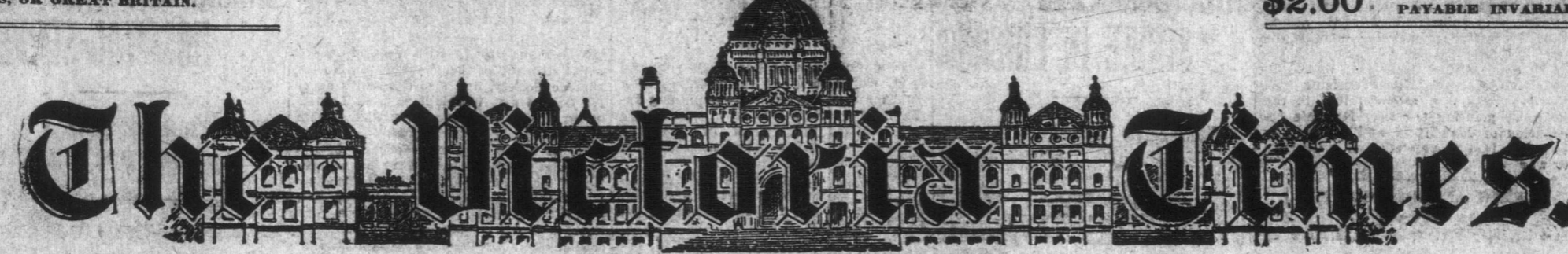


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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1905.

NO. 6.

PREPARED FOR A LONG VOYAGE

SIX MONTHS' PROVISIONS ON RUSSIAN SHIPS

It is Believed Vessels Are Bound for Vladivostok by Way of the Pacific.

Kamranh Bay, via Siam, April 28.—The Russian squadron, with its transports, left its last stopping place on Wednesday evening for an unknown destination.

The warships were provisioned for six months, and it is thought here that they were bound for Vladivostok by way of the Pacific.

Four German colliers arrived at Kamranh bay too late to proceed with the squadron, but they subsequently sailed in the same direction in an effort to catch up with it.

Vice-Admiral Nebogotoff's division was expected to arrive yesterday in Indo-China waters, where it is believed the admiral will receive instruction regarding the place where he is to form a junction with Admiral Rojestevsky, whose squadron embodies 25 warships, including a repairing ship and a water tank.

SIGHTED WARSHIPS STREAMING FOR SINGAPORE

Penang, Straits Settlements, April 28.—The British steamer Catherine Apsar, which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, reports having passed two detachments of eight and seven warships respectively last night, 60 miles south of Penang. They were heading for Singapore.

SQUADRON NORTH OF KAMRANH BAY

Tokio, April 28, 5 p.m.—The Russian second Pacific squadron was sighted yesterday off Cape Varela, 70 miles north of Kamranh bay.

THE CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND SHIPS.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The newspapers criticize the recent protests in the British press over the capture of ships loaded with contraband, bound for Japan, pertinently pointing out that they displayed no concern about the many ships bound for Vladivostok which were taken by the Japanese.

Gunsuh Pass, Manchuria, April 28.—

Gen. Linevitch granted an interview to the Associated Press at his headquarters to-day, in the course of which he expressed himself as highly satisfied with the present condition of the Russian army and its readiness to assume the offensive. He manifested emphatic regret for the retreat from Mukden. The new commander-in-chief believes that the loss estimated and that the day was far from being lost when the retreat was ordered.

With his eyes gleaming with an indomitable energy and emphasizing his words with a blow on the chest table, he exclaimed: "I would certainly not have retreated. I realize that it is easy now to pass judgment upon accomplished facts, but nevertheless I would not have retreated. I persuaded Kouropatkin to stand at the Pass and we halted there for a time. We could have remained, but on account of certain administrative factors he considered it inexpedient and the retirement was continued."

"After assuming command I gave the men a day's rest. The Japanese did not press us, and could not do so as their condition was quite as bad as ours. As for that unfortunate retirement itself, any observer can convince himself that its insignificance, and especially its influence upon the army, has been industriously and greatly exaggerated by the Japanese and foreign press. The retreat was in no sense in the nature of a complete rout, proof of which is evident in the fact that in less than a month after the retreat the two armies which were thrown into the hands of the Japanese had been collected and were reorganized. Many regiments did not require this, having retired in order."

Gen. Linevitch attributes the greater success of the first army during the retreat to the relatively more advantageous position in which it was located. He admitted that there were heavy losses in both men and material during the retreat, especially to the wagon trains. Touching the breaking through of the Japanese at the Hun river on March 9th, Gen. Linevitch says he did not attach any real significance beyond the fact that this force was not greater than two companies of scouts or small bodies of cavalry, and he believes that the report that Japanese artillery was in action on the great Mandarin road on March 10th was based on misapprehensions.

Gen. Linevitch discussed the Gripenburg incident, taking the part of Gen. Kouropatkin as against his former subordinate, and finished with an expression of goodwill towards the Czar in the present war. After an expression of regret that so much harm had been done before he was given command, a cloud of sorrow darkened the rugged face of the general and he twice repeated: "Yes, it is a sad inheritance."

The correspondent later lunched with the staff, where Gen. Linevitch warned his officers against a too wide extension or scattering of forces. In the last fortnight the Russian army of the right, left and centre has advanced beyond the Siping position, and the Russian vanguard posts are now in the form of an inverted crescent, the left horn of which is considerably in the rear of Changtun, which the Japanese hold and is strongly fortified. The Japanese are now exerting pressure against the Russian advance.

On account of the nature of the country and the position of the opposing armies, it is impossible to effect the reconnaissance by small bodies of scouts and work of this nature must be done by considerable detachments, often including all the arms of service, being practically reconnaissance in force.

These reconnaissance do not show at the present moment a Japanese turning movement in the direction of Kirin; but it is impossible to say what may be taking place along the eastward roads from Kowen and the Tsai territory. The country there, however, is exceedingly mountainous and difficult for military operations, and it is thought that the roads are impracticable for troops with artillery trains.

The Japanese are actively fortifying around Kalyuan, and the lines of Japanese defences appear to be approximately in the vicinity of the villages of Sha-hoel and Sposuske and the valley of Kaokhe. Hilkoft, the minister of railways, has arrived here.

SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR LENGTHY WAR.

Tokio, April 28.—Count Okuma, leader of the progressive party and former foreign minister, addressing to-day the committee of the progressive party appointed to succeed the wounded, estimated the number of wounded and sick as a result of the war at 300,000 to 400,000, and the number of killed or who had died of disease at 50,000. The count warned the people to be prepared for a lengthy war, expressing the hope that a continuation of the struggle would not affect the national sentiment. Nothing, he added, should shake the resolution of the Japanese people. He criticized the usual diplomatic opinion, expressed the opinion that efficient and timely diplomatic skill would have prevented the Russian squadron from coming to the Far East. The count also expressed the belief that the occasion for the battles had disappeared. It was possible to support the army throughout the remainder of the war with the \$77,500,000 derived from war taxes, and the speaker urged a continuation of national economy and frugality.

DOMINION NOTES.

Alex. Willis Charged With Murder of Eliza Lowry—Mrs. Corvell Under Police Guard.

PEASANTS KILLED IN COSSACK CHARGES

ENCOUNTERS REPORTED FROM THE CAUCASUS

Police Patrols in Suburbs of St. Petersburg—Troops Are Guarding Isolated Factories.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Official reports from the Caucasus describe numerous encounters between peasants and troops. Many of the former have been killed in Cossack charges.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Beginning this evening frequent police patrols, mounted and on foot, will be instituted in all the outlying districts, and garrisons of Cossacks and infantry will be installed in isolated factories.

Stringent orders by the chief of police and a proclamation by Governor-General Treppoff were issued to-night and posted at all corners of the dead walls of St. Petersburg. The documents will probably have a soothing effect in quieting the alarm. Gen. Treppoff's proclamation, after referring to the newspaper predictions of disorder on a large scale, closes as follows: "Addressing myself to the good sense of the public, I ask that faith be not attached to these rumors, and that no fear be entertained because no violation of public tranquillity or order will be permitted, and any attempt in this direction will be quelled in a most energetic way."

The first of the great preliminary Easter services was held in the churches and cathedrals to-day, the people coming to kindle candles and procure a blessing on the lights, which they carry home burning; but it was noticeable that there was a diminution of the usual throngs on account of rumors of plots to blow up churches. The chief priest of the Smolenski cathedral in this city, received a note warning him of a plot to blow up the cathedral, which he read to the congregation with explanations in order to quell their fears. Threats were also made to blow up the banks and government buildings. These are believed by some of the more timorous classes, but persons best informed do not believe them.

Editor Annalsky, one of the most prominent leaders in reform circles, joins with Governor-General Treppoff in disbelief that there will be any disorders of a political nature. "Roughs," he said, "may raise some disturbance in the outskirts and at other places where they believe themselves safe from interference, but I have no intimation that any extensive disorders or demonstrations on a large scale are seriously planned for Easter week."

Fleeing From Warsaw.

Warsaw, April 27.—All trains to the frontier are crowded, and there is an unprecedented demand for passports, which will be used in the event of serious disturbances at Brest or on Monday. Shopkeepers and householders residing in the vicinity of the government alcohol shops have been anonymously notified to leave before May 1st as these shops will be blown up.

Killed By Police.

Tiflis, April 27.—An attempt by a peasant band to maltreat a rich farmer and a priest led to a collision with police, in which three peasants were killed and twelve were wounded. Other attacks by the peasants on members of the wealthier and educated class are frequent.

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVY.

C. M. Schwab Discussed Programme With Grand Duke and Admiral.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Charles M. Schwab seems to be making a big impression here. His reputation as a steel expert preceded him and he is being shown much attention. The Grand Duke Alexis has discussed with him for several hours matters relating to Russia's naval programme, which, as tentatively elaborated by the technical committee, involves the expenditure of \$350,000,000 during a period of ten years. Mr. Schwab has also conferred with Admiral Doubovoff, head of the technical committee, and other prominent naval officers. The war has convinced Russia that sea power is a vital one, and everywhere Mr. Schwab has encountered nothing but a firm intention to build up the navy to a size commensurate with Russia's aspirations for the future.

In a general way it is believed that certain arrangements touching America's share in the construction of the new cables to foreign yards, have been already agreed in principle. The details, however, may require some time to work out. Mr. Schwab appears to be entirely satisfied with the result of his visit and negotiations have made such rapid progress that he expects to be able to leave within a few days.

It is considered a great compliment to the genius of America that the Russian naval authorities desired to consult Mr. Schwab's opinion.

MINING DISASTER

Sixteen Men Killed by Explosion in a Shaft.

Dubois, Pa., April 28.—Sixteen men were killed and one will die as the result of an explosion at the Eleanor shaft near Big Run. The mine was owned and operated by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, and is a comparatively new shaft, having been opened two years ago. The mine was thought to be free from dangerous gases. The night shaft was small and there would have been no fatalities.

Every man who was in the mine at the time of the explosion except one is reported killed. Three bodies have thus far been recovered.

GEORGE J. GOULD RESIGNS

From the Directorate of the Union Pacific Railway.

New York, April 27.—George J. Gould has resigned from the directorate of the Union Pacific. It was said in explanation of Mr. Gould's resignation from the Union Pacific directorate, that he had been elected to the district of Columbia, and that the controlling interests in Union Pacific that he would resign from the directorate if he decided at any time to build the Western Pacific.

FRANK MINE FIRE

Portland, Ore., April 27.—The Canadian-American Coal & Coke Company officials deny the reports of heavy damage and possible loss of life at the Frank coal mines. The main property is sealed to smother the blaze, which has burned several hundred feet of timbering.

HILL WILL BUILD ROAD TO COAST

SEEKS AMENDMENTS TO THE V. V. & E. CHARTER

PLANS SHOW NEARLY THE WHOLE OF THE PROPOSED LINE IN CANADIAN TERRITORY.

Ottawa, April 28.—The memorable fight against the Corbin railway charter in 1898 is likely to be repeated in connection with the application of the V. V. & E. for certain amendments to the charter introduced by Duncan Ross. Interested parties are getting up opposition.

J. J. Hill owns the V. V. & E. charter and has arranged to build 160 miles of railway from Phoenix to Princeton this year. The line will be continued to the coast, and plans show that the entire line from Cascade to Vancouver is in Canadian territory, excepting a short portion round Sibley mountain, to secure low grades. As there is a strong feeling in parliament in favor of the charter, the legislation asked for is almost sure to pass.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments For Year to Date Exceed Three Hundred Thousand Tons.

Phoenix, April 28.—Boundary ore shipments now run over 300,000 tons for this year, the output for this week being: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 12,300 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 4,044 tons; Brooklyn mines, to Boston smelter, 2,550 tons; Rawhide, to Montreal and Boston smelter, 763 tons; Mountain Rose, to B. C. Copper smelter, 217 tons; Dominion Copper, Brooklyn and Stenwinnee dumps, to Trail smelter, 400 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 100 tons; Providence, to Trail smelter, 20 tons; Last Chance, to Montreal and Boston smelter, 46 tons; E. P. U., to Trail smelter, 20 tons. Total for the week, 20,635 tons.

Treatment at smelters: B. C. Copper smelter, 4,128 tons; Montreal and Boston smelter, 3,842 tons. Total for the week, 7,970 tons; total for the year, 310,775 tons.

NEW CABLES.

Montreal, April 27.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s telegraph department announces that the new cables in connection with the Commercial Pacific cable have been laid to the Caroline islands and the Dutch East Indies, and are now open for public use at the following rates from San Francisco: To the Caroline islands, one dollar and five cents; to the Dutch East Indies, Java, one dollar and eight cents; Sumatra and other islands, one dollar and eighteen cents per word.

MOUNTAIN BY-ELECTION.

Winnipeg, April 27.—The figures of the Mountain by-election, with one poll missing, give McIntyre a majority of 133 over Baird (Liberal).

GREAT NORTHERN LINE TO PRINCETON

PREPARING FOR THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION

Road Will Also Be Built From Midway West to Oroville Officials Visit Similkameen.

Greenwood, April 28.—Your correspondent interviewed a capitalist last night who is in close touch with Great Northern officials. He said the much talked-of line from Republic to Oroville would not be built, but that the connection would be made from Midway west to Oroville, taking in Chesaw and Myer's Creek district en route. The railway company has also decided to build to Princeton, and contractors have leased districts in both Princeton and Midway. The same authority was asked regarding a line connecting Greenwood and Midway, but was answered so vaguely that your correspondent was forced to the conclusion that it will be built, but that the railway company are not prepared to make the plans public.

The Similkameen Star of April 22nd says: "The most noteworthy party of (about a dozen) railroad builders that ever came into the Similkameen arrived in Princeton last Tuesday. Included in the party were L. E. Shields, of Sims & Shields, St. Paul; James Goughen, of Smith, John Porter, William Winters, F. Wren, E. N. Jones, D. D. Twoly and Patrick Welch. They drove from Republic, a distance of 130 miles. These men are the brains of the Great Northern construction force, and were looking over the route of the V. V. & E. which, within a year, will be an operating link in President Hill's British Columbia railway system."

"Contractor Shields of the party is perhaps the best known railroad builder in the West. His firm having constructed over 4,000 miles of line. With him are associated Messrs. Simons, Larson and Welch, the whole combination representing many millions of money and a contracting power which nothing in the shape of railway construction can baffle. The party was conducted to various points of interest about town by Messrs. Waterman, Hall and Spencer, the Vermilion Forks coal mine being the object of much attraction and instruction. From the pit mouth to the river it but a step, the auriferous gravel of which was shown to be a latent source of wealth. The mineral exhibit at the Hotel Jackson was the centre of close scrutiny and explanatory comment on the part of the party described the various specimens. The whole party admired the beauty of Princeton and its fine climate, and having its central position in a great mineral district explained, they were agreed that its commercial supremacy was assured. They were inquisitive as to realty and mining properties and eligible sites for business."

"Mr. Welch and E. Bryant, who had preceded the main party of contracting magnates to Princeton, came over the right-of-way much of the distance. It is understood they will clear the line for the grades and in about two weeks will have a force of choppers and loggers at work. These gentlemen acquired real property here some time ago, and have leased the Princeton hotel, occupying it also in town from Spokane, and will figure on a right-of-way sub-contract, for which he has a large force of Italian laborers in readiness."

"The Shields party, after luncheon at the Hotel Jackson, drove to Hodley, where they were to consult the engineers who have been in the field for the past month. Mr. Shields was left to part with any definite information as to the beginning of construction, but it was learned that the line from Loomis would be let in two divisions, and from Loomis eastward would form another. From present indications construction may begin at any time as cross-sectioning of the line is well under way."

"The terminus of the line at present is on the bench opposite the Similkameen bridge, and no doubt, the station will be in its immediate vicinity."

MORE SETTLERS.

Two Thousand Arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday—Fire at Toronto.

Winnipeg, April 27.—To-day's immigrant arrivals number about 2,000. Two special trains and several extra coaches on the transcontinental were needed to handle the crowd which represented nearly all the races of Europe. British were in the majority, but there were Germans, French, Galicians, Finns, Norwegians, Icelanders, Italians, Russians and representatives of a number of provinces who were distinguishable from some peculiarity in costume. In the first special there were ten coaches and four cars of baggage. The second extra brought twelve coaches, and there were three colonist cars on the regular.

Damage \$60,000.

Toronto, April 27.—Fire early this morning did about \$60,000 damage to the factory of the Palmer Piano Co. on Niagara street. The insurance carried totaled \$45,000 on the premises and machinery, and say \$42,000 on the stock. The companies chiefly interested are the Royal, Sun and Home.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Montreal, April 27.—Napoleon Foquet, condemned at Sherbrooke for the murder of his little stepdaughter, will hang on May 12th, unless executive clemency is exercised. This is the result of the judgment rendered to-day by the Court of King's bench, which dismissed his appeal from the judgment sentencing him to be hanged. Foquet has been detained in Montreal jail for some months. He has been reprieved twice on account of the King's bench, which dismissed his appeal from the judgment sentencing him to be hanged. The execution will take place unless commutation of his sentence takes place sooner.

BURGLARY AT REGINA.

Regina, N. W. T., April 27.—A daring robbery occurred here at noon to-day when burglars entered the jeweller's store of M. G. Howes and carried off about \$3,000 worth of watches and diamonds. Entrance was made by cutting a hole in the front door during the absence of Mr. Howes at dinner. The robbers were very discriminating in their choice, taking only the best goods. The police are on the trail.

FIGHTING ON LAND.

Japanese Apparently Intend to Take Advantage of Fine Weather.

London, April 28.—The news of the resumption of fighting in Manchuria is supposed here to show that the Japanese have now decided not to await the issue of the pending naval contest, but to utilize the few weeks intervening between the drying up of the chawed winter roads and the arrival of the summer rains in June for the resumption of the land campaign. The completion of the railway to Mukden will greatly simplify Field Marshal Oyama's task of provisioning his vast army and will thus facilitate the renewal of hostilities.

No further news has been received of either Rojestevsky's or Nebogotoff's squadrons. The report is confirmed that the submarine cable has been cut at Hainan, but according to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio, the Japanese authorities have learned that the Russians are using Hainan as a base.

DEPENDS ON ROJESTEVSKY.

Tokio, April 27.—The movements of the squadron commanded by Admiral Rojestevsky and the intentions of the Russian commander continue to be the subject of general interest and speculation. The last Japanese reports do not indicate definitely the purposes of Rojestevsky, but it is evidently his purpose to await a junction with the division commanded by Admiral Nebogotoff, which increases the probability of his intention to give Admiral Togo a decisive battle, the location and date of which, it is believed, will depend entirely on Rojestevsky.

The Japanese defensive plans are concealed with absolute secrecy. The proclamations issued are viewed mainly by the officials and public. The people appreciate the great consequences which hinge on victory or defeat, although confident of victory. The prospective junction of Nebogotoff's division with the other divisions of the Russian squadron, and the disadvantage at which Japan is placed owing to the shortage of battleships, apparently cause no apprehension here.

The proclamation of martial law in the Island of Formosa, which is strongly and extensively defended, is the only public announcement of the defensive steps taken by Japan. The public does not know the location of Togo's squadron, the officers, and the men having ceased communicating with their families and friends.

PLUNDERED BY PEASANTS.

Mina, Russia, April 28.—The estate of Baron Rokkin, near here, has been plundered by armed peasants. The Baron was assaulted and almost killed.

CARDINAL DEAD.

Rome, April 28.—Cardinal Andrea, a Juti-Archbishop of Verona, who for some time has been suffering seriously from liver trouble, died to-day. He was born in Italy in 1849, and was created a cardinal in 1903.

The Echo de Paris requests the French government to take measures to prevent the entry into France of cerebro spinal meningitis, which is causing heavy mortality in Germany.

FISHERIES TO BE FULLY INVESTIGATED

THE COMMISSION WILL HAVE WIDE SCOPE

Several British Columbians Will Assist During the Inquiry Into Conditions in This Province.

Ottawa, April 28.—The proposed fishery commission, which Hon. R. Prefontaine intended appointing in time to do its work during the coming summer, will have a much wider scope than was at first contemplated. There are many fishery questions and fishery difficulties of both local and international importance all along the line from Victoria to Halifax. The proposed inquiry, therefore, and the recommendations to be made as a result of such investigation will probably take cognizance of the conditions in respect to the fisheries in the maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

To undertake the investigations in the eastern provinces a small commission of experts may be selected, which would begin its work on the Atlantic coast, taking the evidence of fishermen, fish merchants, canners and others, and hold conferences with state fish commissioners in Maine, New York and Vermont, leaving done its work in the east, this commission would proceed to British Columbia, where it would be increased in size by the addition of three or four British Columbia representatives, and where its most important work has to be done. Meetings would be held at Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, New Westminster, and at a convenient point on the Skeena river. Conferences would also be held with the Washington state fish commissioner and with American canners and fishermen, to arrive if possible at a mutually satisfactory agreement in respect to regulations.

This bare outline of what is contemplated indicates the importance and scope of the commission's duties. If it succeeds in removing some of the "snags" that the department is constantly running against in administering the law, and better regulations and more effective means for their enforcement are the result, its appointment will be fully justified.

In British Columbia the commission would have to deal in the first place with the salmon industry, and that includes such live questions as stringent rules against over-fishing, fish propagation, the location of traps and their effective regulation. There is also the halibut and herring industries, now assuming importance, and the wonderful wealth of the Pacific in other valuable food fishes that should be thoroughly inquired into in an investigation of this kind. There have been fishery commissions before in the east as well as in the west whose labors did not result in any good to the country. The difficulties in dealing with the international phase of the question are increased by the fact that each state in the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over its fisheries and the federal government cannot enter into an agreement with the Dominion for the enforcement of any law regulation that it may approve of. This necessitates conferences with the authorities of each state, which can of course pass laws of effect to any agreement arrived at. How uncertain it is that anything can be done in that way was shown recently by the refusal of the Washington state legislature to approve an agreement made between the cannerymen of the Sound and of British Columbia, which the Dominion government had promptly adopted. But notwithstanding this fact it should be possible by a mutual interchange of views between the representatives of both countries to achieve something in the direction of better regulations in regard to the taking of fish that frequent waters contiguous to the boundary line.

MANY BULLDOGS DESTROYED.

Milford, Me., April 28.—Sparks from a pile of burning boards on the bank of the Penobscot river, carried by the wind into the lumber yard of Barker & Sons late to-day, started a fire that, before it had been controlled, destroyed twenty-one buildings and 1,000,000 feet of lumber, entailing a loss estimated at \$50,000. The buildings destroyed included the Episcopal church and all the Maine Central railroad station.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Utica, N. Y., April 27.—Miss Nancy Peters, in her 98th year, was burned to death to-day in the yard of her brother's residence at Pine Grove, near Herkimer. Her clothing caught fire from a bonfire, and she was dead when the accident was discovered.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

IN USE THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes farther.

Price Baking Powder Co.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Ltd.

ers of Ores.

ND, B. C. e sea.

OS. KIDDIE r Manager.

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LEWIN, Agent, March, 1905.

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RUSSIAN SQUADRON AGAIN LOCATED

LYING SOME DISTANCE FROM KAMRANH BAY

Linevitch Reports That Two of His Forces Drove Japs From Five Consecutive Positions.

Saigon, May 1.—The Russian squadron is lying off Port Dayet (forty miles north of Kamranh Bay) and in Binh-hang Bay near Kamranh Bay outside of territorial waters.

Russian, German and British transports are off Cape St. James, near Saigon, and in the Saigon river.

The French naval division has been mobilized to preserve neutrality in French waters.

Apparently Preparing Ships for Sea.

Hongkong, April 30.—Steamer Stettin, which has arrived here, sighted from thirty to forty vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron in Honkobe Bay.

Two cruisers, which had their decks stacked with coal, signalled the Stettin to stop and questioned her.

The fleet was preparing for sea.

Vessels Reported Near Island of Hainan.

Tsingtau, Shantung Peninsula, China, May 1.—It is reported that the Russian second Pacific squadron, together with the Russian third Pacific squadron, are near the island of Hainan.

They are near the island of Hainan.

London, May 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondents says that the Russian second and third squadrons will join forces on the morning of May 5th.

The fifth marine loan of \$50,000,000 has been over subscribed five times, and the financial position now permits of the resumption of the construction of the Central railway throughout Japan.

Information obtained from prisoners and captured mails shows that the disposition of the Japanese armies is as follows:

Gen. Nodzu—The region between the Pass and Kaiyuan.

Gen. Oku—From Fakomin to Chang-tu.

Gen. Kuroki—From The Pass eastward of the railway.

Gen. Kawamura—Northwest of Mukden.

The weakest force of the Japanese is in the region about Mukden, while the principal concentration is in the region of The Pass. The flanks are guarded by mixed bands of Japanese and Chinese bandits.

Preparation for Ceremony in Tokio.

Tokio, April 30.—An elaborate ceremony will begin on Wednesday and end on Friday, when the names of 30,898 soldiers and sailors of Japan killed prior to the battle of Mukden will be inscribed in the Spokoinia temple.

Many kinsmen and kinswomen of the victims of the war are assembling in Tokio to participate in the ceremony, and are being shown special consideration.

They will be special guests of the government. Flags of the Russian cruiser "Varyag," which was sunk in the first battle of the war, and a standard captured at Mukden are on exhibition in the temple.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan will attend the ceremony on Thursday, and the Crown Prince and Princess will be present on Friday.

Thousands of Wounded Soldiers at Irkutsk.

Irkutsk, Siberia, April 30.—On account of the inadequacy of accommodations for the wounded soldiers from Manchuria, of whom there are twenty thousand here, and more are arriving daily, club houses and school houses have been converted into hospitals.

Provisions, and especially bread, are scarce, owing to the military pressure on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Former Assistant Defends M. Witte.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—M. Anguiloff, formerly an assistant of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, undertakes the defence of his former chief against the charges that he was in any manner responsible for the Manchurian events which brought on the war.

On the contrary M. Anguiloff proves by means of hitherto unpublished documents that M. Witte opposed the Manchurian plans throughout in the most energetic manner, intimating in fact that it was really his opposition to the schemes in the Far East which led to his downfall as finance minister.

M. Anguiloff says M. Witte was op-

posed to the seizure of Port Arthur in 1898, but was overruled by the advice of Count Muraviev, the minister of foreign affairs, who submitted alleged proofs that Great Britain intended to seize the port if Russia did not do it.

Subsequently he opposed the retention of Manchuria. After the Boxer uprising M. Witte presented a memorandum to the Emperor pointing out that Russia's occupation of Manchuria and Korea was bound to lead to protests and eventually to war.

KING AND PRESIDENT. His Majesty Entertained to Dinner by M. Loubet.

Paris, April 30.—The exchange of official visits between King Edward and President Loubet to-day was marked with the utmost cordiality, the conversations on each occasion lasting twenty minutes.

President Loubet's dinner in honor of King Edward at the Palace of the Elysee this evening was a brilliant function, entirely non-political in character.

There were one hundred and twenty guests and nearly the entire diplomatic corps were present, including the British, American and German ambassadors. There were no speeches.

NO DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN RUSSIA

The Authorities Throughout the Country Have Taken Steps to Deal With Any Outbreak.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—2.50 a. m.—Easter Sunday, which is the occasion in Russia of a general interchange of visits both official and personal, and of generous hospitality, passed off with entire quiet in St. Petersburg and no disturbances in the provinces have been reported.

In the factory quarters of St. Petersburg, police and Cossacks were much in evidence manifesting their presence by constant patrolling, but there was no occasion for their services, and it is thought the situation is well in hand for to-day, when disorders have been apprehended.

The situation has none of the ominousness of the eve of January 22nd. In Poland, however, serious troubles are feared to-day. There was rioting on a small scale on Saturday in one or two Polish industrial centres.

As a precaution, and to avoid possible complications with foreign powers, the Governor-General has sent a circular to the consuls with the request that they warn those of their particular nationality of the danger of venturing into the streets in case disturbances should occur.

From Kisheneff, where attempts to speed up the Jew baiting sentiment have caused the clergy to exhort their congregations to preserve order, no demonstrations have been reported.

At Warsaw.

Warsaw, April 30.—Easter Sunday passed without incident. The authorities have taken all precautions against disturbances to-morrow. Sixty thousand troops are available, but the military commanders have been ordered to use the utmost moderation should the services of the soldiers be required.

The governor-general of Warsaw has asked the foreign consuls here to recommend that foreigners keep within doors to-morrow.

In Moscow.

Moscow, April 30.—Easter Sunday passed with the usual festivities, but not the slightest indication of disorder.

Passed Quietly.

Odessa, April 30.—Easter Sunday passed quietly. No demonstrations were attempted.

Another Quiet Day.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—Glorious warm weather is reported generally throughout European Russia, with bright sun and warm sunshine in St. Petersburg.

Everything was perfectly calm during the early hours, the crowds devoting themselves to feasting and the traditional merry-making. Here and there children are dancing in the streets and court yards to the accompaniment of the music of accordions and jalalikas (Russian guitars).

Patrols on Duty.

Warsaw, May 1.—Business here is suspended. No tram cars or cabs are moving. The authorities have stopped the telephone service. The streets are crowded but everything was quiet up to now. Many patrols are on the streets and a strong force is guarding the Jewish quarter.

In Old Churches.

Moscow, May 1.—The removal of religious disabilities by the Imperial Decree enabled the old believers of Moscow to celebrate Easter in their churches of the Rogoski quarter. The altars, which had been enclosed for 43 years, were unsealed in the presence of the autocrats. Many priceless paintings and ikons were found to be irretrievably ruined.

FIGHT AT WARSAW.

Three Killed and Many Wounded in Fight Between Troops and Workmen.

Warsaw, Russia, May 1.—Three persons were killed and many were wounded in a conflict here this afternoon between troops and workmen at the corner of Helanska and Jerosolimska streets.

THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO

EFFORTS TO SETTLE TROUBLE HAVE FAILED

Labor Federation Calls on the President, Governor Deneen and Mayor Duane to Investigate Conditions.

Chicago, April 30.—Chicago had on working clothes to-day as a result of the teamsters' strike, which today failed of spreading and of settlement. From daylight until dark down town streets were crowded with heavily laden wagons, giving the city a week day appearance.

Believing that the fight now going on for supremacy between the Employers' Association of Chicago and the union teamsters is to be a protracted one, business men to-day sought to supply an extra stock of materials and supplies.

While all these preparations were going on for an emergency, efforts were making in Mayor Duane's office at the city hall to bring about a settlement of the teamsters' strike.

Early in the afternoon a committee representing the employers' association met Mayor Duane's peace committee, consisting of Bishop C. P. Anderson, the Episcopal church, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of All Soul's church, Dr. Hirsch, of Sinai temple, Miss Jane Adams, of Hull house, and Dr. Cornelius Duboy.

The Chicago Federation of Labor was also busy considering the strike situation, but no action was taken to spread the strike to the affiliated unions.

Believing that the teamsters are justified in what they are making, the federation passed a resolution requesting President Roosevelt, Governor Deneen and Mayor Duane to investigate the existing conditions in Chicago before complying with any request made for the use of militia in the city during the present difficulty.

The peace committee appointed by the mayor yesterday failed utterly in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike. The plan for an armistice of forty-eight hours was rejected by both sides early in the conference, as was also an offer later made by the representatives of the labor men, who asked that a committee of five citizens be appointed to arbitrate the matter.

The peace committee issued this statement: "The representatives of the employers refuse to accept any committee of means of arbitration which was suggested, while the laboring men declared their readiness to acquiesce in the plan of submitting the controversy to persons commanding the respect and confidence of the community."

Early to-day five hundred men and strikers headed by sympathizers attacked the main stables of the employers' association, and nearly all with some animals. This was a violation of the federal injunction issued by Judge Kohlsaat.

William and Harry Grady, picture manufacturers, were shot early to-day and severely wounded through a misunderstanding. Some time ago these men supplied Montgomery, Ward & Company with several frames, but the latter expired several months ago. It is said by the police that strike sympathizers who were of the belief that the Gradys were still connected with the Ward Company made the attack on the two men.

Other Trades.

Chicago, May 1.—May day dawned on Chicago with every indication of labor peace except for the garment workers' and teamsters' strike. A similar condition has not existed since 1898.

All the building trades, representing more than 80,000 workers, begin work to-day under new agreements, a few with slightly higher wages and nearly all with some concession in working conditions.

The several thousand bakers and the master bakers' association reached an agreement and signed last year's scale for another year. Agreements have been renewed in all maritime trades. Several wage scales are still open and under conference.

The principal one is that of the ice-warehouse drivers and helpers. The joint committees handling this matter will meet again to-morrow for final settlement. Electrical workers in shops, both men and women, have asked for a uniform scale for like work.

Another Death.

Chicago, May 1.—The death list in the teamsters' strike is increasing. Police Sergeant Richard Cummins, who was injured while in charge of a squad of police guarding a number of wagons on the way to the strike affected district, died tonight. During one of the wild scenes growing out of the strike he was knocked under the feet of horses attached to a carriage, and was crushed beneath the vehicle's wheels.

WINNIEG POWERS.

Winnipeg, May 1.—Rev. Dr. Bryce went today to Victoria, B. C., for the purpose of attending the grand of British Columbia and Alberta, in connection with Manitoba College matters. Rev. Dr. Milligan, moderator of the general assembly, is also on his way to be present at this synod.

Bain is falling throughout Alberta. Agricultural prospects are the best in many years, and farmers are jubilant. Ranchmen are very much stimulated by the sudden advance in cattle to four cents for export.

Immigration.

The stream of Western immigration has become so heavy that difficulty is experienced at different points in caring for all the immigrants. Many hotels are being taken up and real estate prices in large bodies are numerous. Trade conditions generally are improving.

YELLOW FEVER CAUSED DEATH.

Rev. Dr. Bryce Starts for Victoria—Agricultural Prospects—Rust of Immigrants.

New York, May 1.—A dispatch received here from Panama announces the death of a man from yellow fever of Chief Architect Johnson, attached to the canal staff. He was formerly employed as architect by the Illinois Central railway.

WILD MAN SHOT. Mistakenly Shot on the Beach While Digging Clams and Was Wounded.

Pilot Owens, who has just returned from Union, tells of the shooting of a wild man on the beach by a passing Indian. The latter was in a canoe. He had watched the actions of the wild man, and believing him a bear, fired with his shotgun. The former was digging clams, and when hit, yelled and ran into the woods as fast as he could, while the native, realizing his mistake, paused quickly and returned to the beach.

The incident has greatly excited the natives all along the coast. How badly the man was wounded is unknown. He wore no clothes, and his actions convinced the native that he is the same wild man who appeared at Qualicum some years ago, for whom parties had gone in search in vain.

Pilot Owens was told of the shooting by John Fraser, one of the most reliable men at Union. As to the identity of the wild man, the captain has a theory. About ten or twelve years ago he was a member of the steamer "Joan" plying up and down the coast, he had as a passenger on one particular voyage a young man about seventeen years of age, who was going to Qualicum to spend his summer holidays in hunting and fishing. The young fellow stayed at the residence of Mr. Buss, and going into the woods one day was never seen again.

Should he have refused to pay him a large sum of money which he claimed was due him. He also stated that pending settlement he was withholding certain funds of the company. Scott left Portland soon afterward for New York for the purpose, he said, of securing an adjustment of the matter.

Claimed Money.

Portland, Ore., May 1.—Blair T. Scott, under arrest at New York, suddenly resigned from the employ of the Washington Life Insurance Co. about six weeks ago, giving as his reason that the company was seeking to alter its contract with him and refused to pay him a large sum of money which he claimed was due him.

He also stated that pending settlement he was withholding certain funds of the company. Scott left Portland soon afterward for New York for the purpose, he said, of securing an adjustment of the matter.

Concession Secured For Sewer Building.

Ald. Hanna Believes He Has Reached a Settlement of This Vexed Question.

Through the efforts of Ald. Hanna, a settlement of the Spring Ridge sewer controversy is in sight. Ald. Hanna had a conference with George Jeeves to-day, when an agreement was reached whereby the latter will consent to have the sewer built through his property if the city agrees to guard against any unsanitary conditions in that part of the harbor where it finds its outlet.

For the benefit of those who do not thoroughly understand this sewer question, it might be explained that the proposed route which it is to follow is from what is known as the Chinese gardens, crossing the Jew cemetery, and thence to the Finlayson estate and to King's road, where it is proposed to build another sewer tank, from which the sewerage will pass into the brick drain which empties into the harbor on the north side of the Taylor mill sawmill. This route follows a valley for a part of the way, in which Mr. Jeeves' lot is situated. Some years ago Mr. Jeeves and fifteen other property holders whose lots also lay in direct line agreed to have the surface water carried through their property, and the former contended that the council has no right to do anything more. Because of his objection the council has been obliged to discontinue sewer construction in Spring Ridge, and a large number of men were thrown out of employment. It is believed now that the deadlock has been broken, and that work will be resumed immediately.

Ald. Hanna has also another sewer proposal on hand. He has asked the city engineer to prepare a report on the feasibility and cost of building a sewer from the Spring Ridge district down by the Lion brewery to Blanchard street, replacing the nine-inch drain on Queen's avenue with a larger pipe, and making connections with the main drain on Douglas street. The city engineer will make his report at the meeting of the city council to-night.

Another important matter which will come up at the meeting this evening will be the question of building a fence around the new Carnegie library. This building is ready to be handed over to the city by the contractor, George Snider, but the council is not prepared to occupy it for some considerable time.

The committee for the selection of the books have not yet been named, and it will be some time after their appointment before a stock of reading for the new institution can be procured. The shelves in the library are being put in.

For those who are interested in municipal matters it might also be explained that the building of the new permanent sidewalk on Johnston street has been delayed, awaiting the arrival of the cement from the works on Saanich Arm. In this work, as also in that to be carried out on Bellevue street, the Saanich cement will be used in corporation work for the first time.

NEW PILOTAGE SECRETARY.

A. B. McNeill Entered Upon Duties Monday—Will Have Office on Broad Street.

Monday A. B. McNeill entered upon the duties of secretary of the Pilotage Board, succeeding E. Crow Baker. Mr. McNeill will have his office in the premises occupied by Drury and Kingham, Broad street.

In addition to the duties connected with that office, he has accepted a position as special agent for the Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Canada.

Mr. McNeill is widely known in Victoria, where he has resided for over fourteen years. He has occupied positions on the teaching staff in the High school, the Boys' Central, North Ward and South Park. As principal of the North Ward school for years he won an enviable reputation on the teaching staff of this city.

Methodical and energetic in his work, he will undoubtedly make a most efficient secretary to the Pilotage Board, and should be eminently successful in the insurance business.

R. E. Lindsay, who has been identified with the Colonist as advertising manager for the past several months, left for Winnipeg to take over the duties of advertising and circulation manager of the Montreal Star for the Northwest. During his residence here Mr. Lindsay has made many friends who will wish him every success.

MISSIONARY AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

Highly Important Duty Which Lies Before the Steamer Columbia—An Interesting Ceremony.

On Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, the new missionary steamer Columbia was dedicated by Bishop Perrin, assisted by the city clergy and the choir of Christ Church cathedral. A big crowd attended. The steamer lay at the Dominion wharf with flags floating gaily to the breeze. On the wharf close by the choir boys gathered, and as the hour of seven bells was tolled off the hymn "O Hear Us When We Cry to Thee, for Thou art on Peril on the Sea" was sung. Mr. Perrin assisted on the small organ of the steamer, which had been brought ashore for the purpose.

Bishop Perrin then read the service. His address of the deck of the little steamer before the crowd assembled, surrounded by Revs. Canon Beaulieu, Baugh Allan, Miller, Jenns, Sweet, Cooper, Ard and Antle, skipper of the gospel steamer, Dr. Hutten, who is also engineer, and the two other members of the crew.

Rev. Canon Beaulieu read the lesson from St. Mark, vi. 45-53. After the singing of another hymn and prayer, His Lordship formally dedicated the steamer in the missionary service. In his subsequent remarks, he expressed regret that nothing had been done by the church on the northeast coast of the Island. But the work among the logging camps was growing more important. The Columbia is free of debt. Half the money has been subscribed by the Canadian Mission Association and the remainder by the local diocese. Grants to the boundary of the Columbia river at its mouth of the main channel of Cowichan river at the boundary of the North Cowichan municipality, following the river west about eight miles to the boundary between Quamichan and Sahtlan districts, thence south three miles to the boundary of Helmecken district, thence east five miles on a line between Quamichan and Helmecken districts to boundary line between Helmecken and Shawiniga districts, thence south on line between Helmecken and Shawiniga districts to junction of line of Koksilah river, thence north, following the Koksilah river to line between 14 and 15 Shawiniga districts, thence south to salt water at Cowichan bay, thence north to starting point.

Saanich district is also seeking incorporation. In addition to these two the municipalities on Vancouver Island are Victoria, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, North Cowichan and Cumberland.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Chief Clerk of Lands Department Asked to Resign—Ladysmith Office to Be Closed.

The chief clerk of the lands department, B. H. John, is likely to retire from the public service. Mr. John has held the position for over twenty years. The government, it is understood, has asked for his resignation, the reason for it not being made public. It is denied, however, that this course was taken as a result of the Kitchman lands investigation.

The resignation of Mr. John is not known to have been put in.

The government office at Ladysmith will be closed May 15th, and in future the business carried on there will be done from the Nanaimo office. The creation of Ladysmith into a municipality has done away with a great deal of the work connected with that office, and henceforth the business there will be transacted from Nanaimo. Geo. Thomson, the present government agent at Ladysmith, will be transferred from Ladysmith to Victoria. He will enter the assessor's office here as assistant to Assessor Worsfold. S. McE. Smith will devote his attention to work outside the Victoria district.

At the annual vestry meeting of St. Barnabas' church on Thursday night the following officers and delegates were elected: Church wardens, Messrs. McKeown and Wootton; church committee, Messrs. Whittaker, Knox, Mulrow, Bannerman, T. W. Palmer, T. G. Mills, Cox, Tolpitt, R. Brown and I. S. Baller; stewards, T. G. Mills, F. Bannerman, A. Lawrence, W. Keown, Jr., Brown and G. Knox; lay delegates to synod, Mr. Justice Martin, Messrs. Mulrow, Wootton, G. Knox, A. Longfield and T. W. Palmer; delegate to synod, Messrs. conference, Messrs. Bannerman, Mulrow and A. Longfield. Mr. Justice Martin moved: "That the church committee be recommended to take all practical steps to make the church self-supporting as soon as possible." It was decided that a personal canvass of the members of the congregation should be made in the hope that the mission board should be relieved of its assistance as far as possible. The building committee's report showed that the debt on the recently built Sunday school has been reduced by cash in hand and by subscriptions to \$55.

The first Japanese newspaper was published in 1868, only forty-two years ago. To-day Japan has 1,500 daily newspapers and periodicals.

FATAL COLLISION ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

Trains Killed and Engineers Injured—Passengers Unhurt.

Vancouver, May 1.—C. P. R. passenger train, due here on Sunday, collided with a freight train near Clanwilliam on Saturday afternoon.

Eastwood and Scott, firemen of both trains, were killed. McNab and Moscrop, engineers, were injured.

None of the passengers were hurt. The train arrived here 2.30 this morning.

ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY.

Application Made For Incorporation of District on Vancouver Island.

Another municipality is about to be organized on Vancouver Island. Application is being made to the Lieut-Governor in council to sanction the incorporation. The proposed municipality is to include that portion of the districts of Cowichan, Shawiniga and Quamichan, bounded as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the main channel of Cowichan river at the boundary of the North Cowichan municipality, following the river west about eight miles to the boundary between Quamichan and Sahtlan districts, thence south three miles to the boundary of Helmecken district, thence east five miles on a line between Quamichan and Helmecken districts to boundary line between Helmecken and Shawiniga districts, thence south on line between Helmecken and Shawiniga districts to junction of line of Koksilah river, thence north, following the Koksilah river to line between 14 and 15 Shawiniga districts, thence south to salt water at Cowichan bay, thence north to starting point.

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THE HEART DOES THE THIRD THING

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will do two things: It will first of all relieve in 30 minutes and cure every disease of the heart and give this organ great strength, and secondly it will enrich the blood. At this point where its powers end, the heart steps in, and owing to its new strength pumps an increased supply of this rich blood to the nerves and thus feeds them, which is the third thing necessary in curing by this new process, heart disease, nervousness or stomach troubles.

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UNITED AND HARMONIOUS.

"Disunion in the ranks of Liberalism in Victoria." Only through glasses of extraordinary magnifying power could the keen eyes of a scrutineer have detected any evidence of it at the big meeting held Thursday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. There was keen competition for the honor of serving the party officially; but that we take to be evidence of virile, abundant life, and of confidence in the future of the government which has served Canada so faithfully for the past eight years, which has restored the good name of this country and drawn the attention of the world to her as one of the rising young nations and of undiminished faith in an administration whose policy is rapidly filling up her waste places with people drawn from all parts of the earth and has announced its determination to relieve the overburdened taxpayers of Great Britain from the heavy responsibilities of her defence. There was not a discordant note struck during the progress of Thursday's meeting. The officers-elect expressed their gratification at the confidence expressed in them by the magnificent assembly of representative Liberals; the candidates who were not successful graciously accepted the decision of the gathering and there was no visible evidence of ill-feeling or dissatisfaction on the part of anyone with the result. Liberalism in Victoria is strong, united and aggressive. It returns thanks to its representatives and officers who have faithfully served it in the past, and expects its newly elected delegates to continue the good work in the interests of Victoria and the district whose political and material welfare have been so enthusiastically committed to their charge.

INSURANCE.

No subject can be of deeper interest or of greater importance to a people in the present day and generation than that of life insurance. The agent spreads himself abroad over the land and exercises his wiles upon all men, while it may be said almost without qualification that his workings affect the fortunes of the majority of families upon what in our self-sufficiency we choose to call the civilized portion of this planet. Life insurance has become a popular form of money-saving because while the process of accumulation is, or ought to be, going on (provided the companies in which we trust faithfully fulfill their obligations) families are protected in a degree against the consequences of the sudden termination of the life of the bread-winner. Hence anything that has a tendency to shake the confidence of the community in the stability of any insurance concern is not to be lightly regarded. The government of Canada exercises the wisest possible precautions against the possibility of fraud being perpetrated upon those who seek this particular form of protection and investment. What is regarded as ample security in the form of deposits is exacted from domestic and foreign companies alike, and therefore as far as human foresight can guard against fraud or indiscretion on the part of managers or directors of insurance companies the public of Canada has no reason to be perturbed by recent developments in the affairs of any particular corporation. Statistics of the business done in the Dominion are collected and carefully compiled under the supervision of a Superintendent of Insurance, for the information of those who care to attempt to assimilate the same. According to the abstract of the department the premiums received by Canadian companies for life insurance constituted \$2,39 per cent. of the year's aggregate receipts, and exceeded those of the British and American companies combined by \$3,948,876. The net premiums of the Canadian companies exceeded the net amount of losses by \$1,074,498, while the British companies paid out \$862,958 more than they received, and the American companies \$237,177. There were 81,053 new policies taken out in Canadian companies, 1,635 in British and 95,356 in American. The last named show a gain of 967 new policies, as compared with only 71 British and 123 Canadian. Of the net amount in force there was \$887,873,767 in force to date, an amount exceeding that of 1903 by \$39,430,767. Canadian companies had \$364,640,100, a gain of \$29,001,226; British, \$42,801,715, a gain of \$474,555; and American, \$180,631,886, a gain of \$9,955,086. The claims paid, including matured endowments, aggregated \$8,518,839, made up as follows: Canadian, \$4,145,089; American, \$3,232,715; British, \$1,141,044. American companies show the largest increase in payments in the sum of \$669,556. Canadian companies were next, with \$305,335, and British third, with \$10,559.

British companies continue to hold the field in fire insurance, Canadian companies having second place and the American companies third. The aggregate receipts in net cash for fire insurance premiums for the year ended 31st December last were \$13,174,819, of which \$8,341,175 went to British companies, \$2,688,703 to Canadian companies and \$2,144,941 to American. The total for the previous year was \$11,384,762, divided as follows: British companies, \$7,344,432; Canadian companies, \$2,282,498; American companies, \$1,757,832. The gain in net cash received for premiums was: British companies, \$1,066,749; Canadian, \$496,205; American, \$377,108. The net amount of risk at date

of the report was \$1,218,853,251, or \$78,399,538 more than at the same period a year ago. Canadian companies exhibit the largest gain in the net amount at risk, the figures standing: Canadian, \$300,865,599; increase, \$40,228,348; American, \$172,905,394, increase, \$20,532,188; British, \$745,922,261, increase, \$17,659,402. Of the \$14,111,200 paid in losses, which was \$8,290,484 more than in 1904, the heaviest burden fell upon the British companies. They paid \$9,164,853, or \$5,361,091 more than in the preceding year, largely due to the Toronto conflagration.

In life assurance the Canadian companies continue to lead. Out of the year's total premiums, \$19,969,324, which was an increase of \$1,729,059 over 1903, the Canadian companies received \$11,959,100, an increase of \$1,070,450; the British \$1,473,514, a gain of \$38,197, and the American \$6,536,710, an increase of \$614,413.

TOGO V. ROJESTVENSKY.

The world has ceased to talk about and think of peace between Russia and Japan. It is waiting to see what Rojestyensky will and can do, and what reply Togo will make to his naval demonstrations. It is not for the amateur and tyro in naval warfare to suggest or criticize, or he might be inclined to dogmatize and point out that delay cannot improve the chances or opportunities of the Russian admiral, who, after the manner of his countrymen, has boasted of his willingness to attempt (Skrydloff and Kourapatkin and others proclaimed what they would do) or to die. Rojestyensky has no facilities for cleaning or repairing his ships. The longer they remain in the warm southern waters, which must be prolific of the particular forms of life of various kinds that make ships foul, slow and cumbersome in manœuvring, the more ineffective the fleet must become as a fighting force. Then the problem of procuring supplies must every day become more difficult the heavier the fleet approaches: the locality in which Rojestyensky hopes to strike, the blow that will violently dislocate the present status and retrieve the fortunes of the stricken Russian nation. But while enumerating the disadvantages that appear to the paper strategist, the fact must not be overlooked that the work of naval concentration appears to be proceeding satisfactorily. When Rojestyensky and Nebagotoff and the unmentionables of the other squadrons make their final dash for Vladivostok, and if Togo the wily and tenacious and courageous blocks the way, the world will hold its breath and listen for the crash. The Jap has not said much, nor has he hastened to disclose his hiding-places, but it is safe to presume his eyes, numerous as those of a spider, are watching the movements of his hoped-for prey, and that he will spring when he considers the time opportune and the plan convenient.

A NOTE OF DESPAIR.

Has Conservatism in British Columbia, in the blackness of its despair, settled down into a state of childish, querulous and fatuous carping at conditions as they are or are likely to be? The present Dominion government has been especially generous in the encouragement it has given to railway construction in British Columbia. It has assumed heavy liabilities in order to procure the extension of the Grand Trunk to the Pacific Coast—a work which in its finality will mean the creation of practically a new province in the north, and cannot but stimulate business in every section of the Great West. For this it has been severely criticized in the East. It has been charged that the government was practically building the line and presenting it as a free gift to the company. But when the favored company placed its bonds upon the market and invited the British investor to come in and participate in the feast of good things provided by Grit finicence, there was no stampede for places at the richly-laden board. The public does not look upon the bargain as a specially good one for the company, apparently. The contract, we may therefore assume, is a fairly good one from the point of view of the citizen of the Dominion.

But that fact does not preclude the possibility of fault-finding. Even if the bargain be a fair one as between the company and the taxpayers, it is reprehensible because it contemplates the draining of this province of wealth and the pouring of our natural riches into the lap of the avaricious Easterner. We do not know what to do about this latest phase of the situation. If there were any means of eliminating the hateful, grasping, unscrupulous East by erecting a wall if the limits of the province, over which it would be a criminal offence to attempt to transport the wealth of our mountains and valleys and waters, there still remains the Pacific, with ships sailing upon its rolling waters and waiting for cargoes. The Far East, too, is hungry, and it would be just like the Grits to propose the dumping of our opulence into the wide lap of the Orient.

We fear there is no course open for us but to accept the Easterner, to whom our fortunes are bound in partnership, and make the most of him. We cannot isolate ourselves completely from the continent to which we belong. Our dealings with our neighbors may not be as profitable as they ought to be. They may be

sucking the lifeblood of our commerce, but if they are it is strange that we are still the most opulent people in the Dominion of Canada, that the standard of living is higher here than that of any other portion of the continent, and that there are no outward indications of the impoverishment which harrows the souls whose principal grievance after all is perhaps that they are out of office. Might we venture to suggest that it is scarcely the part of patriotism to endeavor to incite the belief that British Columbia is not being fairly treated by the East, that the policy of the East is to grind her face and drain her dry, and that her lot would be more tolerable in isolation, or possibly in union with the American republic?

CROAKINGS OF A PESSIMIST.

We hope none of the readers of the Colonist may be reduced to despair of the future of this province by the sepulchral wailings of that organ of despondency. If the Dominion assists in the construction of railways for the development of British Columbia it merely delivers us into the hands of Eastern despoilers, whose sole ambition is to drain us of our resources. If the government refuses to grant subsidies it is still to be defended, because it is yielding to the demands of the greedy Easterners, whose desires for railways have already been satisfied, and in their selfishness they insist that the West must not be given a preferred position. It is all very depressing to be sure. Still we must make allowances for the state of mind of our dismal, aged contemporary as she rocks herself too and fro in her woe and refuses to be comforted. The triumph of the "solid seven" in a province she predicted would not return a single Liberal member and the sad blow to Toryism administered by the McBride government were sufficient to drive her to the borders of the land of despondency. Let her look on whatever side she will, and no glimmer of the sunshine of hope is to be seen. The Grits are in at Ottawa for five years, McBride has blighted the prospects of Conservatism as a local political force for an indefinite period. Woe, woe and lamentation! There would be really nothing worth living for if there were not the dismal satisfaction of issuing doleful forecasts of the hopelessness of the future of British Columbia.

A NEW LIGHT IN THE FIRMAMENT.

Again the truth forces itself upon us that "of the making of books there is no end." Works are issued from the press daily the end and object of whose creation is not to be discovered by any finite-minded creature. But there are others. One of the others we have before us. It is composed of verses of which we take the following to be a fair sample:

Have the best and get left behind it, And your woe get left behind it; Don't imagine that poor food It will purify your blood; If it had been thus intended Like the cow you would chew The cud of don't believe in. These old teachers I don't make, No choice of creed does their portraits show starvation? Did they choose the poorer feed? Don't be misguided; you may read if you will. They were like the stall-fed bullock—Sleek and fat and it to kill. They lived on the very best beef and wine, Which made them bold; they but preached Pure dem nonsense for to keep their socks in fold.

And of a few epigrams stuffed to the muzzle with "abstract philosophy" well up to the following standard: "I would sooner listen to 'God Save the King' being played on a Chinese fiddle than to see one of my countrymen make his dinner on vegetables straight." But what superfine critics might call the raison d'être of the work under consideration is to be found in the announcement that some one (perhaps the author) has invented the "greatest stove that ever hit the earth; burns less fuel in a storm than in fine weather. . . . Browns the roast without burning the fat in the pan." At last a poet has been who can appreciate the "eternal verities" and the glories which shall not pass, and at the same time who soars not so high that he cannot contemplate the gross things of life without which even a poet cannot exist and dream. British Columbia is rapidly attaining fame as the home of literateurs. Her charms of mountain, valley, wood and water are evidently productive of "high thinking."

The voice of beautiful nature calls not in vain to the individual whose imagination is not dead and whose soul lies not dormant in unappreciative breast. The "high clear note" strikes a corresponding chord wherever there is a chord of the latest "aspirant for literary honors." We fear, will not be treated seriously by the successors of the "Scotch reviewers." But let our readers remember that Byron lives. As for his critics, their names have perished from the literary war.

There is one thing to be said for our freak government and legislature. They have set all the world in a state of laughter at the expense of this glorious but politically unhappy province, but they have drawn attention to us in their own particularly glowing way and given us an advertisement of a kind. Collier's Weekly of New York says: "The

comedic statements of British Columbia are divided over the ponderous question as to whether the judges of that province will be wiser in equity and fairer in law if their statutory brain-cells be clothed with wigs of red hair. Court splendor is harmless, even if it is a trifle costly; and there is economy in maintaining a legislature that can consume public time and labor in silly debate. Did not such frivolous issues engage their minds, they might turn, as have the august bodies of neighbor states, into a comedy of errors, and disport themselves in promulgating ways and means to plunder the unsuspecting people. British Columbia is to be congratulated that she has simplified the complexities of life so far that her greatest question of state now is 'Red Wigs or No.'"

The farewell speech of Lord Milner in South Africa, was optimistic. He said that self-government would not of itself bring every blessing. Personally, he believed that popular elections and the party system would not improve the administration or finances any more than, if as much as, the influences already at work. He appealed to the colony to accept the new constitution heartily and to work it with a good will. Such a course was dictated by higher motives than mere policy. The generosity and confidence shown by the home government in the Transvaal deserved recognition. In the Transvaal the best way to do this was by making a success of the constitution which the Imperial government framed with a sole view to the safety of the colony itself. He did not believe, he said, that the Boers as a body would put themselves in the wrong by refusing to co-operate with their British fellow subjects. If they did, though he should regret it, he would not feel that the progress of the country would be thereby greatly retarded. If one section of the community refused to play the game, let them sit out. His policy was to treat the Dutch and the British on an absolute equality and to await with patience that gradual approximation which equality of treatment was certain to bring about sooner or later.

There is no regularly organized life-saving service on this coast. The station of Vancouver Island at which Capt. Belcom's new whale-fishing establishment will be established is in the neighborhood which is most dangerous for sea-going craft. Within a certain radius from that point most of the marine disasters have occurred. The lesson is obvious that something more effective and reliable than the small boats of light-house keepers, or the canoes of Indians manned by people not particularly zealous to seek out and save the endangered mariner, should be provided. We do not know how the suggestion made at the meeting of the Lifeboat Association, held on Thursday, will be received by the responsible parties who advise the Dominion government in such matters. But the proposal seems worthy of serious consideration. Nations whose sons go extensively to sea in ships are constantly striving to improve the means of saving life menaced by storms.

Some striking official figures, showing that the population of England and Wales continues to decline at an alarming rate, have been published. In this connection one of the aldermen asked for an explanation of the sudden substitution of J. Des Brisay by Mr. Green as poundkeeper. He said that the latter apparently made no distinction between licensed and unlicensed dogs. Ald. Goodacre explained that while he was acting in the capacity of mayor Mr. Des Brisay had resigned on two days' notice, and as Mr. Green was an applicant, he had been appointed temporarily. It was decided to call for applications. Mr. Jones to be informed that his communication was under consideration.

After dealing with matters of minor importance, the difficulty in the way of continuing the installation of a septic tank system in Spring Ridge was brought up. It was explained that Geo. Jeeves and others objected to the outlet being laid through their property to Rock Bay. "Well, doesn't that mean we can't sever Spring Ridge?" remarked Ald. Fullerton. "Not without forming an entirely new plan," someone replied, and then the city engineer explained that the outlet could not be run into Rock Bay in any way other than that now contemplated without a much larger expenditure.

This was followed by a lot of informal discussion of no importance. Some suggested expropriation of a few feet of right-of-way through the properties, but others pointed out the cost of such a method. Another North Ward alderman wanted the city fathers representing that district to be appointed a committee to wait upon the protesting property-holders and endeavor to obtain their consent. Ald. Oddy and others did not think such a plan would prove effective. The only way was to obtain the signatures of those through whose property the outlet must be laid to a document granting the corporation right-of-way. Until this was done it was no use proceeding, as it would be ridiculous to go on with a public work involving an expenditure of about \$35,000, when it was doubtful if the system could be completed. He suggested that the city solicitor be instructed to draw up such an agreement and secure the consent of as many as possible. In this way, he explained, it would be ascertained just who intended opposing the city, and the council could govern itself accordingly.

Ald. Fullerton moved to this effect, adding that the work now in progress be stopped on Monday. This carried unanimously. The meeting shortly after adjourned.

COULDN'T ESTIMATE ITS VALUE.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart never fails. It relieves in 30 minutes, it cures. It is a heart-light to lead you back to health. W. H. Musselman, of G. A. R., Westport, Pa., says: "Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart entirely cured me of palpitation and smothering spells. Its value cannot be estimated."—130.

SEPTIC TANK TO BE DISCONTINUED. OPPOSITION TO WORK LEADS TO THIS STEP. The Council Will Make Application for More Wharfage Sites—Friday Night's Meeting.

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The Council Will Make Application for More Wharfage Sites—Friday Night's Meeting.

At Friday's meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee of the city council, only one matter of importance came up for consideration. This was the advisability of discontinuing work on the construction of a septic tank sewerage system in Spring Ridge in view of the opposition of those through whose property the outlet must run to reach Rock Bay. The question was discussed at length, the general opinion being that the work should be stopped immediately, as it was no use expending city funds on an undertaking the completion of which was doubtful, especially when it was remembered that the sewer mentioned would cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000. Finally a motion was put to the effect that the 50 men now employed be laid off on Monday, and that the city solicitor draw up an agreement allowing the corporation right-of-way through the holdings of 13 private property-holders. The latter could then be requested to sign it and the council would know just who are opposed to granting the necessary permission. Then the Mayor and aldermen will be in a better position to overcome the difficulty.

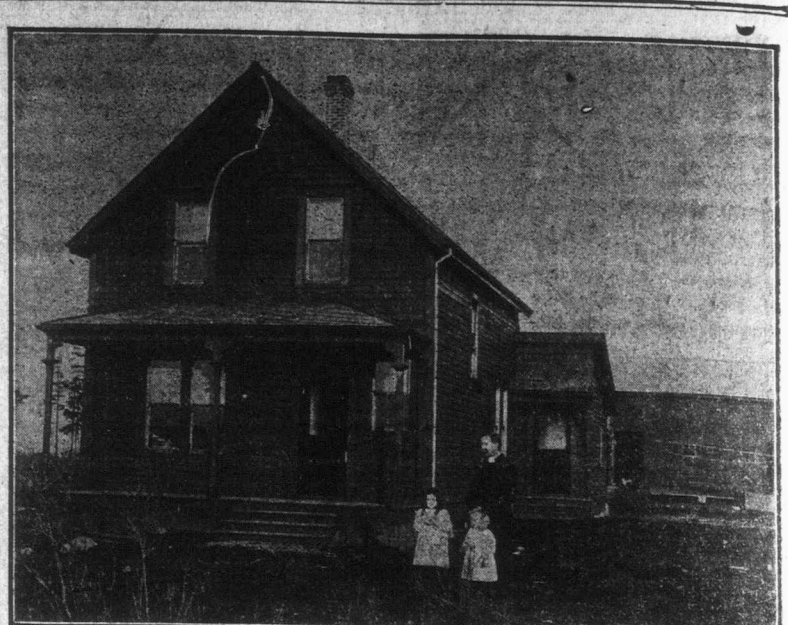
His Worship Mayor Barnard occupied the chair, and those present were Ald. Oddy, Fullerton, Douglas, Goodacre, Hanna, Stuart, Hall, Fell and Elford. Building Inspector Northcott's report condemning a number of old houses was first considered. Most of its recommendations were approved, exception only being taken to two, namely, some sheds at the back of the Driad hotel and an old wharf on the James Bay harbor. C. A. Harrison, proprietor of the Driad hotel, was present and explained that the small buildings at the back of his house were used as a bakery, a store room and a stable. They were all kept in a perfectly sanitary condition. Since coming to Victoria he had expended a considerable sum in making improvements. He invited the Mayor and aldermen to visit the place, and offered them a free dinner if they could find anything objectionable. Mr. Harrison was assured that his explanation would be considered, upon which he withdrew. On motion it was decided that the sanitary inspector be instructed to again inspect the sheds in question. Regarding the old wharf, it was agreed, after the representations of D. A. Rogers, on behalf of the property owners, to defer the condemning of it for a short time.

It was decided to make application to the Dominion government for the shore and wharfage rights on that section of the coast opposite the end of Oswego street. A request from Moore & Whittington for foreshore privileges on Rock Bay for the erection of a new mill was granted, 45 feet being allowed. A complaint was received from J. Jones, a resident of Chambers street, in respect to the disturbance caused by the howling of dogs kept in the pound. In this connection one of the aldermen asked for an explanation of the sudden substitution of J. Des Brisay by Mr. Green as poundkeeper. He said that the latter apparently made no distinction between licensed and unlicensed dogs. Ald. Goodacre explained that while he was acting in the capacity of mayor Mr. Des Brisay had resigned on two days' notice, and as Mr. Green was an applicant, he had been appointed temporarily. It was decided to call for applications. Mr. Jones to be informed that his communication was under consideration.

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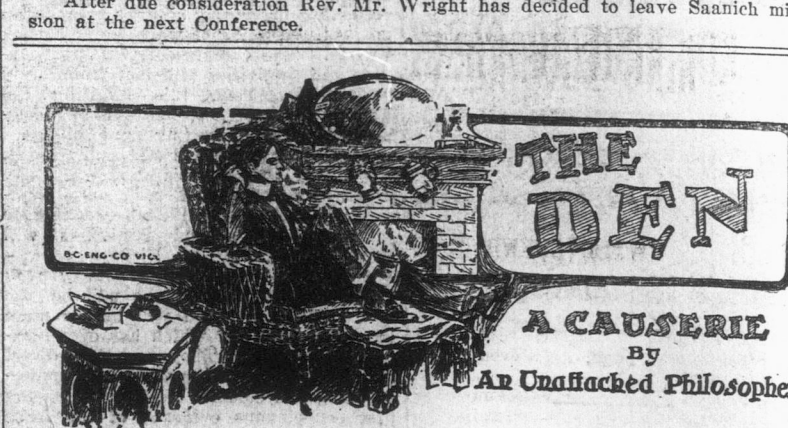
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SIDNEY METHODIST PARSONAGE.

The Methodist parsonage at Sidney owes its erection in no small degree to the retiring pastor, Rev. T. H. Wright. By his indefatigable efforts he secured the necessary funds for the building, and as a result a very comfortable home for the minister in charge of that circuit has been put up. Victorians, particularly those of the Methodist denomination, contributed very freely towards the enterprise. Mr. Wright himself circulating the subscription list. The work was not allowed to lag, and as soon as sufficient funds were guaranteed to warrant the enterprise the contract was let and the parsonage is now occupied by Mr. Wright and his family. The South Saanich Methodists have unanimously passed a resolution inviting Rev. Mr. Wright to remain a fourth year as their pastor. Many complimentary references were made to the good work accomplished under the guiding hand of the pastor during the past three years. The erection of the parsonage received their hearty endorsement. Mr. Wright stated that his kind remarks and appreciation of his work were highly valued. He had sought to advance the best interests of the work of Christ. During the past three years under his pulpit ministrations the congregations had increased and a keen interest taken in every branch of Christian work. At Sidney a parsonage had been erected through his instrumentality, a church bell had been donated, a driving shed erected, and a flourishing Sunday school is in existence. At South Saanich the congregations at the regular church services have been doubled. At Strawberry Vale regular prayer meetings were organized, a choir formed, a driving shed erected and the interior of the church renovated. After due consideration Rev. Mr. Wright has decided to leave Saanich mission at the next Conference.



The month of May. Half a year gone and nothing much consummated in any part of the world to mark 1905 as an epoch date. Cast a glance over the globe and what do we see? In England—for a time at least—the triumph of one-eyed Cobdenism out of date, Chamberlain checked, and such cockerels as Churchill crowing on an Empire's dunghill whose putrescent activity they mistake for budding growth. In Germany—a mad Emperor urging forward to dreams of war power a philagmatic people whose common sense leads all to peace and social equity. In Russia—a waste of frozen hopes red spotted with budding rebellion—all rotted with graft or drunk with licensed vodka—despairing or demoralized. In France—a stock market glutted with Russian bonds—mobs of thrifty peasants dumbly comparing the relative value of these and Panama deferred. In Japan—a new born nation, strong, active and ambitious, shamelessly misled by older peoples through the horrors of unnecessary war to the slaughter of harmless thousands. In America—a conservative and heterogeneous middle class, welded to solidarity by the upper and nether millstones of trust and trades union, slowly but surely striking the disguise from a plutocracy that has long posed as respectability. In the Colonies—a strange and voiceless lethargy that takes no steps to demand with the Mother Country a fair flat platform of free trade within the Empire and walls against the world. There is nothing sufficiently creditable in all this to inspire cheerful writing, and so, we must take to our books again. I have read—hastily and one only, I must allow, Mr. Harper's interesting "Mortgage on the Brain." As a story of the world, it is not so gruesomely enthralling as "Jekyll and Hyde," but naturally one does not look to see Stevenson ousted from his seat by a first effort. Harper's work should greatly increase in art and interest with a second strong trial, in which I hope he will give more time and detail to the exemplification of the scientific theories he wishes to exploit. The hints he gives of a possible "witching on" to various, even to all mentalities is distinctly promising, and he surely more truly progressive than the negative hope of having one's bad memories destroyed and one's weaker personality evicted to be replaced by a rapid tenant, whose memory or knowledge of facts would have no logical connection with the physical frame it occupied. I wonder our author's clever Dr. Ynager did not introduce the perfect ghost of Edward Tupper into Lady Torbett's vacated brain pan and turn him (or her) loose in that condition on a startled London. After all, there is a good deal of truth in that old fantasia of Dickens (I forget the name of it) of a man whose final prayer, after long and painful trial of the blessings of Nephenthe was, "Lord, keep my memory green." I have been trying for some hours to prepare a suitable composition in the grand old five rhymed form of a Chant. This requires not only a worthy sub-

AN O REFUS Building Str

Refused her domi resident to frame but Moars st and appe furniture and of the locality n but a por To the woman ges tion of ar having be street. C ed that t to leave t present of the buildi predated it stood. ing rent, -ou suffers Up till attention some days set to wor secured in sections. Mrs. This the mean front and the questi finally talk question. apparently and the stru ordered. of the old lac useless, an ture into to remain came. Friends enter the Women, b was always will not." her old qu might, but there as th ing standi possibly a Where she as so far a has no re she has re a half cen accumulated this, too, know. She posses effects, m curiosities; them are so of more th time th store in a stood where is now loc managed for after life, 4 for the late died, and in been regard has been s at various a with one o She came the early da years of ar active, and aroused a g DR. A Small V The vote a school tr these three went in fav secured by vote was y V. McKay, Dr. Hall, very valu which he n nearly 20 for which D pronounced education an ance of a li with the tr taguous to THEY DODD'S KI WORK A Mr. Dick So ney Ton Kidney R Port Arth That Dodd's His of men proved time hood, but in chance to d house. This Mr. and Mrs his wife, li here. In an "My wife Kidney Pills benefit to en two winters Frost and ca account of ur Kidney. W Kidney Pills

AN OLD LADY CAST OUT ON STREETS

REFUSED TO VACATE HOUSE TO THE LAST

Building at Corner of Mears and Cook Streets in Menowhile Being Demolished.

(From Friday's Daily.) Refusing to stir out of what has been her domicile for years, Mrs. Thistle, a resident until today of the little old frame building at the corner of Cook and Mears street, finds herself in a strange and apparently homeless position.

To the casual observer of the little old woman going back and forth, this condition of affairs might suggest cruelty, she having been practically turned out on the street. On inquiry, however, it is learned that the woman had been requested to leave the premises long ago by the present owners, who wanted to remove the building because its appearance depreciated the value of the lot on which it stood.

Up till the last moment she paid no attention to the notice to vacate, and so some days ago a gang of Chinamen were sent to work on the building. They started in on the kitchen, and then on other sections, demolishing each in turn.

Friends tried to prevail upon her to enter the Home for Aged Women, but the reply received from her was always the same: "You can go; I will not." Last night she came back to her old quarters, and remained over night, but she can no longer find shelter there as this evening nothing is left standing of the building more than possibly a section of the foundation.

She possesses a great many household effects, many of which have become curiosities from age. Included among them are some of the millinery fashions of more than thirty years ago. At that time Mrs. Thistle conducted a millinery store in a small frame building which stood where Challoner & Mitchell's store is now located.

DR. HALL ELECTED. A Small Vote Was Cast For School Trustee, Saturday.

The vote on Friday in the election of a school trustee was a very small one, there being only 680 ballots cast. Of these three were spoiled. The election went in favor of Dr. Ernest A. Hall, who secured over half the ballots cast.

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DOING GOOD WORK AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

INDIAN MURDER. Fuller Details of the Shooting of the Indian Hopkin at Vernon.

Full particulars of the alleged murder of the Indian Hopkin at Vernon by another native, Wild Aleck, which was mentioned in Friday's Times, have been received. The Vernon News says that the murder resulted from a drunken row over a game of cards on April 19th.

"On the night in question, Wild Aleck and his wife, Long Pierre and his wife and Hopkin, an elderly Indian, at least 60 years of age, were encamped on the shore of the lake, says the News. They had been drinking whiskey, and were all more or less under the influence of the intoxicant.

"After the deed, the four Indians immediately left the place, leaving the body of the man as it was, and proceeded to White Man's creek, about four miles off, where they stayed for the night.

GAS WORKS ARE TO BE ACQUIRED ELECTRIC COMPANY ASSUMING BUSINESS

They Will Be Kept in Operation, Attention Being Given to Furnishing Fuel. The gas works are to pass into the hands of the B. C. Electric Company, the transfer being regarded as only the first step in a series of negotiations.

The details of the purchase with respect to price, etc., are not yet made known. The stock will have to be carefully gone into and a valuation fixed before the final transfer takes place.

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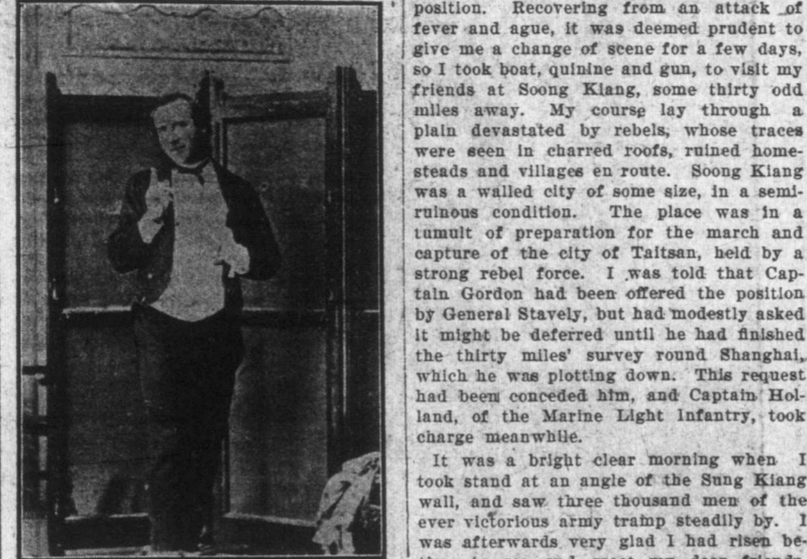
Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles, and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them. Port Arthur, Ont., April 28.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood.

GENERAL LEE ILL. Washington, April 28.—General Fitzhugh Lee, on his way from Boston to Washington, was stricken with apoplexy shortly after the train left Harlem River station.

A Quarter of a Century in China

BY C. F. MOORE.

CHAPTER XI. There's a snake in the grass.—English proverb. I had in my clerical career at Hongkong gained the esteem and approbation of my superiors for office work; so was somewhat disconcerted on discovering myself belittled in a mercantile capacity. It gradually dawned upon me that my departure to other fields would take place ere many months elapsed.



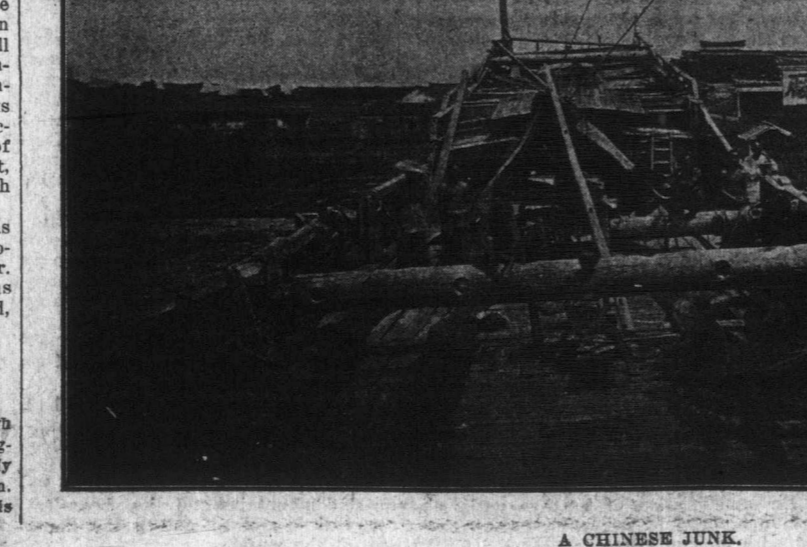
MR. MOORE AS A PAYMASTER.

It was a bright clear morning when I took stand at an angle of the Suning Kiang wall, and saw three thousand men of the ever victorious army tramp steadily by. I was afterwards very glad I had risen before them to see and greet my dear friends.

That evening at mess I learnt Holland's fate was nearly three thousand men, two thirty-two pounder guns, who were to join and be supported by a Chinese battalion of five thousand men of all arms to attack the strong walled city of Taitsein.

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SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE makes the whole system radiant in perfect health, it accelerates circulation, enriches the blood, penetrates to the very centres of nerve force, builds tissue, makes and keeps people well.



A CHINESE JUNK.



A RUN OF THE VICTORIA AUTO CLUB—RESTING AT SHOAL BAY.

AN IDEAL MOTORING CENTRE.

That Victoria has the automobile craze this season has been fully demonstrated. From a city of comparatively few machines a year or so ago, the place has grown to one of considerable importance in "auto" circles, there being as fine a lot of cars here now as can be seen anywhere on the continent.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP. Israel Rubinstein Was Awarded the Distinction For This Year. The choice of a British Columbia representative under the Rhodes scholarship scheme has been made, and Israel Rubinstein has been selected.

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ACHING KIDNEYS Can Only Be Cured by Enriching the Blood by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The kidneys filter every drop of your blood. The purity of the blood depends upon the kidneys—and the health of the kidneys depends upon the blood.

With the advent of so many machines the maintenance of good roads becomes important. When it is remembered that the gasoline automobiles cost all the way from \$500 to \$2,000, and steam ones from \$2,000 to \$3,000, it will be at once realized what damage a small rut in the road might work.

Local News.

The Companions of the Forest have decided to hold a social dance on Thursday, May 4th.

A small blaze in Gim Pook Yuen's premises called out the fire department shortly after 8 o'clock on Thursday. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

A few catalogues of the sale of thoroughbred stock at Calgary on the 15th of May have been received by the department of agriculture. Those desiring may have a copy on application.

The total clearings of the Victoria clearing house for the month of April during the past five years are as follows: \$1,238,407; 1902, \$2,038,924; 1903, \$1,835,467; 1902, \$2,228,313; 1901, \$2,570,415.

A social and sale-of-work was held Friday afternoon and evening by the ladies of the Victoria West Methodist church. The sale-of-work was opened by Aid. Dr. Hall and continued during the greater part of the afternoon. Refreshments were served, and in the evening a concert programme brought the affair to a close.

A number of misplaced lines arising out of the alteration of a proof caused a serious mistake in the item left in Friday's paper. The item left the impression that Fred McInroy was charged with several offences, instead of with aggravated assault, the only charge against his name.

Mr. Duncan Stewart, an engineer employed on the steamer Princess Beatrice, and Miss Mary Allen were Friday evening joined in marriage at the residence of the bride's sister, 27 Herby street. The wedding service was performed by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Miss Flora Allen and Mr. Robert Moffatt acting as bridesmaid and groomsmen respectively. The happy couple will make their home on Humboldt street.

The synod of British Columbia and Alberta will meet next Wednesday evening in the First Presbyterian church, and will continue on Thursday and Friday. The sessions are open to the public, and popular subjects will be taken up during the evening sessions.

The annual meeting of the Victoria district of the Methodist church will be held in the Centennial Methodist church, of this city, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 3rd and 4th. The first session will be held at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., also pastor of the district, will preside. Delegates will be present from all parts of Vancouver Island. The first session will be open for the clergy only, but the remaining sessions will be open to all.

A test of the Portland cement manufactured by the work on the Saanich Arm was made a few days ago with most gratifying results. The Dominion government standard calls for a compressive strength of 450 pounds. That tested from the Saanich works went 700 pounds, which indicates that the material used for the making of cement on Vancouver Island is second to none.

Lifobon Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

The funeral of Mrs. W. D. Mackintosh of this city, took place from the residence of W. B. Brown, Vancouver, to the Vancouver cemetery on Thursday morning, Rev. D. MacRae, of St. Paul's church, this city, assisted by Rev. J. Wilson, of St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, and Rev. J. G. MacRae, at the house and the former at the grave. The large attendance, together with the profusion of floral tributes, were marked indications of the high esteem in which she was held by her many friends both in Victoria and Vancouver.

The W. C. T. U. mission committee wish to acknowledge the following donations received during the month of March and April: Magazines and papers, Mrs. A. Hall, Mr. Proctor, Mrs. Chas. man, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Stillwell, Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mrs. A. Scott, Mrs. B. Scott, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. McKeown, Mrs. G. Hicks, Mrs. F. Hall, Mrs. Dadds, Mr. Hedges, Mrs. F. Adams, Mrs. Hurdless, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Laughlin, N. Shakespear, Dr. L. Hall, Mrs. Larson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. J. Grey, Mrs. S. Reid, Mrs. L. Goodacre, Mr. C. Kelly, Mrs. Durham, Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. Okell, Mr. Sweetland (books), Miss Gilmore (music books), Flowers, Mrs. Dowler, Miss Hodges, Mrs. Nell, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Turnbull. Other articles, Mrs. McMillan, meat; Mrs. Sowercroft, meat; Geo. Carter Company, jellies; Mrs. Goodacre, soap; Mr. Robinson, tea and clothes; Mrs. Munn, clothes; Mrs. Townsend, butter; Mrs. Dowler, jam; Mrs. Brooker, groceries and cash; Mrs. Becker, groceries and cash; refreshments and programmes for Saturday night concerts, Reformed Episcopal church, Spring Ridge Methodist, Victoria West Methodist, Centennial Methodist, Metropolitan Methodist, James Bay Methodist, Emmanuel Baptist, Calvary Baptist and Royal Templars of Temperance; daily papers, Times, Colonist, Vancouver World and Nelson News; also the Week and Ashcroft Journal. March, April and May magazines will be very acceptable.

Work has been received from England by the secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital to the effect that Colonel and Mrs. Le Poer Trench will furnish a room of the Strathcona wing of that institution in memory of their son, the late W. M. Le Poer Trench, of Saanich. This leaves but one room unprovided for.

The efforts put forth by a number of energetic business men to organize a manufacturers' association have seemingly proved abortive. A meeting was called in the board of trade rooms Thurs-

You won't harden or shrink woollens with Sunlight Soap.

The purity of the oils and fats and the absence of free alkali prevent that.

day, the attendance at which was so small that one of those responsible for the organization informed the Times Friday that the association no longer exists. "They have tried to put the whole thing off on to the shoulders of a few," he said, "and won't propose to stand for it." Sixty odd names had been enlisted on the membership roll, but the enthusiasm otherwise manifested in the movement had been discouraging. A. J. Morley occupied the chair at the meeting last night, and Phil R. Smith acted as secretary.

Edith Grant, the eleven-year-old white girl who had been in the custody of Indians at Cape Mudge for some time, reached Vancouver on Thursday in charge of G. J. South, secretary of the Canada's Aid society. Mr. South endeavored to secure the custody of this child as far back as two years ago, but she was always kept out of his reach. Finally having secured evidence sufficient to warrant his taking his application for the custody of the girl before the justices of the peace, Mr. South left last Monday night for Cape Mudge. He placed the position of affairs before two justices of the peace in the north, and they had not the slightest hesitation in ordering the child into his care.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has issued a new circular directing attention to the marking and addressing of all packages of freight. Accompanying this circular is one from the Canadian Freight Association which includes in its membership all the Canadian railways and steamboat lines. It states that the railway companies find that the practice of false classification, false representation of the contents of packages, false reports of weights, etc., continues unabated, and attention is called to the section of the Railway Act which provides, in case of conviction, a penalty of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Centennial Methodist church held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Taylor, Government street, on Wednesday afternoon, May 1st. The retiring president, Mrs. William Bone, read an address in which she thanked the officers and members for their kindly help and assistance. She also spoke of the pleasant relationship that had existed during the year, and of the substantial balance in the treasury. Reports were read from the different officers and committees. The election of officers then took place, the following being selected: Mrs. S. Johns, president; Mrs. W. B. Deaville, vice-president; Mrs. Palmer, secretary; Mrs. William Hicks, treasurer. Tea was served and a pleasant social hour spent by the society.

The first issue of the Cowichan Leader, published at Duncan, has just been received. It is a promising paper containing a great deal of local news. In announcing its advent Harry Smith, the editor and proprietor, says: "We do not mean the paper to remain at its present size, but only till we get our new large press, which we hope will be here in about a month, when we will issue a clean, up-to-date newspaper, giving space to all matters of interest, farming, mining, lumbering, in fact everything that will not only be of local interest but also of general interest to the people of the world, and knowing how fast this valley is growing in importance, we feel that the time has come when we should be represented by our own local newspaper. Our publications will be open to the public for the discussion of all questions of public interest at all times. In politics we shall be entirely independent."

A brief canvass was made by Aid. Goodacre and W. E. Moresby, the other day, of the Victoria Day celebration committee, with very satisfactory results. Over \$550 was subscribed, and it is hoped, when the official collector calls upon business men that the response will be as generous. Following are some of the subscriptions: B. C. Electric Railway Co., \$75; Savoy, \$75; Victoria Hotel, \$50; James Patterson (for King Edward), Dallas and Vernon hotels, \$50; Mayor Barnard, \$25; Bank of B. N. A., \$25; Bank of Montreal, \$25; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$25; Colonial P. & C. Co., \$25; Royal Bank of Canada, \$15; Times P. & P. Co., \$15; C. A. Harrison, \$20; Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., \$25; L. Goodacre & Sons, \$10; Tai Yuen, \$10; Wah Yuen, \$5; E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., \$10; R. P. Rither & Co., Ltd., \$10; J. H. Todd & Sons, \$10; Hudson's Bay Co., \$10; Wilson's Bros., \$10; Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., \$10; Pither & Leiser, \$10; P. McQuade & Sons, \$5; E. B. Marvin & Co., \$5; D. Boscovitz, \$5; and J. H. Lawson, \$2.50.

A W. C. T. U. picnic social was held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clark, Discovery street. The subject for the meeting being Social Purity, an interesting report of the work of the W. C. T. U. has been given. The new home has been filled nearly ever since it was opened last September, many

Book's Cotton Root Compound. Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can rely. Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2—For special cases 10 degrees stronger than No. 1. Ladies—ask your druggist for Book's Cotton Root Compound. It contains all the ingredients in all pills, mixtures and injections are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address receipt of price and four-cent postage stamp by the Best dollar medicine known. No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

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TOLD OF TRAVELS IN THE ORIENT

During his travels the missioner has paid personal visits to the rulers of Russia, China, Korea and Japan, accounts of which have appeared in Pearson's magazine for the past several months. He is a man of striking personality, and a most interesting conversationalist. Although 38 years of age, he looks little over 20; his rather ruddy complexion and enthusiasm while discussing missionary matters, especially the success of his ambitious scheme to assist in the moral and intellectual conversion of the heathen Korea, Manchou and Chinese, account for his youthful appearance. He has a peculiar ability for penetrating right into the social atmosphere of each country he visits, and when this is combined with unusual quickness in gaining an insight into the characteristics of a people, it must be agreed that the Count Vay de Vaya is eminently fitted for the work he has undertaken. No man more over has ever toured the world under circumstances so favorable and advantageous for gaining a practical knowledge of the customs and methods of the world's peoples. His rank has been the means of admitting him into the palaces of the crowned heads of every country visited. He also has a knowledge of no fewer than seven languages, is an orator, musician and artist, and possesses no ordinary amount of energy and zeal. Wherever he has been he has stayed either with the monarchs or governors, or the dignitaries of the church. And then again he has lived in humble huts and gone through all the hardships of the pioneer and missionary.

His Experiences and Impressions—The Possibilities of Development Among Natives.

An exceptionally large congregation gathered at the Roman Catholic cathedral last evening to hear Mgr. Count Vay de Vaya and Luckoff, P. A. M., D. P. H. H., K. C. S. C., who was announced to deliver a discourse on his experiences and impressions while touring the Orient. The address was most interesting, not only dealing with the peculiar customs and habits of natives of different sections of eastern Asia, but giving the speaker's opinion respecting their possibilities of development. The Manchou, he said, have greater physical than moral advan-

The monthly general meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., in the rooms, Bastion street. Notice of any business members may wish to bring forward must be sent to Secretary Elworthy immediately.

This week the various city lodges of the L. O. O. F. will elect representatives to the Grand Lodge. The meetings at which elections will take place follow: Columbia lodge, Wednesday evening; Dominion lodge, Thursday evening; and Victoria lodge, Friday evening.

The Synod of British Columbia and Alberta will meet in First Presbyterian church next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. A. Forbes, B. A., of Fort Saskatchewan, will preach a consolate to the Synod. The public are cordially invited to attend the service. The meeting of the Synod will be continued on Thursday and Friday.

About one hundred and fifty members of the L. O. O. F. paraded in a body to the Centennial Methodist church Sunday forenoon. The occasion was the celebration of the organization of the order. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Westman, who paid attention to the question of citizenship, referring to the laxity connected with the administration of law in the city. A special feature of the service was a solo by Mrs. W. E. Stancland.

Mr. Dean, the teacher who succeeds A. B. McNeill in South Park school, entered upon his duties Monday. He formerly belonged to Toronto, Ontario, was engaged in teaching in Manitoba, and before coming to Victoria was connected with the school at Cache Creek. Fred Wood, who belongs to Victoria, arrived from his duties to-day in the Boys' Central school, succeeding J. C. Barnacle, who goes on the teaching staff of the Collegiate school.

Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following report, being an abstract from the official gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending April 15th, 1905: During this week 475 patents were issued to citizens of the United States, Austria-Hungary, 2; Belgium, 1; Canada, 6; Great Britain, 17; France, 9; Germany, 30; New South Wales, 1; New Zealand, 1; Russia, 2; Sweden, 2; and Transvaal, South Africa, 1.

A public meeting of the Victoria Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in the city hall on Monday afternoon, May 8th, at 4.30 o'clock. The officers of the society particularly request that any one having a collection list in hand will complete it at once, and return it without delay. It is proposed to wind up accounts, and a meeting will be made setting forth the finances of the society. According to Mr. Elliott S. Rowe some questions of extreme interest to the society will be brought forward, and it is hoped that all those interested in this movement will give it convenient to be present.

The Victoria public library statistics for April show a total issue of 1,385 volumes, the highest issue in any one day being 103, and the daily issue of 14. Fourteen new members were received during the month, nine ladies and five gentlemen.

Baxter Hira, No. 8, Ladies of the Maccabees, will meet in Semples' hall, Victoria West, this evening at 8 o'clock. After a short closed session the meeting will be opened for a social time. Each member is asked to bring a friend. Refreshments will be served.

Staff-Captain Arthur Cass, of Spokane, chancellor for the Pacific province, presided at the services held in the Salvation Army barracks Sunday morning and evening. The captain is both a good speaker and singer.

Rev. C. E. Cooper delivered an interesting address at the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary in St. Saviour's church on Friday, Mrs. Perrin presided, and among the business transacted was the fixing of the annual meeting for May 18th in the schoolroom of Christ Church cathedral. Arrangements were made for the starting of junior branches of the Women's auxiliary, and it was decided to put forth efforts to secure an increase in the circulation of the New Era, the official organ of the society for the Canadian church.

About fifty members attended the route march held by No. 1 company, Fifth Regiment, Sunday. A start was made from the drill hall early in the forenoon, an advance party of about 22 leaving about an hour before the main body, accompanied by the bugle band, set out. When the latter arrived at the Craigflower bridge they were suddenly attacked from all sides and forced to retire for a short distance. But they soon got over the surprise, and advanced on the enemy—the first party to leave the city—in such good order as to drive them back. Then, although somewhat harassed, the march was resumed. When the Six-Mile house was reached a number of the attacking party were surprised and captured, and the remainder surrendered. Lunch was served at Langford Plains, and the afternoon was spent at Goldstream, games and different recreations being indulged in. The company returned by the evening train.

The French ambassador at Washington has informed Secretary Taft that the French government had designated M. Guesdon as its French assistant on the board of consulting engineers attached to the Isthmian canal commission.

Count Vay de Vaya, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following report, being an abstract from the official gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending April 15th, 1905: During this week 475 patents were issued to citizens of the United States, Austria-Hungary, 2; Belgium, 1; Canada, 6; Great Britain, 17; France, 9; Germany, 30; New South Wales, 1; New Zealand, 1; Russia, 2; Sweden, 2; and Transvaal, South Africa, 1.

A brief account of the Count Vay de Vaya's tour was given in these columns mentioned, and their object referred to, but no mention was made of the experiences gained on these extensive tours which have enabled him to gain a thorough insight into the character of foreign nations and their moral, physical and intellectual requirements. Of all his trips that which took him through the centre of Manchuria, China proper and Korea, in spite of the hardships encountered, interested him the most because of his determination to do missionary work that would result in lasting benefit.

When interviewed by a Times reporter he made special reference to his impressions while on this tour, because "they solved the problem, ever before his mind, of how best to assist in advancing the civilization of a country which, although unsurpassed in regard to agricultural, mineral and other resources, is centuries behind European nations in other respects." By means of careful study he came to the conclusion that three great things lie in the way of the uplifting of these nations—the lack of moral principle, the want of a proper understanding of their responsibility on the part of parents, and the absence of means of educating and training the youth of the country.

He went on to say it was no uncommon matter for the parents to open their offspring to do away with them in some equally effective manner. While crime was so prevalent it was impossible for good to ensue of any people, no matter how superior their physical and intellectual qualities. The present war, Count Vay de Vaya said, would not effect any material change in this regard. It might result in the opening up of trade to some extent, but would make very slight difference in the characteristics of natives of the Orient. Only by a general reorganization and the enforcement of a code based on Christian virtues could the desired improvement in the moral and ethical standards of the people be brought about. In the meantime a gradual reformation might be effected by the establishment of asylums for the young and industrial centres for education. In undertaking this work he felt that he might in a small way assist in the amelioration of heathen nations now shrouded by degrading influences and with no immediate hope of relief.

CALIFORNIA Canned Fruits

- CRAWFORD PEACHES, Griffin's extras, per tin 25c
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- SLICED APRICOTS, Fleckinger's, per tin 25c

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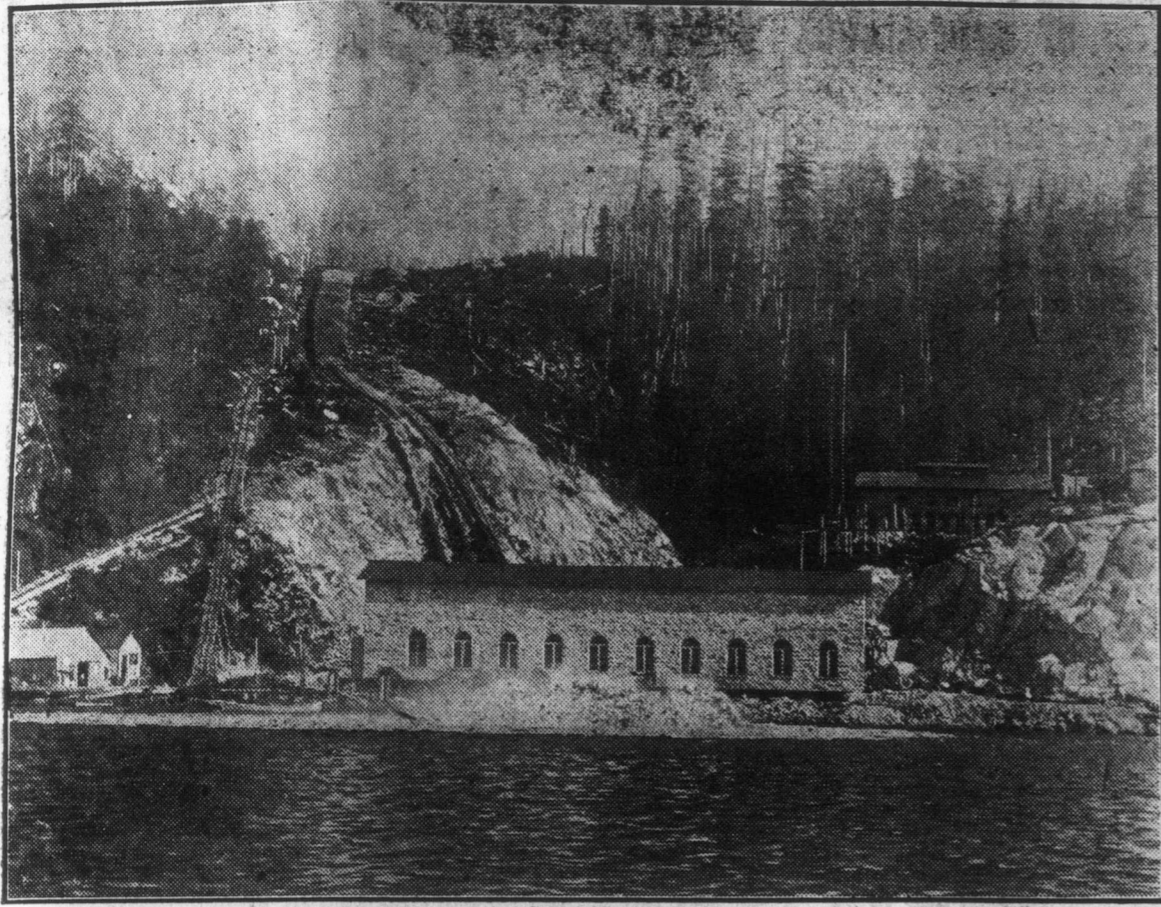
THE SALVATION ARMY. GUN CLUB SHOOT.

The annual self-denial week of the Salvation Army throughout Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda takes place this year from May 6th to 13th inclusive. Already the local branch is soliciting funds from the citizens. The main object of self-denial is to bring the members of the Army closer together in prayer and devotion, and at the same time they are asked to deny themselves of something, either in the way of food, clothing or luxury and devote the same to which is known as the self-denial fund. The British Isles have just closed the effort and raised the magnificent sum of \$316,000, \$35,000 more than last year and considering the stagnation of business in Britain, this manifestation of belief in the Army's work is wonderful. The proceeds are mainly devoted to the foreign missionary field, but the rescue men's social and the aiding of the distressed to emigrate from England will also receive benefit from the effort. Gifts can be contributed to any specified fund of the Army.

The semi-annual shoot for the Victoria Gun Club trophy took place on April 29th at the grounds, Langford Plains. Eighteen entries were made, and some excellent scores were obtained, considering that a very strong changeable wind was blowing, which was anything but favorable for high scores. The trophy was won by H. N. Short, who scored 28 out of a possible 30, with W. Peden 25 and C. Banfield 24. During the day many minor events were shot off, and all those who attended the shoot had an enjoyable time. The cup has to be won three times by one person before it becomes his property. Up to the present it has been won once by J. C. MacIure, Robt. Saunster, O. Weller, C. F. Banfield and H. N. Short, and twice by W. H. Adams.

Following are some of the scores made for the trophy (30 birds, known traps, unknown angles):

COMPLETION OF GREAT UNDERTAKING.



The purpose of the big tunnel which connects Lake Cootitlam and Lake Beautiful and which was completed on Thursday night is to insure an absolute supply of water for the development of the thirty thousand horse-power which the company requires for its business in Vancouver, New Westminster, Steveston, Ladner and adjacent districts. Hereafter the entire electric energy required for the operation of car and lighting systems on the lower Mainland will be supplied by water power and it was to obtain an assured supply that the tunnel connecting the two lakes was built.

The power station shown in the illustration is fifteen miles from Vancouver. It is right on the scarp of the North Arm of the inlet, about five miles from Barnett, where the roar of the turbines can be heard on a clear day. Up the hill from the power station runs a tram line used by the builders of the tunnel in carrying up supplies.

Just over the top of the hill is the dam from which a tremendous head of water can be obtained from the streams com-

ing in pipes down the steep incline to the station at the shore. A quire of a mile from the dam is Lake Beautiful, two miles in length and half a mile wide. It is merely a mountain basin locked in like a millpond, and draining a watershed that is very limited indeed. This lake supplies the immediate wants of the dam. Immediately beyond Lake Beautiful is a mountain four thousand feet high. To cross its crown is a hazardous journey of five miles, and a man who makes a mile an hour in the climb, especially above the snow line, is lucky. Just beyond is Lake Cootitlam, seven miles in length and draining a watershed of at least one hundred square miles. Several large streams run into it, and the fact that its water supply is inexhaustible is shown from the drainage of two large streams, namely, Coquitlam and Bruette. These rivers, even in the driest part of the summer, carry away from Coquitlam ten times as much water as would be needed by the Vancouver Power Co. for fifty years to come, so that the water supply there is comparatively inexhaustible.

Now the tunnel runs through the big mountain and connects Coquitlam with Lake Beautiful. Coquitlam is fifty feet higher than the smaller lake. A stream

which can be perfectly regulated from ten gallons a minute up to a roaring flood nine feet in diameter can be carried from Coquitlam to Lake Beautiful, and will give absolute assurance of a complete supply of water throughout the year.

Facts About Tunnel.
Cost \$320,000.
Total length, 12,775 feet, or nearly 2 1/2 miles.
Size, 9 by 9 feet, with rounded corners.
Area of normal cross section, 73 square feet.
Number of men employed on construction, 100 to 175.
Time required for drilling, two years two months and three weeks.
Average rate of progress per day, between 15 and 16 feet.
Explosives required, over 200 tons of dynamite, gelignite and blasting gelatine.
Fuse used in blasting, 500,000 feet, or nearly 100 miles.
Candles required to light the work, 175,000.

Contractors, Messrs. Ironsides, Rennie & Campbell.
Consulting engineer, Wynne Meredith, Surveyors, Messrs. Hernon & Burwell.

leaves, fitting the arms tightly and made of frills of the net, alternating with others of the lace. The skirt is long and full, and there is a waist-band of gold embroidered satin. The Empire dress of white chiffon, ruffled at the bottom, each tucked headed with narrow ruchings, whilst the bodice is draped fish-wise and finished with a wide belt of silver gauze. There are full sleeves of the chiffon over those of white net, embroidered with beige ribbon; and there is a little vest of white net, worked with the same ribbon. Over this dress Miss Vanburgh wears a cloak of fine, white satin, made in this newly gained strength, a collar of chiffon and lace, and a pretty soft stole of white fur.

SPRING RIDGE WILL MAKE ITS PROTEST

Property Owners in That District Will March upon the City Hall To-Night.

(From Monday's Daily.)
On Saturday evening there was a well attended public meeting at Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge. The meeting was presided over by W. Marchant with A. H. Shier as secretary.
Ald. Fullerton and Ald. Hanna were present.
J. G. Brown spoke very spiritedly on the question of the excavations for the sewerage system in the district in which this work was being done was a serious one. Mortgagees were threatening to foreclose in view of the fact that property was so reduced in value by this wholesale destruction of the district.
Ald. Fullerton explained the position of the council on the septic tank question and the reasons for suspending work.
Ald. Hanna endeavored to ascertain from the meeting what it would propose as a substantive course in view of the fact that the property owners refused right-of-way for the pipe line.
No common basis of discussion could be arrived at, however, the meeting refusing to agree that right-of-way could not be obtained by negotiation.
The discussion became very warm at times, and will likely be continued this evening at the meeting of the city council.



Physical strength is derived from food. If a man has insufficient food he loses strength. If he has no food he dies. Food is converted into nutrition in the stomach. It depends on the strength of the stomach to what extent food eaten is digested and assimilated. People can die of starvation who have abundant food to eat, when the stomach and its associate organs of digestion and nutrition do not perform their duty. Thus the stomach is really the vital organ of the body. If the stomach is "weak" the body will be weak also, because it is upon the stomach that the body relies for its strength. And as the body considered as a whole is made up of its several members and organs, so the weakness of the body as a consequence of "weak" stomach will be distributed among the organs which compose the body. If the body is weak because it is ill-nourished that physical weakness will be found in back and knees, in hands and feet equally. So also will the weakness be equally distributed among the organs, heart, liver, kidneys, etc., being proportionately weak according to the amount of the reduction of their daily ration of nutrition.

If then no man is stronger than his stomach and physical strength is created in the stomach and distributed from it, the very first question that a weak man should ask is, "What is wrong with my stomach?" If there are weak lungs, the condition also points to a "weak" stomach. All physicians know that the cure for consumption is but a question of nutrition. If you can put flesh and fat on the body the lungs will take care of themselves. The one thing which baffles the physician in the cure of lung and other diseases is "weak" stomach. If the stomach was strong he'd feel sure of a cure. In fact, then, any condition of physical weakness at once suggests weak stomach. When the stomach is made strong, the whole body regains strength and every organ of the body, heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., shares in this newly gained strength.

It is because Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition that it gives strength to the whole body. When the weak stomach is made strong by Golden Medical Discovery then food is perfectly digested and assimilated, the nutrition derived from food is distributed to the several organs of the body, and the "weak" heart which was weak because it was not well fed becomes strong again. So with the weakness of the other organs of the body, it is cured when the stomach is cured.

PLAIN TALK

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Our London Letter

(Special Correspondence - 41st St.)
London, April 14.—The latest cables from India unhappily do not tend to diminish anxiety with regard to the extent of the damage and loss of life caused by the earthquake which shook so large an area. So far we know little more than that the earthquake, which was historic mosques, fine modern buildings, and native houses have been wrecked and badly damaged; but as yet there is no possibility of conjecturing the loss of life. Much anxiety is felt here in England by families who have friends in or near the neighborhoods affected. The wildest rumors are afloat as to the ruin and fatality caused by the earthquake, amongst them being an unconfirmed report that at Simla Lady Curzon had a narrow escape, as the top of a massive chimney stack toppled over, crashed through the roof and ceiling and fell into the room over that in which she was sleeping. We in England, happily, have little chance of realizing the terrors of a great "trembling of the earth," being particularly free from such violent disturbances of nature, the slight demonstrations of this terrible phenomenon we have experienced hardly meriting record.

In this prosaic age it is quite delightful to hear so romantic a story as that which comes from New York about the engagement of Mr. Graham Stokes, the American millionaire, a prominent member of New York society, to the young Jewess, Miss Rose Pastor, who was for ten years a cigarette maker. She was born in Russia, of Jewish parents, who eventually came and settled in the East End of London and lived somewhere in the region of Petticoat Lane, where Rose attended the Jewish free school. When she was twelve years old, however, the family migrated to Cleveland, Ohio, where she began life as a cigarette maker. But she was a bright, clever girl and educated herself in her spare time, with the result that after a time she succeeded in getting to New York, where her facility in verse-writing obtained for her a post on the Jewish Daily News. It was while a member of the staff of this newspaper that she met Mr. Stokes, having been sent to interview him in his interests. Like many wealthy young men, he was interested in the condition of the poverty-stricken people on the east side of New York and a warm friendship sprang up between the two which culminated in the present engagement. Miss Pastor has an uncle who still lives in the Mile End Road, in

London, to whom she will pay a visit during her honeymoon in England, and renew her acquaintance with Petticoat Lane, which was the scene of the saddest times of her life. We should hope for the sake of unfortunate editors that the above romantic story will not imbue too many young ladies with the desire to become journalists in the hope of interviewing young millionaires who are likely to follow the lead of Mr. Graham Stokes.

The governing body of Eton have, after all, done none of the more remarkable things that were expected of them, and in appointing Canon Lyttleton to the headmastership, have preferred to keep to traditional lines. Canon Lyttleton has been a headmaster for fifteen years, and has at any rate given old Haverbury a very definite opinion of him. He has not been a popular headmaster there, but, perhaps, a vague popularity is not a good recommendation of one in such a position. Those who came into personal relationship with him like him very much and he has made many useful reforms, but is inclined to be looked upon as rather a "crank." Others, who were up to him in class at Eton, remember him as a fine, athletic Englishman. He is certain to give due importance to games, for he was in the Eton eleven in the early twenties, and as a freshman secured his cricket "Blue." He was in the Cambridge team for four years. His father, the fourth Lord Lyttleton, was a brilliant scholar, and was married to a sister of Mrs. Gladstone.

There was not much excitement this year in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, because, from the start one could see that Cambridge had not a ghost of a chance. This was all the more surprising as nearly every critic and old oarsman, who had watched the practice, had come to the conclusion that there was very little to choose between the two teams, and that an exceptionally close race would result. The unexpected, however, happened, and the Dark Blues won the day. The weather was ideal, and everyone agreed that a better day for the race could hardly be imagined. Enormous crowds assembled at Putney and along the towing paths to witness the race, tempted, no doubt, as much by the sunshine as anything else, for it was one of those glorious English spring days which are not equalled the world over.

Keen interest was manifested in a novel golfing match, which took place between some Scotch fishermen and members of the House of Commons. Everyone felt that it would be rather a refreshing thing if the fishermen beat the politicians, and it was a little disappointing to find that after winning two out of the first five matches, they had not gained a single victory. It is, of course, only fair to say that they were pitted against some of the best golfers in the house, and that they were also a good deal excited by the novel circumstances in which they were playing. To be matched against a parliamentary team, which included the prime minister, was naturally a little trying for these simple fishermen, and although the members did their best to make them feel at their ease, it was plain to be seen that they were somewhat over-awed by their distinguished opponents.

I had the pleasure of inspecting the Cullinan diamond, the famous gem discovered in the Premier mine recently, which was on exhibition at the offices of the London agents of the Premier

Transvaal diamond mine. It lay on a bed of white velvet, under a glass case on a table gilded by a brass rail. The diamond weighed about a pound and a half, and has a frosty coating over its surface. Although it does not look in the least like glass, it is strangely transparent, having a sort of subtle inner luster, which is most fascinating. There are spots on the surface and a fragment of oxide of iron on the top is reflected at the opposite end of the stone. It was a curious sensation to hold that priceless gem in one's hand, and, I confess, I was as near to being a millionaire at that moment as I shall ever be. Its weight gave one a surprise for it is very heavy for its size. There is no standard at which to value it, as I believe diamonds increase in value enormously with size; but, as a nominal matter, it is priced at half a million.

We are about to have a surfeit of "Hamlets" in London this season, for at no less than three theatres will representations of the melancholy Prince be given during the next week or two, and each personation will be by actors who have not before essayed to portray that weak and fascinating character. Mr. H. B. Irving started the campaign as the first of the new "Hamlets." There was distinct curiosity on the part of the public as to how the son of the greatest Shakespearean actor of our time would acquit himself of the task; but were no surprises in store for the audience, for the Hamlet of Mr. Irving, jr., was what might be called a creditable performance, but hardly epoch-making. It was quite admirable impersonation, but it lacked genius. One looks forward to witnessing Mr. Tree's and Mr. Martin Harvey's performances during the coming week.

Another production in the theatrical world which aroused much curiosity was Mr. J. M. Barrie's new play—"Alice-sit-by-the-fire," which title is certainly sufficiently novel and characteristic. But there was a feeling of disappointment at the performance. One is apt to expect such great things from Mr. Barrie, that one is disposed, perhaps, to be hyper-critical; still it must be confessed that this new play is not up to the level of his former ones. It is a bit of the problem play, and although cleverly worked out, and very amusing in parts, there is a certain thinness of purpose which one cannot reconcile oneself to. The fact that Miss Ellen Terry is taking one of the principal parts will do much to attract the play to the attention of the public, and may help to prolong, what we should be inclined to prophesy, as an otherwise short "run."

As there is so little to tell about the play itself, perhaps my readers will be object to a description of the dresses worn on the first night of "Alice-sit-by-the-fire." Miss Ellen Terry makes her first appearance in a dress of grey drap couple, with a picturesque little coat of the same material. The skirt is trimmed down the front and all round the bottom with fine silk braid, arranged in a simple scroll design. This trimming is repeated on the coat, which is made with wide sleeves and a dainty little cape, the whole lined with rose-colored silk. A pretty blouse of ficelle lace is worn with this dress. The sleeves are of the Bishop shape, frilled at the wrist. Miss Terry's other dress is a tea-gown of rich rose satin, arranged with wide tucks on the shoulders and brought down to a point in front, over a vest of cream net and lace. The wide sleeves are also tucked, and beneath them appear the under

ROSSLAND CAMP.

Shipments Last Week Amounted to 6,830 Tons—The Outlook Brightening.

Roseland, April 29.—The mining outlook is certainly brightening to a remarkable degree, and everything about it points to increased output and to larger profits than ever before in the camp's history, for every mine here that is being operated, is making a profit.

The Centre Star, for the first three months of the present year, has made something over \$90,000, while the War Eagle, a profit of \$35,000 in the same period. The Le Roi is making a substantial profit each month. The same is true of the Le Roi No. 2, Jumbo, Spitzee and White Star.

While in the East, the Count Vay de Vaya spent some days in Ottawa, where he was the honored guest of Rideau hall of the Governor-General and Countess Grey.

The camp's present trip is for the purpose of advancing some plans he has had in mind for many months for the uplifting of his countrymen, residing in Canada. It is pointed out that the Hungarians in Chicago and other points throughout the United States are in much better circumstances than those living in Canada. His object therefore is to investigate the possibility of establishing well-organized orphanages in Hungary. These institutions, he explains, would be of an industrial character so as to be of practical benefit. It is understood that the Count Vay de Vaya inaugurated a similar centre throughout Korea and Manchuria. He already has made an exhaustive tour of the Orient, and so is thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of its residents.

An outline of the history of this distinguished prelate bears out his reputation of being one of the most travelled of Roman Catholic clergymen. After visiting all European countries he began his foreign tours in 1890, visiting the United States, on which occasion he spent a single day at Toronto by way of an introduction to Canadian soil. Africa, Asia and India. Then he turned his attention to the Orient, and was one of the first passengers to travel by rail through to Peking. A trip through Australia was next included in the itinerary, and then follows his present visit to the Dominion. During these peregrinations the count has delivered innumerable sermons, lectures and general addresses, speaking no less than 363 times in Australia alone. His discourses always are directly or indirectly along the lines of missionary effort in the foreign field, his tour through the Orient and Africa reflecting him to picture the necessity of religion being introduced into the lives of these people with particular impressiveness.

His present visit to Canada is but a continuation of his life's work, which has been devoted to travel and investigation with the object of helping those worthy of assistance. Most of the funds procured from his lectures, etc., are devoted to the construction of industrial establishments in Korea and Manchuria.

While in the city he will call upon

COUNT VAY DE VAYA REACHES VICTORIA

Distinguished Roman Catholic Prelate Touring Canada—His Efforts Along Missionary Lines.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Mgr. the Count Vay de Vaya and his wife, P. A. M. D. P. H. H. K. C. I. C., arrived from Vancouver last evening and is a guest at the Bishop's palace. He is a distinguished Roman Catholic prelate, being protonotary apostolic, one of the most notable missionary workers of the church, and a Hungarian nobleman of the highest rank. He is engaged at the present time in making a tour of the Dominion of Canada, and expects to remain in Victoria until Monday. It is hoped that arrangements will be made whereby he may occupy the pulpit at the cathedral at either the morning or evening service.

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MAYNE ISLAND NOTES.

(Special Correspondence - 41st St.)
An interesting meeting of Mayne and Gallian islanders took place on the evening of April 28th on the eve of the departure of ex-Provincial, Constable A. M. Ego. After a few words from the chairman the following address was read:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: "Since you have asked me to read a few lines to the present company of Mr. Ego's friends, I shall hope that I am expressing your sentiments in the following words: That we all feel that his departure is not due in any manner to any neglect of his; in the discharge of his duties as provincial constable, and are deeply grieved that he should have shared, practically unanimously, all over the district under his charge.

"It seems almost too late to hope that the appeals which have been made and the influence that has been brought to bear upon the Honorable General will result in our friend's, Mr. Ego, reinstatement, so perhaps it will be in order to wish him every success wherever he makes his future home, or in whatever island he may choose to settle with him some tangible reminder of our heartfelt goodwill.

"Although we are in no danger of forgetting his constant good humor and tact in his fulfillment of a position requiring both these qualities, still we should like to feel that he will not forget us, and some tangible reminder of our heartfelt goodwill.

"I shall now call upon our chairman to beg Mr. Ego's acceptance of a small testimonial from his Mayne and Gallian island friends.

Mr. Ego was then presented with a handsome gold silver ring, bearing his monogram, and responded with some

PROPOSED TRAMWAY LINE TO ROSS BAY

Officials of Electric Railway Company Discuss Project and Will Lay Matter Before Directors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
J. Bunzton, who has recently been appointed managing director of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, with headquarters in London, Eng., was in the city Thursday. While here he had a long conference with the local manager, A. T. Goward, with regard to the extensions of the system now in course of construction and proposed additional improvements. Mr. Goward drew attention to the interview which he had with a committee of the city council respecting the building of a line to Ross Bay cemetery, the route selected to be as near the coast as convenient. The question was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Bunzton finally expressed his determination to lay the matter before the board of directors of the company for their consideration. This, of course, will take some little time, but from what can be gathered, the general manager may be depended upon to secure their decision within the shortest possible time.

In the meantime Mr. Goward explains the improvements that the B. C. Electric Railway Company has in hand will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. "You should take a look at the work we're doing now in the neighborhood of the Gorge bridge," he remarked on Friday in conversation with a Times representative. The construction of this line, it seems, went forward smoothly enough until it reached its final stage. Some very heavy grades were encountered within a short distance of the point at which the terminus of the workmen are now employed "filling in whole valleys," according to Mr. Goward, so as to make the grades easier. Naturally all this is delaying the completion of the line. It is not expected that the task will be finished inside two weeks. For the accommodation of residents of that district, however, Mr. Goward announces that a service may be inaugurated in a few days as far as the rails have been laid, but the Gorge service, all interested may rest assured, will be in full operation before the Victoria Day celebration and continue so throughout the summer months.

Discussing the possibility of an early start in the work of constructing a line to the cemetery, Mr. Goward mentioned the result of which is already outlined. He did not think that, under any circumstances, such an undertaking could be commenced for a number of months. The company had so many extensions in progress at the present time that it would be inadvisable to start another before their completion. There was the Gorge road line, the road under way to the gravel pits in Spring Ridge from Chatham street and along North Park street,

LOYAL MEMBER.

Sir William Arrol Left Bride to Vote With the Government.

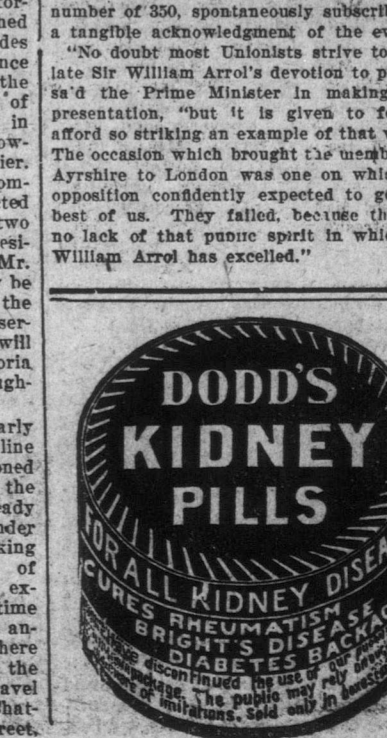
A private ceremony, but still a ceremony, without precedent in the history of the House of Commons, London, took place a few nights ago in one of the largest of its committee rooms, when the Prime Minister presented a massive silver vase to Sir William Arrol in recognition of the fact that he rushed to London post haste from Assyria on his wedding day, to vote against Mr. Winston Churchill's fiscal amendment to the address, which was defeated by 42.

This hurried journey on so auspicious a day was such a striking object lesson in party loyalty, Sir William being 68 years of age, that his brother Unionists, to the number of 350, spontaneously subscribed to a tangible acknowledgment of the event.

"No doubt most Unionists strive to emulate Sir William Arrol's devotion to party," said the Prime Minister in making the presentation, "but it is given to few to afford so striking an example of that virtue. The occasion which brought the member for Assyria to London was one on which the opposition confidently expected to get the best of us. They failed, because there is no lack of that public spirit in which Sir William Arrol has excelled."

DR. PIERCE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER

PHYSICIAN'S OPINION. "No man is stronger than his stomach." This is the motto of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is the only book of its kind that has ever been published. It is the only book that tells you exactly what to do to keep your stomach and bowels in perfect health. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and all the other organs of the body. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the heart and blood. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the brain and nerves. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the skin and hair. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the eyes and ears. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the throat and voice. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the feet and hands. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the mouth and teeth. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the nose and sinuses. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the bladder and bowels. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the reproductive organs. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the child-bearing organs. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the old people. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the young people. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the weak and feeble. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the strong and healthy. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the rich and poor. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the high and low. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the civilized and uncivilized. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the Christian and non-Christian. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the free and slave. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the white and black. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the male and female. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the young and old. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the living and the dead. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the human race. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the world. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the universe. It is the only book that tells you how to cure all the diseases of the God.



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EXPLOSION.
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