



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903.

VOL. 34.

NO. 24.

GANEY TRIED TO BRIBE SULLIVAN MADE AN OFFER OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

If He Would Corroborate Story Member Was Going to Read in House.

Toronto, April 23.—The Ganev bribery investigation was resumed this morning, but Mr. Ganev was not present, having been ordered away by his physician for two weeks' rest.

At the afternoon session of the Ganev investigation, Frank Sullivan's examination was continued by Mr. Blake.

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Sullivan said Ganev had offered him \$2,000, and on that account he thought Ganev had got money from his friends.

Toronto, April 24.—At the Ganev investigation cross-examination of Frank Sullivan commenced by E. P. B. Johnston, counsel for defence, this morning.

Sullivan denied emphatically that he ever received any money from Ganev, or that he ever got any from the government.

Justice Lount Dead. Mr. Justice Lount of Ontario Supreme court, died this afternoon.

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was appointed a Q. C. by the Ontario government in 1876, and by the Dominion in 1881. He represented North Simcoe in the provincial legislature in the Liberal interest, 1867-71, and Centre Toronto in the House of Commons, being elected in 1870 and resigning in 1877.

Quebec, April 24.—Five hundred men of the Trans and Carriers' Union struck to-day for higher wages.

Winnipeg, April 24.—Thomas Tait, formerly manager of transportation for the C. P. R., reached here to-day en route to Vancouver, whence he sails to take charge of Australian government railways.

KILLED ON RAILWAY. Boys Run Down by Train—Strike of Carpenters in Montreal.

Brookville, April 23.—Two boys named Fred and Roland Lane, aged 12 and 15 years, respectively, sons of William Lane, residing five miles from Prescott, on the Front road, were struck about 11.15 this morning by the Grand Trunk Limited train, three miles west of Prescott.

Montreal, April 23.—Six hundred carpenters were called out of six shops at noon to-day and many of the large buildings which were to have been ready for May 1st are now completely tied up.

Hespeller, Ont., April 23.—Employees of the Canada Woolen mills, of which James Kendrick, M. P., is manager, went out on strike to-day for a 55-hour week. They have been working 60.

Montreal Strike. Montreal, April 23.—Six hundred carpenters were called out of six shops at noon to-day and many of the large buildings which were to have been ready for May 1st are now completely tied up.

GERMANS AND SURTAX. Leader of Radicals Is Opposed to Retaliation—Views of Agrarians.

Toronto, April 23.—The News London cable says: "Werner, sugar maker and grower says that the surtax imposed by the Canadian government on German goods will do incalculable damage to their industries."

YACHT DISAPPEARS. Had Wedding Party on Board and Was Bound For Nice.

New York, April 24.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Nice says: "A great sensation was caused all along the Riviera by the mysterious disappearance of the pleasure yacht Reine Victoria. It had on board M. and Mme. D'Esmerand, the sister of the latter, Mlle. Marcourie Comte De Refuge, and two sailors, Lafont and Berlin. The D'Esmerands were on their wedding tour."

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NEARLY TWO THOUSAND SOMALIS WERE KILLED

Col. Cobbe's Force Relieved by Brigadier-General Manning, Who Had Engagement With the Enemy.

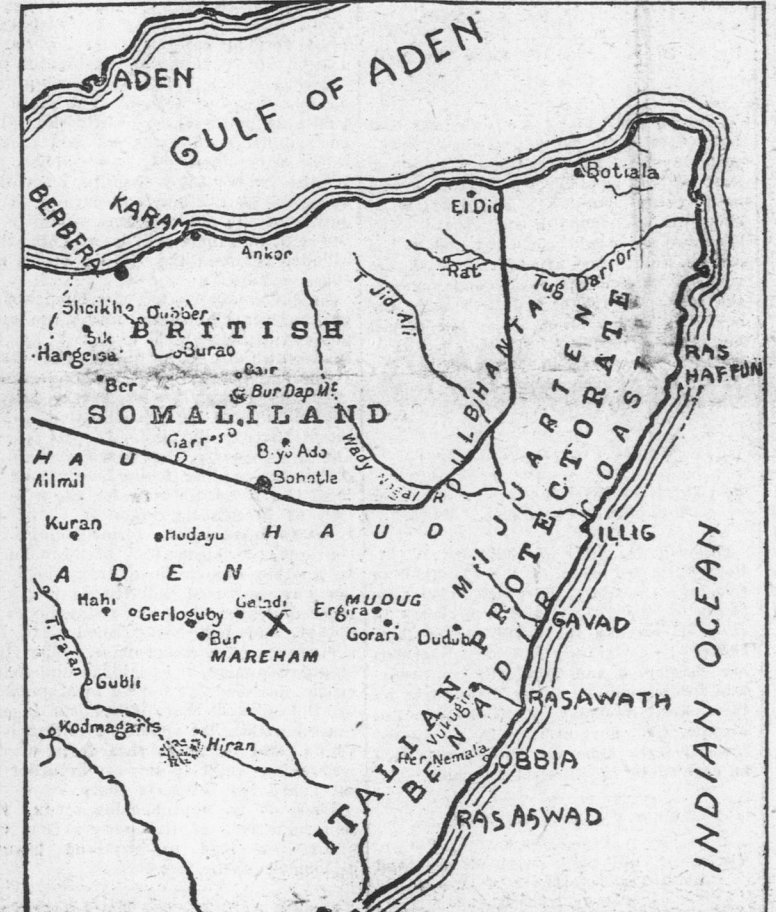
Aden Arabia, April 25.—Brigadier-General Manning, after an engagement with the Mad Mullah's forces, has relieved Colonel Cobbe, near Gumburu, Somaliland, 45 Miles west of Galadi.

About two thousand of Mullah's men were killed. The British loss is not known. The few details obtainable of the reverse to Colonel Plunkett's detachment on April 17th show that the Mullah's forces consisted of 2,000 horsemen and 10,000 spearmen. They surrounded Col. Plunkett's forces in the open and the

Somalis, after a heavy rifle fire, charged repeatedly with their horsemen and spearmen on all sides.

The British detachment held out until its ammunition was exhausted and then charged with the bayonet, but it was ultimately overwhelmed by weight of numbers. The British force fought until all its officers and 170 men were killed. Most of the handful of men who reached the camp were wounded.

The Mullah's forces are reported to aggregate from 3,000 to 40,000 mounted men and about 80,000 spearmen.



The above map of Somaliland shows the scene of the British operations against the Mad Mullah. Galadi, marked with a cross, was occupied by the British forces on the 31st of last month after a long march.

The expedition has united the troops of many parts of the Empire, yet nothing in this gathering of forces has surpassed the sturdy manhood of the Central African soldiers.

TELEPHONE CABLE. Contract For Laying Line Between Mainland and Island—Work Begins Next Spring.

Vancouver, April 24.—The contract for laying the telephone cable across the gulf has been awarded, but the final orders for construction will not be given until the provincial government passes a private bill amending the charter of the company to permit of the laying of the cable.

LEAD ORES. Montreal, April 23.—Sir Thomas Slaughter, in an interview to-day, dealt with a statement which has been made relative to the possible closing down of one of the Canadian Pacific railway Train smelters.

LOGGERS' DEATH. Vancouver, April 24.—Geo. McIntosh, a logger, died this morning after being carried down Lynn creek, a distance of some 2000 feet. He fell in at the head of the flume.

TROUBLE BREWING. Russia Demands That China Sign Agreement Practically Ceding Sovereignty of Manchuria.

Peking, April 23.—Russia has demanded that China sign an agreement practically ceding to her the sovereignty of Manchuria and excluding other nations from that country.

Japan's Preparations. Yokohama, April 23.—Three Japanese warships have been ordered to New Chwang. Marquis Ito has held a secret conference with the leading Japanese statesmen.

TOUR OF INSPECTION. Commissioner-General Sargent Will Visit a Number of Immigration Stations.

Washington, April 24.—Commissioner-General Sargent, of the immigration bureau, has started on an extended tour of inspection. He will visit all the important points along the Mexican frontier and will then visit Honolulu on his return.

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN MACEDONIA

TURKISH SOLDIERS AND GENDARMES KILLED

They Were Surrounded and Slaughtered Out of Revenge for Murder of Leader.

Vienna, April 24.—Dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announce that a band of Macedonians recently surrounded and slaughtered forty Baschi-Bazouks and fifteen gendarmes near Petrich, Macedonia, out of revenge for the murder of their leader, Capt. Saef, who was recently killed in an engagement in the district of Memle.

A Constantinople dispatch says the council of war has decided to place the entrance to the Bosphorus on the Black Sea side in a state of defence.

GERMAN TARIFF LAW. Russian Commission Has Completed Its Work of Examination.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—Special permits are now required for travel in Central Asia, excepting certain portions of the military defence.

THE SHAMROCKS. Sir Thomas Lipton's Yachts Are Now on the Way to the Clyde.

Southampton, April 24.—The two Shamrocks left Southampton to-day, in tow for the Clyde. The town council of Weymouth, at a meeting to-day, decided to present Sir Thomas Lipton with an illuminated address in recognition of his sportsmanlike efforts to recapture the America Cup.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF MANCHURIA

JOINT PROTEST MAY BE PRESENTED RUSSIA

Czar's Government Demands That No More Ports or Towns Be Opened.

London, April 24.—The Associated Press learns that there is in contemplation a forcible joint protest on the part of Great Britain, the United States and Japan against the Russian demands in the matter of the sovereignty of Manchuria.

Sir Ernest Satow, British minister to China, in a dispatch to the foreign office has confirmed the published synopsis of the note addressed to China by the Russian chargé d'affaires at Peking.

Washington, April 24.—United States Minister Conger has cabled to Secretary of State Hay a synopsis of the demands made upon China by Russia respecting the control of Manchuria.

Russia's Demands. Peking, April 24.—The Russian demands are as follows: First, no more Manchuria ports or towns are to be opened; second, no more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria;

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says: "It is their quarrel and not ours. It is to our interest to come to terms with Russia in Asia, and let her have Manchuria if she will leave us alone in India."

Berlin, April 25.—Russia's latest demands on China are no surprise to the German government; some indications even exist that the foreign office were privy to Russia's purpose in advance and expressed indifference to them.

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MUST LEAVE FINLAND. Several Persians Given a Week in Which to Take Their Departure.

Stockholm, Sweden, April 24.—Dispatches from Helsingfors, Finland, announce that further expulsions have been ordered under the decree published on April 16th prescribing measures for the maintenance of order in Finland.

FATAL FIGHT. Between Russian Troops and Marines—Report That Number of Officers Were Killed.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—It is reported here that many men have been killed or injured in a brawl between troops and marines at Kronstadt.

Advertisements for various goods including shoes, hosiery, and clothing, with prices and descriptions.

US CARICATURIST.

ugh Gave Delightful Entertainment Saturday Night.
ted caricaturist, J. W. Bead...
delightful entertainment at...
Saturday night.

HON. D. M. EBERTS IN THE SWEAT BOX COMMITTEE CROWDING RULICANT MINISTER

He Takes Shelter Behind His Oath of Office—Lengthy Cross Examination.

The select committee of the legislature...
inquiring into the subsidy for the Columbia & Western Railway Company met...
Friday. The committee...
to have met at 10.30, but in consequence...
of a caucus the government members...
being held an adjournment was asked...
for by some of the members in order...
that they might attend that meeting.

the Columbia & Western had surrendered...
their right to build from Midway to...
Penticon?
Hon. Mr. Eberts did not think it was...
inconsistent. The railway company, he...
supposed, while it had agreed not to...
duplicate the line proposed to be built...
by Mackenzie & Mann, was not, he...
supposed, prepared to forfeit any rights it...
had.

"I will state all I can. I do not propose...
to violate my oath," replied the...
Attorney-General.
"I do not want you to do that," said...
Mr. McPhillips. "The committee wants...
to know the reason for this cancelling...
order. I would like to know if the reason...
is in Mr. Eberts's knowledge, and if he...
is, as a member of the council, was not...
at liberty to say what it was."

Hon. Mr. Eberts before adjournment...
said that he had not shown any disrespect...
to the committee on Thursday. He had...
been ready to appear before the committee...
at the time specified, and had waited...
for three-quarters of an hour, expecting...
to be called.
CONFERENCE TO MEET IN VICTORIA SHORTLY Will Assemble in Metropolitan Methodist Church—Programme of Services Sunday and Week Nights.

The British Columbia Methodist conference...
will hold its seventeenth session in...
the Metropolitan church next month. The...
stationing committee and statistical...
secretaries will meet on Tuesday...
evening, May 12th, the ministerial session...
on Wednesday evening following, while...
the annual conference will assemble...
at 2 p. m. on Thursday, May 14th.

Effect on Cabinet of Disallowance Would It Involve Fall of Ministry? Speculation in Corridors Regarding Outcome Should the Governor Refuse Assent to Bill Sixteen.

we are each, to a large extent, dependent...
for a correct version of the facts, on the...
other ministers, and particularly on the...
Attorney-General and the Chief Com-...
missioner of Lands and Works. The evi-...
dence given already before the special...
committee by C.P.R. officials and others...
varies so widely from the statements of...
some of these members as to be prac-...
tically contradictory. If the ministers...
in question misled both His Honor and...
the then Minister of Mines, now Premier...
each of them have a justification for...
their part in concurring in and as-...
senting to, the revocation order. And...
if the latter was induced by the con-...
sideration that they were misin-...
formed, Sir Henri has a just cause for...
denouncing, and Col. Prior an excuse for...
dismissing the offending ministers. Sir...
Henri's position is also taking into con-...
sideration that it was on the representa-...
tion of one of these ministers, to some...
extent, that the House unanimously...
passed bill 16, and he may be making...
some allowance for that fact.

S. Greatleigh, responded to by A. Blyth;...
"The Visitors," by Bro. Pines, responded...
to by Bro. Blyth. "The Old Brigade" was...
sung in excellent voice by Bro. Blyth. The...
health of the host brought the programme...
to a close. It was proposed by Bro. Rich-...
ards. "God Save the King" was sung...
after which the company dispersed.
FORMER VICTORIAN WEDDED. Mr. Stephen H. Hoskins, of Provincial Police, United in Marriage at Fernie.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

of Messrs. Pemberton &...
afternoon the annual gen-...
eral meeting of the Victoria Hunt Club...
being a fair attendance.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Bruce, who has just arrived in...
Victoria from Dawson, states that busi-...
ness is picking up in that city now that...
the weather is becoming warmer.

PERSONAL.

from New York, is in the city, a guest at...
the Victoria. Mr. O'Connor is the repre-...
sentative of Haves van Gal Co., the well...
known batters in the Atlantic metropol-...
and makes the trip to this city twice a...
year, and he always contemplates his visit...
to the picturesque capital of British Col-...
umbia with unfeigned pleasure. The fact...
that the house he represents dispatches...
him all the way across the continent from...
ocean to ocean twice a year is a forcible...
commentary on the pushing aggressive way...
in which the establishment of south of the...
line reach our fair business.

PERSONAL.

Capt. A. H. Scott, of the steamship Toby...
which is loading coal at Ladysmith, came...
to Victoria on Thursday's train to meet Mrs...
and Miss Scott, who arrived from San...
Francisco by the steamer City of Pusan...
E. J. Conroy, who has been at McGill...
College, Montreal, for the past two years...
arrived Thursday night on a visit home. He...
was accompanied West by Miss Lamming...
a cousin. He is at the Victoria Hotel.

PERSONAL.

DROPPY AND HEART DISEASE.—"For...
ten years I suffered greatly from Heart...
Disease. Flitting of the Heart and...
Swelling Spelled made my life a torment...
Droppy set in. My physician told me to...
prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's...
Cure for the Heart. One dose gave great...
relief. The St. George's Hospital...
—Mrs. James Adams, Spruce, N.E. Sold...
by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Company.

PERSONAL.

MARRIED. MADDEN-CARTER.—At Nelson, on April...
22nd, by Rev. Father Athoff, A. Mad-...
den and Miss M. Carter.
DOYLE-BELL.—At Nelson, on April 21st, the...
wife of A. Manson, of a son.
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PERSONAL.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY. St. George's Day was observed in differ-...
ent ways Thursday. At Esquimalt the...
warships in port donned their holiday at-...
tire, and on the city hall the St. George's...
Cross was displayed. Last evening there...
were three entertainments in honor of the...
occasion. A concert was held under the...
auspices of St. Barnabas church and a...
banquet was given by the Sons of St...
George. A conversation was also held by...
the Daughters of St. George at their hall...
The banquet took place at the Royal Cafe...
under the auspices of the Sons of St...
George, and there was a good attendance.

PERSONAL.

BORN. HALL.—At Nelson, on April 21st, the wife...
of G. A. Hall, M. D., of a son.
MANSON.—At Nelson, on April 21st, the...
wife of A. Manson, of a son.
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J. FLETCHER'S GLAD NEWS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS—CURED HIS LUMBAGO AND HEADACHE A SOUND MAN. Granton Man Shouts the Good News That There is a Cure for Kidney Disease and That Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

J. FLETCHER'S GLAD NEWS

Granton, Ont., April 24.—(Special)—...
There is no uncertainty about the...
statement of John Fletcher, of this...
place. "I am glad to let the public know...
that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me...
of lumbago and now I am 'perfectly...
sound,' that is the way he puts it. Ques-...
tioned as to the particulars of his cure...
Mr. Fletcher said:
"I had been troubled for a year with...
lumbago and kidney troubles. My...
urine was of a very bad color and I...
could get nothing to help me.
"Consulted doctors but they could not...
help me, and I was not in a very cheer-...
ful frame of mind when I decided to try...
Dodd's Kidney Pills.
"By the way, it was a lucky day for me...
when I did. Almost from the first they...
gave me relief and I was soon entirely...
cured.
"Yet my lumbago is gone; my kidney...
complaint is gone and Dodd's Kidney...
Pills did it all.
"Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure...
Kidney Complaint, whether that com-...
plaint be the form of Bright's Disease,
Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Sciat-...
ic, Lame Back, etc., and wished to see them."

J. FLETCHER'S GLAD NEWS

"I will state all I can. I do not propose...
to violate my oath," replied the...
Attorney-General.
"I do not want you to do that," said...
Mr. McPhillips. "The committee wants...
to know the reason for this cancelling...
order. I would like to know if the reason...
is in Mr. Eberts's knowledge, and if he...
is, as a member of the council, was not...
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VALUE OF COAL LANDS.

The coal and petroleum measures of Southeast Kootenay, which the government of British Columbia, with the connivance of certain members of the Legislature whom it is difficult to place positively, has endeavored to place out during the past couple of years to convey to the C. P. R. on pretence of making "better terms," are said to be of immensely greater value than the rich lands of the Crow's Nest, which were also given away to speculators without any advantage whatever accruing to the people of the province. A report says the deposits of coal in the Crow's Nest Pass are estimated to cover an area of about two hundred and thirty square miles, with a total thickness of two hundred and sixteen feet. One hundred and ten feet of the total thickness is estimated to be good coal giving a yield per acre of 153,480 tons, or some 22,600,000,000,000 tons for the total area of 147,200 acres. The shape of this coal area is described as a long triangle, with its base to the south. Its great length is about thirty-five miles, and its greatest width, from east to west, about thirteen miles. Engineers praise the quality of the coal, and it is of a very superior coking quality, but owing to its bituminous nature, there are many accumulations of gas, which only adequate ventilation can make less dangerous. Other obstacles to extraction is the thickness of the seams and the tenderness of the coal, and great pressure upon the workings is anticipated, as the levels run in seams from the bottoms of the valleys, some three thousand feet below the surface of the plateau. Of the one hundred and forty thousand acres which the rulers of this province gave away with such a lavish hand, the Dominion government rescued fifty thousand acres, which it holds in reserve for the benefit of the province and of the people of Canada generally. The disposition of this rich heritage has yet to be determined. If there should be any apparent inclination on the part of the owners of the mines at present in operation to exact exorbitant prices for coke (the price of coal is already fixed) the reserves may be brought into operation in order to afford relief from the exactions of monopoly.

After the experience of governments with the Crow's Nest coal lands, it might have been expected that rulers of later days would have been extremely careful to safeguard the rights of the people of British Columbia in lands said to be of even greater value. Late revelations have shown how vain is that expectation. British Columbia is borne down by a great burden of debt. It seems impossible to bring the expenditures within the limits of the revenue. And yet we are told the only possible way in which the rich territory in question can be made of value to the people is to hand it over to some great corporation which will develop it and work it, and pay into the treasury the paltry tax imposed on the output of coal mines.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

In the course of the delivery of his budget speech the Canadian Finance Minister read some correspondence which had passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fairbanks, a United States representative on the joint high commission. Mr. Fairbanks desired the commission to assemble immediately. He did not receive much encouragement from the Premier. Sir Wilfrid, probably in view of the fate that has befallen nearly all reciprocity treaties brought before the United States Senate, pointed out that it would be useless to call the commission together again unless some assurance could be given that its labors would not be altogether in vain. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Fairbanks, President Roosevelt, or any single individual, to give such an assurance. Therefore the prospects of the commission again meeting for business are distinctly remote. The experience of both countries has proved beyond peradventure that it would be a good thing for both if a fair measure of reciprocity could be agreed upon. It is a long time since an experiment on mutual advantageous lines was tried. The history of our trade relations with the United States shows that the advantages likely to result from free access to the American market the Canadian has had but little practical knowledge of since 1866. For twelve years prior to that day the reciprocity treaty of 1854 gave free admission of Canadian natural products into the markets of the United States. The result of this treaty was that Canadian exports to the United States quadrupled in twelve years. The exports to the United States in 1868 were \$44,143,000. The exports to the United States in 1900, without coin, bullion, and the precious metals, were \$44,450,000, an increase in thirty-four years of less than one per cent. The export of farm products to the United States in 1866 was \$25,046,600; in 1900, \$7,367,000. During all of the years since 1861 the American tariff has borne heavily upon the importation of Canadian natural products, and with special severity upon farm products, by means of duties reaching in some instances 100 per cent.

If the American market, under a free-trade policy, can offer satisfactory prices to the Canadian producer extraordinary precautions have been taken by means of the McKinley and Dingley bills to conceal the fact from him, and within the

last generation no practical demonstration that the American market would be a desirable one has been offered. As a result the Canadian has become indifferent to American markets and American matters in general. Meeting the American tariff wall he has not wasted time in vain regrets, but has pushed the work of securing markets elsewhere with great success. In 1890 the total exports of Canada to Great Britain were \$48,353,000. In 1900 the total exports to Great Britain were \$107,736,000. Of this amount \$70,000,000 consisted of farm products, or ten times the value of exports in the same line to the United States. The same year the balance of trade in favor of Canada and against Great Britain was \$62,000,000.

There is no doubt whatever that in the light of the experience of this country within late years the attitude of the Canadian ministry will be generally approved by the Canadian people. While the Americans remain in their present mood there is little likelihood of any relaxation of the restrictions they have imposed upon trade. Canada must follow the course experience suggests as most conducive to her own interests, entering into arrangements for the extension of trade with such countries as are disposed to deal with her upon mutually beneficial lines.

THE COMMISSION.

At last we have been left into the secret of the Colonist's opposition to the appointment of a labor commission to inquire into the cause of the industrial disturbances in British Columbia. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons by Ralph Smith, who as a resident of Nanaimo, and because of his connection with the coal mines of that town, is not favorably regarded by Mr. Dunsmuir. We are not familiar with the cause of the estrangement, possibly the parties most intimately concerned would have difficulty in tracing it themselves—but it is well known that the operations of the Wellington people with their neighbors at Nanaimo have been as those of the Jew with the Samaritans. Mr. Dunsmuir is no doubt firmly convinced that no good thing can come out of anything in which Mr. Smith has a hand. It cannot be supposed that the Colonist will be contrary-minded. Therefore what else can be expected than the condemnation of the commission, even if it were not proposed that it should poke its nose into affairs with which the people of this part of British Columbia have no concern, the business of the colliery company whose mines are at present closed up? It is true the closing up of those properties has paralyzed certain lines of business in this neighborhood and is threatening to involve a considerable number of people devoid of all responsibility for the strike in ruin. Still the mines are the property of private individuals and those individuals have the right to do what they please with their own. If innocent parties are in danger of suffering because of the misunderstanding, that is their affair—it merely exemplifies the ups and downs of business, the hazards business men must encounter.

But we should not be surprised if some anarchist were to arise in his place and say that the public has not surrendered all its rights in such natural monopolies as coal mining. We suppose the rights of the proprietors of coal mines in this province are not so very different from those of the owners of similar properties in the state of Pennsylvania. When the people of the eastern part of this continent were subjected to great discomfort, inconvenience and financial loss, when there was a danger of many industries being closed and of the transportation business being seriously affected, the federal authorities stepped in, ordered the men back to work, and guaranteed them that if they had any grievances they would be redressed. The trouble was brought to an end at once. A commission was appointed, instituted an investigation, found that there were abuses on the part of both parties to the dispute, but that the responsibility for the trouble chiefly rested with the companies. It ordered a substantial increase of wages to date from the time the men went to work on orders, and that the proprietors were at liberty to employ union or non-union men as they saw fit, but that there should be no discrimination against any workmen whether he carried a card or not. We submit that in these days of industrial unrest, and in many cases of needless strikes, the state is justified in instituting inquiries into disputes and in determining for the satisfaction of the public who is to blame for the disturbance. It may be that the commission appointed by the Dominion government will accomplish but little. But we may be permitted to entertain hopes, and the public will no doubt harbor the same feelings. The movement should not be condemned because Ralph Smith, M.P., had some connection with it, although perhaps no more intimate connection than some other representatives of the province. We have shown that the appointment of the commission was urged by private parties interested in the promotion of peace.

The Colonist says in its usual dogmatic, cock-sure way that the people of the province will settle with Mr. Smith for the injury he has done British Columbia in bringing the trouble at Extension before Parliament. We believe they will. Perhaps they may at the same time become imbued with the idea of setting old scores with some other

parties. Mr. Smith's record is before the country. He has no reason to be ashamed of it, nor have his constituents cause for finding fault with his course. British Columbia is suffering to-day, and we believe is suffering to-day, because Mr. Smith was too conservative in his counsels to suit the ambitious purposes of some of the labor leaders of this province. He has always opposed strikes except as a last extremity, and he gave up his position as president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress because he thought Canadians should retain absolute control of their own affairs. The connection which the member for Vancouver district deprecates is given as the cause for the closing of the Extension mines. That would seem to be ample vindication of his position, and should have restrained the Colonist, if it were not utterly regardless of consistency, from making such malicious, unjustifiable attacks upon him.

GERMANY AND THE SURTAX.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe furnishes some statistics of Canada's trade with Germany, substantially bearing out the Times' estimate of the effects of the government's policy. Last year we took from Germany \$9,078,402 of dutiable goods and \$1,744,767 of free goods, or a total of \$10,823,169. The dutiable goods on the average paid a rate of 30 per cent. The addition of the surtax increases the rate to 40 per cent. A semi-manufactured article from Germany which is finished in Britain when imported into Canada is subject to the surtax if more than 50 per cent of its value was produced in Germany. We get the same class of articles from Germany that came from Britain. Germany also sends us many classes which are manufactured in Canada. The tariff charge will no doubt be advantageous to our woolen manufacturers, and also to our iron and steel industries.

The following are the approximated totals of the largest of our imports from Germany: Woolen goods, \$900,000; iron and steel, \$1,250,000; sugar and molasses, \$3,500,000; silk and manufactures of silk, \$350,000; cottons, \$250,000; paints and colors, \$250,000; gloves and mitts, \$150,000; furs, \$950,000; glass and manufactures of glass, \$900,000; fancy articles, \$400,000; earthenware, china and glassware, \$200,000; drugs, dyes and chemicals, \$100,000; buttons, brooms and brushes, \$100,000. Our exports to Germany last year only amounted to about \$1,250,000. Of agricultural implements we exported \$240,000; clover seed, \$200,000; peas, \$100,000; asbestos, \$100,000.

GAMEY ET AL.

The Colonist says "so far from Mr. Aylesworth, K. C. the Toronto Globe reporter and the three concealed witnesses there has been nothing but confirmatory evidence of Mr. Gamey's original story." That is characteristic of our dogmatic contemporary. In his original statement Mr. Gamey said he had evidence that would incriminate an eminent Toronto Liberal lawyer in the alleged intrigue to secure his support for the Ross government. He referred to Mr. Aylesworth. That gentleman, as will be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to look into the evidence, expressly contradicted the member for Manitoulin in many particulars. It was Gamey who approached Aylesworth, knowing that he was the counsel for the Liberal party in the election petitions pending in the courts, Gamey called upon Aylesworth in his office and solicited a loan. After a good deal of parleying, Gamey evidently considering himself a sly dog, the lawyer says he arrived at the conclusion that the member was for sale, and practically ordered him out of the office. Hon. S. H. Blake, counsel for Gamey, commenting on the evidence, said: "You will understand, Mr. Aylesworth, it is unnecessary to say that in any questions I have asked you I think you quite incapable of having any part in any scheme such as that described." Mr. Aylesworth: "Thank you, sir." That is the extent to which the leading Liberal lawyer has been incriminated by Mr. Gamey. So far as can be judged from the evidence brought out there is every indication that the verdict of the court will be as completely exonerate other leading Liberals as Mr. Blake has publicly vindicated the honor of Mr. Aylesworth. "But where did the money come from?" is the query of Conservative politicians. Where was the five thousand dollars to come from that was to be given to Sullivan? Where did the thousands of dollars come from that were used on two previous occasions in the hope of buying a majority for the Conservative party in the Ontario Legislature? Why did "Big Push" Wildkinson organize his "Brawling Brood of Brabers"? Who subscribed the funds impounded at the time the late Mr. Balfour turned the light upon another infamous Tory conspiracy? Whence the boodle out of which every Tory candidate in the late elections was furnished with sufficient money to defray the expenses of his campaign and in some instances to leave a trifle over for contingencies? Nobody knows. But the needful, we all know, is always forthcoming at the right time—sometimes at the wrong time, judging by the number of members who have been unseated for corrupt practices. The denouement of the proceedings instituted by Mr. Gamey may be a swearing contest between the prosecuting member and

Sullivan. But so far the honors are all on Sullivan's side. He has not confessed to deliberate lying, been accused of soliciting bribes, nor charged with mutilating bank books for a purpose. We say again the leaders of the Conservative party in Ontario were wise in their generation in desiring to prevent the Gamey charges from being referred to a court with practically unlimited latitude. The indications are that they will gain as much credit from this latest conspiracy to attain power as they did from the two former ones. And with their usual gratitude they have deserted their tool now that he appears in danger of getting into difficulties.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The eastern provinces of the Dominion are censured by the Montreal Star and the Victoria Colonist because they object to the decrease of representation in Parliament they must submit to under the terms of the British North America Act. Have our two zealous Tory contemporaries overlooked the fact that Mr. R. L. Borden, their leader, objected to the course of the government in deciding that the terms of the Act must be applied without discrimination to all portions of the Dominion; that such is the only method by which equal rights can be secured to all and friction of a serious kind avoided in the future? Might we be permitted to also call their attention to the fact that the Conservatives of Ontario are protesting most lustily because Hon. G. W. Ross, the Premier of that province, has loyally accepted the decision of the government as a reasonable and common sense one and as the only means by which justice can be rendered to all portions of the Dominion and the representation of the people kept in harmony with the development of the country. It would manifestly be the climax of absurdity to apply the terms of the B. N. A. Act to one section of the country and exempt other sections from its provisions. Still, the representatives in Parliament of the eastern provinces think they have a case worthy of the consideration of the courts, and for their satisfaction it is just as well to secure an authoritative deliverance upon the question. At the end of the present decade there is every probability that they will have a greater reason for disquietude at their diminishing political importance. Quebec is a large province and there is ample room for expansion. It is inhabited by a very prolific people. Canada has entered upon a period of prosperity which there is every probability of continuing indefinitely despite the expectation of a wave of recession. Quebec is becoming a great manufacturing province because of the abundance of its water power, the cheapness of its labor and the industry of its inhabitants. There is a strong demand in the West for its products. Therefore the pivotal province and the rich new regions of the West are going to show the greatest rate of expansion and their progress must inevitably have a more marked effect on the next redistribution bill than it has had on the present one.

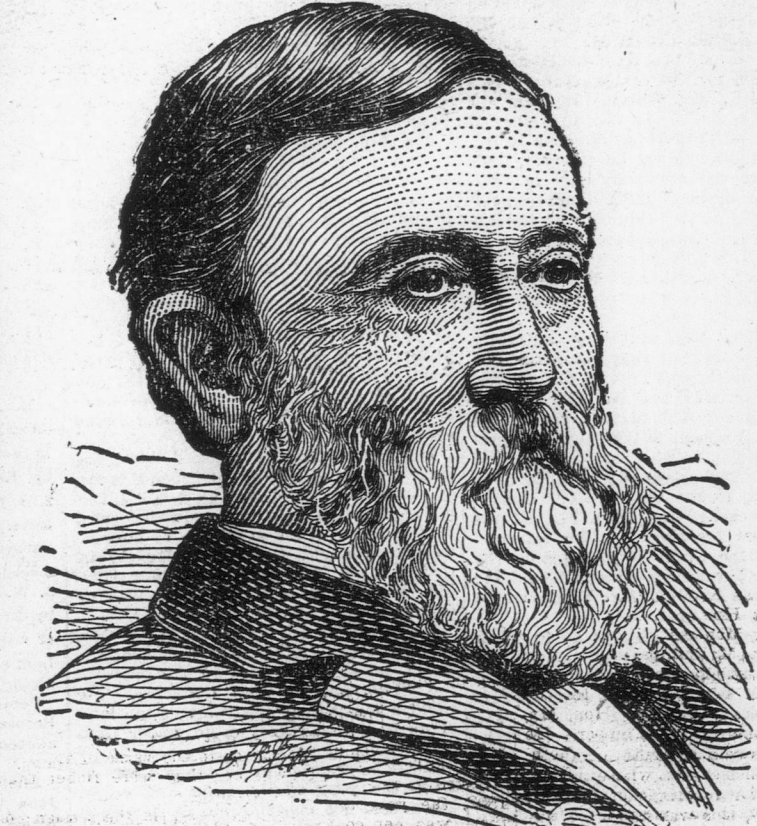
A DISGRACEFUL RECORD.

There is an ominous quiet across the bay. It may prove the proverbial calm before the storm. The government has carried its programme, laid the estimates aside, and is evidently waiting for something to turn up. Or it may be that Premier Prior is considering the advisability of turning some one down. It is hard to say. The Colonel, having put his hand to the provincial plough, is not the man to turn back, if such trifles as the subversion of principles, or the sacrifice of colleagues, or changes of policy merely stand in the way. The one thing clear is that the craft is in troubled waters and that her captain is scanning the coast anxiously in the hope of discerning signs of a harbor of refuge to run into.

There is one thing that is clear enough. The government is divided against itself. There are traitors in the camp. For proof of this statement read the evidence of the Attorney-General given before the select committee on the Columbia and Western land grant. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has yet to be heard from on the matter. But whatever the nature of his evidence may be, let not the government harbor the idea that it is not collectively responsible for the manner in which the Columbia and Western land grant question has been handled and for the scandalous revelations of the present session. The Premier may entertain the idea of reconstruction and of sending one or more scapegoats out into the wilderness bearing the sins of the administration of which he is the head, but no such vicarious atonement will modify the wrath of the people. When they have an opportunity they will administer punishment to all who deserve it.

No turnings or twistings or wriggings, passing and cancelling of orders in council or forcing of bills through the House can obscure the obvious intentions of the government. It was determined to hand over to the C. P. R. lands to which the company was not entitled under the provisions of the Columbia and Western Railway Act. If it had been possible for the statute Bill 87 through the Legislature last year the nefarious transaction would have been accomplished without the necessity of recourse to orders in

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS: "Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY. Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."—DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says: "I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, 'yes.'"—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter. Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

IMPORTANT CAUCUS WAS HELD FRIDAY TASK WHICH NOW CONFRONTS PREMIER

Bill Relating to Settlers' Rights in Railway Belt Will Be Rushed Through.

The government members met in caucus Friday. The meeting was regarded as a very important one, so much so that all committee meetings which had been arranged to be held this forenoon were either postponed or withdrawn in order that the caucus might be a full one. Premier Prior apparently realizes that he has his hands full in making order out of the chaotic condition into which things have drifted. The promised dispatch of business which was announced to characterize the session is not now so plainly in evidence as at the opening. True, the House is in unimportant bills making satisfactory progress, but the question of supply and the important measures of the government are being delayed.

The famous bill cancelling the Crown grants in Southeast Kootenay remains unassigned to the disarray of the opposition members as well as those of the government side and the members of the administration who have experienced a change of heart in connection with it since last session. Another bill which promises to be a fruitful source of trouble is that introduced by the Provincial Secretary, dealing with settlers' rights in the E. & N. railway belt. The opposition are showing a strong disposition to oppose the bill, not on the ground that they regard the settlers as not having rights, but for the reason that it is a measure designedly intended to give the Provincial Secretary, and with him the government, credit in a certain section of the country which will serve them in election time. Another thing urged against it is that the bill is an unworkable one and only a farce. Whether this contention is a correct one or not does not alter the fact that the opposition are displaying a readiness to vote against the bill. On the government side there is not peace of mind with respect to the bill. James Dunsmuir is said to be bitterly opposed

NURSE'S GOOD WORDS.—"I am a professional nurse," writes Miss Elmer Halifax, N.S.—"I was a great sufferer from rheumatism—almost constant association with best physicians I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power—but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended—today my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured me. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—106.

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter. Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes: "As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty endorsement."—Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 166, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2335 Polk street, N.E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in the head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Treat Catarrh in Spring. The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, P.O. Box 6, Oshkosh, Wis., O.

to it. He has shown this whenever the bill came up by unmistakable signs. In the first reading of it he voted nay. He has also followed the Provincial Secretary's remarks on it, and been ready to interpose objections as he proceeded. The government undoubtedly endeavored to meet the ex-Premier's antagonism to this by making provision that the costs of all suits shall be borne by the government.

This salvo for Mr. Dunsmuir assuredly carries some weight in reconciling him to a measure which he regards otherwise than with favor. With this provision he is, he says, prepared to carry the case to the highest court and there to give what he regards as his undoubted rights.

The government apparently are pressing this bill forward at the present juncture in order to get it passed before the duty, and perhaps at the same time the granting of a bonus. The building up of the lead industry would be favored by development in all other branches.

Mr. Prior thought it was the duty of the Dominion government to give assistance to this branch of industry. The provinces had contributed more to the Dominion exchequer than it got from the federal government. It was so far to hear that the Minister of Finance Ottawa had declared against any increase in duty. He hoped therefore the bonus would be given. He, with other members of the government, was so far from Ottawa, had made no specific proposal along this line, as the delegation representing the industry was then laying their demands before members of the government.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Green suggested that the division bell be rung and all the members could be present at the vote made unanimously. The resolution carried unanimously.

First Reading. Mr. Hawthorthwaite introduced a bill to amend the "Trade Union Act," which was read a first time.

Questions and Answers. Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked the government the following questions: 1. Has the sum paid the Hon. Justice Wilton, as royal commissioner, for investigating the Currier charges? 2. Has he been paid in full? If not, how much does he still claim? 3. Has any been paid Mr. Currier? 4. Has any been paid Mr. Currier? 5. Has any been paid Mr. Currier? 6. Has any been paid Mr. Currier? 7. Has any been paid Mr. Currier? 8. If not, what is claimed by him? 9. How much has he been paid? 10. How much has he been paid?

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied as follows: "1. \$700. 2. No. 3. Final claim not paid. 4. \$512. 5. Yes. 6. Answered by Mr. Currier. 7. Yes. 8. Answered by Mr. Currier. 9. Answered by Mr. Currier. 10. Answered by Mr. Currier."

Mr. Neil asked the Premier the following questions: 1. Has Mr. J. D. Harris completed the land railway survey undertaken by him last summer? 2. If not, what is the report or interim report on the matter? 3. If the government lay the report before the House? 3. If no report or in-

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MEMBERS OF HOUSE HAVE ROUTINE

Many Bills Advanced at Yesterday's Sitting—E. & N. Settlers' Treaty Again Raised.

(From Friday's Daily.) In the legislature yesterday the session relating to the silver-currency bill brought forth some one-sided discussion. This was followed by work until just before adjournment the bill relating to the pioneer settlers' rights was reached in committee. A vigorous attack was again made on the Provincial Secretary on the ground of insincerity in the matter. He defended himself and urged the more than anyone else in the House was interested in seeing justice done for these people.

Prayers were read by Rev. Blyth. Bills Reported. Joseph Hunter, from the railway committee, reported the following bills: Act to Incorporate the Morrissey, Nile & Michal Railway Company, Act to Incorporate the Pacific North & Eastern Railway Company, and Act to Incorporate the British Columbia & Mackenzie Valley Railway Company.

The reports were received. Silver-Led. John Houston in moving the silver resolution, which appeared in yesterday's issue, said that the resolution was in line with one passed last session. Dominion government had been asked to give the lead industry the same measure of relief as that given to other industries in the Dominion. The measure had been acquired in by various labor organizations.

Mr. McBride said he favored the resolution. He thought that during the term of the Prime Minister to Ottawa this silver-led matter must have been taken up, especially as the First Minister of the day had said that the Dominion government had been asked to give the lead industry the same measure of relief which was given to other industries in the Dominion. The measure had been acquired in by various labor organizations.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

MEMBERS OF HOUSE HAVE ROUTINE DAY

Many Bills Advanced at Yesterday's Sitting—E. & N. Settlers' Troubles Again Raised.

(From Friday's Daily)

In the legislature yesterday the resolution relating to the silver-lead proposition brought forth some one-sided discussion. This was followed by routine work until just before adjournment, when the bill relating to the pioneer settlers' rights was reached in committee.

Prayers were read by Rev. R. B. Blyth.

Bills Reported.

Joseph Hunter, from the railway committee, reported the following bills: "An Act to incorporate the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway Company"; "An Act to incorporate the Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Company"; and "An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Northern & Mackenzie Valley Railway Company."

Silver-Lead.

John Houston in moving the silver-lead resolution, which appeared in yesterday's issue, said that the resolution was in line with one passed last session. In the Dominion government had been asked to give the lead industry the same measure of relief as that given to other industries in the Dominion. The measure had been acquiesced in by various labor and other organizations.

term report has been received, when will such be made? Premier Prior replied as follows: "1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No answer required."

Mr. Curtis asked the Premier the following questions: "1. Has any person, firm or company been incorporated under section 3 of the 'Coast-Kootenay Railway Aid Act, 1902' into a railway company? 2. If so, upon what date? 3. Who is the person, firm or company so incorporated, and what is the corporate name of the new company? 4. Has the government entered into any contract under section 4 of the said act, and, if so, with whom and when? 5. Does the agreement with such company contain any additional provisions other than those required under said section 4, and, if so, what are the additional provisions? 6. Has the said company begun the construction of said railway? 7. Has it put up the security mentioned in sub-section (c) of section 4? 8. Has the government any reason to believe that construction will be begun on or before 1st September, 1903?"

Medical Act Amendment. The bill intitled "An Act to amend the Medical Act, 1898," was again committed, with A. W. Smith in the chair. The bill was amended in line with the suggestions made the other day by providing that the Medical Council may, upon the written statement made by two justices of the peace that the subject is worthy of investigation, shall go into any charges made against a medical practitioner for unprofessional or infamous action, and providing that minutes of the proceedings of the meeting shall be deposited with the Provincial Secretary, and adopted.

Children's Protection Act. The bill intitled "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia" was committed, with Mr. Semlin in the chair.

Coal Mines Regulations. The Provincial Secretary asked that the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act," be introduced by Mr. Hawthorthwaite should be postponed. He said that the government intended bringing down a very comprehensive bill dealing with the whole subject, and asked that this be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Curtis thought redress should be granted. The government had been asked to put on duties equal to that in the United States. The duty upon lead ores should be increased, he thought, so as to afford redress to those interested in the industry.

The Dominion government should give a bounty of from \$4 to \$10 a ton on lead ore if it could not increase the duty. This would be in line with the recommendations of the mining association. He would prefer having the resolution changed in line with this, so that a bonus could be specified as acceptable. He thought the development of the lead mines were capitalizing an output of 10,000 tons in a very short time if placed on a proper basis.

Mr. Houston said he agreed to this amendment suggested upon the condition that Mr. Curtis make no further remarks on the subject.

Mr. Green favored the industry being given every aid. He favored an increase in the duty, and perhaps at the same time the granting of a bonus. The building up of the lead industry would be followed by development in all other branches.

Premier Prior thought it was the duty of the Dominion government to give assistance to this branch of industry. The province had contributed more to the Dominion exchequer than it got from the Federal government. He was sorry to hear that the Minister of Finance at Ottawa had declared against any increase in duty. He hoped the output of lead would be given. He, with other members of the government, when in Ottawa, had made no specific proposals along this line, as the delegation representing the industry was then laying their demands before members of the government.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Green suggested that the division bell be rung by all the members who be present, and the vote made unanimously. The resolution carried unanimously.

First Reading. Mr. Hawthorthwaite introduced a bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'Trade Labels Act,'" which was read a first time.

Questions and Answers. Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked the government the following questions: "1. What is the total sum paid the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, as royal commissioner, for investigating the Curtis case? 2. Has he been paid in full? If not, how much does he still claim? 3. What sum has been paid Mr. Cassidy, K.C., counsel for the government, in the same matter? 4. Has he been paid in full? 5. How much has he still claimed? 6. How much has he still claimed? 7. How much has he still claimed? 8. How much has he still claimed? 9. How much has he still claimed? 10. How much has he still claimed?"

Mr. Curtis moved the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act respecting Railway and Steamship Transportation in certain cases." He referred to the main features, which provided that members of the legislature should be carried free of cost over the various lines of transportation, and for three months after dissolution. This would provide for

members taking part in the elections. Every Judge of the Supreme court and County courts of the province, and the surveyor of taxes and inspector of revenue, and to the assessor of taxes for the province should also travel free. It provided also that a return of the passes issued should be made. He urged that the bill was important, as it removed the charge that members were receiving something from railroad companies to which they were not entitled. This was something that was their right. The assessment of the railroad companies was only \$3,000 per mile. That did not represent the real value of it. He referred to various parties traveling free on the railway. Among them he included members of the government. This measure, if passed, would remove all doubt that these passes were accepted for the purpose of influencing them.

The Provincial Secretary asked if Mr. Curtis accepted passes from the C. P. R. Mr. Curtis explained that he had spoken to G. McL. Brown on the subject. He had proposed, when the pass was offered him, of giving up his mileage allowance. He had only consented to accept the pass upon the understanding that it was his right and was not one intended to influence his opinion in any way. (Laughter.)

The Provincial Secretary asked if Mr. Curtis had a similar conversation with the other transportation officials. Mr. Curtis said he had not with the E. & N. or the White Pass Railway Company, the only other lines concerned. "What about the Great Northern?" asked Hon. Mr. McInnes. "I only accepted a pass over that line this year," replied Mr. Curtis. "May I ask if he accepted a pass on the Hot Air line on the same conditions?" asked Hon. Mr. Eberts. "I was offered one, but did not accept," said Mr. Curtis. He referred to the Attorney-General's intimate knowledge of that line.

Mr. McInnes moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Third Readings. The third reading of the bill intitled "An Act to amend the Department of Mines Act, 1899," and the bill intitled "An Act to amend the Benevolent Societies Act," were carried.

Assessment Act. Upon the moving of the adoption of the report of the bill intitled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act," Smith Curtis moved in amendment, suggesting that the word "settlement" be struck out of the words after the word 'he,' and substitute therefor the following words: "postponed because the present basis of taxation by the province of the income of railway trackage is very inequitable and unfair, and because the net personal property of farmers and artisans is not exempted from taxation up to \$1,000 instead of only \$300."

Mr. Curtis said the railway trackage were taxed unfairly, as they were assessed upon a much larger income than they really had. The government admitted the rightness of this, but did not remedy it. Then to the personal tax he was opposed. These men had support farmers and artisans who had perhaps only \$600 or \$1,000 worth of personal property. Men with large amounts up to \$50,000 were not taxed to the full value. He wanted exemptions up to \$1,000 at least.

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"FATHER TIME AND THE WATCH." The Secret of Long Life and How to Overcome Waste.

exercise in the outdoor air, get all one can of God's sunlight and air; a mild breathing exercise practiced each day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation, because it contains no alcohol or other narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Instead of cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the food elements the tissues require. It maintains one's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way, fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with. Physical Force and Success Depend Upon One's Nerve Reserve.

What a busy man command when the critical hour arrives? Has he used, or the busy man command when the critical hour arrives? Has he staying power so that when the golden moment of opportunity comes he can for the time being do double work, or quadruple work, and so creep on to fame and fortune? If not, in the hour of his greatest need he will encounter failure instead of success. The equipment which a man has to fill a position very often depends upon the nerves and the stomach. A man may be all right, only he has not stomach enough. The nerves must be fed on rich, red, blood, and the stomach must take up nourishment from the food eaten to supply the blood with the elements it requires. Do not use a cocktail, or a tonic which contains alcohol, for it will surely shiver up the little blood corpuscles and eventually produce indigestion and mal-nutrition. No matter how powerful the intellect or the resources of intellectual power, it must be backed up by physical force. Every day the youth or man must manufacture a pint of rich, arterial blood, that is pure, stimulating to the brain, and that can rebuild the tissues that were destroyed in yesterday's work.

The safest blood maker and strength builder, and digestion corrector is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has stood the test of time and is a reliable tonic that can be depended upon. It has a soothing effect upon the throat and will allay a cough quicker than any so-called cough mixture, at the same time building up the constitution instead of spoiling the digestion and injuring the constitution as do most cough syrups.

"I feel it no more than right to give praise to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Prof. J. E. Taunay, of 61 St. Peter Street, Quebec. "I had been ill for some time with La Grippe, and did not seem to regain my strength, so as to be able to take up my work again. Took many so-called tonics, but they did not seem to do me any good, until I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Within a week after using that I was able to be around again, and I found that my system was entirely free from any of the bad effects which usually follow a case of La Grippe. I now keep a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' on hand, and when I catch cold, take a few doses, which keeps me in perfect health. As a builder up of lost strength and vitality I do not believe your 'Discovery' has an equal."

The bill being introduced by message that it could not be amended in its main sections by a private member, according to May.

This was objected to by Mr. McPhillips, who said that it must be shown that the scope of the act was enlarged before it could be so ruled out of order.

Hon. Mr. McInnes called attention to a ruling in the House that questions of revenue or Crown grants could not so be dealt with.

Mr. McPhillips said this was not Crown lands, it was E. & N. lands. The Speaker, being referred to, declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. McPhillips moved that the committee rise. The motion was lost.

The third section thereupon passed. Mr. Hawthorthwaite then proposed an amendment to the preamble by providing that it should recognize surface as well as underground rights.

Hon. Mr. McInnes was agreeable to this. Mr. McBride asked if the Provincial Secretary was in this bill exhausting all the relief which he intended to give the persons affected.

Hon. Mr. McInnes said that if in an appeal to the courts the claims of these men were not recognized, he for one would be willing to do what could be regarded as right.

Mr. McPhillips proposed that the title should be "An Act to convey the land of the E. & N. Railway Company to Settlers." The motion was lost.

Mr. McPhillips moved and reported the bill complete with amendments. Bill Number Sixteen. Mr. McBride asked if it was the intention of the First Minister to have the Lieut.-Governor on Monday assent to certain measures which had passed their third reading during the session, including bill No. 16, relating to the cancellation of the subsidy to the Columbia Western railway.

Mr. Oliver said he was not anxious to see the business finished too early, as at the rate they were going in the commission inquiring into the subsidy matter they would not reach a conclusion before the close of the week, so it was too short.

Premier Prior said it was the intention of the government to sit regularly in the evenings next week, and to continue it until the close of the session.

Mr. Curtis asked whether the estimates would be considered on Monday.

Premier Prior replied: "That has not been decided yet by the government."

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday.

"THEY SELL WELL" says Druggist O'Dell of Fresno, N. S. that any better evidence of the real merit of Dr. Van Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? Not a nausea does that makes one's very insides rebel—but please, quick as a hare—let a day tablet to carry in your pocket, 25 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—104.

Portland, Ore., April 24.—"Young Corbett" failed to stop Geo. Mezie, of Chicago, in four rounds here last night.

an Texas writes, chronic catarrh of Peruna and it combink Peruna is the world for catarrh. Much improved by I stronger than I W. E. Griffith.

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Local News.

The funeral of the late John Duncan... The shareholders of the Mt. Sicker & Brenton Mining Co., Ltd., held a meeting Thursday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Higgins & Elliott... The Victoria Liberal Association will hold a meeting in Pioneer hall on Wednesday evening next...

No admission fee will be charged, but a collection will be taken up in aid of the choir and organ fund... The funeral of the late John Duncan took place on Friday from the family residence, Third street, Rev. J. Westman conducted the services... The shareholders of the Mt. Sicker & Brenton Mining Co., Ltd., held a meeting Thursday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Higgins & Elliott...

DEATH OF JAILER THOMAS CONLIN.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The flag over the police station on Cormorant street is flying at half-mast in honor of the late Jailer Thomas Conlin, who died on Saturday morning... The funeral will be held on Monday morning from the residence, No. 6, North Park street, at 9:15 o'clock...

SETTLERS' RIGHTS. To the Editor:—Recent discussions of the legislature indicate that members are not equally informed in the matter. Between the reserve of 1873 of what is known as the E. & N. railway belt and the passing of the Clements bill, 1882, no person who, being an actual resident on lands in question, can be called a "squatter."

GAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL



For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Flannelette Our range of Flannelettes, both English and Canadian, is well worth the consideration of the trade. Great variety, good value, lowest prices. J. Piercy & Co., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, VICTORIA, B. C.

TEXT OF REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES WHO INVESTIGATED PURSE SEINES AND TRAP NETS. On Tuesday last the dispatch from Ottawa gives of the report of the Fisheries Commission... The commissioners came to the conclusion that the use of purse seines and trap nets is not in the best interests of the fishery...

At a meeting of the executive of the Provincial Mining Association on Thursday... The work of double tracking Fort street, from Elford street to Fernwood road, is now complete, and a ten-minute service as far as Oak Bay Junction will be inaugurated to-morrow...

NEW 200

TEXT OF REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

WHO INVESTIGATED FISHERIES QUESTION

Purse Seines and Trap Nets Fully Considered—Recommendations to Minister.

On Tuesday last the Times published a dispatch from Ottawa giving a summary of the report of the British Columbia salmon commission. The text of the report as presented to the minister of marine and fisheries is as follows:

To the Honorable Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Sir—The commissioners, after considering most carefully the various phases of the salmon fishery in British Columbia, especially in connection with the serious crisis that has arisen owing to the use of trap-nets by the United States fishermen in the American waters of Puget Sound, have the honor to report as follows:

The commissioners cannot ignore the fact that the changed conditions in such an industry as the vast salmon industry on the Pacific Coast, demand alterations both in the methods of fishing and in the regulations generally. It is clear that the trap-net—of which three or four hundred are set on the United States shore—have induced a new phase which did not exist when the present regulations were framed. It is undeniable that a large portion of the salmon schools coming in from the open sea through Fuca Strait and making for the Fraser river, are caught by the United States traps.

It is alleged that the cost of these fish to the United States canners is considerably less than the cost of the fish caught by the Canadian fishermen to the Canadian canners. In view of this, the commission unanimously recommends that:

1. The use of purse seines be permitted in British Columbia.

Purse seines are movable, and can be so used as to capture the fish wherever they may be moving, so that the Canadian fishermen will be given increased opportunities of taking the Fraser river salmon before they reached the United States limits. Purse seines involve the employment of considerable labor, eight or ten fishermen at least being required to work a net, and it is possible for a number of fishermen to combine together to provide the tug and gear necessary for working purse seines. Expensive machinery, such as trap-nets, appear inevitably to give a monopoly of the fishing operations to capitalists and canners of means, thus placing the poorer fishermen at a disadvantage. The use of purse seines will, to some extent, at least, meet this difficulty. There are several points in favor of purse seines—points upon which great stress was laid in evidence before the commission:

(1) The salmon will be caught on entering the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. (2) The schools of fish will be broken up and the present catches in traps lessened. (3) The British Columbia fishing season will be lengthened by two or three weeks, because the fish will be caught earlier.

(4) White fishermen, rather than Japs and foreigners, would be employed. (5) Purse seine privileges would be available for all parties, and would not be monopolized by capitalists. The commissioners would urge that the act prohibiting purse seines be amended without delay, so that purse seines, as an experiment, can be granted this summer.

Trap-Nets. With regard to trap-nets, the commissioners realize that the huge salmon traps used on the United States shores are most effective in taking fish in large quantities and cheaply. Of course many locations on the United States shores are found to yield poor returns, and there is a great variation in the success of trap-nets at different points. It is by no means clear that trap-nets can be successfully operated generally on our British Columbia shores, not only because the fish may not move sufficiently close in shore to be taken by trap-nets, which run out from below low water mark; but heavy seas and tides in many places would endanger the safety of these nets, which are extremely costly both in regard to material and fixing up.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that there is a large body of fishermen who rely upon gill-netting, and who would be wholly unable to take part in trap-netting. These men fish generally in the estuary of the Fraser river and out in the Straits of Georgia and might be seriously affected by trap-nets which would intercept the salmon before they could reach the Strait of Georgia.

On the other hand, from a business point of view, it seems reasonable to start to the British Columbia canners the most efficient and economical methods of fishing, such as are permitted in the adjacent waters; but if trap-nets are favored, by all means, there are some details which would require consideration. Thus, it would appear fair that canners who have vast interests should

be placed on the same footing in regard to allotment of trap-net locations. Dissatisfaction and endless trouble would arise if any particular fishermen or parties were given the best locations, and other firms with large vested interests, were less favorably treated. It was suggested that the government might operate trap-nets and supply the salmon at actual cost to the canners, while it was also suggested that the trap-net locations should be put up at auction; but both of these courses are objectionable.

Again, the commissioners are strongly of opinion that white labor should be employed in such trap-nets, were they allowed, and that Chinese, Japanese and other foreign labor should be discouraged or altogether prohibited, thus in any case, were this done, there would be a demand for white labor, which would go to meet the position to trap-nets of the white fishermen.

Geographical Limits. Important witnesses urged before the commission that if trap-nets and purse seines were permitted, they should be confined to the waters south of the 49th parallel. This was very strongly urged in Victoria. The reason urged was that the canners and fishermen in the southern part of British Columbia had directly to face the competition of the United States traps, and were more immediately affected than the canners and fishermen further north.

The commissioners fail to see that such a restriction would be fully justifiable, and are of opinion that purse seines should be allowed in all the waters of British Columbia coast, as the industry in the northern portion of British Columbia has really to face American competition just as much as that in the southern part of the province. If the southern canners desire new methods of fishing to cheapen the cost and meet United States competition, the northern canners have the same claim to cheapen the methods of obtaining salmon.

This recommendation would apply also to trap-nets, if in the opinion of the minister these nets should be allowed in our Pacific waters.

Boat-Pullers' Permits. The commissioners recommend that the boat-pullers' permits, at present required by law, be abolished.

The object of the permits was a good one. It was found that United States and other foreign fishermen, being prevented by our regulations from taking out licenses and using a fishing boat in our waters, induced some British subject to take out the license, and they were thus found fishing in our boats under guise of boat-pullers. It was decided to prevent this abuse the boat-pullers, as well as the fishermen, should take out a permit or license, granted only to British subjects. This permit was granted at a nominal fee, and indeed was not required in the case of Indians. A good deal of friction, however, and difficulty appears to have arisen from the boat-puller's requirement, and in view of the small advantage resulting, the commissioners recommend that it should be abolished.

Hatching of Salmon. The commissioners cannot too strongly urge that the government extend as far as possible the artificial hatching of salmon and increasing the supply of these valuable fish in the waters north of the Fraser river. At Rivers Inlet, the Naas river and at three or four other points in northern British Columbia, salmon hatcheries should be erected without delay. These waters are distant from the United States boundary, and there is not the same danger of United States fishermen appropriating our fishery resources as is the case in Puget Sound.

If the minister decides that two or three new hatcheries should be erected immediately, in time for operation next fall, the commissioner of fisheries could be prepared to at once make detailed reports for the guidance of the minister.

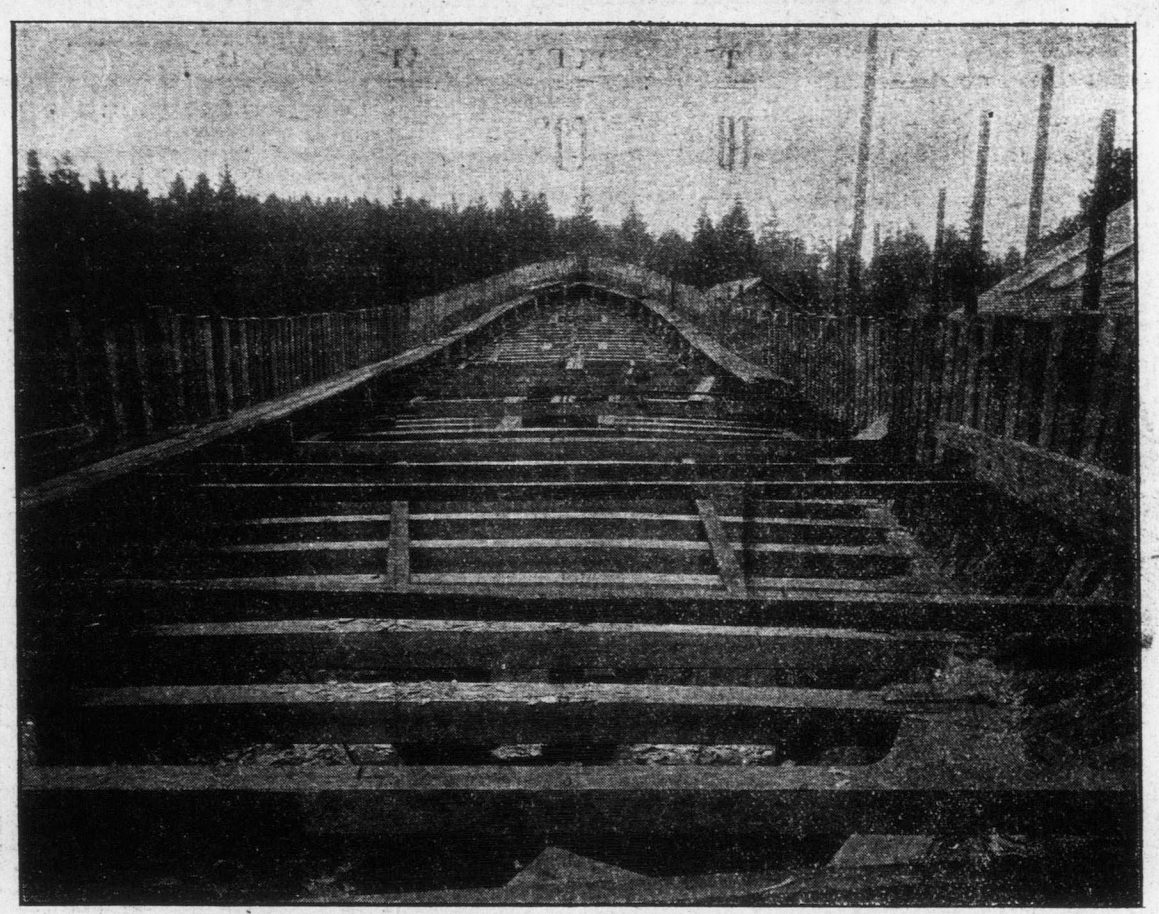
In conclusion, the commissioners, while laying before the minister the main points which came up for consideration during the course of the commission, feel that in the case of some of these points, the parties interested in the salmon industry desire that some steps should be taken at once. The United States canners are extending their operations and are doing their utmost to bring the British Columbia salmon industry. This year they are making gigantic efforts to immensely increase their pack of fish, which the minister is aware almost solely consists of Puget Sound and Fraser river salmon; but the fact remains that there are a great number of influential parties in British Columbia who feel that caution and circumspect action is absolutely necessary. No doubt haste might work serious injury, and very deliberate steps on that account would appear to be most justifiable.

Respectfully submitted, E. E. PRINCE, Chairman.

RALPH SMITH, GEO RILEY, A. MORRISON.

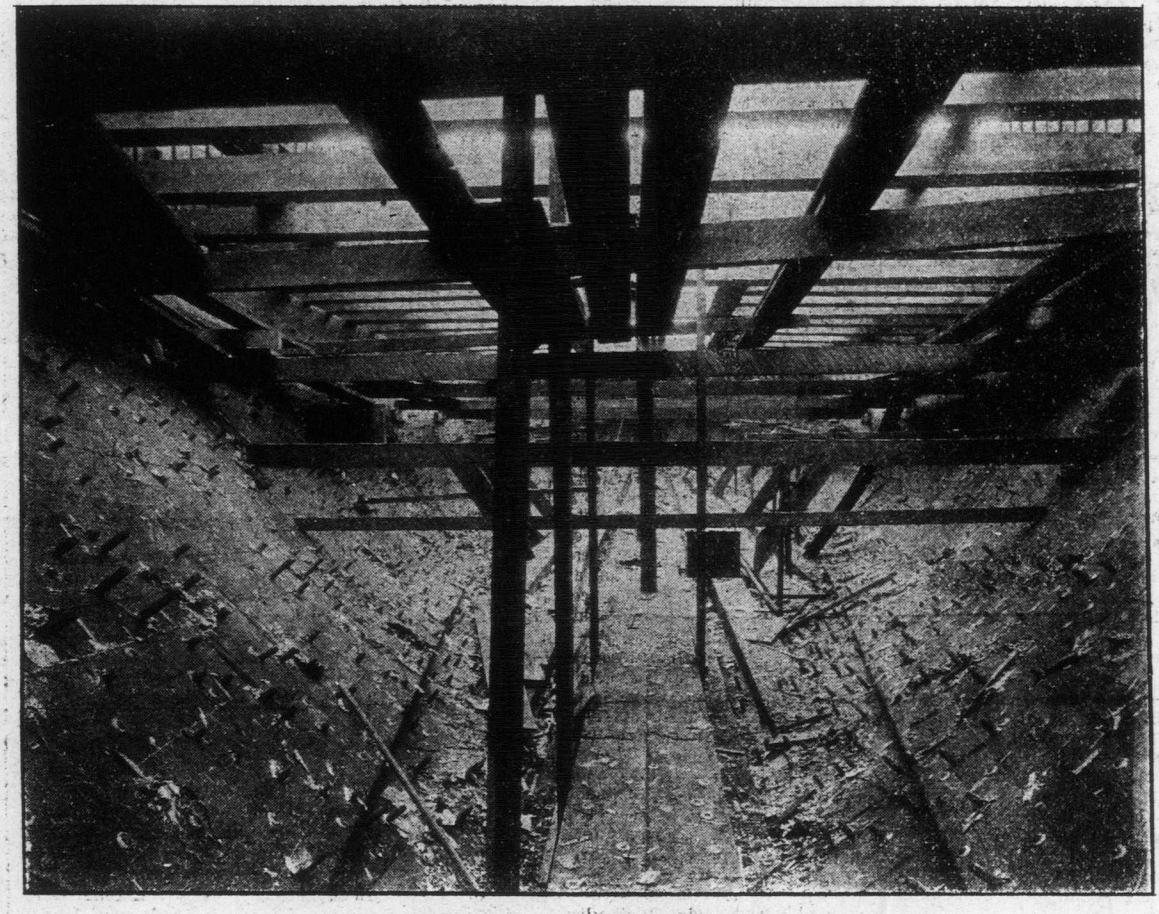
Major-General Robert S. Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, visited the Military Academy, West Point, on Saturday. A salute was fired in his honor, and after witnessing an exhibition cavalry drill, the general was escorted through the post by the academy band.

IT CURES ALL ORRIBS.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims. Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Whitrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist) and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking, 50 cts. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—105.



Hull of the Princess Beatrice.

The accompanying cuts are from photographs of the hull of the new C. P. N. liner Princess Beatrice, which is under construction at Victoria by Messrs. Buller. It gives a good idea of the extent and capacity of the big vessel which is intended to ply between this port and Vancouver and Skagway.



Hull of the Princess Beatrice.

ALBERNI PETITION. Residents of That District Desire to Have Toronto Lumber Company Kept to Regulations.

A. W. Neill, M. P. P., a few days ago presented a petition in the legislature asking that body to recommend to the government the enforcement of the regulations in connection with the lease of timber limits held by the Toronto & British Columbia Lumber Co. in the Alberni district. The petition is as follows:

That whereas the Toronto & British Columbia Lumber Co. hold and have held since 1891, two timber limits in the Alberni district, comprising 40,000 acres, of which the annual rental is now \$5,774:

That whereas in 1898 the company was in arrears on these two limits alone \$17,740, and the government of that date accepted a sum of \$8,723 in full payment:

That whereas the reasons given at that time for not exacting the full sum due were: first, the unsatisfactory nature of the timber industry and small demand for limits; and second, that the company, as a company, were insolvent and little or nothing might have been obtained by suing them, the sum compromised for being paid by individual shareholders not legally liable:

That whereas since 1898 the arrears of rent have been allowed, under successive governments, to accumulate until in April, 1902, they amounted to \$17,747:

That whereas the failure of the company either to operate a mill or develop

in any way these limits, situated as they are in the heart of the district, is a very serious check to the development of the district and to the prosperity of the residents therein:

That whereas the reasons previously given for compromising with the company are not now applicable, as it is obviously an unsound policy to allow an alleged insolvent company to accumulate further indebtedness, and it is a notorious fact that the lumber industry is not now in a depressed condition, but the contrary, and that large limits in the same district have recently changed hands at satisfactory prices:

That whereas the government have recently advertised and offered for sale all land, or even a pre-emptor's interest in land, on which taxes were due the crown, and even in cases where the owners or pre-emptors were only due a few dollars for one year's taxes, it would be entirely in keeping with such a policy for the government to sell the interest of the company in the limits for the arrears of rent, and the government would thereby secure not only the arrears of rent, but also the probability of receiving rent therefor in future, and would greatly benefit all classes of the community by the active opening up and working of these limits.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly beg your honorable body to recommend the government to immediately take steps either to compel the company to fulfill the terms of their leases, or to dispose of the limits in one or more lots to parties ready and able to build and operate a mill or mills on the lands:

And we, your humble petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc. John Best, George H. Bird, John Shirley Richardson and 89 others.

Mrs. Good, of Cowichan, and J. G. Cowan, of Vancouver, are at the Balmoral.

MONEY ARRIVES. Most of the Sewer Loan Has Been Received—Work in Progress.

The city treasurer has received \$175,000 of the money raised under the Sewer Loan By-Law for the extension and improvement of the sewer system. About twenty-five thousand dollars more will complete the sum borrowed. The debentures were purchased almost at par by the Bank of Toronto. They are redeemable in fifty years, and bear interest at four per cent.

In the meantime the work of sewer extension is proceeding briskly. As stated in this paper some time ago the programme provides for the inauguration of the operations in the James Bay district. About fifty men are now employed there, and it is expected that double this number will be engaged in a short time.

The other day a butler cycling towards Nantwich, Eng., was knocked off his machine by a partridge which he disturbed in the road flying into him so swiftly that it broke its neck.

If It's Catarrh, Here is a Cure.

RELIEF IN 10 MINUTES. Too many people daily with catarrh. It strikes one like a thunderclap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe, and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't dally with catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in 10 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures salt rheum, tetter, eczema. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—105.

WELCH WINNER IN THE EIGHTH ROUND

HE OUTCLASSED HIS RIVAL THROUGHOUT

Was the Aggressor From the Start—Other Bout—Baseball and General Sport.

The glove contest between Mickey Welch, of Australia, and Ike Rubenstein, of California, at the Savoy Friday night resulted in favor of the former, who was declared the winner in the eighth round. A limit of fifteen rounds was agreed upon, but the men were not in the ring very long before it was quite apparent that the contest would be terminated considerably within that time. In fact Rubenstein was outclassed from the very start, and was ready to throw up the sponge in the seventh round. Welch certainly didn't give him much quarter, and had the fight lasted a round longer the chances are the Californian would have been counted out.

The same little mousie hall was crowded even before the preliminaries were announced. Among the interested spectators at the ring side was Sir Fred Carrington, while well-known citizens were in evidence on every hand. The first preliminary was a four-round go between Colie Hill and Mickey O'Toole. Being a preliminary and the incentive for a hard and fast bout lacking, the pair didn't force matters very much, with the possible exception of the second and third rounds, when Colie converted his adversary's face into a target at intervals just to show him what he could do if the business justified. Hill also did some clever dodging. W. F. Hall refereed the preliminary bouts.

The drawy tars, Jimmy Oakley, of the Shearwater, and Tommy Todd, of the flagship, then went at each other in preliminary number two. The rivalry between the pair was quite patent from the commencement. Todd appeared to be in better trim, the other having just returned with his ship from the South, and his time for training has therefore been very brief. Nevertheless the exhibition was a good one with the honors about even. Both these men fight in splendid style. When a blow is struck by one of them it doesn't lack sincerity or steam. It generally counts, after this with the possible exception of the fight from Geo. Cupman, of the Grafton, to fight Oakley fifteen rounds with Gounce cloves for a stake from \$50 upwards. He wants the event pulled off within three weeks. Oakley promptly accepted the challenge on the condition that he be allowed a month.

The next event was the piece de resistance of the programme—the feather-weight championship contest between Welch and Rubenstein. Mickey, happy as a fish in his native element, appeared in the ring first and smilingly acknowledged the outburst of applause with which he was greeted. He was without as restless as a game cock, and waited with some impatience the appearance of his rival. A brief diversion was afforded by the announcement of George Baker that he would fight the winner. Like a flash Mickey was out of his corner with the reply: "I'll respect that challenge, if I win." He then subsided.

Rubenstein was tardy in arriving. Finally he entered the ring and was cordially received. When stripped for action, it was apparent he lacked the shoulder and arm development of the Australian, and although he is taller his appearance conveyed the impression that he hadn't the other's stamina or aggressiveness. He had neither as the progress of the fight showed. Harry Morton refereed the bout. When time was called Mickey rushed things, and had Rubenstein on the ropes in short order. As a matter of fact the Australian, fighting from a crouch, crowded the Californian into his corner several times in the first round and sent home a couple of hard ones to his face. He fought with more confidence, was plainly the aggressor, while he appeared to outclass the other in skill and agility. The other landed occasionally and his punches were ineffectual.

In the second round Rubenstein gathered himself together and found Mickey's face several times, but his blows lacked steam. Mickey continued to rush him, and there was a lively interchange in Rubenstein's corner. They were in this territory so often during the fight that the floor got slippery. Rubenstein showed up to better advantage in this round than at any time in the contest, but not once did he succeed in bothering the sharp-eyed Mickey.

In the third round Rubenstein was for a very short time the aggressor. He got Welch to the ropes and received a buff on the jaw. He retaliated, but Mickey returned the compliment with a couple more and missed an upper cut which would have ended the business had it landed. Welch then rushed the Californian to the ropes and put it all over him. In fact, he had things all his own way until time was called. Rubenstein was plainly groggy when he retired to his corner.

The fourth round was a repetition of the third as far as the fortunes of the ring were concerned. Welch did nearly

all the leading and landing and got little in return. Had the Australian pressed his advantage he would have put the other out at this early stage. The fifth, sixth and seventh were all one-sided, especially the latter, when Rubenstein went down twice and took a count. He was willing to throw up the sponge then, but was encouraged to keep going by the shouts of his supporters.

The eighth was a mere formality. Welch rushed his opponent in all directions, and although he received a few gentle taps they didn't affect him. In this round Rubenstein went down for a count. When the ninth was called the Californian expressed himself satisfied that he was bested and the referee declared Welch the victor.

Welch undoubtedly showed up in fine style. Never once did he relax his lightning tactics, violence nor the power of his arm. He possessed all that the other lacked—confidence, speed and stamina. Both weighed in at a trifle over 110, but the Australian looked the heavier, and was in every way the stronger in vim and limb. It was a foregone conclusion from the first few rounds, and it is a pity Welch didn't have a foeman more worthy of his steel.

BASEBALL. THE LOCAL NINE.

The local nine will open their season on Saturday next with the Mount Angel, Oregon, Colgate team as their opponents. The Victorias for the coming season will have an exceptionally strong nine, having been considerably strengthened by the acquisition of Emerson and Chase, of California, both of these players having decided to stay here for the summer and play with the club. Emerson, as is well known, is a pitcher of the best quality and an infielder of considerable ability; Chase has been playing with the Santa Clara College nine and is a splendid infielder, being capable of holding down any infield position, and is also a good batter as well as a splendid base runner. The addition of these two players will give Victoria the strongest team in years.

Holness has been practicing regularly with the team, and from all appearances his arm is just as good as ever, in fact he seems to have more speed than ever before, so with two such pitchers as "Jimmy" and Emerson, and Schwengers and Moore to fall back on, the team will have a splendid staff of pitchers. "Jack" Smith will do the receiving, and if his throwing in the practice is any criterion, not many bases will be stolen by the opposing batters this season. In the infield, Rither, McConnell, Chase, Emerson, Haynes, and, as soon as his injured knee mends, Schwengers will look after things; while in the outfield, Burnes, Goward, Potts and Moore will be available to look after the high ones. This gives the team twelve players to pick from, so that there will be no reason for not having a full and strong team in the field at any time during the season.

Work on the grounds has practically been completed, and it is safe to say that no place on the Coast has as good a diamond and outfield as Victoria's. Gardner Mann is deserving of considerable credit for the splendid work done by himself and his assistants in regrading and resodding the diamond, which is now a perfect model of what a baseball diamond should be. The job of resodding is undoubtedly the largest of its kind that has ever been done here, if not in the province, no less than 1,500 square yards of new sod having been required to cover the infield. The outfield also has received considerable attention, having been gone over with a very heavy roller and made as level as possible without entirely regrading it. The grand stand has been looked after as well, and although the alterations are but slight they will add quite a bit to the comfort of the patrons.

THE KENNEL. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Kennel Club was held Friday evening in the Pioneer hall, there being a large attendance. The first business was the reading of the report of the secretary-treasurer, T. P. McConnell. This showed a balance of \$233.98 after all expenses had been paid, which was considered very satisfactory by the members. The balance last year was about \$353, but this year's decrease is accounted for through the fact that the expenses were \$390 more than last year. The financial report is in detail follows:

Receipts. Balance on hand \$ 272 98 Members' dues 219 00 Entry fees 547 93 Gate receipts 322 75 Total receipts \$1,252 58

Expenditures. Pacific Kennel League check \$ 10 00 Rent of hall and storage room 55 00 Judges' training and advertising 209 00 Prizes money 176 50 Wages 100 00 Turner's expenses to Vancouver 25 00 Miscellaneous expenses 84 10 Total expenditure \$ 829 60

Balance on hand \$ 233 98 It was decided that the club should correspond with the fanciers of Duncan asking them to hold their show under the auspices of the Pacific Kennel League or the Canadian Kennel Club rules, so that the Victoria fanciers could give them every possible support.

Before the close of the meeting votes of thanks were tendered the merchants of the city for their support and assistance, and also T. P. McConnell, the secretary, and Mr. Turner for their hard and faithful work in connection with the recent show.

NEW SING SUITS, \$8, 10, 12 and 15. 200 Pair New Trousers Just in. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

VICTORIA BRANCH DAILY ORGANIZED MINING ASSOCIATION FORMED THURSDAY

Was Launched Into Existence Under Favorable Circumstances—Addresses From Executive.

The Victoria branch of the B. C. Mining Association was launched into existence Thursday under circumstances more than ordinarily auspicious.

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Mr. Campbell in a very interesting and instructive address commented the various reasons why in his opinion the Dominion government should take some action to afford relief to the silver-lead industry of this province.

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The speaker then outlined the prospective condition of the industry on either side under the proposed tariff.

They didn't ask that the government depart from its general policy, but they did ask to be placed on the same level as other people in the Dominion who were in the same position.

The machinery of organization was then started. On motion of Mr. Machin all those who had subscribed to the funds of the association were declared to be members.

During the election of officers Messrs. Keen and Hobson, who had been interviewing the mining committee of the Legislature with other members of the executive, entered the room and were received with applause.

of the labor members, and expressed the hope that there would be a permanent coalition board. The motion was then carried.

Mr. Higgins moved that the Victoria branch endorse the preamble and resolution urging upon the Dominion government the necessity of affording relief to the silver-lead industry of the province.

Mr. Keen, president of the provincial association, was then called upon for an address, and he was warmly applauded.

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MILDRED AND MELROSE. Former Sweepstake Cow in Beef Class, 1901 and 1902.

Some B. C. Fine Stock.

The accompanying pictures show some high class livestock bred in British Columbia. These animals belong to the Inverholme Stock Farm, Fraser river valley, the proprietor of which is Mr. T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., of Victoria.

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FLOSSIE AND REAL ROSE. First and Second Prize Heifer Calves, at Ladner and Westminster.

Alphonse Caron Investigates Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Gives the Public the Result in Plain, Straight-forward Language.

Alphonse Caron, editor of the Echo, published at Montmartre, Que., has earned the reputation of going to the root of things, getting the whole truth concerning the matter in hand and then setting it forth in plain language no matter who it helps or hurts.

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SIDEGLIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION CHATTY LETTER ABOUT TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Some Features of the Gathering of the Pedagogues Just Closed at Revelstoke.

"Sideglights on the Provincial Teachers' Institute—Flotism and Jetsam of the Convention Just Closed," is the subject of another of the very interesting series of letters from Miss Agnes Deans Cameron on the recent convention at Revelstoke.

When you get up into the Kootenay country a provincial-born teacher is hard to find; of nineteen teachers sitting around a table in the Central hotel parlor seventeen had come from Ontario.

Fifteen papers on technical subjects, addresses by the president, the mayor, the local trustee chairman, two hundred stereopticon views, an exhibit of school work, a programme of music and song, the election of officers, a question drawer, and many resolutions is too lengthy a bill-of-fare for three days; one swallows more than one can digest, and health suffers.

A question to Inspector Stewart brought out the interesting fact that the School Act of British Columbia fixes on no one the responsibility of sweeping, dusting and scrubbing rural schools.

The exhibit of drawings from the Toronto schools was not such as to make British Columbia teachers feel very much ashamed of their work, but there is no doubt of the fact that children and teachers enjoy the pictorial work of the Prang and kindred systems more than they delight in conventional designs based on geometric figures.

Revelstoke has a new school building which cost \$18,000. It has eight rooms, six teachers and an enrolment of three hundred pupils.

Speaking of names the cosmopolitan nature of our younger generation was strikingly brought out by the names attached to the wall exhibits.

Revelstoke has a new school building which cost \$18,000. It has eight rooms, six teachers and an enrolment of three hundred pupils.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Minors Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld. VICTORIA, B. C. Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

Rajah TEA Kalambu

TEA BLENDING is an art understood only by a few. We invite you to judge of results by trying our "Rajah" or "Kalambu." These delicious teas with correspondingly high grade coffees, are being appreciated by the people of Victoria. Our line is choice in all grocery supplies.

"RAJAH," our Golden Tipped Ceylon, lb. 50c. "KALAMBU," Choice Ceylon, lb. 40c. Our SPECIAL Blend Ceylon, 5 lbs. \$1.50. Try I. DE TURK'S Wines, the finest. Every bottle guaranteed pure.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ld., Phone 28. 39-41 Johnson Street.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN Armour's Deviled Ham 10c Large Tin

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

Tyee Copper Co. SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH

Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE. To Wm. Limb, of Vancouver, B. C.; Harry Davis, of Vancouver, B. C.; W. Alton, of Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. N. Aikens, of Hamilton, Ont.

Take notice that if the delinquent assessments on your shares in the Forest group of mineral claims, situated in the Telkwa Camp, amounting to the sum of two thousand dollars, for development work on the said claims during the years 1901-02 and 1902-03, be not paid on or before thirty days from the date hereof to the undersigned, at Hazelton, B. C., your said shares in the Forest group of mineral claims, shall be sold by public auction at the Court House, at Hazelton, B. C., to defray such assessments (under and by virtue of the provisions of the "Mineral Act" and amendments thereto), on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1903.

MINERAL ACT. NOTICE. "Little Bantam" Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division, in the Victoria District, located on Mount Sicker.

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on west side of Work's Canal, and south of mouth of Zumbelle Bay, as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "A. J. S. N. E. Corner," planted at shore and adjoining last surveyed claim on the peninsula on the south side; thence west along section line 40 chains or thereabouts; thence south along section line 40 chains; thence east 40 chains or thereabouts to shore line; thence north along shore line to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from the date hereof we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated at head of Work's Canal, in the Victoria District: Commencing at a post marked "R. & F. S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence along shore line to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less. Staked 15th March, 1903. GEO. MOSHER, WALTER E. WLEWIN.

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 140 acres (more or less) of land at Solander Island, Rupert District, commencing at a post planted on the south-east point of Solander Island, thence north along shore of the island to the point of commencement, including the whole area of Solander Island. EDWARD E. POTTS, Per His Agent, H. H. V. ROBLEE, Dated Victoria, B. C., March 25th, 1903.

ACCIDENTS ON THE CANADIAN PASSENGER TRAINS FROM THE EAST

Rolling Stock Destroyed and Killed—Strike on Montreal Waterfront.

Winipeg, April 27.—No trains arrived from the East today to an accident on the Canadian Pacific east of Fort William, said, by a mudslide. A second occurred this afternoon, just east of Arthur, further blocking the line.

Montreal, April 27.—The arrival of several large steamers yesterday brought renewed interest in the ship laborers' strike. One of the steamers in the morning was made to discharge cargo. On the afternoon of the 26th, the steamer Head, gangs of Italians, to work discharging rails. They worked long when the men came in contact with the strikers' pickets, result that they all left without a cent under the protection of the Laborers' Union. There was a fence, though the stevedores assailed the men were told that unless they would be allowed to work the ship agents at once wrote the men demanding that he supply ample protection. Mayor Cochrane summoned chief of police, who assured that the police would be stationed on the ships agents at once wrote the men demanding that he supply ample protection. Mayor Cochrane summoned chief of police, who assured that the police would be stationed on the ships agents at once wrote the men demanding that he supply ample protection.

Gamey Investigation. Toronto, April 27.—Mrs. Frank van was examined at the afternoon session of the Gamey investigation, testified that she had a small bag count, but denied that her husband gave her \$500 last Christmas. She repudiated sending a telegram to her father at Rochester, signed "Hattie B. Howarth, teller of the Ontario who had charge of the ledger last year," said he could not tell who the Crossin Company deposit of \$5,000, September, '99. Ontario produce deposit slip showing nine \$100 bills too said it never went through his hands, it bore a blue mark, which might be that of the letter "N," which was the initial of either of the two men on duty that day. It was implied that it went through his hands. Howarth, teller of the Ontario bank, posed on September 11th, and Gamey came into the bank. Gamey made the deposit of \$600. The deposit was in Crossin's handwriting. Gamey was examined on September 18th, and to see that slip, as he wanted a copy of it. He got the manager's mission, and Gamey went over to desk, and came back in a few minutes and handed him the slip. It was not the same as the one which was in the bill; the one Gamey gave him was ten \$5's, twenty \$10's, thirty \$20's one \$50. The returned one was total up and had no folio number; he called Gamey, who went out without any slip. Gamey came back half an hour later, and said he thought he had turned the original. He could not account for it; he searched, but could not find it. Gamey came back about 10 in the afternoon. After Gamey went out, Brown, the manager, showed another slip of nine \$100 bills. This was not the original of September 11. It was not completed up when he found the initial marked on the slip was his. The commission then adjourned.

For the Liver Cascara, Burdock and Celery Tonic

Cyrus H. Bowes CHEMIST, 98 Government St., Near Yates St. TELEPHONE 425.

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from the date hereof we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated at head of Work's Canal, in the Victoria District: Commencing at a post marked "R. & F. S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence along shore line to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less. Staked 15th March, 1903. GEO. MOSHER, WALTER E. WLEWIN.

Supreme Court Judgment. Ottawa, April 28.—The following judgments were delivered at the Supreme court today: St. Laurent vs. Mercier, dismissed with costs; Trabold vs. Miller, dismissed with costs. These cases are from Yukon. Calgary & Edmonton Railway Co. vs. the King. The court was evenly divided, and the case was therefore dismissed.