Bridging the Fraser River

Rapid Progress Now Being Made on the Great Structure.

Workman on Superstructure Has a Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Lacrosse the All Absorbing Topic of Conversation At Royal City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, July 26.—Saturday evening, just before the men at work on the superstructure of the New Westminster bridge quit work, one of their number came very near losing the number of his mess. In some way he missed his footing and fell down through the false work, striking on several of the timbers and finally disappeared in the river. At this point, especially since the freshet, the main current of the Fraser passes between the stone piers, and it was the very force of the stream which, in this instance, was his salvation, for it carried him against a pier while he was below the surface, and he clung to it and was so forced up. Fortunately the steam pleasure launch Night Hawk, with Messrs. Briggs, Rushton and Brown aboard, was moored near by with a rowboat, waiting to convey the workmen across to the camp. These young men saw the man fall, and at once proceeded to his rescue and hauled him aboard. When he came to, the man explained that he could not swim, and had quite made up his mind that he was "a goner." Moreover, his left arm had been fractured by the fall, and there were cuts on his face and bruises on his body, so the chances are he would have drowned had help not arrived so promptly. Apparently there were no life-saving appliances at hand for such emergencies, but the bridge contractors have so far been very fortunate, only having lost one of half a dozen men who have fallen in, from the hundreds employed on these works.

Work commenced yesterday on lifting the steel girders of the superstructure of the Fraser river bridge. The work of completing the stone piers on the city end has been resumed, having been delayed by the freshet. In the meantime the south side railway approach has been completed, and false work erected between the finished stone piers to facilitate the placing in position of the steel girders, etc. An immense traveling crane has been erected on new towers above the water to a great height. The approach, of course, crosses 22 feet above the Great Northern railway track, the connection being made by a curved trestle with a one per cent. grade compensated.

Capt. McLellan and Ptes. Smith, Wallace and Burke, of the Northwest Mounted Police, arrived from Dawson last night with four patients for the Hospital for the Insane. The corporal returns North immediately, the others going East.

Lacrosse continues to be an absorbing topic of conversation in the Royal City, and public confidence has not been materially shaken in the ability of the champions to again make good their claim to the title. Of course they will have to win every match, including two with Vancouver, and having done so, will then be only with the town across from Burrard. But by licking into shape a couple of good players who were decidedly off-color a week ago Saturday, they should be as strong as ever. With this in view, they will soon commence a course of systematic training. But there is another move. The Shamrocks of Montreal are again coming West to retrieve themselves, and the British Columbia champions don't propose to be caught napping. The executive of the provincial exhibition have had the refusal of the Shamrocks for some weeks, but it was only on Thursday night that an agreement was arrived at with the New Westminster team, which was ratified yesterday. Manager Keary of the R. A. and I. Society, has a written agreement with the Shamrocks this time, and no trouble is anticipated. A series of three games will be played, but it is not yet definitely stated if their opponents on each occasion will be the New Westminster team. In any case, visitors to the New Westminster exhibition will see some fine lacrosse, and they won't be able to see the Shamrocks play either in Vancouver or Victoria. The only other places they will play in are Winnipeg, Nelson and Seattle. The Shams will bring a bunch of 14 players; their last year's captain, O'Connell, a manager and the president of the S. A. A. A., it is not so much a money-making trip this time for the Shams, as a free trip given by their directors, by way of a bonus; besides, they have a bar sinister to remove since their defeat here last year.

The Souris, Man., lacrosse team, which will play in Nelson in August, has written for a date in New Westminster, and will be accommodated any time they come, and be given 60 per cent. of the gross "gate." The Shamrocks of Winnipeg have also written, asking for an engagement here during exhibition week, but this had to be declined this year. The home team will also have to forego the contemplated pleasure of a trip to Rossland, as they must attend strictly to the business of preparing for heroic efforts for the balance of the season.

The Gun Club have decided to hold a bench show here during the provincial exhibition, and have assurances of hearty co-operation from the Vancouver Kennel Club and private parties in other Coast cities. It is expected to be the largest dog show yet held in British Columbia, and the sports of the Gun Club hope Victorian owners and fanciers will also help them out.

As has already been noted, the exhibition executive have accepted the offer of Hitt Bros., Victoria, to supply pyrotechnic displays on two evenings and one afternoon. Everything points to the exhibition being a greater success than ever. For the first time the C. P. R. has granted cheap rates from all interior points and thousands will take advantage of it.

FIRE AT CUMBERLAND.

Speedily Got Under Control and Little Damage Done—Jap Drowned.

Nanaimo, July 27.—The fire which broke out today in a sob in number four mine, Cumberland, was speedily got under control, and no damage was done.

A terrible accident happened to a Jap who was fishing in Courtney river today. He was upset from his boat and swept down the falls, never being seen again.

A QUICK CURE FOR TOOTHACHE

Saturate a little cotton batten with Polson's Nerviline, plug the cavity, and rub the gums with Nerviline. Relief is instantaneous because Nerviline acts at once on the nerves and drives away the pain. It's cheaper to have Nerviline handy than to visit a dentist, so get a bottle today. It's valuable in any household and cures toothache, neuralgia sick headache and stomach troubles. Polson's Nerviline is safe, prompt and sure to cure every pain and ache that a liniment can cure. Thousands employ Nerviline, why not you? Price 25c for a large bottle at all druggists.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

New York, July 27.—Two men are dead and six injured, one perhaps fatally, as result of blowing out of a cylinder head on an engine attached to an ammonia pump in the Jacob Ruppert Brewing company's ice plant.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.

London, July 27.—The White Star line steamer Cedric, which sails from Liverpool for New York July 31 will take among her passengers the Hon. Charles Russell and Mrs. Russell and Conductor Sousa and his band. The White Star line steamer Germanic, which sails from Liverpool July 29, for New York, will have among her passengers Col. Sharman Crawford, vice-commander of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, and Mrs. Sharman Crawford.

DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Sacramento, July 27.—Eighteen or twenty prisoners made a break for liberty at Folsom between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, taking with them Warden Wilkinson, his grandson, Harry Wilkinson, Captain of Guard Murphy and two other officers. Guard Cotton was stabbed and fatally injured by one of the prisoners. Nearly all the sheriff's force and county constables are searching for the prisoners, who secured a number of rifles from the prison armory before they left.

Interred Dead Pope Last Night

Body of the Late Pontiff Laid to Rest In St. Peters' Cathedral.

Imposing Ceremony at Reception of Ambassadors By Sacred College.

Rome, July 25.—The body of Pope Leo was interred in St. Peter's tonight. The strokes of the hammer which resounded through the immense dome of the cathedral announced to the earnest gathering in the nave that Leo XIII. had been laid to rest. At sundown the most important and most solemn of all the obsequies took place. About one thousand persons had received invitations to attend the ceremony.

Through special permission a representative of the Associated Press was allowed to enter the chapel of the Sacrament before the remains of the dead Pontiff were removed. Cardinal Rampolla was waiting outside the gates in violet robes, surrounded by the chapter of the cathedral, which was lead by Mgr. Coppatelli, who conducted the services. Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni directed the work of the removal of the bier, which was executed by eight sediaries, or Pope's carriers, attired in the brilliant red brocade costumes. They at first tried to raise the bier, but finding it too heavy, slowly slid a low car with noiseless wheels then then to the strains of "Miserere," which wafted through the mighty church, and preceded by a glittering cross held aloft, the procession, carrying candles and torches, slowly left the chapel and went up the church, passing the bronze statue and the shrine of St. Peter.

St. Peter's is peculiarly fitted to be the background of such a scene; the cold whiteness of her vast pillars showed up to the bright uniforms of the guards, the violet robes of the clergy and the of the bier, while the glittering light of the candles made the procession the only visible object and rendered the obsequies beyond and behind it noticeable. After the passage around the church, the cortege arrived at the chapel choir, the bier being so carried that the feet of Pope was carried head first, according to the ceremonial.

Here all those who had received invitations were stopped, remaining in the main part of the Basilica behind a double line of the Swiss guards. In the chapel the music changed to notes of joy and triumph, and "In Paradisum" ringing out with telling effect. From the outside the five bells of St. Peter's rang out their accustomed salute, mingling harmoniously with the music of the choir.

In the chapel the bier bearing the dead Pontiff was received by Cardinal Oreglia. It was placed in the centre, backed by an altar with a beautiful image of the Madonna, before which were burning four immense candles in silver staffs.

Around two sides of the chapel, in the choir seats, were 36 cardinals, all wearing violet robes, except Cardinals Gotti and Pierrotti, who wore the white mantles of their order, Cardinal Martinolli in black, as an Augustinian, and Cardinal Vives Uto in Franciscan brown. In the middle of the right of the chapel among the cardinals, sat Moricantoi Collona, assistant to the pontifical throne, with an empty seat next him, owing to the fact that Prince Arsini, who held the same position, had resigned.

Color was given to the scene by gendarmes and Palatine and noble guards. The last named have never left the remains since the Pope died. Above the cardinals, behind a grating, were the ladies of the aristocracy and the family of the Pope. The diplomatic body was also present, as were many men of the Roman aristocracy.

Rome, July 25.—On the stroke of midday, as the noon gun from the Castle of Stangelo was fired, the lying in state of the body of Pope Leo XIII. came quietly to an end, and those few who still lingered at the gates of the Chapel of the Sacramento in St. Peter's were ordered to leave. Ten minutes later Italian bersaglieri (infantry) and gendarmes filed out of the basilica and the body of the late Pope was left to the care of those who had watched by the Pope in his lifetime. The preparations for this evening's interment were immediately commenced.

It is estimated that 80,000 people passed the catafalque since Thursday morning.

The last funeral mass in St. Peter's was celebrated this morning in the chapel of choir. At the same time funeral masses were celebrated in most of the churches of Rome.

The most solemn and imposing ceremony today was the reception by the Sacred college in the hall of consistory of the whole diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican. The Portuguese ambassador delivered an address in French, expressing the sorrow of all the powers at the death of Pope Leo.

MORE REVISION OF GRAND TRUNK

Opposition Will Object to Any Delay Beyond Tuesday Next.

Ottawa, July 25.—Senator Gowan, of Barrie, is reported to be critically ill. Senator Forget is ill at his residence in Montreal.

Lieut. H. Whelan, 43rd Regiment, son of a prominent lumberman here, was accidentally killed on a raft today bound for Quebec.

The cabinet met this morning and had another revision of the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement. The opposition will not permit further potsponement beyond Tuesday, and will block business if the government's dilatory methods continue.

Prohibition To Continue

Government Decide to Refuse Request of Loggers to Export Logs.

Son of Mr. Sclater Drowned in the Waters of Burrard Inlet.

Vancouver Free Masons Pay a Fraternal Visit to Seattle Lodges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 27.—The department of Lands and Works of British Columbia have wired the Loggers Association that after mature consideration the government find that in their opinion it is advisable to allow the law regarding the prohibition of the exportation of logs to the United States to stand. This was in answer to a request from the loggers that the law be declared inoperative for six months to enable loggers to get rid of their surplus stocks.

A very sad accident occurred yesterday, the death by drowning of David Bisset Sclater, the five year old son of James Sclater, ticket agent of the C. P. R. Some boys were playing on a boom of logs near Stanley Park at 6:30 in the evening, when the accident happened. The little fellow slipped off the log and was carried beneath the boom. The body has not yet been found.

On the occasion of the Ontario Boys excursion the steamer Hamlin, which was chartered for the occasion, has just taken 100 of the 400 excursionists waiting on board, when a custom house officer forbid her to take any more and she pulled off in the stream with but one quarter of the excursionists. Much confusion was caused by members of families being separated, and the excursionists being left on the wharf with heavy baskets and no place to go.

Sixty Masons of Vancouver, left last night to visit Arcana Lodge, Seattle, Monday evening. Rev. C. Sharpe of Esquimalt, Grand Master of British Columbia, and Grand Master of Washington exchanged courtesies on this occasion. The event was saddened by the news arriving just as the excursionists were about to depart, of the death by drowning of the son of James Sclater, Master of Cascade Lodge.

Two Japs named T. Hikita and Y. Hikita, have been arrested for net cutting.

The Orangemen of Vancouver have decided to build a hall for the fraternity at the corner of Gore avenue and Hastings street. It will cost them $25,000.

A rather strange coincidence has happened in Vancouver. The bodies of three men lie at Centre & Hanna's undertaking parlors; all died suddenly and none of them have relatives and friends in the city. John McDonald died yesterday of heart disease. He has no friends in the city, and efforts are being made to locate his relatives. John Taylor was brought in from Steveston. He had been at the fishing down a short time and was not known there. The third man was John Mackay, a Chilean.

Thos. Cunningham has sent 60 farm hands to Okanagan to pick the fruit, and he is sending another consignment today.

H. N. Rich, Ladners, is to run in the Conservative interests in the Delta against John Oliver. It is also given on fairly good authority that N. C. Schou is to run in Richmond against W. J. Weart. Mr. Schou will run in the Conservative interests.

From the flag poles of the Badminton, the headquarters of the James Bay Rowing Club, during their visit here, is still affixed the unom, symbolic of the clean sweep made by the James Bay Club at the regatta.

A 33 per cent interest in the Empress group, adjoining the Britannia mines, has been sold by Frank Leonard to Geo. H. Robinson of Butte, Montana, for $20,000.

The Canadian Order of Foresters hold their annual picnic on Wednesday to Bowen Island.

The fish are running better in the Fraser. Last night in the Gulf of Georgia, they averaged 30 to the boat, many catching 35. The highest boat was 51. At the North Arm the average was 20. The highest boat held 60. On the main river the average was 16. On Cheakamus they averaged 20. From Anacortes the report comes that very few fish have been caught in the traps.

The Fraser River Tannery Co., Ltd., are to build a tannery in Westminster, while Mr. J. Rossein is adding $6,000 worth of machinery to his tannery plant.

Gray, a Westminster player who struck a Vancouver man who was a spectator during the recent lacrosse match between Vancouver and Westminster, has been notified by a Vancouver barrister that unless he makes an amply apology, proceedings will be taken against him for assault.

Judgment for the plaintiff with costs has been given by Mr. Justice Martin in the case of Marshall vs. Cates. In this the plaintiff sued for damages for having been injured while working on a mill for the property of the defendant, and the jury brought in a verdict for $1,000.

SOCKEYES ARE RUNNING.

Large Number of Salmon Seen Yesterday Passing Up the Gulf.

The sockeyes have now begun to run in earnest toward the Fraser river, and, incidentally, into the traps which the canners who have their piles stretching out from San Juan Island have waiting for them. Yesterday there was a large run in the Straits, and when the steamer Tosa Maru came up from William Head she passed through great swarms of silvery fish. The salmon are making their way past the southern end of Vancouver Island toward the Fraser river, and, once again the canners of the United States are having an opportunity to laugh at the absurdity of things. As one of the canners recently put it in an interview given to a Seattle paper, "Strangely enough, the Dominion government does not permit traps on the Vancouver Island shore, and the salmon pass there to our traps off San Juan Island." This absurdity means more to the citizens of Victoria than many realize, for were traps permitted in Canadian waters, there would doubtless be several large canneries in the vicinity of Victoria. In their wiseness, or unwiseness, though, the federal authorities will not allow traps to be used in British Columbia waters, and the United States canners have the first opportunity to take as many of the fish en route to the Fraser river as their traps will accommodate, and the remainder go on to the Fraser river to be caught by the gillnetters.

Yesterday there were great scenes at the fish market at the public landing. During the months past the fishing sloops and canoes have come there with halibut and cod, and now and then of late a few salmon have been brought in. With the big run of fish which have entered the Gulf en route to the Fraser river, the siwashes are bringing canoe loads to the public wharf, and yesterday there was a large amount of sockeyes offered for sale. The fishes were being sold at prices from 25 cents to $1.50.

A number of salmon are being taken by the trollers, who spend their early morning hours before business off the entrance to the harbor and in contiguous waters, and on Sunday the campers at Cadboro Bay also took a large number of fish.

NEW YORK FAILURES.

New York, July 25.—No statement of Taylor & Co.'s assets and liabilities has been made, but from the president of a leading National bank, it is learned that the liabilities may be well on to $6,000,000. Estimates of Stow & Co.'s liabilities run from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000.

CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT.

Once Dr. Chase's Ointment becomes known, it is indispensable in the home, because of the scores of ways in which it can be used. While this ointment is best known as a positive cure for eczema, salt rheum, itching piles, and the most torturing diseases of the skin, it is also unapproached as a treatment for chafed, irritated skin, stubborn blotches, poisoned skin, scalds, burns, and sores of every description.

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 18.—There have been two momentous days in parliament this session—days of vital import to the people of Canada. One was when the prime minister explained to the House the reasons for the retirement of his erstwhile colleague, Hon. J. I. Tarte; the other was on Thursday, when the prime minister had again to tender the necessary "explanations" to the House and the country that another of his colleagues had taken to the cross benches.

In some respects the resignations of the two ministers were based on similar grounds; in others, the reasons and the circumstances were decidedly dissimilar. Both men retired for principle's sake, but while in the one case, Sir Wilfrid Laurier facilitated the speedy exit of Mr. Tarte, in Mr. Blair's case the first minister did his utmost to retain the Minister of Railways, and in a manner which cannot be considered worthy of the chief adviser of His Excellency.

Before alluding to the events of the week which is just closing, a little inside history, which is now told for the first time, may not be out of place at this point. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Europe last October, and it has been one of the repeated fictions of the Grit press that the first thing he did was to kick Mr. Tarte out. What really occurred was this: Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in Ottawa on a certain Saturday evening. He was tired and ill, but notwithstanding his debilitated condition, there was no recourse left but to get down to work. On the Sunday afternoon Mr. Tarte, who up to this time had not seen his chief, telephoned to the prime minister, who was at his residence on Theodore street, asking if he might see him. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were holding something in the nature of a levee that afternoon and instead of asking Mr. Tarte to come up to see him, Sir Wilfrid replied over the 'phone that he would go down to Mr. Tarte's residence early in the evening, where they could talk freely and without interruption. The famous interview took place, and then and there Mr. Tarte tendered his resignation to the first minister. Sir Wilfrid would not hear of it—he told his colleague not to be hasty; that the matter could be proceeded with slowly. At Sir Wilfrid's request Mr. Tarte thereupon withheld his resignation. Now the curious fact has developed that immediately upon leaving Mr. Tarte's residence, Sir Wilfrid Laurier drove to Government House and informed the representative of His Majesty that he had had a long interview with Mr. Tarte, and had insisted upon his handing in his resignation. It is difficult to believe that any man occupying such a responsible position in the country could so distort the facts, especially to His Excellency, but yet the story of what occurred comes with such circumstantiality and positiveness that it is accepted as true.

Evidently there was a disposition on the part of the rank and file of the Liberal party, and certainly of some of his old colleagues—particularly such as had been desirous of seeing him out of the cabinet years ago—to have Mr. Tarte summarily dismissed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was steel to himself for the ordeal, but postponed the evil day. On the Monday morning Mr. Tarte left for Toronto, where he was to address a public gathering the same evening. Previous to his departure the then Minister of Public Works had another interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Again Mr. Tarte tendered his resignation, and once more the prime minister urged him to withhold it. Evidently it seemed as if advantage was to be taken of Mr. Tarte's absence from the city to give him the kick out. Mr. Tarte divined what was coming. With a remarkable political intuition he saw that the time had arrived for him to retire into private life. Were he to remain in the ministry another day it could only be to undergo the humiliation of dismissal. Before on the journey to Toronto he dictated his letter of resignation, and mailed it from the Queen City that evening. On the Tuesday morning the prime minister found it upon his desk, and it was immediately accepted.

Those who take the trouble to re-read Sir Wilfrid's letter of acceptance will detect in it a tone of acerbity, which is not usually found in documents of such a character. Clearly he was annoyed that his action had been anticipated, and this annoyance found vent in the adoption of a course which was altogether unusual in parliamentary history, and what may be regarded as little short of a gross breach of etiquette. Within two hours of the receipt of the resignation of Mr. Tarte it had been handed to the press for publication, together with Sir Wilfrid's letter of acceptance. One can well understand the feeling of indignity experienced by Mr. Tarte when the first intimation he had of the terms of Sir Wilfrid's reply was after he purchased a newspaper in the Union Station at Ottawa on his return from Toronto the same evening.

Far different treatment was accorded by Sir Wilfrid to Mr. Blair. Letters passed between them, as is usual under like circumstances, but there was no hasty rush to give them to the press. Publication was reserved until after they had first seen the light in parliament. There was no desire on the premier's part that Mr. Blair should go, although such might have been the feeling and undoubtedly was on the part of some of the other ministers. There were many conferences between Mr. Blair and Sir Wilfrid. The one had made up his mind in favor of a policy which he regarded as the best in the interests of the country; all that the other gentleman could do was to advocate a policy of abnegation. The proposition of the prime minister that Mr. Blair should sink his principles and stifle his feelings on the trans-continental railway question is unprecedented in Canadian history. This is the way Mr. Blair puts it:

"The suggestion was made to me when I stated to council my inability to become responsible for the policy which the government was apparently determined to adopt with reference to the transcontinental railway project, that I might delegate to some other minister, or that you myself might take charge of the carriage of the resolutions and measure in parliament. The proposition appears to be the more impractical the more I consider it. It does not seem to me possible that while declaring myself in council as disapproving strongly of the government policy on this question, and therefore unable to support the same in parliament, I could retain my position in the cabinet and avoid the public advocacy of a proposition which it would be especially my duty as Minister of Railways to present to parliament and defend before the country. This course of tacitly accepting a measure which my judgment strongly condemns, I consider on reflection, as neither fair to the government as a body nor just to myself. An inference would be drawn from my silence that I was not favorable to the government policy, and yet that I was not averse to retaining my ministerial position. I am sure that we all would be placing ourselves in such a course of conduct in a false position, and would surely be assailed by a misinterpretation and flagrant breach of a well recognized principle obtaining under our system of responsible government."

It shows to what depths the Liberal party has descended when its trusted leader will stoop to a subterfuge of this kind. To Mr. Blair's credit be it said he refused to listen to the voice of the tempter and steps out of office with an untarnished reputation.

There are certain phases of the controversy which has taken place between the prime minister and Mr. Blair which are of a very remarkable character. Fancy a Minister of the Crown learning only by accident, as it were, of the negotiations which were in progress between the government and the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and especially when that minister happens to be the responsible head of the department most directly affected. And yet this is what actually occurred. Little wonder that Mr. Blair felt aggrieved. He said that he did not mind it very much, but yet at the same time he must have felt that he had not been treated in a proper manner.

The precise nature of the government's proposals will be known to the country within a few days. Should the government withhold them beyond the coming week the opposition will be justified in blocking the course of public business. Mr. Borden on two occasions within the past few days has been very firm in insisting upon parliament being speedily informed of the intentions of the government and in intimating that the opposition would not be content with merely a cursory consideration of the government's scheme. The marked divergence of opinion between Mr. Blair and his late colleagues on the railway question, shows how imperative it is that every detail should be scrutinized most closely. Politicians cannot understand the course of a government in wanting to build the line from Moncton to Winnipeg at a cost of over $70,000,000, except on the theory that there is a big "rake-off" coming to help the Liberal party at the next general elections. Mr. Blair's designation of the proposed government line as the "lean" portion will be heard of in Canadian politics for a long time. In almost as many words he considered it an incomprehensible piece of folly that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be allowed to build the "fat" section—that of the portion—and the government bonus them for doing so.

Mr. Blair's policy is clear cut, and whether one agrees with him or not, there is that much to be said to his credit. He was the father of the project by which the Intercolonial entered Montreal, and the second stage in his programme was to extend the government system of railways to the Great Lakes. The final stage was the ultimate completion of the line to the Pacific Coast, making it in very truth an intercolonial railway. At ever stake when the government's bastard proposition is under consideration Mr. Blair will fight it tooth and nail, and there will be not a few who will support him.

The visit of Messrs. Wilson and Green to Ottawa has been cordially welcomed by the members of the Conservative party. Mr. Wilson is no stranger here and was well known to the habitues of Room No. 6, the Conservative headquarters. With many of these gentlemen, however, Mr. Green became acquainted for the first time. The Conservatives were delighted to confer with two such able representatives of the British Columbia government, and to learn that at last the issue in the Pacific province will be fought out fairly and squarely. On all matters affecting British Columbia from a federal standpoint the deputation was assured of the cordial support and co-operation of the Liberal-Conservatives at Ottawa.

Romance In Litigation

Interesting Judgment By Justice Martin In McHugh Will Suit.

Eventful Life of the Testatrix Detailed in the Judgment.

An important judgment, involving the disposition of considerable farm property in Saanich, and realty in the city, was handed down yesterday morning by Mr. Justice Martin in the will case of McHugh vs. Dooley. This action has been pending for some time, the litigation being in respect to the admission to probate of the will and codicil of Elizabeth McHugh, who died last year at the age of about 85 years.

In the judgment, Mr. Justice Martin refers to the eventful life of the late Mrs. McHugh in the following passages:

"The testator and her husband left Ireland in 1837, and went to Australia, thence to New Zealand, thence back to Australia, and thence to California in 1861, and after a stirring and eventful life, came to Victoria on the 14th of July, 1861, with five children, two sons and three daughters. They brought with them a considerable sum of money, acted to be upwards of $30,000, on thereabouts, and shortly afterwards settled at Saanich, acquiring a farm of 1,000 acres. Of the five children, the elder son, Henry, left British Columbia in 1869, and returned to New Zealand, where he has since resided. The other children are all here and are parties to the action. The second son, William, the plaintiff, is the youngest of the family, and is 53 years of age; and the daughters, Catherine (Mrs. Steinberger), Minnie Elizabeth (Mrs. Dooley), and Anne (Mrs. Wale), are the defendants. The father died in 1888 at 90 years of age, and sometime before his death the mother made a journey to New Zealand for the express purpose of seeing and giving her son Henry a very considerable sum of money, which, I am satisfied, in the opinion of the deceased, at least, was regarded as a satisfaction of all claims he could have upon her bounty or estate, and it does not appear that since that time she has had any communication with him, nor is he a party to this action. Under all the circumstances for the purposes of these proceedings, he may be disregarded."

"The deceased was born in the County Tyrone, in Ireland, and it is alleged that her family were remarkable for longevity, as an illustration of which, it is stated that one of her sisters lived to 101 and the other to the age of 111 years. All the witnesses who knew her agree that she was a woman of exceptional force of character and unusual business ability, robust in body as well as in body. In disposition, she was self-willed, impatient of control and hard to influence; she was quick-tempered, though not irritable, of convivial habits, and, especially when her temper was roused or her wishes opposed, rough in speech and could be abusive and profane. Her education was limited, but she could read, write and figure well enough, and thoroughly understood how to look after her property and affairs. She was, in short, in many respects a remarkable woman and a good example of a strong pioneer of the rougher type, well able to hold her own in emergencies, as the incident of her outwitting the highwayman in Australia and the defence of her gold in her house at Saanich from the negro burglar, testify."

The judgment then recites her condition and the circumstances under which she made her last will on December 17, 1900, and a codicil thereto one December 28, 1900. Two days before the will was signed, the following letter was given to Mrs. Mary E. Dooley, one of the defendants, by Dr. F. W. Hall:

"Dear Madam: In answer to your question, if I consider your mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McHugh, mentally capable of making a will, I must answer you emphatically, 'No; she is not.'"

Mr. Justice Martin discusses at length the law on the admissibility in evidence of the above document, and the cases and authorities as to the competency of the deceased when the will and codicil were respectively made. In conclusion, Mr. Justice Martin admits the will to probate, but in respect to the codicil, he declares it disentitled to probate.

The result of the above judgment, disallowing probate to the codicil, brings in the three daughters, Mrs. Steinberger, Mrs. Dooley and Mrs. Wales, as beneficiaries, the codicil having made the son, William McHugh, the sole beneficiary.

The case has aroused considerable interest in the city, and especially in Saanich, the parties to the suit being widely known as one of the oldest of the pioneer families. The valuable nature of the property attaches further importance to the judgment.

If you are losing appetite, lying awake nights, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it's just the tonic you need.

Revelstoke Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles was duly instituted by Provincial Deputy Grand President A. W. Von Rhein of Esquimalt, on Thursday evening last at Selkirk Hall. The lodge starts out with a charter of 60 members, practically all of whom were initiated at the first meeting. After this had been done the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Theo. J. Wadman, P. W. Pres.; Edgar G. Burridge, W. Pres.; J. E. McLean, V. Pres.; Wm. E. McLauchlin, W. Chap.; H. Cooke, W. Secy.; E. W. B. Paget, W. Treas.; J. Theo Wilson, Cond.; R. J. Stewart, I. G.; J. G. McDonald, John H. Robinson and W. Hornell, Trustees.—Revelstoke Herald.

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For Which Dr. Chase's Ointment is an Absolute and Guaranteed Cure.

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 from piles, pin worms, or any itching skin disease, ask your neighbors about this great preparation. It has grown popular as a result of the news of its merits being passed from friend to friend. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

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30 lbs. Best B. C. Granulated Sugar	$1 00	$2 10
5 lbs. Roasted Mocha and Java Coffee	1 10	2 00
5 lb. Good Ceylon Tea	1 25	2 00
21 lbs. R. & K. Rolled Oats	50	1 20
2 packages Washing Powder	45	60
10 lbs. Good Prunes	60	1 00
10 lbs. Good Rice	65	1 00
24 bars extra good quality Laundry Soap	1 15	1 50
6 bars fine Toilet Soap	25	60
2 12-ounce cans good Baking Powder	40	50
1 lb. Grated Cocoanut, extra fine	40	50
12 lb. Best Windsor Table Salt	25	40
4 lbs. Laundry or Corn Starch	30	50
1 lb. Ground Pepper or Allspice	30	40
1 lb. Ground Cloves	30	40
¼ pint fine Lemon Extract	40	50
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Feared [illegible] Would B[illegible]

Death of Capt. Ho[illegible] City Reveals C[illegible] Against [illegible]

He Was the Victim [illegible] on Part of N[illegible] Speculat[illegible]

Feared That He W[illegible] By Agents—Hi[illegible] Ventures

R. W. Turner, of this [illegible] to Berkeley in connectio[illegible] ing of the body of his u[illegible] Howard, has positively [illegible] mains as those of Ho[illegible] reviewing the circumsta[illegible] vinced that murder has [illegible] mystery surrounding th[illegible] now assumed proportion[illegible] magnitude. From Daws[illegible] York there stretches a [illegible] fraught with significance[illegible]

During the last year C[illegible] was the victim of a gigan[illegible] the successful consumma[illegible] would have depended th[illegible] erty of almost unlimited [illegible] own signature he had co[illegible] wary of one of the cons[illegible] him who had once kille[illegible] would not hesitate to sh[illegible] ing his entire stay in Sa[illegible] would not go out on the [illegible] dark unaccompanied.

On Saturday last he w[illegible] beside Brennan's barn in [illegible] ley with two bullet hole[illegible] head and a frightful fr[illegible] skull

From the papers of the [illegible] in the hands of the coron[illegible] there is gleaned a story w[illegible] a strong light upon the [illegible] was enacted in the dark [illegible] night behind the lonely [illegible] Berkeley. They show [illegible] which Captain Howard w[illegible] incidently how his deat[illegible] tate the plans of those w[illegible] ing to lay their hands o[illegible]

Captain Howard was t[illegible] 1,600 acres of mining pr[illegible] on Indian river, in the he[illegible] est gold fields in the Klo[illegible] It is about this that there [illegible] drama which had its clima[illegible] nan's barn in West Berk[illegible] dead man's papers, now i[illegible] the authorities, it is show[illegible] cember, Howard, he was in [illegible] deavoring to form a com[illegible] his concession on Indian ri[illegible] his attorney, George P. [illegible] office is 195 Broadway, [illegible] troduced to a speculator [illegible] of Daniel F. Cohoian, o[illegible] way.

Cohoian became interest[illegible] Howard's scheme, and, or[illegible] pany from among a gro[illegible] financiers, prepared to co[illegible] Howard's offer. In a copy [illegible] dressed to Cohoian it appe[illegible] here stated that a necessar[illegible] ital be secured and that $[illegible] 000 as soon as the cor[illegible] formed.

On February 21, 1902, [