Citizens Endorse Island Railway

An Influential Gathering at the Board of Trade Rooms Last Night.

A Scheme For Island Railway Thoroughly Explained By Mr. John Cain.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

There was a very large gathering of influential citizens last evening to hear Mr. John Cain at the Board of Trade rooms outline his scheme for an extension of railway communication to the north end of Vancouver island.

President C. F. Todd, of the Board of Trade, who took the chair, briefly introduced Mr. Cain, who at once proceeded to address the meeting.

Mr. Cain began by assuring his audience how pleased he was to address such a large gathering.

He said she and his associates wished to carry out every promise they had made, or would make, either to the government or the citizens. They undertook to build a railway to the north end of Vancouver island with lines to Quatsino and Alberni, with connection to the iron mines at Sarita. It was intended to have a ferry to connect with Port Angeles and the railways under construction from that point to the great American transcontinental roads and a line of fast steamers from the north end of the island to connect with the Alaskan ports.

The Alberni line and built up the American coast cities and nothing would be left undone to get this trade for the proposed road. It would save 400 miles of water transportation and save 24 hours in time.

He thought it perfectly safe to say that the passenger, mail and express could be secured and the bulk of the freight would follow. The Alaska trade had built up Seattle from 25,000 population of 125,000. In 1896 Seattle was in shallow water and six months after the northern rush started, an impetus was given to business there which has never ceased. The Alaska trade had done all this, and it was the intention and desire of his company to divert this trade to the Island and Port Angeles.

His company agreed to start the survey within ten days after the assurance of the subsidy they were asking for from the provincial government. They were prepared to start building, and were further prepared to complete the road within two years. This was the fastest time possible.

The subsidy they were asking for was 5,000 acres of land per mile in block of one mile square, subject to the same conditions of sale as the government lands and $10,000 per mile in 3 per cent. inscribed provincial stock of the province, redeemable in forty years. He said he did not think that any citizen would say they were asking for anything unreasonable in this grant. The island needed a railway which would furnish intending settlers with ways and means of transportation to and from their lands, and it would not cost settlers any more for the land than if they had purchased it from the government.

The cost of building and equipping the road would be $9,000,000. The cash subsidy would amount to $2,500,000, and the interest thereon would amount to $75,000 per annum. He thought that if the promoters could afford an outlay, the interest on which was $450,000 per annum, that they were not unreasonable in asking for assistance of $75,000.

He thought it fair to say that towns would spring up en route, and figured that 15,000 extra population within a year a not unreasonable estimate. All along the railway there would be mining development, the lumber industry would be assisted, pulp mills would inevitably be installed and a fair prospect of a large iron industry. Everybody knew Vancouver island was immensely rich in coal and iron, and the iron could be manufactured here.

Their ambition was to develop the resources tributary to the railway, and they thought that the expenditure of nearly $5,000,000 in labor and supplies in the cities alone would be of immense benefit to all citizens.

He hoped to see the time when a passenger for Chicago could leave here and arrive at his destination a day ahead of the man who left Seattle for the same city at the same time.

The scheme would mean connection with every transcontinental road from the 45th to the 52nd parallel of latitude on the American continent, as each would have to seek Victoria for a terminus. None of them could afford to operate 3,000 miles of road and remain 80 miles inland when they could connect with Victoria.

They were trying to perfect arrangements so that they would be just and fair to both parties, the capitalists backing the scheme and the citizens from whom they were expecting assistance.

He again assured his audience that if the government will give the subsidy that the work would start within the time stated, as the surveyors were now here and ready to start work.

He concluded by hoping that his audience would assist him to bring the matter to a successful conclusion, and assured them of the most hearty co-operation of the citizens of Port Angeles, who were ready to do everything possible to help the project. The address was received with applause.

Mr. MacDowall, of this city, who is associated with Mr. Cain in the projected railway, also addressed the meeting and said the one thing he wished to impress on the citizens was that the projectors of the road were out for business and not for political wire-pulling. His principals had placed their financial standing at the disposal of the Bank of Montreal at New York. The bank at New York had assured the bank here that they are perfectly satisfactory financially.

The president said he had seen a letter from Mr. Galletly to Mr. MacDowall assuring him that such was a fact.

Resuming, Mr. MacDowall said the actual building of the road meant the expenditure of $5,000,000, in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver. It would mean that the immense traffic of Alaska would become an asset of British Columbia instead of the United States.

The land subsidy asked for was not excessive and the company agree that it will not cost the settler any more to buy the company's land than the government land. If the government put in a clause that the ferry shall be built here there would be no objection. Docks would have to be built here, and the line of steamers from the north end would also require a large expenditure. These accessories would cost another $2,500,000. His associates believed it would double the population of Victoria and add immediately to the trade of Nanaimo and Vancouver.

The desire of the company was to fully recognize the E. & N. railway, and if possible get running powers over that line and so conserve their vested rights.

He said that the company were not going to wait for a Dominion subsidy and no application was before that body for such.

The government could readily secure the necessary funds to meet the interest on the bonds, viz., $75,000 per annum, and he said that the sum of $4,250,000 would require to be spent in this locality for clearing and material, which would have to be purchased here. It would require over 8,000 men to work on the line. He showed that the government could secure in taxes, etc., over $80,000 per annum during construction.

The bonds would be issued as each ten miles of road are finished. This would mean that the first year the government would only have to pay $18,000 interest, and about $48,000 on the second year.

Mr. P. C. Macgregor said he had been very much impressed with the remarks of the two speakers. The island would never be what it should until thoroughly opened up with a railway. He thought the compensation of the company spending so much money would more than offset the grant. He thought that in the past too much attention had been paid by Victorians to the mainland and not enough paid to the island development. He moved following resolution:

"Resolved, that this meeting of the citizens of Victoria heartily endorse the undertaking of the Cowichan, Alberni and Port Rupert railway, and urges upon the provincial government the necessity of giving the aid asked for by the company, viz., $10,000 3 per cent. bonds and 5,000 acres per mile."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. W. J. Hanna and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Cain and Mr. MacDowall, said that if there was one project that the people of Victoria should hold up with both hands it was an island railway. It was a project he had worked for for years, and he felt much pleased to know that such a project was so far advanced.

Mr. White seconded and the motion carried unanimously.

President Todd, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Cain, said he would do everything in his power to help along the scheme.

Mr. Cain, in replying, said that it was to satisfy the Hon. R. McBride, premier, that he and his associates had the financial standing of their people listed with the Bank of Montreal.

The meeting then adjourned.

Many Chinese On the Empress

Advices Received That Upwards of One Hundred are En Route.

Stated That Fifty-six Thousand Dollars in Taxes Has Been Collected.

Just as Canada in general and British Columbia in particular were beginning to indulge in self-congratulation that the augmentation of the capitation tax on Chinese immigrants had effectually solved this great industrial problem which has so long perplexed this province, news is received which bursts the alluring bubble.

The R. M. S. Empress of China is due tomorrow evening from Hongkong and Yokohama, and contrary to the rule prevailing since the new tax became collectable on the first of the current year, her arrivel will mean abundance of work for the interpreter and immigration officers.

There are, according to the steamship company's advices, no fewer than 112 bequeued passengers in the white liner's steerage, each and all of whom fall within the definition of the objectionable class against which the so-called excessive poll tax is directed.

The amount of the Canadian assessment, $56,000, it is understood has been deposited upon the embarkation of the newcomers the steamship company declining to incur any responsibility in the premises.

An explanation of the sudden and marked revival of Chinese immigration is not easily had. It is reported, however, that the inflow ceased but temporarily owing to hope being held out to prospective emigrants in the Chinese coast cities that such pressure would be brought to bear upon the British government by the Chinese, as would induce the former to disallow the Canadian legislation. Such hopes being doomed to disappointment, the Chinese have come to the conclusion that it is better to pay the price than forego the pleasure of earning Canadian money in unequal competition with Canadian workingmen.

Upto the present date not a single Chinaman has entered in the customary way by paying the prescribed per capita tax, the only collection previously made under the revised federal law being from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one of whose Chinese servants deserted from an Empress at Vancouver.

It may be possible that this incident has some bearing on the large Chinese passenger list of the incoming steamer.

The one unwelcome fact remains, that the Empress of China brings 112 Chinese, each of whom has already deposited his $500 for the right to enter and make his home in the Canadian dominion.

SETTLERS ARE POURING IN

Mr. William Whyte Tells of Great Growth of the Northwest.

Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the C. P. R., and General Manager of the western lines, was one of the arrivals at the Driard yesterday evening, having accompanied the Duke of Sutherland's party from Winnipeg to the coast. Mr. Whyte states that "there will be an unusually busy season on railway building this year in the Northwest. The immigrants are spreading out all over the country, and need transportation facilities. Eastward from the Calgary and Edmonton branch, two spurs will be constructed, each about 25 miles in length, one from Lacombe, and the other from Wetaskiwin. Last year the line was graded from Arcola to Regina, and as soon as possible the rails will be laid. This branch will be about 115 miles in length. Then northwest from Kirkcaldie, a small station near Moosomin, just inside the boundary from Manitoba, a line is being constructed through the plains about the Pleasant Hills. This is an excellent part of the country and settlers are flocking in fast.

"What is noticeable about the immigration is the large number of Americans who are coming in. These are the best for they understand prairie conditions. The men from Ontario, and from England have to learn. The great bulk of immigrants is from the States and from Great Britain, and I expect to see the figures this year reach 130,000. Last year about 100,000 arrived.

"With the big influx of settlers there will be a larger area of wheat under cultivation, and this should amount to at least 25 per cent. I would place the figure at 3,800,000 acres and perhaps 4,000,000. With 20 bushels to the acre that would give the farmers 76,000,000 bushels, an enormous amount, when taken into consideration that way. The approximation is not too large, for although last year the crops were rather poor, in 1902 there was an average of 24 bushels per acre.

"There will also be a greater growth of flax in the Territories. The idea prevailed that flax impoverished the the land, but Americans used to the cultivation of this product, sow it right after the soil is broken, thus getting a crop the first year. Flax always commands a good price."

Mr. Whyte, who is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. J. Kennedy, came out over the main lines, his tour being partly one of inspection, and he will return via the Kootenays. He was particularly pleased with the rapidity with which the obstacles to traffic were overcome in the recent snowslides.

Find Counterfeit Coin in Victoria

Local Banks Discover Presence Here of Big Quantity of Spurious Half Dollars.

Were Made By Experts in China and Are Difficult to Detect.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A flurry of excitement was created in local banking circles yesterday morning when it was discovered that a large number of counterfeit United States half-dollars were in circulation in the city, just in what quantity it has not of course yet been computed owing to the fact that shopkeepers and others had not been on the watch for "the queer."

Though announcement was made in the Colonist some three weeks ago that a large quantity of counterfeit United States silver coins had been discovered to be in circulation in Seattle and the local banks were thus to a certain extent on their guard, the money is such splendid fac simile of the genuine that it almost baffles detection; and it was therefore not surprising that some should have been passed by tellers in the banks in Victoria. Yesterday the Royal Bank of Canada made the discovery that it had been mulcted to the tune of $11.50 and enquiry from the other banks elicited the fact that a considerable quantity of the spurious coin had been rejected.

The counterfeits first made their appearance in Seattle about three weeks ago, the belief being held that they were shipped in considerable quantity from the Orient on one of the Oriental liners arriving about that date, to confederates "working" Pacific coast points. It is reported that the Puget Sound National Bank was "stuck" to the extent of about $800 before discovery was made of the plot to put a great quantity in circulation. The denominations were half-dollars, quarters and ten-cent pieces, but it is believed that none but half-dollars were placed in circulation in this city.

The coins are believed to have been manufactured in China, and are only counterfeits in the sense that they do not emanate from the official mints of the United States. In other words, the silver value is almost exactly the same as in the genuine coin, the impression and milling being well-nigh perfect, and the "ring" being equal in tone to the genuine—the single tell-tale omission of the counterfeiters lying in the fact that the "S" just at the base of the tail of the spread eagle being defective.

The bank managers yesterday communicated their discovery to the local police who will keep an eye open for "shovers of the queer," who have undoubtedly come over from Seattle to operate here.

The halves are of the standard fineness, within a few grains of the standard weight and the design is almost as perfect as the one in the genuine coin.

The halves are the only denominations that have thus far appeared. That the counterfeits are dangerous may be understood when it is known that the designs are practically perfect, and that the weight is within ten grains of being up to the standard. One of the halves was tested and found to be .8082 fine. The standard is .900 fine, and the quality of the bogus coin was within the limits of the variations allowed by law.

The only variations from the regulation coin noticeable to the eye are a few very slight irregularities in the design. The defects are so insignificant that some of them can be detected only with the aid of the magnifying glass. For instance, the "In God We Trust" is in a very slightly lighter faced type on the counterfeit than it is on the genuine coin, although the style of the letter is precisely the same. Then, if the two are compared, it can be noticed that the mint mark, the "S" for San Francisco, is slightly different from what it is on the good coin. But these imperfections are so slight that they can only be noticed when a careful examination of the coin is made.

Another defect is that the bogus coin has a slightly "dished" appearance. That is, just inside the rim the coin is thinner than in the genuine coin. But this can not be noticed unless the counterfeit is laid side by side with the genuine.

The profit in the manufacture of the counterfeits, in view of the fact that they are up to the required standard of quality, lies in the low price of silver. That is, in the fact that an American dollar contains but about 50 cents worth of silver bullion. This, however, after taking into account the expense of manufacture, leaves an immense percentage of profit to the counterfeiter. It would be possible for the maker of the coins to conduct his operations on a large scale without great fear of detection. Whoever the maker is, it is certain that he is no ordinary workman, and the secret service officials anticipate a hard task in unraveling the mystery. It is possible that special men will be despatched to China for no other purpose than to run the counterfeiter to earth.

The Hong Kong Daily Press says: "The European seekers after curios out here is a source of revenue to many an unscrupulous native vendor. A method whereby the appearance of a century old china is stimulated is to kill a dog and throw the new, comparatively valueless porcelain in its bids, afterwards burying it in the earth. At the end of a year the ware is transformed into a choice specimen of veritable "antique."

Eye Strain is Nerve Strain

Seamstress and Stenographer, Sewing Girl and Student Suffer Alike From This Trouble.

The eye is a complicated mechanism, made up of a regular network of the most delicate nerve fibres.

When an unusual amount of work is required of the eye, or when the eye is constantly kept at high tension, nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate, and unless the system is strong and supported by an abundance of rich, red blood, there follows physical collapse.

What hosts of pale and emaciated girls are found in our offices and factories, schools and workshops and what a large proportion of them are wearing glasses!

Their health and sight cannot possibly be improved except by a building up of the nervous system, and this can best be accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Whether you have strained your eyes and undermined your nervous system by needlework, office work or study, you will be benefited by a month's treatment with this great food cure.

As your form rounds out and your weight increases, as you find new vigor of mind and body, as your eye sight improves, and your vitality returns, you will be forever grateful that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ever became known to you.

You cannot afford to delay the use of this great nerve restorative, for every dose is bound to be of benefit to you.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50 at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Postcards in colors and in black and white for great variety at Hibben & Company's.

UNCLE SAM SATISFIED.

Washington, April 19.—To prevent any possible misunderstanding, the British government, through its ambassador here has explained fully to the state department the object of the despatch of the British warship Retribution from Jamaica to the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, and this explanation is said to be satisfactory. The British government is anxious to have the Nicaraguan government protect the Mosquito Indians, formerly under a British protectorate.

The British ambassador has not yet been advised of the particulars of departure of the Retribution for Bluefields to demand satisfaction from the Nicaraguan government for the Cayman turtle fishermen and for their crews. The state department is convinced that the intentions of Great Britain are wholly in the interests of peace.

CZAR'S CLEMENCY.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The Emperor has extended the imperial clemency to Dr. Guershouni and two accomplices, who were in the terrorist plot which resulted in the assassination of M. Bogolepoff, the minister of instruction, who was killed by Karpovich three years ago; M. Sipiagnine, the minister of the interior, who was shot by Balschaneff two years ago, and Governor Bogdanovitch, of Oufa, who was killed last year. Guershouni and his accomplices were sentenced by a court martial to be hanged, but the Emperor disapproved of the sentence, which was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. Guershouni is considered to have been the chief of the plotters and to be the most dangerous of the Russian terrorists.

Appeals Against Russian Tyrant

London Times Correspondent Asks Nation's Protection From Injustice.

Refutes a Charge of Playing the Spy at Port Arthur.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Wei-Hai-Wei, April 19.—Information has been conveyed to me that Russia threatens to treat correspondents using wireless telegraphy at sea as spies. As the Haimun is the only vessel which employs this means of communication, this is a direct threat against the ship and system directed by me. It behooves, me therefore, to inform the world at large of the course I am pursuing and to call upon the several governments interested to protect their citizens who are in the employment of the Times.

My own definition of a spy in international law is one who disguises his identity and insinuates himself within hostile territory for the purpose of communicating with the enemy. If I had insinuated myself into Russian waters and had communicated with the Japanese I might come within this category, but I am guilty of neither.

I possess a system of wireless telegraphy which, even if the messages were not veiled by cipher, neither the Japanese or Russian instruments can record.

The messages go to a neutral cable office, thence to London, no one having access to them.

I have never yet sailed in Russian waters. All of my messages have been sent from the high seas and from neutral waters.

I would point out that all the fighting I have witnessed could have been placed with neutral cables after five hours steaming. No power has ever dreamed of interfering with neutral cable offices and the wireless system is only the means of accelerating the despatch of messages. I trust that the government interested will insist that the Russians confine their threats to Russian waters.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE ISLAND

A Well Known Expert Tells of The Richness of The Interior.

As there is a possibility that Victoria will before very long, have embraced communication with the north end of Vancouver Island, a Colonist representative had a conversation with Mr. Wm. Price of the Pacific Steel Co., and one of the ablest and best known prospectors in the country, regarding the mineral wealth of the island.

Mr. Price said he had been investigating the country for the last seven years, covering all the territory between Queen Charlotte Sound and Kamloops, for the purpose of purchasing all the ore that was required by the Pacific Steel Company, and from personal conversations he had from time to time with hundreds of prospectors, felt satisfied that the largest deposits of copper, iron and other minerals were more in the interior of the island, but that until they had some means of transporting the ore out, the deposits would have practically no commercial value.

"I have seen some very rich samples of various ores taken from the interior of the island, and it is already a well known fact that the island contains large deposits of iron ore. I have also traveled the island pretty thoroughly and found many samples of float ore in almost every part. Mr. Price said he felt convinced that should they get a railroad through this section of the island it would be a grand thing for Victoria and the province in general, and it would not be long before the island and several camps quite as prosperous as Mount Sicker.

Mr. Price said he had investigated all the iron deposits of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington, and the largest deposit that had yet come under his notice was the Newton and Bently McGregor property situated on the Gordon river, Vancouver Island, there being millions of tons of high grade magnetite. The Pacific Steel Company furnished most of the castings for the battleship Nebraska, which is now under construction in the Moran yards, Seattle, and all the iron ore that was used in them came from Texada Island.

Since the Pacific Steel Company went into the hands of the receiver Mr. Price has taken up his old profession of mining.

CLAMS AS FOOD.

Richard Guenther, Consul-General, Frankfort, Germany, writes:

In the coast districts of many countries clams are used as an article of food to a large degree, especially by the poorer classes. It has now been shown that these common clams, as is also the case with the finest oysters, are occasionally infested with typhus bacilli, and are therefore very dangerous. If they are cooked at all, it is in most cases done so superficially that the bacteria are not killed thereby. The method, especially, of placing the nets containing clams for a short time in hot water is not sufficient. Doctor Klein, the bacteriologist, has demonstrated that this nutritious food can be entirely freed from deleterious additions by cooking it for a longer time. Clams should always be boiled in steam. If three layers of them are cooked by steam at the same time, ten minutes are sufficient for the lower layer and fifteen for the two others. Bacteriological investigation has demonstrated that after steaming clams for the length of time mentioned, no living bacteria, introduced into them before, were found. Steaming clams is far superior to boiling them in water.

New Cruisers Did Good Work

First Performance Shows Good Practice and Effective High Angle Fire.

Japanese Officers Regret Their Inability to Save Russian Sailors.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Tokio, April 20.—The gun practice on the Nisshin and the Kasaga on April 15th is highly applauded. The guns of the two cruisers are fitted with peculiarly effective laying apparatus. Japanese experts say the experience gained in this war, together with that in the war against China, amply demonstrates the value of high angle fire.

The naval officers here profess regret for their inability to save the lives of the Russian sailors who were drowned in the blowing up of the battleship Petropavlovsk. The officers maintain there was a strong south wind blowing at the time which would have rendered it impossible for their boats to rejoin the squadron if they had gone to the assistance of the Russians.

They consider it probable that the Petropavlovsk struck more than one mine, otherwise her rapid sinking is inexplicable.

THE SHIP'S DOCTOR.

A correspondent of a recent edition of Lloyd's Weekly has expressed the views of a ship's doctor in the following words: Many travelers are in doubt as to the position of the ship's doctor in regard to his remuneration from passengers for services rendered. The merchant shipping act enacts that every foreign going vessel having 100 persons on board or upward shall carry on board as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner. Furthermore, an emigrant ship—i.e., a foreign going vessel which carries fifty or more steerage passengers—must have a medical man irrespective of the number of crew or of other passengers carried. The salary of the doctor on board is commensurate with these duties to his ship. To any passengers who are suffering from ordinary forms of seasickness and its concomitant evils, or who receives injuries which are in any way due to the ship the doctors services are free. For any sickness contracted before sailing or during a voyage which is not connected with the above named conditions he is entitled to a remuneration at the same rate as he would receive on shore. Obviously it would be as unfair to expect that his services to passengers should be rendered gratis as it would be for any visitor to a hotel or traveler on a railway to expect to have medical attendance free in any illness for which the hotel or railway authorities could not be held responsible."

WANING INDUSTRIES.

Copper mining is an industry that is rapidly decreasing in importance in Great Britain. Forty years ago the production of copper ore and copper precipitate amounted to upward of 210,000 tons, whereas in 1902 the production was only 6,112 tons. Cornwall is the main source in the United Kingdom of the supply of ore. Tin mining, which is also mainly confined to Cornwall, has likewise greatly decreased. Cornish tin ore occurs both in the granite and in the adjoining slate. Nearly one-fourth of the output in 1902 was raised from the Dolcoath mine, which yielded 1,828 tons. The Cornish granite trade feels increasingly the competition of Norwegian granite. To such an extent is this competition felt that some English firms have acquired quarries in Norway and are working them in that country. The production of uranium (92 tons in 1902, valued at $9,869) will probably increase in consequence of the discoveries connected with radium.

HER QUEST.

She was a wee bit of a tot, curly headed and not a whit frightened by the big policeman who guided her gently into the captain's office.

"I picked her up on Kearney street," said the bluecoat to the captain, who took the little toddler on his knee.

"What's your name, baby?" kindly queried the officer.

"Mamma calls me 'Golden Locks,'" piped the pretty child, "but mamma's gone away. They took her away last night, and they said she's gone to heaven," prattled the baby. "But she never said 'good night' to me and I couldn't sleep all night, and when morning came I dess went out to find mamma. I'm awful tired."

The motherless child laid her head on the captain's shoulder and was asleep, while a great big honest tear rolled down the sympathetic policeman's cheek.—San Francisco Call.

SAILORS IN RIOT AT PENSACOLA

Bluejackets on U. S. Warships In Trouble With the Shore Police.

Pensacola, Fla., April 16.—In a riot here tonight between police and bluejackets from the warships and a few artillery men from Fort Barancas, Private Banks, of the Seventh Company of Artillery, was instantly killed and four bluejackets from the Iowa and Alabama wounded, though not seriously.

The riot started over a fight by bluejackets. Three police officers were at the patrol call box, when a petty officer from one of the ships blew a whistle signal used on the ship for the men to assemble. Fully 300 gathered and rushed on the policemen. Two of the police officers backed away from the crowd firing as fast as possible at the advancing bluejackets, who were hurling stones, bottles and other missles at them. It was during this shooting that the artilleryman was killed. Reinforcements from the police station arrived at this juncture and partly dispersed the bluejackets. Later, owing to the threats of the men from the warships to kill the policemen, Admiral Barker ordered the marine guards from two of the ships ashore and they quelled the riot and prevented further trouble.

MEXICAN TRAIN WRECK.

Mexico City, April 19.—Northbound passenger train on the Mexican Central jumped the track near Zacatecas today. Eight persons were killed and thirty-five injured.

GREAT SWISS AVALANCHE.

Sweeps Sleeping Hamlet and Thirteen People Are Killed.

Brieg, Switzerland, April 19.—An avalanche from the Spitz Horn at 2 o'clock this morning swept the hamlet of Muehlback. The inhabitants were asleep at the time and thirteen persons were killed.

BUILDING MORE FORTS.

Seoul, April 19.—The Russians are strengthening their fortifications at Chiulien Cheng with all possible haste, and are sending in reinforcements of artillery and infantry with the intention of stubbornly contesting the expected attempt of the Japanese to cross the Yalu river.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

MRS. WM. J. FLEWELLING, Arthur, Ont.

FERTILIZERS!

Now Is the Time to Apply Artificial Manures

No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers.

Price $2.25 Per 100 lbs.

Sufficient for your spare lot 60x60. For list of testimonials and for further particulars, call or write

Victoria Chemical Co., Limited,

TELEPHONE 402. OUTER WHARF.

Keep yourself well and daily use

EPPS'S

The Original Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper.

COCOA

Most Nutritious and Economical, and still the best.

"Nasco" THE NEW SOAP

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Demonstrations of the value and uses of this soap are being given this week as follows:

Monday and Tuesday at Mr. F. Carne's Grocery Store.

Wednesday and Thursday at Mr. Dixi Ross' Store.

Friday and Saturday at The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Nasco may be purchased of all grocers in $1.00, 50c and 25c packages. A trial is solicited.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

It is antiseptic, agreeable, and refreshing, and has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

In tins, 15, 30 and 45 Cents each.

Calvert's Shampoo Soap

revives and nourishes the hair, leaving it delightfully soft and glossy.

35 Cents a jar, mailed for 40 Cents.

Of Druggists and Stores, or mailed for value from

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,

807 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Descriptive Booklet free on request.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so innocent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sole by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, & E. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 4 c.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 249.

This is to certify that "The People's Loan and Deposit Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

The amount of the capital of the company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and Alexander Scott Innes, barrister-at-law, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 16th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four.

(L.S.) H. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

Facilitating the buying and selling, leasing and holding of real estate and hypothecs securities, of buying and selling the same and contracting in relation thereto, and of doing all things relative to the objects of the company; carrying on a real estate investment business; of entering into contracts with individuals and corporations for raising by monthly or other periodical payments a fund for enabling such individuals and corporations to receive out of the funds of the company a loan for the purpose of erecting or purchasing one or more dwelling-houses or other freehold or leasehold estate, or any such like purpose, such advances to be secured by mortgage or otherwise to the company, until the amount or value of the said loan is repaid to the company, with interest thereon, with all assessments or other liabilities; acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise any lands or interest in lands; to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; to cultivate, erect buildings on, and make other improvements thereon; to take and receive mortgages thereon for the purchase money, or such other securities, and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, with power to retain a lien for the purchase money, or any part thereof, on the lands sold or disposed of; to sell and assign such mortgages and liens, or to pay off existing mortgages, or to mortgage the same by any instrument in writing or assignment, subject to the conditions and with covenants for security of the money advanced thereon at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon; to lend money, and to take and hold mortgages on real estate and collateral, and other securities therefor, and to take and hold any real estate in trust or otherwise as security for or in payments of loans and debts due, or to become due, to the company, and to give and execute mortgages for the purchase money and real estate purchases by the company upon the land purchased, or upon any other lands or property owned by the company; the purchase real estate at any sale made by virtue or on account of loan, debt, mortgage or trust made to or held by the company; dealing in stocks, bonds or other securities, and acting in the capacity of financial agents, or trustees for individuals, firms and corporations; borrowing from individuals or corporations by issuing notes, bonds or debentures, and generally do all such things as are incidental to the carrying out of the objects of the company.

Dated this 16th day of March. A. D., 1904.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

New Crop Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, BULBS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

BEE HIVES, AND SUPPLIES

FERTILIZERS, FRUIT PACKAGES, Eastern Prices less. White Labor. Catalogue Free.

M. J. HENRY,

3009 Westminster Road. Vancouver, B.C.

WHITE LABOR ONLY.