Happenings in Far off Dawson

Modern Dredges to Work Famous Claim on Eldorado Creek.

Big Hydraulic Undertaking Proposed in the Fortymile District.

Copies of the Dawson Daily News to March 11th reached the Colonist yesterday evening. From that valuable exchange the following items of happenings in the Golden Yukon are taken:

The promotion of Sergeant-Major Robert Edward Tucker of Dawson to inspector, with the familiar title of captain, in the Northwest Mounted Police force, will become effective April 1. The many friends of Sergeant-Major Tucker are greatly pleased to head of his advance. The sergeant-major has been in the service eighteen years, five or six of which have been spent in the Yukon.

It is likely that No. 16 Eldorado, the most famous and perhaps the richest claim ever staked in the Klondike, will be scraped and scoured with huge modern dredges. It is known that Mr. Lippy has been thinking seriously of placing dredges or some other modern equipment on the claim by which he can work the last inch of ground within its boundaries. A Dawsonite who has just returned from a trip outside met Mr. Lippy when the latter was en route down the coast to Oroville, Cal., to study the numerous big dredges in use there. Lippy then stated that he was thinking of putting dredges on No. 16. Joe Putraw, who has been Lippy's manager for years, is expected to arrive in Dawson from Seattle in April, when Mr. Lippy's plans may be made public here. The Crawford boys, formerly of Seattle, and old Klondikers, are working 16 on a lease this winter. They are brothers to Jack Crawford, the Dawson water man. The Crawfords have found some good pay on the claim, particularly in the old pillars.

Fred Cooke and son, of San Francisco, arrived in Dawson en route from the outside to American creek, on the Alaskan side, near Eagle, where they will open the Evergreen hydraulic property for operation this summer. Mr. Cooke is the mining expert in charge of the property. He installed the plant three last summer and went outside last fall for the winter. He is returning now so as to have plenty of time in which to get the property ready for an early start in the spring.

The N. A. T. & T. Company is planning to resume work within two or three weeks on the big hydraulic undertaking which it is installing on Miller creek in the Forty-mile district. Mining Engineer Robe is expected to arrive in Dawson from the outside March 15th, to resume charge of the work. The greater part of the equipment for the plant has been landed on the ground. The plant, when complete, will represent an outlay of perhaps $200,000.

Trade with the creeks is experiencing a bright revival. The merchants are buying several times as heavily as they did at the opening of the year. This report is brought by Stanley Scearce, the wholesale produce commission merchant, who returned last night from a week's trip over the creeks. He visited Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Bonanza and Eldorado. He says that business is good—five times as good as when he made the trip over the same creeks in the early part of January of this year. Several sawmills on the creeks are getting out sluice lumber. The most active is at the mouth of Arkansas creek, on Dominion. It is getting out 100,000 fet of sluice lumber, Judge Ewing is in charge.

The Quartz Creek Syndicate, successor to Joseph Boyle as owner of the Quartz creek concession, has been granted by Ottawa the right to divert 1,000 inches of water from tributaries of Indian river, so long as the water be not sold to others for the purpose of dealing in water. The petition was first referred to Jas. H. Ross.

Advices just received in the lower river mail tell of the big companies being actively engaged in supplying themselves with fuel for the coming season. All along the course of the river near Nulato there are numerous wood camps. The shortage in wood along the river during the latter part of last season has caused many men to commence cutting wood again, and wherever there is a bunch of timber large enough to suffice for boiler fuel, men are cutting and storing for the summer trade.

Fred Levy of the hillside at No. 5 below A. Mack's discovery on Quartz creek, reports $2 to the pan found a foot below the surface of bedrock by Hansen and McLaughlin, on No. 16 below on Canyon. Great things are expected from the handsome dump being taken out this winter, for two picked buckets produced $150 at the hands of the panner.

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS.

New York, March 28.—It was announced at Columbia University today that the New York state qualifying examinations for candidates for the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships will be held April 13 and 14 at Cornell University, at Ithaca; Syracuse University, at Syracuse, and Columbia here. Those qualifying here will be sent to the examiners of Oxford University in England, who, after passing them, will return to the local committee of selecting the name of the successful candidate. The successful candidates for the scholarships will take up their residence at the university in October of this year.

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Favors Purchase Of E. & N. Ry.

Nanaimo Free Press Urges That Scheme Be Seriously Considered.

Presents An Argument of Great Interest to People of Victoria.

The Nanaimo Free Press, in its issue of Saturday, under the caption "The E. & N," das the following editorial article, which will be read with great interest by Victorians:

"Possibly the most important proposal made to the British Columbia government since the original E. & N. deal was put through, is that of Mr. Dunsmuir to the present administration, he offering the road and the land grant to the province for the sum of $5,500,000, the latter to take back everything which it gave nearly twenty years ago except the coal rights. Now, if there is one political doctrine which has been preached on this island year in and year out, it is that the land grant should be resumed, and it is hardly conceivable that anyone proposes to take it by force, it must be conceded that it is intended to take it by purchase. When, however, a government attempts to buy land for public purposes the price generally becomes somewhat inflated, and if the bargain is concluded, it is generally on terms of greater advantage to the vendor than could have been obtained under any other circumstances. In this case, it is the private owner who wishes to sell, not the government which is compelled to buy, and there is, therefore, ground for the presumption that the terms would be rather more favorable than would have been the case had it been the other way about. Nor is this presumption, it seems to us, contradicted by the actual terms of sale, so far as they are at present known. Mr. Dunsmuir receives from the province $5,500,000, not in cash, but in the province three per cent bonds. The province receives the railway, the land grant with all its minerals, except coal, and the unsold timber. Of these three items, the railway alone has cost, according to official reports filed at Ottawa, about three millions for construction and equipment. It is possibly the best built road in the West, the company having spent many thousand dollars every year since it was opened in replacing bridges by solid embankments and in improving the roadbed. The second item is the land, which, even if it were given away to bona fide settlers, would yield a considerable sum in taxes in a few years, whereas it now yields nothing, and if sold at low rates, would, in process of time, refire a large portion of the bonds. Of the advantage to the country of throwing open the belt to prospectors for the precious and base metals, it is unnecessary to remind those who were here when the claim made by the company to the base metals practically put a stop to exploration and brought hundreds of men out of the woods. Then there is the timber, the value of which must be reckoned in millions, and which, with the land, practically depended upon to pay off the principal sum. As to the interest, the profits from the railway during the last year or two have reached about the sum required for that purpose.

"It would seem, therefore, that the proposal is one in every way advantageous to the province, which can practically resume control of the belt and take possession of the railway without spending any money whatsoever. It has been objected that Mr. Dunsmuir retains the most important asset, the coal rights. If, however, it be conceded that the bargain, as it stands, is a good one for the province, it can hardly be contended that Mr. Dunsmuir should make it better. If the province buys the coal it must pay more for it, and we think the sum required would probably be so large as to make the deal impossible. It must be remembered, too, that the province retains the right to increase the royalty on the coal mined, and it is at least doubtful that any greater advantage can be gained by buying the coal before it is mined than by taxing it after it is mined. It may be admitted, however, that it would be well, if possible, to limit the coal rights to a given acreage to be selected once and for all, so that coal discoveries made in the future would be provincial property, and if further lands claimed by the settlers were specifically reserved, and under in which the coal rights were reserved to the company, one very important and troublesome question would be settled.

"Space forbids any discussion of the manifest advantages to the province of resumption of the E. & N. belt granted that the terms are favorable. As to these latter we are not prepared to advance any opinion other than that already expressed, that they seem all right on the surface. We do think, however, that it is high time Nanaimo people woke up to the importance of the question and that a public meeting were called at which all the available information could be laid before the citizens. If there is any advantage to Nanaimo in the deal, we certainly not only want to know it, but must use every effort to have it made an accomplished fact. The Mainland is indifferent on this issue. Victoria is worshipping the Cowichan route and other strange gods, and unless a strong fight is put up by Nanaimo and the north end of the Island the chance will be lost. Even if, when we come to know all about it, we decline to endorse the proposal, we ought at least to do so on its merits after serious discussion in public session of the whole city."

Great West Life.—Mr. Alex. Macdonald, president of the Great West Life Association Company and one of Winnipeg's prominent wholesalers, arrived in town on Sunday night and is a guest at the Driard. Mr. Macdonald is in the West on a pleasure trip and is accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald and family. While here he visited the offices of the company at 40 Government street and expressed his great satisfaction at the business done by Mr. Attwood, the special representative for Vancouver island.

THE IROQUOIS FIRE.

New Light Thrown on the Disaster by Austrian Engineers.

Chicago, March 28.—Information throwing a new light on the cause of the Iroquois theatre disaster has come to Chicago in a report from the Association of Civil Engineers of Austria, which has made exhaustive experiments with a theatre model.

United States Ambassador Story forwarded the document from Vienna. The Austrian association holds that the cause of the Chicago calamity, as well as that of the Ring theatre in Vienna, was the expansion of air from heat and the resulting increase of pressure. The engineers allege: "If there are not enough openings on the stage to allow for the expansion of air, the expansion force will push the curtain, if let down through the proscenium into the audience. Probably no iron curtain would be strong enough to withstand the pressure. The curtain would be bent and the heated air and gasses of combustion would enter the auditorium through the openings produced at its borders. The ventilation shafts must be constructed in such a way as to allow them to operate the moment the fire comes."

The Abby Palmer Salvage Case

Important Judgment in Admiralty Case Vermont vs Abby Palmer.

Plaintiff's Claim For Salvage Money Is Very Materially Reduced.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, local judge in admiralty, handed down his judgment in the case of Vermont vs. Abby Palmer. Plaintiffs claimed $25,000 salvage, and were awarded $4,200 and costs in the action.

The portions of judgment of general interest follow:

This is an action for salvage, and though by the statement of defence the plaintiffs' claim is disputed, not only as to the amount, but also as to the seamanship displayed in the salvage operations, yet during the trial not only was the latter position somewhat tardily abandoned, but the defendants' counsel in his argument said, "we do not attack their seamanship but compliment them on it."

In view of this admission and that contained in the 16th paragraph of the defence, that the ship was in danger, the main issue is reduced to settling the amount of the reward that the plaintiffs are entitled to.

Now, while the defendants admit in said paragraph that the ship was in danger they set up that she "was not in a hopeless condition, and that even if she had not been rescued by the Vermont they would have been able to save the said ship from actual loss." On this point I am advised by the assessors, and I concur with them, that the ship was in such a dangerous condition, because of the wreckage, that having regard to the season of the year, the unsettled weather, and to the currents, she would have helplessly drifted ashore on that dangerous part of the coast and in the manner indicated by Captain Walbran, and that this could only have been avoided by the happening of extraordinary events which there is no ground for believing would have happened. And further, that the account of the master of the Vermont as to the position of his ship and his statement generally, should be accepted, seeing that they are corroborated by the speed and time of towage, but that on the contrary, the evidence of the master of the Abby Palmer regarding the alleged eight-mile drift backward, and his position, and otherwise, is unreliable. And further, that the master of the Vermont, though there was great danger and risk under the circumstances of fouling his screw with the hawser, which would have placed his ship and cargo (valued at $350,000) in a position of peril, performed the salvage services as a whole and handled his ship throughout in a highly creditable and seamanlike manner. And further, that the contention that the barque could be characterized the salling ship, stated to have been signalled, is rejected.

Having regard to the foregoing findings, and those facts which are undisputed, what sum should be awarded? But before this can be arrived at the value of the property salved, here the ship only, must be considered, for it is an important ingredient in fixing the amount, and it is disputed, which raises a difficult and, in this class of action, unusual question, which has necessitated a lengthy and careful investigation of the authorities.

And I pause here to say, for the further guidance of litigants, that this is a separate and distinct question which causes inconvenience and delay to enter into during the trial of a salvage action, as was done here, and for which no precedent has been found. One proper course to pursue on such a dispute arising is to direct a reference to the Registrar and Merchants as preliminary to the trial, or its further progress. This was the course decided upon by Dr. Lushington in the case of the George Dean (1857), Swab, 290, where the point came up, but on his suggesting that an agreed value should be taken, as is usually done, that was ultimately acceded to and the trial proceeded. And it will be seen that a reference to fix the value was directed in Dobree vs. Schroder (1837), 2 M. and C., 189. The most convenient and expeditious way, probably, would be to have an appraisement by the marshal — Roscoe's Practice (1903), p. 127, note (a).

Up a certain point the principle of valuation is clear. Thus in Roscoe's Practice (supra), it is said: "If the value of the salved property is not agreed upon the usual practice is to assess it at the port of arrest; but, in strictness, the assessment should be the value as salved, at the place where, and the time when, the salvage services terminated," etc. And see Williams and Bruce's Admiralty Practice (1902), 177, to the same effect: "For the purposes of salvage the property saved is to be estimated at its value at the port where the services terminated."

But while it is clear that the value of the ship is to be taken as at the place and time above mentioned, the question arises upon what basis is that value to be assessed? Doubtless in an ordinary case of salvage, as in that of a total loss by collision, the meaning "market value," but does that mean and contemplate the proceeds of a forced sale? That is what the defendants contend for, but none of the cases cited by their counsel bears out their view. The fact is that there is really no market in the proper sense of that word, in this port for ships of her class, and as Lowndes puts it, the test of a market value can only be applied "when there is a market for ships of the kind sufficiently extensive to give a fair approximation to the ship's real value." Not one ship of the kind has been mentioned by the witnesses as having been sold of late years; an iron ship, the Columbia, still for sale here, was valued by one of the witnesses, Lloyd's agent, in April, 1903, but she has not been sold, and in any event has not an United States registrar, and, moreover, is 21 years old, so for this and other reasons, cannot be taken as a standard of comparison. The Abby Palmer, therefore, must on the evidence and for the purposes of this action, be regarded as a particular class of ship, both as regards her class generally and the peculiar privileges of her foreign register in particular.

Such being the case, the Court must resort to those other means of ascertaining value hereinbefore mentioned, and consider all the surrounding circumstances aided by the opinions of "persons conversant with shipping" and having special means of knowledge, and having regard to the original cost, age, depreciation, present condition, rates of freight, and to local circumstances such as, in this case, the close proximity to this port of large ports on Puget Sound in the United States, where buyers at a fair price can reasonably be expected to be obtained if the ship be duly advertised. In short, as between the owners of the salved property and the salvers the ship should be valued not on a forced sale basis, but as a "going concern," as Roscoe puts it (supra), in the hands of a solvent and reasonable owner using her for "the particular purposes of his trade," as Mr. Justice Blackburn says, and then she should be valued, as Lowndes states, "at that sum for which the owner, as a reasonable man, would be willing to sell her." A ship, such as this, which has a life of thirty years, of which she has completed ten, must be valued on a different principle from a bale of merchandise, and somewhat akin to that adopted in the case of the less substantial and therefore short-lived class of house property in this country. A ship is not, in general, built or purchased like a stock of goods, but with an eye to an investment of relatively long duration, and having in contemplation the fluctuations of commerce during that time. It has, not unreasonably, been commented on by counsel that the defendants herein have made no effort to ascertain the value of their ship by calling for tenders or advertising or putting her up for sale with a reserved bid, or in any way ascertaining her value on that market which they contend exists and which they assert she has only a very low price in.

Applying the foregoing principles to the facts and turning to the valuations on the various witnesses, the usual striking difference of opinion is encountered, and several of those giving their estimates have little if anything to base them on. These estimates run all the way from $10,000 to $38,000, and I have found it far from an easy matter to arrive at what I consider a just valuation; but in view of all the circumstances I feel that I am safe in fixing it at $28,000.

On this valuation then, the award must proceed in the light of the circumstances hereinbefore set out.

It was pointed out by this court, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., vs. The C. P. Sargent (1883), 3 B. C., 5; 8 Exch. 332; that on the grounds of public policy the reward should be liberal, but:

"It varies very much according to the imminence of the danger to the ship on the one hand, and the skill and enterprise and danger of the rescuers on the other hand. But the question of the ship's danger is the first thing to be considered."

The amount there awarded was $2,000, being 10 per cent of the value of the ship, $20,000.

In the English courts all the leading cases on the subject will be found conveniently collected in Marsden's Digest (1889), 502, et seq., and in the books of practice of this court, chiefly in Williams and Bruce in Chapter VI., and in Roscoe in Chapter 1, wherein the rules and principles are clearly laid down, and it would be mere repetition to go into them. But each case has from the nature of things to be determined in the light of its own circumstances, and counsel have been unable to cite one which closely resembles the present. After giving weight to all those elements which are entitled to weigh with me, I have arrived at the conclusion that the award should be fixed at four thousand two hundred dollars, for which amount let judgment be entered with costs.

ARCHER MARTIN, J.

Victoria, B. C., March 25th, 1904.

MONTREALER'S SUICIDE.

Montreal, March 28.—James S. Jellyman was found dead in a house today on Oliver avenue, Westmount. He gave up the lease of the place somtime ago and sent his family to live at Moncton, N. B. Since that time he has been living in the place alone. Neighbors saw him go in on Saturday afternoon, but paid no attention to it, knowing that while the family was away he was still living on the premises. This morning painters engaged in repainting the place for the incoming tenant found Jellyman lying dead in bed. Beside the bed was a pencilled note asking his friends to care that his wife and family got a living. It is supposed that he committed suicide by means of poison. Business affairs had not prospered with him for some time. He was at one time a prominent Mason.

SUPREME COURT CASE IS DISMISSED

Hon. Justice Irving Gives Judgment in Camsusa vs. Coigdarippe.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday morning the Supreme court trial, Camsusa et al vs. Coigdarippe et al, was resumed before Mr. Justice Irving. On Friday the counsel for the defence addressed his lordship on behalf of their respective clients, viz., E. V. Bodwell, K. C., for J. Coigdarippe, and E. A. McPhillips, K. C., for the Erb estate.

Before hearing E. P. Davis, K. C., his lordship asked for some information regarding the payment of interest, which, he said, the receipts did not bear out; the contention of either party respecting the rise in the rate of interest. This was explained by showing that the sum of $1,181 was withdrawn from the business in 1888 for Mrs. Camsusa to build a house.

Mr. Davis then addressed his lordship.

Mr. Davis submitted that, beyond all question, there was an understanding between Coigdarippe and Boucherat, that the latter should buy the Camsusa interest and the former take it over.

He claimed also that the burden of proof was on the trustees, as indeed it was so admitted by Mr. Bodwell, and it was for the Erb estate to prove that Mr. Erb did not know that the sale was indeed to Coigdarippe.

Directly after Mr. Davis had finished his argument, his lordship gave judgment. He began by reviewing the terms of the will of the late M. Camsusa, and said that there was no dispute about the subsequent investment of the funds derived from the insurance money or the sale of the business.

The present action was for breach of trust against the trustees, on the allegation that the sale to Boucherat was in reality a sale to the defendant, Coigdarippe, and the plaintiffs ask for the order to set aside the sale and also ask for an account of the business subsequent to the inclusion of the defendant, Coigdarippe, as partner.

His lordship then went into the matter of the partnership agreement between Boucherat and Camsusa, and said that it had been proved in evidence that one month after the death of Camsusa a balance had been struck by the business, and the terms of which have been published. The evidence on both sides as to the value of the business was gone into, and his lordship said that the overwhelming evidence of the defendant's witnesses showed that the business was even less valuable as a going concern that Mr. Monteith's report stated. He was of opinion that the sum paid for it was adequate. The trustees had many things to think about, and on the whole realized a very fair amount under the circumstances.

His lordship said that, in his opinion, the documentary evidence proved that Mrs. Camsusa was mistaken when she swore that the sale of the business took place either at the end of January, 1885, or the beginning of February, as no receipt for interest had been produced to show that any payment for interest had been made prior to the 1st September, 1885.

He, therefore, ruled that the defendant was honest and upright, and that he told the truth when he stated in his evidence that he had told Mrs. Camsusa that he would go into the shop and give her $50 per month and take $50 for looking after interest for her.

He also ruled that Boucherat bought for himself from the executors, and that the intention was communicated to Mrs. Camsusa as soon as it was resolved upon and agreed to by her. He said he quite believed that it was understood that Coigdarippe would go into the business to assist, and that that materially helped the sale.

He, therefore, dismissed the action.

NEWS TOO GOOD TO KEEP.

Persons who have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are usually so well pleased with the benefits derived that they tell the good news to their neighbors. There is no medicine which so promptly awakens the action of the liver, invigorates the kidneys and regulates the bowels as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and for this reason they are unapproachable as a family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

It is said that Pauline, daughter of the self expatriated William Waldorf Astor, has announced her intention to go upon the stage. There was talk of the same kind about a year ago, but it was set down as idle chatter. This time, however, it is believed that there is something in it. Miss Astor is well known to cherish aspirations histrionic. Should she really set out to gratify her tastes in this direction her extremely aristocratic father, who thought the United States unfit for a gentleman's residence, will likely feel that his cup of bitterness has been filled to overflowing.

A METEORIC CAREER.

After Making and Losing Half a Million Man and Wife Die Together.

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—After earning and losing $500,000 in New York city, John R. Altman and his wife, when about to lose their home in St. Louis, decided to die together and turned on the gas. Their bodies were found today. The pair left a note saying that they had agreed to die after chloroforming a pet cat, which was all they had. Mr. Altman, who was his wife's junior, came to the United States fifteen years ago. They accumulated half a million dollars by speculation in New York city, lost nearly all their fortune by signing notes for friends, and, removing to St. Louis, purchased a home with the remnants of their fortune. Their home was mortgaged and the mortgage was about to be foreclosed.

WARSHIPS AT GIBRALTAR.

Cadiz, Spain, March 29.—The Russian protected cruiser Aurora and a torpedo boat have arrived here. A number of warships believed to be Russian have been sighted in the strnits of Gibraltar.

Big Demand For Salmon

Agents of Japan and Russia Buying Canned Fish For Soldiers.

A Remarkable Raise In the Price of Pink Salmon Is Reported.

That there will be a big demand for salmon in the Orient as a result of the war with Russia is evident by the fact that more than 200,000 cases for immediate shipment to Japan have been sold in Pacific Coast points, and it is now said in shipping circles that Russian agents are buying the red Alaska salmon on the Atlantic seaboard and in the United Kingdom, buying up standard red Alaska salmon at ruling prices, and it is anticipated that, through these influences, values on this grade will also enhance materially during the course of the next few weeks.

"In the event of the struggle being prolonged, of which it gives every evidence at the present time, there is no doubt that there will be a continued active demand for salmon on the part of both belligerent powers, for the reason that it is generally understood that neither has sufficient supplies of food products available to carry on an extended campaign without replenishing, and canned salmon has proven one of the staple articles of other governments to be a convenient and nutritious ration.

"The unexpected failure of the run of Puget Sound salmon in 1903 was so disastrous as to cause the failure of many concerns operating in these waters and will probably result in not more than one-half as many canneries being in operation on Puget Sound in 1904 as during the previous season. According to the experience of the past, a light run only can be reasonably expected, but it is hoped that under existing conditions of stocks, both in the domestic market and abroad, together with the increased demand for Alaska salmon, occasioned by the war, that a satisfactory market will be found for all Puget Sound salmon packed, which will have a most beneficial effect on the future destinies of an industry which means so much to the Puget Sound country in general and Seattle in particular.

"The recent action of the Canadian government in permitting the use of fish traps in their own waters, it is hoped, will be more than offset by the appropriations made for the establishment of four additional hatcheries on the Fraser river, which are expected eventually to be of material assistance in propagating sufficient additional sockeye spawn to keep pace with the demands of the canneries which will be in operation."

ONE IN FOUR PERSONS.

One person in every four suffers more or less from itching piles. Some do not know the nature of their ailment, and others have not heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment as the only absolute and guaranteed cure for this distressing disease. If you are a sufferer ask your neighbors about this great preparation. It has grown popular as a result of the news of its merits being passed

Coasting Laws Are Discussed

The United States Government Alarmed Over Action of Canadians.

A Possibity That Retaliatory Measures Will Be Taken.

The Washington correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, wires his paper as follows:

"A reply was received at the state department today to the telegram sent yesterday to United States Consul General Foster, at Ottawa, in regard to the Canadian order-in-council putting in force a coasting law on the coast of British Columbia, Mr. Foster's reply is as follows:

"Commissioner of customs stated yesterday that report regarding the vessel at Vancouver is incorrect. Regulation January 25, 1903, required transportation in Canadian vessels, but this regulation was subsequently waived for 1903. It is not yet waived for 1904, but may be later."

"The state department officials are not entirely satisfied with this assurance and will watch closely for developments. As told in these despatches last night, there is a chance that retaliatory measures will be taken by this government.

"The representative of the Pacific Coast transportation companies here have been instructed to obtain all valuable information. The text of the Canadian order-in-council passed last year is as follows:

"'Goods imported in bond or duty paid and products of manufactures of Canada, when transported or towed in or by vessels from one port or place in Canada to another port or place therein over any waters outside the limits of Canada shall betransported or towed only in or by vessels permitted to engage in the Canadian coasting trade and under special customs manifests, subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed by the minister of customs, unless otherwise provided by the council, provided further that goods, when otherwise transported or towed in conformity with this regulation, shall, upon arrival in Canada from any place beyond the limit of Canadian waters, be treated in regard to the liability or exemption from duty as if no transportation or towing had taken place entirely within the limits of Canada; provided further, that goods transported or towed in or by any vessel not permitted to engage in the Canadian coasting trade, contrary to this regulation, shall be seized and forfeited.'

"This order was issued January 23, 1903, but was suspended, so far as the Pacific coast was concerned, for one year. There is now some danger that it will be put in force."

Under the caption of "Struck a Snag," the Post-Intelligencer says editorially:

"The Dominion government is encountering a snag in its proposition to cut American vessels out of the Yukon trade, by refusing to permit Canadian goods to be carried from Canadian points to the American ports which are the entrepots of the Yukon trade.

"If it withdraws the 'transit in bond' privilege from American ships on this coast it will invite a withdrawal of the same privilege from Canadian transportation companies which handle a large share of the trade between the American cities in the neighborhood of the boundary.

"The state department at Washington has taken this matter up with commendable promptness. On Saturday the United States consul at Ottawa was requested to furnish at once a copy of the recent order-in-council which undertakes to discriminate against American vessels in the Yukon trade.

"This order is not merely an application of the coastwise laws to this trade, because the voyage of the American vessels is not from one Canadian port to another, but from a Canadian to an American port. What is denied by it to American ships is the privilege of taking Canadian goods from a Canadian port to an American port in bond, thence to be returned into interior Canada, after transhipment by railroad or by river boats. It operates to divert from American transportation companies privileges granted by this government to Canadian transportation companies and invites the natural retaliation.

"When the order in council reaches Washington doubtless American customs officers will be instructed that the 'transit in bond' privilege has been withdrawn from Canadian transportation companies, too."

METCHOSIN FARMERS.

Instructive Meeting of the Local Institute on Monday.

One of the most profitable and instructive efforts made by the Metchosin Farmers' Institute to benefit its members, was made on Monday, when Mr. Palmer, accompanied by Mr. Collins, attended at Peatt's wood. In the afternoon Mr. Palmer gave a practical lesson in pruning fruit trees in Mr. Arthur Peatt's orchard. Mr. Peatt is favorably known as a producer of good kinds and quality of apples, and his orchards lent itself to a good demonstration of pruning, as it contains trees of various ages and growth as well as a variety of kinds. Mr. Palmer's system of pruning appears to be first, to grow a strong and properly formed trunk, in jointed branches with plenty of room between each branch, as he explained, and was able to illustrate from some of the trees that had broken down with the snow or the load of fruit, that it was the jointed branches that gave way, often spoiling the shape and symmetry of the tree, where older trees had large jointed branches formed, he advised bolting them together with carriage bolts or strong wire, but pointed out that it could always be avoided by proper pruning when young. He also demonstrated how by cutting back one branch you could encourage the growth of the main branches required to properly form the tree. He also advocated a low growth of fruit first to secure an early return in fruit, and lower branches to allow of cultivation. He recommended close planting alternating early with late sorts, so that when the latter ones required more room, removing the earlier kinds which are sooner exhausted, for profitable bearing. He strongly insisted that in case of scabby or unprofitable marketing kinds to cut off and regraft or remove and plant young good kinds, suitable to the soil and conditions.

Mr. Palmer's gentlemanly and courteous manner of explaining his method and answering the various questions freely put, was appreciated by the attendance and will assure him a warm welcome on his next visit. Mr. Collins' lecture on ensilage and fodder crops for winter use, was listened to with appreciative attention. This, too, is a vital question for farmers, and Mr. Collins has evidently had considerable experience and has a firm grip of his subject, which was the more interesting as the growing of forage crops and summer soiling of cattle has made considerable advance in this neighborhood during the last four or five years, and if the Farmers' Institutes are to keep their hold and fulfill their mission they must devote their energies to practically assisting farmers from the dollar point of view.

LIFE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Vladivostock, March 26.—The supplies of provisions on hand here assure the sale of food at peace prices even though the operations of the Japanese and the overflowing of rivers may cause difficulty in provision for war. The Koreans had laid up stores of cabbages, onions and cucumbers for the winter, but these were not sold and are now being sold cheap. The attempts of minor dealers to raise prices was followed by repressive military measures. There are many empty lodgings in this city. Nikolsk has become chosen as a residence by many. Nearly all the women of the middle class are leaving Vladiwostock, the Island of Sakhalin and Posietz. Lodgings at Nikolsk have doubled in price.

Gustav Kohn, of New Orleans, has presented to Tulane University, his priceless natural history collection, which comprises every living creature native to Louisiana, besides a scientific library of 3,000 valuable volumes.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

It is antiseptic, agreeable, and refreshing, and has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

In tins, 15, 30 and 45 Cents each.

Calvert's Shampoo Soap

revives and nourishes the hair, leaving it delightfully soft and glossy.

35 Cents a jar, mailed for 40 Cents.

Of Druggists and Stores, or mailed for value from

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
807 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Descriptive Booklet free on request.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much the fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' constitutions, health, life. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

New Crop Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, BULBS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

BEE HIVES AND SUPPLIES

FERTILIZERS, FRUIT PACKAGES.
Eastern Prices or less. White Labor.
Catalogue Free.

M. J. HENRY,
3009 Westminster Road. Vancouver, B.C.
WHITE LABOR ONLY.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE HAS NO EQUAL For Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, Inches of any enlargement.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an *infallible remedy*. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt I am now having trouble with. Yours truly, L. L. MEVIS, Dayton, Texas. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price $1; six for $5. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the best free, or address Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

TAX NOTICE.

Victoria Assessment District.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax, and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act, 1903," are due and payable on the first day of April for the year 1904. All taxes collectible for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at the Parliament Buildings in the City of Victoria. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 23rd day of March, 1904.

T. B. HALL,
Assessor and Collector,
Victoria Assessment District,
Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kai-en Island: commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Johnston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kai-en Island, October 19th, 1903.

N. L. KACHELMACHER.

NOTICE.

To Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

Make a note of this, and put those old Chickers down while in demand and eggs cheap.

We are prepared to purchase this Fall a thousand pullets at market price. Oldfield & Co., B. C. Poultry Farm, Box 406, Victoria.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks, (Quick's) $1.50 for 13; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $1.50 for 13; Partridge Wyandottes, $3.00 for 13. Good results guaranteed. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. m15

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, "Queen Anne" strain. Bred exclusively for heavy laying. H. P. Johnson, Victoria, B. C. m17

NEW CHWANG OPEN.

Tientsin, March 28.—Lloyd's agent at New Chwang telegraphs as follows: "The port is now open; the Russians have not blocked the river up to the present. There are no movements of troops and the town is in perfect order. The two vessels undock April 2nd."