

THE NEW OCCUPANT OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The new Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia requires no introduction to Victorians nor even to residents of other parts of the province. His Honor is in fact perhaps the best known citizen of British Columbia, by reputation at least, although there may be others who have a wider circle of personal acquaintance.

Several characteristics of Mr. Dunsinuir have contributed to prevent his becoming more widely known personally than he is. He has never been what is known as a society man. Further, he has never been a lover of club life. On the contrary Mr. Dunsinuir has ever been a great lover of his home, and apart from business has made it a practice to spend the most of his time with his family.

He is not to be understood as averse to society, but on the contrary is a most agreeable companion, ready and frank as a conversationalist, and taking a more than ordinary interest in all affairs of life.

Within recent years His Honor has become an enthusiastic fisherman, and now devotes no inconsiderable amount of his leisure time to gratifying his love for the sport. With a private yacht the "Thistle" ever at his disposal he has for some time past been making a practice of forgoing his business office for a few days or even a few weeks at a time in following his pastime in the best fishing resorts on the coast.

The new Lieut.-Governor was born

The two sons, Alexander, now deceased, and James, the new Lieut.-Governor, he became identified with the building which the father had founded. Alexander took the greater share of the business during his life time, while the more practical end was looked after by James. The former early went to live in California, where he continued to have charge of the selling of the coal on the California market up to the time of his death, a few years ago.

Upon the death of their father the sons continued to conduct the business as formerly for some little time, when they purchased the rights of their mother, and took over the full charge of the business. Alexander continued under this arrangement to reside in San Francisco, while James looked after the Vancouver Island end of the business.

Upon the death of Alexander the full responsibility of all the affairs were thrust upon James Dunsinuir. He has shown his ability to handle it, but not only keeping the fortune intact, but by adding to it.

Mr. Dunsinuir has had political experience also, sitting in the legislature for a number of years, and also filling the responsible position of Premier for two years and a half. He succeeded to office on the resignation of Joseph Martin in June, 1900. He continued to fill the office up to 1902, when he resigned, making way for Col. Prior. This was anterior to the introduction of party government. While filling

of how it would affect elections, etc.

Mr. Dunsinuir has, therefore, many of the qualities which go to make up a model Lieut.-Governor.

In connection with the duties at Government House there is a very important part to be filled by the wife of the Lieut.-Governor. In the selection of Mr. Dunsinuir this part will be well filled for there is in Victoria no more popular lady than Mrs. Dunsinuir. She belongs to one of the old Southern families, and possesses all the grace and the many charms which is so characteristic of the well bred Southerner.

Her maiden name was Laura Smiles. Her father was a planter of North Carolina, and on her mother's side she is connected with the well-known family of Byrd, so well known in the Southern United States. She was attending the Hamilton Ladies' College in Ontario when Mr. Dunsinuir was taking a course at the Wesleyan College at Dundas, which was very convenient to the city of Hamilton. It was thus in their school days that Mr. and Mrs. Dunsinuir first met. An attachment sprang up which culminated in marriage. Like her husband, Mrs. Dunsinuir is also a great lover of home life. She has, however, played an important part in the social life of the capital, and is recognized as a patron of everything pertaining to art in its many departments. Beloved by her companions while attending college she has as the head of one of the best



1. HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
2. MRS. DUNSINUIR.
3. MR. DUNSINUIR'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, BURLHILL.
4. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAREY CASTLE.

In what is now the town of Vancouver, Washington state, fifty-four years ago. He is the only surviving son of the late Robert Dunsinuir, who laid the foundations of the vast business enterprises now controlled by his son James. Robert Dunsinuir was a native of Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland. His father and grandfather before him had been coal masters, and it was but natural that he in turn followed the same calling. He was educated at Kilmarnock Academy, and in 1847 married Joanna, daughter of Alex. White. In the early fifties Robert Dunsinuir came to Canada and was for years employed as a coal expert in connection with the mines at Nanaimo.

In the course of his explorations he discovered the Wellington vein, and later interested officers of the royal navy in assisting him to develop the measures. This done he showed his business ability in buying his associates out in turn paying for the interests of the last one, Lieut. Diggle it is said about \$750,000.

The late Robert Dunsinuir during his lifetime was prominently identified with various undertakings. By the lucrative trade in coal built up in San Francisco there was acquired the beginning of the vast fortune which is now controlled by the Dunsinuir family. He sat in the British Columbia legislature for a number of years, and filled the office of president of the council in the provincial government.

Among the enterprises independent of the coal interests acquired, with which his name is identified, was the building of the E. & N. railway, for which a substantial subsidy was obtained, together with a liberal grant of land.

that office he showed characteristics which should be of the first quality in the position to which he has just been called. Mr. Dunsinuir manifested a disposition to allow of no sharp practice in the conduct of the affairs of state. In this respect he might have been lacking in what is generally understood as being good politics.

An example of this quality in the new Lieut.-Governor was afforded in connection with the Columbia & Western land deal. When the word was brought to him as Premier that there was something wrong he at once checked the delivery of the grants and set to work the machinery for their cancellation. His expression at the time that: "I will not have any money business as long as I am Premier," is characteristic of the man.

Later, when the matter came up for investigation Mr. Dunsinuir showed no disposition to conceal anything, but gave the committee the full advantage of all he knew about the transaction. The man who thus had nothing to conceal in the transaction of the public business may well be expected to insist upon the governments which serve during his regime at Government House carrying on the affairs of the province with the fullest regard for what is right.

The constant striving to gain a political point in the transaction of public business is one of the things which drove Mr. Dunsinuir out of political life. He complained that it was difficult to get members of the government and of the House to view questions from the standpoint of how they would benefit the province. On the other hand it was constantly a question in their

homes in this city become a general favorite in society.

She is admirably adapted to fill all the many duties which will be hers as the occupant of Government House.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Dunsinuir is scattered in various points in Europe and in the British colonies. The eldest son, Robin, is resident in Victoria, being president and executive head of the Pacific Freighting Company.

Mrs. Bromley, one of the married daughters, is resident in England. Mrs. Andin, another daughter, who with her husband, Major Andin, has been living in India, is now in Victoria. Major Andin will act as private secretary to Mr. Dunsinuir.

Eleanor, a talented violinist, Kathleen and Muriel are receiving education in Dresden, Germany. Marion is taking an educational course in Paris, France. James Dunsinuir, Jr., is attending the Loretto in Edinburgh. Two young daughters, Miss Beeds and Dora, are the only two of the large family who are at home at present.

DRUMMED OUT FOR COWARDICE.

At Templemore Barracks, County Tipperary, the court martial sentence of "drumming-out" two privates of the "Worcestershire" Regiment, who had been convicted of cowardice, was carried out. Recently their comrade William Walker, was killed on the railway, and the two men ran straight away to the barracks, but did not report the terrible fatality. The "drumming-out" was witnessed by a large body of troops and the general public.

IN THE FUTURE

"The children need shoes." "The young wife looked anxiously at her husband, who came in laden with parcels.

"Shoes," he muttered sternly. "How can you talk to me of shoes, when I have just had to buy a new tyre?"

His wife sighed.

"I know, dear," she said; "of course we had to get that, but really there are several other things that I am afraid we must have. I've cut down on the bills all I could, but the Sunday dinners

"Cut 'em out," replied her husband. "My lamps must be renewed."

"But my clothes are in rags."

"What of it! You don't want decent clothes when you are overhauls. Besides, the engine must be overhauled."

"Couldn't you spare me five shillings?"

The husband's face turned pale.

"Never!" he exclaimed. "It is impossible. Then he told his weeping wife in his arms, "Don't mind darling," he said gently. "Remember that as long as it is possible for me to keep the motor in repair even if we have to do without everything else, we will still be able to retain our position in society."

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

RUSTIC RUMINATIONS

[The "Saanch Hayseed" who vents his feelings in the subjoined doggerel calls it "rurvy"). Is a confirmed kicker, and between seeding and haying intends writing a number of letters to the Times, embodying his peculiar views. A lot of his neighbors have implied to publish his effusions, in order to provide an outlet for his surplus criticisms, thus removing the burden from them. The spelling is bad and the writing worse, but by a promise of doubling his rate, he has been able to retain a compositor who undertakes to set it. While differing entirely from many of the opinions expressed, we regard some of them as worthy of attention, and if he will drop his profanity we will allow him to air his opinions in these columns. We invite all our readers to pile on to the old man when he goes particularly wild, and to confine their letters to a quarter of a column or less. These will be published in next week's Rustic column.—Ed.]

A RUSTIC'S VIEW.

Say, Mr. Editor, you can't expect a man as spends his day a diggin' spuds to show up copper bottomed, ivory tusked, and

His 'ands all smelly with them scented suds

As Pendaray makes, so if my talk is coarse You'll please forgive me, 'cos my sense is "horse."

I'm farmin', that's to say, I'm scratchin' rocks, And hopin' that potatoes, Early Rose, Will grow in granite, and you bet your nose.

That keeps the grindstone mighty near my nose. So sometimes, when I think I shan't be missed, I take a snooze with Times or Colonist.

Them's cures for sleeplessness, and yet I swan, I'm gettin' kinder fitful in my dreams, The dear old tones I'd used to sleep upon Have altered lately, into hungry screams.

"Why don't you farmers come to town and buy?" Is all I seem to hear the city cry.

Well, that's dead easy answered, buyin's h—ll, Unless you've got the credit or the dough, And it don't help, however much you swell.

If P. makes all there is in spade or plough, If we pay high, and have to sell dead low, It won't help us, however much you grow.

You say, "Oh, damn the farmers! Grow! Well, let 'em. They've got to buy from us, they've got no credit; Our eggs and fruit, as cheap as we can get 'em, We'll buy elsewhere, and if they kick, We'll edit A pamphlet on our mossbacks, knuckers, focs, Who just to spite their face bite off their nose."

Well, that's all right; but if we rise at four To grow the stuff you and your pheasants eat, How would it be if you should pay us more.

Or if the picnic and the Sunday treat Forget to buy his buns from city folk, And bought from us to pay for what it broke?

You fellows want a hundred thousand tenns, Where all the tradesmen make their cent per cent, Becos the earliest of yous sometimes down By 10 a. m. (and that of course in Lent) To work four hours before you seek the links, With intervals for lunch and forty winks.

Say! S'pose you fellows were to quit your pillows A wee bit earlier, sold some home raised food, Tried moderate profits, didn't run to villas, Built an electric tramway for our good, Turned out the office dudes who wolf our taxes To try cheap labor with their spades and axes.

Tried your own medicine, in fact, for others, Talked just a little less and rose some earlier, Got rid of that dry rot that almost smothered.

Your city—Wouldn't you grow burtler? May be the people who would live round Saanch Would give you all the trade as you could manage.

A SAANCH HAYSEED.

John Keen, a railway carman, on whom an house was held at St. Pancras, London, the other day, was stated to have had a "brain weighing seventy-nine ounces, or twenty-nine ounces above the average."

IMPRESSIONS OF DEVASTATED CITY

LOCAL RESIDENT GIVES GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Extent of Damage Realized Only After San Francisco Has Been Inspected.

A Victoria gentleman who availed himself of one of the recent cheap trips to San Francisco, a city he knew well in its prime, thus describes the scene of devastation:

On approaching San Francisco from the sea, the aspect of affairs does not present so appalling a condition as one would naturally expect. With the exception of large camps laid out on the hillsides facing the entrance to the harbor one would not suspect anything exceptionally untoward. As you reach the landing stage, however, near the ferry building the extent of the disaster impresses you to a much greater degree, as the area destroyed becomes more clearly defined. On landing and proceeding into the city the calamity becomes almost appalling. One is, however, amazed at the wonderful energy exhibited by the people on every side, the everlasting stream of sightseers, the crowded street cars, the continual tooting of automobile horns, and the noise of wagons and drays, makes one almost dizzy. We almost imagine we are entering

An Immense Fair.

for on every side booths of various descriptions have been erected where refreshments of all kinds except intoxicating liquors may be had. There are also stands for sale of souvenirs of the disaster, displaying the most extraordinary articles, presumably gathered from the ruins.

Proceeding up Market street, through this maze where one is continually on the jump to escape car, automobile, wagon or horse, we reach the area of the skyscraper, where probably for the first time we really begin to realize how terrible must have been the conflagration. We are in a sense able to comprehend the contemplation of immense structures present to our minds a more definite idea than do the simple ruins met with elsewhere, because they stand gaunt skeletons, charred, fractured, defaced and otherwise damaged—terrible witnesses of the fire which has totally and effectually wiped out a city.

The evidences of the earthquake, however, have been largely effaced by the subsequent conflagration, and with few exceptions it is now almost impossible to trace the direction and extent of the destruction done by it. One of the most striking structures which meets one's eye as one proceeds is the famous Palace hotel. This building, constructed almost entirely of brick, has withstood both earthquake and fire to a remarkable extent. As was to be expected of course, the whole of the wood work has been destroyed, but the main walls stand to-day apparently little damaged, and capable of being again used without much repairing or renewing. The street floor premises show greatest damage, the cast-iron beams in many cases having cracked through, but no portion has fallen. This building

Presents Quite a Contrast

to the other large and modern structures, presumably proof against earthquake or fire, which stand further up the street. The steel frame buildings have met with a similar experience to the Palace hotel, and much more was expected from them in the way of resistance to these destroying forces, yet one is amazed at the effects of earthquake and fire upon these, as their power of resistance seems to have been much less proportionately than that shown in other buildings of less pretensions. One can see many of those buildings cracked and fractured, and otherwise destroyed in such a way as to make one feel how puny human efforts are in face of nature's destroying forces, and how little faith can be placed in the security of those so-called perfect structures after all. In fact it seems to me the perfect form of construction to meet with and sustain earthquake or fire has not been evolved, and this altogether and important problem has still to be solved.

THE "GOLDEN ROSE"

Will Be Presented to the Future Queen of Spain.

The "Golden Rose" which the Pope is presenting to the future Queen of Spain, is one of the most curious orders in existence.

It is a mimic plant of pure gold, standing in a golden pot, whereon are emblazoned the papal arms. It has leaves, buds, and flowers. The central flower is a tiny receptacle in which is contained a small palm leaf, blessed by the Pope—a ceremony usually performed on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

Often enough the plant is considered worthy of the honor, and the plant is laid away in the Vatican until a suitable recipient appears.

The leaves of this golden plant are set with small jewels in imitation of diamonds. Formerly the flower was made of red enamel, but now delicately worked gold is used alone.

The cost of the carving alone is about £250, and when the jewels are added from the collection of the Vatican it cannot be valued at anything less than £2,000.

The presentation of the Golden Rose is the highest honor the Pope can confer upon a Catholic. The first presentation of it is in the possession of the Queen Regent of Spain, the ex-Empress Eugenie, and some few others. In the past it was presented to the Empress Josephine, Queen Isabella of Spain, Queen Sophia of Naples, and many another famous lady since the days of Joanna of Sicily, the first Rose Queen in the time of Urban VI.

ELECTED BY SPIN OF A COIN.

At the election of four urban councillors for Alford (Lincolnshire) there was a tie for the fourth position between Mr. Allis and Mr. Jones. The question as to who should enter the Council was thereupon settled by the tossing of a coin. Mr. Allis being the winner.

zens of the United States. At the same time, from an outsider's point of view and taking into account the condition of affairs as they appear, it would seem that this first impulsive conclusion for impulsive and comparatively unreasoning it is—will be a very long time in being realized.

A striking feature of this chaotic condition of affairs presents itself on every hand, a slending strength to the above conclusion is the great number of notices, posted up on almost every ruin, offering the site for lease—and stating its size, etc. Now, if the owners of these sites entertain the intention of rebuilding it appears to me there would be no such notices posted, and it gives one the impression that the rebuilding of this city will not be accomplished so easily and readily as many people might imagine. The condition of chaos is such as appears to me to prevent any immediate rebuilding.

LOCAL RESIDENT GIVES GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

The insurance appraising must and will take considerable time; money has not been furnished, and except in some few cases probably cannot be expended in this way, and it may be many may find it impossible to do so; at any rate until the construction companies have completed their appraisal nothing of a substantial nature can be done. The general aspect of affairs impressed me strongly with this conviction that at any rate

The Rebuilding of San Francisco

will not be seriously begun for many months to come, and it will take years of hard work to rebuild all traces of the catastrophe, and many people may be ruined in the operation.

The different descriptions of those who passed through the earthquake can furnish no adequate conception as to the sensations experienced. Each one tells a different story. I presume they speak of it as it appeared to affect them individually, and it is almost impossible to obtain anything like a correct conception of the occurrence. There must have been a veritable panic, and beyond the fact that there was a tremendous stock of some kind or other, turning over, throwing down or more experienced, no one was cool enough at the moment to note anything definite about the earthquake.

Generally speaking, however, my impressions do not lead me to believe that San Francisco will recover so rapidly as many think. It may and no doubt will result at length in a much better and cleaner state of affairs than has hitherto prevailed, and may tend to rid the city of a large portion of the worst class of people to be found anywhere on the North American continent. In this respect San Francisco will benefit, and that too at the expense of many other cities. The call for architects is altogether premature. Nothing definite is known, nor can be for months to come. The clearing of debris has barely begun, teams are scarce, and the

Preliminary Operations

necessary for commencement of new work have not been instituted. The vast heaps of destroyed material will employ many men and teams for many months before even it will be possible to rebuild; besides, the supply of new material will not be adequate to meet the demand, and at present time it is impossible to take in new materials.

Many business houses have already opened up in Oakland, and it is not altogether improbable many will not return to the city. The population of the city will also suffer because of the loss of those who have fled will not return, and many of those who have remained will suffer hardships and poverty and considerable distress will prevail for months to come.

Unfortunately the normal equilibrium will be reached, but San Francisco has to-day to face the hardest condition of affairs it has ever experienced, and it will be necessary for the

Wiseest Counsels and Coolest Heads

to control and guide it back to the position of prosperity and stability existing prior to the great disaster.

In conclusion it appears to be a great mistake on the part of those responsible to minimize as they apparently do the loss of life incurred. So far as I could learn and in conversation with eye witnesses the official returns are conspicuously understated. I have been informed that in parts of the city, bodies were deliberately thrown into the flames, and even that there were more dead bodies around the city hall alone than the total official list states. In fact a very general impression prevails that the loss of life runs well into four or five figures.

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THE OAKS.

Keystone II. Finished First, Gold Glove Second and Snow Glory Third.

Epsom, Eng., June 1.—The race for the Oaks stakes, of 5,000 sovereigns, between Mr. Allis and Mr. Jones, was won to-day by Keystone II. Gold Glove was second, and Snow Glory third. Twelve horses started.

A CRUSADE FOR THE SANITORIUM

DR. FAGAN LEAVING FOR THE MAINLAND

Will Endeavor to Arouse Enthusiasm and Will Seek Suitable Site For Institution.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Dr. Fagan will leave on Sunday for the mainland on an important mission connected with the project of a tuberculosis sanatorium for this province. The object of the doctor's visit to the various parts of the province at this time is to arrange for the establishment of anti-tuberculosis branches in the different cities and towns similar to the one in existence in Victoria and that in Vancouver. In addition to this work he will also make an inspection of all the suitable sites for the institution and report on them to the provisional board, which is entrusted with the duty of deciding upon the question.

Dr. Fagan will deliver two addresses in New Westminster, and one or two in Vancouver, putting forward the need of erecting the sanatorium which it is proposed to establish.

After this he will proceed to Vernon, where a great deal of interest has been aroused in the work, and where there will be a grand meeting not only of those who reside in the city of Vernon, but from surrounding towns and districts.

Other meetings will be held at Kamloops, and from there the remainder of the interior will be covered. Dr. Fagan is proceeding from place to place and establishing wherever possible branches of the society.

The desirable places at which the sanatorium might be built will be inspected, and wherever possible photographs of the location will be taken. The doctor will make a careful description of these, and in turn will lay the whole of the information before the executive body on his return.

This morning there was a meeting

of the central society in this city, when it was decided to send out a personal appeal to residents of the province, the society authorizing the following letter, which is brought to the attention of the public:

B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Association,

Victoria, B. C., May 23rd, 1906.

Sir:—The death-roll from consumption in Canada exceeds twelve thousand yearly, and in British Columbia it is over two hundred.

The number of persons invalided from consumption is authoritatively estimated to be five times as great as the number of deaths therefrom; therefore, we have some sixty thousand invalids in Canada, and a thousand in British Columbia.

We have, therefore, before us the appalling fact that yearly we lose the benefit of the services and earning power of thousands of citizens who are incapacitated by illness, and others we lose outright by death, through this one cause, and that a preventable cause. This is something to get political economists thinking very seriously. It is a responsibility too vast to be measured by numbers, or described in mere language.

No fanciful theories, untried methods, or mere experiments are proposed. The simple, God-given remedies, viz.: Fresh air, suitable food, rest and exercise, under expert supervision, and suitable surroundings, have more than proved their efficiency. Practically speaking, these requisites are obtainable only in a sanatorium.

A further advantage connected with such an institution is that the admission of a patient means the removal of the source of contagion from the general community; and when, after treatment, a person is returned cured, or otherwise, to the ranks of the public, he or she is an educational centre of first importance, because the first principle impressed upon a patient on entering a sanatorium is the care he should exercise in his personal habits; the necessity for cleanliness, the care in disposal of anything about him which would spread, or even be likely to spread, contagion; in a word, he is persistently taught to move and live so that no other human being shall be likely, in the remotest sense, to suffer on account of any thoughtlessness on his part in the care of himself. Such a person, when discharged from the institution, is by his training in the sanatorium, not only the practical sense, the buffer on account of such caution, but, because of his knowledge so gained, becomes in his home and general surroundings an educational influence infinitely more effective than the most conscientious of the medical men and authorities on the subject.

The conditions as to consumption are not only fully understood, but are well recognized, and it is now an accepted fact that consumption is preventable and may be cured, or its course arrested. That being so, inaction is, to say the least, criminal. It is our duty to endeavor, in every case, to stem the progress of this scourge of human beings.

It is proposed to build a sanatorium in British Columbia. The provincial government are prepared to assist, and the people generally, through local societies formed all over the country, are willing to maintain. You are asked to help us to build. Action, immediate action, is imperative, if we wish to stem this awful tide of mortality. The time is now, the day is to-morrow, to be willing participants in something worse than a race suicide.

One hundred thousand dollars is needed. Kindly send contributions to A. J. C. Galletly, Esq., manager Bank of Montreal, Victoria, B. C.

Signed on behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

C. J. FAGAN, Secretary.

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Local News

Steamers "Albatross" and "Yokohama" left for Vancouver at 7.30 o'clock P.M. today.

Thirteen deaths and 11 from the local record for May.

The Canadian-Australian steamer "Albatross" will be due on June 10, and will have a large cargo of passengers.

During the summer the services of the W. C. street, will begin at 8 o'clock.

Steamship "Orizaba," which left Seattle from Baltimore, steamer "Zealandia," which left Seattle with the old ferry steamer in tow. The "Zealandia" was supposed to have been for the Olympia.

Mrs. Harriet Byers, of Vancouver, has entered an action against her husband, Mr. Byers. The latter was in Victoria, but disappeared some time ago. An order for service by publication was made out.

The Victoria College cadet weekly gallery practices at on Saturday. Following are the best scores made out of 100: Capt. Wilson, 20; Cadet C. A. Walter Barton, 17; Cadet V. C. A. Walter Green, 16; Cadet C. A. Walter Green, 15.