

WILL TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT GAME

C. P. R. INTERESTED IN ITS PRESERVATION

J. S. Dennis, Land Commissioner, Proposes to Provide for More Stringent Enforcement of Laws.

A rather important question is engaged by the attention of J. S. Dennis, C. P. R. land commissioner, and R. Marpole, superintendent of the western division of that company. They are considering the best means of ensuring the protection of all game to be found within the bounds of the million and a half acre land grant recently acquired by the Canadian Pacific railway with the E. & N. line. Mr. Dennis has come to the conclusion, after thorough investigation, that a great deal of illegal shooting and fishing takes place on these lands, and is determined that all violation of the game laws shall cease.

He explains that the C. P. R. is advertising Vancouver Island in pamphlets, distributed all over the continent, as "the hunter's paradise," and therefore no stone will be left unturned to enforce the game laws, and to ensure that the game law so that visitors may enjoy the good sport promised. Mr. Marpole is supporting the former official in his efforts, and providing Sir Thomas Shaughnessy can be induced to endorse the scheme, between 30 and 40 wardens will be appointed to patrol the lands mentioned.

Ever since his arrival in Victoria, some days ago, Mr. Dennis has been working to secure a more stringent enforcement of the game laws, particularly through the country included in the C. P. R. land grants. His first step was to interview Premier McBride in order to ascertain whether the provincial government would be willing to improve their system in that direction. But this endeavor proved futile, the Premier stating that he could not see his way clear even to appoint a constable to cover the district near the Summit, one of the best hunting grounds for grouse in this part of Vancouver Island.

"Well, you appoint the official and the C. P. R. will pay the \$50 per month," Mr. Dennis is reported to have replied. It is understood that already a man has been delegated to keep the section clear of those who make a habit of enjoying the cream of the sport just before the opening of the season. Premier McBride, however, assured Mr. Dennis of the government's willingness to cooperate with the C. P. R. in any action the latter might take towards protecting the game within the E. & N. land grant.

If all reports are correct, the interview between Premier McBride and Mr. Dennis must have been exceedingly interesting. One letter is said to have given his candid opinion of the condition of affairs and of a government which was "too poor" to properly protect the game of a country over which it exercised jurisdiction. He also pointed out that if the C. P. R. felt so disposed all fishing and hunting through the sections it controlled could be prohibited. This, he said, wasn't a threat, but simply a statement of fact, as he had the best of legal opinion on the matter. He wanted to know how popular the government would be when it was learned that the railway company had taken such action because of their refusal to properly protect the game in close seasons. But it was not the intention of the C. P. R. to do anything of the kind. It was their intention to make Vancouver Island a tourist resort, and with this object in view it was intended to preserve the game as much as possible. Mr. Dennis was unable to secure any further concession from the Premier than the already outlined.

After this interview Messrs. Dennis and Marpole decided that the only recourse was for the C. P. R. to take the matter in hand. They agreed that between 30 or 40 wardens would be appointed to cover all the country included in the land grant. The latter, it should be remembered, extends from Otter Point north to Grova mountain, to the east of the coast of the island. This country, especially those parts which are comparatively inaccessible, teems with game of all varieties. The blue and willow grouse may be found in vast numbers at points adjacent to the E. & N. railway, and which are hunted every year by contingents of Victorians, so that it stands to reason that the parts very seldom reached will be found thickly populated with native birds. Then lakes and streams are scattered through the different districts in large numbers, and all of any size furnish the best of sport to disciples of Isaac Walton. When all this is realized it will be seen that Messrs. Dennis and Marpole are confronted with a somewhat difficult problem when it is proposed to make hunting out of season difficult. But Mr. Dennis is determined that flagrant breaches of the law be stopped, and promises that those caught will be prosecuted at the expense of the C. P. R.

For the past several days Mr. Dennis has been in communication with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in respect to the appointment of wardens. Up to the present the latter has not endorsed the proposal, but it is expected that his consent ultimately will be secured. His argument, it seems, is that the government is responsible for the protection of game. There is every reason to believe, however, that Mr. Dennis' scheme will be adopted, if not as at present outlined, in a modified form.

What first drew the attention of Mr. Dennis to the necessity of taking some action towards the preservation of the game was the reporting of several cases of illegal shooting during the past few weeks. Although the information received was known to be authentic, it was not sufficient to warrant a prosecution. When this came to the ears of Mr. Dennis he expressed the greatest indignation. He at once decided that it would be necessary to adopt some method of enforcing the Game Act if the C. P. R. is to make of this the principal tourist resort of the Northwest as he would.

The interest evinced by the C. P. R. in the protection of Vancouver Island as a result of their acquiring the immense land grants of the E. & N. should be read news to all local sportsmen and, in fact, to everyone interested in the prosperity of this city and the adjacent districts. Besides ensuring a better preservation of the game in future—an improvement of which Victoria hunters will derive the benefit—it demonstrates that the company is deeply in earnest in its effort to make this point a centre of tourist travel. What it is remembered that the land grants referred to include among other splendid fishing resorts, hawking lake, Cowichan lake and all that river, Sooke lake, Cameron lake, a portion of Great Central lake, Comox lake and Campbell lake a faint idea of the possibilities of the section from a tourist standpoint may be obtained. With the proper development, transportation facilities, etc., each of these inland stretches of water should become famous not only for the sport offered, but on account of the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The fact that the country teems with game birds has already been mentioned. In short it is assured that the C. P. R. is alive to the possibilities in this direction, and intend taking immediate steps to prevent their scheme being spoiled by the extermination of the game, one of their greatest assets. It is the only interpretation of the attitude assumed by Messrs. Dennis and Marpole in relation to the matter.

Dennis' goal has yet to be received from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and until this is forthcoming just what action the C. P. R. will take will not be known.

With an attendance yesterday of 27,420, the Lewis & Clark fair drew a mammoth crowd, and the market for admissions since June 1st has been passed.

By a recent edict they have forbidden

Two plans of the proposed "Crystal Palace and Winter Gardens," to which extended reference has already been made, are published in to-day's Times. One shows the front elevation of the main building, conveying an idea of striking attractiveness as designed, and the other is a general view, taking in not only the site of the projected amusement centre, but also the palatial hotel now in course of erection by the C. P. R., the embankment wall and the various additional improvements of which this neighborhood will boast. Since the movement was advanced from the nebulous state in which it had been abiding for some time, the secretary of the Tourist Association

the same time giving to the whole city an asset of great importance as a factor in bringing people to Victoria, and in entertaining them while here. When this institution is opened the matter of providing further attractions for the city might well be left to private enterprise.

The entire frontage of this property, the promoters of the proposal say, will be made valuable by the completion of the C. P. R. work, the opening up of Douglas street, providing a thorough avenue to the park, and especially in having in connection therewith this Winter Palace, which all the year around will draw a large percentage of citizens, giving a high rental value to that part of

the band stand will be so placed in a crescent shaped recess that in summer the whole of the front, which will be of glass, can be raised so that the music will be heard on the grounds just as well as in the interior.

In the left wing of the building will be a thoroughly up-to-date salt water tank with dressing rooms around, somewhat after the style of Suro's baths in San Francisco. A feature of this kind has never been needed in Victoria, for some time, and it can be made a great source of attraction and profit by the inauguration of a swimming club and aquatic sports, or races.

In the right wing of the building will

be a concert hall or theatre to hold fifteen hundred people, which will be so arranged as to afford facilities for amateur musical societies of the city to hold their concerts, etc., and yet accommodate the ordinary travelling theatrical company. This feature is an absolute necessity; Victoria at the present time has not an adequate theatre, and when any recognition or function takes place requiring a large building, it is impossible to get one.

The grounds will be laid out in a most attractive manner, and will include a large English bowling green, bowling alley, fives and racquet court, an aquarium and facilities for exercises

be used for business, club, athletic, or hotel purposes, which is separate from the amusement portion of the Palace. The rental of these premises will increase year after year as the city grows, and as that portion becomes built up. The outlook from these premises will be one of the most attractive and desirable in the whole of Victoria.

Almost in the centre of the block will be the grand entrance to the pavilion, which will contain the ticket office, manager's office and an exceedingly attractive lobby, such as is usual in such places of amusement. Beyond the entrance will be the main pavilion with an immense glass dome, and which will be

has been interviewing prominent people of the city, whose unequalled endorsement he has received. In fact he has already obtained the signatures of the majority of the property owners or their representatives, and will have no difficulty in getting the necessary proportion to ensure the submission of a by-law to the ratepayers.

The chief features of the institution are shown on the ground plan herewith. It will be necessary in order to thoroughly understand the effectiveness of the scheme to imagine that portion of the city not as it now is, but as it will be when it has been transformed by the C. P. R. into a beautiful square; even more

attractive than the front of the parliament buildings is at the present time. The piece of property owned by the city, improved by the erection of the proposed palace, will compare that square and add an attractiveness to it which could not be obtained by any other means, at

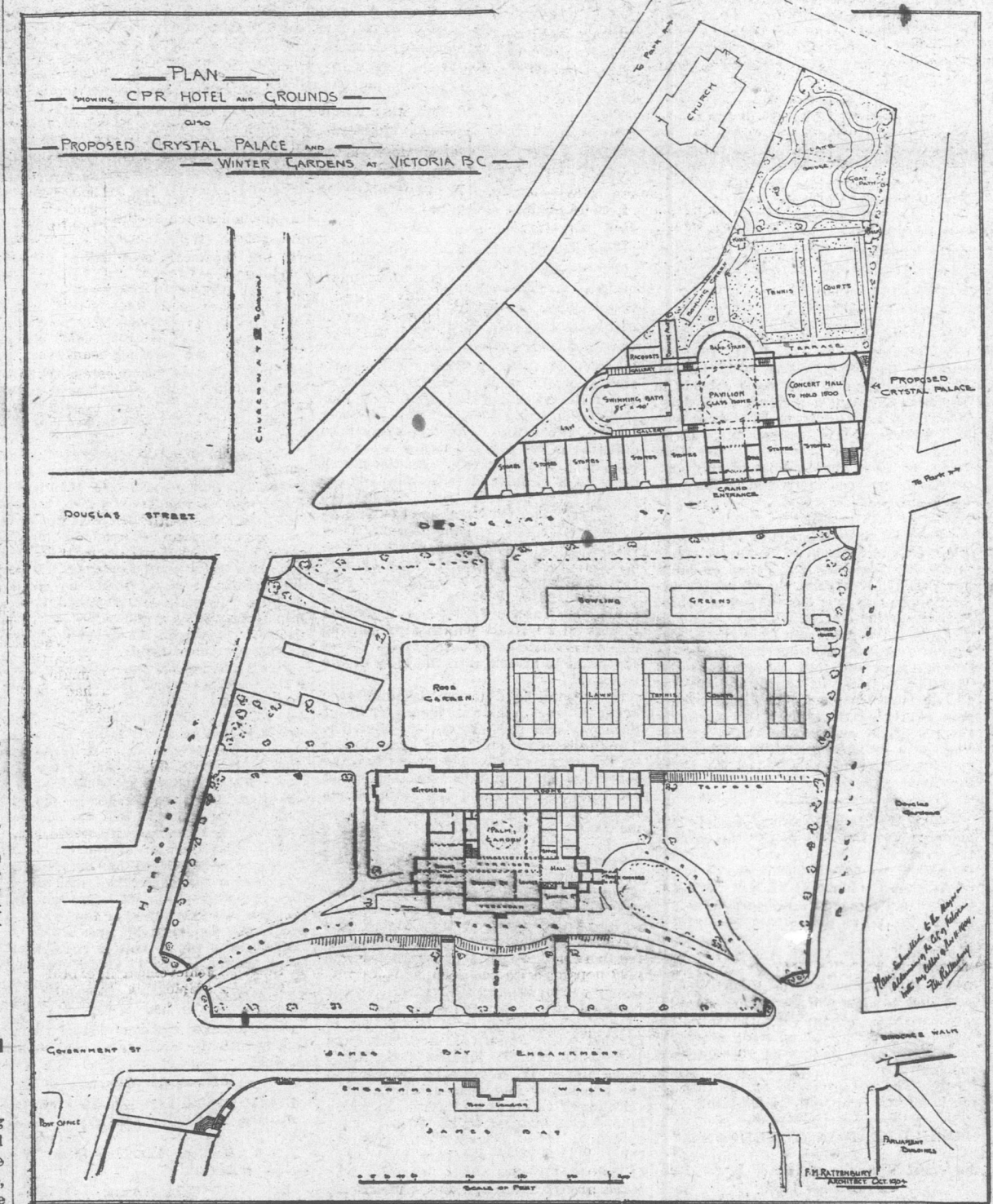
LONG SKIRTS.

Much has been written of the danger to health risked in the wearing of long trains to dresses, but it has been left for the stalwart burghers of Nordhausen to express their disapprobation in the form of a by-law.

By a recent edict they have forbidden

PROPOSED PALACE OF AMUSEMENT

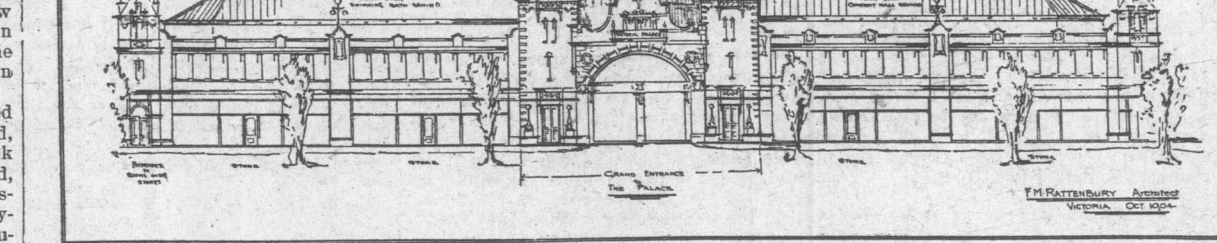
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GENERAL PLAN SUBMITTED TO MAYOR AND ALDERMEN LAST YEAR.

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FRONT VIEW OF PROPOSED CRYSTAL PALACE.

one huge conservatory with the band stand at the far end. The space nearest the band stand will be occupied by several hundred chairs in crescent shape. The rest of the space and the lake will be delightful promenades among beds of flowers, ferns and shrubs.

the use of the Nordhausen streets to any person wearing any article of dress which sweeps the pavement, "thereby disturbing the possibly disease-laden dust" to the danger of passers-by. The civic fathers cannot be blamed for any precipitation in the launching of this thunderbolt, for they have previously ap-

pealed to the lieges to abandon the practice voluntarily. Unfortunately the lieges took no notice. Thus it comes about that any person offending in future will be mulcted in the sum of thirty marks.

Long-skirted visitors to this part of Prussia had best beware!—T. P.'s Weekly.

SCHEME TO HELP LAND CLEARING

FRUIT GROWER MAKES A GOOD SUGGESTION

Second of Series of Articles Relative to Fruit Growing Industry—Government Co-operation.

The series of articles on the important fruit growing industry, the first of which appeared in the Times last Saturday, has aroused a great deal of interest, and no doubt each article, as it appears, will be read with closest attention. The writer this week deals with a problem which has not been hitherto in the forefront of the Canadian Pacific railway and other corporations who hold large areas of land. It is the question of economic land clearing, and the writer says:

The subject for this week while not dealing directly with fruit growing, is one in which every fruit grower and farmer is interested, namely, Economic Land Clearing Problem. There is not an acre now planted in orchard, adjacent to Victoria, that has not been hewn out of the bush, and in most cases among fruit growers who hold from 5 to 25 acres, not over one-third of their holdings is cleared. Every available dollar saved from their net earnings is devoted to clearing more land for the purpose of extending their operations, so the tax is the encouragement they have received from the enterprise. The mixed farmer with a larger holding, although prospects with him are not so rosy as pursuing the same course, the fruit grower in his resource land at an approximate cost of \$100 per acre, which price except in favorably located places is more than the land would sell for at the present time. The taxes are levied and collected annually at so much per acre cleared or uncleared, the cleared land producing wealth, and the uncleared eating it up. The process made under these conditions has been slow—by far too slow—compared with the bright prospect ahead for the province, when better conditions prevail and the clearing is pursued with the object of deriving a speedier and a cheaper means of clearing land that this article is written.

Sufficient land has been cleared and cultivated to demonstrate the enormous fertility it possesses under our favored climatic conditions. It has also been demonstrated that the physical condition under which the land suited for the pursuit of agriculture is found paralyzes the average farmer who has not the means to withstand the strain on his resources until he can clear sufficient land to live upon. Many attempts and few successes is the history in brief of our predecessors in this line. The scheme is now ripe for the introduction of a policy that will place land ready for the plough at the command of the settler conditional upon his paying for the cost of clearing it. This can be done by the profits of his labor if the payments are spread over a term of years at a low rate of interest. Rural municipalities or incorporated associations do not have a financial position in the money markets to undertake this responsibility. It is, therefore, out of their power to take the initiative in carrying the scheme to a conclusion; but were the provincial government to initiate the project these responsible bodies could become the factors in carrying out the details of the work.

The various creameries established in the province have been assisted along the lines suggested, and success has crowned the effort, and is an important factor, but compared with the question of land clearing it has not the same moral claim for financial assistance at the hands of the legislature for the reasons following: The public account for 1904 shows that a revenue close on half a million dollars was collected from timber lands, royalties and licences to cut timber. This revenue was used for agricultural purposes.

The stumps of the trees cut down with a vast array of absurd logs and rubbish together with useless undergrowth is left as a legacy to the intending settler. The revenues from timber limits, etc., must decrease in the near future as limits are already becoming scarce. A suggestion is therefore made to those in authority whose business it is to seek new sources of revenue to set apart a portion of this revenue to be applied to clearing such land for settlement. This accomplished, would supply a permanent and increasing revenue. Speaking from practical experience, the writer is sure that settlers would gladly pay the extra cost of clearing with interest if extended over a period of at least ten years.

The policy of the C. P. R. as outlined by Mr. Dennis in opening up the E. & N. railway belt for settlement is an eye-opener to many. This shrewd company do not believe in running their line through valuable properties, which if left to fate would neither produce revenue nor traffic in this generation. They have sized up the situation that puzzled the legislators of the past in regard to land clearing, and have solved the difficulty by a few months of study. They will introduce powerful machinery and practical men to operate in clearing vast tracts of land for the immediate use of the home seeker.

The price quoted as a basis of profitable work is \$15 per acre, or one-quarter of the amount it is estimated to cost by individual effort without power. That the land will be cleared ready for the settler, without saying the demand for land in this state far exceeding the supply. The result of this will be a demand from the farmers holding reserve acreage of bush (in the rain) hope of some day clearing it by the old method for a similar advantage being granted to them in order to compete on an even basis. It rests with the government to anticipate the coming events and prepare to meet them by co-operating to

THEY APPLIED FOR AN INJUNCTION

FIRST SKIRMISH IN FISH TRAP ACTION

Plaintiff Co. Unable to Show Wherein Provincial Government Had Power to Grant Lease.

Following the service of the writ in the action for damages instituted by the Capital City Canning & Packing Company against the Anglo-British Columbia Canning Company for trespass, came the application of R. T. Elliott, counsel for the plaintiff, before Mr. Justice Duff in Chambers this morning, for an interim injunction. The plaintiff requested that the defendant be enjoined from operating on its fishery until the hearing of the action, which will be some time in November. Mr. Elliott submitted the lease and held that it established the plaintiff company in exclusive possession of the fishery. E. P. Davis, K. C., counsel for the defendant, held that the chief commissioner of lands and works had no power to grant a lease of the fishery beyond low water, and His Lordship took the view that Mr. Elliott had not shown wherein he had the power. His decision in full, which was handed down early this afternoon, is as follows:

Mr. Elliott was unable to refer me to any authorities, statutory or otherwise, in support of his claim that the chief commissioner of lands and works, empowered him to grant in the name of the crown a lease or other exclusive right of occupation of the bed of the sea below low water mark; and I think there is no such authority.

The grant relied upon, therefore, must be read as creating a non-exclusive licence only. Such a licence has a limited operation—it makes that lawful which otherwise would be a trespass on the proprietary rights of the province, but it confers no interest in any part of the soil except those parts actually occupied pursuant to it.

It was not seriously argued that on this view of the construction and effect of the plaintiff's grant the application for an injunction could be supported.

On the construction of the grant I refer to the Duke of Sutherland vs. Heathcote (1892) 1 Ch. 475; and Centre Star Mining Co. vs. Rossland (1903) 9 B. C. 403; and particularly the judgment of the Chief Justice in the last mentioned case at pages 405, 406, and 407.

In this view it is unnecessary to refer to the other interesting questions discussed by Mr. Elliott in his able argument.

RAILWAY RATE WAR.

Lines Are Confronted—With the Object of Settling Difficulties.

New York, Aug. 4.—An informal conference of members of the Truck Line Association, following the formal meetings of the past week, was held to-day in this city for the purpose of settling, if possible, the passenger rate war in which the Michigan Central and other parallel trunk lines have been involved for several months. It is understood that there are signs of agreement to meet on a basis of \$15 per ton, the expectation being that the Michigan Central will waive its claims for a differential in its favor, the Erie maintaining that its fast trains into the Grand Central station here should prevent the granting of any differential in its favor.

Big Catches Are Reported in the North—Catches of Local Traps.

Rivers Inlet has probably seen the greatest run of salmon met with on the coast this season. Reports received from that point by the steamer Princess Beatrice, arriving here Thursday afternoon, are to the effect that the run continues to be exceedingly large. Big packs are the result. When the Beatrice was on the Inlet, Wedham's cannery had 23,000 cases; the Rivers Inlet Cannery 21,000, which amount they intended to increase to 25,000; and the Good Hope 18,000. On the Skeena the catches had 12,000 cases, when the steamer called north bound; the B. A. 14,000; the Balmoral 18,000; the Skeena River Packing Company 10,000; Cunningham's 10,000; and the Cascade (a small cannery) 5,000. At about the supply of cans had been exhausted. Seven thousand five hundred boxes had been packed, and the fish were running in greater numbers than has ever been seen at this point before. Draine's cannery, away up at Bella Coola, was just beginning to get busy. It had between three and four thousand cases packed.

The run of sockeyes, since it set in on the northern coast, appears to have been continuous, and in this respect has been somewhat different from the run in the Straits. In the latter waters the fish have not been as plentiful as trap men would like. The principal catch reported yesterday was that at Messrs. Todd & Munroe's traps, 35,000 were counted, 15,000 of which were taken into the cannery at Esquimalt last evening. The remaining 20,000 will arrive to-day. The Capital City Canning & Packing Company did not make a lift yesterday, as there appeared to be very few fish in their traps. The only arrival from the traps yesterday afternoon was the Bar-rard. She brought 2,000 sockeye and 200 spring salmon. The fish were all in a scow. Among them was a big shark, which proved quite an attraction on the waterfront. It was 15 feet long, and estimates made of its weight went all the way from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds.

germs if they get into Pierce's Golden Medical, just what is needed for and it has received the endorsement of people throughout the months ago I caught a ch settled on my lungs al medicines which were by such troubles but re-ent," writes Daniel N. lle, Prince Edward Co., ant to our doctor and he chills and it had not no turned into quick sou- was advised to try Dr. Medical Discovery, and bottles I was able to go I can highly recom- ben Medical Discovery' has lung trouble."

an attack of La Grippe," child, of Truro, N. S., my physical organism I used your medicines, lot of good; and I rec- nybody wanting the use y Dr. Pierce's remedies, are the very best pre- ound in the market. I Sense Medical Adviser, receipt of stamps to pay ling only. Send at once- he book in paper cover, or the volume bound in Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

OWED TO MARCH.

egiment Transferred By ed Cars in Boston.

Aug. 5.—The 43rd Canadian of Cornwallis Own in this city from Ottawa Providence, R. I., where will participate in the cele- stia Day.

ry objection to any foreign y marching through the a hearing arms was over- sfering the militiamen to on the Boston Elevated pany. By this means the ed the south terminal, barded the train for Provi-

at is in command of Lieut- ard Rogers. The soldiers an enthusiastic reception. At tion the Canadians wore British Naval and Military association. The regiment Boston this evening to re-ondary.

TING POOLROOM.

ch Bothered Chicago Police eceiving Wireless Messages.

Aug. 5.—The steamer City of floating poolroom whose Thursday and yesterday police, cleared for Kenosha is the generally accepted e police that no further made to use Chicago as a operations of the boat and hereafter leave the Wis- receive wireless messages ults.

OTT EXTENDS.

okahama Will Not Handle ican Goods.

Aug. 5.—The boycott ca has started here. The to handle freight for the steamer Manchuria for will hold a meeting to- nize the movement.

ESIGNER ARRIVES.

Landed in New York To- m Steamer Lucania.

Aug. 5.—Arriving to-day steamship Lucania from William Pffe, designer of pon cup challenge yachts Canadian cup challenger,

NDARY OUTPUT.

ed by Smelters and Shipped Various Mines.

Aug. 5.—The boundary ore ship- was gone: Granby mines elter, 13,325 tons; Mother Copper smelter, 3,168 tons; son smelter, 396 tons; Oro any smelter, 66 tons; Provi- smelter, 30 tons; total for 85 tons; total for the year, 2,972 tons.

smelters this week treated tonnage: Granby smelter, C. Copper smelter, 3,590 tons; total, 17,150 tons; total 2,972 tons.