YOUNG LIBERALS HAD A ROUSING RALLY

Enthusiastic Speeches Delivered at Smoker Given Last Evening in Institute Hall by Prominent Party Leaders.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A complete success in every sense of the word was the smoking concert given by the Young Liberal Club in Institute hall last evening. There was a large attendance, the audience being representative and enthusiastic, the speeches were exceptionally interesting and instructive. There were lots of good songs and smokables were provided in abundance. The meeting spoke volumes for the vitality of the Young Liberal Club, and for the interest of the electors in the success of the Liberal party. Despite the inclement weather and the many counter attractions, the hall was filled, and every man who left the hall felt that he had been more than repaid for his attendance.

The speakers of the evening were Fred Peters, K. C., M. B. Jackson, of Hamiota, Manitoba, and Smith Curtis, each of whom set forth the fundamental principles of the Liberal party, and in clear and convincing language showed the reasons why that party deserved the confidence of the people of this country. One of the marked features of the evening was the loyalty of the meeting to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to Hon. William Templeman, member for this city, and minister of Inland revenue and minister of mines in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet. The references of the speakers did not in a single instance fail to find an answer from the audience.

The chair was occupied by H. A. Munn, president of the Young Liberal Club. On his right was Mr. Curtis and on his left Messrs. Peters and Jackson, the other two speakers of the evening.

Welcomes the Guests.

Mr. Munn in his opening address welcomed all the members of both the junior and senior Liberal organizations present, as well as all friends of the party who had honored them with their attendance. He wanted it understood that this gathering was not the sign of an immediate election. It was merely a reunion, such as the Young Liberals were accustomed to hold once each year. But while this was so, they should yet be prepared for one when it did occur. They had the party and they had the leader, so that they should not be afraid of the result. The Liberals were in power, and there was no cry from any single class in the community for a change. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was recognized by the writers and thinkers, who appreciated statesmanship and diplomacy, as one of the greatest statesmen in history. A change in government now would mean that commanding ability would be replaced by helpless mediocrity. He wanted to call attention to the emblem of the Young Liberal Club, under whose auspices this meeting was being held. The first thing on it was the old flag. This they were willing to share with the Conservatives. Then came a picture of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, whose beautiful life still lingered in the minds of her people, as did the fragrance of sweet flowers. Then came the aim of the club, the upbuilding of Canada. They believed that this could best be aided by the return to power of the progressive Liberal government which had done so much for the country in the past few years. The basic principle of the Liberal party was government for the masses, not the classes. That party had its birth in the struggle for responsible government. The work must, however, continue, and the government at Ottawa could be counted on to see that it did.

Mr. Peters Well Received.

Fred Peters, K. C., was the first speaker of the evening, and was accorded an excellent reception. In introducing him, Mr. Munn remarked that when the Liberals of Victoria wanted wisdom they went to Mr. Peters.

Mr. Peters opened his remarks by saying "Blessed be those who expect little, for they will not be disappointed." This, he said, they could apply to those who expected wisdom from him. He took his hearers back to the great Liberal convention held at Ottawa in 1893, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party declared the policy on which they would appeal to the country. The policy then laid down had been carried out to Canada's benefit. That convention was the first step toward the overthrow of the Conservative government then in power. It had united into a solid fighting force the whole Liberal party of Canada, which, up to then, had not realized its strength in the country. The presence of 6,000 delegates at this gathering had instilled the confidence necessary to success. The Liberal party had, following the convention, gone out as a thin red line against the massed forces of Conservative corruption and folly, and had overthrown them.

At a recent meeting he had strongly advised the older Liberals to educate in the Liberal principles every one with whom they came in contact. As to what this policy was he might say that the party was not tied down to any one line of policy, but was always ready to meet new situations, as the growth and development of the country presented them. What the Liberals had successfully fought for 50 years ago had been forgotten, but the fundametnal principle was always the same, the good of the masses as against that of the classes. The Liberals had made a mistake years ago in opposing the building of the C. P. R., but time had justified this work, and when the time came for another line across the continent the Liberals had grappled with the problem that presented itself, and had arranged for the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. This guaranteed to the people of Canada a competing line, something that was in the interests of the masses of the people of the country. If the Conservatives had been in power they would simply have given the C. P. R. aid to build the additional lines that the growth of the country demanded. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific meant much to British Columbia. It meant that a new town, larger perhaps than either Vancouver or Victoria, would spring up in the north, and would be tributary to this city. Under the Conservatives and the plan of aiding the C. P. R., they would have followed, this would not have occurred.

Return Mr. Templeman.

He was gratified to learn of the growth of Liberalism, not only in this city but throughout Vancouver Island and the Mainland, as a result of the convention held in Vancouver last fall. If the electors of this province were polled vote by vote a large Liberal majority would be found. Without proper organization in getting names on the list, and in getting men out to vote, this advantage was of no use. The Liberals should get the name of every young man entitled to be there on the voters' list, and see that it was put there. Once a young man's name was on the list and he began to look into public questions, he would be certain to support the Liberal party. One had only to look at the meeting to realize the interest that was being taken in the Liberal party in this city. That was well. Victoria now had as her representative at Ottawa a cabinet minister in the person of Hon. William Templeman, and the city owed it to itself to return him again when the opportunity offered. Even candid Conservatives were forced to admit that there was no chance for that party to gain power in the next general election. One reason for this was that the party had no men to lead it, men who had the confidence of the people, and whose names were household words. When the Conservatives went out of power in 1896 Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who had been, until shortly before that time, premier, had referred to his colleagues as a "nest of traitors." The chief of these was Hon. Mr. Foster, still one of the leaders of the Conservative party. He and others such must be got rid of before the Conservatives could hope for power. In other words the party must complete its forty years in the wilderness. At present the Conservatives had no men as leaders, and had no policy better than that of the Liberals, so how could they hope for success. The city of Victoria then was surely not going to be so foolish as to make the mistake of turning down a man like Hon. Mr. Templeman who had a seat in the cabinet for a man who would go to Ottawa to sit in opposition, especially as they could not put up a man of even prospective cabinet rank.

Mr. Peters took his chair amidst prolonged cheers.

Visitor From Manitoba.

The chairman introduced M. B. Jackson, of Hamiota, Manitoba, as a man who had just come from the prairies and who had not yet got the ozone out of his lungs. Mr. Jackson began by complimenting the club on the attendance, and the chairman on his address at the opening of the proceedings. The flattering things the chairman had said about him were not deserved. At home in Manitoba he was called a dub, but he wanted to tell them that they had some real speakers down there whom he would like to present to them on some future occasion. However, it was only the Tories who considered him such a dub at home. In order to compass his defeat at the last provincial election the corrupt Tory government of that province had diverted a line of railway through the constituency at a cost to the people of half a million dollars. As a result he stood before them without political honor.

He would offer no apology for discussing and taking part in politics. To do so was the duty of every man in the country. The people of Canada had secured the rights and privileges of democracy through the Liberal party, and now that they possessed these rights and privileges they must also assume the duties of citizenship which they entailed. Too many took the attitude that they were not interested in politics. There was no creed in Liberalism. The principle which guided the party was the protection of the rights of the average man, or the masses, as against those of the classes. It was the Liberal party of the Old Country, and also of this country, who had given the franchise to the people, and who had also secured the boon of free education. These and other things were matters a young man should know before identifying himself with any political party. A young man should not be a Liberal or a Conservative because his father was a Liberal or a Conservative. He should think out the matter before joining either party.

In the Liberal party there was no cleverage between public and private morality, and the same coudl be said about the dealings between nations. This great principle had been successfully laid down by that great man, William Ewart Gladstone. This was the greatest thing that Mr. Gladstone had done during his whole career.

Cloud on Horizon.

He was sorry that there was a cloud on the hrrizon in British Columbia. It was no larger than a man's hand, it was true, but it was there nevertheless. That cloud was the so-called Socialist party. The Liberal party was the real Socialistic party. Personally he was a Socialist, but not an anarchist. Anything more in the line of Socialism than the Liberal party offered was nihilism and terrorism. This so-called Socialist party of this province was trying to induce their good and sound old friends of the Labor party to cast in their lot with them. The Liberals, he could tell them, had shown themselves the real friends of labor. Let the members of this Young Liberal Club waken up and give the facts to the laboring men, who would then become a solid phalanx behind the Liberal party, and the reign of the Socialist agitators with their blasphemous, scandalous and treasonable sentiments would soon be over. These loud mouthed leaders of the Socialist party in British Columbia talked about other people being drones. As soon, however, as they got a chance of drawing an indemnity the very noise producers were only too glad to become drones.

The duty of those present was to watch the current of affairs and discuss the issues of the day. To-day there were no issues in the politics of this country. The Conservatives were arrayed behind an aggregation of discredited men. He would make an exception of Mr. Borden, who was a first rate man, but no leader. He had neither the grasp nor conception that a leader of a great party should possess. He would like Mr. Borden to make some adequate reply to the sworn evidence concerning his party, in an attempt to corrupt certain constituencies at the time of the last Dominion election. Not only was the party without a leader, but it was also without a platform. The so-called Halifax platform was largely platitudes. Whatever of progressive policy it contained had been adopted by the Liberals. The Conservatives had settled down to a policy of crying scandal. He asked his hearers to compare the records of the two parties, dealing particularly with the Northwest rebellion of 1885, transportation, trade and commerce, the post office, and in the handling of the finances of the country.

Support Sir Wilfrid.

In conclusion, he said that he did not want to see his labor friends going into the slough of despond, which was all the so-called Socialist party of this province had to offer them. Let the members of this Young Liberal Club get the facts and go out and convince the laboring men. There was at the head of the Liberal party one of the greatest men in the history of democracy, one of the two or three greatest statesmen in the Anglo-Saxon world. He would not appeal to them, as Sir John A. Macdonald had done in his last campaign, for generosity for an old man, but he thought that the country owed it to itself to allow Sir Wilfrid Laurier to go down to the end of his life with the confidence of the people still with him. He asked them to support, whenever the day of election might come, the great and good Sir Wilfrid, of whom they all were so proud to call their leader.

Smith Curtis Congratulates.

Smith Curtis, the last speaker of the evening, congratulated the Young Liberal Club on its success. He was glad to see enthusiasm such as permeated the Liberals of this city in 1903, when they had elected four Liberals to the legislature, and shortly afterwards had sent Hon. William Templeman to the Commons, when he had been made a full-pledged member of the cabinet, not an underling as Colonel Prior had been when at Ottawa.

The difference between the two political parties generally cropped out in legislation. The Liberals stood for the people's interests, while the Conservatives could always be found standing up for so-called vested rights, which often became moral wrongs. The spectacle presented here last session when the city's water works bills was up was a sample of this. The Conservatives had voted as a man for the Esquimalt company's alleged vested rights. The Conservative attitude on the labor question was also typical of their course throughout. Only a few years ago Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a former Conservative premier, led a determined opposition against a measure giving labor unions the right to strike for higher wages if they felt called upon. No one need be ashamed to belong to the Liberal party so long as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was at its head. As a man, as a statesman, as a legislator and as an administrator, his record was without reproach. Sir Wilfrid was a man, clean and unspotted. What colleague he asked was not straightforward and honest? No charge had been made against any minister. A bitter Conservative paper on the prairie had said that the interests of the country demanded the continuance in power of Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior. The city had a cabinet minister as its representative in the person of Hon. William Templeman. Who was there who would say that Mr. Templeman would stoop to make a dollar out of his position? Mr. Templeman had the first qualities of a stateman. He was absolutely honest. If all Liberal ministers were as honest, as long as Sir Wilfrid Laurier remained at the head of the party, the party would never be turned out. The only thing that could defeat the party would be some scandal, due to the rapacity of political hacks, such as were to be found in any party. When Mr. Templeman returned for election the people of this city should send him back to Ottawa with the largest majority ever given in Victoria. In appointing him minister of mines, the Ottawa government had recognized the claims of British Columbia to representation. As minister of mines, Mr. Templeman, although he had to look after the mining interests of the whole Dominion, had done twenty times as much for British Columbia as had the McBride government in the same time. The Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, its leader, and all his ministers were good, and should be returned to power. But if some day scandal arose through the operations of the parasites and political hacks and the party as a whole became lazy and no longer had a progressive policy, the Liberals should then, but not until then, be turned out.

Labor Question.

Mr. Curtis dealt at length with the labor question, particularly the Chinese, Japanese and Hindu, as well as labor legislation generally. The government at Ottawa had suffered as the result of a breach of faith on the part of Japan regarding the number of immigrants who were to be allowed to come to this country, but thanks to the government's action the trouble in this respect was over. The government had throughout acted in good faith and with success. W. L. Mackenzie King, acting on behalf of the government, had also secured from the Imperial authorities a solution of the Hindu question that would prove satisfactory to all. As to the influx of Japanese last year, he might point out that the men complained of had been brought in by the C. P. R., the ally of the Conservative party. Premier McBride had talked big about what he was going to do for the people on this question, but had contented himself with harmless legislation. If he had been in earnest, why did he not prosecute the C. P. R. for bringing Japanese contrary to the provisions of the alien labor law? Why also did not the labor people do so with the attorney-general's consent? There was only one way to get rid of the Orientals, and that was to penalize, in the way of extra taxes, all railways, woodsmen or colliery companies employing them. If this extra tax were made sufficiently high to remove any profit there might be on the employment of Orientals as against whites, there would soon be no employment for them, and they would have to leave the country. As an instance of the Ottawa government's interest in the laboring men, he pointed with pride to the Conciliation Act of last year, which had already proved an unqualified success in the settlement of strikes, and which the United States and Great Britain were thinking of copying.

Differences in Parties.

As to scandal cries of the opposition, he would like to point out the difference in the way the two parties treated such matters. When the Conservatives were in power they did everything possible to hush up all charges and prevent investigation. Now it was different. When complaint was made an investigation was at once granted. He instanced the trouble in the department of marine and the charges made by Major Hodgins. People could not ask any more.

Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, was a straightforward, honest man, but he was surrounded by the men who had in years gone past looted the treasury and the country's sources. These were not the men that Canada wanted at the head of her affairs again.

In conclusion, Mr. Curtis made an eloquent appeal for support for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had done more than any other living man for the unity of the British Empire. When history was written Sir Wilfrid would be given his just place as the greatest man of his time. The party, he hoped, would never go down to defeat so long as Sir Wilfrid led it, for he had come out of the fire of politics pure and undefiled. He asked the Young Liberals to do their part to secure the return to power of their great leader, and his minister who would be their candidate.

During the evening an excellent programme of music was given by members of the club. Mr. Werner acted as accompanist. Songs were sung by H. Earl, C. Harrison, J. P. Marsh and Mr. Melville. The encores were numerous, in some cases as many as four recalls being demanded.

The meeting broke up at a seasonable hour with the singing of the national anthem and cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, J. A. Macdonald, the provincial leader, and Hon. William Templeman.

BRITISH DEFENCE FORCE AT SHANGHAI

Visitor From the Orient Tells of Origin of Body.

(From Friday's Daily).

William A. B. Leach, a resident of the British colony of Shanghai, who arrived here this morning and is a guest at the Dominion hotel, gave in an interview the origin of the now famous military organization of the British settlement of Shanghai, which was established as far back as 1858, and from the handful of defenders who in that year drove out the Imperial infantry, it has now grown till to-day the organization numbers 1,000 men, uniformed, armed and well trained and drilled.

In the month of April, 1854, during the time of the Taiping rebellion in Shanghai, the rebels seized the native city of Shanghai and held it for four years, at which time the Imperial troops again conquered the rebels and again came into possession of the city. This body established itself on what is to-day known as the race-course of Shanghai, and as they became stronger commenced to rule the surrounding territory in their own way, causing dissention and dissatisfaction from the outrages perpetrated, among which were attacks on women and children. The white people finally got together and with the help of some sailors in port at the time, attacked the Imperial troops at the battle of Muddy Flats, where the Imperial troops were badly routed. The newly formed body remained banded together till the trouble was at an end, and all further thought of disturbance was ended. From that time the population commenced to form the defence body of men who had rescued them from the attacks of the Imperial troops, into a permanent body for their protection. This was gradually accomplished, and has grown until to-day the English colony has a defensive army of 1,000 men, who are well armed and are under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson. Once a year the army is inspected by the commander of the forces stationed in Southern China, Major-General Broadwood. The company has extensive quarters, consisting of an armory, a gunshed and a drill hall. It is supported from the municipal rates of the English settlement and is composed of 900 foreigners and 100 of the higher class Chinese. The aggregation is made up of an artillery company, maxim company, light horse cavalry, mounted infantry and infantry, and is composed of besides the Chinese, English, Americans, Portuguese and Germans. The organization has now an annual grant from the British government of ammunition for all efficient soldiers, and was recently presented with two fifteen pounders.

Mr. Leach says that trade at the present time is dull in Shanghai, and that there is considerable depression there. He also states that the revolutionary parties are at the present time quiet, and that of late there have been no disturbances of any kind. The military organization which is a volunteer one, is, however, kept up to the standard, and every effort is being made to improve and to add to it.

U. S. GENERAL DIES AT SEA.

New York, N. Y., May 15.—Brigadier-General Chas. Whittier, U. S. A. (retired), died yesterday aboard the steamer Mauretania, according to a wireless report received last night by his son-in-law, Ernest Islin, in this city. The Mauretania sailed from port on Wednesday for Liverpool. Gen. Whittier was a native of Massachusetts, and a relative of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet. He was for many years a successful merchant of Boston. He served with distinction in the civil war.

HOBOES CAUSE C. P. R. TROUBLE.

Vancouver, May 15.—The C. P. R. authorities are having a lot of trouble with hoboes along the line, particularly at North Bend and Mission City. At the former place a train crew was held a day in order to give evidence against five of the hoboes who had been captured and who are being tried to-day on the charge of stealing from freight cars. Another was captured at Mission city yesterday. At Mission City, freight trains stop an hour or so shunting, and during that time cars were opened and cases of goods rifled. Here the hoboes have been making a practice of entering cars and opening cases of goods, taking out a small quantity, one bottle of whisky, for example, and then nailing the case up again.

GOOD WORK DONE BY VANCOUVER Y. M. C. A.

Encouraging Reports Are Submitted at Annual Meeting of Institution.

Vancouver, May 15.—There was a very large attendance at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last evening and much enthusiasm was shown when the highly encouraging reports from the different committees were read. The president, Mr. J. Beveridge, occupied the chair, and after the opening routine was concluded, the reports were taken up. They were all most gratifying to the officers, members and friends of the institution, and the prospects for the coming year are very bright. The membership roll now contains nearly 1,000 names, the increase during the year being 45 per cent. The report of the finance committee showed a satisfactory condition of affairs and will be published in extenso with other reports later.

The treasurer's report showed the total receipts to be $14,322.22, the cash on hand being $233.31.

The following directors were elected, five for a term of three years and two to fill vacancies for one year:

Messrs. James Beveridge, B. P. Wintemute, J. A. Thomson, J. M. Pattulo, H. P. Archibald, J. T. Little and J. J. Campbell. The report of the membership committee showed that one year ago the institution had a total membership of 640 made up of 430 seniors and 210 boys. On the 1st of May this year, the total was 928, consisting of 620 men and 308 boys, making a gain for the year of 288, or 45 per cent. This gain was obtained in spite of the fact that many have removed to other cities and have had their membership transferred, which greatly reduces the number of those who were actually received. During January a short campaign resulted in 100 additional members being secured.

The president, Mr. James Beveridge, submitted a very interesting report, in which he referred to the substantial progress that had been made in all the departments. He also referred to the splendid work being done by Mr. George A. Smith, the physical director; Mr. T. H. Hutchinson, the boys' work secretary; Mr. Graham, general secretary; and Mr. F. J. McKellar, assistant secretary.

The reports from the foreign work committee, the social committee and the educational department committee were followed with much interest and the reading of the physical culture report, showing the numerous championships won by the young men, was constantly interrupted by enthusiastic applause. Mr. A. J. Brace, of the Victoria Y. M. C. A., made a short address, in which he congratulated the Vancouver institution upon its splendid showing. The gathering then dispersed.

WILL ENFORCE THE FOOD REGULATIONS

City Will See That Provisions of the Pure Food By-law Are Observed.

(From Friday's Daily.)

With the appointment of an assistant health inspector a strong effort will be made to enforce the provisions of Ald. Gleason's pure food by-law. This official will likely be appointed at Monday night's council meeting. At this week's meeting of the council nineteen applications for the position were received and were referred to the health and morals committee. Yesterday afternoon this committee met and went over the list, and finally agreed on three names from the number, which they will submit to the council to decide which one of them shall get the position.

The most serious complaint that has been made lately regarding food stuffs has been in connection with fish, the offenders being Japanese. Health Inspector Lancaster found live fish in crates sunk in the water at the mouth of the city sewer, near the lighting station on Telegraph street. The owners were ordered to move them farther out into the harbor, and they complied with this order for a time. This week, however, Mr. Lancaster discovered that the same people had anchored crates at the mouth of a septic tank near the Victoria Chemical Works, and again an order to move them was given.

When the assistant inspector has been appointed and the work properly organized, all infractions against the regulations will be followed by summonses to appear in the police court.

TO MEET NEXT AT ROSSLAND

GRAND LODGE K. OF P. CONCLUDING SESSION

Addressed by Dr. Fagan on Tuberculosis Sanitorium —Votes of Thanks.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The annual convention of the grand lodge of the grand domain of the Knights of Pythias came to a conclusion this afternoon, and the members, after a spirited debate on the merits of Rossland and Kamloops as convention cities, finally decided on a close vote on holding the next annual convention at Rossland.

In the course of the proceedings this morning Dr. Fagan, secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, addressed the members on the necessity for active co-operation on prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, and suggested that support of the lodges be awarded to the new home at Tranquille. A vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Fagan for attending and for his address, and the convention recommended that the matter be taken up by the subordinate lodges, and that these set about creating a fund for the support of the society.

The question of insurance ratings was again discussed, and left, after a short talk, in the same position as before the convention convened.

The annual proceedings were brought to a close, after the regular installation of newly elected officers had taken place, with votes of thanks to the local lodge for its entertainment of the members; to Bro. Pferdner; to Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, for the attention and comfort provided for the visitors, and to the press for the reports that have been printed in regard to the proceedings, P. G. C. Hammar remarking that the Times report of the convention was the best yet on record of the convention's meetings.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to the lodge at Duncans for the entertainment of the visitors there last night, where they attended a grand ball entertainment and supper as the guests of the Duncan lodge to the number of over one hundred, returning by special train this morning at 3 p.m.

At the session of the grand lodge held yesterday afternoon the bulk of the time was taken up in dealing with resolutions brought before the convention. The greater portion of these were not carried. The actual business resulting from the afternoon's deliberations was a report from the committee on necrology, which reported that there had been nineteen deaths during the year. Suitable reference was made to the report, which will be made in the journal of proceedings.

The convention granted charters to new lodges at North Vancouver, Nakusp and Hosmer, and renewed the charters of Arrowhead, No 38, and Enderby, both of which lodges recently lost their charters by fire.

Towards the purpose of having the grand statutes amended, the convention appointed a committee of three, consisting of Bros. Binns, Irvine and Nelson, P. G. C.'s, to meet in regard to the matter immediately after the sitting of the supreme lodge in August.

C. E. Smitheringale, editor and publisher of the Pythian Shield, who has officiated as press agent for the convention, left on this morning's boat for Vancouver, and was not present at the entertainment given to the members at Duncans last night. He will not be able to attend the balance of the conference.

SKEENA RIVER BOATS ARE PASSING UP

Hudson's Bay Company's Steamers Making Second Trip.

J. Thompson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, has received information this afternoon as to the movements of the company's steamers on the River Skeena.

The Port Simpson passed through the Kitselas canyon to-day at noon on the way north to Hazelton.

The steamer Hazelton left Port Essington at 1 o'clock this afternoon on her way up the river to Hazelton.

The reports state that the condition of the water in the Skeena has changed little. The water has risen only three inches in the last few days.

GRAND FORKS POST OFFICE.

Grand Forks, May 14.—At a meeting of the Grand Forks Liberal Association, held here last evening, B. Le Quimme, H. A. Sheads, N. L. McInnis, Geo. Rutherford and John Donaldson, were appointed a committee to select several suitable sites for the new post office, and to secure options on the properties. When this is done the various locations will be voted upon and the final choice will be where the new post office and custom office will be. When this selection is made, Duncan Ross, M. P., has promised to take the matter up with the Ottawa authorities and it is now expected that Grand Forks will now soon have a post office worthy of the Gateway City.

BIG LOG DRIVE.

Grand Forks, May 14.—The big log drive of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company of between four and five million feet of logs has made record time the last few days, and yestreday this drive had reached Grand Forks and will reach Cascade in a couple of days.

The same company's logs being driven on the North Fork, however, are not making such good headway.

NO WORD YET OF LOST MEN

DISAPPEARANCE HAS CAUSED UNEASINESS

Arrival of Tees Brings No News of the Waters Brothers.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Were the Waters Brothers lost or murdered? That is a question which is being discussed by many both in this city and on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Yesterday word reached this office that the two men, Horace and Harvey Waters, had gone to Nootka sound, and that their boat had been lying in the water waiting their return. Time passed yet they did not come and the result was that people considered that they must be lost.

Later advice says that there is a suggestion of foul play on the part of the Indians, with whom they stayed for a few days, before the alleged departure into the woods.

It seems so far as can be gathered from the vague stories that come down, that the two brothers left here on the steamer Tees on the 20th of March. They were going to Friendly Cove on the Nootka sound on a trapping expedition. They went up Thasis canal about half way to where one of the brothers had an old mining claim and a shack. Finding that a tree had fallen across the building and made it unhabitable they crossed the canal to an Indian village and there, according to the version given by the Indians themselves, still having some whiskey with them, they remained and enjoyed themselves.

At the end of two or three days they went off into the woods carrying with them a demijohn of whiskey but very little food. They left behind them their blankets, axes and traps. Since that they have not been seen.

This story seemed so unlikely considering that the men were expert woodsmen that it excited much comment and the suspicion has been aroused on the coast that the Indians are not telling all they know about the circumstances. Many are inclined, according to the information brought by the Tees, to believe that the Indians may be responsible for the disappearance of the men.

POTTERY AT ROYAL CITY.

Several Victorians Said to Be Interested in Industrial Scheme.

New Westminster, May 15.—An option on several blocks of land adjoining Lakeview Gardens, on the Burnette river, Burnaby, has been taken by the B. C. Pottery Company of Victoria, which proposes establishing a manufacturing industry at the point, where valuable deposits of pottery clay have been located, samples of which have been tested with very satisfactory results. Several tons of clay were taken from this district last year, pipes, bricks, tiles and sewer pipes being manufactured at Clayburn, the tests being satisfactory in every respect. The company is said to be backed by several wealthy Victorians. Active work on the building of the necessary plant will be commenced as soon as the preliminary transactions are completed.

BLOOD MAKING TONIC TREATMENT

A CURE FOR ANAEMIA THAT IS SHOWING REMARKABLE PROOFS OF CURES IN STUBBORN CASES.

When the body becomes weak and run down, either from overwork, worry or severe illness, an examination of the blood would show it to be weak and watery. This condition is called anaemia, which is the medical term for "bloodlessness." The common symptoms are paleness of the lips, gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and loss of appetite. Anaemia itself is a dangerous disease and may gradually pass into consumption. It can only be cured by treating its cause—which is the poor condition of the blood. The blood must be made rich, and red, thereby enabling it to carry the necessary nourishment to every part of the body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine in the world for making new, rich blood and they have been curing anaemia and other blood diseases for nearly a generation, and are now recognized the world over as an invaluable household remedy.

Mrs. D. Estabrook, Brooklyn Road, N. B., says:—"My daughter Gertrude, who is now in her sixteenth year, was sickly from early childhood, we were constantly doctoring for her, but it did not seem to help her in the least. In fact as she grew older she semed to grow weaker. She was always pale and listless, suffered from headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. She did not rest at night, and would often toss and moan the whole night. Finally she had to discontinue going to school, and as she was continually taking doctors' medicine without benefit I grew discouraged, and feared we would lose her. Friends urged us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I finally decided to do so. By the time she had taken three boxes there was an improvement, and a little later she was able to return to school. From that on she grew stronger, had an excellent appetite, slept well at night, and is now as healthy a girl as you will see. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and as a mother I would recommend these pills to every family in which there are young girls."

All medicine dealers sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BIG INCREAS IN ASSE

THREE MILLIONS AMOUNT OF

Likely That There if Any Increase Rate.

The assessment figure it is learned on good amount to about $2,700 those for last year, or about 13 per cent. Th for the year have not out, but they will be as against $21,945,080 l figures represent both improvements, in both has been a substantial the year, that in the to the large amount of city within the past yea land assessment totalle the improvements $8,2 figures for the year be

Now that the roll ha the council will be in figure out the tax rate the assessor's figures the Court of Revision i very little, if any, incr will be necessary, even traordinary expenditu council have had to fa the increase in the es year over those of la about the same propo crease in the assessme

The assessment roll presented to the counc when the exact figure known. Ald. Cameron tice that when the ro Monday night he wil first sitting of the C be held at 10 o'clock o 23rd.

CANADIAN MARIN

Captain Kingsmill, Wh manded H. M. S. Take Cha

Ottawa, May 16.—Ca late commander of th minion in the British Canadian service at the as commander of the service at $3,000 a y Spain will hereafter giv tion to the business o sioner.

SAYS CANADA D NOT WA

Central Unemploy Discusses Rest gration Reg

London, May 16.—A Central unemployed chairman presented Canadian restrictive rangements have bee ing the whole facts government with a v could influence the ment to give Obed S Chairman Lansbury regulations were a re move by the Canad and declared that Ca a rawboned Italian Londoner on the rai he said, loved the En Old Country, but sai don't send any of y

SIX CENTS

New York, May 16 of the suit of the J atrical amusement c Montreal, against t Association, compo managers, before Ju S. Circuit court, res a verdict of six cen plaintiff. The Spar expelled from memb ern Circuit Associat alleged violation of to compete in assoc asked damages, cl contract.

KING HOLL

Buckingham Palace Potentate Gli Diam

London, May 16.— Queen Alexandra h in Buckingham P There was a large cially in the diplom usual splendor was through the presen Bhopal and a large robes were a perfec Their Majesties ar wore Indian decora

PERFE

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