

ADVANTAGES FROM UNITED ACTION

PRESIDENT BRYDON'S ADDRESS ON SUBJECT

The Business Disposed of at Friday's Meeting of the Local Fruit Growers' Association.

The second annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association and Exchange, Limited, was held Friday, January 20th, at the Victoria Hotel, the business being transacted in the forenoon. The address of President Thos. A. Brydon reviewed the year's work, and was as follows:

"At this our second annual meeting it gives me great pleasure to be able to report a successful and prosperous year's work as an association.

"The undoubted advantages secured by the adoption of uniform packages, also the adoption of an association branch for all packages, and having them stamped at the manufacturers, thereby securing a neatness and style about the package that could not be secured otherwise, not to speak of the time saved, nor the fine appearance it gave the product, are all matters of the utmost importance to our success as fruit growers.

"During the past year we also settled once and for all the shipping qualities of our strawberries, and having them stamped at the manufacturers, thereby securing a neatness and style about the package that could not be secured otherwise, not to speak of the time saved, nor the fine appearance it gave the product, are all matters of the utmost importance to our success as fruit growers.

"The Royal Agricultural Association recognized the fitness of the Fruit Growers' Association, having control of that department at the annual exhibition, and through the representations of our members they also agreed to set aside space for a commercial exhibit of our strawberries, and to have them on one of the leading features of the exhibition. I am sure that we will be able to do better next time, and more of our members will be exhibitors.

"The Pure Food Act was taken up and discussed, and the influence of our association impressed upon our members in both houses of parliament, and let us trust that their labors may secure the enforcement of a much needed and necessary law. Much information has been gained during the year regarding spraying, and the material best suited for the different seasons and different pests, and also the successful application of the same. I have dealt on both trees and berry plants. One grand feature is the ease and speed with which it can be applied and without the outlay of expensive machinery.

"That we have a climate which enables us to produce fruit of a most excellent quality has been demonstrated to the great satisfaction of the whole province, British Columbia having been named 'The Garden of the Empire' by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, England. We in this corner of our grand province know that we can hold our own with all comers in early crops, especially early apples, plums, prunes, cherries, and strawberries, and I hope in the near future we will recommend pears just as strongly. We must not rest until we so increase our output that we can supply the quantity that is demanded not only in Canada but in other large centres of our great Empire.

"Not the least of the advantages derived from having an association is the strength and aggressiveness of the method the buyers connect upon us, and appreciate our business methods and strength when combined together in fact the whole fruit growing business has received a decided uplift through association and coming together as an incorporated body.

"One of the substantial benefits is the discount we are enabled to secure. The approximate amount on packages for the past season amounts to \$96, and this is only our first year. There are many other important points that could be enlarged on with profit, but enough has been said to convince all of the needs and advantages of our association. I am sure if we continue in this good work we will succeed. By planting only the best, careful preparation and cultivation of the soil, spraying, pruning and fertilizing, the results will more than surpass the most sanguine of us.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for your uniform respect and kindness extended to me as your president, and I express the real pleasure, as well as profit, it has given me to be associated with you all during the year that is now gone.

WANT MEN TO BE SHIPPED IN B. C.

EXISTING CONDITIONS WORK UNFAVORABLY

Esquimalt Liberal Association Takes Up Matter, and Will Forward Report to Ottawa.

The Liberal Association of Esquimalt is giving good proof in recent weeks that it is a live organization. Its latest move has been to gather certain facts in regard to the effect of the working of the "Shipping of Seamen Act" in this province, which redounds much to the injury of shipping interests of British Columbia, and this report especially. This information has been put in concrete form by the secretary, Charles McIntosh, and will be forwarded on to the minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa at once.

THE FLOCKMASTERS DINE RIGHT ROYALLY

Enjoyable Function at Duncans Which Was Largely Attended - Speeches, Songs and Stories.

As briefly stated in Thursday's Times, the twelfth annual dinner of the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association was held on Wednesday last and was, as usual, a grand success. The Premier, Hon. R. McBride, United States Consul, Hon. A. Smith, E. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit, R. E. Gosnell, inspector of flocks, and other business men of British Columbia, further, were present on the evening train from Victoria. At 8 o'clock sixty flockmasters sat down at the tables of the spacious dining room of the Quamichan hotel, which, it is needless to say, were laden with the good things of the season in the manner that the house has always been noted for. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion and Mr. Beach, president at the piano. W. W. Hayward, president of the flockmasters, presided. On his right sat Hon. Mr. McBride and Duncans' reeve, S. H. Davis; on his left Hon. A. Smith and J. N. Evans, M. P.

After the inner man had been attended to, the president proposed the toast, "The King." Mr. Hayward read letters of regret at not being able to attend from the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. R. G. Tisdale and A. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture.

The next toast in order was "The President of the United States," coupled with the name of Hon. Mr. Smith, proposed and read by Hon. Mr. J. O'Connell. On rising to respond Hon. Mr. Smith was very heartily received. He thanked the flockmasters for the very kind invitation extended to him, and spoke of the happy occasion for which he was present. He thanked the audience for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received and eulogized the sterling qualities of that strong man, President Roosevelt, referring to the fact that he had been elected president of the United States in the absence of Capt. Barclay the president called upon James Norcross to respond. A song was rendered by Mr. Beach.

The next toast was "Dominion and Province," coupled with the names of Hon. Mr. McBride and Mr. Evans. The Premier before proceeding to respond handed H. Bonsall, of Chemainus, a beautiful silver cup, a prize for Shropshire sheep presented by the Flockmasters' Association. Another cup should have been received for presentation to David Evans & Sons for Southdowns, but it was not on hand. The Premier on responding to the toast was cordially received. He thanked the flockmasters for the kind invitation and in the absence of Ralph Smith, M.P., it devolved upon him to say a few words on behalf of the Dominion House, but as politics advising them to abstain, he contented himself with saying that he would be glad to bring a crew here according to their agreement. Under the Alien Exclusion Act though they knowingly could not do so.

Upon my refusing to proceed to American waters, in accordance with their request, they extorted the sum of \$400 on account of the Crown of Germany, another of the company's vessels on the Sound at the time. The contract price was to be refunded if I could be induced to proceed to the American waters, but I did not do so, and I was forced with much difficulty to procure the men needed at Esquimalt.

Attached to the report is a copy of an agreement entered into between Chas. E. de Wolf & Company, owners of the vessel in question, and certain boarding house keepers on the Sound. The main clauses of this contract are as follows: That the parties of the first part agree that they will provide, furnish or supply and put on board free of charge, the crew needed by the ships owned or represented by the party, or parties, of the second part, at any port on Puget Sound or British Columbia under the following conditions:

1st. Wages and advances to be the lowest obtainable at the time crew is required, and in no case shall seamen's wages and advances exceed four pounds (\$4) sterling per month.

2nd. Masters to give forty-eight (48) hours notice before signing crew, and to have their pick of the men available at the time.

TITLE TO RESERVE VESTED IN CROWN

THIS WAS OPINION OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS

Admits Presence of Indians Near Town Public Inconvenience - Removal Would Not Be Just.

In regard to the Indian reserve question, the following document has been handed to the Times by C. H. Lugin. It appears to have escaped the attention of the city barrister, at least it is not referred to in his resume of the facts relating to the reserve. In giving it to the Times Mr. Lugin said:

"It seems as though Mr. Taylor's views do not perfectly coincide with those of Governor Douglas. They do not refer to the inability of the Indians to give a title to the land, but not as to the right of the crown to deal with it, the content of the land and great issues are obtained, not as a matter of legal right, but because the faith of the government is pledged that their occupation shall not be disturbed. I draw attention to the fact that Governor Douglas says the government will not cause them to be removed, not that the government could not do so, which, indeed, would be quite inconsistent with his proposal to subdivide the land and grant leases to it. Unless the crown had an absolute title it would not do this. Therefore, it seems to me that if Governor Douglas held the correct view of the case, the crown can now sell the reserve, the consent of the Indians to be obtained as a matter of justice, but not because of any legal right vested in them."

Except from returns, messages, etc., of the House of Assembly, on November 27th, 1890, to July 20th, 1890: Victoria, Vancouver Island, 5th February, 1890.

To the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Speaker's communication of the 25th ultimo, containing the following resolution which passed the House on that day: "That application be made to His Excellency the Governor for the following information:—"

"Has the government of this island the power to remove the Indians by purchase from that piece of land inside Victoria harbor known as the Indian reserve? Should government not have that power to purchase the Indian reserve? If so, how can it be done? Is there anything that character in the ceremony. "There was not," replied the Senator.

"Was there anything of vengeance on this generation?" "No, sir."

"Was there anything about avenging the blood of Joseph Smith?" "There was not, and it would have been very strange if there had been. Joseph Smith was the instigator of the endowment ceremony, and it would have been very strange if he had asked his people to avenge his blood upon the torpedoes boats, and no Japanese whatever were among the fishing fleet, and that no Japanese warships were anywhere in the North Sea."

Baron Taube read the Russian reply, which specifically declared that strange boats appeared near the Russian squadron, which the searchlights disclosed to be torpedo boats. Thereupon fire was opened, the torpedo boats moving off and later disappearing. The Russian statement further asserted that Admiral Rojestevsky was absolutely compelled to act as he had done in order to destroy the torpedo boats which had attacked the Russian fleet.

The principal charges of the British statement follow: "On the night in question there was not any warships whatever in the neighborhood of the fishing fleet except those of the Russian navy."

"No warships had been seen by the fishing boats since a long time previous."

WANT MEN TO BE SHIPPED IN B. C.

EXISTING CONDITIONS WORK UNFAVORABLY

Esquimalt Liberal Association Takes Up Matter, and Will Forward Report to Ottawa.

The Liberal Association of Esquimalt is giving good proof in recent weeks that it is a live organization. Its latest move has been to gather certain facts in regard to the effect of the working of the "Shipping of Seamen Act" in this province, which redounds much to the injury of shipping interests of British Columbia, and this report especially. This information has been put in concrete form by the secretary, Charles McIntosh, and will be forwarded on to the minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa at once.

THE FLOCKMASTERS DINE RIGHT ROYALLY

Enjoyable Function at Duncans Which Was Largely Attended - Speeches, Songs and Stories.

As briefly stated in Thursday's Times, the twelfth annual dinner of the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association was held on Wednesday last and was, as usual, a grand success. The Premier, Hon. R. McBride, United States Consul, Hon. A. Smith, E. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit, R. E. Gosnell, inspector of flocks, and other business men of British Columbia, further, were present on the evening train from Victoria. At 8 o'clock sixty flockmasters sat down at the tables of the spacious dining room of the Quamichan hotel, which, it is needless to say, were laden with the good things of the season in the manner that the house has always been noted for. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion and Mr. Beach, president at the piano. W. W. Hayward, president of the flockmasters, presided. On his right sat Hon. Mr. McBride and Duncans' reeve, S. H. Davis; on his left Hon. A. Smith and J. N. Evans, M. P.

After the inner man had been attended to, the president proposed the toast, "The King." Mr. Hayward read letters of regret at not being able to attend from the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. R. G. Tisdale and A. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture.

The next toast in order was "The President of the United States," coupled with the name of Hon. Mr. Smith, proposed and read by Hon. Mr. J. O'Connell. On rising to respond Hon. Mr. Smith was very heartily received. He thanked the flockmasters for the very kind invitation extended to him, and spoke of the happy occasion for which he was present. He thanked the audience for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received and eulogized the sterling qualities of that strong man, President Roosevelt, referring to the fact that he had been elected president of the United States in the absence of Capt. Barclay the president called upon James Norcross to respond. A song was rendered by Mr. Beach.

The next toast was "Dominion and Province," coupled with the names of Hon. Mr. McBride and Mr. Evans. The Premier before proceeding to respond handed H. Bonsall, of Chemainus, a beautiful silver cup, a prize for Shropshire sheep presented by the Flockmasters' Association. Another cup should have been received for presentation to David Evans & Sons for Southdowns, but it was not on hand. The Premier on responding to the toast was cordially received. He thanked the flockmasters for the kind invitation and in the absence of Ralph Smith, M.P., it devolved upon him to say a few words on behalf of the Dominion House, but as politics advising them to abstain, he contented himself with saying that he would be glad to bring a crew here according to their agreement. Under the Alien Exclusion Act though they knowingly could not do so.

Upon my refusing to proceed to American waters, in accordance with their request, they extorted the sum of \$400 on account of the Crown of Germany, another of the company's vessels on the Sound at the time. The contract price was to be refunded if I could be induced to proceed to the American waters, but I did not do so, and I was forced with much difficulty to procure the men needed at Esquimalt.

Attached to the report is a copy of an agreement entered into between Chas. E. de Wolf & Company, owners of the vessel in question, and certain boarding house keepers on the Sound. The main clauses of this contract are as follows: That the parties of the first part agree that they will provide, furnish or supply and put on board free of charge, the crew needed by the ships owned or represented by the party, or parties, of the second part, at any port on Puget Sound or British Columbia under the following conditions:

1st. Wages and advances to be the lowest obtainable at the time crew is required, and in no case shall seamen's wages and advances exceed four pounds (\$4) sterling per month.

2nd. Masters to give forty-eight (48) hours notice before signing crew, and to have their pick of the men available at the time.

TITLE TO RESERVE VESTED IN CROWN

THIS WAS OPINION OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS

Admits Presence of Indians Near Town Public Inconvenience - Removal Would Not Be Just.

In regard to the Indian reserve question, the following document has been handed to the Times by C. H. Lugin. It appears to have escaped the attention of the city barrister, at least it is not referred to in his resume of the facts relating to the reserve. In giving it to the Times Mr. Lugin said:

"It seems as though Mr. Taylor's views do not perfectly coincide with those of Governor Douglas. They do not refer to the inability of the Indians to give a title to the land, but not as to the right of the crown to deal with it, the content of the land and great issues are obtained, not as a matter of legal right, but because the faith of the government is pledged that their occupation shall not be disturbed. I draw attention to the fact that Governor Douglas says the government will not cause them to be removed, not that the government could not do so, which, indeed, would be quite inconsistent with his proposal to subdivide the land and grant leases to it. Unless the crown had an absolute title it would not do this. Therefore, it seems to me that if Governor Douglas held the correct view of the case, the crown can now sell the reserve, the consent of the Indians to be obtained as a matter of justice, but not because of any legal right vested in them."

Except from returns, messages, etc., of the House of Assembly, on November 27th, 1890, to July 20th, 1890: Victoria, Vancouver Island, 5th February, 1890.

To the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Speaker's communication of the 25th ultimo, containing the following resolution which passed the House on that day: "That application be made to His Excellency the Governor for the following information:—"

"Has the government of this island the power to remove the Indians by purchase from that piece of land inside Victoria harbor known as the Indian reserve? Should government not have that power to purchase the Indian reserve? If so, how can it be done? Is there anything that character in the ceremony. "There was not," replied the Senator.

"Was there anything of vengeance on this generation?" "No, sir."

"Was there anything about avenging the blood of Joseph Smith?" "There was not, and it would have been very strange if there had been. Joseph Smith was the instigator of the endowment ceremony, and it would have been very strange if he had asked his people to avenge his blood upon the torpedoes boats, and no Japanese whatever were among the fishing fleet, and that no Japanese warships were anywhere in the North Sea."

Baron Taube read the Russian reply, which specifically declared that strange boats appeared near the Russian squadron, which the searchlights disclosed to be torpedo boats. Thereupon fire was opened, the torpedo boats moving off and later disappearing. The Russian statement further asserted that Admiral Rojestevsky was absolutely compelled to act as he had done in order to destroy the torpedo boats which had attacked the Russian fleet.

The principal charges of the British statement follow: "On the night in question there was not any warships whatever in the neighborhood of the fishing fleet except those of the Russian navy."

"No warships had been seen by the fishing boats since a long time previous."

The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam. It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COUGH, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES. Large Bottle \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

MORMON APOSTLE BEFORE COMMITTEE

SENATOR REED SMOOTH UNDER EXAMINATION

Denies the Statements Made by Witnesses Regarding the Alleged "Oath of Vengeance."

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Reed Smoot was put on the stand in his own defence to-day before the Senate committee on privileges and elections. The Senator had not been long under examination before the committee room was crowded, and the passage ways were kept open with great difficulty.

Mr. Worthing, counsel for defence, said as the expected witnesses had failed to appear he had decided to examine the Senator at once in order not to lose a day. He conducted the direct examination. Senator Smoot was at his ease, though every eye in the room was directed to him. He said that he was born in Salt Lake in 1802. His father and mother are both dead. His mother was a plural wife.

Concerning his own family he said he was married September 17th, 1884, and has not taken the endowments, but later he had gone through the endowment house at the request of his father, though he told his father he did not care much about taking the ceremony.

Mr. Worthing asked Senator Smoot about the endowment ceremony, and he replied: "I could not give it if I wanted to, because I have no distinct recollection of the ceremony."

Mr. Worthing read, "What witnesses have alleged to be the 'Oath of Vengeance,'" and asked Senator Smoot if there was anything of that character in the ceremony. "There was not," replied the Senator.

"Was there anything of vengeance on this generation?" "No, sir."

"Was there anything about avenging the blood of Joseph Smith?" "There was not, and it would have been very strange if there had been. Joseph Smith was the instigator of the endowment ceremony, and it would have been very strange if he had asked his people to avenge his blood upon the torpedoes boats, and no Japanese whatever were among the fishing fleet, and that no Japanese warships were anywhere in the North Sea."

Baron Taube read the Russian reply, which specifically declared that strange boats appeared near the Russian squadron, which the searchlights disclosed to be torpedo boats. Thereupon fire was opened, the torpedo boats moving off and later disappearing. The Russian statement further asserted that Admiral Rojestevsky was absolutely compelled to act as he had done in order to destroy the torpedo boats which had attacked the Russian fleet.

The principal charges of the British statement follow: "On the night in question there was not any warships whatever in the neighborhood of the fishing fleet except those of the Russian navy."

a shock. A sturdy, rugged, ruddy-faced farmer, who in his accent gave trace of his English ancestry, Mr. Drury was a man who was greatly liked by the rank and file of the Liberal party of that time. He reserved his speeches for subjects that he had thoroughly mastered, and no man had a better grasp of the practical questions affecting the farmer. The late eighties and the early nineties were troublous times for the farmers of Ontario. The changes in the American tariff had cut off the market for the barley crop, and it was one of the great staples. Mr. Drury did much toward directing the thoughts of his fellow-farmers towards the search for new markets, and undoubtedly by his influence in no small measure secured the real turning toward the British market as in the long run the best for the farmers of Ontario. He was a forcible speaker, and drove home his points with a single-blower blow, and the first and the gesture of a natural orator. It has been said that his technical knowledge of the farm and of farming was unrivalled.

INVESTIGATE DEDUCTION.

At Thursday evening's meeting of the Jubilee hospital board the following report was received from the executive committee, in addition to those published in the Times Friday:

Victoria, January 18th, 1905. The President and Directors, the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

Gentlemen—Your executive committee met Thursday, December 29th, 1904, all the members being present, to consider a report that the corporation grant for 1904 had been short paid in the sum of \$80. Upon inquiry into the cause for the deduction it was learned that a Mrs. Landy had been treated in the isolation hospital under suffering from erysipelas for 22 days charged for at the rate of \$4.50 per day. The parties were not a resident of Victoria, but was sent here from one of the Gulf Islands, and no member of this hospital board had anything to do with the placing her in the isolation hospital. In view of these facts, your executive committee considered the deduction of \$80 as most unjustifiable proceeding, and we accordingly resolved to request the board of directors to issue a cheque for the amount of \$80 in full of the sum, \$3,000, voted by the corporation to the hospital for the care of Victoria's sick who are unable to pay for hospital treatment. Attention was drawn to the fact that although the case in question was treated at the isolation hospital in April, the deduction of \$80 was made in the last payment of the corporation, two days prior to the above board of directors meeting from which, thus admitting no time for an investigation.

In reply to this communication, the city clerk advised that he had been instructed to return the cheque and to express the hope that it may be accepted by the board of directors. He then instructed your secretary to state that the cheque is held under protest, whereupon the city clerk advised, under date of the 18th inst., that the question which gave rise to the deduction of \$80 from the small cheque will receive the attention of the board of health at an early date. The board of health is now holding your instructions. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Sgd.) R. S. DAY, President.

BRITAIN'S CHARGES AND RUSSIA'S REPLY

Paris, Jan. 19.—Hugh O'Brien, of the British embassy, agent of Great Britain before the international commission, inquiring into the North Sea incident, at today's public session, read the charges, which consist of 17 specifications minutely setting forth the attack on the Hull fishing fleet. It was specifically declared that Japanese torpedoes boats, and no Japanese whatever were among the fishing fleet, and that no Japanese warships were anywhere in the North Sea.

Baron Taube read the Russian reply, which specifically declared that strange boats appeared near the Russian squadron, which the searchlights disclosed to be torpedo boats. Thereupon fire was opened, the torpedo boats moving off and later disappearing. The Russian statement further asserted that Admiral Rojestevsky was absolutely compelled to act as he had done in order to destroy the torpedo boats which had attacked the Russian fleet.

The principal charges of the British statement follow: "On the night in question there was not any warships whatever in the neighborhood of the fishing fleet except those of the Russian navy."

"No warships had been seen by the fishing boats since a long time previous."

"None of the boats making up the fishing fleet carried any kind of material of war."

"No Japanese warships of any kind whatever were at that moment in the North Sea."

Where Men Get Hurt. There you find Ford's Extract—the old family doctor—relieving the pain, soothing the fever, restoring the strength, and driving away the humor. Ford's Extract is a certain cure, a reliable remedy, and a safe work, given in its worth. Incurable cases are weak, watery, worthless! Ford's Extract is pure, powerful, and reliable. Sold only in sealed bottles under this wrapper. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

SCIENTIA PUT HIM ON CRUTCHES.—Jas. Smith, dalmatian, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel.—34.