



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

NO. 7.

DISTURBANCES IN POLISH CAPITAL

SOLDIERS FIRED ON CROWDS IN STREETS

Nearly One Hundred People Were Killed or Wounded—Bomb Thrown into Cossack Patrol.

Warsaw, May 1.—Nearly one hundred people were killed or injured in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw today. The troops apparently were uncontrollable and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into crowds of demonstrators, and workmen in retaliation, resorted to the use of firearms and bombs. What approaches a reign of terror exists to-night.

Attack on Procession.

Warsaw, May 1.—The city presents a most gloomy aspect and the temper of the entire community augurs ill. The presence of numerous patrols of Cossack cavalry and infantry were the only reminder of lurking danger.

The first disturbance occurred between 1 and 2 p.m., when a procession of several thousand workmen, carrying red flags, marched along Zelazna street.

Shortly several squadrons of Uhlans appeared, but without interfering with the procession, and took up a position along the sidewalks, while the workmen passed through the lines.

A party of infantry approached from the front and immediately the cavalry charged into the procession, driving it with the flats of their swords, into a disorganized mass.

When the cavalry withdrew the demonstrators turned and fled. The infantry continued to discharge volleys into the retreating, shrieking multitude.

Thirty-one persons were killed and many wounded in the latter part of the day. It is believed that fifteen will die.

The shooting is described as having been quite unprovoked. Many of those who were killed or wounded were running away when they were struck.

A terrible scene was enacted at 5 o'clock p.m. at the corner of Helota and Soanore streets, when workmen fired upon the infantry fired a volley, whereupon immediately opened fire on the passing crowds, killing or wounding twenty persons.

Bomb Throwing. Warsaw, May 1.—Bomb throwing occurred at 9:55 o'clock a.m. in the suburb of the explosion of the bomb. Cossacks and infantry fired a couple of volleys, and it is reported that persons were killed and wounded. Troops surrounded the whole neighborhood. It has been possible to get up to the present to secure accurate information as to the casualties in this affair.

A procession of workmen carrying red flags was stopped by cavalry and infantry. The cavalry charged and the infantry fired a volley. Fifteen of the wounded were removed to the hospital and many others were taken to their homes.

At 10 p.m. disturbances broke out at the Zolotaya gate of the suburb of Warsaw, across the Vistula river. A great crowd had assembled there threatening the troops, when hussars fired upon the crowd and killed four and wounded many others.

In Lodz at 9 o'clock to-night a bomb was thrown at a patrol, but it was not effective. The patrol fired into the crowd and killed three and wounded two persons.

A student who was distributing proclamations in Wola, a suburb of Warsaw, to-night was killed by a patrol. In Nawrot street, Warsaw, to-night a patrol killed a woman.

To-day's bloodshed is likely to seriously affect the situation and may cause a general strike. The temper of the people is at white heat and there is much apprehension regarding the possible events of May 5th, the 144th anniversary of the proclamation of the Polish constitution, which disturbances and proclamations always attend.

The workers at all the factories struck to-day, and great efforts are being made to bring about a general strike, but this is not likely to be successful. The people have not yet recovered from the exhaustion and losses resulting from the last strike.

Regarding the beginning of yesterday's encounter in Jerusalem street, according to the most generally accepted version, the authorities had forbidden workmen marching in procession to carry red flags, but the workmen decided to ignore the order. When the procession reached

land, where revolutionary parades came to sanguinary fights with the troops in Warsaw, Lodz and other industrial centres, perfect order prevailed yesterday throughout Russia. There was no sign of a desire to stir up trouble, indicating the baselessness of rumors that had been current for some time of plans of rioting and pillage on the second day of the Easter holidays.

The Associated Press correspondents at Moscow, Odessa, Lodz, Kiev, Minsk, Kishineff and other points, state that Russians of all political faiths devoted themselves to the customary holiday festivities with apparently no thought of disorder, and in St. Petersburg even the industrial quarters, which had professedly been throbbing with dissentient feelings, took up an expression of merry-making and rejoicing.

Early Monday, in a room in an apartment house, while not connected with any plan of rioting, an explosion occurred, which goes to show that St. Petersburg is not a city where men are bent on revenge. The bomb injured two men, one seriously. It is believed the men were preparing a bomb for use when it exploded. An inquiry into the cause of the explosion is being made.

Warsaw, May 2, 2 p.m.—The city is apparently outwardly quiet this morning, but the situation is none the less grave. Workmen are going from factory to factory compelling their comrades to strike, and the probability of further conflicts arouses the keenest apprehension.

The bodies of the thirty odd persons killed in Warsaw, Lodz, Kiev, and other points are still lying in the morgues awaiting identification. Ten of the wounded, who were taken to hospitals, died of their wounds.

During the encounter on Jerusalem street, the troops not only fired a volley, but used the butts of their rifles and their bayonets and swords. Many women and children had their heads and limbs broken.

At Kalisz (Russian Poland) during a service in a church yesterday the congregation began singing patriotic songs, whereupon soldiers and police entered the building and attacked the people, wounding many of them. A fight ensued, during which weapons were wrested from the police, shots were exchanged, and stones were thrown. A dragoon, a woman and a man were killed inside the church.

Murder in Warsaw. Warsaw, May 2.—An unknown man shot and killed a police sergeant on Hozna street at 9 o'clock this morning. The murderer escaped. It is feared that other disorders will follow in the course of the afternoon.

Public nervousness is marked, and there is grave apprehension as to the outcome of the demonstration and processions which are expected after the conclusion of the masses now being celebrated in the churches in commemoration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Polish constitution in 1791.

There are many soldiers in the streets. The printers struck to-day, and the afternoon newspapers will not appear.

MAY DAY Celebrations on the Continent—No Serious Disorders Reported.

Paris, May 1.—May Day was generally observed throughout France. The trades unions of Paris held a monster meeting and adopted resolutions in favor of a general strike to-day. Disorderly manifestations occurred at Besancon and Dijonne, where the street cars were stopped, but no serious results have been reported there. At Lyons Anarchists marched in procession, carrying a red flag, chanting a revolutionary hymn and bearing a banner inscribed: "Remember the victims of capital at Chicago, Langens and Mannheim." An affray occurred in front of the naval arsenal, during which several workmen were slightly injured.

In Italy. Rome, May 1.—May Day passed off in Italy without any notable incident. In many places meetings of workmen were followed by fetes and visits to the country. In Rome Anarchists persisted in attempting to parade the streets in violation of a prohibition by the authorities, but were dispersed by troops without serious difficulty.

Quiet Day in Austria. Vienna, May 1.—May Day passed off quietly throughout Austria. In Vienna thirty thousand workmen paraded without disorder. There were the customary meetings of the Socialists.

Berlin, May 1.—Extreme quiet characterized May Day in Berlin. Sixty-six trades unions held public meetings to-day and the Socialists celebrated the day in fifty-two halls. The attendance at these meetings is described as having been greater than ever before on a May Day.

SMALLPOX SCARE. Bride III, Church Closed, Minister Quarantined and Guests in State of Alarm.

New York, May 2.—The Tribune says smallpox has stricken a bride, closed a church, quarantined the pastor, and greatly alarmed four staid loads of guests who attended the wedding of Miss Magdalen Fessler and John G. Gaub on Easter Sunday at South River, N. Y., and kissed the bride. The town is greatly excited for fear the contagion will spread.

DESTROYED WRECKED. Went on Rocks During Torpedo Attack—Crew Saved.

Cork, May 2.—During a torpedo attack at Berehaven last night, the torpedo boat destroyer Stran ran on a rock at the eastern entrance of the harbor, and remains on the rocks with her back broken.

The Stran was steaming at the rate of twenty-six knots an hour, when she was wrecked. Her crew were taken off by the other vessels of the flotilla and her guns and stores are being saved. There is no hope of saving the Stran.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY. Ottawa, May 2.—In the case of Napoleon Welsh, who was shot through the head at Lew, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of not guilty against Calisto Charron. Charron, who is about 17 years of age, is now in Hull jail charged with murder.

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF YALU

GEN. KUROKI'S ARMY CELEBRATES FIRST VICTORY

After Services in Memory of Dead Soldiers, Japanese Troops Indulged in Sports of Various Kinds.

Headquarters of Gen. Kuroki's Army, via Fusan, May 1.—The anniversary of the battle of the Yalu was celebrated by General Kuroki's army to-day with spectacular fetes. Soldiers representing all military organizations managed the decorative work with remarkable effect. The valley in which the headquarters is encamped was transformed into a park of Japanese scenery.

An altar, with a tablet in memory of the army's dead was erected on the summit of a hill. The approach of the altar was a grand avenue of trees studded with artificial cherry blossoms, and crossed by triumphal arches. Other features of the decorations were a quadrilateral building representing General Kuroki and a reproduction of the Yalu battlefield.

Shinto and Buddhist services in memory of the dead soldiers were held at the altar with troops massed at the foot of the hill.

Race tracks, theatres and a profusion of odd decorations were laid out on the plain.

Seven hundred officers lunched at tables under the trees, and the amusements which followed included a procession representing the Samurai warriors and followers of feudal times. Horse racing, theatricals and wrestling completed the day's programme.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FIFTH JAP. LOAN.

Tokio, May 2.—The tabulations of the subscriptions to the fifth loan of \$50,000,000 have not yet been completed, but there are indications that the entire loan has been placed at a premium.

It is evident that some of the largest interests were temporarily withholding their subscriptions in order to obtain part of the loan at the best possible rate.

The city millionaires subscribed yesterday was largely at a premium, and the majority of the subscribers were from the smaller investors and capitalists.

IS LOADING COAL FOR PETROPAVLOSK.

Nanaimo, May 2.—The barque General Fairchild, P. Bergman, master, arrived here this morning from Port Townsend to load coal. Last week the Fairchild, which has been lying in the Sound, suddenly changed hands, J. J. More & Co., San Francisco, purchasing her from W. E. Mitchell, San Francisco.

She was ordered here to load coal for Petropavlosk, Kamchatka. This was formerly a Russian stronghold before Vladivostok belonged to Russia. The belief is that this is the mysterious base for which Rojstevsky is making.

The Fairchild is heavily insured and Captain Bergman says that he believes the route he takes will be too far north to be in the hands of the Japanese warships.

The Fairchild takes 2,000 tons, and it is understood that the feet of coilers from various parts of the world are making for the same point. The Fairchild will sail at Presport, Maine, in 1874, and is of 1,350 tons register.

LINEVITCH CONTINUES WORK OF REORGANIZATION.

Gushu Pass, May 2.—A touching incident occurred during the Easter celebration here. After the morning services all the troops in the region around the headquarters were drawn up in line before Gen. Linevitch's tent and the commander-in-chief came out, greeted the troopers and passed down the line saluting each and every soldier with a kiss. All the men were much moved, and many of them wept.

The incident served to increase their boundless worship of the old leader.

Gen. Linevitch continues the reorganization of the various departments of the armies.

Staff-Captain Shubersky, who has returned here after making a reconnaissance on the Mongolian frontier, reports that thousands of Chinese bands under Japanese leadership are beyond the border.

MAKE INQUIRIES REGARDING SQUADRON.

Paris, May 3.—Notwithstanding denials, it now appears that the Japanese officials are carefully observing the continued presence of vessels of Admiral Rojstevsky's squadron off the Indo-Chinese coast and are seeking information from the French authorities concerning the nature and duration of their visit.

The members of the legation have addressed several inquiries to the foreign office asking particulars whether the ships were inside French waters. The reply was that all the vessels of the Russian squadron have left French waters. These inquiries appear to indicate the

DEATH OF HON. J. SUTHERLAND

Ottawa, May 3.—Hon. James Sutherland, minister of public works, died at his home in Woodstock at 2 o'clock today. Hon. Mr. Sutherland had been ill for a number of months.

Tributes in House.

Ottawa, May 3rd.—When the House met to-day Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had received a telegram announcing the death of Hon. J. Sutherland. It was with great difficulty that the Premier made the announcement, so visibly affected by the news that he had to take his seat after uttering a few words.

"I have to say," said Sir Wilfrid, "that in the death of Mr. Sutherland I have lost one of the best friends I ever had."

He said Mr. Sutherland was a valued member of the House, and he could not meet the view of the House better than by asking that which, if adopted, tomorrow it remain adjourned until Monday next to permit members attending the funeral.

R. L. Borden paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased, and said that Laurier's tribute to his true and valuable friend was more eloquent than words. The leader of the opposition spoke of the friendship which existed between himself and Mr. Sutherland since 1896, when he first came to Ottawa. He referred to the work of the committee on which he and Mr. Sutherland were engaged regarding the redistribution of constituencies, and how that otherwise

purpose of the Japanese to submit further representations or lay grounds for subsequent action.

Tokio, May 3.—The work of salvage on the sunken ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo is progressing satisfactorily to the Japanese. Details are withheld but it is believed to be certain that the Japanese will secure several battleships and cruisers.

It is reported that the destination of Vice-Admiral Rojstevsky's fleet is Petropavlosk, Kamchatka, instead of Vladivostok. It is said that the Russians have been collecting coal and stores at Petropavlosk, but it is regarded as improbable that the Russians intend to place that place to any great extent because its defence from land is considered impossible.

WESTERN PACIFIC LINE. Work is to be Rushed on the Whole Road.

New York, May 2.—The underwriting of the new Western Pacific bonds has been one of the most remarkable pieces of financing in recent years. The total amount of the bonds is \$50,000,000. It is stated that the subscriptions came from all over the world. Salomon & Co., of New York, placed a tremendous amount of them abroad, mostly in Germany. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin bid for a block of nearly \$10,000,000, of which it gets only a part. A syndicate of English bankers also put in a bid for a large amount, said to be \$15,000,000, which it is intended to place in the hands of the English investment class. This road is intended to be a trunk line for heavy traffic.

There is a general revolt against the Harriman monopoly. The whole railroad world between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains will back this proposition, either actually or with traffic.

The entire cost of the line is expected to run below \$35,000 per mile for the rest of the work, including great terminals on San Francisco bay. Already there are outstanding \$6,000,000 of bonds issued to build these terminals, and these bonds will be included under the \$50,000,000 mortgage. Work is to be rushed on the whole line.

It is expected and hoped that before the end of 1905 the project will begin to earn money as a local line, though the whole system will not, of course, be in operation by that time.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Stockholm, May 1.—The special committee of both chambers of parliament have decided to send a joint commission to the government, expressing entire approval and assent to the proposals of Crown Prince Regent Gustave, April 6th, for the initiation of negotiations, as follows:

"First—A common Swedish or Norwegian foreign minister.

"Second—A special consular service for each country, the consule to be under the direction of the foreign minister in all matters affecting relations with foreign countries."

A BIG BLAZE. Providence, R. I., May 1.—Fire early today damaged the plant of the Household Sewing Machine Co. to the extent of about \$1,000,000. The plant is owned by the Seigel Copper Co. of New York.

LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES

QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Power of Parliament to Pass Legislation—Vancouver & Coast Kootenay Railway Company Bill.

Ottawa, May 2.—The Supreme court opened its spring session this morning. The first case taken up was a reference by the Governor-General in council as to the competency of the Dominion parliament to enact the statute, C. 31, of the last session of parliament and amending the Railway Act of 1903 and providing that no agreements with employees of a railway company should relieve the company from liability for personal injuries. Mr. Newcombe, K.C., appeared for the Dominion; the province of Quebec, which filed a factum, was not represented by counsel; G. H. Ritchie, K.C., and Mr. Lemour, appeared for employees; and Walter Cassels, K.C., for the Grand Trunk.

Telephone Committee. C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, and W. McNeill, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been summoned to appear before the telephone committee.

NOTES FROM WINNIPEG. Wheat Shipments For Eight Months—The Canadian Pacific Railway Land Sales.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Shipments of wheat from here for eight months, September 1st to April 30th, amounted to 330,000 bushels, compared with 307,140,000 a year ago. During the past eight days 1,100,000 bushels were shipped out of Fort William.

Customs. The customs collections in the city for April were \$109,412.

Land Sales. The land sales of the C. P. R. Company last month aggregated 22,000 acres and the sum realized from the sales was \$325,210.08, an average of \$5.66 per acre. Compared with the sales made last April of last year the sales made last month show a decided improvement in value, the sales being 2,000 acres less, while the monetary consideration was \$9,000 more. The average price per acre realized last month was the largest in the history of the company's operations with one exception, namely, August last, when the acreage was the same.

MOROCCAN QUESTION. German Chancellor Says Emperor's Trip Was Not an Act of Hostility Towards France.

Paris, May 2.—In the course of an interview Count Von Buelow, the German chancellor, informed the Gaulois Berlin correspondent that Emperor William's visit to Tangier should not be considered as an act of hostility towards France, that German commerce with Morocco is extending daily, and that it was purely to safeguard the interests of his subjects that the Emperor undertook the cruise of the Mediterranean.

GENEROUS GIFT. Paris, May 2.—The announcement was made at the dinner last night, terminating the Young Men's Christian Association congress, that John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, had given \$100,000 for Young Men's Christian Association buildings at Peking, Seoul and Kyoto. This supplements Mr. Wanamaker's former gifts for buildings at Calcutta and Madrid.

BOX KILLED. Vancouver, May 1.—The young seven-year-old son of Capt. Amesbury, the well known local storekeeper, while playing on the street this evening was run over by a furniture dray and instantly killed.

TYPHOON DAMAGED RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

REPORTED SCATTERING OF LIGHTER VESSELS

Storm Will Likely Interfere With Rojstvensky's Movements - Nebogatoff's Squadron.

Amoy, China, May 4.—A typhoon which swept over the coast of South China this week is said to have damaged the Russian second Pacific squadron considerably.

The lighter vessels are reported to have been scattered. Shipping men expect further delay in the execution of Admiral Rojstvensky's plans as a result of the damage sustained by the squadron.

SIGHTED BY A BRITISH STEAMER.

Singapore, Straits Settlement, May 4.—The Russian steamer Selanger, which arrived here from Amoy, having been divided into Russian warships off Jugrah, midway between the Island of Penang and Singapore, at 9 o'clock this morning.

SHIPS ARE UNDER COMMAND OF NEBOGATOFF.

Island of Penang, Straits of Malacca, May 4.—The Russian steamer Selanger this morning has been identified as the fourth division commanded by Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, of the Russian second Pacific squadron.

OFF TOWN IN A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

London, May 4.—The identification of the warships sighted by the steamer Selanger in the Straits of Malacca this morning at Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff's division of Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron is considered liable to develop into an interesting situation.

Jugrah, off which the division was seen, is a town of the state of Selanger, which is a British protectorate, and is not far distant from the point where a Russian division was sighted so long ago as April 27th.

It is not yet known whether the Russian warships are within territorial waters, or whether they are obtaining supplies from the neighboring land, but a cable telegram from Amoy, dated this morning, is taken to indicate that for a week the Russians have been practically enjoying the hospitality of the waters of Japan's ally in the same manner that Admiral Rojstvensky's ships utilized French waters in Cochin-China.

A cable dispatch received in London this afternoon says that two of Nebogatoff's transports have put into Saigon, on the north coast of the island of Sumatra, with their bows stove, evidently having been in collision. Their names are given as the Mariechen and the Permine Hesseumiller.

ANOTHER REPORT REGARDING SQUADRON.

Malacca, Straits Settlement, May 4.—4.30 p.m.—A Russian division consisting of four battleships, an armored cruiser and a gunboat, accompanied by five colliers, is now passing Malacca.

CARRYING SUPPLIES TO RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

London, May 4.—Cabling from Tokio the correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that despatches continue to prevail on the China and Japan sea. The correspondent says that it is definitely known to Japan that on May 2nd ships of the Russian second Pacific squadron were in Port Davis, to the northward of Honkoku Bay, Amam.

The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent says that numerous steamers are constantly plying between Saigon and the Russian warships with full cargoes of provisions and cattle. He adds the report that American and German newspaper correspondents at Shanghai have chartered the steamer Fusang, ostensibly to view the coming naval battle. The vessel he reported as flying the French flag, but it is believed she is really Russian property, with a mission to locate Vice-Admiral Togo.

ADMIRALTY DENIES REPORTS OF PURCHASE.

New York, May 4.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: "Rumors have been current for several days that Charles M. Schwab and Chas. B. Flint, of New York, have effected the sale of the Argentine and Chilean navies to the Russian Pacific fleet. The admiralty is also sending ten 600 feet naphtha launches."

ACCUSES JAPAN OF VIOLATING NEUTRALITY.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The Novoe Vremya to-day editorially maintains that the manner in which Japan has persistently violated China's neutrality in Russia would be fully justified in retaliating by sending out the interned protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi from Shanghai.

"Japan," says the Novoe Vremya, "not only committed flagrant violation of neutrality in the case of the torpedo boat destroyer Riishimel at Chefoo, and in the case of the Elliott Islands as a base for her squadron, but she is now freely using the Yinkow-Shimington railroad to forward troops and munitions to Field Marshal Oyama, refusing, according to reports, to relinquish possession of Sim-

RIOTING IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO

SEVENTY-FIVE MEN REPORTED INJURED

Mayor Dunne Is Opposed to Calling Out the State Troops, Armed Guards or Wagons.

Chicago, May 3.—Representatives of the striking teamsters have voted for a measure which promises more strength to the striking drivers. At a meeting of the joint council a fund of \$35,000 was pledged by the treasurers of the different affiliated unions and an assessment of \$1.00 per week was levied on the members of each union.

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CREWS FOR SHIPS BOUGHT BY RUSSIA.

Paris, May 4.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, in connection with the execution of national interests, and in accordance with the responsibility for the extension of hostilities to the Russian fleet must rest upon France.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Resignation of Rev. O. S. Wallace—Capt. Gammon Dies From Injuries.

Toronto, May 2.—Rev. O. S. Wallace announced this morning that he had resigned his position as chancellor of McMaster University to accept a call from the First Baptist church at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Colville in Jail.

St. Thomas, May 2.—Mrs. Benjamin Colville, arrested in connection with the murder of Elizabeth Lowery, has been lodged in the county jail here to await the opening of the case before Magistrate Hunt on Thursday.

Succumbed to Injuries.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Capt. Charles E. Gammon, of Selkirk, died from injuries received Sunday from escaping steam on a tug.

Seeding.

Winnipeg, May 2.—The Canadian Pacific seeding report, issued to-day, shows that 95 per cent. of wheat seeding is finished. In some places grain has been sown in the open fields, and in some places it has been sown in the open fields, and in some places it has been sown in the open fields.

Dynamite Outrage.

Winnipeg, May 2.—An attempt was made to destroy the building of the Roche Perce Mining Co. at Roche Perce, Assn., to-day. The storehouse was discovered in time by William Sutherland, the mine superintendent. A dynamite charge did the damage.

WHEAT REPORT.

Winnipeg, May 2.—The secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has issued the following report on the wheat situation in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, dated May 1st: Estimated yield, 50,857,100 bushels; inspected to date, 33,850,000 bushels; in store at country points, 5,850,000 bushels; marketed at Winnipeg, 220,000 bushels; in transit to coast, 200,000 bushels; total marketed, 40,170,000; allowed for seed, 8,000,000; total for country mills, 7,000,000; allow, 55,120,000; balance to market, 4,787,100.

TAX COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

E. J. South, Wanted in 'Frisco, Taken Into Custody at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 3.—On the request of the San Francisco police, Edward J. Smith, a San Francisco tax collector, was said to be wanted to answer a charge of embezzlement of some \$62,000, was arrested at Union station last night. He admitted his identity and announced his willingness to return to San Francisco.

PERISHED IN FLAMES.

Duluth, Minn., May 3.—The Fifth avenue hotel, in the wholesale district of Duluth, was destroyed by fire early today. Three lives were lost and three men are missing. Three bodies were recovered, John M. Yes and two unknown persons. A girl was blowing and made fire fighting difficult. The hotel was a wooden structure.

RETURNING HOME.

King Edward Has Started From Paris for London.

Paris, May 4.—King Edward left at noon today for London. He was accompanied to the depot by representatives of President Loubet and Foreign Minister Delcasse and many officials.

His Majesty bestowed a number of decorations of the Order of Victoria and expressed the great satisfaction which he had experienced from his sojourn in France.

THE LATE MINISTER.

Large Number of Liberals Will Attend Funeral at Woodstock.

Ottawa, May 4.—Two Pullman cars and two private cars with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir W. Mulock, Hon. W. Patterson, C. E. Ryan, C. Sifton, and a large number of Liberal members to-morrow night for Woodstock to attend the funeral of Hon. J. Sutherland on Saturday afternoon.

TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

Ottawa, May 3.—It was decided at the telephone committee to-day to hear Mr. Hays, of the Grant Trunk railway; Mr. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and Mr. Sise, of the Bell Telephone Company, on Tuesday next.

PLANT DESTROYED.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—The plant of the Springfield Boiler Manufacturing Company was burned to-day. The loss is about \$300,000. The company had large contracts with the United States government to furnish boilers for ships.

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RETURNING HOME.

King Edward Has Started From Paris for London.

Paris, May 4.—King Edward left at noon today for London. He was accompanied to the depot by representatives of President Loubet and Foreign Minister Delcasse and many officials.

His Majesty bestowed a number of decorations of the Order of Victoria and expressed the great satisfaction which he had experienced from his sojourn in France.

THE LATE MINISTER.

Large Number of Liberals Will Attend Funeral at Woodstock.

Ottawa, May 4.—Two Pullman cars and two private cars with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir W. Mulock, Hon. W. Patterson, C. E. Ryan, C. Sifton, and a large number of Liberal members to-morrow night for Woodstock to attend the funeral of Hon. J. Sutherland on Saturday afternoon.

TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

Ottawa, May 3.—It was decided at the telephone committee to-day to hear Mr. Hays, of the Grant Trunk railway; Mr. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and Mr. Sise, of the Bell Telephone Company, on Tuesday next.

PLANT DESTROYED.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—The plant of the Springfield Boiler Manufacturing Company was burned to-day. The loss is about \$300,000. The company had large contracts with the United States government to furnish boilers for ships.

RIOTING IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO

SEVENTY-FIVE MEN REPORTED INJURED

Mayor Dunne Is Opposed to Calling Out the State Troops, Armed Guards or Wagons.

Chicago, May 3.—Representatives of the striking teamsters have voted for a measure which promises more strength to the striking drivers. At a meeting of the joint council a fund of \$35,000 was pledged by the treasurers of the different affiliated unions and an assessment of \$1.00 per week was levied on the members of each union.

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CREWS FOR SHIPS BOUGHT BY RUSSIA.

Paris, May 4.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, in connection with the execution of national interests, and in accordance with the responsibility for the extension of hostilities to the Russian fleet must rest upon France.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Resignation of Rev. O. S. Wallace—Capt. Gammon Dies From Injuries.

Toronto, May 2.—Rev. O. S. Wallace announced this morning that he had resigned his position as chancellor of McMaster University to accept a call from the First Baptist church at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Colville in Jail.

St. Thomas, May 2.—Mrs. Benjamin Colville, arrested in connection with the murder of Elizabeth Lowery, has been lodged in the county jail here to await the opening of the case before Magistrate Hunt on Thursday.

Succumbed to Injuries.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Capt. Charles E. Gammon, of Selkirk, died from injuries received Sunday from escaping steam on a tug.

Seeding.

Winnipeg, May 2.—The Canadian Pacific seeding report, issued to-day, shows that 95 per cent. of wheat seeding is finished. In some places grain has been sown in the open fields, and in some places it has been sown in the open fields.

Dynamite Outrage.

Winnipeg, May 2.—An attempt was made to destroy the building of the Roche Perce Mining Co. at Roche Perce, Assn., to-day. The storehouse was discovered in time by William Sutherland, the mine superintendent. A dynamite charge did the damage.

WHEAT REPORT.

Winnipeg, May 2.—The secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has issued the following report on the wheat situation in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, dated May 1st: Estimated yield, 50,857,100 bushels; inspected to date, 33,850,000 bushels; in store at country points, 5,850,000 bushels; marketed at Winnipeg, 220,000 bushels; in transit to coast, 200,000 bushels; total marketed, 40,170,000; allowed for seed, 8,000,000; total for country mills, 7,000,000; allow, 55,120,000; balance to market, 4,787,100.

TAX COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

E. J. South, Wanted in 'Frisco, Taken Into Custody at St. Louis.

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NAN PATTERSON MAY BE SET FREE

ATTORNEY WILL NOT OPPOSE RELEASE ON BAIL

Lawyer Levy Says He is Certain His Client Will Never Be Placed on Trial Again.

New York, May 4.—Having failed to reach a verdict and declaring that they were hopelessly disagreed, the jury in the Nan Patterson case was formally discharged at 2:20 this morning.

The jury was given the case at one o'clock yesterday, and after deliberating twelve hours came into court at 1:30 this morning and informed Recorder Goff that they had failed to reach a verdict. The jury were sent back to continue their deliberations.

DEFENDS SISTER'S MEMORY.

Statement Regarding Woman Whose Body Was Found Near Blackpool, England.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 4.—Mrs. Florence Ward, of Port Kennedy, a sister of Mrs. Robert Rushton Shaw, who with her husband was found dead in a field near Blackpool on the 22nd of last year, made a statement in defence of her sister's memory to-day.

She said her sister was Elizabeth Walker, and was married to Shaw in this city five years ago, she being 19 years old at the time. Her husband only 20. They were first cousins, and the mother of Shaw, with whom they lived in Blackpool, was jealous of the love which the husband bestowed upon his young wife.

Ward stated, in her statement, that she was opposed to his marriage. This fact she intimated might have something to do with the tragedy which cost their lives. "My sister was highly esteemed by her friends here, and a better girl never lived," declared Mrs. Ward. "It is an outrage to even suggest anything improper in her life previous to her marriage. We lived together for years, and it was impossible for her to have been implicated in an intrigue with a man without my knowledge. I declare positively that she was a good girl, incapable of doing wrong. We have all been looking forward to a visit from my sister and her husband, as Shaw promised when he married her and took her away that they would come here for a visit to her parent and friends in five years."

The parents of Mrs. Shaw now reside in Port Kennedy, having removed to that place subsequently to the marriage of their daughter.

POISONED BY MORPHINE.

Fifty People Reported to Have Died in the Inland Country of China.

San Francisco, May 3.—The steamship Coptic brings news of many deaths in the inland country of China.

According to a story from Amoy, it has been the custom to mingle morphine into that section of the opium on the drug was very heavy. Recently a number of boxes were smuggled into a shipment of flour. In some manner the boxes were broken and their contents mixed with the flour.

Instead of the flour being condemned it was sold to the up-country districts. Within a week people began to die in apparently the most mysterious manner. It is reported that fifty people died of morphine poisoning.

BOATING FATALITY.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 2.—Joseph Zimmerman, aged 24 years, a well-known fisherman of Ocean park, recently from Pittsburg, has lost his life, and a party of five prominent people who accompanied him have narrowly escaped death from drowning through the capsizing of a small sailboat at San Pedro.

The boat, when a considerable distance off shore, was struck by a squall and capsized. Zimmerman attempted to swim to land, but sank before he reached it. The other members of the party, Mrs. Anna Lowe and her daughter, Miss Irene Lowe, of Los Angeles, Miss Edith Baxter, of Denver, and James Conroy and James Pennie, of Washington, D. C., succeeded in saving themselves by being blown overboard and rescued by a steam launch. Miss Irene Lowe, who is a strong swimmer, kept her mother afloat until they could reach the boat after the accident occurred. Miss Baxter was saved by the two young men of the party.

Mrs. Lowe is ill as a result of her experience.

WILL MARCH TO LONDON.

Striking Army Boot Workers Will Lay Grievances Before Officials.

London, May 3.—A miniature Coxey army is forming among the striking army boot workers of Northamptonshire. It is proposed to march on the war office in London and lay the men's grievances in regard to pay, etc., before the officials. A band of music has been engaged to accompany the strikers. Their march will probably take a week.

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SECOND READING OF AUTONOMY BILL

BORDEN'S AMENDMENT DECISIVELY DEFEATED

Government Had a Majority of Eighty-One—Debate Lasted Twenty-Eight Days.

Ottawa, May 4.—R. L. Borden's amendment was defeated last night on a vote of 59 for to 140 against, and the second reading of the bill relating Alberta to the status of a province carried on the same division reversed.

An analysis of the vote shows: Against the amendment, 140; pairs, 4; absent, 6; vacant seats, 4; speaker, 1; total, 214. Of the absentees five were Liberals and one was Conservative. The vacant seats, some, North, Oxford, Lewis and North West, were all Liberal.

The vote by provinces was as follows: Ontario—For, 44; against, 37. Quebec—For, 1; against, 61. Nova Scotia—For, 0; against, 17. New Brunswick—For, 6; against, 7. Prince Edward Island—For, 2; against, 1. Manitoba—For, 3; against, 6. Territories—For, 3; against, 7. British Columbia—For, 9; against, 7. Yukon—For, 0; against, 1. Total for, 59; against, 140.

The pairs were as follows

VICTORIA SEALERS ARE ALL REPORTED

THE WRECKAGE FOUND WAS FROM EVA MARIE

Vessels Believed to Have Done Better This Year Than Last—The Catches Obtained.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With the return of a number of schooners last evening and this morning, it is learned that the sealing industry on this coast during the last two or three months has been more successful in results than that during the spring of 1904. It is also learned that the wreckage found near Nootka, and which was believed by coast Indians to point to some disaster, is none other than that swept from the deck of the sealer Eva Marie.

Capt. Haan, of the schooner, Jessie, which returned last evening, having heard of the numerous reports which had been told regarding this wreckage, made it his business to investigate, and from where his schooner lay at anchor tramped 15 miles along the rugged coast line until he reached McQuinn Point. It was here that the wreckage lay, and on examination he found that it consisted of nothing more than a few broken canoes with spars and a table which was exactly what was carried overboard from the Eva Marie, as explained by Capt. Victor Jacobson, the master of that vessel, who also returned home last evening.

When it became known among the fleet that the wreckage had been cast up on the shore, the greatest anxiety was entertained by different sealers, and inquiry was at once instituted. This resulted in all being accounted for, and a quietus given all sensational reports.

The sealers have not worked as far north this year as in other seasons. The Eva Marie and another vessel went as far as the Cape Scott islands, but found no seal and returned south.

Capt. Haan reports that in March the weather was very stormy. During the whole month he only lowered his canoes three times. In April the weather was much better, and he added many pelts to his catch. He brings home 205 skins. The Libby, which with the Dora Steward is expected to arrive this afternoon, has 251 skins; the Eva Marie, 141 skins; the Allie I. Algar, Capt. George Heatter, which made port this morning, 240 skins, and the Victoria, Capt. Bryce, 145 skins. The Casco had 220 skins on the 20th of the month, and may have 280 skins by this time.

These catches, which indicate the others yet to be reported, are not large, but sealers think that on the whole the season just past has been more satisfactory than last spring. Of the different voyages that of the Eva Marie has been the most eventful. She was on the rocks in the commencement of her cruise; she had her decks swept of canoes; two of her crew for refusing duty were sent to jail, and later a couple of hunters who had been lost from a Japanese sealer were picked up and taken to Quatsino, where they were turned over to their vessel. The men had been lost only a short time when they were found by the Eva Marie, and consequently they suffered no particular hardship.

The Jap sealer, it is alleged, visited this coast more in search of sea otter than seal.

P. C. Coates, an old Victoria boy, has returned to the city after an absence of five years spent in the science faculty of Toronto University, where he has completed a course in mining engineering. He intends to devote his energies to the mining interests of his province.

Get Cured! Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Consumption. CATARRHOZONE IS GUARANTEED.

CATARRHOZONE INHALER is the greatest invention of the century for diseases of the respiratory organs. It is sure to cure because it cannot fail to reach the germs in the air passages. No medicine—no drugs—just healing, balsamic vapor. CATARRHOZONE consists of a beautifully polished hard rubber inhaler and sufficient liquid for recharging to last two months. Price \$1.00. Trial size 25c. Sold by Druggists and N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

PURELY VEGETABLE Fruit-atives

Look out for these "purely vegetable" medicines. Acouite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Morphine, Strychnine—violent poisons—are vegetable. You see the term means nothing, as regards safety. They look like fruit—taste like fruit—small like fruit—ARR fruit-atives are the only fruit-atives. FRUIT-ATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

COURT TO DECIDE ON TRAP RIGHTS

QUESTION TO COME UP AS STATED CASE

Argument Will Be Heard as to Power of Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The question of rights in connection with fish trap-sites is to be decided, in the Supreme court of the province. It arises in connection with the attempt of B. I. Short, of Vancouver, to erect traps at Clover Point, of the Dallas road.

Mr. Short has a Dominion license, but was refused foreshore rights by the province. The ground of refusal by the government was that the site applied for was outside the territory decided upon as open for that purpose. The sites for the purpose of trap fishing were put up to competition some time ago and disposed of. None of these were as far east as Clover Point, and it was in the opinion of the government not in the public interest to grant sites on the shore line opposite the site.

In order to settle the question of right it has been decided to bring a stated case before a judge of the Supreme court. A special dispatch to the Times from Ottawa says that Messrs. Langley & Smith have been instructed to represent the department of justice at Ottawa in this case.

Attorney-General Wilson contends that the rights of the province are not confined to the foreshore above low water mark alone, but that the province has rights beyond that along the shore line. To just what distance the right is held to extend has not been stated, but the question will be fully argued out when the case comes up for hearing.

A similar case arose last year in connection with the traps being put in by J. H. Todd & Son. The case did not come up in court as the piling to which objection was taken by the provincial government was swept away by a storm before a settlement was reached by a roreshore site being granted by the government.

The question which is now to be argued out in court is one which has been in dispute ever since fish traps were first spoken of in the province. The right to issue fishing licenses by the Dominion is not disputed in any way. The whole argument is to what extent the province has the power to prevent the putting in of traps at any particular point.

PICKETS BUSY

Many Union Men on Duty in the Streets of Chicago.

Chicago, May 2.—The cordons of union pickets stationed on the curbing in State street and Wabash avenue have been supplemented greatly in numbers, with the result, in spite of the vigilance of the police, carriage and hacks are stopped and drivers and their fares warned against attempting to carry purchases home from the boycotted stores.

Store employees burdened with bundles are stopped, and their parcels taken from them and torn open and searched by pickets and union sympathizers to see if they are attempting to deliver goods to customers or carrying their own property to their homes. After assuring the pickets that the contents of the bundles belong to them, they are not disturbed further.

In one instance a hired carriage was stopped in Wabash avenue and the occupant, a woman shopper, compelled to get out and walk. Another woman with both arms full of bundles was caught by the skirts and stopped as she was about to step into a cab in State street. The cab driver was warned not to take her as a fare. Undaunted, the shopper walked to another corner, where she was stopped by a second cab. Again she was stopped by the union sympathizers. Finally she boarded a street car.

Coal Scarcie. Chicago, May 2.—The need for coal rapidly is developing into one of the most important factors of the teamsters' strike. With the exception of one or two big houses, the supply of fuel on hand in State street averages from two to four days. John G. Pitzer, receiver for the Union Traction Co., speaking of the scarcity of coal, said: "In several of our stations, unless we get coal in twenty-four hours we will have to close down."

The income of the British post office from money in exchange being no or insufficient address is \$30,000 or \$35,000 a day.

PROMINENT PUBLIC MAN OF CANADA

REV. DR. BRYCE IS VISITING THE CITY

Has Won Wide Recognition as Theologian, Historian and Educationist—Sketch of Busy Career.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the most prominent men before the Canadian public, in the person of Rev. Dr. Bryce, theologian, historian and educationist, is spending the day in Victoria. He arrived last evening to represent Manitoba College at the session of the Presbyterian synod of British Columbia and Alberta, which is now in progress here. His visit in this city must necessarily be brief, his presence being required at the commencement exercises of the college, which are about to take place, and he, therefore, will leave for Winnipeg to-night. While in the city he is a guest of Rev. W. Leslie Chay, B. A.

It would be difficult to say in which particular field of activity Rev. Dr. Bryce has attained to the greatest prominence. Everybody who keeps abreast of the literature of Canada, even though the knowledge be superficial, is familiar with his name. He has published a great many works, principally, if not all, historical in character, and some have been accepted as the standard productions on the subjects of which they treat. About twenty-three years ago he produced a history of Manitoba, which dealt chiefly with the life of Lord Selkirk, the founder of the settlement of Selkirk, from which has risen the prosperous prairie province. Four years later he published a short history of the Canadian people, which is regarded as the best condensed record of this vigorous element of the Anglo-Saxon race extant.

Perhaps his most important work, however, is the remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was given to the world in 1900. This is a most fascinating volume, throwing a strong, clear light upon the extraordinary commercial achievements of one of the most exceptional enterprises the world has ever known. Rev. Dr. Bryce's illustrated History of Winnipeg, which is now being published serially in the Winnipeg Free Press, weekly, and is of an interesting and instructive nature, is to be produced in book form. In this connection the author decided to write in a style that would be attractive to the younger generation. His recognition that many of the incidents which he describes are more or less intimately known to the older inhabitants, and his wish to arouse an interest in the history of their city among the young people, led him to do this. In this he has succeeded, the work already having won a wide vogue. He has also in preparation a work to form one of the Makers of Canada series. It will deal with the careers of the remarkable men—Alexander Mackenzie, Lord Selkirk and Sir George Simpson. Of the first British Columbian should know considerable, for he was one of the greatest of the men who penetrated to the unknown regions of this great Pacific province away back in the discovery period. Of the others Westerners have much to learn, and Dr. Bryce's history will be read with interest.

Rev. Dr. Bryce was born in Brant county, Ont., of Scottish parents. His early education was received at the public and high schools of Brant and the Queen's University at Kingston. At the age of nineteen he matriculated with honors at Toronto University, and during his course captured numerous prizes, especially in higher English and science. He was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1881, and received a gold medal for his five out of six scholarships. In 1881 he was one of the organizers of the Mount Pleasant Infantry Company, and was at the skirmish with the Fenians at Limerick. He was granted a commission in the Toronto Military school, and attended the camp at Laprairie under Col. (now Field Marshal) Wolseley. At the close of his theological course he was selected as assistant for the church of St. Andrew's, Quebec, but after six months' service there, was ordered to Winnipeg. In the Prairie capital he founded Manitoba College and became its first professor, and spent a short time in the charge of Knox church. In 1881 he organized the St. Andrew's church, and has always taken the most active interest in church circles in Manitoba. His, indeed, has been a busy career.

A Times representative called upon Rev. Dr. Bryce at Rev. Mr. Clay's residence this morning, and found him as generally approachable as all scribes of the fourth estate have known him. Some men upon whom honors have thickly fallen have to be reached by a step ladder, but the doctor possesses among his numerous endowments the instinct of the newspaper profession, and always entertains the kindest feelings for his representatives. He attributes the facility with which he has produced his various works to his intimate knowledge of the characters and incidents of which they deal. His long residence in Manitoba has brought him into such contact with the historic landmarks and personages so closely connected with the pioneer days of the country, that much of the research that would otherwise be required is unnecessary. For his history of the Canadian people, however, he put in a lot of time investigating the libraries of Harvard, Ottawa, and the British Museum, where he has a seat and a key to the archives at any time. "Harvard has an excellent 'Americana,'" he said. "Quite the best on the continent, although the Wisconsin University has lately acquired a fine collection. This deals with the early days of the country. The corresponding records in Canada we describe as 'Canadiana.'" Manitoba College, which was founded by Rev. Dr. Bryce, and which includes in its constituency British Columbia and Alberta, is the oldest institution of this denomination west of Toronto. "It is

one of a sisterhood of colleges," he explained, "that form the Manitoba University. The others are St. Boniface, representing the Roman Catholics, St. John's, of the Church of England, and Wesley College, maintaining the Wesleyan Methodist church. There is, in addition, the university in which are the officers, the science and mathematics courses. The university is supported by the government, a grant of 150,000 acres of land having been given to it. The sisterhood of colleges are supported by the various denominations they represent. This gives the system as a whole, two advantages, for each religious support the state and that of the churches. The latter can accomplish more in the way of getting students than the state can, and the arrangement, therefore, is most advantageous. All the examinations are conducted by the university, which also bestows the degrees. It is a strong institution, there being about a thousand students. The council comprises some of the most prominent men of Manitoba, one hundred, and fifty in number, representative of all denominations. This council is a most harmonious body, and there is nothing that can divide it. Dr. Bryce is a member of the council, and has his own college in hand." Dr. Bryce is professor of English in Manitoba University, a course which is wholly unexceptionable.

He is one of the leading figures in the movement seeking to unite the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada, which won wide prominence at Toronto last year. There is a strong feeling, on the part of such a union, and he anticipates its completion. The obstacles are not doctrinal, the division lines being not broad enough to raise trouble. Custom and forms are the real factors to overcome, and he apprehends no difficulty in meeting them. He is one of the committee having this important matter in hand. They felt, he said, that it would be unwise to take any decided action without the endorsement of the assembly, which was the reason why the question rested in abeyance. The doctrines of the various bodies interested have modified considerably during the last few years, leaving the promoters of the union the matter of administration practically alone to deal with.

Commenting on national affairs the doctor referred to the frayed-out subject of annexation which seems to agitate some quarters. In reply to the argument that destiny would seem to hold out for Canada annexation to the United States because of their community of ideas and intimate relationship, he pointed to Spain and Portugal and Sweden. In both these sections of Europe a similar sympathy of aims and sentiments, during the last few years, has maintained their sovereign independence of one another. At the same time he recognizes that Canada and the republic at the south can become more closely united, and that they are were it not for the tariff barriers the States have erected around themselves. In the Old Land the feeling of indifference towards the colonies is fast disappearing, the people there becoming better acquainted with their kinsmen across the seas. Great Britain is willing, in the doctor's opinion, to allow Canada to map out her own destiny if she chooses. A similar position, in common with that of the sister colonies, being actually independent.

Rev. Dr. Bryce is brimful of confidence as to the great future of Winnipeg. That city, he says, occupies the same strategic position as the Western prairie states. Everything centres there—administration, law, religion and trade. Besides, it is an intellectual place, its founders having been largely graduates of universities who sought their fortunes there after Confederation, when more room in Canada was wanted. The doctor was moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly in 1902, and in the following year opened the annual session at Vancouver. It was on that occasion that he made a trip across the gulf and spent a short time in Victoria. In Winnipeg, while not in charge of any church, he is actively interested in a church extension organization, which last year established five new churches, increasing the number of Presbyterian denominations in that city to fourteen.

DR. TORY'S VISIT. Prominent Educationist Is Making a Trip Through British Columbia—McGill Extension.

A prominent educationist from the East is now visiting British Columbia in the person of Dr. Tory, who occupies the chair of physics in McGill University, Montreal. Dr. P. Tory's visit is largely for the purpose of recuperation, his health having run down in the charge of his regular work at McGill. He is accompanied by Mrs. Tory. He has spent about ten days on the coast, and left Victoria the night before last. He intends to spend a month at Comox and in the Kootenays.

While in Victoria he visited the High school, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the efficiency of the work being carried on there. He also met several of the prominent educationists, and was given a day's fishing at Cowichan by Superintendent Robinson.

Although Dr. Tory's visit was one mainly in search of health, he also to a degree represented McGill University, his object being to get into touch with the educational problems of the west and also to study at first hand its mineral and social aspects. The suggestion was made that in the faculty science arrangements might be made to give the whole four years course in Vancouver, several professors being detached from the parent university with that object in view. Dr. Tory will also visit Edmonton before his return to the East.

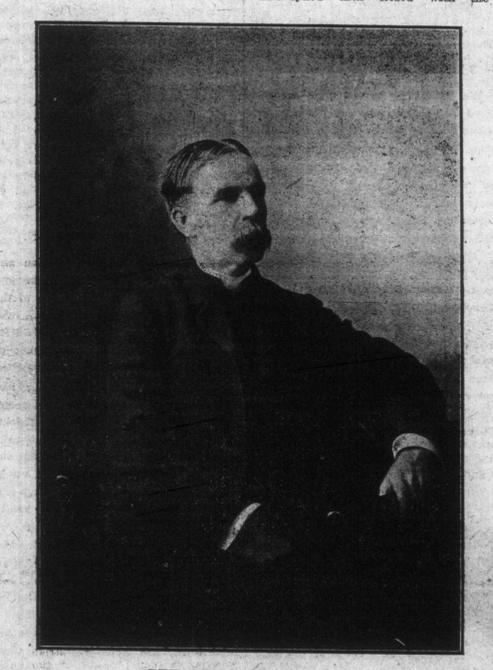
PIONEER DOCTOR DEAD. San Francisco, May 4.—Dr. Wm. Hammond, a pioneer physician of this city, is dead, aged 90 years.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD IN SESSION HERE

Rev. John Logan, M. A., of Eburne, is the New Moderator--Proceedings at Meetings in First Presbyterian Church.

A glance at the interior of the First Presbyterian church last night revealed the great strides Presbyterianism has made in the West during the past decade, and to those who attended the synod when it was last held in Victoria the change is simply marvellous. Amid the crowd of representatives some of the veterans were readily marked out, whilst also some others were conspicuous by their absence. All the way from Edmonton is Rev. D. G. McQueen, who was there long before the railway, and who has just been honored by his Alma Mater, and now can add D. D. to his

of British Columbia and Alberta, has opened under the most auspicious circumstances and is the largest as to numbers ever held. Rev. J. Knox Wright was chosen clerk for the ensuing year, and proceeded to read the roll of synod. It was decided to hold sessions at the hours of 9.30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5.45 and 8 to 10 p. m. The ladies of the First Presbyterian church and St. Andrew's kindly invited all the attending members of the synod to lunch in their respective churches during the meetings of the synod. These invitations, it need be hardly necessary to remark, were unanimously accepted. The synod then closed with the



REV. JOHN LOGAN, M.A.

name. Never was it given to a more worthy son of Presbyterianism. Dr. E. D. McLaren, formerly of Vancouver, and now secretary of home missions, has come all the way from Toronto to spend a day with his brethren. What a grand story he could tell of church progress, since he first arrived in Vancouver. There, too, sitting well up to the front is Dr. Herdman, the indefatigable superintendent of home missions in the synod, and who knows more about the "back of the beyond" than any other man in the synod. Then there is Prof. Bryce, down from Winnipeg to plead the cause of Manitoba College and its needs. One missive, however, the general son from Raymond, Rev. Mr. McKillop, for long the minister at Leithbridge, and also Rev. J. M. Macleod, of Vancouver, who last year completed his jubilee of service. The younger men showed up well, and Presbyterianism need have no fear of the future so long as it has plenty of such workers.

It may be well to remark here for the benefit of the uninitiated that the synod is the third in the hierarchy of Presbyterian church courts, above it being the general assembly, which meets shortly in Kingston, Ont., while below there are Presbytery and church session courts. All reports are submitted to the synod ere passing on to the general assembly. After the clerk and moderator took their places last night the large congregation joined in singing "Old Hundred" to the well-known strains. The retiring moderator, Rev. A. Forbes, of far away Port Sackville, then preached an able sermon on the words: "This kind goeth not out, but by prayer and fasting." He feelingly referred to the great loss the synod had sustained in the death during the past year of Rev. Thos. Scouler, of New Westminster, and Rev. M. Swartout, missionary to the Indians, who was accidentally drowned on the West Coast.

Nominations for the incoming occupant of his chair was then called for, and with commendable dispatch and complete unanimity the choice fell on Rev. John Logan, the indefatigable clerk of the synod, and minister at Eburne. Rev. Dr. McQueen in felicitous terms made the nomination, and incidentally remarked on the appropriateness of choosing a moderator from the banks of the Fraser, as last year one had been chosen from the banks of the Saskatchewan.

Being escorted to the chair Rev. Mr. Logan warmly thanked the brethren for the great honor done him, and then succinctly outlined the business before the synod. During the evening the choir of the First Presbyterian church rendered appropriate music, and J. G. Brown contributed a solo in splendid voice. Altogether this, the fourteenth synod

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"KING OF SIAM" WAS COMPLETE SUCCESS

Entertainment Enthusiastically Received—It Will Be Presented Again in Institute Hall To-Night.

A large and fashionable audience greeted the performance of the musical comedy, "King of Siam," in the Institute hall Wednesday, and certainly never was a prettier sight of the kind seen than when the curtain rose disclosing the pretty faces of the chorus in beautifully tinted flowery gauzy drapery, contrasting with the picturesque garments of the men in strict Siamese costume. The general verdict was that the singing and acting would have done credit to professionals.

Arthur Gore, as King, was truly respectful in his regal robes, and acted his part exceedingly well, while his song, "I Am the King of Siam," was loudly cheered. Basil Price, as Pymment-General, quite took the audience by storm—both in acting and singing—his rich baritone voice sounding to great advantage in the song, "As a Minister of Finance, I Am a Daisly." He had a strong supporter in the Governor of Trinidad (Barrel Hamilton), whose acting was excellent, as was his acting. His song, with chorus and dance, "It Was Not So in the Olden Time," was enthusiastically cheered. Scep-Bet, his daughter (Miss Maud Todd), and Ching Ching (Miss Alice Bell), her companion, were both excellent, and their work and their singing was much appreciated.

The song, "What a Little Dance I'll Lead Him," by Miss Todd, Bell and Heyland, was very amusing, and the "Mankies," between Miss Todd and Miss Bell, created great admiration and mirth. Miss Bell also sang "My San Domingo Maid," a chorus and dance by six young ladies, very sweetly and was loudly cheered. This was one of the gems of the evening. Miss Netta Heyland took the part of "Yum-Yum," an imported English maid, and was very bewitching in her dainty black dress. Her acting and singing were exceedingly good. The tea dance between herself and six other tea girls dressed like her was most effective and fairly brought down the house. Her duet with her lover, the valet (Cecil Berkeley), "Do You Think That You Have Known Me Long Enough," was one of the prettiest things of the evening, as was her dance before the King. The calumny lights played upon her, making a beautiful picture. The valet (Cecil Berkeley) took the part of the lover (who had a weakness for every pretty face) exceedingly well. He sang in fine style the song "My Little Canoe," arranged as a tableau, with the chorus in pairs paddling. Miss Katie King sang "Little Mooroo Maise," very prettily and was loudly cheered. Miss Viola Hickey also sang "Love," arranged as a tableau, with colored lights, four girls being grouped about her. She has a very sweet, well trained voice. Miss Gladys Campbell, dressed as a Pierrot, with twelve little girls dressed in the same way, sang "Will You Come With Me to the Zoo-Zoo." This was decidedly one of the prettiest things of the evening, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The "King of Siam" will be presented again this evening, and that there will be a large number in attendance is assured from the fact that nearly all the reserved seats have already been taken.

VISITING VICTORIA.

G. G. S. Lindsay, manager director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, is in the city. Mrs. Lindsay and his two sons, Master Charles and James, are also with him. His father, Chas. Lindsay, registrar of deeds for Toronto, is also here. Mr. G. G. S. Lindsay and family, together with Charles Lindsay, have spent the winter in California, and are now on their way back to Toronto.

Charles Lindsay, who is now in his 86th year, is one of the well known historical writers in Canada. He was for years editor-in-chief of the Toronto Leader, resigning the position in 1887 to accept his present office of registrar of deeds, among his other works are "The Clergy Reserves," "The Prairies of the Western States," "The Life and Times of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, With an Account of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837," "An Investigation Into the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario," and "Rome in Canada."

Several days will be spent in Victoria by the party before proceeding on their way East. G. G. S. Lindsay, who has himself just come from Fernie, says that it is fully expected that the various miners' unions will agree to the new contract which has been prepared between the men and the company. Carbonado union endorsed the agreement without a dissenting vote. The camp at Fernie, Mr. Lindsay says, continues to experience industrial peace. Reports to the contrary are sometimes spread, but between the company and the men good feeling exists. The new agreement, which is to continue for two years, was mutually agreed to after the most careful consideration by himself and the representatives of the miners. The new steel tippie, which is nearing completion, is the very best which could be obtained. All the modern improvements are incorporated into it. It will extend for a distance of 880 feet, and will be 34 feet in width and 34 feet in height. By means of it four men and two boys will be able to load 4,000 tons of coal a day. In spite of the fire which destroyed the former tippie, not a single contract had to be cancelled. On the contrary, the company kept every order filled to the fullest degree. Mr. Lindsay was asked if there was any truth in the report which was from time to time circulated that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was under the control of the Great Northern. Mr. Lindsay replied that there was not a word of truth in the report, which was spread at times to serve the purpose of other corporations.

KING THEODORE'S CONDESCENSION.

President Roosevelt is manifestly the creator of the character of President Theodore, and we hesitate to accuse the strenuous one of being merely an understudy of another great and mighty ruler of men. The president, we note with satisfaction mingled with admiration, lately gave another display of the versatility of his talent and the capacity to do well one of the few things that ordinary individuals make a success of. That is to say, after a week of communion with the bears and bob cats. Emperor Theodore rested from his labors and attended the services of the sanctuary on the Sabbath. The fame of the mighty hunter, being spread abroad throughout the bad and good lands of Colorado, attracted a great concourse of worshippers. The ordinary meeting house was incapable of accommodating the immense throng, and so the service was conducted under the "blue dome of heaven." After the regular exhortation the president was called upon and in response preached a powerful discourse. That is the sum of what we are told in the dispatches. But that is not the part of the performance we are interested in. The question is, did the president lead the singing? Emperor William, in addition to being "the whole thing" in diplomacy, as we know President Roosevelt would be also but for the place which absurdly believes its opinions and position should be regarded as of some account—the German autocrat conducts orchestras, composes "pieces," and generally exhibits talents of a diversified order. Now the question is, "did President Roosevelt conduct the singing at that convoluted altar preaching the sermon?" If he did not, his monarchical contemporary is still one lap ahead in the great race for pre-eminence in universality of talent. The distinguished visitor concluded the meeting by shaking hands with every man, woman and child in the assembly, but we do not count that a credit to him. If a celebrity in this land of freedom with limitations had done such a thing we might have regarded it as a display of insufferable patronage and resented it accordingly. But then a great deal depends upon the point of view. The subjects of King Theodore evidently considered themselves honored. We also so consider them.

CANADA'S PIONEER RAILWAY.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, like those who pioneered its lines in the early days of railroading, has had its ups and downs, not to say its "bumps." Its misfortunes have been ascribed to various causes. Canadian critics of the company have not hesitated to say that the managers who dwell in Great Britain and directed operations at long range were responsible in a considerable degree for the deficits which annually confronted shareholders. The company was charged with neglecting the special field for whose development it was specially created, from whose inhabitants it received such substantial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies, and with directing its energies to the United States, in which it built branches that were subjected to strenuous opposition. Be that as it may, it is satisfactory to note that a new and, from a Canadian point of view, a better policy is now being pursued. The Grand Trunk is now about to follow the example of that very successful railway, the Canadian Pacific. It is coming West, not only into that newly-found region of promise, the Canadian prairies, but right through to the Pacific Ocean. There is little reason to doubt that its faith will be justified by results, nor that the second complete transcontinental railway of the great American continent will be all-Canadian, nor that its operations will be as satisfactory to its shareholders as the first has been.

It is gratifying to observe by a perusal of the proceedings of the annual meeting, recently held in Great Britain, that the period of depression which clung so tenaciously to the Grand Trunk Company has at last passed away and that the prospects for the shareholders are growing brighter from year to year. In reviewing the report of the annual meeting that competent British authority, the Railway Times, says:

The present directors of the Grand Trunk railway have now been in office just ten years, and both they and the proprietors have much reason to look back over that period with gratification. At the meeting on Thursday Sir Charles Rivers Wilson took the opportunity of reviewing the progress of the company in characteristically modest terms. The report for the last half year, to which we alluded last week, gave little cause for unfavorable comment, even to the carping critic, and it was not surprising that the meeting received the statements of the chairman with lively approval. Although there had been a falling off in gross receipts, so capably had the management met the conditions that the net revenue showed a marked increase, and was in fact larger than ever before in the history of the company. This result has evidently not been obtained by undue economy in maintenance, inasmuch as the expenditure under this head has increased by

over £23,000. From this fact it is clear that the directions continue to pursue the policy which they marked out for themselves when they came into office in 1895. At that time the company was not earning its fixed charges, and it had to face a deficit of no less than £306,000. With little delay the new directors made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the property, and they quickly established better relations than had previously existed. Better times aided them, and the adoption of more modern methods, the purchase of larger cars and heavier engines—steps in which they were now being followed up—a respectful distance by many home railways—all contributed to produce rapid and even extraordinary improvement. How heavily the company was handicapped may be appreciated from the chairman's statement that of a total capital of 60% millions, only 5% per cent was actually received in cash. Under such circumstances it is surprising that the company is today in its present strong position. The present board took up the work at a critical point, and while they have successfully looked after the immediate needs of the company, they have worked with a full sense of responsibility for future results. Expenditure has been incurred as was necessary to broaden the foundations, and thus to enable the company to stand up to the pace with the expansion of the Dominion, which will proceed with increasing rapidity. It should be a source of satisfaction to the proprietors to know that their enterprise is affording valuable assistance in the development of a country which is destined to play a part of first-rate importance in the strengthening of the Empire.

PATRIOTIC ABSTRACTIONS.

We believe we have pointed out that Toronto, above all places in Canada, has manifested a deep interest in the school question which is not troubling the section directly concerned. It may not be so generally known that the declaimers against the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill whose patriotic bosoms are torn and bleeding at the prospects in store for the rising generation of the new provinces are what may be described as the "clawees" of the Ontario capital. They dwell in the most favored districts of the city, the parts from which the common people are deburred for various good and sufficient reasons. The Toronto Star has been investigating and its discoveries are interesting. An examination of the returns compiled by "vital statisticians" shows that the people who are the chief bulwark of the public school system on the platform and other public places in which words count for more than deeds, are very nearly capable of being classed as barren and unfruitful. But don't do a closer examination would disclose the further fact that the "little fathers" of the favored and chosen districts, the defenders of the school system who are merely patriotic abstractions, bestow what little patronage they produce upon private educational institutions and pass the "little red schoolhouse" by on the other side. The investigator of the Star points out that a comparison of the birth rates of certain sections of Toronto reveals a condition of things that is surprising. There were born in this city during the first three months of this year 1,238 children. Of this total, only one babe was born to the filmy laces, dainty linen, and silver spoons of fashionable Rosedale! Upper Sherbourne street in the same period failed to add a single soul to its population, but "The Ward" came bravely to the front with fifty-five births.

St. George street lacks a single entry! Jarvis street has one, Carlton street only two! The Annex, where poverty and its entail of woes is held strictly at bay, registered six; but two should be subtracted from that total—twins born to the wife of a coachman.

Parkdale's renowned lake front district is on a par with the Annex. Four babies saw the light of day in that district south of Lang street and west of Dufferin street.

Over-the-Don, where the thrifty mechanic and laboring man hire himself after his day's work is over, makes a brave showing. Riverview even has the call on the prolific "Ward." Of the twelve hundred and odd infants born in the first quarter of the year, Riverview, exclusive of the Beach districts, accounts for 57.

A general review of the situation shows that the districts inhabited by workmen make the heaviest returns. Of course to some extent return must be given to the fact that the workmen outnumber the leisure class ten to one, but even taking this into consideration, the birth rate in the wealthier portions of the city is woefully small. That district lying northwest of Dundas and Queen streets, and that portion of the city bounded by Spadina avenue, College, Clarence, and Front streets, makes good a showing as the "Ward" and Riverview.

INDIA'S WOES.

Surely India is the "most distressed" country in the world. When we read of the number of her people who are killed annually by noxious reptiles and wild beasts; of the ravages of cholera, which takes off its hundreds of thousands apparently without creating a panic; and add to the other calamities an occasionally destructive earthquake, we of this sparsely settled new continent are apt to wonder that the population of that old land of wealth and magnificence continues in all its almost innumerable multitudes. Previous to the British occupation, when the rule of the princes and

rājās was as savage and as merciless as the scourge of nature, the competition in human destruction must have been keen between the forces of man and the natural agencies. The combination no doubt guarded against any possibility of the creation of an over-crowding problem. The records prove that with the exception of the upheaval of 1819, which, from Cutch as centre, affected the whole of Northern India, from Bombay to Calcutta and Peshawar, every great disturbance since 1620 has originated in the mountains of the northeast or the northwest. In 1737 a terrible earthquake, starting probably in Assam, is said to have destroyed 300,000 persons in Bengal. Immense numbers of craft were wrecked in the hurricanes and the gigantic waves which accompanied it. Benizal and Burma were severely shaken in 1762 and 1839; Nepal and Bengal in 1834. In 1869 Assam and Eastern Bengal suffered heavily from the Cachar earthquake, and in 1897 another Assam earthquake wrought havoc in that province, and in Bengal as far west as Monghyr. It was distinctly felt so far to the northwest as Rohilkhand and the hill station of Naini Tal. In the northwestern region great earthquakes have been recorded at Delhi, in 1720 and 1803, the latter being responsible for the destruction of the upper part of the Red Minjar. Lahore was visited in 1827, Kashmir in 1780, 1828 and 1885, the loss of life in the latter year being estimated at 3,500 in the many shocks which occurred between May and August. The earthquake which overthrew the fortifications of Jellalabad in 1822 was felt as far to the southeast as Mussoorie. These are the most destructive of many earth waves known to have occurred in a period; the records of which are very imperfect. Yet India, on modern seismological maps, is not shaded deeply as a centre of disturbance like Japan, or the Pacific coast of South America.

FISHERY JURISDICTION.

Discussing the fisheries question and commenting on the difficulties that prevent an understanding by reason of the jurisdiction of the individual states over territorial waters, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer argues that the Dominion of Canada is itself not an independent authority, "as the United States has had occasion to discover on several occasions." If the American government, our contemporary says, desired to make any arrangement respecting close seasons on the waters of the Sound, it would have to make it with the Imperial authorities. We do not know whether the Seattle newspaper is wilfully or conveniently ignorant on this subject. We suspect it, after the manner of Americans generally when they approach matters in controversy between the Dominion and their country, sets up the dependency of Canada as a convenient subterfuge. For reasons that we thoroughly understand in this country our neighbors prefer to refer any misunderstanding directly to the Imperial authorities. But in the particular matter of fisheries jurisdiction there is no question whatever that Canada is competent to discuss with the state governments or the federal authorities any point that may arise and to settle it finally and fully without any reference whatever to the home government. In this matter of fisheries preservation no question of international jurisdiction or of national or state rights arises. The people of each country have an undisputed right to pursue the course they deem best in their own interests. If Americans decide to take and to kill and to can fish while a fish runs, that is their business. If Canadians determine upon a like course, they also would be acting strictly within their rights. But if as the result of the inquiry about to be instituted by the Dominion government the fact should be established that only by coming to an understanding and taking united action a valuable industry on this section of the Pacific coast can be preserved and fostered, it would surely be folly for our neighbors to take refuge behind the sophistry that Canada has no jurisdiction—that only the paramount authority is competent to deal with the matter. There are times when Americans are willing to concede that for all practical purposes Canadians are independent and self-governing. There are other times when our dependence is alluded to with lofty scorn and top-lofty insolence.

SOCIALISTIC RUMBLINGS.

That horny-handed son of toil, Commodore Hawthornthwaite, appears to have an equally firm scorn for the capitalist and the tolling work-a-day community. We are all under the dominion and the thumb of theological, economic and materialistic "workers," it appears. What we would like to know is what would become of the preachers of the new doctrine of social salvation if the millennial day of freedom were to dawn to-morrow. If we have any comprehension of the principles of the only altruistic creed, every man capable of toll must do his share towards the maintenance of the community. The need for organizers and propagandists having passed away with the realization and cessation of the Socialistic commonwealth, the necessity for the maintenance of plant-form workers will have ceased. But it is almost as difficult for the man who

has acquired the platform habit to cease from troubling as it is reputed hard for the leopard to rub out his spots. The rank and file of the Socialists we know to be industrious, frugal and careful of the welfare of their households. If it were not so we do not know what would become of their leaders and instructors. For reasons that are perfectly obvious, therefore, we submit that all social problems would not be solved if all property were to-morrow redistributed and the work of the world commenced upon a new basis, to be administered under new principles. We would still have the idle and the shiftless and the natural-born "spouter" with us. Now the natural-born "spouter" could no more successfully contend with his pent-up "eloquence" than the natural born indolent could be made to do his share of the "community labor." The problem of dealing with the non-productive would remain. Would the socialistic commonwealth deal with him as the honey-bee deal with their drones? If it did we fear the ideal system would precipitately lose its idealism and that a new idealism would immediately be set up, with preachers and lecturers ready to proclaim its virtues right on the spot. Our opinion is that Socialism as a force for the regeneration of the world and the relief of the oppressed would partake, like the condemned system, of all the weaknesses of its creators—and we fear Socialists are no more perfect than their fellows—possibly even their leaders have their "moments of weakness."

ELECTRICITY V. GAS.

Electricity as an illuminant, especially in districts where water power is available, has made great headway within recent years. But the new form of lighting has not by any means displaced the vapor extracted from coal, as has been hinted by some writers. As a matter of fact gas is still a strong favorite in cities in which it can be obtained at reasonable rates, while its advantages over electricity as a fuel have not been overcome by recent developments. The facility with which electric light can be turned on and handled has stimulated the advocates of gas into activity, with the result that the ingenuity of the inventor has overcome one of the advantages held by the modern competitor of gas. At a recent meeting of the Gas Light & Coke Company of London, the governor of the "Court of Directors" showed how gas-burners can now be manipulated as easily as electric lights. He pressed a button on his desk and two incandescent gas-burners high up on the wall of the room were lighted up; he pressed the button again and the lights were extinguished. This device is a simple one, and is a Swiss invention. With an incandescent burner there is a "pilot light," that is, a tiny light through a by-path, so that when the gas is turned full it will be lighted. Where the key on a gas-burner would ordinarily be a little piston is placed, this piston having an opening corresponding to the openings in the fixture and the burner. When the piston is forward the gas has communication with the burner and is lighted by the pilot light, and when the piston is in the other position the gas is shut off, with the exception of a small quantity for the pilot light. The piston is operated pneumatically, a small copper tube about the size of a telegraph wire running from the gas fixture, say, to a point near the door of a room, so a person entering the room can press in the plunger, which is at the end of the tube, thus compressing the air and driving the piston at the fixture into the gas-opening position.

The details of a paper recently read before an association of students of civil engineering in Manchester, England, by Mr. Newbigging, chief engineer of the municipally owned gas works, are given by Marshal Halsted, United States consul at Birmingham. He said that the introduction of the incandescent gas-burner had given a new lease of life to gas undertakings, and had placed gas in the front position as the cheapest illuminant. While he did not deny that for decorative effects, electricity had advantages over gas, he thought that the recent introduction of the inverted incandescent gas-burner had fair to rival the present incandescent electric light. Having made the statement that electricity, light for light at Manchester prices, is eight times dearer than gas, he said an incandescent gas-burner develops, per cubic foot of gas consumed, from 15 to 40 candles, according to the system employed. With gas at 56 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and electricity at 7.2 cents per unit, average prices in Manchester, and taking the lowest power developed by the incandescent gas-burner, viz, 15 candles per cubic foot, 15,000 candles per 1,000 cubic feet, the cost would be 3.72 cents for 1,000 candles, while one unit of electricity developed in "an incandescent burner," a light equal to 256 candles each at 7.2 cents per unit, or 30.10 cents per 1,000 candles. The Manchester gas works intend to establish a new department to deal not only with the maintenance of consumers' incandescent burners, but to assist in developing the greatest amount of light from the gas consumed. There has been very great prejudice in England against the use of carbureted-water gas, the kind in most extensive use in the United States. After describing the manufacture of coal gas and carbureted-water gas, Mr. Newbigging said that it is regarded to the latter, which is a substitute for Perrozone which is sold in 50c boxes containing fifty chocolate-coated tablets, at all dealers or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., and Kingston, Ont.

THE JAPS WANT SAGHALIEN ISLAND

FORMING COMPANIES TO EXPLOIT BUSINESS

Further Information Regarding the Tacoma - Progress of the Work at Port Arthur.

Japanese public opinion being now decided upon the recovery of Saghalien, many enterprises are being carried out on the island, says the Yokohama Advertiser, a copy of which was received by the steamer or Pleiades Tuesday. But haphazard enterprises being calculated to arrest rather than develop the resources of the island, a number of prominent persons have organized an association called Kabafuto Keptei Dosajiki, having for its object the promotion of systematic enterprises in Saghalien. The promoters held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that not only was the island formerly stolen by Russia from Japan, but being a key for the safety of northern Japan, the restoration of the island to Japan must be included in peace conditions to be imposed on Russia, and a permanent plan must be decided upon in order to firmly retain the island and develop its resources. Four different departments, namely colonial, marine products, mining and forestry, are to be instituted in the association.

Further information regarding the recovery of the steamer Tacoma, seized by the Japanese off the Shikotan Island, has come to light through the investigations which accompanied the proceedings of the Yokosuka prize court. It appears, says the Advertiser, that she was one of a fleet of ten steamers chartered for the Russo-Chinese Boundary Commission, but being a key for the safety of northern Japan, the restoration of the island to Japan must be included in peace conditions to be imposed on Russia, and a permanent plan must be decided upon in order to firmly retain the island and develop its resources. Four different departments, namely colonial, marine products, mining and forestry, are to be instituted in the association.

Read the records of the doings in various countries, despotically and democratically governed—ponder upon the outrages and excesses that have been committed in the pursuit of liberty and freedom—and be thankful that Providence has cast your lot in a really free country.

We submit the speeches of the militant but non-productive Socialist leaders of British Columbia as containing matter worthy of the serious attention of the reverend gentlemen of the Presbyterian Synod now in session in Victoria.

Spring Fever Affects the Aged

WHEN OLD FOLKS FEEL TIRED AND DEPRESSED THEY MUST BEWARE OF SPRING FEVER.

How does the fever begin? Just like this: The appetite falls off. What little you eat isn't satisfying. The nerves seem tired and exhausted. Consequently you don't sleep in the same old way. Morning tiredness is more noticeable. You feel blue, lack courage and determination—little things cause great annoyance—nerves feel as if they were on fire.

The latest arrivals from Port Arthur report that the whole railway from Port Arthur to Dainy is in complete working order more than a month ago, says the Chefoo Daily News. The Japanese are using their own locomotives and carriages, and the railway gauge has therefore been narrowed along the whole line to fit the Japanese material. To the northeast of the fortress they have been busy lately exploding Russian land mines. All the golden Russian eagles have been removed from the hulls of the sunken warships. Japanese workmen are actively engaged in clearing up all the old stuff lying about in the dockyards. A great quantity of old clothing and mattresses has been collected from different parts of the town and burned. Outside the town the Japanese are now collecting the bodies of the soldiers who died during the siege, which they pile together in great squares near the village of Suishigh. Kerosene is poured over the ghastly pyres and they are then set on fire.

The transportation of the Russian prisoners of war taken at Mukden is being carried out as fast as the return transports can reach home. According to the present calculation it is expected that they will all arrive in Japan by the middle of May. Their present quarters in Narashino are only temporary, the authorities doing their best to secure as much comfort for the prisoners as possible. Tents, painted red, blue and yellow, showing respective wards, are put up in the spacious ground, fenced in by bamboo stakes, placed in rows, and inside the tents straw beds one foot deep are placed on the ground over which are spread soft mats. Field hospitals are also established, and other sanitary ar-

THE JAPS WANT SAGHALIEN ISLAND

FORMING COMPANIES TO EXPLOIT BUSINESS

Further Information Regarding the Tacoma - Progress of the Work at Port Arthur.

Japanese public opinion being now decided upon the recovery of Saghalien, many enterprises are being carried out on the island, says the Yokohama Advertiser, a copy of which was received by the steamer or Pleiades Tuesday. But haphazard enterprises being calculated to arrest rather than develop the resources of the island, a number of prominent persons have organized an association called Kabafuto Keptei Dosajiki, having for its object the promotion of systematic enterprises in Saghalien. The promoters held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that not only was the island formerly stolen by Russia from Japan, but being a key for the safety of northern Japan, the restoration of the island to Japan must be included in peace conditions to be imposed on Russia, and a permanent plan must be decided upon in order to firmly retain the island and develop its resources. Four different departments, namely colonial, marine products, mining and forestry, are to be instituted in the association.

Further information regarding the recovery of the steamer Tacoma, seized by the Japanese off the Shikotan Island, has come to light through the investigations which accompanied the proceedings of the Yokosuka prize court. It appears, says the Advertiser, that she was one of a fleet of ten steamers chartered for the Russo-Chinese Boundary Commission, but being a key for the safety of northern Japan, the restoration of the island to Japan must be included in peace conditions to be imposed on Russia, and a permanent plan must be decided upon in order to firmly retain the island and develop its resources. Four different departments, namely colonial, marine products, mining and forestry, are to be instituted in the association.

Read the records of the doings in various countries, despotically and democratically governed—ponder upon the outrages and excesses that have been committed in the pursuit of liberty and freedom—and be thankful that Providence has cast your lot in a really free country.

We submit the speeches of the militant but non-productive Socialist leaders of British Columbia as containing matter worthy of the serious attention of the reverend gentlemen of the Presbyterian Synod now in session in Victoria.

Spring Fever Affects the Aged

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The Japanese in and around Mukden are unearthing guns that had been buried by the Russians in the beds of rivers and in wells in different parts of the country. It has been stated on excellent authority—the Russian staff at the front—that their loss has been 150 heavy guns and 300 field guns in the battle of Mukden. All the Japanese could account for was about 60, so that over 400 remained unaccounted for. It was then concluded that the Russians had hidden them, and search was therefore being made. Since then some of them have been unearthed, but there are still a large number, it is believed, which have not yet been found. It is thought that when Kouropatkin fell back from his first line of fortifications, when he claimed to have made a retreat without fighting, with a view of making a fresh stand on the south bank of the Hun the he hid some of his guns with him. The Japanese at that time advanced so quickly that the Russians had nothing to do but to retreat as fast as possible over the river, and from that time nothing more or less than a rout. It was on this occasion that they had no time to take their guns with them, and no doubt they pitched them into the river, or any other place they could find handy, hoping they still remained a chance to retrieve them, but that chance never came.

The thaw set in at Vladivostok on March 25th. The harbor is now free from ice. The defence of the fortress has been strengthened. The garrison for the rear defence of the fortress consists of about 20 battalions, including field-artillery and sappers. In the event of emergency volunteers corps will also be sent to the fighting line. There is also a body of Russian troops at Nikolisk at the mouth of Vladivostok, but the number is not clear.

ASKING FOR AID.

Trades and Labor Council Makes an Appeal on Subject to Local Unions.

The secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council has sent a letter to each of the affiliated unions in which an appeal is made for aid in fitting up the children's ward at the Provincial Jubilee hospital.

All contributions should be sent to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and acknowledge same. The following data of the estimated cost of construction and collections to date towards the proposed children's ward will show what has been accomplished: Total estimated cost of construction of ward .....\$7,000 Of which the board of directors will provide .....2,700

The Ladies' Auxiliary having undertaken to raise .....\$4,900 Of which amount they have already secured .....3,600 Leaving the balance yet to be obtained .....\$1,300

The Ladies' Auxiliary, as well as the board of directors, are anxious to see the results of their endeavors by having the much-needed division added to the hospital at an early date, and confidently expect that construction may begin during the present year.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Olds Motor Works to Send Two Oldsmobiles to the Olds Motor Works, of Detroit, will send two Oldsmobile standard runabouts across the continent from New York city to Portland, Oregon. The start will be made from New York May 8th, and the run is timed to reach Portland for the opening of the Good Roads convention there June 21st. The trip is being made in the interests of good roads.

The Olds Motor Works will invite volunteer drivers for the trip, and will receive applications either by wire or by letter. Two men will be selected from those who accompany each runabout. All expenses will be paid, and the driver, bringing his machine first into Portland will receive a cash prize of \$1,000. The other man, upon his arrival, will receive the machine he drove.

Mr. W. Abbott, special agent of the government bureau of public road inquiries, who is prominently identified with the good roads cause, intends to accompany the cars. The standard runabout was the first light car to cross the American continent, and they feel that it is unquestionably well adapted for this project in the interests of good roads.

A party of students from McGill university, Montreal, are at Wilkesbarre, Pa., accompanied by Dr. Parker and Dr. Wilson, members of the faculty. They are making an investigation of the coal formations of the Wyoming valley. They will spend ten days in this vicinity.

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TRAP FISHING IN STRAITS BEGINS

TO SUPPLY DEMAND FOR GERMAN MARKET

Findlay, Durham & Brodie's Wharf Will Be Used for Treating the Salmon.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Trap fishing is said to have commenced in the Straits to-day. One of the traps at Otter Point, it is stated, has been put in operation, and from now on fishing for spring salmon will continue. The start has been made early for the purpose of securing a fish supply for the cold storage treatment, which a company headed by Robert Lindenberger, of Astoria, will manage.

Mr. Lindenberger has entered into contracts with local trap operators for the purchase of the spring catch. These are usually very large salmon, and make an excellent food commodity for the foreign market. Since the announcement of Mr. Lindenberger's plans his company have secured premises in which to clean and treat their fish. Findlay, Durham & Brodie's wharf in the inner harbor, almost at the foot of Johnson street, has been acquired, and has been partially fitted up already. The floor of the shed has been equipped with a trap door, through which all the otter will drop to a scow moored beneath.

When the fish have been cleaned, they will be taken to B. Wilson's cold storage at the outer wharf, where they will be frozen, and made ready for shipment. When the business is in full swing it is expected that it will give employment to a large force of men. In Astoria, where Mr. Lindenberger formerly conducted a similar business, he had sixty men engaged in preparing the salmon for market, but it is not expected that many will be needed in the commencement of the present operations, for the reason that there is as yet only one or two traps available. With twelve or fifteen contributing, however, it is not difficult to foresee the magnitude the business will attain under favorable circumstances.

The usual fishing season does not as a rule begin for a month yet, and there will be no fishing done in the north before June, but the run comes earlier here, and considerable spring salmon have already been caught.

The shipment of salmon to the German market is not an entirely new line of trade. Carload lots have been forwarded from the West Coast in the past, but the business this spring will probably assume proportions never heretofore equalled.

CONTRACTOR IS HERE.

A. E. Barrett Has Nothing to Say Yet Respecting Plans on Hotel.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) A. E. Barrett, of Seattle, who has the contract for the building of the C. P. R. hotel, arrived in the city last night. He was seen this morning with respect to the situation, but said he had nothing to say.

Mr. Barrett, it is quite apparent, is put out with the present conditions on the flats. The property was to have been ready for him to begin operations on May 1st. The delay in filling has thrown him out in his calculations, and he is not prepared to say anything concerning his plans.

ACCEPTS HONOR.

Paris, May 2.—General Horace Porter has advised the foreign office that owing to his resuming the position of a private citizen he has accepted the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor which the French government some time ago bestowed upon United States Secretary of State Hay and himself.



HANDSOME BANK PREMISES—INTERIOR OF NEW BANK OF MONTREAL, AT MONTREAL.

The above is an interior view of the main apartment of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, one of the most elaborately finished banking establishments of America. The portion shown is part of a large addition to the old bank, the construction of which was completed some five or six years ago. From the outside the building presents a magnificent appearance. It is only one story high, with a handsome dome, but occupies an immense area. The architecture is of the Corinthian style, and is done in white stone throughout. The room, a small portion of which is shown in this picture, is 67 feet high and 107 feet in length. The pillars, to be seen on one side, are all of the purest Virginia marble, with capitals of bronze. The floor is of Italian marble, and all ornaments are of the same material, of a pretty dark red color. The ceiling is finished in white and gold, while the electric fittings are of bronze. Everything, in fact, is in keeping with the general style, making a banking apartment that is acknowledged to surpass in the grandeur

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It was on the 24th of February when with buoyant spirits they descended over the side of the vessel on to the great field of ice which lay between them and land. By this time the steamer had been held firm for some time, and the prospects to get ashore even after much exertion was a pleasant one. Land lay 15 miles distant, and the two started off, thinking that they could soon accomplish the journey without provision. But the journey proved more than they had bargained for. The ice was piled up to a height of 100 yards, sometimes rising to a broken outline, sometimes falling to a level of 20 yards. Reaching land they discovered that their trip was still far from finished. To a telegraph office it would be necessary to travel 20 or 25 miles. The place was called Tamari. Arriving at a place on the coast line, 12 miles distant, they were directed across the mountains by some Japanese women, completing their long tramp in three days from the time they left the ship.

During all this time they had not a particle of food or shelter. Before getting over the mountains Japanese police met them, having been advised of their arrival on the island, and the two sailors were placed under arrest on the suspicion that they were Russian spies. Miller and Raymond remained three days in Tamari and then started on their return. All this time they were given every attention by the Japanese, although getting nothing more than rice and fish to eat. The return journey proved hazardous in the extreme. Two Japanese guides were taken along, and having snowshoes they went ahead to break the trail. In going over the mountain snow fell heavily and a piercing wind impeded the progress of the party. Although warned of snow slides the wayfarers had thought little of this danger and their guides travelled on until a huge avalanche descended on them. One was deeply buried, but the other was soon pulled out when Miller and Raymond came along. The second Jap, however, had a close call from being smothered. He was extricated after two hours of hard digging. The party proceeded, had a terrible walk. At times they would lie down in the snow to rest and get warm. Eventually the shore was reached and tracks were retained along the coast line. Out at sea there was no ship to be seen. The heavy winds which were so chilling and penetrating in the mountains were the same that broke up the great fields of ice. The Tacoma drifted seaward and was afterwards nabbed by the Japs.

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It was a stock charge against Socialism that it would destroy religion. There was no such religion as Socialism, and that it would be a pity to destroy it. (Laughter.) The Japanese government had sent out a commission to inquire into the Christian religion some years ago. The commission returned, and said they had been unable to find any of it. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. S. M. Robins, formerly superintendent of the Nanaimo mines, had told the Chinese commission that he did not think Christianity was worth anything. He said that the Chinese were nearly two billion souls in the world, and the greatest revival ever known had saved 2,500 of them. (Laughter.)

And what of the results of the revival? One man who had been saved had got up and said that never again would he put on his coat at five minutes to five. That was to say that in future that man would be a humble, devoted, miserable slave to the class that oppressed him. There they had one result. He believed that that result and that object was aimed at by the revival movement to-day. (Applause.)

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I tell you the whole is a pack of lies," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, putting all his energy into his words. "No such hell ever existed, nor ever can exist. The worst hell in existence is right here to-day." The representative of Nanaimo then turned his attention to trades unionism, which he lashed as mercilessly as he had already lashed revivalism. His day was gone, he declared. Mr. Williams had said that it was of no practical good, but he would go further and say that it was absolutely no good. It was worse because hell, it served to divide them and to lead them further from their freedom. He had, however, been asked to speak not on religion and trades unionism, but on political action. He would therefore now discuss the work of the session.

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One revivalist had said that "hell" was often on the lips of Christ than on the lips of his disciples, often on the lips of the most ardent revivalist. By "hell" he meant hell. At the resurrection they would receive indestructible bodies with every human capacity for feeling pain and that those bodies would suffer the excruciating torture of burning throughout eternity. And then that revivalist, turning to the choir, had said: "We will now sing a hymn of praise to the merciful and beneficent Creator." (Laughter.)

I tell you the whole is a pack of lies," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, putting all his energy into his words. "No such hell ever existed, nor ever can exist. The worst hell in existence is right here to-day." The representative of Nanaimo then turned his attention to trades unionism, which he lashed as mercilessly as he had already lashed revivalism. His day was gone, he declared. Mr. Williams had said that it was of no practical good, but he would go further and say that it was absolutely no good. It was worse because hell, it served to divide them and to lead them further from their freedom. He had, however, been asked to speak not on religion and trades unionism, but on political action. He would therefore now discuss the work of the session.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite here paid a warm tribute to the efforts of his colleague, Mr. Williams, who, he said, might be timid before a working-class audience, but had never shown himself afraid to talk to the capitalists individually or collectively. One measure



LOUIS ETZEL.

Douglas Story, the well known war correspondent, writing from Mukden, pays a high tribute to his fellow correspondents who have served with him during the war between Russia and Japan. In the course of the article he mentions George Denny and Louis Etzel.

Referring to Louis Etzel, who will be remembered in Victoria as a successful sealer and later as a Far Eastern newspaper correspondent, he says: "Louis Etzel was a man well known and respected in the Far East. A champion rifle and revolver shot, a fearless horseman, an experienced campaigner in Burma, in the Philippines, in China during the Boxer rising, he came to Newchwang at the outbreak of hostilities as representative of the London Daily Telegraph. On June 6th he was shot by Chinese soldiers in error as a pirate."

"Louis Etzel's name lives in the Far East because of a deed that stands to his credit in the bloody days when the

allied troops were avenging the insults on their legations in Peking in 1900. In those days Christian hatred pagan in the barbarism of its atrocities. Men were indiscriminately put to the sword, babies were murdered and women were outraged in their homes. Etzel stood clean, comandered a great junk, loaded it with provisions and sent out into safety 200 Chinese women and children from the smoking ruins of Tsimtsin.

"In the present war he was the first to sign the subscription list for the Red Cross organized to assist the Chinese rendered destitute by the choice of their fields as the battle ground for two alien races."

Continuing, the writer says: "Middleton's place on the staff of the Associated Press was taken by Denny, a tried journalist, with a brilliant career to his credit in America. He came to us from Chetov, whence his dispatches had been most enlightening upon the development of the naval affairs of the war."

He did not often speak of religion on public platforms himself. It was proper, however, that he should say something about the great religious movement at present going on.

They were in the presence of a great awakening which was taking place all over the world. People were taking an interest in the matter as one of much importance. Many religious revivals had come about at different periods but none had ever come about yet except during the great economic depression. The workers dimly realized that something was wrong—not the Socialists, they knew that was wrong—and finding they could not get bread for their little ones, they appealed to the church. The church told them that their troubles could not be helped and that it was their duty to be good and submit. If they did so they would get a great reward hereafter. He, the speaker, hoped they would. They were certainly deserving of it. The remedy, however, was in their own hands. Why, Doolley said, do better than the church. He said: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your brains, and you've got 'em."

And what of the results of the revival? One man who had been saved had got up and said that never again would he put on his coat at five minutes to five. That was to say that in future that man would be a humble, devoted, miserable slave to the class that oppressed him. There they had one result. He believed that that result and that object was aimed at by the revival movement to-day. (Applause.)

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of the line he said, they could always depend upon a "roast" of the preachers to bring down the House. Over here it was different, as he had found at Victoria when he first came here three years ago. There he had nearly ruined his career by using the word "damned" in the course of an address. He had been very careful ever since then. He regretted to notice that one of those who had addressed them that evening had used the word "working plugs." Such language as this was quite shocking and he hoped it would not be repeated. Having discharged this little piece of business, Mr. Kingsley entered upon an exposition of Socialism, which brought the meeting to a close.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR TEMPLEMAN

Problem Which Can Be More Easily Solved by People of Britain Than Canadians.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Standard writes to his paper as follows: "The Hon. William Templeman, the representative of British Columbia in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is one of those men who have been 'thinking imperially' for many years. Mr. Templeman is the owner of the Victoria Times, the leading Liberal newspaper in the province. He was called to the Senate shortly after the Liberals attained power, and later on entered the government without portfolio. I asked him for his views on a preferential trade policy for the Empire, and received the following reply:

"Were I a resident of the British Islands I would be a supporter of a preferential trade policy for the Empire. Canadians are reluctant to advise the people of the Mother Land to tax themselves that Canada may be benefited, and yet, as the ultimate benefit would be to the Empire as a whole, and not to Canada alone, I do not think we should be charged with meddling in a purely domestic affair were we to declare in favor of an imperial policy of such a character. For my part, I do not believe that an enduring Empire can be constructed on sentiment alone. It is not sentiment, nor even the democratic idea, so much as a mutuality of commercial interests that binds the states of the American Union into a great and powerful nation, 'one and indivisible.' Originally the Texan cattle raiser had very little in common with the Dakota wheat grower, or the Washington lumber man with the New England manufacturer, but the growth of a national sentiment in the United States, fostered and encouraged by tariff laws against the rest of the world, was one of the remarkable evolutions of the nineteenth century. And so in Canada. There was very little permanent cohesion in Canada previous to or immediately after Confederation. But to-day it is different. Canada is united from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There has been, it is true, other influences at work in the upbuilding of this growing national feeling, just as in the United States the fiscal policy is not alone to be credited with the unification of the nation. But in neither country would the present consolidation have been possible had hostile tariffs been maintained between the several members of the Union. Such a union might be based for a time on so-called sentiment, but it could not last. In the same way a closer and abiding union of the Empire will only be reached by a recognition of the fact that the closer our material interests are brought together, the greater will be our respect for and our confidence in each other. Sentiment—to which the opponents in Britain of the preferential idea pin their faith for a closer alliance—will grow out of a mutually satisfactory trade arrangement; it will be the product of imperial prosperity, resulting in community of interests, commercial and political. The sentiment that binds a people together will not be the product of a policy that places the people of rival nations on the same footing as the people of our own country."

"The problem, to my mind, can be much more easily solved by the people of Great Britain than it can be by the people of Canada. If we expect the British people to make sacrifices, Canadians must be prepared to do the same. If Great Britain is going to put on a tariff against the world, Canada and the other colonies must pull down theirs against Great Britain. How far that can be done without sacrificing established industries it is difficult to say, but most assuredly there must be reciprocal advantages. The time will no doubt come when Canada will be able to manufacture as cheaply as Britain, but in many lines that time is a long way off. What advantages we can offer Great Britain, in addition to the present preference, I will not discuss, but if my view is correct, that sentiment follows trade, then undoubtedly the aim of federationists must be to gradually remove the obstructions between Canada and the Mother Land until practically none remains."

"The success of the Canadian preference is a proof that the removal of tariff barriers improves trade within the Empire, and, therefore, inspires higher national sentiment. If Great Britain will admit the principle even to a very small extent, by treating Canada a little better than she treats the rest of the world, just as Canada now treats her, a little better than the rest of the world, the second great step towards ultimate and complete unity will have been taken. Much will still remain to be done, but having started right all difficulties can be removed. There will not necessarily follow the flag; it will follow the line of least resistance and greatest benefit; and if that line does not lie between the members of the great family of nations composing the Empire so much the worse for imperial federation."

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.



CITY ESTIMATES ARE NOW COMPLETE

INCREASES IN THE OFFICIALS' SALARIES

Full Paid Fire Department Contemplated - Business Before Streets, Bridges and Sewers Committee.

Estimates of the city's expenditures during the coming year are now complete. They have not passed the city council, and may yet be considerably reduced, but in so far as the streets, bridges and sewers committees' labors are concerned, they were completed last night. The total was not counted up very closely last night, but it is approximated that there will be a shortage in corporation funds of something like \$10,000, which will have to be provided for later on. The estimates contemplated in the committee's report provides for increases in the salaries of a number of city officials, including the water commissioner and building inspector, for a full paid fire department involving an additional outlay of about \$250 half yearly, a reduction in the school appropriation asked for from \$60,000 to \$58,000, and a sum of \$7,400 for the building of new sections to the Rock Bay bridge. It is understood also that provision will be made for the extension of what is now known as Birdcage Walk through to Carr street.

The estimates may come up at the weekly meeting of the city council on Monday night, when opposition will be made to some of the increases in salaries proposed and the deficit now in sight will, if possible, be further curtailed. Besides the consideration of the estimates, the sewerage plan proposed for Spring Ridge district is approved by Edward Mohan, C. E., and Dr. Pagan, provincial health officer. Should these gentlemen be satisfied with the plan proposed to them, it will be followed by the satisfaction from the standpoint of the preservation of the public health, Mr. Jones agreed to sign, otherwise he would not attach his signature to the agreement.

His Worship favored compliance with the request.

Ald. Hanna wished to make an explanation. He took exception to the report made by Ald. Hill at the meeting on Monday evening when the latter said: "Oh, he's got no agreement; the matter has not been settled." Ald. Hanna said that he had \$100 to put up that the plan proposed had not been settled. He was surprised at the action of Ald. Hill and Fullerton, whose better course would have been to withdraw any settlement. The efforts of those aldermen to try and discredit him in this work was most contemptible. He believed Mr. Jones was right, and he thought that neither Dr. Pagan nor the Mohan would disapprove of the committee's plan. In reply to Ald. Hanna, Ald. Fullerton considered that the former had exceeded his duties, and had effected a hole-in-the-corner agreement.

After some further discussion the draft agreement was produced, and on suggestion of Ald. Hill it was approved and referred to the provincial board of health for endorsement.

The estimates were then completed, and the meeting adjourned.

WANT TECHNICAL BOOKS.

Trades and Labor Council Will Make Suggestion Relative to Works For Library.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council held its regular meeting Wednesday, the president and vice-presidents were absent, and in consequence J. D. Mc-Niven, M.P.P., was appointed chairman.

E. Schil presented credentials as a delegate from the plumbers' union.

Two copies of the report of the commissioner on the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific were received.

A letter from Secretary Drapeau, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was received, in which the local organization was thanked for information given.

It was decided to secure six copies of the history of the city of Victoria in Colorado, written by M. F. Langdon. One of these will be presented to the public library.

The secretary of the building trades council reported that the working card system had been put in use May 1st. The Garment Workers' Union wrote, thanking the Trades and Labor Council for assistance, especially at the time of the trouble connected with the introduction of the union label.

The San Francisco Labor Council wrote, asking aid in its agitation to have Oriental labor forbidden in the Panama canal construction.

An invitation to send delegates to the Industrial Congress at Chicago on June 27th was received and filed.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Mayor and city council.

Allen's Lung Balm. The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of COUGHS, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

WEAVER'S SYRUP. It purifies the Blood and cures Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

cil, requesting that in the purchase of new books for the Carnegie library that some consideration be given to books on general labor matters of a technical nature, as there are many of the kind now in the book markets of the world that would prove of great interest to most of those who visit the library. The council will express its readiness to furnish a list of all the books from which selections could be made.

DROP IN PRICE OF NEW POTATOES. CALIFORNIA PRODUCE FINDS READY SALE. Vegetables and Fruit Being Imported by Wholesale Merchants - Condition of Local Market.

The local market has been exceptionally steady during the past week. New California potatoes have dropped, however, a number of shipments having been secured by wholesale merchants. Spring vegetables continue to come in rapidly. Local farmers, however, are meeting with competition in the sale of these. An assortment of vegetables is beginning to arrive from the south. Beets, carrots, turnips and celery being included. Naval oranges are practically off the market. They are being succeeded by other fruit, the California cherry, quoted at 25c a pound, having made an appearance.

Quotations on meats and fish remain the same as heretofore. Mention was made last week of the arrival of cod-cake, a small delicate fish caught in the Fraser at certain seasons of the year. The run, however, proved to be smaller than was anticipated, and, therefore, Victoria merchants did not receive the shipments ordered.

Appended are the complete retail quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hungarian Flour, Oglvie's per sack, Oglvie's per bbl., Oglvie's Royal Household, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Snowflake, Snowflake per sack, O. K. Best Pastry, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Oats, Oatmeal, Rotted Oats, Feed, Hay, Straw, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Vegetables, Island Potatoes, California New Potatoes, Green Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (Victoria Creamery), Cheese (Canadian), Lard, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fruit, Cocoanuts, Lemons (California), Apples (local), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Onions (Oregon), Carrots, Cabbage, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Eggs (ranch), Chickens, Ducks, etc.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION. The Secretary Has Started on Southern Trip - Meeting Held Yesterday.

Tuesday the regular weekly meeting of the Tourist Association was held at the rooms, Fort street, there being present Mayor Bernard, Ald. Odly, Ald. Hanna, J. E. Wilson and A. Henderson. The secretary, Herbert Cuthbert, also was in attendance and reported a heavy demand for the new booklet, "Impressions," recently issued, of which 5,000 copies had already been distributed.

As usual there were a large number of invited guests, for whom seats were reserved. Lieuts. Hall and Geary acted as ushers. Some special reference should be made to the decorations, which were very beautiful. They were done in a most artistic style. Mrs. Wright, Miss Keefer and Miss Pitts, who were responsible for this, certainly showed admirable taste in their decorations.

Following are some of the gifts received: Officers of the Garrison, silver tea service; N. C. officers and men of 58th Co. (England), silver coffee pot; Miss O. D. Wallace, silver brooch; Mrs. E. E. Wallace, old lace; Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake (England), cheque; Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake (England), cheque; Rev. E. Tyrwhitt-Drake (England), cheque; Mrs. Chester-Master (England), cheque; Hon. Mr. Justice Tyrwhitt-Drake, cheque; Madame Mottel (England), cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Munro, cheque; Miss O. Tyrwhitt-Drake, pair cut glass vases; Mr. B. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, pair of silver mugs; Mr. and Mrs. Beidman, silver teaspoons; the Misses Brigman, coffee cups; Mr. and Mrs. Crease, embroidered tea set; Mr. and Mrs. G. Barnard, Chinese jug; Mrs. Oliver, mustard pot; Mrs. A. Dumbleton, pair of Chinese dishes; Rev. S. and Miss R. Chinese tea cups; Mr. H. E. Newton, pair of large silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Harrop, silver crumb scoop and plate; Mrs. McTavish, pearl brooch; Mrs. Raymur, brooch; Mrs. and Miss Holmes, silver frame; Miss Clara Druce, berry spoon; Mrs. and the Misses Pooley, picture; Mrs. Solly, poker work box; "Al Tom," Chinese screen; Mrs. Dumbleton, silver mirror; Capt. and Mrs. English (Halifax), cigarette case; Mrs. Elliston, a menu holder; Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, framed water color; Miss North Jones, silver salts; Mrs. E. Brady, Dresden china vase; Mrs. Kitto, rug; Miss Marjorie Rome and Mr. Fred Rome, silver nutcrackers; Mrs. Rowe, sachets; Rev. A. Shears, book of poems; Mrs. and Miss Sen, cut glass and silver marmalade dish; Miss F. Tyrwhitt-Drake and Mr. C. Tyrwhitt-Drake, glass; Mrs. Powell, silver and case; Mrs. Vernon, glass water jug; Mrs. E. Dumbleton, gold nugget; brooch; Mrs. and Miss Campbell, silver teaspoons; Mrs. McNaughton Jones, embroidered collar and cuffs; Miss McNaughton Jones, cut glass salt cellar; Miss Mary Layton, silver salt cellar; Mrs. E. Brown, silver pickle fork; Mr. Flumerfelt, silver salt; Lieut. R. G. Talbot, R. N. (England), 2 silver bon bon dishes; Colonel and the Misses Lough (England), silver clock; Mrs. and the Misses Wood (England), 2 gold buttons; Mrs. James Dunsinuir, large set glass bowl;

MILITARY WEDDING ON WEDNESDAY

CEREMONY AT CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Marriage of Miss Violet Tyrwhitt-Drake and Captain Muspratt Williams, of Royal Artillery.

The elite of Victoria attended the wedding of Miss Violet Tyrwhitt-Drake, daughter of Judge M. W. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake, and Captain Muspratt Williams, R. A., which took place at Christ Church cathedral. Wednesday as the bride and her attendants, the no less handsome attire of the invited guests, combining with the tasteful adornment of the auditorium to make an exceeding striking and pleasing effect. Then the scarlet uniforms of the guard of honor, stationed on each side of the main aisle, added color to the scene and made the ceremony conducted by Bishop Perrin, assisted by Canon Bennandis and Rev. C. E. Cooper, of St. Saviour's church, very impressive.

It was about 12.10 when the bride's party, followed immediately afterwards by that of the groom, arrived at the church. The former entered on the arm of her father, she looked charming in her bridesmaid's dress, which was a light blue, sister of the bride, who was attired in a gown of white chiffon and a picture hat with pink trimmings; Miss Violet's bridesmaid, Miss M. W. Jones in white muslin, and Miss Nora Jones in white chiffon. Following close behind were Miss K. Dunsinuir and Miss Marjorie Rome, the flower girls, who were daintily gowned in the purest white. The bride was supported by Capt. Coburn, R. G. A. The ceremony commenced as soon as the principals had taken their places at the altar, the bride being given away by her father. She looked charming in a graceful gown of white satin chiffon, trimmed with old lace. She carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses. Afterwards the bride and groom walked slowly down the centre aisle by the right of the altar, the flower girls of the guard of honor, the flower girls scattering flowers profusely along the path. As they stepped into the bridal carriage the last note of Mendelssohn's wedding march, which was played while the procession left the church, died away. They were driven to the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Wallace, Richardson street, there being no reception after the services at the church.

As usual there were a large number of invited guests, for whom seats were reserved. Lieuts. Hall and Geary acted as ushers. Some special reference should be made to the decorations, which were very beautiful. They were done in a most artistic style. Mrs. Wright, Miss Keefer and Miss Pitts, who were responsible for this, certainly showed admirable taste in their decorations.

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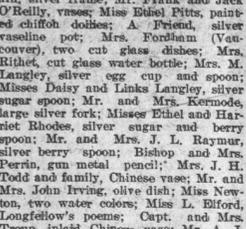
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Wood's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. It is an old well established name. Its preparation has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All the great names in the Dominion of Wales, Great Britain, and the Continent recommend it as being the only medicine of its kind. It is a powerful and permanent cure for all forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Impediment, and all other ailments of the system. It is a powerful and permanent cure for all forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Impediment, and all other ailments of the system. It is a powerful and permanent cure for all forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Impediment, and all other ailments of the system.

Broken Threads Mean Lost Time

Belding's Spool Silks



are evenly twisted and spooled—pure, tough silk. They sew smoothly in the highest speeded machines. Get BELDING'S SPOOL SILKS if you want silks that won't waste your time by breaking. Every spool full length.

We mention a few special offerings as an extra inducement for you to give us your first of the month order: HUNGARIAN FLOUR, sack, \$1.05. EARLY ROSE POTATOES, sack, 1.50. OUR FAMOUS CEYLON TEA, pound, .35. OUR NOTED MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, pound, .30c and .40c.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd

Weak, Nervous, Diseased Men. Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through excessive self-abuse and constitutional blood diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Dr. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and generally. Guaranteed or your money back.

CELEBRATION AFFAIRS. Parade Committee Has Prepared Route of March - Various Meetings Are Arranged for.

The parade committee of the Victoria Day celebration held a meeting at the city hall Wednesday for the purpose of drawing up the route of the parade and the prize list. Dr. Carter presided, and there were also present: D. A. Upper, Dr. Garesche, J. H. Greer, H. Ross, L. S. Eaton and W. Moresby.

The committee decided that the parade should start from appropriate points and thence to Cook, along Cook to Yates, down Yates to Douglas, along Douglas to Government, along Government to Michigan, thence to the park, where the judging will take place. Three judges were selected, and will be asked to act before their names are announced. Besides the prize list, which is given below, the S. P. C. A. offer a silver cup for the most handsome harness, either double or single. The full list is as follows: Gentleman's saddle horse, to be ridden by a gentleman amateur—1st prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5.

Single horse (roadster), to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a roadster—1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. Single carriage horse (over 15 hands), to be shown to a vehicle and driven by a horse to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.—1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Single carriage horse (under 15 hands), to be shown to a vehicle and driven by a horse to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.—1st prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Trotter or pair in harness, open to all horses that have ever competed in a public race; to be shown without boots, weights and harness—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Best pair roadsters, to be shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle and judged as roadsters—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Best pair carriage horses, to be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle, horses to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Single draught horse in harness, to be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle and judged as a draught horse—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Best pair draught horses in harness, to be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle and judged as draught horses—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Best decorated touring car—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Best decorated runabout—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Obstacle race, at least six miles an hour—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10. Best directed motor cycle—1st prize, \$5. A meeting of the carnival committee will be held at the office of the secretary this

Burned to Death

Perished in Fire Which Broke Out in His Cottage.

Everson, May 1.—Burned to a crisp, what remained of the body of David Benjamin, aged 50 years, an invalid, was found Sunday night taken from the ashes on the ground where a short time before had stood the cottage occupied by the old man, his wife and son Fred, the latter two being absent at the time of the fire.

When the fire was discovered about 10.45 p. m. it had gained such headway that it was impossible for the volunteer firemen to get to the burning building, although it was known that the old man was within. When the body was picked out of the ashes it was absolutely unrecognizable.

The origin of the blaze is not known, but as there was no fire in the stove the opinion is advanced that the old man may have lit a match for some purpose or other from which the building caught fire.

A Spring Tonic

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Makes Strength For Summer. Every man and woman in Canada needs a tonic medicine at this season of the year. They must have new, rich blood to build them up to bear the trying heat of summer. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest spring tonic in the whole world. Every dose makes new, rich blood—new vigorous life. They transform weak, weary, anemic girls into healthy, graceful, well-developed women. They make debilitated men strong, lusty and energetic. They give worn, despondent women new health and comfort. They do this every time—they cannot fail. After a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, every man and woman can withstand the summer's heat free from backache and headaches, weakness and despondency. Mrs. M. A. White, Seal Cove, Que., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They have not only made a new person of myself, but have been of inestimable value in my family. I always keep a box of pills in my home and the result is I have no doctor's bills, nor have I any delicate boys or girls, as the pills keep them strong and healthy. I constantly recommend the pills to my friends, and I always hear good words from those who use them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act upon the bowels; they do not bother with the mere symptoms of disease; they simply make new rich, red blood, and thus cure all the common ailments of life. But you must get the genuine with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all dealers everywhere or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# TRAMWAY COMPANY WILL CO-OPERATE

## PROPOSAL TO AID IN STREET WATERING

### City Council Receive Letter to That Effect—Tender Let for Clearing Old Cemetery.

The city council got down to the regular business at rather a late hour Monday evening in consequence of the delegation from Spring Ridge occupying nearly an hour in presenting its views. Little of a contentious nature arose in the meeting. An important proposition was made by the electric company with respect to watering the streets along the line of the company's tracks. This arose out of a proposal made by Ald. Fullerton at a recent meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee to have the question of the city's power to compel the tramway company to water a strip on each side of the track referred to by the city solicitor for an opinion. It is understood that the enforcing of the by-law is regarded as beyond the power of the city. The tramway company, however, have offered to cooperate in the work.

The question of the Victoria Day celebration was incidentally alluded to in connection with the new park at the Gorge. Some favoring a strong recommendation to the celebration committee to alter the plans and have the regatta on the Arm. After hearing the objections to this by Ald. Fell the matter was dropped.

All the members of the council were present.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company wrote with respect to the sprinkling of street, as follows:

Victoria, April 28th, 1905.

W. J. Dowler, Esq., Clerk of the Municipal Council, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, drawing our attention to section 17 of by-law 636, which reads as follows:

"The company shall cause its track and the street within 18 inches on either side to be sprinkled twice during the day, at least during dry weather, or on any day when sufficient rain has not fallen to prevent the raising of dust during the passage of the cars."

This matter was gone into somewhat fully in 1903, when our company was advised that the by-law in question was ultra vires of the council. Our company, however, fully recognizes that the prevalence of dust on the streets during the dry season is extremely annoying both to our own citizens and to our visitors, and that if any means can be found to abate the nuisance, great good will have been accomplished. We would therefore be pleased to make an arrangement with the council somewhat on the following lines:

"That a sprinkling car or cars be purchased, the city and the street railway company to share the initial cost, and the sprinkling car to be of sufficient capacity to water the whole width of the street, and not only that portion traversed by the track and eighteen inches on either side thereof; that the city pay for the labor of operating the car, and, of course, supply the water; that the company supply the motive power and keep the car or cars in proper state of repair."

Should this suggestion meet with the approval of His Worship the Mayor and aldermen, prices could at once be obtained, and the agreement entered into.

ALBERT GOWARD,  
Local Manager.

This was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

David Marshall McNeill wrote respecting the E. & N. Railway Bill. The letter was filed.

Crease & Crease wrote for their client, Mr. Ordano, with respect to a settlement for \$1,000 of the claim in connection with the Rock Bay causeway.

This was referred to the city solicitor for report.

W. J. Pearday wrote stating that he had applied to the Dominion government for an acre of land on the foreshore of the Indian reserve, and asking the council to aid in this work.

Ald. Hanna moved in favor of referring to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Ald. Stewart thought the council might well endorse the scheme and recommend the transfer to the Dominion government.

Ald. Hanna said he did not wish to oppose the proposal at all.

The motion in line with Ald. Stewart's suggestion was passed.

The W. C. E. U. wrote asking for aid in connection with their Refuge Home work. This was referred to the finance committee.

F. A. Taylor, of the Burnes House, complained of the absence of light on the street near his hotel.

Ald. Hall called attention to the fact that at present it was impossible to add any lights to the system.

The communication was referred to the electric light committee.

A letter from A. R. Sherk relative to Spring Ridge gravel pits was read. There was endorsed a public meeting held in Spring Ridge.

This was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Watson Clark wrote respecting water supply. He complained that he had been overcharged, according to the water by-law.

His Worship said that Mr. Clark was charged on the basis of 30 cents instead of 25 cents on the ground that he had a business and not merely as a household. The other daymen were charged at the same rate.

Ald. Stewart favored keeping the rate at the same figure as at present. He moved that the matter be referred to the city solicitor.

Ald. Fullerton said he understood that daymen did not come under the by-law but that the rate to them was fixed by a motion of the council. He found that the daymen were charged a higher

figure than nurserymen, who used much more water.

The question was referred to the city solicitor for report.

The acting solicitor reported upon the bathhouses along the beach to be ponded. He went fully into the question of a kid goat having its horns knocked off in impounding it. The letter was received.

J. S. Helms and others on Heywood avenue wrote opposing the construction of a cement sidewalk on the avenue.

The petition was referred to the city solicitor for report as to the proportion of property represented by these petitioners.

Tenders for clearing the old cemetery of trees, etc., were opened. These were as follows: S. S. Selman, \$500; A. O. Roy, \$400; W. G. Henley, \$700; Capt. Primes, and J. V. Young, \$640; E. W. Carlvo, \$374; Oliver Johnson, \$335; John Scott, \$400; G. P. Kelly, \$425; H. A. Runson, \$335; Carlvo and Johnson, \$200; E. A. Bates, \$800.

The lowest tender was accepted.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee reported as follows:

Gentlemen:—Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undermentioned subjects, beg to recommend the following resolutions for adoption by the council, viz.:

Resolved, That the necessary steps be taken to acquire the right to construct a wharf for public use at the end of Caves street.

Re application of Moore & Whittington to the department of public works for shore rights on Victoria Arm, and the communication from the secretary of public works department regarding same: Resolved, That condition No. 2, as per the minutes of the Messrs. Moore & Whittington, be modified so as to allow the applicants a further 45 feet from the northerly boundary of lot 10.

Re application of James Mulholland for an extension of wharf rights and privileges in connection with his mill on Victoria harbor, and the communication from the secretary of the department of marine and fisheries regarding same: Resolved, That the department be notified that the council has no objection to this application.

Re communication of Messrs. Cassidy, Dumbleton & Solomon re Messrs. Lemon & Gossard's foreshore rights on Rock Bay: Resolved, That Messrs. Cassidy, Dumbleton & Solomon be informed that the council is applying for a grant of all the foreshore lying between the bulkheads erected on the original grants by the Dominion government to the late Frederick Finlayson at Rock Bay, and that upon receiving from the Dominion government a grant of such intermediate portion of foreshore, the council will treat with them in regard to the subject matter of their correspondence.

Resolved, That a pipe surface drain be laid from the corner of Pandora and St. Louis streets across Pandora avenue, to such outlet as the city engineer may determine, and that the estimated cost, \$300.

Resolved, That Mr. George J. Jones's complaint respecting the howling of dogs in the city pound be filed, and Mr. Jones informed that the council will give the matter their best consideration.

Resolved, That the application of Mr. Margison for leave to put up a sign in front of his premises, 114 Yates street, be granted, provided it is put up in accordance with the by-law, and that the work be carried out under the supervision of the city engineer.

Resolved, That the work on the Spring Ridge sewer be stopped forthwith, that the city solicitor ascertain who are the present owners of the properties through which the city obtained a right of way for a surface drain with outlet at Rock Bay, and prepare an agreement allowing said surface drain to be used for the outflow of the septic tank in King's road, and obtain as many signatures to said agreement as possible.

The report was adopted.

Accounts to the amount of \$3,004 were approved of.

The park committee recommended that the old cricket ground at Beacon hill should be used as a lawn tennis court. It is further recommended that the building placed on the Gorge be improved by the expenditure of \$169.50.

Ald. Douglas said that the city was going to a lot of work at the new park and the front part when witness came in, but necessary as it was inconvenient to land at low water. He thought it might be advisable to ask His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to open it on May 24th, which is the neccessitate holding the regatta there.

The privilege to fit up a tennis court at the park was granted to Mr. St. Clair on condition that no exclusive rights should be given, no fencing done and no expenditure put on the city.

It was decided to carry out the putting in of a landing at the Gorge by day labor.

His Worship said that with respect to the opening of the park at the Gorge on May 24th much depended upon whether the regatta was held on the harbor or at the Gorge. He himself favors the Gorge. As the city council contributed largely it should have considerable weight in the recommendations.

Several aldermen favored this course also.

Ald. Pell said that against this there was the fact that the naval fleet was not here to carry out the work of preparing the Arm. To do this work to be on the waters of the harbor. To reverse the decision of the committee now would perhaps result in no celebration being held. He thought Dominion Day would be a suitable one to open the park.

Ald. Hall said that about \$3200 was needed for the regatta. The subscriptions were about doubled in having it held in the harbor. Lieutenant-Col. Hall had stated that his men could not take part in the sham battle with the militia from Vancouver in the forenoon and in

the afternoon participate in the regatta up the Arm.

The subject was then dropped.

Ald. Stewart said that W. W. Northcott had reported that to put up a brick wall on the west and north sides of the public library building in order to retain the filling, would cost about \$700. This work should be proceeded with at once.

It was decided to ask Mr. Northcott to prepare specifications for the meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The council then adjourned.

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

Monthly Meeting of the Ladies' Committee—Donations Received During April.

The ladies' committee of the Protestant Orphanage held its monthly meeting at the home on Hillside avenue Monday afternoon. Those present were: Mrs. W. F. McCulloch in the chair, and Mesdames Sprague, Munick, and Agle, MacFarlane, Sowerby, Shakspeare, Huckell, Gillespie, Crow Baker, Van Tassel, Pickard, Toller, Fell, Higgins, Wilson, Andrews, Berridge and Miss Rubin.

Considerable business was transacted. The committee in charge of the repairs and improvements to the home reported that the expenses involved in the work done within the appropriation of \$200 provided. The work included the completion of the spring cleaning, the kalsomining of several rooms, the purchase of linoleum for the corridors, and mending for the matron's room.

Accounts totalling \$102.85 were approved. Mrs. D. Sprague and Mrs. T. Astle were appointed visitors for May, and an application for the adoption of a child was referred to the committee.

The matron reported all well, and the receipt of the following donations during April: Mrs. Goodacre, large scrap book and pictures; Mrs. Huckell, garden molasses; Miss K. McDonald, clothing; A. Friend (per Porter & Sons), clothing; Mrs. MacMorran, Cedar Hill, four pounds butter and one jar jam; Mrs. North, clothing; Mrs. W. J. Smith, four six pounds cookies; Mrs. Deaville, shoes; Times and Colonist, daily papers; and A. Friend (per Mrs. W. J. Smith), clothing.

# THE MEETING WAS A PEACEFUL ONE

## MODERATE SPEECHES MADE BY DELEGATES

### Residents of Spring Ridge Assured That Efforts Were Made to Complete Sewerage.

For nearly an hour on Monday the city council heard the claims of Spring Ridge under various heads presented for consideration. There were no fireworks in connection with the delegation's visit to the council. Residents to the number of over 100 marched down to the city hall, and when the opportunity was given to present their views to the city council the committee room in the city hall was filled. They completely surrounded the council and when they were through with each other in declaring their unfeeling hostility to the claims of Spring Ridge. The demands made by that district were divided into three distinct parts: the abating of the gravel nuisance, under the charge of J. G. Brown; the completion of the sewerage system, which was handled by W. Marchant, and the improvement of the streets, which was fully set forth by A. J. Pineo.

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