ominion News Notes

ritative Denial of James Hill's Acquiring Control of Granby Co.

t Havelock Results in Supposed Death of Toronto Agent.

Teller's Expensive Habits Lands Him in Jail at Woodstock.

real, June 30.—Questioned regard- despatch from Vancouver saying mes Hill had acquired a controlling in the Granby Mining Company, g director of the company stated hile Mr. Hill held a considerable n the concern, he and his friends ot in control of the company. It is at quite a large amount of the y's stock has passed into the hands rican holders recently, but control mains with those who had been ntly identified with the company s formation.

following players are left in the mpetition as a result of the second n the national golf championship da, played at Dixie this morning: yon, champion, Toronto; J. L. Aird, Hutchinson and Percy Taylor, Mon-

FIRE AT HAVELOCK.

ock, Ont., June 30.—Fire at an ur this morning did $15,000 damage perty including the Armstrong A skull and bones were found in s of the Armstrong House, and are to be the remains of E. R. Powupposed agent from Toronto, who been seen since Friday.

TELLER ARRESTED.

stock, Ont., June 30.—Harry H. teller of the Merchants' Bank, Inis in custody here charged with of $728 of the bank's funds. High lothes, good cigars, etc., he says, onsible for him living beyond his His arrest has caused a sensation soil, as he was well thought of lo-

SHOT FOR A DEER.

dge, June 30.—Robert Woods, a f July, has been shot and killed panion named Paisley, while huntmistook him for a deer.

A FATAL FALL.

h, Ont., June 30.—John Milton of Bell telephone lineman, fell from sterday and was instantly killed.

NIGHTS OF MACABBEES.

, June 30.—A mass meeting of hts of the Macabbees last night o the proposition on new rates the supreme commander of Port Re-rating will be accepted as of utry, not of attained age.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

eg, June 30.—Bank clearings for ending June 30 were: $5,212,229; k in 1903, $3,887,541; in 1902, $2, month ending June 30, 1904, $23, ame month in 1903, $20,470,043.

IER BRIBER ARRESTED.

his, Mo., June 30.—Colonel Ed. a prominent local politician, to court today in answer to warrant charging him with witness. He was released on f $10,000. The witness is sup- be the former speaker of the Delegates, who told some of in his recent confession he was 000 to go to Europe at a critical in some developments here.

PION BICYCLIST INJURED.

Ga., June 30.—It is reported by Walthour of Atlanta, the bicyclist of the world, was fared in a three-cornered twenty- motor race at the Stadium here between Walthour, Monroe and d.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

N.Y., June 30.—The police report iam H. Owen, manager of the Union Telegraph office in this his wife, have been found dead ouse. They had been dead two e bodies of Mr. Owen and his found in separate rooms. A re- by Mrs. Owen's body. It is that recently Mrs. Owen had g strangely, and physicians say red her husband during insanity killed herself.

ERS ON THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

and Packers Given a Hints By Inspector Maxwell Smith.

well Smith, inspector for British nder the Fruit Marks Act, is on the interior, and through the the Rossland Miner gives d packers a few hints.

veryone purchasing strawberries ct that the box bottoms are an n than the ostensible bottom as m the outside, and the usual is that this scheme is intended he public into an idea that the s larger than is really the case. ys Mr. Smith. If strawberries y packed the upper layer of project above the level of the false bottoms enable the fruit l to be shipped without damit not for the false bottoms not be shipped without excess, so that the false bottom is ng of the kind, but simply a laudable end.

mers are aware that a box of should contain sixteen ounces ther, that a standard box with should tip the scales at this carelessly packed box may be brim and yet weigh but twelve ounces. Such a box seems to t, but a scale test quickly disclosed.

is endeavoring to reach the ough retailers with a view to orms in the packing of straw- maintains that strawberries xed in the gardens exactly on incipal that cherries are pack- to say, neatly, with all stems and arranged in layers so that gets the package in good ng in appearance, and, most all, fully up to standard his were done, and it is done iver growers, whose berries highest price in an unlimited Canadian growers and those dealers whose product comes ld get more satisfactory fig- blic would get a square deal ller would have the satisfac- ing that his customers were sely what they paid for. the retailers have commenced awberry boxes to bring those andard weight. The boxes re- ty after the process are e grower, and the public is

the fruit industry of the nerally, Mr. Smith makes the tement that in the past year 35,000 fruit trees have been Southern Kootenay. All the of British Columbia finds its e Northwest and there is probability of the supply with the demand. All that is sure this market for British far as the supply will ex- in packing equal to that be- wers in other districts, nota- River, Oregon, where the well advanced in the science and preparing fruit for mar-

Case Proves Very Puzzling

Argument in Deadman's Island Case Emphasizes Its Intricacies.

The Chief Justice Notes One Substantial Point in The Case.

(From Friday's daily.)

As day after day in the Full court is occupied with legal argument on the famous suit dealing with the title to Deadman's island, it becomes more and more evident that the case is one of the most intricate ever tried in British Columbia. The main features of the case are simple and have been so frequently outlined in this paper that the public is familiar with them, but it is the legal aspect of the case that seemingly leads to almost endless speculation. In the first place, the "facts" are not at all clear. The claim of counsel representing the Dominion government that the island was reserved for military purposes is not supported by conclusive evidence, and, according to counsel for the province, only by supposition and deduction. At the close of yesterday's sitting of the court, the Chief Justice remarked that, personally, he was not convinced that the island had been a military reserve, and, of course, the whole case for the Dominion rests upon the supposition that it was so reserved. But even if this is admitted, counsel for British Columbia still are undismayed. In his argument today Mr. Cassidy was able to set up a very strong defence to the Dominion's claim, even allowing the island to have been included in the Stanley Park reservation. Mr. Cassidy quoted authorities, such as Lord Watson's decision in an analagous suit brought before the privy council in favor of his contention that the title to the island, when surrendered by the imperial authorities, would devolve upon the province. Also Mr. Cassidy supported his claim by the terms of the Canadian constitution—the great British North America Act.

At times the argument becomes, in a sense, a discussion between the learned counsel and their lordships and often on these occasions is almost too involved for the lay mind. The interpretation of terms, such as "general public purposes," and so on, are discussed in connection with the specific character of land reserves, and even the dictionary definition of words is occasionally imported into the matter. Sometimes, however, there is a lighter side to the proceedings, which can be appreciated by members of the general public. For instance, yesterday Mr. Cassidy was "giving it" to his learned friend on the other side, Mr. Peters. "Of course," he said, when Mr. Peters interrupted the flow of his argument, "my learned friend will not say exactly on what legal ground he supports his case, assuming the land to be a military reserve. If he did, his claim would be dissipated immediately."

Mr. Peters—My case is substantial enough.

The Chief Justice—The only substantial thing I can see about this case at present is the fees.

Mr. McPhillips, K. C., had presented the case of the Province on the facts by contending that Deadman's island was not proved to have been a military reserve at Confederation. Mr. Cassidy, K. C., followed yesterday morning, presenting the contention of the province that, on the law, military reserves did not go to the Dominion under the B. N. A. Act. The contention that when the public lands passed into the old colony of British Columbia with the grant of representative government there were any public lands left outstanding in the imperial authority or that the imperial authority retained any disposing power over any public lands in the colony was untenable. If the Imperial authority had any interest in the land, it was merely a right to retain it for military purposes, and upon that being given up the underlying right of the province supervened. The surrender of the lands by Lord Derby to the Dominion, if one was made, was ineffective for want of disposing power. But no attempt to convey the land to the Dominion was made. Lord Derby simply notified the Canadian authority which which only he had official communication that the Imperial authority did not need the lands for military purposes. It then became the duty of the Dominion to communicate that surrender to the Province as the authority to whose benefit it inured. The Dominion had absolutely no title through the Imperial authority. The Dominion acquired no title under the B. N. A. Act. "Military Reserves" are not one of the classes of property specified as going to the Dominion. The general grant of all the beneficial interest in all public lands in the colony being to the province, with specified exceptions which were to go to the Dominion, no class of property not accurately falling within the specified exceptions could be attributed to the Dominion by any inference. The exceptions were military roads, ordnance lands, armories, drill sheds and lands set apart for general public purposes, and by section 117 the Dominion had power to assume such lands as it needs for the defence of the country, so that the needs of Canada in that respect were provided for without any strained construction of the other specifications.

The Chief Justice suggested that lands set apart for military purposes were not set apart for a general public purpose, but for a specied or particular purpose not nominated in the schedule. Mr. Cassidy said he understood the privy council to have intimated that the word "general" meant federal as distinguished from local or provincial.

The Chief Justice and Justices Drake and Irving then asked counsel whether a military purpose was not a federal purpose. It certainly was not a local purpose.

Mr. Cassidy replied that the privy council had held that the fact that the Dominion had exclusively both legislative and executive control of a subject, e. g., "Indians and lands reserved for Indians" was not to be regarded as carrying the underlying beneficial interest in lands being Indian reserves into the Dominion. The reserves remained in the authority having control of the purpose or subject in the interest of which the reserve was made, but the moment the reserve was removed the underlying beneficial right and interest which was always that of the province and in no case that of the Dominion supervened. The truth was that the language of section 108 making the excepted classes of property the "property" of the Dominion only did so in a qualified sense. It was their property only so long as it was needed and administered for the Dominion purposes in respect of which it was taken. The right of both the Dominion and the provincial authority was only an administrative right, and it was administration not at large, but "with the will annexed," namely the will of Parliament as expressed in the B. N. A. Act. That will was that the only authority which had any disposing or revenue producing right over lands was the provincial authority, and the Dominion had an administrative right over certain named lands for named purposes.

The further hearing was adjourned yesterday afternoon until Monday next.

COMMISSIONERS RESIGN.

Terminal City Council Take Police Matters Into Their Own Hands.

Vancouver, June 30.—Police Commissioners A. E. Garrett and Fred Buscombe announced their resignations today, as a protest against the action of the City Council, who refuse to give up control of the police department. The commissioners raised the salaries of the police officers and the city council cut them down again, causing the resignation of at least one official in the person of Police Court Clerk McIntosh.

NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Disruption of Liberal-Unionist Results in Another Organization.

London, June 30.—A significant political development which calls out much comment from all the morning newspapers, is the disruption of the Liberal Union Club at yesterday's general meeting when sixty-four members withdrew after announcing their resignations from the club. The trouble arose over a resolution to send representatives of the club to the Liberal-Unionist council. By a majority of 108, composed of the followers of Joseph Chamberlain, the club decided to be represented in the council, and when the result was announced the majority of the sixty-four immediately withdrew and formed a new club under the name of the Unionist Free Trade Club. The affair is commented on according to the party affiliations of the newspapers, but it is conceded on every hand that it marks a new phase of the political situation, as the Liberal Union Club has been recognized as a powerful organization, thoroughly representative of the Liberal-Unionist party.

Sounding the Praise of Victoria

Secretary of the Local Tourist Association Doing Good Work.

Walla Walla Paper Devotes Much Space to Victoria the Fair.

The Walla Walla Daily Union has the following interview with Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, the secretary of the Tourist Association, who is now on circuit in the adjacent states and heading for Manitoba. The article is headed "Victoria the Fair," and reads as follows: "Well, it's pretty hot here compared with our delightful climate in Victoria," said Herbert Cuthbert, the genial and ever busy secretary of the Victoria Tourist Association, who dropped into town yesterday in the interests of the association. Mr. Cuthbert left Victoria last Tuesday, visited Seattle and North Yakima, and will rapidly cover Idaho, Montana and Canada as far east as Winnipeg, sounding Victoria's praises, which need sounding only for those who have not been there.

"This is the third year Victoria has been reaching out for the tourist trade," continued Mr. Cuthbert. "Our tourist season starts the 24th of May, the early delegations coming largely from British Columbia and the Sound country. Of course, it is hard to trace the exact sources and causes of tourist travel, but then we just made a beginning the first year. Each year has seen a greater number of visitors, the attendance at our annual celebration this year being the largest in 10 years.

"It is a little hard to educate outsiders at first to the real nature of Victoria's climate. There it is several degrees cooler in summer than on the Sound, several degrees warmer in winter and always delightful. You get the same sunshine you get in Walla Walla through the summer without its heat and with a full meed of invigoration. It is an entirely different climate to anything in Washington.

"Our scenery is acknowledged to be the finest on the North Pacific Coast. These were always there, of course, and the Tourist Association isn't responsible for them, but that body has added recreations, accommodations and amusements, such as launch trips to the Gorge, tally-ho drives around the city and other trips. The association is now figuring on putting in glass boats on Oak Bay, where the plant life is as fine as off the Californian coast. These will be put on this summer.

"Tourist life in Victoria is not a graft. There are no tourist prices. You pay the same hotel bill and the same price for merchandise or curios as the residents of the city do themselves during the whole year. There are no tourist grafters, no so called places of interest with loafers at every corner waiting to hold you up, and no double degree of back charges because you are a stranger. The tourist is treated exactly as a visitor to the city on ordinary commercial business or as old-time resident. Your vacation will cost you less in Victoria than at any other holiday resort.

"The city itself is very English, more so than any other city on the continent. The islands of the Gulf of Georgia have been proclaimed to be even more beautiful than the famed Thousand Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fraser river points, Goldstream, the golf links, the gold-copper mines, the fortifications at Macaulay Point, Esquimalt harbor, the parliament buildings and museum, Nanaimo, Oak Bay, North Saanich, Point Comfort, Cowichan Lake, Sidney and many other attractions are within easy reach."

Mr. Cuthbert, who reminds one of a perennial tourist himself, will leave Spokane tonight for Spokane. He spoke with some eclat of the increasing volume of Walla Walla travel to the British Columbia capital city, which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy described the other day as the beauty spot of Canada. Last year the Washington State Press Association was royally entertained by the Victoria Tourist Association.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN GERMANY.

English is to be in future an optional subject in all the public schools in Germany. This result has largely been brought about by a petition addressed by the Dresden Schoolmasters' Association to the government school inspectors, the following declarations being favorably received: "First, English is the most widely used civilized language in the world. Second, it is the most important language for Germany's international trade relations. In Dresden especially the knowledge of English is of great advantage to shop-keepers and commercial men, owing to the important Anglo-American colony there. Third, English deserves preference over French on account of its literature, which (a) excels that of France both from the artistic and moral point of view; (b) appeals more nearly to our sentiment and understanding as that of a Germanic people; (c) has played a prominent part in the development of our own literature. Fourth, English is not inferior to French in educative value. Fifth, in the teaching of English the readily learned grammatical forms of the language enable the time allotted to its study in teaching a foreign language—the power of its free use in speech and writing. This is not possible in the case of French, owing to the difficulty of its grammar. It is to be noted, however, that by a new law politics cannot be discussed in Germany at public meetings in any language but German.

STEVESTON OIL DRILLING.

Pressure of Gas at the Richmond Well Forty Feet to the Square Inch.

Thos. Davis, manager of the Steveston Land & Oil Company, received a wire last evening from Vancouver stating that the pressure of gas at the Richmond well yesterday was forty-five pounds to the square inch. This, in the opinion of Mr. Davis and the oil drillers at Steveston, is the strongest kind of evidence that oil will be reached so soon as the sandstone capping is penetrated by the drill. The pressure of gas is taken at the surface and this after passing through 925 feet of water, which fills the iron pipe casing.

Kuropatkin Sends Report

The Commander in the Far East Informs Emperor of Recent Events.

Slow Retreat of Russians After Three Hours Fighting at Senuchen.

The Japanese Advance Towards Liaoyang Steadily Continues.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The following despatch from General Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated June 29th, was received today: "Towards 8 o'clock in the morning of June 27th our troops having dislodged the enemy's advance guard composed of cavalry and infantry occupied the station of Senuchen, but at 9 o'clock it was discovered that a brigade of the enemy's infantry was advancing in front, while other columns were turning our detachment's left flank. The town of Senuchen, which is surrounded by walls, was also occupied by the Japanese, consequently at 11 o'clock our troops slowly withdrew. As regards losses we only know as yet that an officer and ten men were wounded.

"A reconnaisance carried out on the road from Siakhotung to Altatan and Khauza revealed the presence of six companies of the enemy's infantry and two squadrons of cavalry at Matarataen three miles southeast of Siakhotung. In this reconnaisance Captain Vassilieff, Lieutenant Makaroff and five Cossacks were wounded. Makaroff succumbed.

"There was some skirmishing June 25th between the enemy and our outposts at Samiarlkau and Wangtsiafangching, five miles west of Samiarlkau.

"At four in the morning of June 26th a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our vao posts occupying Black mountain, south of Siakhotung. Our three companies finally held their ground until reinforced.

"At 6 a. m. a battery of Cossacks and a mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery and dense columns of infantry which appeared against our left.

"At one in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive, and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed and two officers and 33 men wounded.

"The battle recommenced at Saikhotung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter attacking. The fighting ceased at 5 o'clock.

"A section of the 11th horse battery which participated in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry in pushing on so far as the Shanhai pass and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted.

"Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported not to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

"A battalion and a squadron of the Japanese vanguard June 26th, operating north of the Siuyen-Kaichou road occupied Chellenangtien, four miles northeast of Siakhotung.

"A concentration towards evening of twenty-six Japanese battalions was observed near the village of Wangtsiaputse on the Siuyen-Haicheng road.

"From the morning of June 27th, the Japanese developed a frontal attack against our troops in Ta pass, simultaneously turning our right with at least a division of infantry and three field batteries. The fight lasted until 7:40 in the evening. In view of the enemy's great strength and the turning movement, our troops retired slowly from the pass. The enemy did not advance. Our losses are placed at about 200.

"On June 26th the enemy continued to advance from Fenshini and Motien passes frontally and flanking. At least eight battalions and ten guns were concentrated against Motien pass.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy occupied Kautia pass, on the Laioyang main road.

"Since June 27th the Japanese have been advancing their right, occupying Saimaitsza the morning of June 26th, three companies advanced beyond. At first they forced back the Cossacks, but eventually the enemy were repulsed."

Japanese Closing In

Tokio, June 30.—8 p. m.—It is reported on authority that there is continual skirmishing in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese forces are closing in on that place.

London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Japanese have occupied Wolf mountain after desperate fighting in which a Russian regiment was almost annihilated.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Friday Morning, July 1, 1859.

In our advertising columns will be found a prospectus of the Bank of British North America. All must admit that it is a great acquisition to the country to have a branch established at Victoria of one of the most reliable institutions in the world.

The salmon have not struck into Sooke yet in large quantities. They are expected in the middle of July.

Despatches have been received by canoe from Nanaimo stating that the election came off on the 23rd. As before, Capt. Stewart was the only voter—and the second of the nomination a non-elector. The returning officer declared "John Swanson of the H. B. Company's steamer Labouchere, duly elected." This caps the climax of all the elections that were ever heard of, where the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken.

Closed Doors.—When will the council open its doors so that the public can hear its debates?

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION!

The Steamer
WILSON G. HUNT,
Capt. A. M. Burns,
Will Leave Victoria for
OLYMPIA
On Sunday, July 3, at 7 o'clock, a. m.
TOUCHING AT
Port Townsend, Port Gamble and Seattle;
Returning to Victoria on Tuesday.

Fare for the Excursion $15.00
With a Lady 20.00
To Port Townsend and Back 7.00
With a Lady 10.00

A band of music will be on board the steamer. On the evening of the Fourth a ball will be given at Olympia, by Messrs. Sonburn and Huson, the tickets to which will be sold sufficiently low to place them within the means of all to attend.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, June 30.—General trade conditions at Montreal continue just about as outlined last week. The wholesale warehouses do not show any special activity and the volume of business is of the ordinary character. Collections may be classified as fair to good, but it is worthy of special note that week since this writing had been without failure. The money market is quiet and unchanged with call funds quoted at five per cent. Cheese exports were more liberal this week, but prices continue unsatisfactory, spot prices for the finer grades being only from 8 to 8¼ cents.

Business in wholesale departments in Toronto has been fair this week. Crop reports are better than they were and sentiment among wholesale dealers is more encouraging in consequence. Reports of the most satisfactory character come from Manitoba and the Northwest, and the trade with those provinces will be large the coming autumn if the yield of grain comes anywhere near present expectations. There is a fair sorting up business in dry goods. The outlook seems to favor lower prices for cotton goods, while woollens are generally firm. In grocery trade is fairly active with the advance in prices of sugars. Hardware and metals are in good demand at steady prices. The leather trade is quiet and hides unchanged.

PROMINENT AMERICAN DEAD.

Washington, June 30.—News has been received here of the death of Colonel Joseph H. Brigham, United States assistant secretary of agriculture. Colonel Brigham was chairman of the government board at the St. Louis exposition. He had left here Tuesday evening for St. Louis to attend a meeting of the board and had stopped off at Delta, Ohio, for a short visit. For many years he had been prominent in Ohio politics and has occupied his present position since the first administration of President McKinley.

Withoft Made Second Sortie

News From Port Arthur By Blockade Runner Indicates Another Fight.

Rumor That Southern Fleet Has Joined Vladivostock Squadron.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—It is rumored here that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff, which arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur Wednesday evening, brought news that Rear-Admiral Withoft went out again on June 24th and gave battle to the Japanese fleet.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur yesterday evening and berthed alongside the gunboat Sivouch. The river bank was soon crowded with excited natives, who were told by the Russians that the Japanese fleet had been completely destroyed. Officers of the Lieut. Burukoff tell several stories. One is that Admiral Togo's report of the fighting was exaggerated, and that the Russians have made two cruises in the Gulf of Pechili in five days. Another story is that the Port Arthur fleet has joined the Vladivostock squadron.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sent a messenger who speaks Russian to the side of the destroyer, but the Russian sailors would not talk except to say they left Port Arthur Tuesday night.

Every inch of the boat was crowded with men. She had the appearance of having been in a general engagement, her bow gun having been shot away, and it looked as if she had rescued many men.

The general belief here is that she ran Admiral Togo's blockade and came here with despatches for the army and for St. Petersburg. This is quite natural as two Cossack officers were on board.

CHINESE BANDITS AT WORK.

London, June 30.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard says that Chinese bandits recently derailed a train south of Harbin, the result of which thirty-three persons were killed and fifty-eight injured.

THIRTEEN YEARS A HERMIT.

Strange Discovery of an English Recluse.

For over thirteen years a man has lived in complete seclusion at Great Canfield, Essex, in fulfillment of a vow, according to the people in the neighborhood, that he made after being jilted by a young woman, that he would never look upon a woman's face again. Only two men excepting his own brother are said to have caught a glimpse of the strange recluse during this long period, and then the view was momentary. Some information concerning the "wild man," as he is locally called, is given by the Essex County Chronicle. No one, not even the village policeman, knew where he was to be found. The postmaster last saw the hermit twelve months ago when he disappeared into his plantation. Whether he lived in a hole or cave in the ground or kept loaded arms for the reception of intruders no one could say, although it was understood in the village that he possessed a gun.

With a companion a reporter of the Essex paper searched the woods in which the hermit was believed to take refuge, negotiating a deep ditch, they climbed through the branches of a tree, squeezed past some barbed wire—and some guinea fowl set up a cackling din. These fowls are thought to have been kept there to give warning when strangers approached. Passing along an avenue of trees, the branches of which nearly touched the ground, the two came to a high barred gate, locked, chained, and covered with barbed wire. A voice from behind demanded what the intruders wanted there. It proved to be the man's younger brother, who said the recluse had lived unmolested in that inclosure for thirteen years, and none could enter now. But finally he agreed to let the visitors look around if they spoke quietly, so as not to alarm his brother.

The inclosure was one of the strangest places imaginable. It covered more than an acre of ground, and was surrounded by a very high and thick hedge composed of wild plum, cherry, and blackthorn. Along the bottom several strands of barbed wire were stretched, so that it was well-nigh impossible for any one to effect an entrance. On the other side of the main fence a ditch 10 feet deep, 12 feet wide, and 100 yards long had been dug out, the earth being banked up so as to form a barricade 20 feet high, and on top of this a quick-set hedge was planted. The great ditch had been dug out by the hermit during the nights—the work must have occupied one man close upon twelve months, and was completed about twelve years ago. Hedges were planted by the same hands at that time. Inside the fence there was a labyrinth of trees and undergrowth, among which barbed wire could be seen stretched, and a shed with a corrugated iron roof and a brick chimney at the side could be discerned. There was no sign of life within, swarms of bees were buzzing about, and the brother explained that the hermit kept dozens of hives of bees, and grew flowers and furze especially for their delectation. The honey when collected was disposed of. He admitted that the recluse kept a gun, but he had never known him to use it. He (the brother) went to work as a stockman at a neighboring farm, but the recluse, who was now the owner of the place, had never worked away from it.

About once a year, the brother added, he went inside the inclosure. The hermit had shut himself up for the same reason that other people did when there were plenty in the world, and he rather disparaged the love story. He had never known him to have a day's illness; he was acquainted with herbs and could soon put himself right. The brother further stated that the recluse came out of the plantation sometimes at night.—London Telegraph.

Shawmut Troubles Are Numerous

Rebellious Firemen Attempt to Desert Their Duties Yesterday Morning.

One Man Drowned While Swimming to Reach The Shore.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Shawmut had a little trouble with her inexperienced stokers, who were so much responsible for delaying the vessel on her way from Yokohama to Victoria. It was learned by the officers that an attempt would be made to get some of the firemen ashore here, and so enable them to desert duty. Watch was accordingly set at the gangways and along the rails to prevent the firemen climbing ashore.

So well guarded were those avenues of escape that the firemen in despair took the desperate expedient of leaping into the water from the steamer and attempting to swim ashore. In this endeavor one of the men was drowned, sinking in sight of the tug Lorne before help could be extended to him. The others were captured and returned to the ship. During the night other attempts were made by the firemen to escape, but all were frustrated owing to the excellent watch maintained.

The Shawmut had her full complement of firemen when she sailed for Tacoma at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the exception of the man who lost his life, and whose remains have not yet been recovered. The officers of the Shawmut had trouble with the firemen nearly all the way across from Yokohama, some of the men betraying a disposition to sulk and shirk their work. The firing staff was composed of Japanese and Chinese, and the two nationalities did not get along very well together.

It is exceedingly unlikely that the Shawmut will ever be bothered in this way again, as the captain is determined to make no more ocean voyages with such a lot of people in the stokehole as he was cursed with on his latest trip. It would really pay to postpone sailing than risk the annoyance involved in trying to make port with firemen who do not know their business.

Rocksand Wins.

Newmarket, Eng., June 30.—Rocksand won the Princess of Wales' stakes (of 10,000 sovereigns for four-year-olds and upwards, one mile and four furlongs) at the Newmarket first July meeting today. Saltpetre was second and William Rufus came in third. There were only five starters in the race and none of the other horses were in the same class as the winner.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' MORALITY.

Seeing that there is a prevailing opinion at the present moment that some of the recent Russian disasters have been due to the lax discipline and professional morality of officers of both services, especially the navy, the following true story, says the Daily Chronicle, is worth telling:

A few years ago a certain Russian warship was on special duty in the Behring Sea, guarding the seal fisheries—that is to say, preventing the slaughter of the lady seals during the close season.

The admiral of the station, in the course of an inspection of the vessel, invited any of the sailors who had any complaint to make to step forward.

One of the men, as spokesman for the whole crew, complained that the "seal money" promised had not been paid.

On the astonished admiral inquiring what he meant, it came out that the ship's commander had been doing a lucrative trade by killing the seals placed under his protection and selling the skins in London, and had taken the crew into partnership.

He was duly transferred to Siberia, and so far as can be ascertained, is still here.

HYBRID PROGENITOR.

A Mule Which Gives Birth to a Foal.

The following is from the Literary Digest:

The offspring of two different species, when such offspring is possible, is usually sterile. It is this fact which, to a general mixture of species is usually ascribed, and it was relied upon by the early opponents of Darwin to show the falsity of his theory of the origin of species. Since a species must always remain separate, they argued, it must have been separate in the past, and each species must have descended from a separate pair of created ancestors. One of our most familiar hybrids, the mule, usually follows the law of species, with great rigidity. Much interest, therefore, attaches to the news that an Egyptian mule has recently given birth to a foal. Even here, however, the father was not another mule, but a donkey. Whether the new hybrid will be the progenitor of a species remains to be seen. Probably the law of sterility, though suspended for one generation, will appear on the next and preclude such an interesting result. The following paragraphs are translated from a brief article contributed to La Nature (Paris) by M. Paviot, a French engineer of Fachen, Upper Egypt:

"Egypt is the country of wonders and prodigies. Nature there is not content with astonishing fertility of soil. She also confounds us with the fecundity of the native races—both vegetable and animal. Apropos of this, we have the case of a mule that has given birth to a colt—an instance that is unique, or, at any rate, exceedingly rare.

"In a little village of Upper Egypt a mule of good form and distinguished bearing—almost an aristocratic mule—brought an offspring into the world about nine months ago. The event caused some stir. * * * * * *

"The pedigree of the mule is unknown * * * but she is remarkable for a fine head and large body that distinguish her from other mules of the vicinity. She must be about five years old. The father of the new arrival was an ordinary donkey.

"The little 'three-quarters' is a donkey in its head and shoulders and a mule in the crupper and hind legs. The fore-parts are covered with the black hair of a donkey, and its belly and legs with a mule's long, reddish hair. Its tail is long and resembles that of a colt. In three months it will be able to bear burdens if fate does not prepare some other destiny for it. In any case the animal is doing well and growing wonderfully.

"If the line of descent continues, what will the naturalists say? Will there arise a new species? This is hardly probable, although they think in Egypt that it may take place. There are precedents, but in general at the second or third generation sterility appears and all hope is deceived. The laws of the derivation of species remain victorious. The case that we have reported is none the less remarkable, however, since it enables us to check once more our preconceived notions on the subject."

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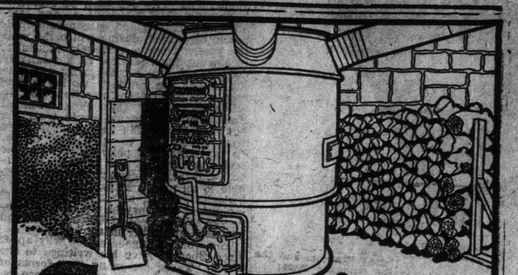

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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 Monday, the 1st 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 accompany 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.

IN THE MATTER of the companies' Winding Up Act, 1898, and Amendments thereto

and

IN THE MATTER of the Canadian Development Company, Limited.

The Canadian Development Company, Limited, having gone into voluntary liquidation pursuant to the above named act, and having appointed Mr. W. Broderick-Cloete, of London, England, their liquidator, notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company and all others having claims against the said Company, having its Head Office in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, are on or before the first day of October, 1904, to send by post, (prepaid) to Bodwell & Lawson, Solicitors, for the said Liquidator, at their office, No. 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars verified by oath of their claims and the nature and amount of securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of such securities, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of said Winding Up.

Dated at the City of Victoria, the first day of June, 1904.

Liquidator.
W. BRODERICK-CLOETE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the B. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

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NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet: Commencing at a post marked John A. MacIntosh's N. E. corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

JOHN A. MacINTOSH.
Kalen Island, B. C., April 23rd, 1904.

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NOTICE.

Thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 21 year lease of the following timber lands:

Commencing at a post adjoining the Western Pulp and Lumber Company's reserve on the North side of Mud Lake, tributary of North Thompson River, thence following the bank of said lake round to South side, adjoining said reserve, taking one, and a half miles in width, containing about five square miles.

Also commencing at a stake on the East bank of Raft River about six miles from the mouth and about half mile from East bank of river; thence North two miles, West one mile, South three miles, East one mile, North one mile.

D. C. CRAIG.
Kamloops, June 21, 1904.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet:

Commencing at a post marked L. M.'s N.W. corner, situated close to the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kalen Island, about 80 chains from the