Sealers Imprisoned In Uruguay Jails

Wrongs of Capt. Ryan and Mate of Agnes G. Donahue Heard in Parliament.

Queen City Returns From West Coast—Tremont Is Due From Orient.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

R. L. Borden has brought the wrongs of the sealers of the schooner Agnes G. Donahue before the Dominion government, according to despatches received yesterday from Ottawa. He said that the schooner had been taken on the high seas with her boats on board for alleged poaching or intention to poach, and had been confiscated by the Uruguayan government. Capt. Matt Ryan, her master, had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the mate to one year's imprisonment. The schooner was bound to Montevideo, when seized, to ship her skins, which would have been sent to Loudon from Port Stanley, in the Falklands, but for the fact that a tax of ten shillings a pelt is placed on skins shipped from that port. Premier Laurier said the sentence of the Uruguayan government was a severe one, but the most the government could do was to make representations to the Imperial government.

Capt. S. Balcom, of this city, is indignant that something cannot be done to secure the release of Capt. Ryan. When Capt. R. Balcom, who brought the steam whaler Orion to Victoria, was at Montevideo, he went over within speaking distance of the Agnes G. Donahue, which was anchored in the bay opposite the city with a guard on board. He spoke to Capt. Ryan, who told him the circumstances of the seizure, a distinctly illegal one. Capt. Ryan was held on board the vessel, which he had not been permitted to leave at that time for five months. The confinement was, as might be expected, telling on his health. The lawyer who had charge of the case for the schooner informed Capt. Balcom at Montevideo that the government of Uruguay had admittedly no case against the schooner. That Capt. Ryan is still held is evidenced by the fact that Capt. Balcom yesterday received a cablegram from Montevideo telling of the captain's imprisonment, the case against the schooner having now been appealed to the higher courts of Uruguay.

Capt. Balcom will seek damages to the amount of $65,000 for the illegal seizure of his schooner and the consequent loss.

FROM WEST COAST.

Steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, returned to port last night from Ahousaht and way ports on the Vancouver Island coast. The steamer brought few passengers. P. Turnon, manager of the cannery at Alberni; Mr. McLaughlin, superintendent of the cable station at Bamfield creek; Mr. Sloman and a party of loggers from San Juan were among those who arrived. No news was received of any of the sealing schooners which were expected to call for outfits before proceeding to the Copper islands.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Prosper arrived from Seattle yesterday to tow the Lord Wolseley, formerly the German ship Columbia, from Esquimalt to Seattle, where the craft will be converted into a five-masted lumber schooner.

Steamer City of Topeka left for the Sound yesterday after completing repairs at Esquimalt. She was completely overhauled, in fact practically remodelled, at the Victoria yards, the work done on the vessel costing in the neighborhood of $80,000.

EASTERN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Naturally the Eastern commercial traveler does not like to be taxed for doing business in British Columbia. We are informed in an Ottawa despatch that there is not a single commercial man in the East who does not look upon it as "mean, narrow and unnational." It is a very unpleasant thing for British Columbia who has or had the reputation of being free and open-handed and broad-minded to be called such names, and especially by Easterners who make their small change in pennies and halfpence. We are told that "while it may bring a little money to the Provincial Treasury, it would also have the effect of diminishing interprovincial trade, which is the best trade to cultivate and enlarge in any country."

We are glad now that the question has been opened up in this somewhat brusque and not very complimentary way that the subject of "interprovincial trade" has been mentioned. We are glad to know that our Eastern friends appreciate its value. They have certainly in the past, so far as British Columbia is concerned, enjoyed it to the full and with much profit to themselves. In the past, however, the benefits have been very one-sided. Our readers do not need to be reminded of the figures we have given from official sources to show that these benefits of interprovincial trade, one of the chief objects of Confederation, has by circumstances and conditions been denied to British Columbia. We buy largely from Eastern wholesale centres. There are no exact figures available, but our purchases amount annually to between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. By reason of our position and peculiar position we can sell very little in return—a few canned salmon, a little lumber, no fruit, no minerals—we mean east of the Great Lakes. We are opening up a trade in Manitoba and the Northwest for lumber and fruit; but even in lumber we do not find that our eastern rulers appreciate the value to British Columbia of interprovincial trade, inasmuch as it is the only industrial product in all of Canada that is not protected from competition from the United States, and for that reason our lumbermen have been for some time past shut out of the only market in Canada they have. Up to date, we have seen no protest from Eastern commercial travelers against that condition of things. In fact, until a license was imposed on their operations in British Columbia we do not know that they ever bothered their heads about interprovincial trade or how it affected us.

There is another point of view which has not been seriously taken into consideration by our eastern commercial friends. They have through the Crow's Nest Pass Railway the advantage of a direct route into the Kootenays over our Coast merchants, and have also an advantage to points like Nelson in freight rates, an advantage secured by the representations of eastern houses, who, of course, from the volume of their shipments, have great influence with the railway corporations.

Then, again, the burden of administration in this Province is a very heavy one, owing to the vast extent and physical character of our Provincial domain. To maintain an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure it is necessary to tax every available resource we have. Our wholesale merchants, so very far from the point of supply, are obliged to keep large stocks of goods on hand to meet the demands of the trade. They are taxed upon their stocks, as well as upon their premises and real estate holdings. They do not grumble at this because they know it is necessary in order to keep the financial "pot boiling." They did object, however, and we think justly, at being obliged to pay heavy taxes upon their goods, while travelers from the East, who paid nothing to the upkeep of government and had no stake in the Province, were allowed to come in in competition with them, and, as we have pointed out, under conditions which gave the latter a decided advantage in the markets of the Interior, especially.

The Eastern commercial fraternity have had British Columbia so long as a preserve that it is now regarded as theirs absolutely. Hence, when they are asked to contribute a small sum for the privilege of doing business, a sum much smaller than the local commercial man pays, we are immediately called names. We are "mean, narrow and unnational" and everything else which the liberal vocabulary of the commercial man is capable of calling us. This Province, however, has existed quite long enough for the exclusive benefit of eastern interests. Reciprocity of benefits is what we want and should have. Let the members of the commercial travelers' association study the conditions of British Columbia and its relations to the rest of Canada under Confederation, and use its influence towards having the incidence of benefits made equitable or our disadvantages compensated for, and if they succeed they can come confidently to the Government and Legislature here and ask for the most unrestricted facilities for doing business.

THE COMMONS RICH, BUT DULL.

Walter Moreton Frewen in the Nineteenth Century.

At the present moment the House of Commons is probably a richer body than the House of Lords; it is also probably far less intelligent. A man who has spent his life in managing or building up a large business concern is not necessarily a competent manager of public affairs; in fact, the presumption is rather the other way, and in many cases his mind is stiff with age. The real strength of a party is its intelligence, not its bank balance.

In fact, the Tories, though drawing on a large fund of intelligence and patriotism, have relied almost exclusively on wealth as the qualification for candidates. That is a mistake in tactics, and the result is that the party in the Commons consists of a few men born in the purple who monopolize office, and a crowd of mediocrities to whom it would probably be unsafe to intrust power. This arrangement may be cheap, but it is not convenient—as is seen by the very large number of members who are dissatisfied with their position—and it is a source of weakness to the party throughout the country.

NAILING TWO LIES AT ONCE.

Emporia (Kas.) Gazette.

The editor has been accused of keeping liquor in his cellar. This is a malicious and unspeakable falsehood. The liquor is kept in the pantry, between the dining-room and the kitchen. Why not tell the truth? It is also alleged that the editor of the Gazette has the gout, caused by high living. Yesterday for dinner he had home-picked sourdock, mustard, dandelion, horseradish and beet-top greens, boiled bacon and potatoes, corn bread and onions. Would you call that high living?

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes. 50 Years the Standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes finest cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, delicious griddle cakes —palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world—and it is most economical in the end.

Methodists Favor Drastic Reforms

Urge Stricter Regulations Affecting Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Popular Vaudeville Houses Denounced as Having a Pernicious Influence.

At Tuesday's session of the Methodist conference in Vancouver the temperance and moral reform committee submitted the following report:

"We believe it to be the imperative duty of every member of the Methodist church to do all he can to enforce every law that has for its object the curtailment of the baneful influence of the drink traffic, and also to aid in the passing of laws having the same object in view, but, in our opinion, the Methodist church should never recede from its former advanced position—the entire destruction of the legalized liquor traffic. This should be our ultimate goal.

"Whereas complaints have been made to the conference of the non-enforcement of the Indian Liquor Act; therefore, we recommend that a committee of three, consisting of the superintendent of the Indian missions, the chairman of Victoria district, and Rev. C. M. Tate be appointed to gather facts to be submitted to the minister of the interior and to the attorney-general of British Columbia, with a view to remedying existing evils.

"Local option limits the license area, educates the people and puts the responsibility of the saloon on each community. Therefore, we most heartily recommend that a strong and united effort be made at the next meeting of the legislature to secure a local option act for this province.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the time is ripe for an agitation throughout the whole province to abolish the saloon. What we mean by this is 'saloon license,' a house that provides no acommodation for the public.

"We further recommend that the provincial government be asked to enact such legislation as will make it illegal for a licensee to hold any public office in a municipality.

"We believe that moral reforms depend primarily upon intelligent convictions in the hearts of the people; therefore, we would urge pastors, class leaders, league presidents, Sunday school superintendents, and all officials of the Methodist church to keep this question before those who look to them for light and guidance.

"The wide open 'bawdy house' is a shame and disgrace to the cities of our province. We believe the common instincts of humanity, the deeper claims of patriotism and the broader demands of the Gospel of Jesus, imperatively call upon all men everywhere to make common cause against this terrible evil.

"Another matter demanding attention in the cities is the existence of these ten-cent shows. These are poisoning the minds of the young people and children, who attend in large numbers. Their influence is most baneful.

"Another question that has not yet been settled is the 'cigarette habit.' Our boys are being destroyed, physically, intellectually and morally—hundreds of them every year.

"Since the conference met in 1904 we have had a visit from the Rev. Dr. Chown, temperance and moral reform secretary. His long and wide experience makes him a strong man. All the centres visited by him were much benefited by his wise counsel."

After adoption of the first clause, the second came in for some criticism. However, Rev. John Pye, of Nicola, and Rev. C. M. Tate, of Cowichan, told of the things that had been passing in their notice. Mr. Tate thinks that matters in Victoria should be handled more rigidly and impartially. At the present time it is only the returned sealer who, taking the firewater too abundantly, falls into the tolls of the law. On this matter the conference was divided as to the best policy to pursue, and the report was ordered back to the committee so that it might bring in recommendations, if possible, in harmony with the position taken by other bodies who likewise are appealing to the government for protection of the native race.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 17.—There were more shares dealt in on the stock exchange today than on yesterday's market, but the listless character of the trading was not altered. The only considerable gains were established during the first hour and were slowly yielded afterwards. The exception was St. Paul, which made its highest prices later in the day responding to several distinct buying movements which lifted the price a stage higher each time. Union Pacific showed a special sympathy at the first and was almost as active as St. Paul itself, but its price dropped and its activity diminished before the operations in St. Paul closed. Those operations were attributed very largely to professional account. Meantime Northern Pacific itself and Great Northern offered showed evidence of some pressure, and this largely deprived the St. Paul movement of its influence. The market had some help from a renewal of reports in circulation in European financial centres of a revival of efforts of the powers indirectly interested to bring about peace in the Far East. Weakening of the price of wheat on account of weather reports showing clearing conditions and more favorable prospects in the winter wheat belt, helped the market. The most effective check to the influence of the St. Paul movement was the heaviness of the United States Steel stocks, which were depressed throughout on the fear that the Iron Age's weekly review of trade conditions would make an unfavorable showing. The appearance in Wall Street of the advance sheets of that review were followed by an active selling movement, which weakened all of the metal stocks. Anxiety was caused by the statement that the buying movement of pig iron has been almost arrested. "The feeling is abroad," says the Iron Age, "that a fresh buying movement cannot well be expected until well into June, and that the crop prospects will have a decided influence upon the movement." This broke the market and wiped out the day's gains for the most part. There were some rallies on short covering, but the closing was unsettled. Bonds were steady; total sales par value, $1,905,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Closing Prices.

New York, May 17.—Amal Copper 82⅝; Am Locos 51⅝; pfd 112½; Amn Sugar 136½; pfd 136⅝; Amn Smelting 116½; Amn Car Fdy 35⅝; Anaconda 108; Atchison 81⅝; pfd 102; B & O 108; B R T 61⅝; C P R 148; C & O 49½; C & N W 218, C M & St P 178½; Colo Sou 23; pfd 58½; Cons Gas N Y 158½; C F & I 44⅝; Corn Prods 12½; pfd 89; Del Union Ry 87⅝; D & H 186; G N Ry pfd 292½; Gen Electric 176; K & T 28½; pfd 60½; L & N 144½; Mo Pac 98; M St P & S Ste M 116½; Met Trac 115¼; N Y C & H 142¼; Erie Ry 41⅝; 1st pfd 78½; Nor & West 78⅝; Penna 135⅝; Pressed Steel 40; Peo Gas 99½; P & R 92⅝; 1st pfd 61⅝; R S Certs 24; Sou Ry 30¼; Sou Pac 62½; T C & I 80½; Tex Pac 33; Twin City 112⅝; Wabash pfd 41½; Wisconsin Cent 23; pfd 50¼; C P R in London 152¼; Mackays 40⅝; pfd 73.

Money Markets.

New York, May 17.—Close: Prime mercantile paper 3¼ to 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm at $4.86.80 to .85 for demand, and at $4.84.65 to .70 for 60 day bills. Posted rates $4.85½ to .87½. Commercial bills $4.84⅝ to ⅞. Bar silver 57⅝. Mexican dollars 44¼. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady.

Metal Markets.

New York, May 17.—Lead $4.50.

NOURISHING

Tens of thousands of physicians are constantly prescribing Angier's Emulsion because it makes easy the digestion of wholesome food and nourishes the tired or worn-out system. It cleanses and enriches the blood, creates firm flesh, quiets the nerves and acts as a general tonic. It is quite pleasant to take.

A Week End In Khartum

The Egyptian desert is aptly described as the "Land of the Accursed."

Thus runs a proverb of the Baggara Arabs: "When God made the desert, he laughed." And yet when one has once set foot in the land of the Pharoahs' one feels a strange yearning to return aigain to that inhospitable, fascinating Sudan. What blood and treasure has been spent by England and Egypt to regain the lost provinces of the Sudan; a land treeless and without vegetation, excepting a fringe of palms, mimosa thorn trees and Sodom apples, which exist beside the banks of the Nile. Sentiment too, has been a factor in the reconquest of the Egyptian Equatorial provinces. "Gordon and Khartum" has been the battle slogan in Egypt, as was "Remember Amajuba," in the South African war. At the first sight of Khartum a sense of disappointment is felt, and one exclaims, "Is this the city for whom some of our best and bravest have dyed the desert sands with their blood?—for this did we lose Burnaby, Stewart, Earle, Gordon and his faithful Egyptians?" Was it to regain this crumbling collection of ruined houses, that Kitchener spent twelve of the best years of his life? No, it was to restore British prestige, our national credit—and more than that; it was to break for ever and a day the power of the Khalifa, that black tyrant who wallowed in lust and wanton cruelty, the while he impiously ruled in the name of God—and the prophet. Khartum, when I last saw it, was a ruined city; but hallowed to the Anglo-Saxon race, as the scene of the murder of a gallant ruler, who, fearless and alone, did his duty—even until death.

Let us land upon the broken quay and gaze round at the ecene of desolation and destruction. Upon the extreme right, looking towards the city, and facing us, are the ruins of what was once a church, and dedicated to Christian worship. Next, and on the same frontage, the offices of the health officer. Nearer still is the ruined post office, where once were sorted the mails of the Khedive—a hive of industry. Next the Austrian consulate, which conjures up the name of brave Slatin Pasha, who, manacled but fearless, bore himself manfully for years, in spite of blows and insults from the hordes of the Mhadi. Government House comes next, once symbolic of the power of Egypt—now, alas, a ruin. Last of all, upon the extreme left of the quay, is Gordon's Palace; definite knowledge of his death we shall never have. Yet one may be permitted to conjure up a scene, in which one sees a brave man standing alone upon the topmost step, gazing fearlessly into the eyes of the black fiends surging upwards, thirsting for his blood.

Yet another soul-stirring scene was witnessed by those bloodstained steps, the memory of which scene will abide with all who saw it until their eyes close in death. Imagine an open space in front of Gordon's Palace. That space is bounded by troops, fresh from victory over the murderers of Gordon — British and Egyptian. In the centre stands the victor at Atbara and Omdurman, surrounded by his gallant leaders, Hunter, Macdonald, Lewis, Collinson and others. In front of this gallant band are two flag poles, from which fly the Union Jack and the flag of the Khedive. Every soldier stands at attention, each officer brings his hand to the salute, as "God Save the Queen" is pealed from the band.

One turns from such a scene with blurred eyes, a choking sensation in the throat, and gazes with relief upon the waters of the Nile—or rather Blue Nile, since Khartum fronts upon that river, and not upon the Nile proper (Bahr el Abiad—White Nile). Apropos of the Blue Nile the following extract from a letter received from Bimbashi Goldsmith of the 13th Sudanese, stationed at Wad Medani, bearing date 22-1-05, may be of interest, since it tends to show that a phoenix may yet arise from the ashes of Khartum:

"I am very lucky indeed, in being appointed to this army; pay and position are both good, and it is most interesting work. It is only five years since the whole country was in the hands of the Dervishes, and development is only just beginning to make headway. * * * This station is on the bank of the Blue Nile, about 250 miles from the Abyssinian frontier, which we garrison with detachments from this batallion, the only one on the Blue Nile, so that we have plenty of chances of seeing the country during tours of inspection, which still bears traces of the Mahdi's occupation in the shape of ruined towns and villages. Only nine months ago this battalion went on an expedition against a tribe of raiders on the boundary, took and destroyed their villages, and captured the chief, after three days' fighting. Agriculturists are pushing on fast, though they will never do much without irrigation, and it is proposed to build a dam, as crops are absolutely dependent on the rains and a good Nile, which has been wanting for the last three or four years."

Ruined as it is, Khartum still bears traces of forgotten prosperity and power—for looking up the Blue Nile one can see, upon the right bank, the choked lines of Fort Burri; opposite which, upon the left bank, is the desolate North Fort. Again, at the opposite end of the city is Fort Mukran, surrounded by ancient gardens and irrigation works.

Two miles southward, in the centre of the old city wall is the site of Fort Kalakla. All these once teemed with military life and for months withstood the fanatical hordes of the Mahdi. For prosperity one can still trace the sites of stately homes once owned by Greeks, Armenians, Arabs and Europeans. One can see traces of a wide area of cultivation, fated to be stamped out by the indolent, warlike Baggara Arabs, who slew and spared not, in the name of God.

Turning again towards the Nile, and gazing across the waters, one sees the ruined village and powder magazine upon Tuti island, an island dotted with palm, accacia and Mimosa trees. Looking westward from Fort Mukran, one sees the dirty, teeming, collection of hovels which house the bestial followers of the Khalifa—the city of Omdurman, a plague-ridden warren of human rabbits. After all has been said there still remains a subtle charm even among the ruin and desolation of Gordon's city—it is the desert calling with that secret power which emanates from the lonesome places of the earth — a power which none can define but which all must obey. There are churches and schools in Khartum, but their very bricks are cemented with the blood of thousands, pagans and Christians, free men and slaves. The Cross of Christ is triumphant in the Sudan; may it never again be eclipsed by the Crescent.

Condemn the Autonomy Bill

Methodist Conference Pass a Strong Resolution on the Subject.

A Special Committee Will Investigate Naas River Apostacy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 17.—The Methodist conference today discussed the autonomy bill. Rev. S. J. Thompson said the bill as it stood would have a disastrous effect on the country. He moved the resolution covering the question. He referred to the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's utterance that the provinces had no rights in the separate school question. Then he said British Columbia had been laboring under a misapprehension. These years many had been driven out of the province because they had to go to priests and nuns for the education of their children if they stayed. The resolution stated that the bill was an infringement of the rights of the country as defined in the B. N. A. act and an invasion of provincial rights. An emphatic protest was entered against the bill. The resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

A special committee was appointed today to enquire into the remarkable announcement that last October the Methodist church members at Naas river mission went over in a body to the English church with the exception of two men. The difficulty was that men could not be obtained to take charge of the stations up north.

Strong resolutions were passed against saloons and cigarette smoking by young boys.

CONDITIONS IN THE YUKON.

Toronto News.

From sources which admit of no serious doubt, the News has ascertained that a condition of affairs exists today in the Yukon Territory which is almost without parallel in the annals of a self-governing country. Nothing in the palmiest days of the Family Compact even approached the maladministration, nepotism and race ascendency which at a glance at the civil lists of the Yukon will reveal. Not only has the civil service of the Territory, from the highest judicial office down to the third-class clerkships, been turned into a preserve for the aristocracy of French-Canadian office-seekers, but the same clerical domination which it is today proposed to fasten for all time on Alberta and Saskatchewan has been arbitrarily established in the educational system of the far northern territory. Look at the list:

Senior Judge—Calixte Aime Dugas, salary $10,000, who appointed the returning officers whose conduct in the last Yukon election made a new scandal in Canadian politics.

Gold Commissioner—While Mr. E. C. Senkler is nominally Gold Commissioner, he confines himself to the trial of contests, and F. X. Gosselin, salary $5,600 and expenses, Deputy Commissioner, is practically in full charge, and he conducts the active business of the Commissioner's office.

Register of Land Titles—J. E. Girouard, salary $5,966.66, who was offensively active in the recent election in keeping the voters' lists out of the hands of the Independent Liberals and the Conservatives, and who was finally run to earth and his connection with the lists established.

Timber and Lands Agent—F. X. Martin.

Public Works Agent—S. A. D. Bertrand, salary $2,666.61 and $1,200 expenses, formerly of St. Boniface.

Engineering Department—A. J. Beaudette, salary $3,560 and $467 expenses, is at the head.

Crown Prosecutor, License Inspector, Government Agent and Examiner for the Law Society—Auguste Noel. This man knows no English law, is said to be a confidant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, lives with the priests, and, with the assistance of Judge Dugas and Registrar Girouard, maintains French-Canadian supremacy. The office of Crown Prosecutor was formerly held by Mr. Pattulo, but as many of the prisoners were French, it was divided, and half given to Noel. In Dawson he is known as "Not Guilty" Noel, as he seldom secures a conviction.

Court Reporter—J. A. Valiquette. Salary $3,800. He is really private secretary to Judge Dugas, who in this way furnishes himself with assistants and servants at the government's expense. Judge Dugas conducts an immense political correspondence with Ottawa, and also carries on a big business correspondence with Montreal people.

Mining Recorder—Aime Dugas. Salary, $2,979.84, a son of Judge Dugas. Although he had never read a law book, the judge and Girouard tried to pass an ordinance making him a lawyer. This was only stopped by the interference of some private parties who made urgent representations to Ottawa.

Survey Department—The head of the department is P. F. X. Genest. Salary $3,300, and it is a notorious fact that the great majority of positions in the government offices are filled by French Canadians.

It is clear that the patronage system in its very worst form has been unblushingly introduced into the administration of the Yukon. This in itself is bad, but it becomes far worse when it is evident that one racial element appears to have taken complete possession of every position of consequence under the government. It is clear that Canada is paying for the support Quebec gives to the present government by laying aside the civil service of a great territory as the private property of a single race element of the Canadian population. Even in minor work such as construction of railway and telegraph lines, the road gangs are made up almost entirely of French-Canadians, sent all the way from Quebec and the Ottawa valley for the purpose. And it has come to be a saying in the Yukon that no English speaking man can get a position except us underling to a French-Canadian.

All this occurred under the administration of the late Minister of the Interior, and his appointee, F. T. Congdon, whose recent smashing defeat at the hands of the electorate revealed the sentiments of the Yukon towards the administration which for its own purposes had been misgoverning that territory.

Another matter of probably even greater present interest was the enactment by the Yukon Council three years ago of a Separate School Act. At the dictation of Judge Dugas and Girouard, this bill was given the necessary three readings in one afternoon, and received immediate sanction at Ottawa. As an instance of the usual discrimination it may be mentioned that shortly afterwards an ordinance was passed removing all teachers who had not Normal School qualifications. This, in a new and rough community, resulted in the discharge of all the Protestant teachers, but the nuns were allowed to remain on full salaries for a year.

This continual pandering to French-Canadian aggression and its resultant discrimination constitutes the great outstanding scandal of the Yukon Administration. The servile attitude of the ex-Minister of the Interior in blindly obeying the dictates of the French-Canadian heads of the Yukon civil service is equalled only by the government officials and appointees in trying by every art known to the political trickster to elect as member for the Yukon the late administrator and government nominee, F. T. Congdon. The story of that election is unequalled even in Ontario elections in recent years. But the government candidate was defeated. The evils, however, remain, and are growing steadily worse, and relief appears impossible under the present Ottawa government.

DEATH OF HUGH JOHN'S SON.

Winnipeg Free Press.

It is not too much to say that the death of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald's only son, who bore the name of his distinguished grandfather and gave every sign of bearing it with distinction had he been spared, will be heard with regret from end to end of Canada. To thousands of Canadians who never saw the young man the news of his untimely passing away upon the threshold of manhood will bring a feeling of real sorrow. It is a death attended by circumstances of exceptional sadness. From far beyond the circle of the friends of the family sympathy will go forth to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald in the grief of their bereavement.

LINERS ARE DUE.

Str. Tremont Expected Today From Manila—Telemachus Due Saturday

Steamer Tremont of the Boston Steamship Co. is due today from the Orient, and the steamer Telemachus of the Ocean Steamship Co. is due on Saturday from Liverpool via the Orient. Steamer Lyra of the Boston Tugboat Co. left Yokohama for this port on the 15th, and is due here about the end of the month. All are bringing fair cargoes of general merchandise.

MARVELS OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The People, London.

I am glad to see that French ingenuity has just devised a means through the cinematograph by which all the excitement of at least one of these shows—the savage attack upon man of the living lions—may be felt and enjoyed without a tittle of danger to the showman. The scene recently produced in Paris is arranged to illustrate the death of a Christian martyr doomed to be devoured by the lions in the Colleum at Rome. With Nero and his favorites and the eager citizens looking down upon the arena, the lictors and spectators after saluting the Emperor, pass in procession before him, guarding a Christian captive, whom, as he is seen to resist, they bind to a stake. Then, as the soldiers grouping mask the prisoner momentarily from view, they, unperceived, substitute for the actual prisoner his dummy double, on whom are secreted pieces of raw meat. This done, they march away and disappear. The captive left alone, at a signal from Nero, a wild beast tamer, attired as a gladiator in full Roman armor, enters the arena, driving before him four great living lions, which roam until they scent their prey in the dummy martyr, upon whom with a roar they rush and rend to pieces. The cinematograph shows the progress of this sacrifice with marvelous effect, rendered the more vividly realistic by the presence of the actual lions.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wholesale Market report, corrected daily by the Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Oats have taken the expected advance; dealers are now offering $32 per ton on dock for the same. Good oats are very scarce and find a ready sale at that price. Another advance is looked for at any time.

Wheat, per ton	$36.00
Oats, per ton	$32 to $34
Barley, per ton	$28.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$14.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Potatoes, B. C.	$25.00
Potatoes, Island	$30.00
Potatoes, Yakima	$26.00

RETAIL MARKETS.

Early Fruits and Vegetables Take Their Place at Local Green Groceries.

New fruits and vegetables are beginning to appear on the local market, the first large lot of strawberries arriving from California yesterday. They were in good order and found ready sale at 25c. a box. Thee is also a limited supply of green gooseberries to be had, the first being in the market a few days ago, at 15 cents a pound or two pounds for 25 cents. Besides these cucumbers, tomatoes and peas are obtainable, still high in price, cucumbers going at 15 cents a pound or two pounds for 25 cents, and peas at 10 cents a pound.

Corn, whole, per ton	$39
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$34
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B.& K., per 7-lb sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.75
Hungarian, per sack	$1.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.55
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.60
Three Star, per sack	$1.55
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16.00
Hay, B. C., per ton	$14
Straw, per bale	65
Wheat, per ton	$40.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$27.00
Ground feed, per ton	$30.00
Vegetables—	
Peas, per lb.	10
Cabbage, per lb.	8⅓
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	25
Cucumbers	15
Onions, 3 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb	1⅔ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per 10 lbs.	$1.75
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	25
Manitoba, per doz.	25
Fresh cream, per pint	25
Cheese—	
Best ntario cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	20
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	30
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	35
Delta, per lb.	35
Fresh Island, per lb	35
Fruit—	
Strawberries	25
Gooseberries	15
Apples (Island), per lb.	$2.00
Pears, per box.	$1.00
Prunes (local), per lb.	5
Muskmellons, each	12
Currants, per lb.	10
Cooking figs	10
Figs, per lb	12½, 15, 20, 25
Valencia raisins	15
Lemons California, per doz.	25
Cocoanuts, each	15
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants, 3 lbs. for	25
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	15, 25, 35, 50
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 50
Oranges, per doz	15 to 50
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	20
Spring salmon, per lb.	12½
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	12½
Halibut, frozen	8
Flounders	8
Finnan haddock, per lb.	15
Crabs, per doz.	75c. to $1.00
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	12½
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	15
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 12
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 12
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.50

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