# The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## THE DAILY COLONIST

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### FRASER RIVER DYKED LANDS.

Yesterday's Colonist contained a very interesting interview with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in connection with the dykes and dyked lands of the Westminster District. The Premier and Hon. Mr. Green made an official visit there, and the statement published was the result of their impressions. We say "their" impressions, because the Premier confirmed what was said by his colleague.

The Chief Commissioner very properly attaches a good deal of importance to the dyking question as between the settlers and the government. He states that the main complaint from the settlers' point of view seems to be that "the dykes in most cases cost very much more than the original estimates, and the inefficiency of the drainage system." On this point the Chief Commissioner announces: "I purpose going into the question fully between now and the next sitting of the House, with the object of bringing in a bill that will settle this matter once for all."

We do not know how far the proposed bill will extend; but there is a point of view wider than and equally as important as that of the settlers. It must not be forgotten that up to date the province as a whole has assumed the whole of the liability in connection with these dyking works—principal and interest. When the work at present authorized, or which the Government has authority to undertake is completed the total liabilities will amount to over $1,000,000. When we consider that the total area affected by these various schemes does not exceed 63,000 acres, it is a very large liability to assume, constituting about one-twelfth of our net debt. The 63,000 acres, moreover, includes about 20,000 acres of Sumas, which though not dyked, issued debentures for a considerable amount, the proceeds of which were practically wasted. There are, therefore, about 43,000 acres dyked, against which there stands over $23 per acre for principal alone. The greater part of it is still in its virgin condition, and non-productive. This is serious enough in itself; but the lands so reclaimed were supposed to pay an annual impost per acre on account of interest and sinking fund. So far only about $8,500 in all has been paid; and there are arrearages to the extent of $227,000. A more total failure of a well-intentioned scheme was never known. There is no disguising the fact that the promoters of these dying schemes in the first instance had in view the increased value to their lands which adequate protection from water would afford, and hoped to sell them at very high figures. The province was assuming the risk and the liability and they were to reap the benefit. It is easy to see now why from their point of view it was not a success and the land still remains unsold.

It is obvious that the land itself in its present condition can never repay the indebtedness against it. Legally it should revert to the Government; but a government above all others must be considerate as well as just. What in our opinion should be done, is, by commission or otherwise, to determine the settlers' equity in the land over and above what they occupy and can fairly use, take over the balance, assess its value so as to include at least two-thirds of the indebtedness against it, carry out the necessary drainage work within the dykes and then divide it into small holdings of from 25 to 50 acres and sell to homeseekers, the payments to be so adjusted as to meet the interest and retire the debentures as they mature. The land within the dykes is the best in the Province. With intensive cultivation it is capable of producing the limit of crop possibilities. We want settlers and there are thousands of prospective settlers wanting land. The whole of the Province is interested in the settlement of this question, more particularly as the Province is liable for every cent, principal and interest, of the one million dollars of debentures on account of it.

### A WORD TO EMPLOYERS.

On Monday (tomorrow) the manoeuvres in connection with the annual mobilization of all the troops forming the Esquimalt garrison will take place. This is part of the general programme of preparing our volunteers to take part in the defence of the Empire. A correspondent on Thursday last pointed out that every member of the local militia was required under penalty to report, unless he could furnish a doctor's certificate to account for his absence; and he hoped that no employer would place any obstacles in the way of members in their employ taking part without their pay being docked or suffering other inconvenience. We are happy to support our correspondent in this position, and we trust no one will refuse to comply cheerfully. Defence of the Empire is a self-imposed burden; and it is a necessary one. In case of war, and war is ever uncertain, it is not the employer, who, as a rule, does the fighting, but the young men of the country. The employer is the property owner, whose interests, in that contingency, must suffer most. There are cases, of course, in which it is very inconvenient to spare an employee, but he is a mighty mean, as well as a very short-sighted, man who can and will not sacrifice one day's work in the year for his country's defence and his own protection.

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

An important transfer of land has taken place in the New Westminster District. The Government has exchanged 1,000 acres of Crown land, situated to the north of Burnaby Lake, for 1,000 acres near New Westminster Junction, fronting on the Coquitlam and Fraser Rivers. The latter has been secured for the purpose of establishing a farm colony in connection with the asylum, and was decided upon as the result of frequent and strong recommendations from Dr. Manchester, medical superintendent.

Dr. Manchester reported that as a result of his investigation he found the place peculiarly adapted to the purposes required by him. It is conveniently located, being only seven miles distant; it is easily reached by road, water or railway, and has a suitable variety of land for the purposes in view; it is all in one block and well watered, and moreover, the pipe line of the New Westminster water works system runs through it, which could be made use of if desired; that although some of the land is swampy and would require draining, the greater portion of it is very good.

Mr. C. G. Major, of New Westminster, under instructions from the Government, made an examination of the two properties, and reported upon the relative values as a favorable exchange for the Government; and Dr. Manchester advised that the Coquitlam tract of land as the most suitable for the colony proposed that could be found, and strongly recommended it being secured.

As a consequence the transfer was approved by Order-in-Council and the Department of Lands and Works was empowered to effect the exchange.

The establishment of a farm colony in connection with the asylum is quite a new departure in the policy of that institution, and if properly carried into effect and the colony well managed, as we have no doubt will be the case, exceedingly good results should follow. The experiment will be followed with keen interest.

### LUMBER—A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The lumbermen of British Columbia may not always be right in their contentions; but when they are right we believe in supporting their cause because it is right. Their grievance about the unfairness of the one-sided tariff arrangements as between Canada and the United States, is without any question well founded. While they have a right at any time to complain about the tariff inequalities, the particular burden of their complaint is the effect of the tariff under conditions at the present time, which are perhaps unusual. When the demand for lumber and shingles is active on both sides of the line, tariffs make but little difference. For some time past, however, there has been an over production both north and south of the line. The present inequalities in tariffs, therefore, place our lumbermen at a great disadvantage with their Pacific coast competitors. The latter have free access to our Northwest markets, while our people are debarred by high tariff from competing in theirs. With a surplus of lumber on hand the Puget Sound mills are "dumping" it in the Canadian Northwest, practically the only available outlet British Columbia mills have for their product.

The most natural thing to occur to one's mind in connection with Hon. Mr. Fielding's "ingenious device" for protection against "dumping," in connection with the recent tariff changes outlined in his Budget, is that he would have taken advantage of the opportunity to redress the grievances of our lumbermen just in that way. Although there was nothing in the announcements made from Ottawa that rough lumber was included, yet we considered it scarcely possible, considering the injustice inflicted by the present arrangement, that it could have been overlooked entirely. As the result of a query, however, the following despatch was received from the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent:

"Dumping clause does not apply to free goods, consequently rough lumber, which is free, is not affected. The clause, however, will apply to dressed lumber and all manufactured articles of lumber."

Here we have an anomalous and almost inconceivable state of affairs presented. Every industry already protected—and every other industry in Canada, except lumber, is protected—has a special "dumping clause" in its favor. Our lumber, which is not protected in practically its only available market and is debarred by high duties from seeking a market in the United States, is subjected to the additional handicap of being excluded from the special favors extended to all already protected industries. Here was an opportunity for the Minister of Finance, even if prevented by the strenuous opposition of Mr. Sifton from equalizing the duties in the interests of British Columbia, to have applied his "dumping clause" without doing violence to other interests. Surely, if the principle is a right and a just one—and we are assured by every Liberal newspaper in Canada that it is not only right and just but the very inspiration of genius—its application should be uniform. In view of such a situation one cannot but wonder what our representatives at Ottawa are doing that they should permit the opportunity to pass without, at least, entering a vigorous protest and demanding that justice should be done. Politically, there are two reasons for the grievances of our lumbermen being overlooked in this fashion. One is Mr. Sifton's influence in the Cabinet; the other is that the conditions which affect the lumber industry in British Columbia do not affect the lumbermen in Eastern Canada. This Province, with its small representation in the House of Commons and practically no voice in the Executive Council, does not count.

### LEST WE FORGET.

The speech on the Budget by Sir Richard Cartwright stripped of its literary and forensic garnishings, of which some of our contemporaries are exceedingly proud, proves simply three things, and they are these:

1. That, notwithstanding that the old Knight was once the most strenuous advocate for free trade as it is in England, he does not believe that England is now prosperous.

2. That Canada by continuing the system of protection inaugurated by the Liberal-Conservatives and denounced for many years by the Liberals, has become the most prosperous of nations.

3. That he justifies an increase of expenditure which has just about doubled since 1895 and was at that time declared by him to be abnormally great.

As to the first item of proof, he said:

Sir, I was under the impression that the people of England at this moment were suffering from rather a serious depression; I was under the impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently found it necessary, in a time of peace, to bring the income tax back, and the old and very heavy war tax. I was under the impression that English consols had fallen from 115, or thereabouts before the war, to something like 85 within the last few months, about the lowest figure which these great securities have touched in the last fifty years.

As to the second:

Sir, the growth of the last eight years in many ways far exceeds the growth of the thirty years preceding it.

As to the third:

First of all, I have to ask, Is the expenditure justified? Is it out of proportion to the increase in the wealth and population of this country?

All the volubility of Sir Richard, all the overpowering logic, all the causticity of his keen, sarcastic tongue, cannot extricate him from the meshes of his own reasoning or cause the public to forget.

### EAST KOOTENAY COAL AND OIL LICENSES.

Yesterday the Colonist recorded the fact that the long-delayed and much-talked-of coal and oil licenses in Block 4,593, Southeast Kootenay, will be issued forthwith. The opinion was also expressed that the Government had taken practically the only step that was fair to all parties concerned.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed on account of the delay that has occurred, and the Government has been severely blamed by some of the interested parties for not long ago deciding to do what has just finally been determined upon. There is a history to block 4,593, and without understanding all that has gone before it is not easy to place the matter as it stands now clearly before our readers. However, owing to the investigation which took place last year in connection with the cancellation by the Government of the grant of this and another block to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, nearly every person in the Province is more or less familiar with the history referred to. It is not necessary for present purposes to go into all the details. A reserve was placed on the land for railway purposes. Prospectors for coal and oil went in and staked, these operations extending back for a considerable period. When negotiations in connection with the Columbia & Western grant came to a climax and the famous "Bill No. 16" last year was introduced and passed, confirming the cancellation of the grant made by Order-in-Council, it was strongly urged that the reserve should be taken off, the land thrown open and licenses issued to bona fide applicants who had complied with the law. Upon the retirement of the Prior administration and the formation of the present Government upon party lines, the proper method of dealing with the whole matter immediately became a political issue. Opinions differed widely on the subject of oil and petroleum rights. Some advocated the putting up of these to public competition by auction; others thought the licenses should be issued to applicants in order of priority, and so on. As stated yesterday, no very definite programme was submitted for public discussion. However, many serious complications were involved; and the members of the Government had a very difficult and delicate task ahead of them in deciding upon a sound public policy in respect to it. The position of the Government was rendered more embarrassing by the importunities of political friends as well as of political enemies.

In going before the country the Government made a statement of policy, which though not absolutely definite, was as definite as we possible under the circumstances, and that was that the whole subject would be fully considered and that in the settlement arrived at the rights of all persons acquired under existing laws would be fully protected. The circumstances alluded to will be sufficiently understood from what has subsequently transpired. It was generally thought that as soon as elections were over and the new administration fairly in the saddle, the matter would be immediately and finally dealt with, as would undoubtedly have been the case had not another and very serious complication arisen. It was apparent from the attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway that a strong effort would be made to have "Bill No. 16" disallowed. With that danger in sight it would have been an egregious act of folly on the part of the Government to have gone ahead and issued licenses or deal with the land in any of the ways proposed, as in case of disallowance an interminable tangle of litigation would have ensued. The Dominion Government was appealed to for a definite statement of its policy as to disallowance, but failing any definite reply, the Provincial authorities wisely decided to await the expiry of the term during which disallowance could be constitutionally exercised. How real was the danger our Government feared is shown by the fact that only at a very late date "Bill No. 16" was among the Acts of the British Columbia Legislature that had been reserved by the Dominion authorities for special consideration. Fortunately, in their own interests as well as ours, the Act was not disallowed and the year having expired the Government proceeded to deal with the matter, and, we believe, have dealt with it very satisfactorily.

The notice "respecting coal and petroleum lands in Southeast Kootenay" appeared in yesterday British Columbia Gazette, and has been published in the Colonist and other papers.

There were two courses open to the Government—one to issue the licenses as applied for, and the other to put up the coal and petroleum rights in block 4,593 at public auction. The latter, although apparently a very proper course to pursue, was not feasible.

Notwithstanding that there was a reserve on the land when the claims were staked and licenses applied for, such reserve did not legally include mineral rights; and the prospectors who complied with the law, had actually acquired a legal status, of which they could not be dispossessed except by legislative enactment amounting to repudiation, and not then in equity without compensation. Under the law as it existed all persons undoubtedly had the right to prospect for coal notwithstanding any reserve placed on the land. That point settled the next in order that naturally arose was to whom and how the licenses should issue. When it is known that there were 1,064 applicants for licenses in Block 4,593, and that claims in many cases overlap each other—in one particular section claims are staked twenty deep—it is obvious the Government could not undertake to determine the prior rights of prospectors. Such a course would have led to endless petitions of right and involved the Land Department in a maze of troubles and an ocean of law costs. There was but one plan to follow, and that was to issue licenses to all applicants, without recourse, each licensee waiving all claims against the Province in respect to conflicting rights. In the courts, hereafter, or in some other way that may be mutually agreed upon, legal rights involved must be determined without cost to the Government.

To be perfectly clear, the language of the notice on this point is as follows:

"Owing to the number of applicants for licenses to prospect for coal and petroleum, and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the application for and issuance of these licenses, and the well-known fact that the issuance has been unavoidably suspended for so many months, the Government of British Columbia finds it impossible to determine the equitable rights of the numerous applicants. Therefore, for the purpose of enabling all persons to go before the proper tribunal for the determination of their respective rights and priorities, this license is issued and accepted subject to such prior rights of other persons as may exist by law, and the date of this license is not to be taken or held as in any sense determining such priority, and further it shall not be taken or held to waive enquiry by the courts into the proper performance of all conditions precedent as between adverse claimants; and further, on the understanding that the Government shall not be held responsible for, or in connection with any conflict may arise with other claimants of the same ground, and that under no circumstances will license fees be refunded.

"And the holder hereby waives any claim or demand against the Government, and expressly agrees not to take any steps or proceedings, or present any petition, to enforce any alleged claim or demand against the Government of the Province of British Columbia arising out of the issuance of this license or of any other matter or thing pertaining thereto."

What other principles might have applied under other circumstances to these lands in order to conserve for the Province the greatest benefit to the greatest number, it is useless to discuss. The Government were confronted with a set of conditions for which they were in no way responsible, and which at the time of, or since, taking office, they were powerless to change or modify. Therefore, we feel like congratulating them on having adopted throughout a line of policy that has left the legal rights of the prospectors unimpaired, and guaranteed the interests of the Province against loss of any kind. They will, of course, be attacked as the result of the announcement, but they would have been equally unfortunate in no matter what decision had been arrived at. Possibly one line of criticism will be directed to the litigation that must ensue among rival claimants. It is certainly better that those who expect to benefit by the claims, if successful, should pay the piper than that the whole of the Province should bear the brunt of the law costs. As a matter of fact, however, it will probably be found that a great deal of litigation will be eliminated by compromise, by purchase, by consolidation of interests, and largely by one or two governing cases which will determine the rights in the greater number of others.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### A RUMORED MONOPOLY IN ANGLING RIGHTS.

Sir—I wish to call your attention to a matter of some importance. There is a rumor current that an attempt is being made to secure exclusive fishing (angling) rights upon our rivers, notably the Cowichan.

Is this the policy of the country? It has been done in Eastern Canada, I know, and it will attract a few rich men, who will spend some weeks every year with us, but will not the attention of our splendid "free sport" deprive British Columbia of her greatest attraction to British settlers and visitors, and disappoint many who have come hither of those things for which they came?

You know, I think, of the theory for which I have so long contended, "that our sport is one of our most valuable assets." Are we prepared to sell our best asset for a mess of pottage? If so, let every one know this, and there will be some competition in the matter. I had always understood that the policy of the country was diametrically opposed to acquisition of sporting rights in a wholesale way on any land or water not actually occupied by the owner.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY.

Pier Island, June 14, 1904.

#### BUOYS WILL BE BUOYS.

Sir—Could you or any of your numerous readers inform a long-suffering nautical public when the various buoys that are adrift from their positions are to be replaced. I will mention a few that have been gone for months—Spar buoys on Kelp Bar; buoy on Tattenham Ledge; buoy on Governor Rock; Buoy on Benson Rock. If these buoys are not to be replaced, why not scratch the notices from the British Columbia pilot and charts?

SHIPMASTER.

Vancouver, June 17, 1904.

#### THE POSTAL LAWS.

Sir—A letter just received may be of interest to you. Mr. Herbert Thring, secretary of the Society of Authors (England); Mr. John A. Cooper, treasurer of the Canadian Society of Authors, myself and others have been working for some time past to obtain such alterations in the postal charges upon English magazines as will enable them to compete successfully against American magazines.

Between us we have had this matter laid before the Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and recently before Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, our present secretary for the colonies. I believe that Mr. Sarel of Vancouver took some considerable trouble a year or two ago in the same direction.

Mr. Thring, the secretary of the Society of Authors (in England), writes me (May 16), "I am publishing another article on the Canadian Postal Question, which I am bringing forward again"; whilst Mr. Cooper, of the Canadian Society of Authors, writes me that he has just heard from Sir Gilbert Parker, noting that the postage on magazines will probably be reduced, but not upon newspapers. It seems to me, too important to the Empire, that the people of it should be educated by the magazines and newspapers of the Empire, rather than by the very biased publications of a rival and sometimes hostile neighbor, that I think some of your space and valuable influence might be devoted to pushing objects for which we have been working.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY,
Vice-Pres. Can. Soc. Authors.

Pier Island, June 14, 1904.

### PROVINCIAL PRESS.

William Fernie, the discoverer of the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, and one of the directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, is in the city from Victoria visiting his old friends. He was seen yesterday by a representative of the Daily News just as he was about to cross the lake for the purpose of accompanying James Johnstone, whose guest he is, to his fruit farm on the opposite side of the lake. During the short talk had with Mr. Fernie he told with modesty the story of the finding of what is probably the largest coal field in Canada in the year 1887. Float from the coal veins was found miles from where the veins were, being brought down by the rapid mountain streams, which have their source high up in the Rocky Mountain range. In the summer of 1887 Mr. Fernie went into the trackless mountains and found some of the large coal seams, which are now being operated by the company of which he is a director, thus laying the foundation for one of the leading industries in the southeastern portion of the province.—Nelson News.

Rev. Charles R. Baskett, vicar of Birstwith, Yorkshire, preached both morning and evening in All Saints' church. Mr. Baskett has been asked to lecture for the S. P. G. in England, and is making himself acquainted with conditions in Canada in preparation for his task. He left on Tuesday morning to pay a visit to Kelowna and Penticton. He expects to return on Saturday and will conduct both morning and evening services on Sunday next.—Vernon News.

Although our school attendance is withing three of that of Enderby, we do not claim a population of 500—we thing 350 nearer the mark. The Okanagan flour mill grinds more local grown wheat than any other mill in the valley, but it is in the matter of fruits and vegetables that our greatest revenue lies. During 1903 the farmers shipped from Armstrong 2,009 tons of roots, as against 905 tons from Vernon and 163 from Enderby. Vernon leads in the matter of fruit shipments, most of which is grown in the Coldstream orchards, but it is our opinion that Armstrong comes next.—Armstrong Advertiser.

The busy season is now opening up and the prospects are that the Lardeau will experience one of the most prosperous seasons in its history. The indomitable pluck and energy displayed by the people of Ferguson and Trout Lake is at last bearing fruit and capital from different parts of Great Britain, United States and Canada are taking a lively interest in the resources of the Trout Lake division.—Trout Lake Topics.

A farewell party was given by Mrs. W. T. Jackman on Monday evening last, in honor of her niece, Miss Caesar, who left for her home at Markdale, Ont., today. The evening was most enjoyably spent in games, music, etc. Refreshments of sandwich and coffee, ice-cream and cake, were served. At 1 a. m. the company joined hands in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and, having bid farewell to Miss Caesar, dispersed to their various homes. The following guests were present: Miss Gross, Miss Bain, Miss Marsden, Miss B. Cundsey, Miss Stiff, Miss Vedder, Miss Cairns, Miss McKenzie, Miss Cawley, Miss G. Knight, Miss R. Henderson, Miss Ada Gammon, Miss Caesar, Rev. Mr. Green, Messrs. Nesbit, Geo. Ashwell, E. N. Brown, D. E. Stevenson, W. L. Macken, B. A. Irwin, Jos. Scott, W. S. Forsyth, Capt. Menten, T. H. Haslam, C. Hallam, R. Knight, Alex. Mercer, H. Street, G. A. Kipp, J. Henderson, Jas. Hardy, Will Webb.—Chilliwack Progress.

George Pulver of Seattle, one of the principal stockholders in the Lucky Jack Mining Company, was in town the past week looking over the properties of the company and inspecting the work now being done on the Riverside. Mr. Pulver doesn't wish to be interviewed, but as he is trying to acquire more property in the camp it is presumed he is satisfied with the investments made by the company. He has become interested in the Silver Glance, a claim adjoining the Lucky Jack on the east, and lately bonded by D. A. Murdock from J. Thompson and M. Kirlin.—Poplar Nugget.

The Spitzee mine compressor has been closed down temporarily. The management's intention is to devote some weeks to stoping ecstablished and to do the work by contract. Drilling will be done by hand while this work is under way. It is considered that development on the present level has gone ahead sufficiently for all practical purposes, the main drift on the second level, which is the lowest in the mine, having reached a point over 360 feet from the shaft. The stoping now to be undertaken is intended to secure smelter tests of the various ore bodies. Subsequently the main shaft will be carried down to the 350 level, and horizontal workings turned off at that depth. Incident to the resumption of development work the compressor plant will be started up. Just at the present moment the force in the mine has been cut down to a minimum, the men being engaged in timbering up the workings and continuing the upraise west of the shaft. When the stoping is started the crew will be strengthened substantially.—Rossland Miner.


THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

June 20, 1859.


#### STEAMER "FORWARD."

Esquimalt Harbor, June 18, 1859.

Editor Colonist—Sir: An accident of a very distressing character having this day occurred on board the steamer "Forward" at about 12 o'clock (noon), whereby the third officer, Mr. Henry Lock, the captain's son, and the captain's servant, William Gray, have been seriously, if not fatally, injured, we deem it my duty before you a correct statement of the circumstances.

In order to procure the charge of powder necessary for firing the gun on entering the harbor, Mr. Lock and William Gray had occasion to go to the magazine, situated in the "run" in the after part of the vessel, and immediately afterwards a severe explosion occurred; but as the parties injured were the only persons present, and they are incapable of giving any explanation, we cannot determine the immediate cause of the accident.

The ship has received no serious injury, the damage done being confined to the loss of a portion of the saloon table and skylight.

While condoling with Capt. Lock on this severe affliction, we beg at the same time to be unanimous in testifying to his manly and officer-like bearing upon the occasion.

Signed: Capt. M. S. Nott, Wm. K. Brown, John Jeffrey, Wm. Hackman, John Wille, Joseph Clearihue, Andrew Chivesten, R. C. Smith, J. McCalley, John Fanburn, Frank Wade, R. Thompson, Dennis Foley, R. Wryden, C. Esenbrites, James Ogilvie, William Ross, Roderick McLean, P. S. Addison, N. Gilley, Charles Wilson, Emeres Peart, William Kidd, Robert Elliott, R. Blown, W. E. Levett, G. Wallis, R. Jeffrey, W. Jeffrey, R. Mayben, J. Clarke, D. Ashton, L. Newson, John Robson, Charles Major, H. Martin, H. Hyde, G. Hyde, N. P. Campbell, C. Munro, John Le Crowcey, James Wilbarton, John Chambers, A. J. Chambers, Alexander Wilson, Coote M. Chambers, Capt. H. Hobbs, T. Baudinarm, C. J. Pritchard and wife, Henry Manly, A. Ledrier, James Dupuy, James D. Porter, late U. N. S. A., E. Hammond King, Joseph Bacon.

We take pleasure in acknowledging an invitation to attend a ball on Thursday, to be given by the First Hebrew Benevolent Society in aid of its funds.

Governor Douglas and Moody made a trip down the north entrance to Fraser's river and discovered a fine tract of prairie land, lying between it and Burrough's Inlet.

Mr. Editor—To your catalogue of crime in Victoria, published on the 8th inst., might be added the following, showing some of the advantages of allowing these savages to go about armed with guns, pistols, dirks, etc.:

A woman murdered in the streets of Victoria opposite the Colonial Chasin's very residence. The murderer committed on a coroner's warrant for wilful murder.

Mr. Williams shot in the leg, causing a highly painful and dangerous wound, which confined him to a sick bed for weeks.

A woman stabbed in the street, whether fatally or not I did not hear.

A wholesale butchery among the Indians encamped on the townsite and in the actual streets of Victoria, many killed and wounded, and yet no attempt made to put a stop to it. Since then there have been several fatal affrays on the same battle ground—and up to the present time all are fully armed, apparently ready for another fight at any moment.

### WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

There is little change to report in prices offered by local dealers for produce at the docks. Old potatoes are now practically off the market, the nominal price being $1.25 per 100 lbs. New potatoes are 2½c. per lb., but only Californias are in the market yet. Other prices are:

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|---|---|
| Hay (Fraser River), per ton | $18.00 |
| Hay (Island), per ton | $20.00 |
| Straw, per ton | $10.00 |
| Oats, per ton | $25.00 |
| Barley, per ton | $27.00 |
| Potatoes (new California), per lb. | 2½ |
| Potatoes, per ton | $20 to $25 |
| Wheat, per ton | $30.00 |
| Onions, per 100 lbs. | $3.50 |


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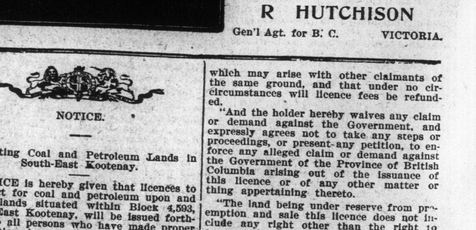

Truscott Launches

The Acme of Excellence. Used exclusively at St. Louis World's Fair.

R HUTCHISON
Gen'l Agt. for B. C. VICTORIA.



Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment


### NOTICE.

Respecting Coal and Petroleum Lands in South-East Kootenay.

NOTICE is hereby given that licences to prospect for coal and petroleum upon and under lands situated within Block 4,593, South-East Kootenay, will be issued forthwith to all persons who have made proper application, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Coal Mines Act" and amendments.

The fee for each licence will be $100, and all applicants who have not deposited accepted bank cheques to cover that amount are hereby required to do so without further notice.

Licences will be issued in the following form, viz.:—

"Mining Licence issued under the Coal Mines Act and Amendments.

"In consideration of one hundred dollars now paid under the said Acts, and subject to the provisions thereof, I, W. S. Gore, Deputy Commissioner, acting for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, licence to enter, prospect, search and work for coal and petroleum (but no other metal or mineral) upon, in and under all that piece or parcel of mineral land situate in and forming part of Block 4,593, East Kootenay District, and described as follows:—

"Owing to the number of applicants for licences to prospect for coal and petroleum, and the peculiar circumstances of these licences, and the well-known fact that the issuance has been unavoidably suspended for so many months, the Government of British Columbia finds it impossible to determine the equitable rights of the numerous applicants. Therefore, for the purpose of enabling all persons to go before the proper tribunal for the determination of their respective rights and priorities, this licence is issued and accepted subject to such prior rights of other persons as may exist by law, and the date of this licence is not to be taken or held as in any sense determining such priority, and further it shall not be taken or held to waive enquiry by the Courts into the proper performance of all conditions precedent as between adverse claimants; and further, on the understanding that the Government shall not be held responsible for, or in connection with, any conflict which may arise with other claimants of the same ground, and that under no circumstances will licence fees be refunded.

"And the holder hereby waives any claim or demand against the Government, and expressly agrees not to take any steps or proceedings, or present any petition, to enforce any alleged claim or demand against the Government of the Province of British Columbia arising out of the issuance of this licence or of any other matter or thing appertaining thereto.

"The land being under reserve from preemption and this licence does not include any right other than the right to prospect for coal and petroleum.

"The duration of this licence is for one year from this ..... 190 ..

"Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

"Lands and Works Department,
"Victoria, B. C., ..... 190 ..

R. P. GREEN,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 6th June, 1904.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "Tender for Schoolhouse," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Tuesday, the 5th July, 1904, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame schoolhouse at Port Essington.

Plans, specifications, form of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 20th June, 1904, at the offices of the Government Agent, Port Simpson, of H. E. Kirby, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Port Essington, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two responsible sureties, residents of the Province, in the penal sum of $250.00, for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 11th June, 1904.


Lever's Y-L (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.


## LOCAL

(From Friday's Daily.)

Poor Halibut Catch.—The halibut fishing schooner Athens, operating for the British Columbia Packers' Association, has reached New Westminster on her return from her first trip to the northern fishing banks this season. She made a poor catch and reports rough weather.

Were Waiting for Hamel.—Requests have been sent lately to the local police authorities to look out for D. A. Hamel, late paymaster of the city of Montreal, who was thought to have taken passage for the Coast. He is wanted for the embezzlement of sums ranging from $6,000 to $10,000. Word came yesterday, however, that Hamel had been located in Cuba, as reported by wire.

Big Coal Cargo.—Steamship Quito, recently chartered by the Northwestern Commercial Company for the Nome traffic, sailed June 13 from Moji, Japan, for Nanaimo. The vessel will take a 6,000-ton cargo of the Nanaimo product for Nome consumption. The Quito is expected to reach Nanaimo not later than June 25. She will at once begin loading coal and will sail for Nome as soon as her cargo is completed.

The Fair Buildings.—The executive committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will this afternoon visit the exhibition buildings at Oak bay and make a careful inspection. All improvements and repairs necessary will be noted and immediate steps taken to have them attended to. It is not thought that the expenditure on the buildings will amount to much, however, as they were subjected to a thorough renovation before last year's exhibition.

Fall Fair Fund.—The following special prizes have been offered by the Victoria Truck and Dray Company, per Mr. James Bryce, manager: $15 for the best yearling from "Carvel"; $20 for the best three-year-old gelding or filly from "Newman"; $15 for the best two-year-old gelding or filly from "Newman"; $10 for the best foal of 1904 by "Newman." Subscriptions have also been received from the following: $10, Messrs. Briggs & Chamberlain; $5, Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie; $25, Messrs. the Victoria Transfer Co., Limited, per Mr. J. Rostein; $5, L. J. Boscowitz.

Arranging Fruit Exhibit.—A feature of the fall fair will be a splendid commercial fruit exhibit. In order that different varieties from all parts of the province may be brought in competition, a special exhibit has been arranged. Besides money prizes put up by the association the, exhibitors displaying the best variety of fruit packed for market in standard packages, not less than two boxes or crates of each variety, will receive a silver challenge cup. This has been presented by E. R. Stewart & Company, and must be won twice before becoming the property of any individual.

Whalers Need Coal.—The mishap to the bark Edward West, which necessitated her putting into Honolulu two weeks ago for repairs, may result in crippling the service of the Arctic whaling fleet. The West had a cargo of Australian coal, taken on at Sydney, which she intended delivering to the steam whaling fleet at Port Clarence, Alaska, during the first days of July—prior to the entry of the vessels into the Arctic on their regular annual cruise. Now, however, in view of this accident overtaking the bark, her coal will not be available. Taking advantage of this condition, the Pacific Whaling Company and Ralph Bloom & Co. are seeking to charter vessels in Seattle to carry the necessary amount of coal to supply the whaling fleet for this season's operation in the Arctic. Various steamship companies have been approached relative to charters. Little or no spare time remains. The fleet must have coal, else it dare not proceed to the Arctic. Unless the fuel is forthcoming by July 10 much valuable time will be lost.

Were Nippon Yusen Ships.—The two Japanese transports, Sado Maru and Hitachi Maru, reported having been destroyed by the Russian Vladivostock fleet, belonged to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which previously lost a fine ship at the hands of the enemy. The Sado Maru was the eighth largest of the company's fleet. She was a ship of 6,223 tons and 311 nominal horse power, and was operated by the company on its European line. The Hitachi Maru was the same size as the Kanagawa Maru, which is now crossing the Pacific to Victoria and Sound ports. She, too, was a twin screw steamer of 6,172 tons and 311 nominal horse power.

Howard Walters Dead.—Word has been received of the death of Mr. Howard C. Walters, a well-known mining man of the Northwest, with a large acquaintance in Vancouver, where he resided for several years while at the head of the Britannia Copper Syndicate. Mr. Waiters' demise occurred on Monday, under peculiarly distressing circumstances, in that at the time of his death he was in an inmate of the asylum for the insane at Stellacoom, Washington. Worry about business ventures brought Mr. Walters to an asylum several months ago. The brain troubles became aggravated as time went on, and some two months ago it was foreseen that the end could not be far off. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and family. Two of the sons reside in Seattle with Mrs. Walters.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Will Rebuild.—S. J. Hagan, of Mount Sicker, whose store at Sicker was destroyed by fire on Saturday, is now busy making arrangements to rebuild. He states that the new building will be constructed on the most modern plans and completed as soon as possible.

Rush to Tanana.—Word from Dawson is to the effect that another steamer left for Tanana on Wednesday with 100 passengers and 200 tons of cargo. She was loaded to the guards. There is no end to the movement to that camp. At the