SIR WM. MULLOCK ON B. C. PROSPECTS

Address by Destinguished Jurist at Canadian Club Luncheon

A LAND OF FINE OPPORTUNITIES

Advantages of Vancouver Island and Victoria—Prospects for Trade With Mexico

The problem confronting the people of British Columbia in respect to the obtaining of an adequate amount of labor, the advantage offered by Vancouver Island as a centre of tourist travel, the splendid position of this section of the West for securing a hold on the constantly developing trade of the Pacific northwest, and the possibilities of the expansion of commercial relationships between this province and the republic of Mexico were the principal subjects touched upon by Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Excequer Court of Canada, formerly Postmaster-General of Canada, in an address delivered before the members of the Victoria Canadian Club at luncheon on Monday.

A Masterly Grasp.

His remarks were listened to with marked attention. Every point in the speech was clear cut, and, although the various themes, as outlined, offered broad scope, his grasp of the prevailing conditions was demonstrated by the brief but masterly fashion in which he painted the picture of the island becoming a central resort of the two hemispheres, the hub of the wheel of transient travel—a point of attraction excelling in its popularity farfamed Switzerland. And he was equally eloquent in his prediction of the future of the West, with the growth of trade between the Orient, Mexico and other points bordering on the Pacific ocean.

A Responsive Chord.

In the course of his concluding remarks he touched a responsive chord, a sentiment which was reciprocated by all present, and which was accorded enthusiastic applause. "We in the East," he said, "look with favor upon British Columbia. We have great expectations of your province (enthusiastic applause.) It is our hope that the trade and the social relations of the two sections will with, the passing years, become more closely united in the common bond of Canadian fellowship and Canadian sentiment. As we watch the growth of Canada of our young nation, we find that you are taking from us some of our best citizens. They say they're going West, and that they will be back. But always their return is deferred. They are, so to speak, made prisoners, in your lovely country. However, we do not complain, because we feel that they are still in Canada, and are still engaged in building up our common heritage." (Prolonged applause.)

It was shortly after 1 o'clock that the members of the Canadian Club seated themselves about the banqueting board at the Poodle Dog restaurant. There was a large attendance, numbering considerable over two hundred prominent business men and citizens. President McCurdy, of the organization, presided. On his right was the guest of honor, Sir William Mulock, while to the left was Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, who did such signal service in bringing about a settlement of the coal miners' strike in the interior sections of the province. Others seated at the head of the table were Acting Premier Tatlow, His Worship Mayor Morley, A. C. Flumerfelt and Thomas Cunningham.

Introductory Address.

President McCurdy delivered a neat address in introducing Sir William Mulock after the conclusion of the meal. He said first that he had an announcement to make. It was to the effect that on May 16th the Canadian Club of New York would hold a banquet. The local organization had been extended an invitation to be represented on that occasion. As there had been no person going from this city at that time he had asked O. T. Oliver, formerly of Victoria, to act, and had received an intimation that he would do so. (Loud applause.) It was unnecessary for him to say anything of the guest of honor in introducing him to those present. He was one of the most eminent of Canadians.

Flattering Reception.

Sir William Mulock was greeted flatteringly, it being several minutes before he was permitted to speak. At the outset he intimated that he was pleased because of the opportunity given him to address so many prominent Victorians and residents of Vancouver Island. His pleasure was accentuated on account of the fact that he was before the Canadian Club. That organiaztion, he believed, was one of the most worthy of its kind, tending, as it did, to the development of a sturdy, rugged people, having pride and confidence in the future greatness of that vast country, which they knew as their native land. ((Applause.) He had been informed by the president that, though the local club had been formed but for three months or so, its membership was increasing rapidly, and through no solicitation but from applications being received, voluntarily, from all quarters. The movement, generally speaking, was a great one, a movement which might be expected to bring about the best results from a national standpoint, a movement which would have a tendency to implant that seed from which would grow a grand spirit of independent Canadianism. (Prolonged applause.)

He had no definite theme on which to preach. He had asked that some subjects might be submitted to him, and he had, in accordance with the request, been given two or three which he would endeavor to briefly dwell upon.

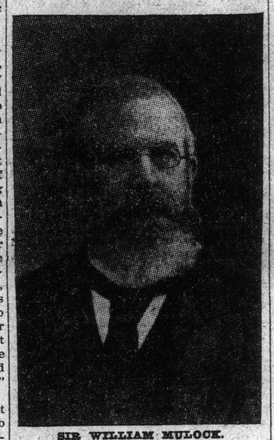
Dearth of Labor.

He had been told that in Victoria, and, in fact, throughout British Columbia, men and women were wanted for laboring purposes. He wished to say that the West was not the only part of Canada which was suffering in this direction. "Go where you will," he said, "and you will find the same state of affairs. Everywhere there is more labor than workers, more food than mouths, more wages than people to take them away. Wasn't such a situation better than if the conditions were reversed?"

Within recent years there had been a change in the movement of people. With the advent of steam navigation the trend of travel had been turned towards America. But for years the newcomers had passed Canada by with averted faces. Now, however, it was universally recognized that Canada was a land of promise and, therefore, it was becoming what might justly be termed "the Mecca of the World." He thought that the lack of labor, the want of men to do the work that offered itself on every hand, was but a proof of the prosperity which prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Where there was to be found stagnation in commercial life there would be no demand for labor. But where the conditions were reversed it would always be the experience that more men were required than were available. And so in facing the problem British Columbians should bear in mind that no such difficulty would have offered itself for solution had not they been enjoying unexampled prosperity.

The Tourist Trade.

"I have been reading a Seattle Lord's Day publication," continued the speaker, with a smile. "I don't know whether you're much troubled with them here, but we are in the East," he added amid laughter. "It was entitled," he said. "Paying for Scenery." Quoting from it he showed how the people of Switzerland managed to live in peace and comfort from year to year. It was simply by catering to



SIR WILLIAM MULOCK.

the tourist trade. That little republic, situated in the central part of Europe and boasting of a population of 5,000,000 people, was maintained because of the volume of transient travel, because of the large numbers of sight-seers attracted there year after year as a result of the wide renown which the scenery of that locality had obtained. And, he added, the residents of Switzerland possessed no better climate and no more beautiful, no grander, natural beauty of scenery, than was to be found upon Vancouver Island and closely adjacent to Victoria. He mentioned Cowichan, Shawnigan and Sooke lakes, and asked whether these magnificent bodies of water could be excelled in their natural grandeur by anything which might be possessed by the little republic lying, so snugly, so contentedly, so prosperously, in the middle of the continent of Europe.

Awake, British Columbians.

He advised, therefore, that the people of Vancouver Island should awaken to a realization of their opportunities. They had been blessed with a heritage which, if properly utilized, would become just as world-renowned as Switzerland. Having every facility, they would start out with the assurance of success. He suggested that a general scheme should be adopted. That the island should be opened up by the construction of roadways, that resorts should be established at different beauty spots, that stations should be inaugurated in the hills, and wherever it might be that the roving spirits of the possible visitors might incline them. And so Vancouver Island would be in a position later to a trade which would be world-wide in its volume. Having taken such steps he would recommend that the locality should be thoroughly advertised. He did not think that there was anything so effective as free and unbounded advertising. He was sure that the press representatives would endorse that assertion. (Laughter.) By following along these lines Vancouver Island and its prinoipal city, Victoria, would be heard of from one end of America to the other, and the news would be carried across the Atlantic, until the tourist business would become so great that even the extended accommodation which he had mentioned would scarcely be sufficient to take care of the crowds. (Applause.) While some would come to visit, others would extend their stay indefinitely, and so this section of the province would add unto itself a wealthy leisure class, which would give it a stability invaluable as a stimulation to the commercial growth of the country.

He had been asked to refer to the trade conditions of the country. In one sense he was not familiar with the subject, but, in common with others, he knew something of the possibilities of the development of commerce. A few years ago it had been the general opinion that the greater part of Canada was of no use. Now he would be a rash man who would assert that there was any considerable part from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, from the southern boundary to the Arctic ocean, which was not of some utility. (Applause.) Of course it had to be acknowledged that the transportation problem was a vital one. The different sections of Canada were somewhat handicapped owing to the great distance over which freight had to be hauled. Those situated on the Pacific coast, however, were particularly fortunate. In years gone by, it would be remembered, before the introduction of steam navigation, the trade of the commercial world centered around the Mediterranean Sea. Then as navigation offered less and less difficulty from a transportation standpoint the exchange of trade between seaports located on the Atlantic increased in volume, until now the southern sections of Europe, those grouped about the Mediterranean Sea, were but a secondary consideration. The Pacific was another such body of water, and he was convinced that it would play a similar part in bringing the various countries bordering upon it into close trade relationships. For this reason he felt justified in stating that those living on the western confines of Canada, at one of the gateways to the Dominion, were splendidly located for the grasping of a trade yet in its infancy.

Depended on People.

He went on to say that a country or a province, or even a city, might have wealth, might have innumerable advantages in all directions, but without the genius and the determination of the people it would be impossible to bring these possibilities to fruition. (Applause.) It depended entirely on the disposition of British Columbians as to whether the bulk of the Oriental trade, the commerce from the South Pacific, and from other quarters, was diverted in their direction, was taken possession of, not only to their advantage, but to the advantage of the entire populace of the nation. (Applause.)

Canada and Mexico.

The chairman had invited him to refer to Mexico and the outlook as far as the development of commercial relationship with that republic was concerned. He supposed that the reason prompting the suggestion was that he had had something to do with the inauguration of the steamship service between British Columbia and that country. (Prolonged applause.) He went on to refer to a trip he had made to that republic and to his impressions. It was, he said, shaped something like "the horn of plenty"—a physical peculiarity which was verp appropriate in view of the fact that it was literally "a land of plenty." He spoke of its beauties and its possibilities from an agricultural and from a commercial viewpoint. The construction of a line of railway across the republic, known as the Tehuantepec railway, was specially mentioned. The operation of this line, it was stated, in conjunction with Canadian steamship services from British Columbia and from the Atlantic seaboard of Canada would open up a competitive shipping route which should prove of inestimable value to Canadian merchants and to the development of the Dominion. Also it would bring the Mexican republic and Canada close together, and would present the somewhat novel sight to the outside world of a rival transportation line from the Canadian East and the Canadian West via the Gulf of Mexico.

In Mexico, the speaker said, there was grown a variety of produce with which Canadians were not familiar. Therefore the possibilities for the development of trade were greater than otherwise would be the case. When visiting that country he had seen apples in a store window which he knew were not of the kind grown there. He made inquiries and found that they were from the county of Oxford, and that the dealer, after paying freight and other expenses, realized from their sale a handsome profit. (Applause.) This illustration, he thought, was sufficient proof of the illimitable market that might be opened for Canadian fruits. Although Mexico produced the majority of varieties it could not be gainsaid that they were not to be compared to those grown in the mild winter and summer climate of the extreme West or the East of Canada. The apples and other varieties had not the flavor, and the flowers lacked the fragrance. Therefore, that was one line along which the merchants of the two places could work to their mutual advantage.

Market For Lumber.

Then there was the lumber trade, which might be developed to a large extent. He thought the market in Mexico for Canadian timber should be large, that the demand would be so heavy that it would take those engaged in the business all their time to supply it. The lumber there was of a close-grained, hard variety, altogether unsuited to building purposes.

Had he the time, he said, it would be possible for him to make other enumerations. But, he thought that, after all, it was unnecessary. He was convinced that the people of Mexico and those of British Columbia realized the possibilities of trade between the two sections, and that the steamship services would be taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

The East and the West.

Continuing, he reiterated that he was grateful for the privilege of speaking to the members of the Victoria Canadian Club. He went on to say that the people of the East looked with favor on British Columbia, that they had great expectations of the province and looked for the development of closer trade and social relationships with the passing years. It had been found recently that the West was making away with some of the best citizens of the East. They left intending to return, but almost invariably failed in their determination, having, doubtless, been made "willing prisoners" in this fair section of the West. But, he said, the easterners did not regret the loss, because they left that the deserters were still in Canada, still contributing their influence and energy towards the formation of a great Canadian unity. (Enthusiastic applause.)

A Suggestion.

Reverting to the labor problem he stated that it was only a few years ago that Ontario had been confronted with much the same condition, of affairs There, however, they had organized to bring about relief. If had been discovered that the vast majority of the immigrants, after landing on Canadian soil, made their way to the prairie provinces. The organization mentioned had appointed agents to meet the boats on which the newcomers arrived. There they were contracted for, and were brought into the province of Ontario to assist in meeting the demand for laborers. The system had worked admirably, and he thought the same would be true if similar action was taken in British Columbia. A representative might be sent to Great Britain, or negotiations might be entered into with Commissioner Combe, of the Salvation Army. He was sure, if the latter course were adopted, large numbers of immigrants would be directed from the East and the middle west to this province. At any rate, in order to obtain the men and women wanted the people of British Columbia would have to reach out. They would not come of their own accord in sufficient numbers under the present conditions. Why, in the Northwest he had heard that the farmers were bidding for their services, the men going with the one able to promise the most attractive emolument. This showed how much the dearth of labor was felt elsewhere, and how necessary it would be for British Columbia to act on its own initiative in grappling with the problem.

Sir Wm. Mulock, concluding, said that on reaching Victoria he had been visited by an old friend—rheumatism. (Laughter.) So close had his unwelcome guest stuck that he had been afraid he would be unable to attend the dinner. However, since the inspiration which had been afforded in addressing those present it had taken its departure. (Laughter and enthusiastic applause.)

Mackenzie King.

The applause having subsided, cries of "Mackenzie King, Mackenzie King," arose on all sides. Thereupon the chairman introduced the Deputy Minister of Labor. Mr. King had not expected to be called upon, and thought it would be presumptuous for him to attempt to add anything to the address which had been delivered by Sir William Mulock. He, however, might venture a few remarks on the Canadian Club and its objects, having been one of the first officers of the original organization which was brought into existence at Ottawa, the Capital City of the Dominion. In the course of the repast the extent of the spread of the movement since then had struck him most forcibly. He also had been reminded of that remark of a great statesman to the effect that the form of government was best which actuated all classes of people in striving for the common good. That, he thought, was the spirit which prevailed among members of the Canadian Club wherever such an organization was found. Its object was to bring Canadians together and by so doing to mould them in such a way that their country might be placed upon the highest possible plane among the nations of the world.

A Vote of Thanks.

Chief Justice Hunter moved a vote of thanks to Sir William Mulock. In doing so he said that those who had listened to his remarks must have been impressed with the idea that they were living in one of the "gems" of the Dominion of Canada.

Acting Premier Tatlow seconded the motion. He said that he was sure everyone had followed the remarks of the guest of honor carefully. It had been an interesting and a useful speech. He expressed the hope that, having crossed the Rockies once, the distinguished visitor would come again. Always he would be assured of a hearty welcome. He would even go as far as to advise that one day he should come West and become one of the those "willing prisoners" to whom he had referred. At any rate he wished him a pleasure return journey. (Applause.)

President McCurdy then tendered the vote of thanks in behalf of the members of the club and the banqueters dispersed.

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In the rush, hurry and worry of modern times, we overwork the heart. Is it any wonder then that there comes a breakdown of this wonderful little engine, when such a continued strain is placed upon it day after day. There are many forms of heart trouble and the slightest derangement of this important organ is extremely dangerous. To strengthen the weak heart it is necessary to use a remedy that will act upon the heart tissue, restore and revitalize it and at the same time tone up and invigorate the nervous system, we have such a combination in

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BLACK GAME IS DOING VERY WELL

Reports Received Indicate That the Birds Are All Healthy

"The capercailzie and black game, which were imported by the sportsmen of the Mainland and Vancouver Island, are doing splendidly, announced J. Musgrave, of the Island Fish and Game club, yesterday. He stated that he had been receiving regular reports of the condition of the birds which were liberated in the vicinity of Victoria, namely, at Quamichan lake, in the Cowichan district, and elsewhere, and all were of an exceedingly favorable character. Of course he could not say positively of how those which were set free on the Mainland were doing, but was given to understand that they also were rapidly becoming acclimatized and showed every indication of flourishing in their new surroundings.

These birds were brought to British Columbia in two consignments, the first reaching the Pacific coast from their far-off home in Denmark sometime in the fall. When the length and the tediousness of the trip is considered, their condition on arrival far surpassed the general expectations, and another most gratifying feature was that there were but few fatalities en route. This spring another shipment was imported. These came through in even better shape, and immediately were set loose in the same localities as their predecessors in order to make up for any losses which might have occurred during the winter months. The policy adopted by those in charge of the experiment has proved very successful, as is evidenced by the foregoing statement by Mr. Musgrave. The birds apparently are well adapted to the climate and the general environment of this part of British Columbia, and will, if properly protected for the next few years, propagate to such an extent as to make it possible for disciples of Nimrod to hunt them during certain specified seasons.

Mr. Musgrave says that the black game at Quamichan are seen almost every day. They are prospering, having plenty of feed and seeming to find that the section referred to suits them in every particular. As is usual at this season, they are in full plumage and present a beautiful appearance. Of the capercailzie, he has not the same amount of information, but he is convinced, nevertheless, that they are alive and well. It is pointed out that this species is of a different kind than the black game, having habits peculiarly their own. For instance, they wander a great deal. One day they may be found in one spot and the next it might be that they would be seen miles away from the former locality. Moreover, Mr. Musgrave explains, the capercailzie frequent the wilder portions. They keep close to the forests and to the mountains, so that it would be quite possible for them to disappear entirely for a few months, and then turn up again in increased numbers and in the finest kind of physical condition. A short time ago it was reported by a gentleman who had made a trip through the country adjacent to Cowichan lake that he had seen a number of the birds. They were on the side of one of the mountains which bound that immense body of water, and from what he could gather, evidently were quite satisfied and comfortable.

Taking everything into consideration, Mr. Musgrave believes that the venture of importing black game and capercailzie to British Columbia has met with unqualified success, with results which would scarcely have been prophesied by the most sanguine of the original promoters. And he feels sure that within a few years the new birds will have so multiplied that the sportsmen will be shooting, at various seasons, these two new varieties. Then, it is contended, British Columbians will be able to assert, without fear of contradiction, that here is to be enjoyed the greatest variety and the best sport to be found anywhere in the whole of America.

SIFTON REDIVIVUS

An Interesting Political Story Which Comes from Montreal

One of the tales of the week was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is anxious to bring Mr. Sifton back into the cabinet, says the Montreal Gazette. Mr. Sifton resigned in 1905 to compel the government to alter the school clauses of the bills creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, so as to reduce the educational privileges given to Catholics. He won. He had many of the Western Liberal members with him, and, unless rumor was much wrong, so prominent an Eastern man as Mr. Fielding also. Certainly Mr. Paterson expressed satisfaction at the change. Mr. Sifton could come back, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier could take him. He is said to demand, however, that if he again gives him ability to save the party, Mr. Hyman, Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Scott must be replaced. Since the disclosures as to the methods by which he was elected in London, Mr. Hyman's usefulness as a minister may be said to be gone. Sir Frederick Borden never possessed any. Mr. Scott is a veteran whose day of effective work is well past. Mr. Paterson is a weak minister, but personally liked and respected. He is still useful with the old Liberals, but could be spared. It would be curious if all these would go out to bring in the man who was constitutionally, if not personally, responsible for the curious deals which have caused Mr. Oliver much worry in failing to explain and the government a wide loss of prestige and respect.

REFUSED TO MOVE ON

Toronto, May 13.—H. E. Trent was convicted of being disorderly on the street on Saturday night by refusing to move on when ordered by the police. In the police court this morning, Trent, who is a well known business man, being manager of the Fleischman Yeast company, was talking with friends on Yonge and King streets, when he was told to move on. He refused and was arrested when he would not give his name, and was later bailed out by Byron E. Walker after he had had a ride in the patrol wagon. He was remanded for sentence by Col. Denison. J. W. Courtney, his counsel, said he would appeal the conviction.

Treating Wrong Disease.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, encourages this practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

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RAILWAY QUESTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Winnipeg Versus Coast Points—Investigation Into Express Rates

Winnipeg, May 13.—After an absence of three years, J. S. Ewart, the distinguished Canadian lawyer, returned to the city today and will spend a week here. Mr. Ewart stated that he had retired from the general practice of law and accepted briefs only in the federal courts. During the time when he was in the capital he was engaged for a considerable time on the tax exemption case in connection with the western lands of the Canadian Pacific. This case had been decided by the supreme court in favor of the railway company, and no appeal had been taken to the privy council. He had also been engaged in connection with the claim which had been made by the Canadian Pacific that the company was entitled under its charter to build branch lines anywhere at any time without reference to parliament. This case had also been decided by the supreme court in favor of the company. No appeal had been taken to the privy council, and it was not anticipated that such an appeal would be made.

On his present visit to the city Mr. Ewart is specially interested in the question of the freight rates of the Canadian Pacific railway, especially the comparative rates granted from Winnipeg west and from the city of Vancouver east. For several years complaints have been made at Vancouver that the Canadian Pacific Railway company was favoring Winnipeg at the expense of Vancouver. The object of the company, Mr. Ewart stated, was not to favor any particular city, but to hold the balance level among all. If Winnipeg had any advantage as compared with cities of the west, it was a natural advantage, not one conferred by the company. The country through which the Canadian Pacific was built west of the city was level, and long trains of cars could be operated. The country east from Vancouver was exceedingly difficult. So much was this the case that it was estimated that a locomotive would carry ten times as much freight on the prairie section as on certain sections in the mountains. The advantage which this gave Winnipeg was great. In addition there was return freight from Calgary to Winnipeg, but from Calgary to Vancouver there was little return freight. For these reasons the company had granted a lower rate comparatively between Winnipeg and points west than between Vancouver and points east. This question would be fully considered by Mr. Ewart, who during the week spent here will be in conference with local officials of the company.

An important matter to which he is giving considerable time is the claim which has been made that the express companies in all parts of the Dominion are charging a rate for transportation which is much too high. The express companies make the reply that their rates in the Dominion are lower than in the United States, and much lower than in Europe.

Mr. Shepley, who acted for the government in the insurance investigation, is at present engaged in making an examination of all the books of the express companies. Expert accountants are securing all the data available with reference to the amount of capital invested by the companies in the business, what the operating expenses are and what the charges are. When all this has been obtained the case will be carried on before the railway commission.

NEW YORK MURDER

Suspicion That Strikers Caused Death of Italian

New York, May 13.—Identification today of the body of an Italian who was murdered on Columbia street, Brooklyn, last night as that of Thomas Beepolv, a longshoreman formerly employed by the Cunard line, led the police to believe that his death was caused by strikers. His body was found in the cellar of an apartment with his throat cut and several knife wounds in his breast.

The police were ordered to search for and arrest on suspicion Marco Decelo, an Italian, who was seen coming out of the building wearing the blood stained hat. His underclothing was found to be stained with blood. Giuseppe Argentia, who lived in the apartment house, told the police that Beepolv was his guest early in the evening, and another resident says he had been awakened by screams during the night, but did not investigate. Argentia was arrested.

BIG PLOT AGAINST NICHOLAS IS FOILED

Scheme to Assassinate Czar at Country Palace Is Detected

London, May 13.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent reports the accidental discovery and foiling of the greatest terrorist plot since the great Dequensherist plot of eighty-two years ago. The correspondent says he has the story from the authorities. According to the version no fewer than eighty conspirators resolved a couple of months ago to assassinate Emperor Nicholas, and plans were finally fixed for carrying out the deed during Easter.

The plotters included reserve officers and other officials and civilians, whose loyalty hitherto had been undoubted. The large number of plotters, the correspondent says, was necessitated by the elaborate precautions adopted nowadays to protect imperial personages. The plan was the correspondent says, to approach Tsarskoe-Selo in distant groups and then execute a sudden and daring attack on the palace. The first group, consisting of thirty-four men, arrived on the Russian Good Friday, when from some cause unknown suspicion against them were aroused. Documents found in their possession led to the apprehension of the other members of the band in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—Arrests of small groups of revolutionists and terrorists are of almost daily occurrence. Several such took place last week, but nothing is obtainable at the prefecture of police or in revolutionary circles to confirm the statement published by the London Telegraph today that a plot to kill Emperor Nicholas had been discovered here, resulting in the arrest of eighty conspirators, including army reserve officers and other officials and civilians.

SLOCAN MINES

Slocan, May 11.—W. F. Dubois, manager of the Arlington mine, has taken an option in the Neepawa, situated on 10-Mile, near the Enterprise. The property is owned by Shannon and McGillivray of Silverton.

Assessment work is now being done on the Combination, situated on Springer creek.

It is reported that a deal is pending on the Port Hope, owned by Jeff Baty and Harvey Fife of Slocan.

Much new land is being cleared in the Slocan valley and vicinity, and a much larger area will be under cultivation this season than ever before. Gardening in town is now in full swing.