The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MAY 10th.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE WAR.

Another stage in the operations of the war between Russia and Japan has been reached during the past week—one of which events may have very far-reaching effects on the struggle and on the fortunes of the two belligerents. Although not absolutely certain, it seems highly probable that Admiral Togo has succeeded in closing the harbor of Port Arthur. That almost certainly implies the end of any Russian naval activity in those waters, at least for this year. Even should the Baltic fleet be sent to the Far East and succeed in forming a juncture with the Vladivostock squadron, it would still be so inferior in strength to the Japanese fleet as to be useless. But the land operations of the past few days are not only of great importance in themselves, but they may change the Russian naval plans as well. The force under General Kuroki is reported to have driven the Russians from their position at Feng Wang Cheng. More important still is the fact that the Japanese have landed troops on both coasts of the Liaotung peninsula; have severed the railway and telegraph lines and completely isolated Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, the new commander of the Russian fleet, will now be unable to reach his vessel, Admiral Alexieff and the Grand Duke Boris left Port Arthur hurriedly on Friday, fearing that they might be shut in if they delayed. All important official records, money and the field artillery were also sent back to Mukden, while the garrison is stated to have been reduced to 4,000 men, so as to enable the provisions in the town to be husbanded as long as possible. The Russians say that the town can hold out for six months at least. But their statements on nearly every other event in the war have been so falsified by the facts, that we are not inclined to place much reliance on this particular statement.

It is impossible to avoid noticing the difficulty which the Russian commanders seem to have of devising any consistent plan of campaign with which to oppose the advance of the Japanese. We hear one day of what is intended, only to learn the next day that those plans have been abandoned. The somewhat bombastic statements by General Kuropatkin and other high officers of what they would do when the time came, seem to be entirely wide of the facts. There is no doubt that at present the Russian situation is one of considerable difficulty, if not, indeed, of actual danger. Dependent as the Russians are now for all their communications on the railway, the protection of the line must require such a force as will greatly weaken the available fighting strength in Manchuria. The attitude of the Chinese troops massed near the frontier of the Province is also very menacing, and a decisive Japanese victory may see a large Chinese force scattered over the country, destroying the railway and other Russian property. Skilfully as the Japanese strategists must have worked out the plan of campaign, and confident as they seem to have been that the ability of the officers, and the discipline and endurance of the rank and file would ensure its effective and complete execution, they could not have conceived that the Russians would show such a lack of initiative, or even of capacity to meet their opponents' tactics, as has been displayed during the last month or so in the Japanese advance to the Ya-Lu River. It looks now as if the Japanese would be able to carry out their plans with so little opposition that before the advent of the rainy season in July they will have occupied the positions they intended to take up and be prepared to substitute defensive operations for those which they were compelled to take in their advance through Korea.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

The sanguine anticipations of the Opposition in the British Parliament of the early defeat of the Balfour administration appear doomed to disappointment. It is true that Mr. Chamberlain is again in his place in the House of Commons; that he has quite recovered from the fatigue and exertion of his great fiscal campaign; that he is just as enthusiastic and just as confident of the ultimate triumph of his proposals for a sweeping reform of the country's fiscal system as he was before he started out on his journey to the land of the sphinx and the pyramids. But his reappearance on the Parliamentary stage has not been followed by what the Opposition had looked forward to—an open rupture between the Chamberlain section of the Unionist party and the "free fooders." Mr. Balfour has given practical proof of his declaration that he would not submit any fiscal proposition to the present Parliament, involving a change in the present system, whether limited to his own proposal of a retaliatory policy, or the wider and more comprehensive scheme propounded by Mr. Chamberlain. The Budget, introduced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was hailed even by the "Spectator" as a "free trade budget," and so scrupulously careful was the Chancellor of the Exchequer of observing that strict neutrality in regard to his father's fiscal proposals which Mr. Balfour has enjoined on his colleagues in the Cabinet, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could scarcely conceal his chagrin at finding no "protectionist" suggestions, not merely in the Budget itself, but even in the speech explaining it. As for Mr. Chamberlain himself, he took the opportunity of the debate on the Budget to repeat his deliberate decision to defer any action on his proposals till the next Parliament. Was there ever such a tantalising situation! The sweets of office, apparently almost within reach of the Opposition, yet just beyond, because the Government adhered faithfully to its pledge not to precipitate a movement for which the Opposition declared there was "no mandate from the people." There are sometimes occasions in the history of an Opposition when its leaders would prefer that its opponents did not take too literally the statements or assertions they make for tactical purposes, and this must be one of them.

Something, therefore, had to be done to draw the Government; to force a vote on a question on which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Elliot and others could not see eye to eye with Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. So the Opposition moved a resolution to commit the Government to a repudiation of a "Protectionist policy" as the "free fooders" delight in dubbing Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. The explosion of such a mine as that would, in the opinion of the Opposition, result in a vote on which the Government would suffer defeat and be compelled to either resign or appeal to the country. But the Opposition reckoned without its host. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain were to be trapped in that manner. Mr. Chamberlain will meet the Opposition motion by an amendment declaring that the House has confidence in the policy of the Government and his supporters will vote for the amendment. The result will be a Government victory by probably something like the majority that Mr. Balfour generally had before Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last May. That means the indefinite postponement of a dissolution and the maintenance of the Government in power by an assured majority.

Apart altogether from the question of the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom, and of important economic and social measures, the outcome of which must be dependent to a great extent on the retention of power by the Liberal-Unionist party, there are Imperial interests closely concerned with the course of political events there. It would be a matter for deep regret if at this particular time the direction of the foreign affairs of the Empire had to be entrusted to other hands than those that guide them now, on account of the Government's defeat. Such a change would cause a great sensation in every chancellery in Europe, and it would be difficult to say what might be its effect on the situations in the Near and Far East. The task of the British Foreign Minister is likely to become more difficult and delicate as these reverses to the Russian arms continue to be announced. Notwithstanding the absolute neutrality which Great Britain has observed in the war between Russia and Japan, and the more friendly tone which some of the Russian newspapers have adopted in their references to British policy and aims, it is not unlikely that the serious blows which Japan has inflicted on Russia, both on sea and land, will embitter the Russian people against Japan's ally and make the relations between London and St. Petersburg strained and difficult. Foreign nations do not understand the principles and workings of the British constitutional system, and the defeat of the Government would probably be regarded by them as indicating a change in British foreign policy—an idea that might lead to results, serious in themselves and perhaps give rise to grave international complications. The course taken by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to secure the Government's stability and avoid the necessity of a general election this year, is in the interest of the whole Empire scarcely less than in that of the United Kingdom.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The discussion of the position of the lumber industry in British Columbia that took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, appears to have been successful to some extent in arousing attention in Eastern Canada to the serious difficulties with which the industry has to contend. The Toronto "Globe" of Thursday, commenting on the matter, admits that some of the "demands of the lumber interests are reasonable and should receive consideration." It intimates that while Parliament has no power to control or regulate the freight rates, the railway company is lacking in business acumen by discriminating against the mills in the territory traversed by its line. The "Globe" also admits that the disadvantage under which British Columbia lumbermen labor by having to pay a duty ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. on the mill machinery and equipment required for the manufacture of lumber which they have to sell in open competition with their American rivals who are free of such duties, should be removed by the remission of the duty on such articles. But the "Globe" thinks that "there will be strong opposition to the levying of duty" on importations of American lumber as long as "we have a great area of farming lands, in which the lumber supply is a serious problem."

While it is a matter of some satisfaction that we are able to secure an admission from people in Eastern Canada that our important lumbering industry labors under great and serious disadvantages as the result of the present tariff arrangements, it is clear that the "Globe" has not yet grasped the whole problem, or, indeed, the most important detail of it. British Columbia lumbermen are not asking for protection per se. All they suggest is that if the American market can only be reached by them on payment of a duty on their product, that a similar condition shall confront the American lumbermen seeking a market for their lumber in Canada. The lumbermen of this Province are quite willing that there shall be free trade in lumber on both sides of the Boundary instead of the present jug-handled fiscal arrangement that now exists. The suggestion of the "Globe" that as long as there are large areas of farming lands in Canada on which the lumber supply is a serious problem, the lumber industry of British Columbia must be sacrificed, will not bear examination. It would be more reasonable to propose that until the lumber industry here is placed on equal terms with that across the line by the repeal of the duty on Canadian lumber going into the United States, the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest should consent to the abolition of the duty on their grain and beef products, which are consumed in our lumber camps, since the duty adds to the cost of the production of the lumber and gives our leading Provincial industry a problem as serious as that which the "Globe" thinks would confront the farmers if the unfair advantage now enjoyed by American lumbermen were withdrawn.

What our lumbermen desire is as free access to the United States' market as the American lumbermen have to that in Canada. That will not increase the price of lumber to the farmers of Central Canada, but be likely to decrease it, since the Canadian lumbermen will not only have a larger market but one that will afford them an outlet for certain grades of lumber for which, under present conditions, it is difficult to find a market. But in any case, it is an injustice to British Columbia that her leading industry should be sacrificed for the supposed interests of another section of the Dominion. We say "supposed" because, as a matter of fact, no injury would be caused the people of Manitoba and the Northwest by the lumbermen's request being conceded.

We observe that the Vancouver Board of Trade is supporting the lumbermen's request to the Dominion Government, and it might be well if our Board of Trade took a similar step. The ramifications of the lumber industry in British Columbia are so extensive and varied that anything which interferes with its prosperity is a detriment to the general business community.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There was a belief held by many Canadians that the settlement of the dispute with the French Government over its interpretation of the treaty of Utrecht in respect to the rights of French fishermen on the shore of Newfoundland, would speedily lead to the reopening of negotiations for the admission of the island into the Canadian Confederation. Yet it is difficult to follow the reasoning on which such a view is based. It would rather seem that the adjustment of the dispute with the French Government would have a contrary effect, since it has been held that if Newfoundland had been a part of the Dominion the trouble caused by the French occupation of her shores would long ago have been ended. Now that it has been settled to the satisfaction, as it appears, of the Legislature and people of the island, that view, if it ever existed, of the political value of annexation to Canada, must have ceased to operate. In any case the hints that have appeared in the Canadian press that Newfoundland—freed from this French shore incubus—would now be welcomed into the Confederation, have not evoked a favorable response from the Islanders. They have, however, caused the matter to be referred to by leading politicians and business men in Newfoundland and it may be regarded as a fact that there is little sentiment there at present in favor of the union.

Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, when approached on the subject, said recently that the people of the Island are not "seriously considering" the question and, indeed, that the feeling against confederation is stronger than it was twenty years ago. His statement is corroborated by other testimony of various kinds, among others by that of one of his colleagues in the Government, Mr. Jackman, the Minister of Finance. That gentleman, in an interview with the Toronto Globe, frankly avows his opposition to Newfoundland's union with Canada, and gives his reasons for believing that it would not be in the Island's interest to take such a step. He believes that Newfoundland is better off with the exporters of Canada and the United States competing for her trade than she would be as an integral part of the Dominion. Canadians may consider this is an erroneous view of the matter and that as a part of the greater political, territorial and commercial aggregation, the people of the island would have larger industrial and commercial opportunities and the general well-being of the country be greatly enhanced. But it is of little use to discuss the matter, while an adverse view to a change is held in Newfoundland.

Meanwhile the trade between Newfoundland and the United States is growing as regards the imports from the latter. It is stated that this is no small extent is the result of the activity of the United States Consul at St. John's in keeping American shippers and manufacturers closely informed of the requirements of the Newfoundland markets. It would seem that the Canadian Government would do well to take a note of this fact and appoint a commercial agent to act in a similar manner in the interests of the traders and manufacturers of the Dominion. It appears to be not improbable that the Bond-Hay convention may after all be approved by the United States senate. But the main object sought to be attained by that arrangement—the admission of Newfoundland's fresh fish into the United States free of duty—can be attained by a scheme now in process of being developed. Under this an American company will engage largely in the business of buying and exporting fish from the Island, building a large cold storage plant and operating a fleet of steamers. By this means and under the sanction of the United States Customs authorities it is expected that the fish will be admitted free of duty whether or not the Bond-Hay convention is concluded. The Newfoundland fishermen will always have a market for their catch, while the company will arrange to have available at all times an ample supply of bait. The Island is at present more prosperous than at any previous period in its history and there is a feeling of pride among its people to remain independent of Canada as the oldest British colony.

The difficulty of getting people to attend a lecture is well known, hence it was not a surprise to find that the audience present at the City hall last night to hear the secretary of the Tourist Association, was not by any means as large as the merits of the lecture would warrant. To those who were present the lecture and the beautiful pictures were a revelation, and more's the pity that every man, woman and child in British Columbia cannot be made acquainted with the beauties of their own land as depicted in these magnificent photographs. The educative value of Mr. Cuthbert's exhibitions can scarcely be over-estimated, and it is to be hoped that a series of these entertainments will be arranged during the summer months and under the auspices of the City Council and Board of Trade.

FISH TRAPS.

In answer to a question by Mr. Earle the Minister of Marine stated yesterday in the House of Commons that no licenses have yet been issued permitting the use of fish traps in British Columbia waters. Those engaged in the cannery industry would be glad to know when some action will be taken in this matter. It was stated some time ago that the Dominion Government had finally decided to permit the use of traps and it is, therefore, a matter of difficulty to understand what the reason of the delay is in taking definite action. We certainly think that an authoritative announcement should be made of the Government's final decision, and also a statement of the localities in which the traps would be allowed. Those concerned in the fishery would then know exactly what was intended and be able to govern their course accordingly. At present all is indefinite and while there does not appear to be much doubt that traps will be allowed by the Government, until an official statement is made there is, of course, an element of uncertainty about the matter.

In this connection also it would be interesting to know whether the Dominion Government intends to work in harmony with the Provincial Government in regard to the foreshore sites that the latter authority may grant or lease. It cannot but be detrimental to the industry to have any friction between the two Governments on this matter. Indeed, in certain contingencies such an occurrence might cause serious loss and complications to those to whom permits for traps had been issued. The question of the limits of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Governments has got to be settled sooner or later, and the longer that settlement is deferred the greater will be the injury caused to the fishery. The interest of the Province in the industry is far greater than that of the Dominion. Indeed, that of the latter is practically confined to the surplus revenue that it collects every year from the fishermen. We had expected that before this the Government at Ottawa would have made an answer, which it promised long ago, to the communication from the Provincial Government on the subject. The latter is anxious to take any action that appears desirable for the preservation of the fishery, and there is general agreement that no unnecessary delay should occur. But until the Dominion Government gives some intimation of its attitude on the subject, the Provincial Government cannot very well do anything.

A RETROGRADE PROPOSAL.

We think there will be considerable criticism of the City Council's proposal to instal a large number of meters with a view of checking the liberal use of water throughout the City during the Summer months. While no reasonable person would be inclined to oppose such action were it necessary in order to make the possible supply meet the demand, this is not really the situation. There seems to be no doubt that the source of supply is ample for the needs of the present population, with a good margin for the growth that may be anticipated as likely to occur for some years to come. The difficulty arises from the fact that the service pipe from the reservoirs is not large enough to allow of a sufficient supply of water being delivered in the City. To those who believe that an ample supply of water of good quality is one of the first essentials in every well-regulated town, the solution of the difficulty seems simple enough—to lay another pipe. Of course, this would involve a capital outlay, but so will the meters, and there is no comparison possible between the results of these two methods of expenditure. By one we shall obtain a large addition to our water supply. By the other we only obtain the means of checking the consumption of water by making it too costly for many of the residents to use the water on their gardens and lawns. The installation of the meters is, we believe, estimated to cost between $50,000 and $60,000. All we get for it is, as we have said, a means of checking the consumption of water. The population is growing and we shall require to increase the supply of water—meters or no meters. Would it not then be much wiser to make an expenditure with the aim of increasing the supply rather than for the purpose of checking the consumption of water by our present population? The former would be a productive expenditure and one that would provide a margin of supply for a greater population, while allowing the present population an ample supply of water. The other is simply designed to restrict the present consumption and leave provision for a larger supply still to be met in the future. The object which the City Council has in view is easily understood, but it is not the best way to achieve it that is now proposed. Indeed, it must be regarded as a retrograde step and really opposed to the policy which we had thought was firmly established—of making the service of all public utilities as satisfactory and ample as possible. For years the water supply of Victoria was deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. By large expenditures from the civic funds both those defects were removed. Now, by the installation of meters, we are about to admit that the supply has again become inadequate. But the supply is not really inadequate; it is only the facilities for bringing it to the consumers that are insufficient for the requirements. It is admitted, however, that an expenditure must be made to meet the difficulty. Shall we apply the money to making the supply adequate or expend it in such a way that consumers will be compelled to restrict their use of the water on the score of expense? Considerations of the public health and convenience and of the adornment of the City by beautiful lawns and gardens, all point to the former being the proper method to adopt to reach the desired end, and it is to be hoped that the City Council will abandon the proposal to instal hundreds of meters and substitute for it one that will add to the capacity of the waterworks and not allow the City to fall behind other towns in regard to an abundant supply of water.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Saturday, May 7, 1859.

Extract from House of Assembly debates. Wednesday, May 4, 1859:

Mr. Yates moved "That as His Excellency the Governor had determined on removing the seat of government offices from a central position of the town to the south end of it, as well as building a bridge thereto, the erection of which and removal of government offices has not been brought before the representatives of the people for their consent; therefore the House protests against the action of His Excellency, and declares the same to be unconstitutional and a breach of privilege."

Mr. Yates said that his grounds of objection were simply these, that if a governor was allowed to deal with the offices of the colony as he pleased, there was no telling what outrage he would commit against the rights of the people. If not checked now he would claim the present act as a precedent for the future. Certain persons in this community were anxious to build a bridge at Point Ellice; if this was allowed to pass unnoticed, he would probably do it to please them. For one, he would never consent to the loss of the smallest right, let alone consenting to the present outrage.

Motion carried. Yeas—Yates, Muir and Skinner. Nots—Pemberton and McKay.

Steamer Eliza Anderson arrived on Wednesday with $12,000 in gold dust and 65 passengers. Gov. Moody came on her.

Steamer Gov. Douglas, with Ballou's express, with $42,500 in dust, and thirty passengers, returned on Thursday from Fort Hope. She carried up sixty-five passengers and 83 tons of freight—the largest freight ever landed there from one boat.

Three weeks ago the mercury of public opinion in this community stood at fever heat—today it is several degrees below zero, with a downward tendency. What is the cause of this sudden and almost miraculous change? Are the resources of this country any less today than they have been? Has the gold that was known to exist in our mountains suddenly vanished, or has the average of gold receipts from localities where men are at work, and the necessary subsistence of labor attainable, diminished? Can any one be found, even among disappointed miners from the Canoe country, who has said, or will say, that there is no gold in British Columbia worth striving for, or that under favorable circumstances it cannot be found in remunerative quantities almost everywhere it is sought?

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The bulk of reliable evidence from all sources warrants a negative answer to these questions.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at Assembly Hall, in order to organise an expedition to Queen Charlotte's Islands, for the purpose of exploring that island for gold and other minerals. Alfred Waddington, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. S. Fitch, Esq., appointed secretary. The chairman in his usual felicitous style, explained at some length the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hicks, Lang and Minor, who have been in the island, and by Messrs. Bailey, Hatch and others, who were favorable to the object. All agreed that there was gold there—and that an expedition was desirable. A committee of seven was named to carry out the objects of the meeting.

What kind of a celebration are we to have on the expiration of the Hudson's Bay Company's grant of the Island, the last of this month? One party proposes a huge coffin to represent it, and to have it buried with appropriate obsequies.

The sale of thirty-one lots on Yates and Government streets, by the H. B. Company, realized $27,825, and with the buildings, $28,245.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The most pleased and thoroughly satisfied mining man we have met for a long time is Mr. Ames of the Iowa-Lillooet Gold Dredging Company, operating at Lillooet. He has reason to be, for the big dredge has proved that it can handle 4,000 cubic yards of dirt in 24 hours, and he has dredged and washed enough to warrant him in the statement that the gold product will average $1,000 a day. Mr. Ames, when he first gave his attention to the bars in the Fraser at Lillooet, some seven or eight years ago, was a very frequent visitor in Ashcroft, but of late he has traveled via Lytton. He came in from Lillooet Tuesday night, and to a Journal man expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with what he has accomplished. He has one of the best gold dredges in the world, and his faith in the richness of the gravel has been amply proven.—Ashcroft Journal.

Mr. George McIntosh returned from Poplar on Monday's boat, where he has been for the past fortnight making arrangements for the opening of a first-class grocery store on behalf of Mr. A. McCallum of this city. Mr. McIntosh says that Poplar is beginning to look lively and that by the middle of June there will be thousands of prospectors in the city and around the hills. A man named Ivan Flinn has staked a townsite opposite Poplar, on the other side of the creek, and is clearing the brush from it and selling lots, and in time it may become the residential part of the city.—Kaslo Kootenaian.

Harry Johnson, the 3-year-old son of Section Foreman Johnson, has early developed a taste for the classics and oratory, and last Sunday proved his worth as an orator on matters theological. In company with his mother he attended church, and, after listening to the remarks of the preacher very attentively for about five minutes, suddenly rose from his seat, picked up his hat and strode to the pulpit. Looking up at the preacher, who, by this time had turned to him, the little fellow said in a clear soprano voice, "That's enough. I've listened to you long and I'm tired. I think I'll go home," and he deliberately walked out, beckoning his mother as he went to follow him.—Golden Star.

The full bench of the Supreme Court has denied the appeal of the Bank of Montreal against the decision of Judge Leamy in the mechanics' lien actions against the Winnipeg Mining Company. The point involved is new in mining law and creates a new precedent that will be noted with keen interest throughout the mining districts. When the Winnipeg Mining Company suspended payments it was indebted to the Bank of Montreal for moneys advanced and to various firms for supplies furnished. In addition, the employees of the company had wages coming, and placed a mechanics' lien on the property. Under this lien proceedings were taken to dispose of everything that would bring in cash to liquidate the unpaid wages. The Bank of Montreal took exception to this, arguing that the lien was only applicable to real estate and buildings owned by the company. Judge Leamy decided, however, that the lien covered all machinery and every asset that could be realized. An appeal was taken from this ruling and argued before the full bench, Charles R. Hamilton appearing on behalf of the Bank of Montreal in support of the appeal.—Rossland Miner.

The Reco has two cars of ore loaded, another piled up at the siding and two sacked at the mine. As very little packing is expected to be done during the summer, unless silver rises, the ore at the mine will be unsacked and piled in bins. A few men will be steadily employed after the surface water subsides. The work will be confined principally to old No. 1 vein, which is back to its standard of the palmy days. The rich ore body averages over four feet wide, and when the Reco starts shipping again its monthly output will be over 200 tons.—Sandon Standard.

B. C. Riblet of this city has secured the contract for the Metropolitan Gold and Silver Mining Company, which owns the Triune mine near Ferguson, for the erection of a double rope aerial tramway at a cost of $20,000. The tramway will carry the ore from the mine to the wagon road and do away with rawhiding down under the terms of the contract by August 4, 1904. The mine is to be equipped with air compressor and drills. The intention is to run a third tunnel to open up the mine at depth. This tunnel will be extended for 400 feet along the vein and will be connected by means of upraise with the upper workings. A small sawmill is to be put in to saw the mine timbering.—Nelson News.

Granted that Engineer Wilmot is the man who deserves great credit for his watchfulness and careful study, Cruickshank, with dogged perseverance and the example set before his men, for days and nights without rest, kept the dam from toppling over until everything was fast and secure. It is almost incredible that such a dam could be constructed, considering the enormous body of water constantly on the increase. The fight was indeed exciting. Still the workers stood at their post, and when the water rose over the adjacent lands the protection works were so secured as to cause no danger. The end of the dam gave way at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning last, when it was no longer required. The rise at this time of the year is unprecedented, and from present indications it is fully evident that the work done will answer the purpose for which it was intended.—Chilliwack Progress.

There are great activities in Enderby of late. Building operations, one of the surest indications of prosperity, are proceeding space, and everywhere one may see cottages and buildings in course of erection. George Bell is moving his store and erecting on the old site a new two-storey brick building, 60x60. The genial host of the Enderby hotel is also advancing with the times and is making considerable additions to his hotel. A new brickyard has been started by M. Baird, while J. C. English's furniture store has met a decided want in the community. The improvements to the sawmill will be finished early this month. It will then cut in the neighborhood of 60,000 feet per day. The mill is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and has three boilers built in fire brick away from the mill. The company has very extensive timber limits on the Spallumcheen river, Sugar and Mabel lakes, which will mean employment for a large number of men all the year round.—Vernon News.

The wholesalers report that the warm weather has greatly stimulated business, and they have had more to transact than for a long time past. Orders are coming in from the Kootenay towns by mail, telephone and telegraph and the shipping clerks and the delivery wagons are having a lively time of it.—Nelson News.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Hay is bringing a good price and dealers are offering $17 per ton for Fraser river hay, Island hay being almost off the market. Potatoes, though scarce, are not bringing the farmer the price expected. The local jobbers are offering the following prices f.o.b. dock, Victoria:

Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$17.00
Hay, Island, per ton	18.00
Straw, per ton	10.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Barley, per ton	27.00

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POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Bay pony; 4 years old; quiet, good driver. Address "Pony," Colonist office. m8

SILVER GREY DORKING EGGS, $1.50 per 15. Victoria, Cobbledick, judge first cock, first cockerel, first, second, third pullets; Nanaimo, Jarvis, judge, first cockerel, second breeding pen. D. W. Malnguy, Chemainus, B. C. m7

WANTED—A span of horses, weighing between 1,400 and 1,500 lbs., from 6 to 8 years old; broken to double harness. Apply to P. O. Box 366. State price.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, $2.00; special mating, $3.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00; Black Langshans, $1.50; Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. Leave orders at W. A. Jameson's, 71 Fort street. Nothing sent C.O.D. Quick Bros., P.O. Box 187, Victoria, B. C. a14

FOR SALE—Family cow and calf and 2 young heifers. J. Court, Victoria, P.O.

FOR SALE—Durham bull, 3½ years old, price $50. Apply W. Michell, South Saanich. m3

FOR SALE—Spaniel puppies; thoroughbred; very handsome. Major MacFarlane, Cobble Hill. a9

FOR SALE—Canaries. Fine singers. Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street. Upstairs.

FOR SALE—Good family cow, Jersey; also express wagon, light cart and set of harness. Apply Mrs. Bond, corner Cadboro Bay avenue and Foul Bay road. a12

FARMS TO RENT.

FARM TO LET—In North Saanich, 100 acres; good house and barn; immediate entry. Apply (personally, if possible), to Mrs. Copeland, North Saanich, near Sidney. m6

LOCA

(From Friday's Daily.)

Island to Co-Operate.—The lu manufacturers of Victoria and the and generally and the local board trade is to be asked to unite with V couver in an effort to secure from Ottawa government protection for industry which is just now in a very pressed state. It is felt that the ter is one which concerns equally e portion of British Columbia.

Shipping Lettuce.—Splendid testim to the climatic advantages possessed Victoria in the growing of early v tables is furnished in the circumst that a local nursery is now ship each day a quantity of lettuce to Seattle market, where it meets ready sale. The Post-Intelligencer its market review says the Victoria duce is the best which has been placed on sale in the Sound city.

West Coast Activity.—Consider activity is reported in the San J district, West coast of the island, at present time, both the mining and l bering industries having lately been veoping favorably. A number of p erties are still being operated by company represented by H. E. New but what the intentions for this s mer are is not known. It is not likely, however, that the mines wil opened up on a larger scale. The l bering business is also looking up, it is expected that the magnificent ber of San Juan will prove the m valuable asset of the district for m years.

The Alsek District.—Some of Sound papers are busy "knocking" Alsek district, but nevertheless enc aging reports are coming down. vices by mail from Bullion report t Dave Collier is rocking dirt runn as high as $1 to the pan. Scores men are engaged on the lower p of the creek and in the timber around its mouth in whipsawing lum while others, with dogs, are busy frei ing lumber and supplies up the creek

The Fall Fair.—A meeting of transportation committee of the Victo Agricultural Association was held yesterday at the office of the secretary, H. Swinerton. Mr. George L. Co tenay occupied the chair and there w also present C. S. Baxter and Hamil Abbot. Full arrangements were m for handling the big crowds expec for the fall fair. Excursions at d duced rates will be run from all nei boring points.

Postmen's Pay.—The Victoria po men have received an intimation t the petitions which had been filed Ottawa from all points of the Dom ion in favor of an increase in salar are to have favorable treatment, a that better wages will be paid at early date. The postmen, one of hardest-working bodies of public s vants in Canada, are fully deserving this tardy recognition at the hands a government which claims that t treasury is bursting with money.

Grouse Seized.—Messrs. M. and Young have been summoned to app before Magistrate Hall in the Pol court on Monday next. Acting on information supplied by the Vancouv Island Fish and Game Club, Sergea Redgrave, of the city police, visited t New England hotel and seized two lar tubs containing grouse. It is the i tention of the club to prosecute all cas in which it is alleged game is sold o of season. It has a standing offer $25 reward for information that w lead to the conviction of any pers violating the Game Act.

Branch at Comox.—Two gentleme both high officials of the Royal Ba of Canada, took a quiet trip to Cur berland and through Comox valley la week, says the Cumberland News. O tensibly on a fishing trip, it is an op secret that these gentlemen are visiti the town and district as secretly possible as a preliminary towards star ing a branch bank here, being induce to view the ground from the actions the city council with regard to the m ter. It is to be hoped that they me with sufficient encouragement to cau them to give a favorable report headquarters.

The Lenora Deal.—The following n tice was yesterday sent to each of t creditors of the Lenora, Montreal Sicke Copper Mining Company, Limited: "A meeting of the creditors of the abov mentioned company will be held in th court house on Saturday, the 7th inst at 10:30 a.m., to consider cable from the official liquidator altering propose terms of sale, as follows: 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent. preference; work ing capital reduced to £20,000; expense of flotation, etc., increased to £30,000 common stock reduced to £25,000; tota capital reduced to £275,000.

Totems for St. Louis.—The steame Nell, on her last trip from the North brought down four huge totem poles be longing to the Haida tribe of Indians consigned to the World's Fair at St. Louis. The Nell took the poles over t Tacoma, whence they go east via th Northern Pacific.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

New Placer Discovery.—According to the Skagway Alaskan of April 26th: "A placer discovery was made on Mc Intyre creek, within three miles of

Could Not Sleep At Night

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

Burdock Blood Bitters.

IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."