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Be Presented to
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pronto.

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The Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1905.

VOL. 35.

NO. 12

BIG FIRE SWEEPS OVER WHITE HORSE

Two Blocks of Business Houses and Hotels Completely Destroyed—Freight Sheds Escaped—Damage \$226,500.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, May 23.—White Horse
to-day the scene of a disastrous fire,
the total loss being estimated at \$226,
500.

The fire broke out early this morning.
All the hotels and business houses for
two blocks were burned.

The freight sheds were not burned.
The estimated losses are:
Taylor & Gruery, \$20,000.

Seward's grocery, \$12,500.
F. McLennan, hardware, \$15,000.
Benett news and bookstore, \$10,000.
Windsor hotel, Mr. Racine, \$25,000.
Jewellery store and drug store, in the
Windsor block, \$10,000.

Whitney & Pedler, general store,
\$50,000.
White Horse hotel, \$20,000.

Mr. Nicholl's drug store, \$5,000.
Captain P. Martin's grocery, \$10,000.
Unsworth's hardware store, \$9,000.
Hotel Grand, John West, \$15,000.

RAILWAY TERMINUS AT KAIEN ISLAND

THE MINISTER HAS APPROVED OF CHOICE

Grand Trunk Pacific's Western Port Will Be Short Distance South of Simpson.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Minister of
Railways has approved of the Grand
Trunk Pacific terminus on the Pacific
coast at Kaien Island, a short distance
southwest of Port Simpson.

Hon. Mr. Emerson has refused to
sanction the expropriation of any tract
of land for terminals either on the
Pacific or at Fort William and Port
Arthur, Lake Superior. He merely ap-
proves the location of the line to these
points, and the company will have to go
before the railway commission and get
whatever lands is necessary for station,
ground, etc.

The New Governor.
W. W. B. McInnes will stay here a
couple of weeks familiarizing himself
with Yukon work at the interior depart-
ment. He will afterwards leave for the
West and stay a week at Victoria closing
up his business before going to Dawson.
He expects to be in Dawson to celebrate
Dominion Day.

STATE INSURANCE SYSTEM.

Proposal Has Been Submitted to Rus-
sian Minister of Finance.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The Novoe
Vremya says a project has been submit-
ted to the minister of finance for the
creation of a state system of life insur-
ance to take the place of private com-
panies on the ground that the system
offers greater security to the policy hold-
ers. There has been more or less
scandal in the past connected with ad-
ministration of private Russian insur-
ance companies, which has resulted in
great advantage to the few foreign com-
panies doing business in Russia.

TRADE OF SIBERIA.

Britishers Are Being Forced Out of a
Promising Market.

London, May 23.—The board of trade
to-day issued an exhaustive report made
by Special Commissioner H. Cook on the
trade of Siberia, in which British
traders are again taken to task for allow-

GIRL REMANDED.

Case of Josephine Carr Stands Over for
a Week—Proposed Line From
Moose Jaw.

Toronto, May 22.—Thirteen-year-old
Josephine Carr was arraigned in the
police court at noon to-day on the charge
of murdering Mrs. Murray's baby. The
session was practically private, being in
the children's court. The child was not
asked to elect or plead. She was repre-
sented by counsel. She was a passive
spectator of what took place and ap-
parently scarcely interested. She was re-
manded to the children's shelter for one
week. She will remain there until her
preliminary hearing. J. J. Keelo, super-
intendent of neglected children, urges
her commitment to the girls' industrial
school until she is twenty-one years of
age. Chief Coroner Johnston thinks the
baby died of exposure rather than violence.

A Transfer.

Montreal, May 22.—It was stated this
morning that the Dominion Textile Co.
had, with the exception of a few details,
completed arrangements to take over the
Montreal Cotton Company. The ques-
tion of price seems, however, not to be
finally arranged.

Will Erect Mills.

Montreal, May 22.—J. Westley Allison
and G. B. Waldron, of this city, the
secured possession of the charter for the
Canadian Iron Plate & Sheet Steel Co.
of Toronto, and with a number of Am-
erican capitalists will erect mills at
Morrisburg, Ont., securing their stock
requirements from the Dominion Steel Co.
It is expected the new company will be
able to control the Canadian market.

Instantly Killed.

London, May 22.—While at work on
the Grand Trunk bridge at Hyde Park
this morning, W. J. Plante was struck
by a jigger and instantly killed. The
jigger struck his neck, breaking it.

New Flour Company.

Winnipeg, May 22.—Another big mill-
ing enterprise is contemplated here.
Patrick & Kelly Milling
Co., of Brandon, and McGaw, of God-
win, Ont., having organized into the
Royal Canadian Flour Mills Co. They
will spend \$2,000,000 on a plant at St.
Boniface if exemptions are granted, and
will erect a 4,000 barrel mill.

Accidentally Shot.

Clear Springs, Man., May 22.—Kath-
erine Anger was accidentally shot in the
back of the head while playing
ping-pong in a house.

Proposed Line.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T., May 22.—Mr.
Seymour, secretary of the board of
trade, has received a letter from Mr.
William A. Wines, superintendent of
the C. P. R., containing the information
that the president has recommended
that a survey be made of the proposed
line from Moose Jaw to the elbow of the
Saskatchewan, as the road will then open
up a large district of good farming land
tributary to the city.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

Powers Have Protested Against the
Russian Proposal Regarding
Payment.

Tientsin, May 23.—The settlement of
the Boxer indemnity question has been
delayed by the action of the Russo-Chi-
nese bank. Russia has chosen to receive
her portion of the indemnity in silver
and the Russo-Chinese bank is endeavor-
ing to obtain payment in Shanghai, at
the London price of silver, instead of
the price at Shanghai, thus avoiding
extra charges. If China consents the
bank will secure an advantage amount-
ing to one per centum.

The powers have lodged a protest
against the proposition, and it is consid-
ered probable that the Russo-Chinese
bank will not be successful in its nego-
tiations.

Nating, the governor of Peking, repre-
senting the board of revenue, did in fact
consent, but his consent was not ratified.
If China weakly assents the settlement
of the indemnity will be prolonged
indefinitely owing to the fact that
similar advantages will be demanded in
other quarters.

MINE CAVED IN.

Cracking Timbers Alarmed Men Who
Escaped—Work Has Been
Stopped.

Prescott, Ariz., May 23.—Millions of
tons of rock and earth caved in yester-
day in Senator Clark's United Verde
copper mine at Jerome, Arizona, the
ground dropping over the surface to the
100 feet level. Cracking timbers gave
the alarm, and 300 miners fled, escaping
uninjured.

The hoisting works, which are over the
mine, have settled, and the machinery
cannot be worked. The smelting plant
has also been shut down, and all activity
has ceased.

Officials of the company say the dam-
age is not irreparable, and the smelter
will be working again within a month.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Man Charged With Being Manager of
"Get-Rich-Quick" Concern.

Chicago, Ill., May 23.—William Mc-
Kee has been arrested here charged with
being the manager of a "get-rich-quick"
concern which has branches in many
other cities, and according to the police,
has swindled thousands of persons. The
proposition submitted to subscribers by
the company was that after paying \$125
for 84 weeks they would receive a dia-
mond valued at \$200.

HOUSE ADJOURNED BY THE SPEAKER

BUSINESS INTERRUPTED BY LIBERAL MEMBERS

Disorderly Scene in the House of Com- mons—Colonial Secretary Re- fused a Hearing.

London, May 22.—The sitting of the
House of Commons to-day was marked
by scenes of the wildest disorder,
growing out of a motion by Sir Henry
Campbell-Bannerman to adjourn the
House that he might discuss the charge
against the Premier of having violated
his pledge not to deal with the subject of
colonial preference without first appeal-
ing to the country. Alfred Lyttleton,
secretary of state for the colonies, rose
and G. B. Waldron, of this city, in
reply to the Liberal members of the
opposition shouted down his attempt
to speak, even after the Premier had de-
manded a hearing for the secretary. Final-
ly the Speaker, after he had exhausted
every effort to quell the turbulence, put
into force, for the first time, a new rule
empowering him to adjourn the House in
case of grave disorder.

The matter came up at the afternoon
sitting, when Premier Balfour, replying
to questions on the subject, said he did
not consider himself pledged to inaction
in regard to colonial preference, except
as parliament has concerned. He re-
iterated that the government did not
intend to deal with the fiscal question in
the present parliament. The matter of
colonial preference might, however, be
submitted to a colonial conference in
1906.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the
Liberal leader, charged Balfour with
violating the pledge he had made in his
Edinburgh speech and moved the ad-
journment of the House to discuss the
matter.

The debate on the motion came up at
the next session and was marked by
disorder. The Liberal leader demanded
a plain answer from Premier Balfour,
and Mr. Balfour, in reply, said the
colonies rose to reply. The members
of the opposition drowned the ef-
forts of the secretary with cries of "Bal-
four, Balfour." After continuing for
about ten minutes, Mr. Lyttleton sat
down.

After several members had failed to
secure a hearing, the Premier rose, and
a temporary adjournment was called for.
Mr. Balfour said he thought it highly
improbable that he should be immedi-
ately expected to follow the leader of the
opposition. He said he had known the
opposition since he was a minister, and
he insisted that the House should hear
Mr. Lyttleton as otherwise the dignity
of the House could not be main-
tained.

Mr. Lyttleton again attempted to
speak, but the disorder was renewed.
Finally the Speaker said it was clear
that the scene would continue, and he
would therefore adjourn the House under
the rules empowering the Speaker to take
such action in cases of grave disor-
der from decorum.

The Speaker had been unable to secure
even a semblance of order; the constant
howling lasted over an hour. The action
of the Speaker and the scenes in the
House created a tremendous sensation
in the lobby.

The galleries were filled with peers
and other distinguished persons, who
gathered in the House expecting to hear
an interesting debate on the fiscal ques-
tion.

To-night's unprecedented and undigni-
fied scenes in the House of Commons
grew to some extent out of the Balfour-
Lyttleton controversy, the addition of
the heat engendered on the opposi-
tion side by the Premier's alleged
breach of his pledge not to consider the
subject of colonial preference without
appealing to the country.

The members generally were in feverish
expectation that the debate would
indirectly provide the terms of Mr. Bal-
four's answer to Mr. Chamberlain's com-
promising proposals. It was also antic-
ipated that Mr. Chamberlain himself
would make an important speech on the
fiscal question. Then Mr. Lyttleton
was put up to speak instead
of Mr. Balfour. A storm burst forth, such
as has not been seen in the House of
Commons for many years.

The opposition interrupted the govern-
ment's course as an attempt to stifle dis-
cussion, although moderate members ad-
mittedly correct. The Premier himself
was applying to the House to permit Mr.
Lyttleton to speak, maintained that he
(the Premier) was a prisoner in the dock,
and not to be heard until he heard the
accusations against him.

Mr. Lyttleton also showed great self-
possession. Standing at the treasury
table, times out of number he tried to
speak, always beginning with the prime
ministers and always being shouted down
with cries of "Balfour, Balfour" and
"let him fight his own battles."

The Liberal leaders after adjournment
held a conference, and it is expected that
a vote of censure on Premier Balfour
will be moved to-morrow by Sir Henry
Campbell-Bannerman.

Colonial Conference.

London, May 23.—It is understood

that a colonial conference will meet in
London early in 1906.

The Liberal papers this morning in-
terpret Premier Balfour's remarks on
the subject in the House of Commons
yesterday as showing that some sort of
compact has been arrived at between
him and Joseph Chamberlain to defeat
the dissolution of parliament until next
year.

Mr. Chamberlain himself dined with
his supporters last night. He remained
in the precincts of the commons,
but never entered the House during the
scene.

The Coasting Trade.

London, May 23.—The action of the
United States in excluding foreign ves-
sels from the coasting trade in the
Philippine Islands after July 1st, 1906,
was discussed in the House of Lords
to-day.

Lord Muskery (Conservative) asked
for further information regarding the
negotiations between Great Britain and
the United States, Germany and Spain
as a result of the exclusion of British
ships from the Philippines, Marshall and
Canary islands, and also whether Great
Britain would retaliate the water frontage
of the British concession at Hankow, China,
for British ships.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in re-
ply, said he agreed with Lord Mus-
kery that it was unfair, while the
coasting trade of Great Britain under
dependencies was open to all coasting
traders, that some countries were
debarred from it. But so long as the
powers did not infringe the treaty
rights, Great Britain had no right to
complain. The suggestion that Great
Britain should reserve her coasting
trade for British ships, Lord Lansdowne
considered to be no remedy as the United
States and Russia, which most com-
pletely excluded foreign ships from their
coasting trade, took the smallest part in
the British coasting trade. The govern-
ment saw no prospect of inducing the
United States to alter the arrangements.
Lord Lansdowne explained that the
United States considered that under the
most favored nation clause they had the
right to make special arrangements con-
cerning any power to exceptional privi-
leges as Spain received in the Philip-
pines.

In regard to Hankow, Lord Lansdowne
said instructions had been given to af-
ford for British ships the preference in
wharfage at Hankow. As to placing
foreign vessels under restrictions on the
British coast, the House of Commons
committee appointed in 1904 would be
asked to report on the matter. The
foreign secretary hoped the members of the
committee would make practical sugges-
tions.

London, May 23.—At the opening of
the House of Commons to-day there were
prospects of a repetition of the scenes
witnessed last night, but Premier Bal-
four calmed the members by promising
to discuss the question of the vote of
censure of the ministers for their state-
ments on the subject of the colonial con-
ference, undertaken that the debate will
proceed with decency and fair play.

The premier on entering the House
was greeted with ministerial cheers and
opposition jeers of derision. Order re-
stored, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the
Liberal leader, asked whether in view
of the "confusion created by the declara-
tions of His Majesty's ministers in re-
gard to the fiscal policy and the proposed
colonial conference, the premier will give
a day for the discussion of a vote of
censure."

Sir Wm. Hart Dyke (Conservative) in-
terjected the suggestion that the Liberal
leader express regret at "the obstruction
and insulting language of yesterday."

The House was immediately in an up-
roar, the ministerial cheering, the op-
position shouting "Police! Police!" Sir
William ultimately withdrew his offen-
sive remark and Mr. Balfour, taking ad-
vantage of the lull, made an offer of a
vote of censure, and the matter was
dropped.

SALT SPRING ISLAND NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
An enjoyable evening was spent at W.
Wain's house last Tuesday. After a
large number of friends had arrived
dancing commenced and was kept up to
a late hour. Excellent music was ren-
dered by Mr. Whims and E. McFadden
during the evening.

The Methodist church at the Central
Settlement is being painted by J. Shep-
herd and W. Mount. Others are also
giving their assistance.

Mr. McGuire and wife have now
taken up their residence by St. Mary's
lake. They formerly resided at the Cen-
tral Settlement.

It is understood that R. Young pur-
chased the Robertson property at North
Salt Spring.

POLITICIAN SHOT.

Prominent Republican Killed by
Unidentified Man While Entering
His Office.

New York, May 23.—A special to the
Herald from Savannah, Ills., says:

"Daniel S. Berry, a prominent at-
torney and Republican politician, was
shot and instantly killed by an uniden-
tified assassin while entering his office
this (Monday) morning."

"Two bullets from a revolver entered
his body, one passing through the brain,
the second lodging in his arm. The
murderer escaped."

REPORT REPULSE OF RUSSIAN FORCES

JAPS TELL OF FIGHTING ON THE MAILIEN RIVER

Rojevstevsky Has Not Been Heard From For Ten Days—Story of His Death Ridiculed.

Tokyo, May 23.—Noon.—Imperial army
headquarters, reporting to-day, says:
"The Russian cavalry which detoured
toward Kagumen, on the right bank of
the Malien river, was defeated by our rear-
guard on May 20th. After their failure
in the vicinity of Tanfangshen they
camped with the main strength at Siao-
tanau, 20 miles from Fakumen, and on
May 21st they retreated to the right
bank of the Malien river."

"In the meantime a few companies of
the enemy remaining on the left bank of
the Malien were defeated, and retreat-
ed northward in disorder."
"Otherwise, the situation is unchanged."

LINEVITCH READY FOR A BIG BATTLE.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—3:45 p.m.—
The news from the front continues to
point to the imminence of fighting on a
large scale.
General Linevitch is pressing the Jap-
anese centre, both on the line of the rail-
way and on the Mandarin road, but whether
he is simply feeling out Field Marshal
Oyama's strength, or has assumed a
general offensive movement, is not yet
clear.

There is no doubt, however, that Linevitch
has made complete preparations for
a big battle.
All the Russian sick and wounded who
were at Harbin and places south of
there have been transported westward to
Liaokiang and orders have been given to
clear the intervening hospitals. The
sanitary trains have also been ordered to
the front.

CORRESPONDENT DEFENDS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Hemilovich, May 23.—Danchenko, the
well known Russian newspaper corres-
pondent, has written a spirited defence
of the Russian soldiers against the re-
proach of drunkenness, comparing his ob-
servations in the Russian-Turkish war
and the present conflict to show the in-
creased sobriety of the Russian troops.

WHY BRILLOFF IS GOING TO VLIVOSTOCK.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The Asso-
ciated Press was informed at the ad-
ministrative this afternoon that no direct
advices have been received from Vice-
Admiral Rojevstevsky for two days, when
it is believed he set out on his long voy-
age.
The report of Rojevstevsky's death
was ridiculed at the admiralty.

The sailing of Vice-Admiral Brilloff
to Vladivostok, it is now explained, is
a natural precautionary measure for the
purpose of having an energetic com-
mander at Vladivostok to replace Rojev-
stevsky in the event that the latter
is killed or disabled, during the coming
sea fights, no doubt being entertained
that if the fleets come together Admiral
Fopo's vessels will concentrate their fire
on the Russian flagship.

Should Rojevstevsky come out of the
fight victorious and enjoying fair health,
it is considered to be a foregone conclu-
sion that he will be rewarded by appoint-
ment to the supreme command.

Fortunately the best relations prevail
between Rojevstevsky and Brilloff, and
the latter would be glad to give way to
his victorious colleague.

HAS ROJEVSTEVSKY OUTWITTED TOGO?

Paris, May 22.—It is openly asserted
in Russian and French diplomatic circles
here that Admiral Rojevstevsky has
worked a clever ruse on Admiral Togo
and that he is now well on his way to
Vladivostok, having eluded the
Japanese trap set for him.
While there is no confirmation of this
report, color is lent it by the minister of
marine, who states that he has received
information from Saigon to the effect
that after the Russian fleet left Port
Dayot, they went to Hainan, where they
loaded coal during last Friday night.
On Saturday a part of the fleet, compris-
ing seven auxiliary cruisers, returned to
the coast of French Indo-China, and
anchored for a couple of hours, after
which they sailed for Port Dayot.

This action on the part of the Russian
auxiliaries is declared to have been a
ruse on the part of the Russian com-
mander, who sent them back in order to
deceive the Japanese into believing that
he was returning to French waters with
his whole fleet, while the fact was that
he was steaming at full speed toward
Vladivostok with his battleships and
cruisers, leaving behind him the weaker

vessels that would only retard his pro-
gress.

REPORT OF FIGHTING ON THE LEFT FLANK.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—Advices
have been received by the general staff
from General Linevitch, stating that a
general engagement is in progress all
along the line of the Russian left flank
and that two divisions are engaged with
the Japanese.

The Russian position is a strongly en-
trenched one and up to the present they
have been able to hold their own and
beat back the repeated assaults of the
Japanese.

Up to Sunday the Russian casualties
were estimated at 500, and those of the
Japanese at about three that number.
The Japanese, according to the report,
are moving against the entire Russian
line, although up to the present the fight-
ing has been confined to the left. As
Oyama has moved quantities of heavy
artillery into position, it is expected the
general assault will not be much longer
delayed.

NEW COUNCIL TO CONTROL THE WAR.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—The first step
towards the institution of the long-con-
templated council of national defence, to
coordinate the activities of the military
and naval administration, has been taken
in an imperial manifesto creating a
special preliminary commission under
the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas
Nicolavitch.

The manifesto is preceded by a receipt
which Emperor Nicholas addressed to the
grand duke, in which his majesty says:

"In order to insure the development
of the empire's fighting force in a man-
ner corresponding to the needs and re-
sources of the state and uniformity in
the duties of the supreme naval and
military administration and also to har-
monize them with those of other govern-
ment institutions in questions affecting
the safety of the state, I have deemed it
necessary to establish a permanent state
defence council. I charge the special
commission, consisting of members ap-
pointed by me, under the presidency of
your imperial highness, to draw up ac-
cording to my direct suggestion a law
relating to this institute."

The receipt concludes with the ex-
pression of the conviction that the com-
mission will work out with the care
and meticulous attention which the high
importance of the war induction de-
mands.

The formation of the council and the
assumption by it of control of the war
is expected to cause shortly as the main
details have already been worked out.
The dispatch of the grand duke, who is
designated as the permanent state de-
fence council, has written a spirited defence
of the Russian soldiers against the re-
proach of drunkenness, comparing his ob-
servations in the Russian-Turkish war
and the present conflict to show the in-
creased sobriety of the Russian troops.

The step is an extremely important
one, for which the events of the war in
the Far East have shown the necessity,
the two departments failing to work to-
gether to the best advantage even when
attended by the most harmonious feel-
ings, and friction has been often mani-
fested. Many opportunities for helpful
co-operation between the two arms of
the service are constantly arising, and
if Vice-Admiral Rojevstevsky succeeds in
reaching Vladivostok and slaking the
Japanese mastery of the seas, the coun-
cil will play a very weighty role. At the
same time the council is created, in the
present war, but as a permanent
organization for the state, subordinating
the war and navy departments and even
overshadowing the other ministries.

It is understood the formation of the
new council means the definite abandon-
ment of the plan of sending Grand Duke
Nicholas Nicolavitch to the Far East
to assume supreme command on land and
sea.

NEARLY DEFENCELESS AT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—Greatly in-
creased activity is observable in the dis-
patch of troops to the entire East from
Poland. Recently picked drafts from
various regiments were sent from War-
saw, Lodz and other places.

The commission investigating the sur-
render of Port Arthur has finished the
first half of its labor. The investigation
of the documentary evidence presented
by General Stoessel in his own defence
tended to show that the fortress at the
outbreak of the war was nearly defence-
less, without supplies or cash.

COLLAPSE OF C.P.R. DEPOT AT CRANBROOK

SEVERAL MEN INJURED, OF WHOM ONE MAY DIE

Boiler Explosion in Ontario Mill—Man Killed—The Murder of Baby at Toronto.

Point, May 23.—A serious accident took place today at Cranbrook, at which at least one man was fatally injured. The C. P. R. depot was being raised from a two-story to a three-story building. It had been raised but not braced when it slipped out sideways and fell. It injured a number of men, of whom Chief Carpenter O'Brien will die from a broken bone. Six others are in the hospital.

The Lead Bounty.
 Nelson, May 23.—A large meeting of the board of trade this evening was addressed by many mine managers strongly opposed to further payment of the bounty on exported lead, as seriously injuring, smelting and business interests of Kootenay. An unanimous resolution was passed asking that it be not extended beyond June 30th next.

The Toronto Murder.
 Toronto, May 23.—At the coroner's inquest on the body of little Henry Murray, murdered by 12-year-old Josephine Carr, it was shown that the baby had been thrown into a culvert alive. Dr. Caven, who made the post mortem examination, stated that the child was not killed by the shock of the fall, it was undressed by Joseph Carr and thrown into the culvert, and water slowly oozed over its head and face and into its mouth until it was drowned. Dr. Caven found fully a handful of sand in the stomach of the baby.

Boiler Explosion.
 Toronto, May 23.—A portion of St. Michael's hospital was damaged this morning by the explosion of a boiler in the basement. John Money, a badly scalded, the damage is estimated at \$1,000.

Man Killed.
 Comber, Ont., May 23.—A boiler in one of the mills of the Nieberall Stone & Lumber Company at Staples exploded yesterday afternoon killing Ralph Welsh, an elderly man, and injured eight others. One of them, Engineer Fisher, is fatally scalded. Fisher had closed down the engine to make some slight repairs, and in order to reduce the pressure of steam in one of the boilers, he had started the injectors. It is supposed too much cold water was injected, which caused the boiler to explode.

Coming to Winnipeg.
 Winnipeg, May 23.—Prof. W. Carson, of Wisconsin University, has been selected by the Manitoba Agricultural College board to fill the chair of animal industry.

Suicide.
 Winnipeg, May 23.—James Strong, a bartender, committed suicide this evening by drinking a bottle of carbolic acid.

TOGO'S FLEET.
 Reported to Be Off Mesampho, South-eastern Korea—Rumored Isolation of Vladivostok.

London, May 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says he hears from a trustworthy source that Admiral Togo's fleet is still off Mesampho, on the southeastern coast of Korea. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph believes that the "railroad" to Vladivostok has been severed, as the result of which the fortress is isolated.

Insane Russians.
 Chefoo, May 23.—Forty insane Russian sailors and soldiers from Port Arthur, including a violently insane lieutenant, who was on the Sebastopol during the siege, arrived here today and were immediately transferred to the Russian improvised hospital ship Wilmpoff, under the command of a Russian doctor direct to Odessa. The party is accompanied by a former medical member of Alexieff's staff and other officers. The condition of the insane men varied from melancholy to a violent state.

The officers in charge state that many of these cases are the result of long incarceration of the men in ships during the terrific siege. Some cases are the result of scurvy and others due to nervous strain of the bombardments. All the cases are physical wrecks. The scene was extremely pathetic as the chattering imbeciles mounted the decks of the steamer and entered the cages which were between decks.

Further Fighting.
 St. Petersburg, May 23.—Gen. Linevich, in a dispatch from the front, dated May 21st, announces that the Russian detachment east of the railway on May 18th approached the village of Shalozh and was attacked by a considerable force of Japanese from the coal mines and of that place. It occupied Shalozh on May 20th. Prince Troubetsky's detachment met the Japanese artillery fire on May 17th near Changan, and the Russian detachment exchanged rifle fire with a strong Japanese force occupying the position and retire southward. The Prince advanced further southward on May 20th, and on the same day another Russian detachment exchanged rifle fire with a strong Japanese force occupying the village of Amuzhan, about four miles west of Kichuansto.

A semi-official announcement was issued to-night that "Vice-Admiral Birloff has been appointed to the command of the Pacific fleet, with authority as commander of an independent force."

LIMIT OF HUMAN AGONY.
 Is often reached with corns. Foulish, because Putnam's Corn Extractor cures in twenty-four hours. Don't put off—get "Putnam's" today. Fifty years in use. Painless and sure.

Blood Poison
 Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,
WEAVER'S SYRUP
 Cures them permanently.
 Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

WATERWAY COMMISSION.

Proposal to Include Obstruction of St. John River in Subjects to Be Considered.

Washington, May 23.—Mr. O'Brien, charge d'affaires of the British embassy, called on Secretary Taft to urge the inclusion of the problems in connection with the obstruction of the St. John River between New Brunswick and Maine in the list of subjects to be considered by the deep waterway commission, which will meet here next Thursday. Mr. O'Brien recently was informed that the authorities of New Brunswick after protesting in vain against the construction of booms and dams in the river by Americans were about to remove these by process of law, acting through the courts. The secretary proposed to Mr. O'Brien to have action deferred, Senator Hale promising to do what he could to secure an early action at the next session of congress upon a resolution creating an international commission for the settlement of the disputed rights of the United States and New Brunswick.

As to the St. John river, it was supposed that this proposition was acceptable, but it appears the Canadians are not satisfied to allow the river to remain unobstructed throughout the summer, and they have had recourse to the British government to express their dissatisfaction. They pointed out that the Canadian side of the international deep waterway commission already has been specifically charged to consider the St. John river obstructions as within their field of work and urged that it is not necessary to create another commission and incur the delay.

When a similar proposition was made by Secretary Taft held that while the joint commission was vague in its terms probably it did not provide for the inclusion of the St. John river problem in the work of the commission. He has promised Mr. O'Brien to give this last proposition full consideration, but in view of his departure from the city it is probable he will not render a decision until his return to Washington next week.

JAPS ON STRIKE.

One of Strikers Was Killed—Authorities Now Control Situation.

Honolulu, May 21.—Most of the white population of Lahaina, on the island of Maui, are on strike, and are surrounded by striking Japanese laborers. One Japanese was killed and two were wounded by the plantation police during an attack on a plantation mill.

The entire 2,300 Japanese laborers on the island are now on strike and are showing a violent mood. The steamer Kianan left Honolulu this afternoon taking a national guard company consisting of thirty men, commanded by Captain Johnson, and forty armed Honolulu police under High Sheriff Henry, to the scene of the trouble.

The strike started a week ago on the Waikuku plantation on the other side of Maui from Lahaina. The Japanese made a long list of demands, among them being the withdrawal of the local police. All the demands were rejected. On Friday the strike spread to the Pioneer plantation. The plantation immediately began paying the striking Japanese, which they commenced to stone the mill and resisted all efforts of the mounted police to drive them away. The Maui militia, which was called out, restored order temporarily. Everything was peaceful late Saturday when the island steamer Claudine left, but soon after the steamer's departure a clash between the Japanese and plantation police occurred which resulted in a general outbreak and the imprisonment of the whites and the militia in the court house by the Japanese.

Situation Quiet.
 Honolulu, May 23.—The situation at Lahaina is quiet. The strike is reported unsettled but the authorities are now thoroughly in control. Owing to a break in the overland communication from the wireless station on the island of Maui to Honolulu there has been practically no communication with Lahaina today. The Japanese consul in a message which was brought overland last night says there will be no further trouble.

LEAD REDUCTION WORKS.
 The Smelter at Marysville Is Ready to Commence Operations.

The lead reduction works of the Sullivan Mining Company at Marysville, B. C., are ready to commence operation and a new era of prosperity for East Kootenay will now begin existence. The plant when entirely completed will be one of the finest in the province. The ore from the mine is received at the sulphide mill where it first goes through a large Blake crusher. It is then elevated and passed through three sets of rolls until it will pass through a 20 mesh screen. After mixing with the required amount of silicious and calcareous ore for roasting, it is dumped in ton charges on a conveyor belt which carries it to the roasters. These furnaces are in a large building 75x200 feet, and comprise four hand roasters and two 25-foot diameter Hobart mechanical roasters. The latter furnaces are practically a new invention, the principal improvements being that the hearth revolves instead of the riddles, and that the roasted ore is automatically discharged. The hand roasters have a daily capacity each of twelve tons, while the capacity of each of the Hobart furnaces is 40 tons after roasting until the per cent. of sulphur is reduced to six or seven, the sulphur is elevated to the converters. This is also a part of the Hobart process, a treating lead sulphides. The converters are huge fifteen-ton pots, connected by a branch to the main blast pipe, and with water attached during the process. The still hot, is dumped into these pots and the blast turned on until desulphurization is completed, and is then dumped, with a quantity of metallic lead, ready for the blast furnaces.

Six converters are in operation, as well as the two mechanical and one hand roaster, while four more converters are

IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Herbert Cuthbert Admitted Victoria Well on His Visit.

The Diseret Evening News, published in Salt Lake City, contains the following reference to the secretary of the Tourist Association:

"Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association of Victoria, B. C., is in the city and incidentally is not hiding his light under a bushel. Mr. Cuthbert is essentially a booster in the fullest sense of the word. Since he has been here—a matter of a few hours—he has worked up a wide circle of acquaintances, and if any of them escaped learning about the natural resources of Victoria it was not his fault. When it comes to word pictures of climate, scenery and recreation to be found in the picturesque city of the British colony, Mr. Cuthbert is there with the eloquence. To clinch matters he invariably hands out a booklet which was printed in Victoria by the association, and incidentally is an object lesson in what the Britishers do in the way of high class printing. His mission here is to induce people to visit the Mecca of Pacific tourists, and, of course, if they feel so disposed, to invest in realty there. To date the city of Victoria, which is less than half the size of Salt Lake, has spent in the neighborhood of \$10,000 advertising its advantages for the tourist and investor—and the citizens think that it is money well invested.

Mr. Cuthbert will remain in this city until to-morrow evening, when he starts for Portland to catch the vanguard of the Lewis and Clark exposition visitors and induce them to turn their faces towards Victoria."

JUDGE FORN'S VIEWS.

The Nelson News publishes an interview with Judge Forn relative to the order made by Chief Justice Hunter in this city a few days ago concerning the Southeast Kootenay oil lands. It will be remembered that Judge Forn, at the instance of Sir Charles Tupper and associates, claimants for the same land as that applied for by John Watt, J. E. Stuart and others, issued an injunction restraining the chief commissioner from granting the application of John Watt and others. The grant was not made, and an appeal was taken a few days ago to the Chief Justice in order to ascertain what authority the county judge had to make a restraining order on the crown. The chief justice said he would grant an order nisi giving Judge Forn and Sir Charles H. Tupper and associates to June 1st to show reason why the restraining order was made.

MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Great Anxiety Regarding One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Fishermen Who Left France for Newfoundland.

St. Servan, France, May 23.—All hope has been practically given up for the safety of the three-masted sailing vessel Cousin Reuz, which left this port eighty days ago for St. Pierre Miquillon, the coast of Newfoundland. The vessel on board 128 fishermen, and great grief prevails here among the missing men's families.

A VICTORIAN CRITICISED.

What the Wise Men of the East Say of the Victoria-Made Book.

New York Sun—"The mantle of Julius Verne must have fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Vincent Harper, whose new novel, 'The Mortgage on the Brain,' is a most original and audacious conception of the future of the world as we know it. Edgar Allan Poe must look on approvingly. The book is absorbingly interesting. Vincent Harper, the author, is an American and a New Yorker, although he has spent some years in England and is now living at Victoria, British Columbia. His short stories show how closely he is in touch with the American life of the day, and how little the acid of his irony has eaten into the surface of his optimism."

"New York Globe—"If you don't like to be you, why not be Somebody Else? The mortgage on the brain is a story mystifying,uring, and almost convincing. The story is told with every verisimilitude of fact. As to the morality of it, all there is, Mr. Harper has hinted at in his preface, and he has found a number of old tenants wrangling for the 'new man' who was trying to establish himself within his family at night instead of going to the club, and all by the simple fact of operating on his skull, is an interesting character, as is Lord Ackerby, who is referred by the aforementioned character."

THEATRE IMPROVEMENTS.
 Joseph Boscovitz, proprietor of the Victoria theatre, who has just returned from England after an absence of several months, has been seen Tuesday with reference to changes contemplated with respect to the building. He confirmed the report that extensive improvements are to be made. Ten rooms are to be taken out of the Imperial with this object in view, the furniture of which is to be offered for sale at once.

Work on stenographers is to be completed probably next month, and will be completed within five months. An expenditure of \$26,000 is to be made on the building. The stage, which has always been found too small by big companies, is to be enlarged, the roof raised and the present portion of the building removed. The auditorium also will be added to in such a manner as to increase the seating capacity from 1,100 to 1,800 seats.

Mr. Boscovitz says that the recent competition in the theatrical business forces the management to either turn the house into a first-class place of amusement or for cheap amusement. In preparing for the better class of attractions, however, Mr. Boscovitz feels that the interest which the C. P. R. Company is manifesting in the city and other signs of prosperity justifies him in going to the big expense to which he will be put in carrying out these improvements mentioned.

It may be possible, too, under the new order of things to have the theatre open in the "this year" road. Nothing cheaper than \$1.50 shows will be booked, and in this way citizens will be able to depend on first-class performances all the time. At present the management cannot carry out this policy with the result that the business at times suffers.

The plans for the improvements have been prepared by Mr. Houghton, and are already in hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
 will positively cure deep-seated
 COUGHS,
 COLDS,
 CR. OUP.
 A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
 A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
 A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
 Sold by all Druggists.

on the ground ready for installation. When fully completed the plant will give employment to 100 men. It is expected that the blowing in of the smelter a special train will be run from Cranbrook on May 24th.

At the smelter itself and on the mine dump is situated a new power house, which is sufficient to run the smelter continuously for a couple of years.

Of other matters of interest, it is reported that the North Star, that old Kootenay dividend payer, will resume operations this season.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 25.—1.15 p. m.
 Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, confirms the Associated Press dispatches, saying Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky is steaming north to give battle to Admiral Togo. He considers it possible that news to the effect that the two fleets have met may be received a few days.

Admiral Avellan reaffirms the official denial of the report that Admiral Rojestvensky has broken down and asked to be relieved.

Admiral Avellan says Rojestvensky set detailed reports of the condition of his own health and of the health of the crews of his ships. The constant tension and hard work of the past months have been a great strain on the admiral's health. Even before he left, said Avellan, Rojestvensky was a sufferer from kidney trouble, but his health is no worse. Admiral Voelkeraam, in command of a squadron of the Russian fleet, has suffered from the long stay in the tropics.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Birloff as successor to Vice-Admiral Skrydloff at Vladivostok will in no way affect Rojestvensky's status. His mission as chief of the fleet is to take it to Vladivostok. There will be no antagonism when he gets there.

"Do you anticipate a sea fight soon?" the admiral was asked.

He replied: "Certainly. The Japanese cannot afford to allow Rojestvensky to reach Vladivostok without an engagement. I personally expect it will take place in the near future, though I admit the admiralty knows nothing of Rojestvensky's strategy or plans. Emperor having accorded him complete freedom of action."

"In response to a suggestion that Togo might intentionally allow Rojestvensky to get to Vladivostok, continuing his torpedo boat attack, while the Russians are on the way, and then try to bottle Rojestvensky up in Vladivostok, Admiral Avellan smiled, and said the story of Port Arthur will not be repeated. Rojestvensky will try to wrest the mastery of the sea from Togo. There are many ways of compelling Togo to accept battle. Rojestvensky will only have to bombard one of the coast cities to force Togo to appear in defence.

Admiral Avellan repudiated the report that a number of chartered colliers sent to Vladivostok were captured by the Japanese owing to the connivance of their captains, who arranged to receive half the price of the cargoes for betrayal of their route and time of departure. The admiral explains that the colliers were telegraphed to them by the admiralty, and that they were sworn in as Laperouse Straits, instead of through the Straits of Korea. Two of these vessels which passed through Laperouse Straits arrived safely at Vladivostok.

A private letter from the commander of one of Rojestvensky's torpedo boat destroyers, mailed at Saigon, describes the fleet's passage of the Indian Ocean. The writer says the hard work fell on the light cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers under Vice-Admiral Enquist, which were constantly scouting ahead and clearing the way for the main fleet. Considerable difficulty was experienced at times in cooling from the transmitters at sea, especially in the case of the torpedo boat destroyers.

The officer adds that after the long voyage they were looking forward with relief to the coming battle. He says his torpedo boat destroyer was re-provisioned at Saigon.

Admiral Birloff left St. Petersburg for Vladivostok to-day by special train. All other trains will be side-tracked in order to enable his train to get to Vladivostok quickly. The admiral expects to make a record trip in order to reach his post before Rojestvensky arrives.

Several train loads of coal are on their way to Vladivostok.

STORY OF TOGO'S DEFEAT NOT CREDITED.
 St. Petersburg, May 25.—5.25 p. m.—The admiralty has no information concerning the details of the report of the defeat of Togo south of Formosa.

While it is considered possible that there may have been a brush between Togo, the idea of an open battle with Rojestvensky is not considered in the best informed circles, where the opinion is expressed that Togo will not dare risk bringing his battleship division so far south to meet Admiral Rojestvensky.

It is believed that Togo will try to keep in touch with the Russians by means of fast cruisers, and await his approach of the admiralty's calculations Rojestvensky should now be far out in the Pacific, almost a thousand miles northeast of the place where the battle was fought. The evening papers here got out extras on the report of Rojestvensky's victory, and the newsmen crying the tidings on the streets. The admiralty expects to be told by the people in their eagerness to learn the details.

MORE THAN FIFTY VESSELS WERE SIGHTED.
 Manila, May 25.—Official advices have been received from Vigan that on May 20th over fifty war vessels were sighted off the east coast of the Bataon Islands, sailing in a northeasterly direction. It is supposed that the vessels were Russian.

STEAMER STOPPED BY RUSSIAN WARSHIP.
 Nagasaki, May 25.—The captain of the

WILL FORCE TOGO TO ACCEPT BATTLE

Head of Russian Admiralty Says Rojestvensky is Steaming to Fight Japs--Fleet North of the Philippines.

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BASEBALL AT VANCOUVER.

Two Games Played on Wednesday—Each Team Secured a Victory.

Vancouver, May 25.—Bellingham and Vancouver baseball teams played two games yesterday and it came very nearly being two straight for the Americans. In the ninth inning of the afternoon game Vancouver managed to pull it out of the fire with a total score of twelve to eleven. The game was an extraordinarily good one, considering the score, but there were exhibitions of the town lot variety both morning and afternoon.

By all the rules of the game Vancouver should have been there with a win in the morning. It was five to one at the end of the fourth, and there were two men out in the first half of the fifth before there was anything doing for Bellingham. Then Harmon issued some passes and had the bases full when he made a bunch and Bellingham scored only five runs before the last man was out. The score ended ten to eight.

The score was tied no less than three times during the afternoon game. O'Brien was in the box for Vancouver and Calif relieved Drew at pitching for the visitors after the third inning. O'Brien, who is a recent addition to the Vancouver team, developed a batting streak and with Joe Marshall did the most of the base running.

The fans have been educated by McClosky, and with a few more horns and cowbells would make as much noise as Seattle. Yesterday the din was loud enough to suit the enthusiast in the American game. There were two thousand people present. Huston's umpiring appears to give satisfaction.

WHY THE BILLS WERE DISALLOWED

STATEMENT IN HOUSE BY PREMIER LAURIER

Canadian Troops Goe to Halifax—Writ Issued for Bye-Election in Levis.

Ottawa, May 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the House to-day that the British Columbia bills recently disallowed by the Dominion were similar to the ones previously disallowed. They were disallowed because they were ultra vires and not in accordance with Dominion policy.

Troops for Halifax.
 Canada has commenced to garrison Halifax. To-night there will be 174 Canadian troops from Fredericton and 123 from St. John on duty in the citadel at the fall of the night there will be 45 from Quebec, who have left under the command of Major Piset.

Bye-Election.
 The writ for Levis, Quebec, has been issued. The election will take place on June 15th, the same day as London and North Oxford.

May Have Perished.
 Parties are searching the cold waters of Lake Deschutes to-day for the remains of Ronald B. Howard, aged 24 years, teller of the Ottawa Bank, in the city. His canoe drifted ashore last night, and as Howard has not been seen since it is feared he is drowned.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.
 Balfour Says Government Will Not Submit Proposals on Subject of Imperial Preference.

London, May 25.—There was a further acrimonious discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon on the riotous scenes in the House on May 22nd, and a recurrence of the disorder at one time seemed imminent owing to Premier Balfour's demand that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, guarantee that there should be no repetition of such "an outrage of decency and fair play" if he granted a renewal of the discussion of proposed vote of censure.

Sir Henry hotly repudiated the responsibility for the disorder, declaring that it was due to Mr. Balfour's departure from the invariable practice of replying immediately when his personal conduct as a minister was impugned. Sir Henry refused the pledge demanded, and after a lively interchange of argument the Liberal leader said he thought the members would not depart from the ordinary procedure unless provoked by Mr. Balfour.

The Premier said he accepted this "somewhat grudging undertaking" and fixed May 30th for the debate on the vote of censure.

Answering Lord Hugh Cecil (leader of the Conservative free traders) who asked for information in the House regarding the attitude of the Premier on the subject of the colonial conference, Mr. Balfour said the government would not submit any proposals on the subject of imperial preference to next year's colonial conference.

AGREEMENT ACCEPTED.
 Result of Voting Among Miners Employed by the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company.

Fernie, May 25.—The final vote of the miners on the settlement offered by the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company was made known to-day.

It is as follows: Fernie, 183 for, 24 against; Michel, 184 for, 14 against; Carleton Place, 19 for, 9 against.

A settlement was agreed upon before the meeting and the local executive committee, but the miners refused to ratify it. Some changes have since been made in the agreement and now everyone is satisfied.

The present agreement is to last until March 1st, 1907.

EMBARGO LIFTED.
 Buda Pest, Hungary, May 23.—An official decree issued to-day cancels from May 24th the embargo laid on the export of foodstuffs on August 10th, 1904.

WEEKLY VICTORIES

During this heavy rainfall the province, and exceptionally here, amounted to over more than 40 either the month the Lower Main and in Cariboo rainfall was the province of 40 Pacific, while the meter remained the rainy month have occurred and little reported on the Territories the most part with showers of days.

Victoria—Amo cooled was 23 highest temperature on 15th.

New Westminster temperature 18th.

Kamloops—Temperature, 72 on Barkerville—Temperature, 62 on Port Stumpson—Temperature, 62 on 19th and 21st.

Dawson—High lowest, 82 on 15th.

Monkey Brand gold, tin like and window like.

The month League of the church was held.

The Natn had a portrait executed in the place of the Miss S. B. P. to life.

George H. a native of N. at the residence Francis street mourn his loss to take place Mr. Vichert v.

Mrs. James died Wednesday No. 17 Spring take place on the above address of the north and attend the funeral.

Mrs. Emma Robert Rich, Ont., died at Oak Bay. The deceased native. The funeral is Friday at 2 p. m.

The Salt says: "Herb the Tourist Aish Columbia purpose

NOOYVER.

Wednesday a Victory. Bellingham and played twice nearly by the means. In the Vancouver game...

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 17th to 23rd May, 1905. During this week a much needed and heavy rainfall has taken place throughout the province...

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Victoria Transfer Company are having another conveyance built of a somewhat similar kind. It will seat 12 passengers...

VANCOUVER.

A big steam shovel is steadily at work excavating in connection with the extensive work which the C. P. R. is carrying on in the re-arrangement of the tracks in the yards at the end of Abbott street...

PERMIE.

An athletic society has been formed at Coal Creek. The officers are: A. Colville, hon. president; D. Martin, hon. vice-president...

GREENWOOD.

H. T. Pemberton, the local manager for the Montreal & Boston Consolidated, was interviewed here regarding his trip. He said that he had access to reports written five years ago by a prominent mining engineer...

WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO BRING COLL BACK

A Dangerous Precedent Established in Case of Man Who is Charged With Serious Crime. In the little city across the straits is a man who is enjoying a good laugh at the expense of a local police and the administration of justice in this province generally...

STEAM ROLLED BARLEY

Just The Thing For Your Horses Now Ask For Our Price And Try It. The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd. GARDEN TOOLS AND LAWN MOWERS THE HICKMAN THE HARDWARE CO., LD.

Local News.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. The monthly meeting of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church was held on Tuesday evening.

WILFRID LAURIER

Wilfrid Laurier will be 74 on Monday. He is the only Canadian who has been prime minister of the Dominion.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The government of Japan has, through its consul at Vancouver, Kishiro Morikawa, replied to an offer of space on the Dominion fair grounds for an exhibit from the Flowery Kingdom...

PHOENIX.

Col. John Weir, of New York city, was here a few days ago, after spending ten days in a trip to the Similkameen and particularly to Copper Mountain.

ROSSLAND.

The city council has decided to advertise for tenders for the construction of an earth reservoir in Centre Star gulch. The reservoir is to have a capacity of 2,500,000 imperial gallons...

ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

Close Contest Between the Atlantic and Hamburg—American Boat Being Beating. New York, May 25.—A two-masted schooner yacht, hull-down to the northward, was sighted by the British schooner...

PLATED CHESS OVER TELEGRAPH WIRES

Friendly Match With Vancouver Players, in Which the Victoria Club Was Successful. (From Thursday's Daily.) A few days ago the Victoria Chess Club sent an invitation to the Vancouver Chess Club suggesting a friendly match during the Victoria Day celebration...

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

The Progressive Grocer. We have in stock all the delicacies and good things required for Holidays, and we are making a specialty of our cooked meats. Don't worry about cooking—Come to us.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing, if you use P. M. Ointment. First application gives ease and relief. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE FUNERAL OF DAVID SMITH

The funeral of David Smith took place Monday afternoon from his late residence, Johnson street. The services were conducted by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

THE C. P. R. HAS ADDED TO ITS EQUIPMENT

As a result of this year's transcontinental business nineteen new sleeping cars and nine new tourist sleepers.

THE LONDON EXPRESS REPORTS THAT

the largest seal skin dealers that the reported 2,400 catch made by British Columbia sealing vessels will hardly suffice for the needs of London alone.

MISS LEWIS OF SEATTLE HEARD AT ARION

Concert in Institute Hall Monday Night. Once again have Victorians been treated at the hands of the Arion Club, and its able conductor, E. R. Russell.

THE HEAVY RAIN ON MONDAY LAST

did considerable damage in the different brick yards in the north end of the city. In all it is estimated that 700,000 bricks were destroyed in the making...

THE BUNDLES OF DESTROYED

There will be a farewell social gathering in the South Saanich Methodist church on Tuesday evening, May 30th, to bid goodbye to Rev. T. H. Wright, who will leave next week for Duncan.

PERSONAL.

A. E. Shelton, of Vancouver, is on a business visit to the city. Mr. Shelton is one of the partners of the Shelton Furniture Co., and is registered at the Vernon hotel.

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THE VALENTINE FLEET.

What game is Russia playing with that wandering fleet of Rojestvensky's? Manifestly the admiral has no intention of giving battle to his adversaries. He has waited for an opening so long as to begot the suspicion that if a chance to strike were apparent he would shut his eyes and proceed in search of a place of refuge in some neutral haven. Is it possible that the Russian has been instructed by his wily mentors at headquarters to devote all his energies to the task of attempting to stir up strife between France and Great Britain in the belief that the conflagration which would ensue might avert the humiliation threatening the nation. Possibly expert strategists may perceive other purposes in the outwardly meaningless meanderings of Rojestvensky. The admiral may be dallying on the outskirts of Japan's zone of activity in order that his men shall have a chance to get their sea legs and to comprehend the complicated machinery of modern fighting appliances. It may also be expected that reinforcements said to be on the way east will more than counterbalance the results of the Russian vessels of long absence from dry docks and repair shops. These are matters only within the ken of those familiar with the conditions that obtain in the Russian squadron. It must also -- a somewhat costly business to maintain the fleet of coal and provision ships that is waiting upon the admiral for the purpose of supplying the food and fuel necessary to the efficiency of his squadron. We cannot but express the belief that if a sea captain animated by the determination to strike and energized by the traditions of the sea were in command of that fleet he would have delivered some sort of a blow, or at least attempted to deliver it, long ago. Instead of driving at the enemy and endeavoring while racing for his stronghold at Vladivostok to inflict all the damage possible upon the victorious ships of Togo, Rojestvensky lingers purposely in neutral waters, keeping all Europe in a state of nervous tension lest a breach of neutrality be committed which would involve other powers. On the surface it appears that the Russian has either lost his nerve as alleged or that his purpose in surpassing all autonomies by coming to the East at all was primarily to endeavor to create complications. Still there may be a serious strategic purpose in manœuvres which if continued threaten to carry the Russian admiral around the circumference of the earth. The world is notably impatient when a great battle has been hanging fire for months. If the Russian succeeds in deceiving the enemy respecting his intentions and in docking the majority of his efficient fighting ships safely at Vladivostok he will retrieve his reputation as a seaman.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Methodist Conference which sat recently in Vancouver condemned in emphatic terms the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bills. Let us consider for a moment the attitude of this assembly of Christian gentlemen. We must assume that they were all fully informed as to the purport of the clauses which they objected. That they believed they were doing their meek and lowly Master service in the position they took, that they had considered the subject prayerfully as one of tremendous importance, and that they were not carried off their feet temporarily by the utterances of demagogues, clerical or lay.

The gentlemen of the Conference, then, knew that the separate schools which have been established by the government of the Territories, the schools the federal government proposes in the Autonomy Bills to continue, are in every sense of the word public schools. They are under the control of any church, either as to curriculum or as to teachers employed. The instructors must in every respect be fully qualified according to provincial regulations. The said regulations apply to every school in the districts. There may be localities in which Roman Catholics are in the majority. In such cases the majority may exercise such rights as all majorities possess in self-governing communities under the British flag, and employ Roman Catholic teachers, provided teachers professing that faith can be found who are fully qualified for the posts. In all schools, whether directed by Protestants or Catholics, religious instruction may be imparted for half an hour after the close of the regular sessions to such scholars as care to remain. Those who desire to do so may withdraw. There is now, and will be when the Territories are duly erected into provinces, absolutely no discrimination in favor of any religious denomination.

The people of the Territories evidently believe this is a very proper and desirable arrangement. They are so well pleased with it that they have kept the government that made it (headed by a Conservative Premier) in power for many years. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastics aver that it does not go to the extremes they desire, but the laity, who have to bear all the burdens, think it is a splendid arrangement, inasmuch as under it they are not forced into carrying two loads of taxation—the expense of maintaining private schools satisfactory to their church and the additional burden of state taxation for public schools.

in its favor if the average opponent were in the mood to listen. But he isn't. He will not listen to reason. He simply follows where others, very often the least capable, lead.

But let us assume that none but Roman Catholics avail themselves of the right to impart religious instruction to scholars in the public schools of the Northwest after the regular scholastic work of the day has been concluded. Is the position of the gentlemen of the Methodist Conference that the instruction so given must be pernicious in its effect upon the character of youths, and therefore inimical to the welfare of the state in which such youths must in a short time become active citizens? It seems to us that is the only ground upon which logical objection can be taken. To oppose the arrangement in the Northwest because only one church is enteringprising enough to take advantage of its provisions for the purpose of maintaining or strengthening its hold upon or influence with the masses would surely not be altogether Christianlike. In fact, there is apparently only one logical reason for the jealousy of certain portions of the community of Canadians outside of the communities immediately concerned (although they do not exhibit any concern at all) for the rights of the Northwest. We hesitate to give that reason, because we believe there are very few, even among the chief agitators, who entertain it.

YUKON COMMISSIONER.

The post of Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is no sinecure. We believe that it is a position that will be accepted by all the estimable, able and energetic gentlemen who have occupied the position, from Major Walsh the soldier and disciplinarian down to Mr. Congdon the man of general affairs. Every individual entrusted with the onerous task of superintending in general the internal matters of administration of the gold-producing district has had his trials and tribulations. William Ogilvie, of whom great things were expected because of his special knowledge and experience of the conditions of the country, did not escape criticism. It is to be expected that the latest appointee, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, will not be subjected to the attacks of those who, from their peculiar form of training, seem to regard the principal representative of law and order as a special target for slander.

Nevertheless we predict for the new Commissioner a highly honorable and successful career in the post of great responsibility and difficulty to which he will shortly be called. We have the utmost confidence that he will administer the Territory to the satisfaction of all whom it is possible to satisfy, to the satisfaction of the government which appointed him and to the lasting benefit of the country.

Mr. McInnes is a well known figure in the public life of British Columbia and of Canada, notwithstanding that he has scarcely reached the period of life at which the average man begins to sit up and take notice of state affairs. When as a comparative stripling he entered the Dominion Parliament and with characteristic Western impetuosity threw down the gauntlet of controversy at the feet of the veteran Sir Charles Tupper, the East was just a trifle shocked. In our Dominion Parliament, as in the Mother of Parliaments, there are traditions that it is perhaps well for the novice to note down mentally. But the young man readily fulfilled the promise he made to the satisfaction of the people, and he has long been the foremost debater in our provincial legislature. As a platform speaker he had few superiors in Canada—none in Western Canada. His promotion will create a vacancy in the Legislature that will be difficult to fill. The Liberal party will feel his loss severely. But while we shall be compelled for a few years to speak in the past tense of Mr. McInnes as a politician, we look forward with confidence to his achieving a reputation for himself as an administrator and enhancing the reputation of Canada as a country in whose most remote parts honesty and integrity characterize the administration.

STRANGERS TO TRUTH.

It is not the question of the rights or wrongs involved in the school controversy, the value for good or the effect for evil of the teachings after regular hours of instruction in the schools of the Northwest, that troubles the conscience of the agitators of the Conservative party at the present time. No; the spectre of French dominance is what harrows the soul of the patriots. The champion of racial bigotry and creed intolerance in this city, replying to a correspondent who is wiser in his generation than the agitators and foresees what the very party is preparing for itself in yielding to the clamors of its temporary leaders, says the Toronto News endeavored "not to prove that the majority of positions were held by French-Canadians, but that the superior positions were so held, a fact which is not disputed." Just so. A fact which is not disputed. Here are the facts of the "superior positions" and their occupants as certified by the civil service list. The late Commissioner was Frederick T. Congdon, with a salary of six thousand dollars. His successor, E. C. Stoen, held, salary five thousand dollars. J. E. Girouard, Registrar, salary four thousand dollars. F. Gosselin, Assistant Gold Commissioner, salary four thousand dollars. J. T. Lithgow, Comptroller, salary three thousand dollars. W. W. Cory, Inspector, salary two thousand

four hundred dollars. There is a complete list of the superior positions. Are they all held by French-Canadians? How many of them are occupied by French-Canadians? How many names of French origin are on the list? This is a sample of the foundations upon which the general allegations of French dominance are laid.

We have already dealt with the original allegation of the News, printed in the Victoria exponent of liberality in national affairs. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, and to give our contemporary an opportunity of publishing facts, which we admit would look strange in its editorial columns, we repeat what we said respecting the official positions in the Yukon as shown in the auditor-general's report.

Out of a total of \$361,990 paid for salaries and expenses of the civil service in the Yukon, \$36,315, or about 10 per cent., went to French-Canadian officials. The population of the country is 35 per cent. French-Canadian. In the administration of justice their share was \$13,800 as against \$57,830 paid to English-speaking judges and officials. In the government proper there are 48 English speaking officials against 9 French-Canadian, and the aggregate salaries are \$139,600 to the former and \$31,760 to the latter.

LONDON ELECTION.

It is intimated that the Conservatives have "a fighting chance" of defeating Hon. Charles Hyman in London. We are astonished at the moderation of this statement. Telegrams from Ottawa have caused us to believe that the Liberals had no chance at all in London. Ontario was reported as "in arms" against the government on account of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. It is possible that Ontario is just as reasonable "once it becomes" of the truth as any other portion of the Dominion? Mr. Hyman had only seventeen of a majority at the general election, so that a very insignificant turnout would accomplish his defeat. We are sorry to observe that the opposition appears to be losing its nerve. Mr. Borden should have gone into London with a loud hurrah and taken his colleague, Hon. George E. Foster, with him to explain the objectionable features of the Autonomy Bill, laying special emphasis upon the injustice to the new provinces of the educational clauses. But, unfortunately, Mr. Foster has a past. And even the leader of the opposition has a record upon this subject of education. The one who was a member of the government which ordered the province of Manitoba to be divided into separate schools which were entirely in the control of the church. The other was elected to support the government of which Mr. Foster was a prominent member on that very question of remedial legislation. The Conservative leader is a man with considerable regard for public opinion. Mr. Foster would perhaps have little hesitation in taking a place upon a platform and endeavoring to prove that the separate schools of Manitoba were established in the interests of good citizenship and public morality and were therefore worthy of being sustained by federal aid, but that the public schools established by the Territories separate schools with a provision for religious instruction for half an hour at the conclusion of the regular exercises, are a menace to right principles and sound morals. But Mr. Borden is a more scrupulous man. He will appear in London, but he will either choose to leave the school question out of the discussion or he will receive his dues from the candidate who is a fighter and never had any intention of running in any other constituency than the one he at present represents. The case of London will furnish a fairly accurate basis upon which to estimate the strength of the school agitation in Ontario. But if Mr. Hyman, by defeating his constituency which is normally Conservative that would indicate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration has lost ground in the country as a whole.

A dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto Globe says the word of Mr. C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who all along maintained that since construction work begins on the new line it will be rushed forward to completion, was backed up today by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who arrived in Montreal from New York. Sir Rivers said: "The work will begin just as soon as specifications are accepted by the government, and, once begun, it will be pushed forward with all due speed, and no time will be lost in bringing it to completion. We now have all the money we require for this work, and there will be no delay in starting it." When asked if he thought the Grand Trunk Pacific would be remunerative from the beginning he replied: "I am not a prophet, of course, but just think the matter out. It is known how fertile the western country is; what brilliant prospects it has; how settlers are flocking in, and how immigrants always follow a railway. Look at the marvelous success which has attended the efforts of the C. P. R., and remember that we are entering that country under much more advantageous circumstances, for the C. P. R., when it first laid its rails in the West, was entering a territory that was practically a vast wilderness. Besides all this we will have the experiences of the latter road to profit by. You will see, and I also think I will live to see, the new road a success." As to the question of the Grand Trunk possessing its own fleet, as does the C. P. R., Sir Rivers said: "We have enough

on our hands, goodness knows, at present, but you may live to see a fleet established by the Grand Trunk."

Some of the Dutch newspapers of late have been advocating an alliance of Holland with Germany, as a means of guarding the former's Eastern colonies from interference by Russia and Japan. An eminent Amsterdam lawyer, in conversation with an English correspondent, said that what the Dutch fear most as the result of Japanese victories is the ultimate annexation, either by warlike means or as the outcome of diplomatic action, of their Eastern possessions. They are endeavoring to obtain the protection of one or another of the great maritime powers, and naturally turn either towards England or towards Germany. With the Germans, he remarked, the average Dutchman is not in close sympathy. On the other hand, it is he said, certain that for years past, under the dominant influence of Leopold II., Belgium has been seeking a rapprochement with Holland. The two countries have common interests both in the Congo and in Eastern waters. The frequent visits of Dr. Krupp to Brussels, under the pretext of health, have undoubtedly, in his opinion, had a political object. It is probable that Halhald will to a certain extent follow the lead of Belgium, and, he believes, that in the end England will find it to her advantage to draw into closer relations with both countries.

The committee appointed by the Imperial Technical Society to consider the capacity of Russian yards to build a new fleet has sent in its report. It says that the chief motives for building abroad are the desire to renew the fleet in a three years' term and distrust in the powers of the Russian yards. There is, it argues, no ground for a hurry, as the war with Japan is not likely to last long enough for the new fleet to have any influence on its result; while, if haste is rendered necessary by the danger of war with other powers, it must be remembered that such an eventuality would make the delivery of foreign-built ships impossible. The committee hints that the new naval programme includes ten first-class battleships, fifteen armored cruisers, twelve protected cruisers and twelve second-class cruisers. The Russian yards, it admits, cannot execute this immense programme in three years, but are capable of carrying out a yet larger order in ten years. The question of engines, boilers, torpedo armament, electric and signalling equipment presents no difficulty, but that of artillery is less simple, as neither the Obukhov nor the Motovilikhsk works can furnish facts as to their possible capacity. The most serious difficulty is armor, as the annual output of the government works will not suffice for more than two to two-and-a-half first-class battleships. Should the shipbuilding orders be placed in Russia, the report adds, several large firms would build new slips for ironclads on the Baltic shore, so that the whole programme could be completed in five years, on condition of a government guarantee of work for a stipulated period.

The once renowned John L. Sullivan and the equally celebrated Charles Mitchell have sounded their bugle horns and proclaimed their burning desire to "knock each other's blocks off." The language of the chivalry of the twentieth century may not be entirely comprehensible to the average newspaper reader; hence we hasten to explain that the Champion of Champions and the leading representations of England's "hawney" are anxious to engage in a special number of rounds to prove which has dispipated the least amount of his vital energies. It is to prove an important point in a very momentous controversy that the challenge has been solemnly issued. Needless to say, London will hold its breath and classical Boston, U.S.A., the homes of the respective knights of the twentieth century, will hold theirs with the same fervor. We believe there is no vast amount of money involved in the controversy. A limited number of tickets will be sold at a good price to those who desire to visit the lists and see the champions at work. If the struggle should last more than one three-minute round we hope the precaution will be taken of having a medical man or two handy. There will assuredly be one case of acute heart failure calling for summary treatment.

Another new and wonderful gun has been invented in the United States. It is not equipped with ball bearings, but its missiles are said to be "accelerated" by some mysterious process. The factory of the company which will manufacture this new weapon is to be located on the Pacific Coast. Russian agents, we are told, have heard of and admitted the wonderful properties of this latest destructive machine and ordered an unlimited number for the armies of his Imperial Majesty the Czar.

In connection with the agitation ament the taking of young salmon which has shaken the frame of many a stout fisherman to the tips of his toes, it is asserted that thousands of fish are taken annually by means of nets and other devices which are not legitimate and salted down for outside markets. None are disposed of in Victoria for the simple reason that the practice is known to be against the law. If this be true it merely proves the necessity for a more efficient system of inspection.

Five divorces in thirty-five minutes is the record of a Washington court of justice. That is rapidly fast going, although

we understand it is not the speediest that has been. The bonds of matrimony in some of the states are merely assumed experimentally.

The dog is neither a foreigner nor a Grit politician, therefore our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Captain Clive Philippe-Wolley (perhaps the captain will excuse the liberty) loves him and would save him from unnecessary pain. For further information read the Captain's letter printed in this issue of the Times.

BOWELL MAY DROP HIS LEADERSHIP.

Vancover World. We learn from one who is in intimate touch with the most prominent men of the Conservative party at Ottawa that Sir Mackenzie Bowell may not much longer fill the position of Conservative leader in the Senate. Although an octogenarian, his retirement will not be due to old age nor yet to mental or physical decrepitude. Sir Mackenzie, like Hon. R. W. Scott, is still vigorous intellectually and bodily. But Sir Mackenzie is beginning to realize that the existence of a feud between prominent leaders of the party that he has so long faithfully served, is not conducive to party interests. His recent denunciation, under great provocation, of the notorious disloyalty of Messrs. Haggart and Foster, created a still wider breach in the relations of the two factions of the Conservative party. Sir Mackenzie is above all things a Conservative and a strong party man. Although not a great man as politicians are measured, he is a clean man and an honest politician. In addition to his aversion to being the cause of a split in the party, he has a high sense of his own dignity and it is repugnant to him to be classed as one of the leaders in the councils of the party in which his former brethren hold responsible positions. For these reasons it is reported he will soon retire from the leadership, and when he does it is safe to predict that he will readily find a place as an independent critic of the legislation brought before the Senate. Who will be his successor? Senator Ferguson, of P. E. I., who was a cabinet minister without portfolio under the Conservative government, and who is at present Sir Mackenzie's chief lieutenant, will aspire to the post. He is a very industrious and a fairly capable man, with lots of fight in him, but in consequence of his limited environment at home he is somewhat insular in his views and narrow in his prejudices. Senator Loughheed, of Calgary, is also a capable man, and his aspirations. He would lead the decimated ranks of Conservative Senators with discernment and ability, but the older "claims and-creator" pertinacity of the little islander in advancing his own interests will probably defeat for a time the ambition of the Senator from the West.

A BOY'S VACATION TIME. J. W. Foley in New York Times. Half, that long awaited day, When the school books laid away, All the thoughts of merry youngsters turn from pages back to play! Done with lesson and with rule, Done with teacher and with school, Stray the vagrant hearts of childhood to the tempting wood and pool! Who will tell in rime and rhyme Of the glory and the grim In the dusty lanes and byways of a boy's vacation time? Hark, the whistle and the cry That is piping shrill and high From the chorus of glad youngsters trooping riotously by! Say, did sun e'er brightly shine As when, with his rod and line Tramps the barefoot lad a-fishing, and the water clear and fine! Sweet the murmur of the trees, And what glory now he sees In the chatter of the wild birds and the buzz of humble bees! Hear the green woods cry and call, Through the Summer to the Fall, "We are waiting, waiting, waiting, with a welcome for you all!" Hear the lads take up the cry, With an echo, shrill and high: "We are coming, coming, coming, for vacation time is nigh!"

How the skies are blue and fair, How the clover accents the air, With a witchery of fragrance that is delicate and rare! How the blossoms bud and blow, And the great waves flood and flow In the ocean of boy-happiness, like billows, to and fro!

Ah, my heart goes back and sighs When the piping calls and cries: From the hearts of merry youngsters like a song of triumph rise! And I would that rime and rhyme Might be splendid and sublime, In my heart to tell the story of a boy's vacation time!

NO TIME TO CULTIVATE HEALTH. Philadelphia Ledger. A German professor of gymnastics says that "deep yawning" is one of the surest methods of keeping in perfect health. That does go no good, for Americans have no time to yawn.

WHY DO BOYS HATE BATHS? New-Block Times. "Boys," declares a metropolitan epigrammatist, "could be very fond of their parents if they did not make them take baths." There are a good many orphaned or half-orphaned pronouns in that statement, but a great truth can be dug out of it, nevertheless, and it opens up vast fields of anthropological, sociological, and psychological inquiry. It is a fact well within common knowledge that when worthy of the name, have an instinctive aversion, unconquerable by anything less unreasonable than force, to bath, and even to thorough washing of their hands and faces. They consider these rites unnecessary and uncomfortable, resent them as processes waste of their precious time, and avoid the performance of them as often as and as long as they can. This peculiarity is easily enough explicable on the theory that the child passes through the developmental stages of his race, and, while in the savage or barbarian stage, has the aptitudes and repugnances of savages and barbarians. But quite as much as the boy hates baths he loves to go in swimming, which by the olden time is also called bathing. That cracks the theory all to pieces and leaves the mystery right where it was before. Nobody has marked the hour when bathing, for the civilized human, ceases to be torture and becomes pleasure, but certainly it is well be-



Having carelessly promised to give specimen examples of some of the many forms into which tame poetry is compressed, I have to-day taken up the Villanelle, and I have endeavored to set its rules to a time and rhyme conformable to its own definition.

The Villanelle—as the Ballade—the Rondeau and others—has its very definite rules and fixed measure of formation—few, other than amateurs, know how limiting these rules may be. Even to-day in the most unsuspected quarters one may find snippets of verse entitled Sonnets and bearing the approval of eminent editors who are evidently ignorant that fourteen ten-syllabled lines, rhymed in careful and approved order, are among the first of the qualifications that distinguish the Sonnet from the Limerick.

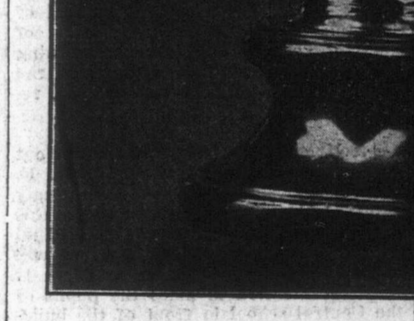
And this is not saying that there is any reason why the poet should limit himself down to this or any other specified scheme of model. To those who care for song, there is little enough in these set pieces of fixed form, and formal style. Although established at an age and in a country where the art of rhyming stood above that of prosaically writing, and where wit was wittier than wealth, one wonders whether the fashion leaders were not blind incompetents playing on drums and checking the music of orchestras rather than creators of harmony.

Only this much may be admitted, that if you do set your song to any special measure and call it by that name, do so carefully and with decent awe of each syllable and

THE VILLANELLE. THE VILLANELLE is quat and neat. The rhymes that run thereof are twin, Of bell like music, clear and sweet. Three lines each stanza doth complete Five times—the last doth four contain. The Villanelle is quat and neat. Alternately the thirds repeat, Softly echoing the twinned refrain Of bell like music, clear and sweet. So verse on verse, with even feet, Swings easily and turns again— The Villanelle is quat and neat.

And those who love the French conceit Of rhyme, may learn without disdain Of bell like music, clear and sweet. From fair Provence this old receipt Is here transcribed and written plain— The Villanelle is quat and neat. Of bell like music, clear and sweet.

I have the greatest respect for Mr. C. P. W. and others who claim that those who follow the petrified footsteps of others are apt to prove little better than skeleton poets before themselves. But on the other hand, if poetry is not an utterance according to rules voluntarily assumed, one must at the very least recognize Whitman as an apostle of freedom, and perhaps stand back discomfited before the claims of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which may fairly enough claim to be the Laureate of an Empire, if heat and rhyme are not to be used and criticized according to rules of established order.



Presented by Times Printing & Publishing Company, to winners of the City Lacrosse League.

young boyhood. Still that hour is probably coming earlier and earlier as more and more boys are provided with the modern facilities for education. That, too, is a question that should be looked into.

JUDICIAL WIGS. London Chronicle. The abolition of judicial wigs in British Columbia may be the beginning of the end; but our home beach and bar will cling for some time yet to this relic of the seventeenth century. Professional men were loyal to the wig long after it became generally unfashionable. It was about 1793 that men of fashion began to wear their own hair again, doing so, however, in wig-like form. But the security of four in the Napoleonic wars and Pitt's powder tax struck a blow at powdered hair and wigs alike; and young men became "Bedford Crokes," after the example of the Duke of Bedford and his friends the Woburn Abbey, who solemnly renounced powder, and had their heads washed and cropped on the spot. Doctors, however, and clergymen dropped their wigs reluctantly. Bloomfield, who became Bishop of Chester in 1824, was the first prelate to wear natural hair; and Archbishop Sumner wore a wig at the Princess Royal's wedding in 1858.

FEARS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Chicago Chronicle. Horses and cattle are believed to have an instinctive fear of wolves. On a recent afternoon the wolves in the London zoological gardens howled so ferociously that a horse in the street blocks away was panic-stricken by it. The only two animals besides the wolf for which domesticated animals never seem able to conquer their aversion are the camel and the bear. It has been noticed that when the camels in a travelling menagerie have been tethered at any particular spot horses will shy and refuse to go near it, even after the camels have gone on their way with the rest of the show to another town.

CONSUMPTION ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Portland Oregonian. In voicing the opinion that the type of

tuberculosis prevalent upon the Pacific Coast is of a more virulent and rapid in its progress than that which is known upon the Atlantic Coast, Dr. Woods Hutchison presents a commonly accepted fact which has been commented upon in a less learned way in this section for many years. There have been many cases within the knowledge of all observant persons where the disease, in ordinary health, with, perhaps, the physical tendency to consumption, but as yet without the infection, have been attacked by the disease, and died within a year after the first indications were noticeable.

WHO IS TO BLAME? To the Editor:—In your paper of Monday I read the frightful charge against public school teacher Wallace at Enderby. Two years ago a similar charge was laid against the same man while he occupied a position as teacher in the Central school at Victoria. He was not prosecuted, because parents naturally had an objection to bringing their children into court to testify in such a case. He resigned from the teaching staff, and it was stated that he had left the country. But in place of that he was allowed to keep his certificate and was appointed teacher at Enderby, where it now appears that he resumed his wicked work of degrading the children entrusted to his care. In view of this condition of things it occurs to me to ask who is responsible for the continuance retention of his certificate by the culprit after the first offence had been brought home to him? Surely his certificate should have been cancelled by the department. Instead, he was allowed to retain the certificate and given an opportunity to corrupt and, perhaps, ruin other children. I would suggest an inquiry. CITIZEN.

The Serbian ministry has resigned. The cabinet, formed December 11th, 1904, under the premiership of M. Pasic, resigned February 6th last in consequence of court intrigues against the premier. King Peter reconstituted the ministers to retain office until he had conferred with the politicians, and the cabinet resignation was withdrawn on February 6th.

Apart from the inhabitants of Victoria, some of the city offices and commodious being the St. and the Roy five church of B.

tain amount misadventures, be to those quote from directory of city.

attending its Victoria ma prosperity during the movement has at least buildings and most in progress the strangers from elsewhere, w

one West a Jewish church (P construction (Theatre F a hospital, voluntary of the legisla was Island are two jo

Victoria's Directory in 1863

Published by Howard Barnett. Reviewed by Edgar Fawcett.

I have thought it might be interesting to the few remaining pioneers of 1862 to revive an interest in events of 43 years ago. I often wonder whether our old pioneers think of the days that are gone like I do, recall events and persons, take notice of the removal of old landmarks, such as the James Bay bridge and Seeley's "Australasian House," at the north end of it, not forgetting the old pier wharves who have passed away during the last few months, among whom were Simon Luck, Jacob Schiff, Thomas Storey, Wm. P. Sawyard, Capt. Lewis, Isadore Braveman, Edward Melandaine and Jeremiah Griffiths. There is a cen-

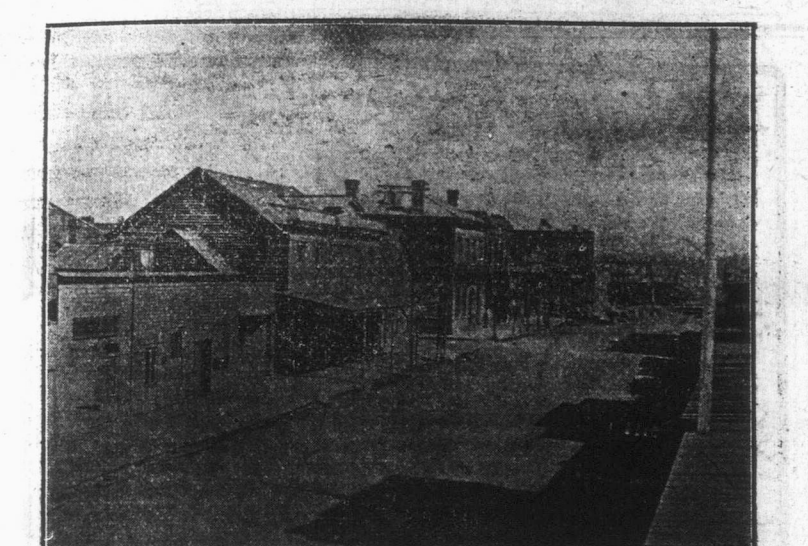
America and British Columbia, and three private building houses. Until lately, Victoria was without a corporation; during the past year (1862) an act to incorporate the town was passed by the legislature. The authorities consisted of a mayor and six councillors. Effective and speedy measures will now be adopted to complete the grading of the streets and laying down sidewalks. The water frontage of the town has since the removal of the obstructions (from foot of Johnson street to Indian reserve) been greatly extended, and several wharves are now available for shipping above the point where that obstacle to navigation

Alex. Watson, Treasurer.
Jos. Despard Pemberton, Surveyor-General.
B. W. Pearce, Assistant General.
Robert Ker, Auditor (father of D. R. Ker).
Thos. R. Holmes, Clerk.
Edward G. Alston, Registrar-General of Deeds.
Charles G. Wyly, Assessor (still with us).
Henry Wootton, Postmaster (father of Stephen and E. B. Wootton).
J. M. Sparrow, Clerk (still with us).
The Legislature.
Hon. Rodd Finlayson, Hon. Donald Fraser, Hon. David Cameron, Hon. Alfred J. Langley, Edw. G. Alston and Hon. Alex. Watson, nominative.
J. S. Helmcken, G. H. Cary and Selim Franklin, Victoria City.
Wm. Coker, Esquimalt.
W. F. Tolmie, M. D., J. W. Trutch and Jas. Trimble, M. D., Victoria district.
Geo. F. Foster and W. J. Macdonald, Lake district.
J. J. Southgate, Salt Spring Island.
D. B. King, Nanaimo.
John Coles, Saanich.
Robert Burnaby, Esquimalt.
Victoria Fire Department.
John Dickson, Chief Engineer.
John Malovanaki, Assistant Engineer.
Chas. Gowen, President Board Delegates.
Jas. S. Drummond, Secretary Board Delegates.



FIRST MAYOR HARRIS.

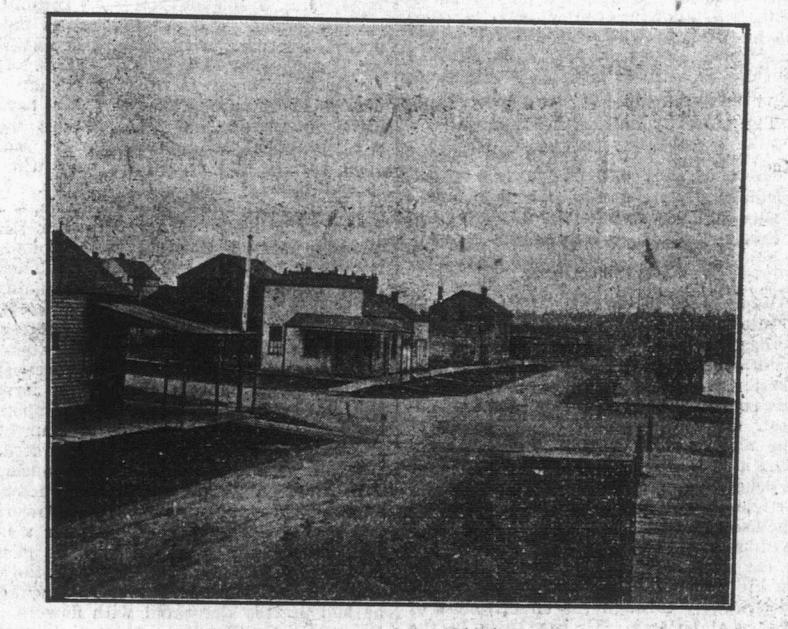
Police Department.
A. F. Pemberton, Commissioner.
Horace Smith, Superintendent.
Freston Bennett, Storekeeper and Clerk.
George Blake, Sergeant Police; with eleven constables, including Francis Page.
Steph. Redgrave, Cook and Steward.
Geo. Newcombe, Jailor.
D. B. Reid, Assistant Jailor.
Edward Truran, Superintendent of Convicts.



GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, IN THE SIXTIES. Theatre Royal Stood Where North & Richardson's Tobacco Store is Now Situated, Being Just Where First Veranda Shows.

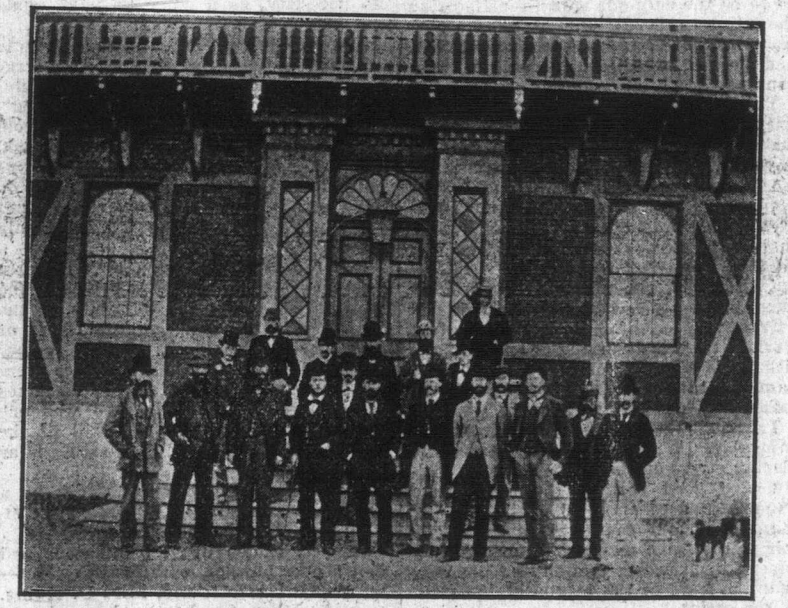
tain amount of pleasure in these reminiscences, mindlessly though it may be to those concerned. I shall now quote from the editor's preface of the directory of 1863 on the progress of the city.
"At no time since the excitement attending its first settlement in 1838 has Victoria made greater strides, or her prosperity so materially increased, as during the past year. Since the commencement of last year her population has at least doubled, and the increase of buildings and improvements has been almost in proportion. During the winter season the town is thronged with strangers from British Columbia and elsewhere, who migrate in the spring.

existed. A company has been formed to build a railway connecting Victoria with the capacious harbor of Esquimalt. Among other insatiables the town may now boast of its gas works. A company has also been organized to supply the town with water from Elk lake, eight miles distant. The value of real estate in the city has increased in many places over 75 per cent, during the last nine months. The city is a "free port," and therefore not troubled with custom duties. Vessels drawing 15 feet of water may cross the bar of the harbor at high water, and a sum of £10,000 has been voted by the legislature to the improvement of the harbor. Steam communication is carried on three times a month



OLD VIEW OF JOHNSON STREET, Looking East From Corner of Douglas.

Organization of Companies.
Union Hook and Ladder, November 22nd, 1850.
D. A. Edgar, Foreman.
Deluge Engine No. 1, March 5th, 1860.
Jas. S. Drummond, Foreman.
Tiger Engine No. 2, March 23rd, 1860.
Samuel L. Kelly, Foreman (still with us).
Note.—Of these, the pioneer firemen of Victoria of this date, Sam. Kelly, is the only surviving member of the executive, as recorded here.
H. M. S. Ships of the Pacific Station.
Rear-Admiral, Sir Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Beechante, 51 guns; Chameleon, 17 guns; Charlybelle, 21 guns; Clio, 22 guns; Devastation, 6 guns; Forward, 3 guns; Grappler, 3 guns; Hecate, 6 guns; Marine, 16 guns; Naiad, 6 guns; Nereus, 6 guns; Tartar, 20 guns; Termagant, 25



GROUP OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE SIXTIES. Front Row, Standing—H. W. B. Atkinson, C. E. Pooley, A. S. Farwell, C. Prevost, Col. Wollenden, Judge Elwyn, Judson Young, —, MacKenzie, R. Butler, H. S. Mason, Second Row—Col. Prior, W. S. Gore, Frank Richards, W. Smythe, J. J. Austin, —, Murray, —, Williams.

guns; Topaze, 51 guns; Tribune, 23 guns; Sutley, 51 guns.
Note.—One-third of these were on southern station.—Ex.
Consuls at Victoria.
France, P. Mene, Esq.
United States, Allen Frances, Esq.
Sandwich-Islands, Henry Rhodes, Esq. (father of Chas. Rhodes).
Municipal.
Thomas Harris, first mayor of Victoria.
John Copeland, James M. Reid, Richard Lewis, Wm. M. Searby, Michael Stronach and Nathaniel M. Hicks, first councillors of Victoria.
Algernon Austen, Town Clerk.
J. C. Colquhoun, City Inspector.
Educational.
Henry Claypole, Master at Craigflower.
Wm. H. Burr (my old master), Master at Victoria.
Cornelius Bryant, Master at Nanaimo. Salary £150 and fees.
Note.—It was customary for the chain gang to emerge every morning from a side gate of the jail yard on Bastion street and march to Government street to the music of their chains, with two guards in the rear with loaded shotguns. The gang often contained men from the ships at Esquimalt, who were serving sentences usually for desertion. This in course of time caused such indignation that the practice of putting men-of-war in the chain gang was discontinued. The gang worked on the streets on the government ground and at other government work. The uniform consisted of moleskin trousers with V. P., a checked cotton shirt and a blue cloth cap. It was thought a wrong to put a Jack Tar with makers of all grades, such as Indian murderers, thieves and whiskey sellers to Indians. It was the custom when a fire of any dimensions took place to telephone or send word to Esquimalt, and squads of Jacks were soon on



DOUGLAS STREET IN THE SIXTIES. The Left Corner of Picture is Now Occupied by City Hall.

Apart from that the number of the inhabitants may be set down at 6,000. Victoria contains about 1,500 buildings, some of them very creditable to the size of the city, among them the government offices and the jail. There are several commodious brick hotels, the principal being the St. Nicholas, the St. George and the Royal. The city is adorned with five churches, two belonging to the Church of England, one Roman Catholic,

between Victoria and San Francisco, every alternate trip being made via Portland. A surprising impetus has been given to agriculture by the number of newly-arrived immigrants, who have settled in the most fertile districts around Victoria.
With land at four shillings an acre, and time allowed for packing, together with the improved state of communication between Victoria and the back set-



OLD VIEW OF RANCHERIE.

one Wesleyan and one Congregational. A Jewish synagogue and a Presbyterian church (Pandora street) are in course of construction. There are also a theatre (Theatre Royal, Government street) and a hospital, the latter being supported by voluntary contributions. The sittings of the legislature and law courts of Vancouver Island are held in the city. There are two joint stock banks (British North

lements, we may hope that the inhabitants of the town will not in future be so dependent on neighboring countries for their supplies of produce.
Official List for Vancouver Island.
James Douglas, C. B., Governor.
W. A. G. Young, Colonial Secretary.
Jos. Porter, Chief Clerk.
George H. Cary, Attorney-General.
A. Hensley, Clerk.

young women or girls, when this directory was compiled. I shall give here the names of those 62 who are still privileged to be residents of this beautiful city that we old residents are so proud of, as well as those of two living abroad, and one in Kamloops.
The list alphabetically is—
Adams, Danl. F., contractor.
Anderson, E. H., variety store.
Alpton, Chas. (in South-Africa).
Anderson, J. R., agricultural department.
Barnett, Joseph, in United States.
Barnwell, Jas., carpenter.
Banman, John, confectioner.
Beaven, Hon. Robt.
Bottrell, Mat., butcher.
Blaguerie, Edw.
Bollen, Jonathan, bricklayer.
Boscovitz, Jos. Jr., dealer.
Borde, August, Chatham street.
Burnes, Thos., saloon keeper.
Cary, Joseph W.
Cridge, Edw., rector Christ church.
Crowther, Jno. C., painter.
Davie, Dr. Jno. C.
Dougall, Jno., iron moulder.
Dorset, W. P., solicitor.
Elliott, W. A., engineer "Labouchere."
Fawcett, R. W., house decorator.
Gerow, G. C., carriage maker.
Helmcken, Hon. Jno. S., M. P. P.
Gelger, Thos., barber.
Gilmore, Alex., clothier.
Gilde, Harry, with Plaskett & Co.
Grey, Routh., commission merchant.
Higgins, David W., publisher Chronicle.
Kelly, Saml., tinsmith.
Kent, Chas., hardware, K. & F.
King, J. H., Montserrat saloon.
Kinsman, Jno., contractor.
Levy, H. E., special officer.
Levy, Jos., fruit store.
Lissett, John, plumber.
Macdonald, W. J., Reid & Mac.
Maynard, Richd., bootmaker.
Marvin, Edw. B., sail maker.
McMillan, J. E., publisher Chronicle.
Moore, Alex., accountant H. B. C.
Nuttall, Thos. C., book-keeper.
Pearson, Edw., tinsmith.
Parker, Arthur, brickmaker.
Powell, Dr. I. W.
Richardson, Geo., proprietor of first brick hotel.
Roper, S., Kamloops.
Styles, S. P., plasterer.
Shorholt, Thos., druggist.
Stockham, F., baker.
Sparrow, J. M., post office.
Stewart, John, plumber.
Sylvester, Frank.
Turner, Jno. H. (Todd & Turner), Victoria Produce Market.
Went, Arthur, Indian superintendent.
White, Edw., (late Brown & White).
Wilson, Alex., messenger, Bank B.N.A.
Wilson, Wm., draper.
Wilson, Thos., Sidney, cabinet maker.
Wichers, Jos., London hotel.
Wyly, C. G., accountant.
Welch, George, Esquimalt Water-works.
List of those deceased, but whose descendants are residents here now, or living elsewhere:
Barron, David, F., cabinet maker, widow son and two daughters.
Belasco, Abraham, tobacconist, two sons.
Broderick, R., coal dealer, widow and two sons.
Cameron, Thos., blacksmith, two daughters and sons.
Cherlick, Thos., hotel keeper, two sons and daughter.
Courtney, H. E., solicitor, sons.
Cotford, Thos., sons.
Davies, J. P., auctioneer, several sons.
Don, J. H., captain, daughter.
Duck, Simon, carriage maker, sons.
Ella, Capt. H. B., H. B. Co., all family.
Flett, Jno., H. B. Co., several sons.
Gowen, Chas., brewer, widow, several sons and daughters.
Hall, Richd., agent, two sons, Richard and John.
Hall, Philip, several sons.
Hall, Thos., mayor, two daughters.
Heal, Jno., boarding house, two sons.
Heathorn, Wm., bootmaker, three sons and three daughters.
Hickman, H., Exchange reading rooms, sons and daughters.
Heywood, Jos., butcher, wife and daughter.
Hibbott, Thos., Napier, widow, two sons and three daughters.
Huston, Guy, gunsmith, two daughters.
Irving, Wm., captain steamer Reliance, son and daughter.
Jackson, Dr. Wm., three sons and daughters.
Jungeman, J. L., watchmaker, daughter (Mrs. Erb).
Levell, Henry, sons.
Langley, Alf. J., druggist sons and daughters.
Leigh, Wm., H. B. Co., son in San Francisco, granddaughter in Victoria (Mrs. Simpson).
Leneven, David, merchant, son and daughter.
Lewis, Lewis, clothier, son and daughter.
Lindsay, Daniel, son and daughter.
Loat, Christopher, son and daughter.
Loven, Joseph, brewer, widow, sons and daughters.
Lovenberg, L., estate agent, a nephew.
McDonnell, R. J., captain, a widow.
Mason, George, brickmaker, a widow.
McKeon, Wm., hotel, wife, son and daughter.
McLean, Alexander, son.
McQuade, Peter, ship chandler, son and two daughters.
Meldrum, Jno. H., two sons.
Moore, M., (Curtis & Moore), widow and two sons.
Moat, Wm., captain Enterprise, sons and daughters.
Neahit, Saml., biscuit baker, two sons.
Nicholls, Dr. Jno., one son.
Pitts, Jno. H., son and daughter.
Rhodes, Hy., merchant, sons and daughters.
Sayward, Wm., sons.
Selli, Jacob, sons and daughter.
Short, Henry, sons and daughter.
Smith, Jno., carpenter, Mears street, sons and daughters.
Smith, M. R., baker, sons and daughters.
Stablichmidt, Thos. L., son.
Stemmer, Louis, upholster, son (spice mill).
Thin, Capt. Jno., son and daughter.
Todd, J. H., sons and daughters.
Tolmie, Dr. W. T., sons and daughters.
Waitt, M. W., stationer, widow and two daughters.
Williams, Jno. W., ivery stable, widow and daughters.
Woods, Richd., government clerk, sons and daughters.
Wootton, Hy., postmaster, sons and daughters.
Workman, Aaron, daughters.
Yates, Jas., Stewart, two sons.
I must again repeat that this list of 62

may be augmented by others who were heads of families even at that time. I might take our own family for an example, although it does not prove the rule. It consisted of my father, mother and three brothers, and is represented in the directory by my father, Thos. L. Fawcett, and my eldest brother, Rowland W. Then again there is the Elford family, of father, mother, three sons and two daughters. This family is not recorded, and to-day there are two sons, John and Theophilus, and two married sisters.
Among the names in the list of those living now, but not recorded, is a son of Abraham Belasco, tobaccoist of Yates street in 1862, by name David. Those interested in theatricals and who is not will recognize the name as the prominent theatrical manager of New York. I little thought when going to school with him at the Collegiate school, under Rev. C. T. Woods, that he would be so well known a character as he is to-day. In closing this reminiscence I would ask to be pardoned for any errors or omissions, for my memory will bear refreshing. I also must thank my old friend Dick Hall and others for names of early pioneers who have been left out of the directory.
Before closing this imperfect sketch allow me to offer a suggestion to the Mayor and aldermen. It is that a portrait of Thomas Harris, the first mayor of the city, should be procured and hung in a prominent place in the council chamber, and at the public expense. I think this would at least meet with the approval of the pioneers of 1862, when Mr. Harris was elected first mayor.

MILITARY NEWS

The arrangements for the Fifth Regiment camp are proceedings apace with the prospect of a very successful outing. This year it will extend to the full fifteen days, with the annual mobilization on the day following the breakup of the camp.
As now proposed the men will go under canvas on Sunday, June 11th, marching out as usual on the morning of that day.
After the necessary preliminaries have been completed, camp put into shape and parade state made, etc., the men will be granted leave of absence till drill on following day.
This year a welcome innovation is to be made in the shape of granting free car fares for the benefit of men attending camp. Before dismissal each evening the various companies will receive two tickets per man for transportation to the city and return, a boon that will be much appreciated by all who have to make the dusty journey to Macaulay Point.
Other conveniences also are promised, such as camp equipment, that should make life under canvas at least a little less uncomfortable than heretofore.
The question of catering for the camp is a somewhat involved and delicate one. It is now receiving the earnest attention of the executive of the regiment, and there is no doubt it will be put through with credit to all concerned.

ELECTRICITY

As a Purifying Agent for Food Products
How Modern Science is Utilizing Nature's Powerful Agent to Purify, Sterilize and Improve Our Food.
We have been so accustomed in the past to hearing almost weekly of some new and marvellous development in the field of electrical science, that we are now not greatly surprised at any new mechanical application of electricity—the wireless telegraph, the telephone, electric motor and the marvellous X Rays.
Many of the wonderful inventions of Edison and others are now past history and accepted facts, but scientists have been busy experimenting with the electric current for other than mechanical purposes, applying it in the practice of medicine as well as in the arts, sciences and many manufactures.
The latest but by no means the least important application of the electric current for the purification and sterilization of various food products.
Experiments along these lines have been carried on for some years past, but the recent discovery of the value of the electrical current for the purification and sterilization of flour, has attracted widespread attention, as everyone is naturally interested in anything pertaining to the purification of food.
It was generally considered, that with the improved machinery now employed in thoroughly up-to-date mills, that the milling of flour had practically reached perfection; and in so far as the handling of the flour during the process of manufacture is concerned, this is no doubt quite true; but the discovery of the Electrical process makes it possible to greatly improve the finished product.
The new process is extremely interesting; briefly, it consists in purifying air by passing it through a tremendous electrical flame, the action of this flame upon the air being something in the nature of the action of lightning in the air; the flour is then passed through specially designed purifying machines where it is subjected to the action of the electrically purified air, and the results are certainly little less than marvellous.
The finished flour emerges from the electrical purifiers, a beautiful silvery white color, perfectly sterilized and absolutely pure. The quantity is improved as well as the appearance, the purified flour is freed from every particle of the objectionable portions of the wheat, viz: the bran particles, leaving only a perfect flour containing the greatest amount of nutriment in its most easily assimilable form which makes a bread silvery white in color, pure, wholesome and delicious to the taste.
Many of the leading scientists in Great Britain, France and other countries were at first disinclined to accept the claims made as to the benefits to be derived from the electrical purification of various food products, but subsequent thorough and extensive experiments, covering a period of over two years, have conclusively shown that these electrical processes not only purify but sterilize and improve the various other qualities of flour and similar food products.
That the patents covering these processes are valuable, is evidenced by the extensive litigation in which the various patentees are involved in both England and the United States, from which is disclosed the fact that practically every large and important miller in both countries has adopted some one or other of the various patented systems in his mills and this is perhaps the most conclusive evidence of the merit of the process.
In view of the apparent great improvement in the wholesomeness and nutritive qualities of flour by use of these inventions, it is hoped that it may not be long before every miller will adopt the electrical system of purification.
The great and growing question of the day is the purification of food products; therefore everything that contributes to that end is hailed as a boon to humanity. No expense should be spared to bring every food product to the highest possible degree of purity.

THE SUNBEAM SIGHTED.
New York, May 23.—Lord Brassey's yacht Sunbeam, a contestant in the trans-Atlantic cup race, was passed yesterday by the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm at a point 317 miles from Sandy Hook.
The dispatch was received by Marconi wireless.
The London Times tangler correspondent learns that the Sultan of Morocco will reply to the French proposal admitting that returns are necessary but regretting his inability to conform to French wishes unless all signatories to the treaty of Madrid agree as to the means for carrying it out.

CITIZEN.
The paper of Monday... against public... Education. Two... school at Victoria... bringing their... staff, and it... the country... appointed teacher... appears that he... of degrading the... of things it... his certificate by... been given by the department to retain an opportunity to... other children.

One Wesleyan and one Congregational. A Jewish synagogue and a Presbyterian church (Pandora street) are in course of construction. There are also a theatre (Theatre Royal, Government street) and a hospital, the latter being supported by voluntary contributions. The sittings of the legislature and law courts of Vancouver Island are held in the city. There are two joint stock banks (British North

OPENING DAY OF THE CELEBRATION A SUCCESS

(Continued from page 6)

TWO LACROSSE MATCHES. Senior Game a Snap For New Westminster-Central Intermediates Defeated Argonauts.

The senior lacrosse match at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon between the Victoria and New Westminster teams was farcically one-sided. It was a game in which the score told the story without which the score told the story without which the score told the story without...

Hear the secret of New Westminster's success from one of their cleverest men. "Our defence" he says, "is so conducted that it cannot be drawn out. Your boys have first-class material among them, but they work too much to no purpose. They are not aggressive enough in their checking; seldom do you see them close to a man. Furthermore, they are too apt to follow a player who has the ball, instead of working along his side..."

The New Westminster players had three intermediates with them—Bryson, Wintemute and J. Gifford. They covered themselves with glory. In fact the older hands saw to it that they should have all the opportunities they could wish for. It was Bryson, who played inside home, that was exactly the goal in eight minutes, after the ball had pretty well covered the field. The tireless Turnbull scored the second in about the same time, Bryson put through the City lads began to take a hand. When the latter realized the necessity for hard work, however, the locals were kept on the move...

When play was resumed fortune deigned to smile—a sad, flickering smile—upon the hard-working Victoria twelve, and Morris scored in three minutes, and a half. This was a great feat, and a triumph, which was damped when Turnbull calmly banged another into the net for the "Ministers." Turnbull added Bryson again, and the score stood 3-0. Lorimer, and when the second quarter ended the score stood seven to one. In the third and fourth quarters the visitors handed three more goals to the Victoria ones. Haughton found the trick for the locals.

Ending with ten to two there was little in the situation to justify more than a spasmodic struggle from the Victoria stand. As far as scientific lacrosse was concerned the game perceptibly deteriorated as it progressed. Victoria should recognize that if it wants to get the best of the game, it will have to put a stronger team in the field. Yesterday's twelve wasted enough energy to get New Westminster's score in two. They may have been good for a decade, but they are nearly strangers to one another in a lacrosse way. Take the New Westminster intermediates. They always play well in senior company, but because they are disciplined into teamwork. Victoria's young stick handlers are as likely as any in British Columbia, or in Canada for that matter, but they want precisely the same things as Victoria's system that makes formidable seniors out of promising intermediates.

The two Lorimers played in good

Gatarrh is Slow But Sure Death

ARE YOU ITS VICTIM?

No need to suffer from Catarrh a day longer! Use "Catarrhonzone." Inhale its soothing vapor and every trace of catarrh will quickly depart. No uncertainty about "Catarrhonzone." In thousands of cases it has proved a perfect success. Your cure is absolutely certain.

Relief comes in five minutes. In one day immense benefit results even in the worst cases. The following letters speak for themselves. Read them carefully!

HOW "CATARRHONZONE" CURES. St. Catharines, Ont.—"Best thing for catarrh of the throat I ever tried." Thomas Elliott. "Excellent remedy for throat irritation."—Rev. M. Mackay. Birth, Ont.—"No more bronchial attacks since using Catarrhonzone." Wm. P. Galt. Halifax, N.S.—"Has cured my catarrh. I recommend it to my friends." W. P. Connors. Kingston, N.B.—"Best remedy in the world for catarrh of the throat." J. McKee. The strongest recommendation for Catarrhonzone is its enormous sale, far exceeding the combined sale of any three similar remedies. Why do the people use Catarrhonzone? Because it is the best and surest cure for catarrh, bronchitis and throat trouble. Two months' treatment costs \$1; trial size, 25c; at all dealers, or M. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

form. Sam, in goal, made some pretty stops, but flesh and blood could never stand the perpetual bombardment to which his fortress was subjected. West, as usual put up a neat game, his combination work with Hendron in spots being the genuine article. Crocker and Alex. Stevens also shone to good advantage.

Quite a number of players were allowed to cool their ardor on the fence. Among them were J. Gifford, Hendron, Peele and Latham. This was only the second time Latham has been ruled out of his whole career as a lacrosse player, which speaks volumes for his self-control. There were few casualties. Gifford tried to see eye to eye with the ball once, and the ball got the best of it. He played with one eye closed for the remainder of the match.

Will Alex. Turnbull kindly rise and state whether he has discovered the elixir of life, or the secret of that which is infinitely more to be desired than perpetual motion—perpetual youth? His work in the intermediate game was tremendous energy that has won him national fame. When he is in repose, a glance at the top of his head, gilded by the rays of the declining sun, would convey the impression that he is slipping by the inroads of time. But when he is in play the most uncompromising partisan must confess that in his case at least, appearances are deceitful. Following was the line-up of players:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Position. Includes Victoria players like Sam Lorimer, Point, A. W. Gray, and New Westminster players like Taylor, First Defence, J. Gifford, etc.

Previous to the senior game a fast and interesting match was played between the Victoria Central and Vancouver Argonaut teams at the Oak Bay grounds. It commenced at about 1.20, and resulted in a comparatively easy win for the Victorians, the score being 7 goals to 4. Frank Cullin acted as referee, and Messrs. Clegg and Bishop as umpires.

When the match started the Central adopted aggressive tactics immediately, and for some time battered the visitors' flags without cessation. They scored in the first 5 and 6 minutes respectively by Tom and Sheba. Following the ball in the net and repeated the performance again twice, once from a scrimmage, and the second time from a penalty. The latter was exactly what the City lads began to take a hand. When the latter realized the necessity for hard work, however, the locals were kept on the move...

But in the last two quarters the local twelve again demonstrated the obvious way. The defence, especially Strachan and Mason, relieved time again, feeding the contest and home with clockwork regularity. As a result it wasn't long before the Central team's score was augmented. From this stage until the end of the twelve, with never a danger of defeat, although the flags were subjected to severe attacks on several occasions.

Taking it all through the game was a commendable position of the Canadian national pastime, and gave visitors from Sound points a much better idea of the exciting character of good clean lacrosse than the senior contest which followed.

LAST NIGHT'S CARNIVAL

The C. P. R. Company's Magnificent Display on Wharves and Steamers in James Bay. The carnival on James Bay in the evening was witnessed by thousands of people. The James Bay side of the harbor was splendidly illuminated, the C. P. R. Company having lighted up all their fleet, buildings and wharves in a magnificent manner, but this showing seemed to diminish the lack of such display at the parliament buildings, along the James Bay wall and in other parts of the harbor. What there was of the scene on the water was very creditable. Unfortunately, however, there was not sufficient craft to make the event pass as successful as spectators would have liked.

Best decorated and illuminated boat of any class. Decorations to cost 25 per cent; illuminations to cost 75 per cent. Best original or representative design. Illuminations to cost 50 per cent; design to cost 50 per cent. J. B. A. A. For boat or canoe containing best musical instrument consisting of not less than four voices. Members of J. B. A. A. For boat or canoe containing best musical instrument consisting of not less than four voices. Members of J. B. A. A. Best decorated and illuminated canoe. Illuminations to cost 25 per cent; illuminations to cost 75 per cent. H. M. S. Shearwater.

More ideal weather is favoring the celebration to-day, the warm sun making the conditions more congenial for the regatta being held on the harbor. It had been feared that a cloudy day with high wind prevailing would mar this feature of the celebration, giving those who had hoped to have the regatta held at the Gorge good cause for pressing their claims in this respect another year. But the climatic conditions fortunately are such as to give the present experiment of holding the regatta on the harbor a satisfactory result.

Manus coming home. With the bases full and nobody out the interest was intense. Pitcher Doyle lost his head at this juncture, and Daley was given free transportation, forcing in McManus's run. Ford made a short hit, and Philbrick scored. Hulén, Everett's manager, who had been complaining all through the game, became overbearing. He accused Umpire Shock of partiality in the longest terms, and was obliged to let the grounds and fined \$5. For some minutes he refused to leave, but as a result of persuasion reluctantly took his departure. Play again started, and Galaski capped the climax by knocking out a two-bagger, which scored three runs.

The grand stand cheered for about three minutes, and the local pitcher rose in the estimation of the fans. Doyle recovered himself at this stage sufficiently to retire the side without further results. Another run by Victoria in the eighth inning that happened during the remaining innings.

Appended is the complete score:

Table showing the complete score of the baseball game between Victoria and Everett. Columns include team names, innings, and runs, hits, errors.

The Electric Railway Company promises to give a motor service. All the cars available will be put on the run, and a through ten-minute service will be provided. From the end of the car line visitors to the Gorge will have an excellent opportunity of taking in the Gorge exhibition. The fireworks display will take place over the water of the Arm from Curtis Point, so that an excellent view will be obtained from the Gorge bridge and the approaches from each end.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Victoria Baseball Team Defeated Everett in an Exciting Match Played This Morning.

The third of the series of Northwest League matches being played between the Victoria and Everett teams took place this morning at Oak Bay, and was won by the home side, 7 runs to 8. It was witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The features were the dismissal from the field of both Managers Howlett (Victoria) and Hulén (Everett) by Umpire Shock because of their strenuous protests against several close decisions, two pretty double plays by the infield of the home nine, and a beautiful two-base hit by Joseph Galaski in the sixth inning, which netted three runs for Victoria. Some fast work was done by the visitors in the first inning, when they brought in three by means of several neat singles, some stolen bases, and other incidents. But afterwards the Everett batters could not find Galaski's curves except on isolated occasions when single hits could not alter the score.

Almost as soon as play commenced the first incident occurred. Hulén hit a nice one to right field, and Jacobs followed with a neat but, quick as a flash McManus threw the ball to second, and it seemed to reach second baseman Ford's glove simultaneously with the runner. Hulén, Umpire Shock declared the runner safe without hesitation, and Geo. Howlett, Victoria's manager, registered a vigorous protest. He was promptly fined \$5 and sent from the grounds. The match being delayed until his departure, Philbrick took Howlett's position at third, and played started once more. After Hinton had been caught at first base, Heilmuller, the stalwart college player, recently signed on by the Everett management, sent out a good hit. It brought in both Hulén and Jacobs, and the hopes of Victoria fans sank to zero. But it wasn't the worst. Mackay managed to duplicate the performance of Heilmuller, and the latter crossed the plate. Steele retired the side by hitting to shortstop Downing, who forced out Mackay at the second bag.

The contest progressed smoothly and without any important incidents until the act of foul play when Victoria came to bat. Downing led, but went out, and Daley followed with a single that placed him safely at the initial base. Shortly after he reached second on a pass ball, and was brought in by Galaski's hard hit to centre. This roused considerable excitement, and both Daley and Galaski were tendered quite an ovation. Nothing more happened in this inning. A period followed during which both teams gave an exhibition of splendid ball, the infielders working like clockwork. The third, fourth and fifth innings were blank, and the grounders, pop flies, etc., were picked up with a skill that frequently elicited cheers. Galaski pitched with surprising energy and gratifying results. He didn't distinguish himself by the number of strike-outs secured so much as the remarkable judgment displayed, batter after batter walking up, knocking an easy fly into some fielder's glove and retiring with evidences of disgust. Then McManus caught with commendable steadiness and held down the bases in such a way as to delight the most critical of fans.

In the sixth inning, however, the character of the match became materially altered. The first half was marked by a beautiful double by the part of Victoria's infield. Steel had secured first on a hit and, after Erle retired on a pop fly, Altman knocked one to the shortstop. Downing caught the grounder and tossed it to second baseman Ford, effectually preventing Steele from reaching second. Then Ford transferred it to Hutchinson, at first base, in time to nab Altman before he reached that point. It was a clean, snappy piece of work, and those concerned deserved the appreciative applause bestowed upon them.

But the latter part of this inning was the most exciting in Victoria's record. A mortgage on the game. The excitement commenced when McManus landed a safe one in right field. Philbrick loved with a bang, but with the assistance of the catcher's overthrow, advanced the two players mentioned to second and third bases. Then Downing made a short hit, and was allowed to reach first base. The pitcher hesitated to throw because of the possibility of Mc-

WAITED UPON THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR WITH REFERENCE TO AGNES M. DONOGHUE

Delegation Wish To Bring Case To Attention of Imperial Authorities—Along the Waterfront.

A deputation consisting of Capt. S. Balcom, Capt. Peppert, Capt. Grant and H. Dallas Helmsken, Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock waited upon the Lieut.-Governor to lay before him the facts in connection with the seizure of the sealing schooner Agnes G. Donoghue by Uruguayan government and the imprisonment of the captain and mate of that vessel.

The circumstances in connection with this now notorious case are familiar to Victorians, and the greatest indignation is felt by all who have made a study of the case at the high-handed action of the Southern Republic. Capt. Balcom, as managing owner of the schooner, has already been urging upon the Dominion authorities to take action in the matter, and in bringing the case to the attention of the Lieut.-Governor at present, the delegation requests that he will present the facts to the Governor-General of Canada for transmission to the Imperial authorities.

It is claimed that the schooner was seized on the high seas, outside the jurisdiction of the Uruguayan government; that at the time of her arrest she was under full sail, six miles off shore. After listening to the delegation yesterday afternoon, His Honor requested that a full statement of the case be put in writing so that it can be forwarded to the Governor-General. This will now be done by H. Dallas Helmsken.

THE REGATTA

The Opening Events of This Feature of Celebration This Afternoon. The charming weather drew forth a large crowd this afternoon to witness what has always been the great feature of Victoria's regatta, the regatta races along the waterfront they occupied every point of vantage, the whole making a very pretty picture.

The first race on the programme was that for 10-oared cutters. The course was around bays in West Bay, leaving it at the point, return to barge, about two miles. Open to arms and navy regatta. Boats to allow nine seconds advance per mile. Prizes—1st, \$33; 2nd, \$22; 3rd, \$11. The entries were: Sharrowley, Egeria, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Shortly after the start the Royal Engineers pulled well ahead of the others. This lead they increased until the finish, coming within a few feet of the Royal Garrison Artillery 37 second behind.

BASEBALL LEAGUE

Everett Has Taken the Lead With Victoria Second. The standing of the teams in the Northwest baseball league follows:

Table showing the standing of teams in the Northwest baseball league. Columns include team names and wins/losses.

SALMO TROUBLE

Harry Wright Is Now Seeking to Have a Settlement Arrived. Harry Wright, M. P. of Pifton Umir, is in the city. He has business with the government and will be in the city several days. Among other business which he has to discuss with the Premier and his colleagues and other is the race war now on at Salmo. The displacing of the white workers in the mills by Chinese and Japanese threatens to lead to serious trouble.

Attempts had been made at conciliation, but so far without success. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., the Socialist leader, was assured by the government that it is not striving to get it made into the matter, but apparently nothing has so far been done. Mr. Wright has now taken up the question, and hopes to be able to settle it to second baseman Ford, effectually preventing Steele from reaching second. Then Ford transferred it to Hutchinson, at first base, in time to nab Altman before he reached that point. It was a clean, snappy piece of work, and those concerned deserved the appreciative applause bestowed upon them.

MRS. M. A. LIVERMORE DEAD. Melrose, Mass., May 26.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, 81, died at her home here this afternoon. Bronchitis and a weak heart hastened the end.

The returns of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending yesterday show a total of \$610,274.

DEATH OF W. E. BAINES.

Former Bookkeeper of the Times Passed Away in San Francisco.

The death of W. E. Baines, formerly of this city, occurred at San Francisco on May 19th. While in Victoria he was bookkeeper in the Times office, filling that position in 1885 and 1886. He came to Victoria from Winnipeg. Deceased would at the time of his death be between 55 and 60 years of age, and was unmarried.

He was a native of Ottawa. He won fame on this coast by being the first to try to tow a large log raft from the Columbia river to San Francisco. Though Mr. Baines was at that time without means, his reputation for pluck was so well established that he obtained the backing of the Crocker-Woolworth bank. Within four months he had constructed the first gigantic timber raft that ever ventured upon the ocean. When the voyage had been half accomplished a storm was encountered which demolished the raft. It is related as a strange instance, his coolness and foresight that for hours he sat, in hand, beside the lashings that secured the end of the 800-ton chain, that attached the raft to the towing bitts. No one else dared foreseen what would happen to the laboring tug when the doomed chain finally dropped from the doomed raft, and it was a timely blow from Mr. Baines that prevented the tug and its crew from being carried to the bottom of the sea. In spite of this the bank again staked him, and with the result that his next venture was a complete success. He was subsequently appointed chairman of the trans-continental railway commission. The funeral will take place on Thursday at Bridgewater, Iowa, S. C.

RECOGNIZED BRAVERY.

Capt. H. E. Batt, of the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Ix, operating between Liverpool and British Columbia and Puget Sound, has been made the recipient of a handsome present from the Russian government in recognition of his services to Russian officers and men in the naval battle of Chemulpo. The Ajax visited British Columbia over a year ago, and it was when Capt. Batt arrived at his home in Exeter, Eng., that he was made aware of the fact that the valuable assistance he had rendered the Russians at Chemulpo had won for him the admiration of the Czar, who lost no time in rewarding the gallant Exonian. One of the officers of the Blue Pannel Line, Trenchard, who is a native of Exeter, received word on Monday from the Old Country that Capt. Batt had been presented with a handsome gold watch case, set with diamonds. The presentation was made by the manager of Exeter in the presence of a large gathering of personal friends of Capt. Batt.

A BROKEN SHAFT.

The steamer Forager is lying at anchor about a mile above Goose Island on the Gulf shore, with a broken shaft. The steamer Iroquois went out and offered assistance to tow her to another anchorage, but she was refused by Capt. Batt, who thought he would be quite safe were he until a tug boat arrived to tow him to Victoria. A message was sent by the Iroquois to Capt. Batt, and the agents of the vessel, and the tug Albion was sent in response to tow the steamer to port. The Forager having only sustained a broken shaft will not be laid up for more than a few days.

SEALERS PICKED UP.

Three Men From Victoria Schooner Taken Aboard the Halibut Steamer San Juan. A dispatch to the Times from Nanaimo Thursday says: "The halibut steamer San Juan reported this morning that on May 4th she picked up three men in a boat belonging to the sealer San Diego, near Goose Island, north of Queen Charlotte Sound. She towed them ashore to Goose Island. The men hope to rejoin their vessel. Afterwards a schooner was sighted 25 miles south, supposed to be the Victoria. The Victoria is the ship which a few years ago formed one of the Northern Pacific liners running to the Orient. They arrived on Sunday and the C. P. Marine Railway Company has the contract for the work to be done on her."

HOW WE CATCH COLD.

After spending a couple of hours in a close room, a crowded theatre or concert room, a man emerges into the cold, pure air of the night. He keeps feeling the difference in temperature, and when he wakes up with a bad cold or a stiff neck or a sore throat shortly afterwards he blames that "confoundedly cold wind," or "heavily draught" which was waiting for the train. That, he thinks, is how he caught cold. Now, in point of fact, catching cold is really catching a microbe which is caught by the air. Yet the current theory can only be reconciled with this undoubted fact, on the assumption that the microbe was caught in the open air, and that the unfortunate nose or throat was prepared for it by exposure to cold. This, however, does not express the facts at all. It is safe to say that in 99 per cent of cases the infection was caught before even the theatre or other hot and stuffy place was left. In every crowded assembly there are a few persons suffering or recovering from colds, and probably one or two have brought a few specimens of the influenza bacillus with them. None of these things can flourish in the open air. The seed is sown in the theatre, but of course, it cannot multiply unless the soil (e.g., the throat) is prepared. This is done first by the breathing of impure air for some hours, which effectively poisons the blood and devitalizes all the tissues which it nourishes; and secondly, by the sudden exposure of the skin and the respiratory passages—already devitalized—to air many degrees colder (though pure) than that previously encountered. If the indoor air were decently pure and ventilation active enough to keep the microbes on the move, and weakened by contact with abundance of oxygen, one would not catch cold on going out into the night. The mere difference of temperature will not breed a cold; no one who wraps up properly takes cold after a Turkish bath.—C. W. Saleeby, in the London Chronicle.

QUEEN DELAYED.

It is not often that the Pacific Coast Steamship Queen is so long on a voyage as she was on the trip completed about 11 o'clock on Tuesday. The ship was due last night and many were anxious about her arrival, as it was feared that her machinery had broken down. On arrival, however, it was learned that she had been detained by strong head winds. The Umatilla, of the same line, is scheduled to sail this evening. She will have among her passengers from Victoria Mrs. and Miss Blyth and Mrs. Hattie Evans. (From Thursday's Daily).

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Former Bookkeeper of the Times Passed Away in San Francisco.

The death of W. E. Baines, formerly of this city, occurred at San Francisco on May 19th. While in Victoria he was bookkeeper in the Times office, filling that position in 1885 and 1886. He came to Victoria from Winnipeg. Deceased would at the time of his death be between 55 and 60 years of age, and was unmarried.

He was a native of Ottawa. He won fame on this coast by being the first to try to tow a large log raft from the Columbia river to San Francisco. Though Mr. Baines was at that time without means, his reputation for pluck was so well established that he obtained the backing of the Crocker-Woolworth bank. Within four months he had constructed the first gigantic timber raft that ever ventured upon the ocean. When the voyage had been half accomplished a storm was encountered which demolished the raft. It is related as a strange instance, his coolness and foresight that for hours he sat, in hand, beside the lashings that secured the end of the 800-ton chain, that attached the raft to the towing bitts. No one else dared foreseen what would happen to the laboring tug when the doomed chain finally dropped from the doomed raft, and it was a timely blow from Mr. Baines that prevented the tug and its crew from being carried to the bottom of the sea. In spite of this the bank again staked him, and with the result that his next venture was a complete success. He was subsequently appointed chairman of the trans-continental railway commission. The funeral will take place on Thursday at Bridgewater, Iowa, S. C.

RECOGNIZED BRAVERY.

Capt. H. E. Batt, of the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Ix, operating between Liverpool and British Columbia and Puget Sound, has been made the recipient of a handsome present from the Russian government in recognition of his services to Russian officers and men in the naval battle of Chemulpo. The Ajax visited British Columbia over a year ago, and it was when Capt. Batt arrived at his home in Exeter, Eng., that he was made aware of the fact that the valuable assistance he had rendered the Russians at Chemulpo had won for him the admiration of the Czar, who lost no time in rewarding the gallant Exonian. One of the officers of the Blue Pannel Line, Trenchard, who is a native of Exeter, received word on Monday from the Old Country that Capt. Batt had been presented with a handsome gold watch case, set with diamonds. The presentation was made by the manager of Exeter in the presence of a large gathering of personal friends of Capt. Batt.

A BROKEN SHAFT.

The steamer Forager is lying at anchor about a mile above Goose Island on the Gulf shore, with a broken shaft. The steamer Iroquois went out and offered assistance to tow her to another anchorage, but she was refused by Capt. Batt, who thought he would be quite safe were he until a tug boat arrived to tow him to Victoria. A message was sent by the Iroquois to Capt. Batt, and the agents of the vessel, and the tug Albion was sent in response to tow the steamer to port. The Forager having only sustained a broken shaft will not be laid up for more than a few days.

SEALERS PICKED UP.

Three Men From Victoria Schooner Taken Aboard the Halibut Steamer San Juan. A dispatch to the Times from Nanaimo Thursday says: "The halibut steamer San Juan reported this morning that on May 4th she picked up three men in a boat belonging to the sealer San Diego, near Goose Island, north of Queen Charlotte Sound. She towed them ashore to Goose Island. The men hope to rejoin their vessel. Afterwards a schooner was sighted 25 miles south, supposed to be the Victoria. The Victoria is the ship which a few years ago formed one of the Northern Pacific liners running to the Orient. They arrived on Sunday and the C. P. Marine Railway Company has the contract for the work to be done on her."

HOW WE CATCH COLD.

After spending a couple of hours in a close room, a crowded theatre or concert room, a man emerges into the cold, pure air of the night. He keeps feeling the difference in temperature, and when he wakes up with a bad cold or a stiff neck or a sore throat shortly afterwards he blames that "confoundedly cold wind," or "heavily draught" which was waiting for the train. That, he thinks, is how he caught cold. Now, in point of fact, catching cold is really catching a microbe which is caught by the air. Yet the current theory can only be reconciled with this undoubted fact, on the assumption that the microbe was caught in the open air, and that the unfortunate nose or throat was prepared for it by exposure to cold. This, however, does not express the facts at all. It is safe to say that in 99 per cent of cases the infection was caught before even the theatre or other hot and stuffy place was left. In every crowded assembly there are a few persons suffering or recovering from colds, and probably one or two have brought a few specimens of the influenza bacillus with them. None of these things can flourish in the open air. The seed is sown in the theatre, but of course, it cannot multiply unless the soil (e.g., the throat) is prepared. This is done first by the breathing of impure air for some hours, which effectively poisons the blood and devitalizes all the tissues which it nourishes; and secondly, by the sudden exposure of the skin and the respiratory passages—already devitalized—to air many degrees colder (though pure) than that previously encountered. If the indoor air were decently pure and ventilation active enough to keep the microbes on the move, and weakened by contact with abundance of oxygen, one would not catch cold on going out into the night. The mere difference of temperature will not breed a cold; no one who wraps up properly takes cold after a Turkish bath.—C. W. Saleeby, in the London Chronicle.

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MINERAL OUTPUT OF LAST SEASON

AN INCREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Report of the Minister of Mines Has Been Issued—Some of Its Special Features.

The report of the minister of mines for 1904 has just been issued. It is a very comprehensive report containing over 320 pages. The report is fully illustrated with half-tones, the work of the B. C. Photo-Engraving Company.

Table with 2 columns: Year, and Value. Rows include 1892 to 1893, 1893 to 1894, 1894 to 1895, 1895 to 1896, 1896 to 1897, 1897 to 1898, 1898 to 1899, 1899 to 1900, 1900 to 1901, 1901 to 1902, 1902 to 1903, 1903 to 1904, and Total.

The production, according to the minerals, is given as follows for the year: Gold, placer—37,795 ounces; Gold, lode—222,942 ounces; Silver—3,225,481 ounces; Lead—30,646,244 pounds; Copper—1,233,828 tons; Zinc—1,192,128 tons; Iron—384,102 tons; Other materials—600,000.

This shows quite an increase over the preceding year. In placer gold \$1,000,000 was recovered in 1903, while in 1904 there was \$1,115,300 taken out. In the lode mines there was also a good increase, although under the production a slight reduction occurs.

being conducted; these temporarily retarded the output.

"The tonnage of ore actually being mined in this province has perhaps a more direct bearing upon the general business prosperity of the local community than have the values produced.

"To say that this increase was made chiefly by the Boundary, East Kootenay and Slocan districts, scarcely does these districts full justice.

"In discussing the increase in tonnage of ore mined it must be remembered that the tonnage mined in 1903, than which that of 1904 is greater by 14 per cent, was itself greater than that of the preceding year (1902) by about 29 per cent, so that, looking back two years, we find the present tonnage output has increased in those two years about 46 per cent.

"The Vancouver Island coaleries mined 1,023,013 tons of coal, which was disposed of as follows: Sold, as coal, 784,189 tons; used by company, 135,034 tons; used to make coke, 81,170 tons; added to stock, 22,640 tons; total, 1,023,013 tons.

"The local coal market in 1904 consumed some 35,000 tons more coal, but about 9,000 tons less coke, than in the preceding year.

"The distance of these mines from the coast has as yet prevented any but the interior markets being available, and the three new coal companies have this past year begun shipping from mines just outside of British Columbia, in Alberta.

"While this silver cannot be considered as detrimental to the ore as a zinc ore, it is very difficult to separate and save the silver, and but a partial recovery can be made at the best; consequently, the price offered by ore buyers seems very low for the silver contents.

the ground appears admirably suited for working by mechanical means.

"The greater part of the gold obtained from lode mining in British Columbia is found in connection with other metals, and only separated or collected by smelting, probably not 5 per cent of the product being obtained from stamp mills.

"The lode gold product for 1904 was \$4,589,608, and was \$223,008 less than in 1903, due to the diminished output of Fort Ross and Nelson districts.

"It has been customary in these reports," says Mr. Robertson, "to consider silver and lead together, since in this province about 80 per cent of the silver produced is obtained from silver-lead ore, the remaining 20 per cent being chiefly found associated with copper.

"The total silver production for the past year was 3,225,481 ounces, valued at \$1,719,516. About 50 per cent of this production came from the Itaska mining district, the two lead-producing centers, while the other 25 per cent was produced in all the other parts of the province.

"The copper production, which exceeds last year by about 4 per cent, is assigned to the following districts: In the West, 22,008,407 lbs.; Rossland, 7,119,876 lbs.; Coast, 5,990,593 lbs.; Yale-Kamloops, 323,280 lbs.; Nelson, 220,600 lbs.; various districts, 14,372 lbs., making a total of 38,110,128 lbs.

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WOULD NOT GRANT TRUSTEES' REQUEST

BOARD'S APPLICATION TURNED DOWN AGAIN

Discussion at Monday's Council Meeting on Park Improvements at the Gorge.

The most important business transacted by the city council Monday was a motion carried, refusing the application of the school trustees for a grant of \$30,000 needed for extraordinary expenditure, namely, for the building of a new school in Victoria West.

"Several departmental communications of a formal character were received and filed, the most important being one from the department of marine and fisheries, stating that there did not appear to be any reason why the application of James Muirhead, for fishery rights, should be refused.

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Beacon Hill, and consequently that the proposed improvement to the park itself.

"I am of opinion that the objection is not well founded. Heywood avenue is a street, and is graded to the level of the abutting residential property, and after the convenience of access to the resident owners.

"In my opinion, the lands abutting on Heywood avenue are assessable for local improvement if benefited thereby.

"The report was received and filed. The committee reported as follows: We, the undersigned, having had our attention called to the letter in Sunday's Colonist, signed H. L. S. referring to Ross Bay cemetery, beg to recommend that the medical officer and sanitary inspector be asked to inquire into the subject matter and report to the board of health.

"The fire warden asked for repairs to be made to one of the floors in the fire house at a cost of \$90. Approved. The park committee reported that \$200 had been expended on the park at the Gorge, and asked that the work be continued.

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THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager. THOS. KIDDIE, Smelter Manager.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCE

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR TEMPLEMAN

Why He Favors the V. V. & E. Hill Line to Princeton Will Be Built This Year.

Ottawa, May 23.—Your correspondent had an interview to-day with Senator Templeman in respect to railway affairs in British Columbia. The Senator complained about being misquoted in British Columbia in reference to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and asked to be placed right.

"I find it is a mistake," said he, "to permit inaccurate statements in respect to one's views to go uncorrected. Such statements are sometimes accepted as truth, and being repeated by persons who are generally careful in representing the opinions of others are accepted by the public as authentic.

"The plans of building for the Measeo Company Limited, to be erected on Foot street, that the building inspector be authorized to issue his permit for the building as shown on blue print presented and filed in the office of the building inspector, in accordance with the request of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, architect, the work to be carried out to the satisfaction of the building inspector.

"The local manager of the tramway company was asked to meet the committee to discuss the matter of the sprinkling of streets, by means of a special car constructed for this purpose, and supply any information he may have upon the subject to the committee.

"The finance committee reported accounts totaling \$3,654.55. Carried. The city engineer submitted plans for and cost of permanent sidewalks to be laid on Queen's avenue, between Blanchard and Douglas streets, on Foot street, on Government from Piaguard to Hillside avenue, and Douglas from Cormorant to King's road. Received and filed.

\$1.0

Vessel

Ferrated Emulsion

If you have a chronic cough, or are 'run-down,' try our Ferrated Emulsion. Makes the weak strong. \$1 bottle.

Cyrus H. Bowes

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the Coast District, Range 6, commencing at a stake at the north-west corner of Lot 191, marked W. D. McIntosh, Th. Chase running westerly 40 chains, then south 18 chains to the northern boundary of Lot 192, thence east 40 chains along the northern boundary of Lot 192, thence north 18 chains to place of commencement, containing 72 acres more or less.

Our Offer—For One Month Only. To introduce our new stock, we will by mail prepare one of our \$15 AMERICAN PATENTERS for \$1.50. Genuine German silverware guaranteed for 29 years; movement warranted for 5 years. Positively only 1 week to act as customer. Send money order or registered letter; checks not acceptable. The Montreal Co., 428, Carroll street, Vancouver, B. C. We have others. Write us for catalogue.

REPORTS FROM LINEVITCH. Russian Commander Tells of Fighting—Speculating on Rojstevsky's Movements. St. Petersburg, May 22.—Gen. Lievitch, in a dispatch from the front, dated May 21st, announces that two Russian detachments occupied the valleys of the Kaak and Khanda rivers on the Mandarin road, after dislodging some Japanese cavalry and infantry.

The dispatches add that Gen. Martynoff's detachment from Taku also drove back the Japanese advanced cavalry outposts. Gen. Linevitch also reported fighting near Shahtoos May 18th, but did not give the result. He said a Russian detachment east of the railroad approached the village of Shahtoos and was attacked by a force of Japanese from the coal mines south of that place.

Paris, May 22.—Much attention is given here to the Admiral Rojstevsky's probable passage into the Pacific north of the Island of Luzon, and suggestions are made that the reported intentions of the Russians to rendezvous at the Island of Babuyan will give the American authorities in the Philippines the same difficulties in preserving remote points against the incursions of Admiral Rojstevsky that the French authorities experienced in the waters of Indochina.