognita with the federal government party, who were constructing a telegraph line to the Yukon. While there he was seized of the possibilities of the place, and duly threw out his anchor.

Mr. Broughton does not unload a lot of heated atmosphere on the advantages of Aldermere, but quietly observes that it "has a future." The reporter to whom this observation was addressed had had the remark somewhere before, but in it is the germ of active growth and prosperity. So far the census of Aldermere is easily taken, but it boasts of a general store, two hotels and a post office.

AWAIT SULTAN'S REPLY.

French Ministers Determined to Secure Satisfaction Without Reference to Outsiders. Paris, Sept. 6.—The government still awaits word from Fez regarding the Sultan's answer to the second ultimatum to Morocco, the time limit of which expired yesterday. If the French intention of the ultimatum to enforce redress without reference to outside influences. Unofficial intimations have been received that Germany does not sympathize with the Moroccan cause, and that the Sultan of Morocco is likely to complicate the general Moroccan question on the eve of the conference. Nevertheless, there is a slight at hand, and the vast coal reserves of the Algerian citizen Bouzian entirely separate from the general question of Morocco, and to pursue the question of redress to the end. Whether both military and naval demonstrations will be made awaits the final word from Fez, but both branches of the service are prepared to move at a moment's notice.

The ineffectual result of the demonstration of the American squadron at Tangier to secure the release of Ion Perdicaris has been a prisoner for Ralsuli inclines the authorities here to favor a military movement striking into the interior instead of at the coast.

Prospectors form a large proportion of the population, and already two hundred and twenty-five claims have been staked out, while the staxelation office will show that one hundred and fifteen licenses to prospect were issued this season. About three hundred head of cattle are there now, and this number will be considerably increased before winter. What is wanted, however, is a proper system of roads and trails. It is useless for the government to issue bulletins and publications of various classes descriptive of the Bulkley valley unless they provide facilities for reaching it. Before long the big Canadian and American corporations interested in the country in a mineral way will be taking machinery in, and they will have to meet difficulties in the shape of rank transportation facilities, which to-day are the great drawbacks to the country.

Mr. Broughton has faith in the Bulkley. He does not describe it as a poor man's paradise, but no new country is. When it is properly opened up its natural advantages will attract a big population, and make it a strong rival of the potential southern section of the province. In the meantime he is laying by for the future, and consequently will distribute a few neat little orders for his store, the whole aggregating about thirty thousand dollars. During his stay here Mr. Broughton is under the paternal eye of Steve Jones of the Dominion.

London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Port Said states that the British steamer Oshakam, from London for Yokohama, took fire in the Suez canal and for a time held up all canal traffic. The fire caused great alarm as the Oshakam had seventy tons of dynamite on board. Later the fire was extinguished and canal traffic re-opened.

THE SIGNING OF TREATY OF PEACE. SIMPLE CEREMONY MARKED END OF CONFERENCE. Brief Speech By Baron De Rosen and the Reply of Baron Komura—A Private Meeting. Portsmouth, Sept. 5.—The treaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon in the conference room of the navy general stores at the navy yard. The firing of the general salute of 21 guns was the signal that the people that the treaty was about to be signed, and the bells were soon pealing forth in the three towns of Kittery, Portsmouth and Newcastle. Suddenly an orderly dashed to the entrance of the peace building, and waving his hands to the gunner, a few feet away, and the first shot of the salute rang out in the clear air of the cool September afternoon, proclaiming peace between Japan and Russia.

Three o'clock was the hour set for the final session of the conference. An hour before time a heavy understorm was in progress, but when M. Witte and Baron Rosen left the hotel in an automobile at 2:25 for the navy yard the rain had stopped. When Baron Komura and M. Takahira entered their automobile 20 minutes later, the sun suddenly shone out, which called forth the remark from Baron Komura: "It is a good omen for peace." The remark was cheered by the crowd.

The Russian plenipotentiaries reached the yard at 2:45. The Russian secretaries immediately came over and began the comparative reading of the Russian and Japanese copies, which required about 20 minutes. Upon the completion of this task, they then prepared the two copies of the protocol of the final sitting, leaving only the exact hour to be filled in. It was just 3:45 when the plenipotentiaries entered the conference room from their respective offices. They bowed to each other and took their accustomed seats at the long table, around which the negotiations have been conducted. Instead of the secretaries sitting next to the plenipotentiaries, however, these chairs were occupied by the remaining delegates. M. Witte sat at the table facing Baron Komura. On his right was Baron De Rosen and Capt. Roussein, the latter occupying the seat of Dr. De Martens, who was detained at his hotel by indisposition. On M. Witte's left sat M. Permaloff and Gen. Permaloff. Directly opposite M. Witte was Baron Komura, with M. Takahira and M. Sato on his right, and M. Plancan, with the Russian original plenipotentiaries, and with English protocol. Grouped around the table were the other members of the two missions and the invited witnesses, Mr. Pearce, the personal representative of the President; Admiral Meade, Capt. Winslow, the governor of New Hampshire and the mayor of Portsmouth.

When the delegates were seated M. Sato handed M. Witte the Japanese copies of the treaty. At the same time M. Plancan laid the Russian copies before Baron Komura. Almost at the same moment the two men reached the table from the centre of the table and signed their names, first to the French and then to the English text. The copies were then signed by Baron De Rosen and M. Takahira. M. Sato returned the Japanese copies for the signatures of Baron Komura and M. Takahira. M. Witte and Baron De Rosen.

Amixed Their Signatures to the Russian copies and the "Treaty of Portsmouth" was signed, the ceremony being completed at 3:50. Up to this moment no word had broken the silence of the conference room. Throwing his pen aside, M. Witte without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His conferees followed and the Russian and Japanese delegates remained for a moment in silence, their right hands lightly clasped across the conference table. The war was over—Russia and Japan were once more friends. There was nothing "stagey" about the simple ceremony. It was a simple and deeply and impressively touching scene, and the two plenipotentiaries and secretaries of the two missions, who, with the invited witnesses, had formed a large circle around the delegates sitting at the table, were all looking straight at Baron Komura and M. Takahira as they signed. Baron De Rosen was the first to break the silence. Looking straight at Baron Komura and M. Takahira he began by saying that he wished, on behalf of M. Witte and himself, to say a few words. He has just signed, he continued the ambassador, "an act which will have forever a place in the annals of history. It is not for us active participants in the conclusion of this treaty to pass judgment on its import and significance. As negotiators on behalf of Russia, as well as the empire of Japan, we may with tranquil conscience say that we have done all that was in our power in order to bring about the peace for which the whole civilized world was longing. As plenipotentiaries of Russia, we fulfill a most agreeable duty in acknowledging that in negotiating with our hitherto-adversaries, and from this hour our friends, we have been dealing with true and thorough gentlemen to whom we are happy to express our high esteem and personal regard. We earnestly hope that Friendly Relations between the two empires will henceforth be firmly established, and we trust that his excellency, Baron Komura, as minister of foreign affairs, will apply to the strengthening of these relations the experience and wise statesmanship he conspicuously displayed during these negotiations so auspiciously concluded." Baron Komura replied, expressing his regard for the Russian plenipotentiaries. The "Treaty of Portsmouth," which they had just signed, was in the interest of humanity and civilization, and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between two neighboring empires. He added that it

would always be pleasant for him to recall that throughout the long and serious conference which they have left behind them, he and his colleagues had invariably received from the Russian plenipotentiaries the high courtesy and consideration, and finally he begged to assure their excellencies, the Russian plenipotentiaries, that it would be his duty, as well as his pleasure, to do everything in his power to make the treaty what it professed to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity.

At the conclusion of Baron Komura's remarks, M. Witte arose and said he desired to see Baron De Rosen and the Japanese plenipotentiaries alone for a few moments. The four retired into the Russian office and were closeted for about ten minutes. What happened there may never be known to the outside world. While the conference was in progress the secretaries were affixing the official seal to the treaty. There being four seals to each of the four copies. Upon their return to the conference the plenipotentiaries signed the protocol of their last meeting, which records the date of the treaty, September 5th, 1905, at 3:50 p.m. in the Portsmouth navy yard.

TARTARS OVERRUN SOUTHEAST CAUCASUS.

Several Engagements Between Raiders and Armenians in Which Many Persians Were Killed. St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Tiflis received to-day says: "The whole of the southeast Caucasus is now being terrorized by Tartars. Refugees are coming in here from Baku, Elizabetpol and Shusha. Details from Shusha show that several engagements were fought between Tartars and Armenians behind regular positions and that a considerable part of the town was soon in flames."

According to an official estimate over 200 houses were destroyed. The minister of finance has received a telegram from the governing committee of the Bazaar of Nakhil Novgorod urgently appealing to him to adopt immediate measures for the re-establishment of order at Baku. Fighting continues between Armenians and Tartars and the troops at Baku, Caucasus; many of their dwellings are in flames. Reinforcements have been sent from Tiflis. Official dispatches from Baku say that the workmen's quarters of the city were burning last night. Dispatches received by the ministry of the interior estimate that fifty persons were killed during the fighting at Baku, Caucasus, September 2nd, with a relatively large number of wounded, the majority of whom were Tartars. No official accounts of Sunday's casualties, nor of the events of to-day, had been received up to 6 o'clock this evening, but private dispatches report that corpses are lying about the streets and that incendiary fires have already destroyed 151 buildings, and are still burning. The former disarmed, and supplied themselves fully with arms and armor almost as well equipped for street fighting as the troops.

SENT TO PRISON.

Former Bookkeeper Sentenced to Two Years at Nelson. Nelson, B. C., Sept. 5.—James Gill, formerly bookkeeper at Cranbrook in the county of Victoria, was sentenced to two years in the provincial penitentiary for stealing money from his employer, aggregating \$558, before Judge Forin to-day, and was sentenced to two years in the provincial penitentiary for such charges. The sentence to Gill was consecutive. About a month ago Gill was up before Judge Forin on the charge of stealing \$500 from Baker's office, and a strong plea for clemency being made for him he was released on suspended sentence. Mr. Baker resented this treatment of Gill and laid six new charges. Gill was arrested in Vancouver, brought to Cranbrook and sent here for trial, with the result given. The prisoner alleged that gambling was the cause of his ruin.

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More Fighting.

Elizabetpol, Caucasus, Sept. 5.—Sanitary fighting has occurred between Tartars and Armenians in the village of Khankend.

There is great alarm here. All the Armenian shops are closed and troops are patrolling the streets day and night.

Nobles and Peasants Fight.

Kutais, Caucasus, Sept. 5.—A conflict between nobles and peasants occurred to-day in the village of Frantle. Eleven persons were killed or wounded.

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