

LUMBER SHIPMENTS REACH BIG AMOUNTS

British Columbia, Washington and Oregon Export 100,000,000 Feet of Timber

Seattle, May 12.—The activity in lumber shipments to Australia has resulted in the cutting down of the regular coal freight, a difference of \$1.50 to \$2.00 a voyage to the American owners sailing craft to the Australian trade.

The vessel carrying lumber depends on the coal carrying back to San Francisco to help pay expenses, the rate of eighteen shillings a ton, which has been prevalent for sometime, has been cut to sixteen shillings. Characters written last fall at the high rate have had to be abandoned by shipowners as under conditions imposed by the coal importers they are virtually at the mercy of the coal men.

The reason for this is that there is a dearth of tonnage now at and due at Australian ports and the insertion of the shipment clause in the charter.

Exports from Puget Sound, British Columbia and Oregon will be 100,000,000 feet since January 1, last, as against only 135,000,000 the whole of last year, and practically all of the vessels carrying this lumber have been tied to load coal for return.

The charters have provided that the ships shall load at specified coilleries, "or other coilleries," and the regulation clause relating to delays caused by the strikers, not counting against the ships loading is augmented by an insurance clause, the face of it favorable to ship owners.

Owners for some months have the privilege of cancelling this charter in case of strike or lockout at the coilleries, it is said.

ADDRESS TO PASTOR

Nelson, May 12.—At the meeting of the board of Trinity Methodist church the following resolution was adopted and formally tendered to Rev. J. P. Westman, who terminates his pastorate this month to become secretary of young people's work, with headquarters at Calgary:

"To Rev. J. P. Westman.—The board of Trinity Methodist church by unanimous resolution, desire to convey to you and your wife their hearty appreciation of your work in this church. Your independent and extremely practical method of preaching and living has compelled our sincere admiration. We cheerfully recognize your ability as a speaker.

"Your splendid wholesome Christian character has won our deepest respect and we wish to say that while we regret exceedingly your departure, we congratulate you on your appointment to the larger sphere of field secretary for Alberta and British Columbia, and trust you may find in this new conquest and grow more and more in that which will be termed your peculiar characteristic, viz., absorbing regard for the welfare of your fellowman."

"Signed on behalf of the board,"

"A. D. EMORY, Secretary."

TRIBESMEN PREPARE TO ATTACK FEZ

Sultan's Troops Take Up Positions in Rebel Besieging Forces

Fez, May 5. (By courier to Tangier, May 12).—In a skirmish to-day between the sultan's troops and the rebels three of the sultan's soldiers were killed.

The news has reached headquarters from the sultan's spies that the tribesmen who are besieging Fez have prepared for a general attack to-morrow. The sultan's troops are taking up positions to repel the attack.

GIRL OPIUM FIEND

Arrested in Tacoma Lodging House—Tells Pitiful Story

Tacoma, Wash., May 13.—Peet Harper, a young woman of 19, highly dressed and apparently well provided with money, was found in an upper room of a lower C street lodging house Thursday morning smoking opium. She was placed under arrest by City Detective James Malone.

The officer had gone to the lodging house in search of some stolen bedding, and while walking through the hallway smelled the smoke of cooking opium emanating from the room occupied by the girl. Apparently frightened, she alone, the girl broke down and wept bitterly at the police station, stating it would be taking her life to deprive her of the richly ornamented and elaborate layout, as it was "all she had to live for."

To her questioners, the girl told a pitiful story which, as the officer said, made him "feel almost ashamed that it had fallen to his duty to arrest her."

She says she had been raised in refinement and respectability, and was wooed and won by a rich man's son in Butte, Montana, some two years ago. The wealthy young husband, she said, soon tired of her and was taken back to his parents' home, while a liberal allowance was made to keep her from want. Alone and friendless, the strange city girl says she tried her hardest to remain satisfied with her lot. The old affection, however, she says, was too strong, and she formed the habit of wandering around alone in her lonely state, seeking relief in the ordinary pleasures of life. She formed the habit of visiting Chinese chop suey restaurants, and when shown the buffet afforded by opium, she says she found that she could remain alone happily with her long bamboo pipe and opium, and became an inveterate drug fiend.

TAKES POSSESSION OF CUSTOMS HOUSES

Income for the Provisional Government of Mexico—Will Install Officials

Juarez, Mexico, May 13.—The provisional government of Mexico made much progress with its work of organization yesterday that it is believed that the state offices of Chihuahua and Sonora will be completely administered by its state and municipal officials.

The establishment of garrisons in various places in northern Mexico, the installation of local officials, the opening of all railway and telegraph lines is being accomplished by direction of the Provisional President Francisco I. Madero and his cabinet.

Though nothing was done yesterday by the officials of the provisional government respecting peace negotiations, the fact that there is a deadlock over procedure becomes more and more pronounced. The federal government and the provincial government are standing their distance, each waiting for the other to make the first move. The rebels contend that Carranza suspended negotiations after they had been submitted a proposition asking General Diaz to announce his resignation. Now that General Diaz has done that, though the insurgents claim it was done in vague and indefinite manner, the rebels are waiting some word from Judge Carranza, who has maintained the status quo, not having received any instructions to do otherwise, but the officials of the provisional government in an effort to bring the two sides together.

Having dissolved their original peace commission of three, the rebels now may conduct their peace negotiations through their newly organized department of foreign relations, of which Dr. Vasquez Gomez is secretary. A gleam of hope for peace is contained in the fact that some rebel leaders have declared they would be willing to accept General Diaz's manifesto as sufficient evidence of his intention to resign and go ahead with peace negotiations, provided the government consented to the immediate appointment of governors for fourteen of the twenty-seven states and a general transfer of power into the hands of the revolutionist party. What will come of this plan is not known, but it is said to be favored by prominent insurgent leaders, and with the question of the president's resignation eliminated, progress toward peace is certain to be made.

On the other hand, some of the insurgents leaders, believe the military successes of the insurgents soon will include Mexico City, where the provisional government will be moved, that submission at this time hardly would afford as complete a transfer of political power as surely would follow if it triumphed.

It is pointed out that the rebel chiefs in the south would consent to nothing but immediate abdication of General Diaz, yet authentic advices on this point are lacking.

The provisional government, by taking possession of the customs houses yesterday, will begin to receive its first income. Taxes will be levied and tariffs will be exacted from imports by the federal government, the funds being used to prosecute the revolution.

The news that arms can now pass through the American line joyously received here, and arrangements already are being made for the purchase of some ammunition and artillery.

The insurgents in the north are well supplied, but those in the south and west are not. The United States customs house officials have received word from Washington to pass arms and all classes of articles through to Juarez, and already the war department of the provisional government, of which Venustiano Carranza is secretary, is making preparations for their distribution.

The war department is in constant communication by telegraph now with insurgent chiefs south of here, and little fear is entertained that General Rago or any other federal will be able to make much headway.

Alleged Looting.

Warrants were sworn out before Mexican provisional officials in Juarez for the arrest of a number of members of the so-called American legion in the insurgent army on the charge of looting and robbing Chinese during the recent fighting. Several have come to the American side.

Twenty-two Americans composed the American force that made itself famous by its desperate fighting during the three days in the street of Juarez. Whether charges of looting have been brought against all of these is not known. Indeed it has been impossible to confirm from official sources the report that charges have been made against the Americans, but the Americans are quietly told by Mexican friends that they are looked for as quietly in turn they crossed the line into American territory.

According to one of their number warrants were out for William Joy, of Fort Worth, Ark.; David Michaels, of Minneapolis, formerly a sergeant in the United States army; Captain Lindell, first lieutenant McDonald and Second Lieutenant Crum.

Whatever else may occur, the immediate effect has been practical elimination of the American fighting force from the ranks of the insurgents. The Americans themselves vehemently deny the charges of looting made against them, claiming that jealousy among the insurgent leaders is back of the charges and that the moving incentive is to take all the credit for the victory to the Mexicans, to the exclusion of the American and Col. Garibaldi, the American and Italian patriot and thirty-eight Mexicans who the Americans assert came to aid them after they had fought their way into the city.

NEW RECORD CREATED IN WEEK'S SHIPPING

Seven Oriental Liners Here Inward and Outward Bound—Many Coastwise Boats

(From Saturday's Daily.)

During the past week Victoria has established a new record for the number of Oriental steamships arriving and sailing from this port. Altogether seven big liners have docked here including the Inaba Maru, Montague, Sado Maru, Strathairne, Empress of India, Teucer and the Mexico Maru. All of the last six named vessels tied up within the last three days, the Inaba Maru calling here early in the week.

This proves conclusively that Victoria is each day becoming a larger and more important shipping port, and is looked upon as one of the busiest marine points on the Pacific coast. The fact that there is a deadlock over procedure becomes more and more pronounced. The federal government and the provincial government are standing their distance, each waiting for the other to make the first move.

The rebels contend that Carranza suspended negotiations after they had been submitted a proposition asking General Diaz to announce his resignation. Now that General Diaz has done that, though the insurgents claim it was done in vague and indefinite manner, the rebels are waiting some word from Judge Carranza, who has maintained the status quo, not having received any instructions to do otherwise, but the officials of the provisional government in an effort to bring the two sides together.

Having dissolved their original peace commission of three, the rebels now may conduct their peace negotiations through their newly organized department of foreign relations, of which Dr. Vasquez Gomez is secretary. A gleam of hope for peace is contained in the fact that some rebel leaders have declared they would be willing to accept General Diaz's manifesto as sufficient evidence of his intention to resign and go ahead with peace negotiations, provided the government consented to the immediate appointment of governors for fourteen of the twenty-seven states and a general transfer of power into the hands of the revolutionist party. What will come of this plan is not known, but it is said to be favored by prominent insurgent leaders, and with the question of the president's resignation eliminated, progress toward peace is certain to be made.

On the other hand, some of the insurgents leaders, believe the military successes of the insurgents soon will include Mexico City, where the provisional government will be moved, that submission at this time hardly would afford as complete a transfer of political power as surely would follow if it triumphed.

It is pointed out that the rebel chiefs in the south would consent to nothing but immediate abdication of General Diaz, yet authentic advices on this point are lacking.

The provisional government, by taking possession of the customs houses yesterday, will begin to receive its first income. Taxes will be levied and tariffs will be exacted from imports by the federal government, the funds being used to prosecute the revolution.

The news that arms can now pass through the American line joyously received here, and arrangements already are being made for the purchase of some ammunition and artillery.

The insurgents in the north are well supplied, but those in the south and west are not. The United States customs house officials have received word from Washington to pass arms and all classes of articles through to Juarez, and already the war department of the provisional government, of which Venustiano Carranza is secretary, is making preparations for their distribution.

The war department is in constant communication by telegraph now with insurgent chiefs south of here, and little fear is entertained that General Rago or any other federal will be able to make much headway.

Alleged Looting.

Warrants were sworn out before Mexican provisional officials in Juarez for the arrest of a number of members of the so-called American legion in the insurgent army on the charge of looting and robbing Chinese during the recent fighting. Several have come to the American side.

Twenty-two Americans composed the American force that made itself famous by its desperate fighting during the three days in the street of Juarez. Whether charges of looting have been brought against all of these is not known. Indeed it has been impossible to confirm from official sources the report that charges have been made against the Americans, but the Americans are quietly told by Mexican friends that they are looked for as quietly in turn they crossed the line into American territory.

According to one of their number warrants were out for William Joy, of Fort Worth, Ark.; David Michaels, of Minneapolis, formerly a sergeant in the United States army; Captain Lindell, first lieutenant McDonald and Second Lieutenant Crum.

MEXICO WAR IS A FLOODING CEMETERY

TAKES REMAINS OF MANY CELESTIALS TO HONGKONG

One Hundred and Seventy-Seven Bodies Loaded at This Port—Full Cargo

One hundred and seventy-seven small boxes two cubic feet in size, each containing the remains of a Chinese who has died in this land were on Saturday, without ceremony of any kind, carefully and slowly lowered into the hold of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner, Mexico Maru, which left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the East coast. This cargo is bound for Hongkong, where great burial services will be conducted by the bereaved relatives and friends of the arrival of the vessel.

The boxes were gathered together from the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Society of this city from various parts of Canada in the miniature coffins are only the bones of the departed native Chinese. The Empire is one of the customs, of the men from the Orient, that each year they forward the remains of the dead members of the Mongolian race back to their native land. The bodies are placed in the Orient for the day for shipping the bodies to the Orient they are all removed from the ship and the remains taken from the coffin and placed into the smaller boxes, which are substantially made in order that the spirits and other demons may not tread upon the bodies.

The Mexico Maru arrived here early on Saturday, and although the 177 boxes only take up eight tons measure, it took considerable time to load them, as they could not be hoisted by the ship's derrick, but were hoisted by a crane on the pier. The ship's derrick was used to hoist the boxes, which are substantially made in order that the spirits and other demons may not tread upon the bodies.

The Mexico Maru arrived here early on Saturday, and although the 177 boxes only take up eight tons measure, it took considerable time to load them, as they could not be hoisted by the ship's derrick, but were hoisted by a crane on the pier. The ship's derrick was used to hoist the boxes, which are substantially made in order that the spirits and other demons may not tread upon the bodies.

It is pointed out that the rebel chiefs in the south would consent to nothing but immediate abdication of General Diaz, yet authentic advices on this point are lacking.

The provisional government, by taking possession of the customs houses yesterday, will begin to receive its first income. Taxes will be levied and tariffs will be exacted from imports by the federal government, the funds being used to prosecute the revolution.

The news that arms can now pass through the American line joyously received here, and arrangements already are being made for the purchase of some ammunition and artillery.

The insurgents in the north are well supplied, but those in the south and west are not. The United States customs house officials have received word from Washington to pass arms and all classes of articles through to Juarez, and already the war department of the provisional government, of which Venustiano Carranza is secretary, is making preparations for their distribution.

The war department is in constant communication by telegraph now with insurgent chiefs south of here, and little fear is entertained that General Rago or any other federal will be able to make much headway.

Alleged Looting.

Warrants were sworn out before Mexican provisional officials in Juarez for the arrest of a number of members of the so-called American legion in the insurgent army on the charge of looting and robbing Chinese during the recent fighting. Several have come to the American side.

Twenty-two Americans composed the American force that made itself famous by its desperate fighting during the three days in the street of Juarez. Whether charges of looting have been brought against all of these is not known. Indeed it has been impossible to confirm from official sources the report that charges have been made against the Americans, but the Americans are quietly told by Mexican friends that they are looked for as quietly in turn they crossed the line into American territory.

According to one of their number warrants were out for William Joy, of Fort Worth, Ark.; David Michaels, of Minneapolis, formerly a sergeant in the United States army; Captain Lindell, first lieutenant McDonald and Second Lieutenant Crum.

EIGHTEEN FLOATS FOR THE PARADE

Committees on Coronation Festivities Are Marshalling Their Forces

For the purpose of securing support for eighteen decorated floats to take part in the coronation day festivities parade, the committee has issued a circular letter to all societies in Victoria asking that a choice be made as to the part the various societies will take in the parade, and that an answer be sent to the secretary, P. O. box 1532, as early as possible. Accompanying the circular is a list of the suggested floats, some of which have already been allotted subjects, as seen in the following list:

Float 1—"Empire Builders" (Clive, Warren Hastings, Wolfe, Nelson, Vancouver, Cecil Rhodes, Cromer), and escorted by a guard of honor—The Old Campaigners.

Float 2—"Representing 'The Cradle of the Empire'—Guard of honor—The Old Campaigners.

Float 3 (or group)—"The Latchkeys of Empire" (Gibraltar, Suez, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, Halifax, Vancouver, Guard of honor, early emigrants.

Floats 4 and 5—"Representing 'Canadian History' and the 'Spirit of Canada'." Guard of honor, Strathcona House (or mounted police), if possible to secure salutes.

Float 6—"British Columbia (all-origins); Guard of honor, Fifth Regiment, Fifth Regiment band.

Float 7—"Early History of British Columbia (Subject to be chosen by the Pioneers and Native Sons' Society, escort, voyageurs and couriers de bois.

Float 8—"Old Cariboo Stage." Escort, miners.

Float 9—"Dog Team." Escort, trappers.

Float 10—"Dressed for the Occasion." Escort, soldiers and sailors of the King.

Float 11—"The Hudson's Bay Company."

Float 12—"The Victoria Ladies' Musical Society."

Float 13—"Floral float."

Float 14—"The King's Daughters."

Float 15—"The Women's University Club."

Float 16—"The Horticulture Society."

Float 17—"Daughters of the Empire." Escort, by soldiers and sailors of the King.

The list was submitted to the management committee on Friday afternoon, and a meeting held in the old Alexandra club, with the Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia, presiding, at which it was arranged that a fancy dress carnival and illuminating parade should be given on the night of the coronation.

The hon. secretaries reported that a great number of letters and other affirmative replies were expected to be received.

Mrs. R. H. Pooley and H. Sheridan-Baker have been appointed a committee to obtain the help of the sporting clubs and social societies, which are to be asked to take part in some form of the festivities. In regard to the various societies, the work of each will be handled by a committee of its members.

Mrs. B. M. Hasell, secretary of the parade committee, reported that invitations had been extended to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club to provide an illuminated flotilla on the water, in which the J. B. A. A. had been asked to join. Heralds and marshals for the various floats are provided for by the various societies, and a recommendation is made that the coronation hymn, composed by Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, be made a feature. At the conclusion of the parade the committee recommends that the floats be drawn up at the parliament building, where a band concert will be held.

In the evening a concert is expected from the Arlon Club. The Caledonia Society pipers' band will lead the parade, followed by the Humboldt and Bellevue street bands. The evening fancy dress carnival is timed to commence at 9 o'clock, and will follow the musical program.

With the provisional programme well supported the committees believe that Victoria will have a coronation festival second to none in the Empire, aside from that which takes place at London.

B. C. ELECTRIC FRANCHISES.

Vancouver, May 12.—Street railway conditions, including electric lighting and power and gas lighting as controlled in Vancouver and surrounding municipalities by the B. C. E. R. Company, was the paramount subject at a meeting of the board of directors, and was immediately followed by a recent announcement of the company that it wished to withdraw from all negotiations regarding a consolidation of franchises. The most exhaustive contribution to the discussion was made by C. M. Woodcock, who brought up a number of instances of rates, services and value of franchises in other cities as compared with those in Vancouver, with the idea of showing the tremendous advantage enjoyed by the B. C. E. R. company in comparison with other companies. He concluded with the statement that a greater monopoly could scarcely be conceived.

The discussion resulted in a resolution that a committee be appointed to look into and report upon the kind and validity of all B. C. E. R. franchises and the value of those franchises compared with other cities, and upon the advisability of securing some contract with any other company that will compel it to build all reasonable tramways required, without petitions, land grants or cash bonuses.

AUDITOR'S REPORT NOT YET DISPOSED OF

New Westminster Council Will Take Definite Action at Special Meeting

New Westminster, May 12.—Moses B. Cotsworth's name cropped up again at the last meeting of the city council, when Alderman Bryson asked the mayor when he intended calling a meeting to get the whole matter settled. He had understood that the question of calling the meetings was in the hands of the chair. It was about time that this much-discussed matter was decided one way or the other for all time.

Alderman Dodd moved and Alderman Gray seconded a motion that the auditor's report be referred to the finance committee with powers to select such portions of it as would be of service to the working of the city's business and that all matters of a personal nature be stricken out.

Alderman Lynch was of the opinion that the suggestion to refer the matter to a committee was a wrong thing to do, and more especially at this late hour of the day, when the subject has been practically thrashed out in the open.

Alderman Johnson said that if every subject had stirred up public opinion in this city, that subject had been the Cotsworth report. He was strongly against the idea of the finance committee being taxed with the responsibility of the closing portions of such a report. It was the burden duty of the council as a whole, he contended, to stand by their promise to the people who had elected them to their offices as aldermen to see this matter through to the bitter end in the open.

It was an unfair thing to do, to ask the committee of which he was the chairman, to take the matter up now. Let the council meet at a date to be settled upon and wind the whole affair up.

Alderman Bryson agreed with the previous speaker. There were some who desired to sidetrack the whole thing at this stage. It was up to all the councillors to stand to their guns, and go right through. Alderman Gray had moved some time ago that the report be filed away. "We would be," said Mr. Bryson, "the laughing stock of the citizens of Westminster, if indeed the council did not go further and do it."

It had been called an auditor's report. It was in his opinion more than that; it had been a series of investigations in which Cotsworth had put witnesses on their oath and wrung from them certain facts. It was now up to the council to get the truth from Cotsworth. Make him prove the truth of many of the assertions he had made, then it would be well.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

At the first annual meeting of the local branch of the Political Equality League, held Friday at the Balmoral parlors, much business was completed in the way of organization and election of officers. Mrs. Gordon Grant occupied the chair.

The league was formed last December and has now a membership of about 70. It was decided last night to have a paid organizer and secretary. The question of making a float for the coronation day celebration was referred to a committee, Mrs. Baer, Miss Killo and Miss Gordon Grant.

Miss Bromley-Jubb, delegate to the recent convention of the Provincial League, presented her report. She congratulated the local branch on the fact that their president had been elected president of the central body.

Mrs. McDonald, treasurer of the Provincial League, then addressed the meeting. She had lived in Montreal, where there were now 10,000 suffragettes. Mrs. McDonald emphasized the necessity of studying and mastering thoroughly the subject of equal rights.

It was decided to affiliate with the Provincial League. The names of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Gordon Grant, president; Dr. Eliza Denovan, first vice-president; Mrs. Spofford, second vice-president; Mrs. W. V. Grant, third vice-president; recording secretary, Miss Bromley-Jubb; corresponding secretary, Miss Bruce; treasurer, Mrs. Baer; auditor, Mrs. Baer; press committee, Miss Killo; literature, Miss Eliza Denovan; finance, Miss Christopher; legislative, Mrs. Bromley-Jubb.

It was decided to send greetings to the convention of the W. C. T. U. to be held here next Tuesday. Meetings of the league will be held in the Balmoral parlors the third Tuesday in each month. After the meeting a social time was spent.

GRANGERS INDIGNANT.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Indignant at the "insulting inference" that the farmers of the country had acted improperly in employing lawyers to advise them in their fight against Canadian reciprocity, N. T. Hull, head of the grangers, yesterday notified the committee that he would have the attorneys of the grangers appear before the committee next week to answer questions.

Senator Stone has interrupted the public hearing on the reciprocity bill to ask that Allen and Graham, lawyers of New York, be subpoenaed to appear and bring copies of their literature, which had distributed in opposition to reciprocity. His action was supplemental to the presentation to the senate Thursday of a newspaper article, questioning the identity of the clients of these attorneys.

"I'll tell you something about that," exclaimed Mr. Hull. "We farmers employed these lawyers, and it is the first time that I ever knew a committee of a legislative body questioning the right of a body appearing before it to pay lawyers to furnish technical knowledge about the tariff rates, and what these lawyers did for us."

Members of the committee questioned their right to subpoena the lawyers as Senator Stone suggested, and Mr. Hull retorted that by promising to have the lawyers appear, with all the literature sent out.

REPERJURY CHARGE FAILS.

Case Brought Against Rossland (Hood) Keeper Results in Verdict of Not Guilty.

Nelson, May 12.—Mr. Justice Macpherson refused an application to quash the indictment in the case charging the keeper of the Rossland hotel with perjury owing to the grand jury giving a true bill on the deposition in the preliminary trial instead of hearing the case. The case went to trial, the defendant reserving the right to apply for a new trial. The trial occupied the whole day, the defence not calling a single witness. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The United States last year exported coal and coke worth \$20,000,000 to the United States, and \$20,000,000 to vessels in the foreign trade.

URGES REVISION OF THE LICENSE ACT

Recommendations of Kamloops Grand Jury Submitted to Mr. Justice Morrison

Kamloops, May 12.—The presentation of the grand jury to Mr. Justice Morrison, who presided at the spring assizes, was in part as follows:

We have visited several of the principal public institutions of the city, namely, the registry office and court house, provincial home for the aged, provincial jail, and the Royal Inland hospital. The public school not being in session was not visited.

An inspection of the land registry office revealed the fact that the floor space available is entirely inadequate to the present requirements of that department, and with the large increase of business it is evident that in the course of a very short time there will hardly be room for the present staff to move about. We do not consider the building of sufficient importance, therefore, to recommend that immediate steps be taken for the enlargement of the building and the rectification of the defects existing therein.

The provincial home, in which there are upwards of 87 of our pensioners confined, we find to be in a neat and clean condition, but its accommodation is taxed to the utmost capacity. In this respect we are pleased to find that a new and modern structure will soon replace the present one. In the meantime, we would recommend that a mode of escape in case of fire be provided, considering the helpless condition of the inmates.

"The provincial jail was found to be in excellent order, but crowded to its limit, and in our opinion totally inadequate to the requirements of this district, there being no less than 91 prisoners confined therein, under five jailers and a warden, which we consider insufficient for the safe handling of that number of prisoners. We would strongly recommend an increase to the present staff. In view of the large public works in contemplation and consequent influx of population we consider that the time is ripe for the immediate construction of a larger and more modern building.

The Royal Inland hospital was also found to be in a model condition, and with an efficient staff of medical and nursing personnel, the building is taxed to its utmost capacity, but we are pleased to note that it will soon be replaced by a modern and up-to-date structure which has now been commenced.

We must again call your lordship's attention to the numerous advanced cases of tuberculosis attracted to the institution for treatment under government control.

We wish also to draw your lordship's attention to the limited accommodation afforded the travelling public in comparison with hotels, and would ask your grace act be so revised as to increase the number of bedrooms.

AEROPLANES ATTACK
DIRIGIBLE BALLOON

Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament Witness Aerial Manoeuvres

London, May 12.—The most remarkable exhibition of aviation seen in England was given yesterday under the auspices of the parliamentary aerial defence committee. Fourteen aeroplanes, including Claude Grahame-White, Louis Bleriot, the French aviator, Robert Lorraine, the actor, and Captain F. S. Cody, performed various feats designed to show the utility of aeroplanes in war. Four styles of aeroplanes were employed.

The exhibition was witnessed by Premier Asquith, A. J. Balfour, W. Churchill, Chancellor Lloyd George, and other members of parliament, and army council, admiralty and navy. In addition to the bi-planes two styles of dirigible balloons were employed.

The manoeuvres were held at Hendon, just outside of London. J. A. Armstrong Drexel, who participated in a mishap in which he was considerably bruised and cut, and his machine was smashed. He was starting in flight when he dropped from a height of a few feet. He was able to walk back to the field.

The tests include scouting, disarming, carrying out bomb throwing by the Claude Grahame-White, who dropped a hundred-pound bomb, and a number of manoeuvres were taken to Aldershot and brought back. A fleet of aeroplanes armed with machine guns attacked an army dirigible balloon.

PERJURY CHARGE FAILS.

Case Brought Against Rossland (Hood) Keeper Results in Verdict of Not Guilty.

Nelson, May 12.—Mr. Justice Macpherson refused an application to quash the indictment in the case charging the keeper of the Rossland hotel with perjury owing to the grand jury giving a true bill on the deposition in the preliminary trial instead of hearing the case. The case went to trial, the defendant reserving the right to apply for a new trial. The trial occupied the whole day, the defence not calling a single witness. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The United States last year exported coal and coke worth \$20,000,000 to the United States, and \$20,000,000 to vessels in the foreign trade.

REPERJURY CHARGE FAILS.

Case Brought Against Rossland (Hood) Keeper Results in Verdict of Not Guilty.