The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 64. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Indications Of Elections

After Many Year's Liberal Government Grants Justice to Nanaimolte.

Applied For Old Age Pension on Resignation and Was Refused.

District Farmers to Open a Market at the Coal City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, July 16.—After many years of faithful service on the lonely Entrance island as lightkeeper, Robert Gray, who was getting up in years, applied to the Dominion government for superannuation. The reply to his request was as astonishing as it was discreditable to the administration. His plea that he was no longer capable of performing the duties was accepted and acted upon, he being discharged, but the superannuation allowance he asked for and which he had well earned, was refused point blank. This was in 1897, and in the meantime everybody but Mr. Gray and his neighbors on Gabriola island, where he lives, had almost forgotten the wrong which had been done. Repeated requests for justice were refused and even Mr. Gray had given up hope of ever obtaining redress. Circumstances, however, alter cases and the circumstances in this instance appear to be the approach of a general election, and the fact that there are nineteen votes on Gabriola island which are coveted by Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. So it has come about at this late date that the claim for superannuation has at last been granted, and not only granted but paid from the date at which Mr. Gray retired, a cheque for the sum accruing during the entire seven years, something like $1,100 being now on the way here. There is no longer any doubt in Nanaimo that the general election is booked for the fall.

The farmers in the district outside of Nanaimo are opening a market here on Monday with the avowed object of putting the Chinese vegetable venders out of business. To this end they have obtained a promise from the city council to prohibit peddling four days a week. The market will be run by a company of farmers who will duly incorporate. The idea was first broached at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute some months ago, and when the aldermen were approached they said they would pass the by-law against peddling as soon as the farmers showed that they had the vegetables to sell. A previous attempt to start a market failed and the outcome of this experiment will be watched with interest.

CHASING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Houston, Texas, July 16.—One arrest has been made in connection with the hold-up of the Great Northern train at Supper's lake last night. This suspect, whose name is not known, declares h's innocence. Sheriff Watts, of Anderson county, and a posse have been at work all day tracking the bandits. Ranger Captain McLelland got orders to proceed to the scene and arrived at Oakwood late today. It is officially reported that the bandits, of whom there were four according to the best information, entered the express car after blowing open the door with dynamite and took therefrom four packages, one containing $21 and another containing $1, a third not known to contain money and another package of railroad tickets.

Will Hold Up The Province

Grand Trunk Pacific Will Now Apply to British Columbia For Subsidy.

Lord Dundonald's Reception at Toronto an Eye-Opener to Grits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 16.—The reception to Lord Dundonald at Toronto last night came as a veritable surprise to the Grits. They cannot effectually minimize its significance. It was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of recent years. Lord Dundonald returned to the capital today. He is delunged with requests for addresses, but is declining. He will spend one day quietly at Glengarry before leaving for England, but the only public functions he will attend are the St. James Club's and the Caledonian Society gatherings in Montreal.

It is stated on excellent authority that the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters will approach the British Columbia government for a subsidy.

Harry Sifton, third son of the minister, was accidentally shot in the arm while hunting yesterday. He suffered greatly from the great loss of blood, but will recover.

The royal assent will be given to several bills tomorrow.

E. H. Laschinger, Sir Wm. Mulock's secretary, has been promoted to be assistant secretary of the post office department.

GERMAN SHIP SEIZED.

Russian Volunteer Fleet Said to Have Taken a Lloyd Steamer.

Berlin, July 16.—The foreign office confirms the report of the seizure of the Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer ship Smolenski, in the Red Sea, but declines to discuss the political features of the case at this stage and does not indicate what steps it intends to take. The Tageblatt says: "A speedy explanation of this Russian action against the Emperor's flag is imperatively necessary. Steps must be taken that a disavowal is made and that the Russian arbitrary acts are avoided in the future."

The Lokal Anzeiger thinks the seizure will be most hard to justify. If it is found that the Russian action is contrary to the law of nations the German government will not hesitate to find a remedy in its broadest sense.

Berlin, July 16.—The National Zeitung this morning declares the confiscation of the mail sacks aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolenski in the Red Sea Friday to be unjustifiable and in defiance of international law.

EFFECTIVE FIRE DRILL.

At Midnight Nine Hundred Boys March From Burning Buildings to Safety.

New York, July 16.—While fire was burning in the Catholic Protectorate at West Chester early today, nine hundred boys were marched to safety in an effective fire drill. When the alarm was given the boys were in bed and none knew the locality of the blaze. The priests in charge gave their signals, and, like trained firemen, the boys arose, dressed and stood waiting for further orders. Then, maintaining perfect discipline, at the command the little companies gave an exhibition that was the result of months of patient drilling.

PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

Surmise That Fleet Has Gone North in Gulf of Liaotung.

Tatchekiao, July 16.—There is reason to believe that the whole, or part, of the Port Arthur squadron has come north into the Gulf of Liaotung. The sound of the firing of heavy guns is heard to seaward. Warships are distinguishable firing in the direction of Kaichou. It is surmised that they could only be Russian vessels. The Japanese are suffering from hunger. Six of them came in and surrendered to Gen. Mishenko begging for food. They said disease and famine were everywhere in the Japanese army. According to reports from the vicinity of the Liao river a disguised Japanese officer and a detachment of Japanese have gone towards Haicheng with ten chests full of silver to pay the Chinese bandits.

Anglo-Russian Treaty Postponed

Czar's Government Intimates Agreement Must Await Return of Peace.

No Serious Question Likely to Arise Through Action of Volunteer Fleet.

London, July 16.—The Associated Press learns that there will be no attempt at present to settle all the questions pending between Great Britain and Russia. The foreign office has received from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, the Russian answer to its representations, in which the St. Petersburg government regrets its inability, while the war with Japan is in progress, to undertake such important negotiations, but when peace is restored she will be willing to do so, provided circumstances permit. The exchanges were made in a thoroughly cordial spirit, and the Associated Press is informed by a high British officer that the Russian government made clear that the foreign office understands the disinclination of Emperor Nicholas' ministers to embark in a discussion of the Indian, Persian or other far-reaching questions, a settlement of which Sir Charles Hardinge sought. There is in no sense a rebuff. As a matter of fact it is learned that the Emperor's advisors are as anxious as Great Britain that the most friendly relations be maintained between the two countries. There is no intention of taking any action which might cause a change of attitude on the part of Great Britain, which has been regarded up to this time as perfectly correct.

It is now stated there is no expectation of any serious question arising from the operations of Russian auxiliary cruisers in the Red sea.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in talks with European ambassadors, has stated in a way to admit of no doubt that the British government would not permit a violation of the treaty of Berlin in respect to the closure of the Straits of Dardanelles to warships. On the other hand, Russia has stated in equally emphatic terms that she has no intention of despatching any war vessels through the straits.

The Turkish embassy says it does not know of any application on the part of Russia for permission for warships to go out, and insists that Turkey cannot be held responsible for the passage of the Dardanelles of unarmed merchant steamers, and that if guns are placed on board of them outside Turkish waters then it is no concern of the Turkish government.

RUSSIAN CRUISER BUSY.

Island of Perim, Straits of Babel Mandeb, July 15.—The British steamer Dragoman at 4 p.m., outward bound, signalled that she had been delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea.

GREAT GATHERING CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Convention to Meet at Detroit Will Represent All Sections of U. S.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—The fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Detroit August 3 and 4, promises to be one of the most representative gatherings of Catholic churchmen and laymen ever held. The Foresters, Knights of America, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Young Men's Institute, Knights of St. John, German Herien, Irish Benevolent Union, Knights and Ladies of America and Western Catholic Union will send delegates at large, and the state leagues of Pennsylvanian, New York, Minnesota, Vermont and Texas, besides ten state federations and hundreds of county federations located in the different federal states will send representatives.

Each delegate represents one thousand Catholics, and the delegates at large each represent 10,000.

Ten thousand Catholic Indiads will be represented by Chief Pall Mandana, a full-blooded Sioux Indian from South Dakota. Representatives from the Porto Rica section and the Centro-Catholic of the Philippine islands will also be present. Pontificial mass will be celebrated by Bishop Foley, of Detroit. Among the prelates to assists are Bishop McEvay, of Canada, and others. Cardinal Satolli has been invited.

RUMOR OF TOGO'S DEATH.

Chefoo, July 16.—The Chicago Daily News' correspondent with Kuroki's army, in a despatch sent by a Chinese junk from Antung, says: "There is a persistent rumor here that Admiral Togo is dead. Many of the Japanese profess to believe it. A severe outbreak of cholera is devastating this section. The bodies of the soldiers who die of the disease are cremated."

The Packers' Strike Still On

Neither Side Prepared to Accept Others Demands and Deadlock Results.

Both Are Anxious to Settle and Arbitration Has Been Proposed.

Riot In Chicago Stockyard Results in Mix Up and Several Hurt.

Chicago, July 15.—Negotiations for peace in the stock yards' strike are practically at a standstill tonight, and the strike will continue until one side or the other abandons something of its demands. Both sides are anxious for a peaceable settlement, but the stumbling block is that neither side is prepared to allow the other to dictate the basis of the arbitration.

This afternoon the packers considered Mr. Donnelly's reply to their proposal of last night, but it proved unsatisfactory and the union officials were notified that it would be impossible to reach an agreement along the lines suggested by Mr. Donnelly.

The packers declared themselves willing to arbitrate but stipulated that the arbitration should include the entire scope of the strike and not be subject to restrictions or limitations of any kind. This commission was identical with the one sent yesterday to Mr. Donnelly and to which his counter proposition of last night was a reply.

A note also was sent to Mr. Donnelly notifying him that they would be ready for his answer tomorrow, and that if he desired another conference with them they would be pleased to meet him. No arrangements have as yet been made for another conference but the reply of the unions to the last note of the packers will be sent tomorrow morning.

Mr. Donnelly's last proposition was as follows: All advances to be submitted to arbitration, all strikers to be reinstated in a body; men employed by the packers since the strike may be retained if use can be found for them. The temporary wage scale to be that in effect previous to May 23th. This means that unskilled labor is to be paid, pending the decision of arbitrators, 18½ cents instead of 15 cents to 17½ cents, the price paid since May 23th.

The following is the reply of the packers to the proposition of Mr. Donnelly: All grievances to be submitted to arbitration; the strikers to be re-employed as rapidly as places can be found for them; preference to be given the strikers in the order of their application for work; all men now at work to be retained and the temporary wages to be in accordance with the schedule in effect at the time of the strike.

The allied trades unions at the stock yards are becoming restless and unless a settlement is shortly reached, they may stop work in sympathy with the strikers. The members of the allied crafts here number between 14,000 and 15,000, mostly union men. A mass meeting of these men will be held tomorrow night when the question of their quitting work will be discussed. The work in the packing plants in this city was continued today on a much larger scale than at any time since the strike has been declared. Many new men have been employed, among whom it is said are many skilled workmen and the packers declare that they are going better than expected they would be able to do at the time the old employees quit work.

Lieut. Prim, of the stockyards police station, was injured by a large dog while attempting to arrest a rioter who had fled into a saloon. When Lieut. Prim stepped inside the saloon, the proprietor urged a large dog to attack him. The dog lacerated Prim's leg severely. The proprietor and several other men in the place were arrested.

The following policemen were injured during the fight at the stockyards tonight: Detective Readen, jaw fractured by a brick; Sergt. Boehne, chin cut by a stone; Patrolman John Flynn, tendons of left foot cut by a stone.

Three members of the mob were hurt.

Kansas City, July 15.—Swift, Armour and Fowler shipped at least one train of meat today. Cudahy, Rudy Bros. and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger are preparing to resume operations with non-union men.

"We killed three hundred cattle and 1,224 hogs today," said C. W. Armour tonight. "I advised the stockyards that we will be in the market for liberal offerings from now on. We could kill 2,000 hogs tomorrow if we could get them."

Fowler killed 75 cattle and 600 hogs today.

At the Swift plant 100 sheep, 100 cattle and 1,000 hogs were killed. J. Hirsch, manager of the Swift plant, said tonight that he had all the men he wanted.

While the strike leaders were conferring, activity in the big packing houses increased. The forces of men at work have been increased until the output has assumed proportions which the packers declare are highly satisfactory to them.

MIOWERA SAILS.

Brisbane, July 15.—Departed—Steamer Miowera for Victoria and Vancouver.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 15.—Miss Ethel Boyd, of Cleveland, died this evening as the result of injuries received in an accident on the loop-the-loop at Celeron. Miss Hadwell, also of Cleveland, and another victim, is in a dying condition. The coroner and district attorney have begun an investigation.

FIRE IN DULUTH.

Duluth, Minn., July 15.—The great freight sheds of the Omaha railroad in this city were burned this afternoon, causing a heavy loss, as yet unestimated. The fire swept through the sheds with great rapidity, severely burning several of the freight handlers before they could escape. Three tugs lying at the docks caught fire. Two are a total loss and one badly damaged.

FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

New York, July 15.—With her decks and cabins crowded with passengers the ferryboat Bound Brook of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was in collision tonight with the steamboat Cetus of the Iron Steamboat Company off Liberty slip. The ferry passengers were greatly frightened, but none were injured. A hole fifteen or twenty feet was made in the side of the women's cabin of the Bound Brook, and her deckhouse was badly torn and wrenched. The Cetus was not damaged.

Naval Engagements.

London, July 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, cabling under date of July 15, says: "A naval engagement took place today off Port Arthur." The same correspondent says that the Chicago Daily News despatch boat Fawn has been seized by the Russians and towed into Port Arthur.

JAPANESE CHECKED.

Liaoyang, July 15.—General Samsonoff has seriously checked the Japanese advance in the direction of Kinkow July 11. His Cossacks ambushed the Japanese column and put 1,000 out of action. The Japanese attempted to advance to Yinkow along the coast, but there were hindered by the marshy country. The Russians had expected a movement in this direction and a company of cavalry with two guns laid in ambush in the high grass, catching the Japanese in the most difficult part of the coast road and scattering their advance column. The artillery fire of the Russians was splendid, and the Japanese were unable to make an effective reply.

A SPEEDY TRIAL.

Mount Holly, N. J., July 15.—Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims and William Austin, the three negroes who confessed to assaulting Mrs. Elsie Riddle, of Burlington, were today sentenced to 49 years each in the state prison at Trenton after a record breaking trial. The three men arrived in Mount Holly at 1:15 p. m.; less than half an hour later they had pleaded guilty, had been given the extreme penalty for their crime by Judge Gaskill and were on their way to Trenton to begin the long sentences. When the men, handcuffed to three deputies, stepped from the train, an immense crowd was at the station. A company of New Jersey National Guards opened a passageway and within five minutes the criminals were in the courthouse. The public were excluded.

LADYSMITH AND ITS NEEDS

Agitation For a Public Park—Street Improvements Considered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, July 16.—The citizens of Ladysmith are badly in need of a park of some kind and now that Chinatown is about to be removed beyond the city limits one could easily be made at this spot and with very little expense the site being an ideal one for the purpose. Perhaps the members of the city council will take the matter up when they have some other more pressing affairs of the city into anything like order.

Mr. Frank Little, general manager of the Wellington Colliery Company, was at Ladysmith today on business.

The special city council meeting, called to consider the appointment of a fire chief, was held in the Checker Club room last evening, the Mayor, Mr. John W. Coburn presiding. All the aldermen with one exception were present. The minutes of the last meeting bearing upon this appointment were read and confirmed. The mayor reported that no further applications had been received for the post of fire chief, and it was decided to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the fire wardens to make the best arrangements they can in the matter, the appointment to come up before the council afterwards for confirmation. The Road Tax by-law was read a third time, and the mayor incidentally mentioned that they hoped to spend at least $2,000 on the streets this year. The regular meeting of the council will be held on Tuesday evening when the finance committee who are to meet the executive committee of the government at Victoria on Monday on the subject of financial matters in connection with Ladysmith will be able to report the result of their interview. Alderman Blair will, at the next meeting, give notice of motion to introduce a by-law with regard to the horses which are at present allowed to roam around the city at their own sweet will.

The steamer Alki is due here on Monday for coal.

The Selkirk is expected to arrive tonight with a cargo of copper ore from Van Anda, Texada island, for the Tyee smelter.

BANKRUPT POWER CO.

Richmond, Va., July 16.—The Virginia Passenger and Power Company, embracing the Richmond Passenger and Power Company and the Richmond Traction Company, was placed in the hands of receivers today upon petition of the Bowling Green Trust Company.

YACHTS IN COLLISION.

Dover, July 15. — The American schooner yacht Ingomar and the schooner yawl Navahoe, of Germany, were in collision this morning off the Admiralty pier shortly after their start in the race for yachts of over a hundred tons. Both vessels suffered considerably. The Ingomar, which fouled the German yawl, had her bowsprit and forerigging carried away, while the Navahoe's main sail was split and her steering gear was damaged. Both yachts were obliged to abandon the race.

NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY.

Understanding Reached Respecting Provisions of Agreement.

London, July 15.—The Associated Press learns that an agreement has been reached between the British and the Newfoundland government re the fishery regulations under the provisions of the Anglo-French colonial treaty. The final draft of these regulations, it is expected, will be signed tomorrow by Premier Bond on behalf of Newfoundland. The regulations constitute a compromise between the provisions enforced over the North Sea fishers and those now imposed by the Newfoundland government. It is understood that the French government is cognizant of the compromise and has given the British government to understand that the terms will likely receive the assent of the Chamber of Deputies. Thus the final stage of the Anglo-French treaty appears to have been completed, though ratification cannot be secured until the French chamber meets in November next. Thereafter, providing the expected ratification occurs, power will be granted the Newfoundland government to take over a large area of its shore, the ownership of which has so long been a matter of dispute.

Negotiations Broken Off

After a Four Hours' Conference Packers and Workers Fail to Agree.

Offer to Refer All Differences to Arbitration Refused By Employees.

Omnibus Load of Typewriters Proves An Easy Mark For Cowardly Strikers.

Chicago, Ill., July 16.—The strike leaders in conference today took up the note of the packers, a reply to which was requested by noon and was in the nature of an ultimatum. The note was as follows: "Your letter has been received and fully considered, and, desiring to give you every possible opportunity to reach a solution of the present controversy, we will be glad to meet you and discuss matters further, if, in your opinion, anything can be gained by another meeting. It is our unanimous opinion, however, that, considering the existing condition, a fair proposition has been made to you and your organization in our letter offering to arbitrate any and all grievances that may be submitted for arbitration by either side, and it is further our unanimous opinion that we cannot recede from this proposition, to which we feel that we should have your definite answer not later than Saturday noon, July 16." The letter was signed by J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, Edward Morris, J. E. Mauser, J. P. Lyman, E. A. Cudahy and Edward Wilden.

At the appointed time the result of the strikers' deliberations was in the hands of the packing house representatives. Its purport could not be learned, but it was intimated by the packers that a further joint conference might be held.

Signuecant apparently of an abandonment by the strikers of hope of securing a basis upon which they would arbitrate, was an announcement that President Donnelly, of the butcher workmen, would leave Chicago tonight for a tour of other strike-bound cities. Indications this afternoon all pointed to an end of the peace conferences for the present at least, or the beginning of new hostilities. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has already left Chicago, presumably to go to New York.

While the packers are preparing to act upon the latest message from the strike leaders, a riot was occasioned on West 63rd and Ashland avenues, caused by the arrival of omnibuses, one of which carried stenographers to the offices of Swift & Company, Nelson, Morris & Company and the Armour Packing Company. Three men were injured by blows received from officers' clubs. When the first was drawn up to the sidewalk where the workingmen were waiting for it, a strike sympathizer rushed from the saloon and stood in the path of the horses. The police commanded the man to move on. A crowd gathered and several policemen detailed at posts near by hastened to the scene and drew their clubs and charged the crowd, which gave way before them. The leaders retreated into the saloon and made their escape through a rear door. Many of the girls were so frightened that they sought refuge in the saloons which line Ashland avenue at this point, only to be driven out by the threats of men drinking in the places. Most of the young women were found and went on their way in the omnibuses.

It was announced at 6:30 o'clock this evening that all negotiations between the packers and the strikers had been broken off. This announcement was made after a conference lasting more than four hours between the packers and the executive committee of the butchers' union. The meeting was at the office of Swift & Co. The announcement was made by officers of the union. The packers gave out no statement.

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—Several hundred men were given employment at the packing houses in South Omaha today and the packers say the situation is much better. Some trouble was experienced between the new and old men in the packing houses, but no violence was met with. Considerable slaughtering was done today, but cattle and hogs, and the packing plants were operating in a limited way.

Boston, July 16.—Because of the scarcity of meat in Boston, due to the Chicago strike, permission was granted today to three dealers to slaughter cattle on Sunday. It was pointed out to the board that it had become necessary to slaughter tomorrow in order that there may be an uninterrupted supply for the Concord Reformatory, House of Correction, state prison and the local hotels. The number of butchers in Boston at present is small.

Kansas City, July 16.—The two carloads of men from Chicago and other places were brought in today and taken into the Armour plant. Strikers at the gates made a slight demonstration, but there was no show of violence. The men were most unskilled laborers and many of them quit after working an hour or so. An effort was made to detain some of the deserters, but they succeeded in jumping out of the windows or rushing past the guards at the doors. Later they mingled with the strikers at labor headquarters.

BRITAIN MAY PROTEST.

London, July 15.—There is reason to believe that the foreign office is giving serious consideration to the question of the passage of the Dardanelles of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and if the reports of the operations of the St. Petersburg, one of the ships which recently passed through the straits, in searching two British vessels in the Red sea are officially confirmed, protest may be lodged both at Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

NEW YORKER FOUND DEAD.

New York, July 15.—Charles H. W. Carter a wealthy manufacturer, was found dead tonight under circumstances which in certain particulars bear resemblance to the recent death of "Caesar" Young. He was in a cab with an unknown woman near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, when the woman called for help and shortly afterward disappeared. Investigation showed that the man had been dead for some time. Mr. Carter was a manufacturer of varnish and oils in Brooklyn. The house has been established since 1865. The young woman insisted on getting out of the cab against the cabman's protest, after she had called his attention to her companion's condition. She walked some distance beside the cab, and at a dark corner suddenly vanished. Carter lived in a house in Flatbush. His wife and daughter had left only yesterday for their summer home on Shelter island.

LOOMIS' BODY FOUND.

American's Mysterious Disappearance Last Month Now Accounted for.

Kingsbridge, Devonshire, July 16.—The body of F. Kent Loomis, who disapeared from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., June 20th, as that vessel was nearing Plymouth, was found this morning at Warren point, near Thurleston sands, some fifteen miles from Plymouth. A laborer, Thomas Snowden, was walking along a cliff at about 6 o'clock when he noticed a body tossing among the breakers on the incoming tide some thirty yards from the shore. Snowden hurried down the cliff and by the time he reached the beach the waves were washing the body against the rocks. Snowden grasped the clothing on the body and dragged it ashore. The remains were much decomposed. The body was bruised by contact with the rocks on which it had been hurled by the waves.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—It is stated at the American state department that ever since the disappearance of F. Kent Loomis a quiet but far reaching investigation has been energetically conducted and is still being carried on.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—It is filed the body as that of Loomis. The coroner found an abrasion under the right ear. There were no important papers on the body. Looims' watch had stopped at 6 o'clock. The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., from which Mr. Loomis disappeared, arrived at Plymouth at 2 a. m.

Still Awaiting The Sockeyes

Five Hundred Boats Leave Steveston For Point Roberts to Meet Run.

Proposal to Make Royal City Centre of Marine Lumber Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, July 15.—Cricket seems to have revived once more in the Royal City and the game of Old England is attracting more attention here than it has for years. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a match at Queen's Park between an eleven captained by Mr. Arthur Malins and one representing the Rose of Columbia Lodge, S. O. E.

Every person in this locality is looking blue at the prospects of forty days' rain. Yesterday was St. Swithin's Day and the little drops fell fairly steadily—hence the anxiety.

The sockeye run has not yet reached the waters of the Fraser, though indications all point to the appearance of the fish very shortly. On Wednesday morning about five hundred boats left Steveston for Point Roberts to meet the run. The Indians who came down the Fraser on the Princess Beatrice have not as yet made their appearance on the Fraser. Licenses to fishermen are not being disposed of this year nearly so readily as in 1903. There may be several reasons for this, but one thing is certain, and that is that the Russo-Japanese war has had its effect on the number of permits issued for the little brown men this season. There is fully one-third less fishing on the Fraser this year than there was last. The number of licenses issued to date is under the 1,500 mark, which falls far short of the 1903 total at this time.

Mr. Lester David, who, till a short time ago, held a half interest in the lumber mill at Blaine, Wash., and who is now the present owner of the Ross-McLaren plant on the river a couple of miles above the city, has a gigantic scheme on hand to open up this large mill for the first time in fourteen years. With the full plant in operation, Mr. David says that he will employ 400 men. He is asking the city for free light and connection with the water main for fire protection. The Dominion government will be requested to dredge the river channel to a depth of 25 feet and a breadth of 300 feet. This, so Mr. David states, will have the support of Mr. G. A. Keefer, resident engineer for the Dominion public works. If the river is dredged a large marine lumber trade will be opened and one ship will make two regular trips to San Francisco per month. Mr. David met the council last week with these proposals, and, it is expected, there will be another joint meeting early in next week.

The English partridges which were imported from the Old Country this spring are doing very well up the river. One pair at Langley have fourteen young.

UNCLE SAM IS GROWING RESTIVE

Will Ask Imperial Government to Stop Canadian Blandishments.

Washington, July 16.—It is thought that the attention of the British government will be directed to a movement conducted officially by the Canadian government to induce immigration from the United States to the Northwest Territories. It is felt here that there can be no objection to such efforts on the part of private immigration agencies. But when, as in this case, the government itself seeks to attract citizens of other countries, the matter is one which calls for official remonstrance. It appears that the Dominion department of interior, through one of its assistant secretaries, has been sending broadcast throughout the northwestern states circulars and letters, principally addressed to clergymen, professional men and persons of influence, describing in glowing terms the splendid resources of the Canadian Northwest and inviting immigrants by the offer of 160 acres of land, free schools and sound laws.

RENNENKAMPFF WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—Gen. Rennenkampff was wounded, but not seriously, in a skirmish near Saimatsze. A bullet passed through the calf of one of his legs.

ANOTHER ARMY LANDED.

Thirty Thousand More Japanese Safely Put Ashore Near Port Arthur.

Berlin, July 17.—The Lokal Anzieger today prints a special despatch from Port Arthur stating that the Japanese, since July 11th, have landed about 30,000 men near Pimon bay and escaped the entire fleet. The Russians, the despatch says, offered little resistance. A general assault is expected soon. A calm sea has facilitated the landing.

Alexieff's Late Report

Commander Gives Particulars of Japanese Attempt on Port Arthur.

Attack Was on Position Outside of Fortress and Proved Unsuccessful.

Announcement of Presence of Russian Squadron in Liaotung Gulf.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—There is a persistent rumor in circulation to the effect that the protected cruiser Novik has joined the Vladivostock squadron. The admiralty has no information on the subject. It is admitted that it is possible, but improbable, in view of the inadvisability of separating the Port Arthur vessels.

Reliable reports from Tatchekiao this evening brought the startling announcement of the presence of Russian warships off Kaichou, which they are said to be bombarding, and of the arrival of Japanese transports and torpedo boats off the port of New Chwang. The admiralty was unable to confirm or deny either report, not having received any communication from Rear Admiral Without, but the officials generally were not inclined to credit them. If true, it would mean that Admiral Withoft has got the Japanese transports at his mercy. In this case Admiral Togo would hasten to their assistance and engage the Russians. This may also explain the absence of positive news of the Japanese occupation of the Port of New Chwang and the cautious advance of Gen. Oku's column.

The foreign office has received a telegram from the Russian consul at New Chwang, dated July 14th, but did not mention the approach of the Japanese.

Concerning the fighting July 3rd and 4th for the possession of the positions at Lunsantan outside of Port Arthur, Viceroy Alexieff reports as follows: "According to reports received from Port Arthur dated July 5th an engagement occurred July 3rd and 4th on the right flank of our line of defence for the possession of the positions of Lunsantan. Towards evening the enemy was repulsed, and many of the Japanese fortifications fell into our hands. During these two days the Novik, with destroyers and torpedo boats put out to sea, and bombarded the enemy's positions from the flank, thus contributing to our general success. In the two days' fighting two officers were killed and four wounded. Among the latter Prince Gantimouroff, aide-de-camp of General Stoessel, was dangerously wounded.

"Thirty-five of our soldiers were killed and 247 wounded. Colonel Rouss, who acted as chief of staff to General Stoessel, was bruised. The Japanese losses, for the two days according to Chinese reports, were 2,000 men.

"According to a report of July 7th, we captured on July 6th an advanced hill ensuring us possession of Lunsantan pass. Our losses were two officers killed and one officer and twenty soldiers wounded.

"According to information received, the Japanese effected a landing at Port Dalny July 2nd, disembarking about 20,000 men and 50 guns. The whole town swarmed with Japanese soldiers. The enemy is repairing the docks and electric stations. The railroad line is being repaired throughout the whole length, but owing to lack of engines, the cars are worked by Chinese. The spirit of the troops is excellent."

Wonderful Growth In One Year

Concentration Plants at Rossland Now Represent Very Large Investment.

Good Progress Made at Camp During Past Week—Ore Shipments.

Rossland, July 16.—A year ago today concentration was a thing of the future in Rossland, so far as concrete results were concerned. Today Le Roi No. 2 has a fifty-ton plant costing forty thousand dollars in full operation and earning profits. The War Eagle and Centre Star Companies have a two hundred-ton plant partly running and to be in continuous operation within ten days. The total cost of these works is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The White Bear Consolidated has a seventy-ton plant partly completed and rapidly progressing, the estimated cost of which, complete, is $30,000, and the mille is expected to be crushing before the end of August. Velvet has a fifty-ton plant partly running; estimated cost, $15,000, and works to be operating inside of ten days. The Le Roi Company has a twenty-ton experiment works running steadily, with the probability of a large plant at an early date, for which site and water records have already been taken up. The advantages achieved form a creditable aggregate and contribute substantially toward confidence in the future of the camp.

The ore shipped from the camp for the week ending tonight shows an increase over the previous week. The figures are: Le Roi, 2,800; Centre Star, 1,800; War Eagle, 1,080; Le Roi No. 2, 450; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 300; Kootenay, 360; Jumbo, 250; Cliff, 120. Total, 7,160 tons. Year to date, 194,358 tons.

The Cliff mine came into the shipping list for the first time since its suspension four years ago. It will probably be a continuous shipper. Two car lots are being sent to the Granby, Greenwood and Trail smelters for experimental purposes. Ore bins are under construction at the mine and the force will number twenty-five within ten days.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Buffalo, July 16.—A special to the News from Ollie, N. Y., says: "Firemen Kressley and Sullivan, of Buffalo, were killed, and Baggagemaster Johnson seriously injured in a collision between a fast passenger train from the south on the Pennsylvania road and a freight train on a grade at Shippen, Pa., early today. The passenger train was being assisted by an extra engine to climb the hill when the freight crashed into it. The baggage coach was smashed to splinters.

A Russian Sent Report

Rumored Slaughter of Thirty Thousand Japanese Originated in Chefoo.

Wireless Telegraph Between Port Arthur And a Neutral Port.

General Staff Advise That the News Be Received With Reserve.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—There is now good reason to believe that the report of a Japanese disaster before Port Arthur came from the Russian consul at Chefoo. Arrangements have almost been completed for the transmission of wireless reports between the Liaotung promontory, south of Port Arthur, and Chefoo, whereby St. Petersburg will be advised daily of the progress of events at Port Arthur.

The general impression is that the Anglo-German arbitration treaty signed on Tuesday may be followed soon by a similar arrangement between Russia and Great Britain. The Novoe Vremya alone of the St. Petersburg newspapers received the news of the Anglo-German treaty with bad temper, asking what all these arbitrations amount to when nothing but the sound of firing is heard all over the world.

The Emperor is expected to arrive here tomorrow or Saturday from his trip to the south of Russia, whither he went to bid farewell to the troops departing for the Far East. All preparations have been made at the Peterhof for the reception of an heir to the throne about July 24th.

The Novoe Vremya in an editorial expresses its mistrust in the rumor that the Japanese lost 30,000 at Port Arthur. The editorial says:

"It was with misgiving that we yesterday published the story. The official statement which was subsequently given out credits the report to 'Japanese sources.' These can only be through our consular representative at Chefoo or our diplomatic representative at Peking, who may have forwarded the report. Under any circumstances it will be exceedingly difficult to arrive at the truth."

The members of the general staff do not offer explanations of what Admiral Alexieff means by "Japanese sources," but they declare that the viceroy would not have officially reported such important news unless it had reached him from sources entirely worthy of credence. At the same time they say the report should be accepted with reserve, pending the receipt of more definite advices.

In support of the report, however, they point out that the date coincides with the second attempt of Admiral Togo's torpedo boat destroyers to creep into the harbor. It is true that Togo does not mention a land attack, but this is not in his province.

A telegram from Lieut.-General Sakharoff, reviewing the situation yesterday, notes the continued Japanese advance on Tatchekiao and continuous fighting along the Siuyen road, converging on Tangchi, ten miles southeast of Tatchekiao. The Russian outposts apparently were not offering serious resistance in either of the Siuyen roads or along the line of General Oku's advance. The Japanese are utilizing Kaichou to land supplies. General Sakharoff also reports the appearance of General Kuroki's outposts considerably south of Liaoyang, indicating a general flanking movement on Haicheng. The Japanese northern outposts are falling back on Saimatsza, probably due to pressure on the part of General Rennenkampff.

SAYS HE LOCATED STEAMER ISLANDER

Manager of Neptune Salvage Makes Statement Regarding the Wreck.

Capt. Finch, manager of the Neptune Salvage Company, claims to have definitely located the wreck of the ill-fated Canadian steamer Islander, which sunk in Alaskan waters late in August, 1900, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday. He made this statement to Purser James of the steamer City of Seattle, which arrived yesterday from Lynn canal. In a general way Capt. Finch gave the location of the wreck as eight miles north of the extreme southern point of Douglas Island and one and one-half miles off shore. The depth he did not state, though he says the vessel is lying on its starboard side and that it reveals a great hole abaft the port bow.

In the opinion of Capt. Finch this hole was made by the vessel striking on a jagged submerged reef. It could not, he thinks, have resulted from striking an iceberg, which many have contended was the cause of the disaster. Capt. Finch thinks he will be able to either raise the Islander or recover the treasure boxes and valuables aboard her.

Accounts have always varied as to the amount of gold in the purser's charge and in the staterooms of individual passengers. The estimates run all the way from $200,000 to $500,000, though the more conservative figures place the value of the gold, which came from the Klondike, at $250,000.

The Islander went down with frightful loss of life. Some of her passengers succeeded in getting ashore and several saved their valuables as well. Others saved themselves, but lost all their effects.

Capt. Finch went north with a wrecking outfit early in June. He made an effort to locate the Islander more than a year ago, and from that time others had made repeated unsuccessful efforts to find the sunken craft.

The City of Seattle brought 53 passengers, several of whom came from the Tanana district. Each of the latter had more or less gold from the new district. One man brought $3,400. All give glowing accounts of the diggings. All give glowing accounts of the diggings.

The City of Seattle brought twenty tons of sardines from the new plant at Juneau and a small amount of general freight.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Injured Inebriate Left Alone to Die in Spokane Dark Cell.

Spokane, Wash., July 14.—Dying from concussion of the brain, John Finney was bundled into a dark cell at the jail last night and left alone to die. Finney was a railroad foreman and had been drinking heavily last evening. He fell down a stairway in the Daniel block and lay unconscious. The police were called, and, thinking he was drunk, thrust him into the dark cell. At 4 a.m. they found his corpse. Coroner Smith is investigating.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Haicheng, Tuesday, July 12 (delayed in transmission).—A detachment of Major-General Mistchenko's army fought a brilliant engagement today near the Black mountains. Some prisoners were taken. The Japanese are entrenching themselves five miles from Tatchekiao. Terribly hot weather prevails here. The Russian troops are in excellent spirits and elated over the report of the Japanese repulse in their assault on Port Arthur.

MRS CLEMEN'S FUNERAL.

Elmira, N. Y., July 14.—Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, wife of Mark Twain, who died in Italy recently, was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery this afternoon.

SALE OF BAYONNE GROUP.

First Instalment on Bond Paid to Owners at Nelson.

Nelson, B. C., July 14.—The deal for the sale of the Bayonne group, located to the west of the lower end of Kootenay lake, to H. Winchell, Geo. T. Magee, Albert Janczewsky, Chas. F. Booth and others, of Butte, Montana, has been closed. The terms of the bond call for $60,000. The sum of $7,000 was paid yesterday to Geo. Hartyson and Fred. Ridson, the owners, and the remainder, $53,000, will be paid just as soon as the crown grants are issued. In a 600-foot tunnel on the Bayonne claim there is a shoot of ore 150 feet long which runs in high gold. On the Ohio there is a shoot of oxidized ore 100 feet in length, which also runs high in gold. The formation is a close-grained granite, which usually carries gold values at depth. The properties are considered valuable. The intention of the new owners is to push the work and place the properties on a producing basis as quickly as possible. The property was bonded to Finch and Campbell, of Spokane, some three years ago. After doing considerable work, the bond was allowed to expire.

No Bonus Ready For Terminal Ry.

Council Declines to Grant Application For Subsidy of $15,000.

Will Inform Company That City Has Carried Out Its Contract.

At a special session of the city council held yesterday evening a resolution moved by Ald. Vincent and seconded by Ald. Oddy, that the Terminal Railway Company's application for its first annual bonus of $15,000 be referred to the city barrister passed unanimously without discussion. The resolution instructed the city barrister to notify the railway company that the council considers that the city has carried out its contract.

This course was followed by the council after a private conference with the city barrister earlier in the week, and is preliminary to having the matter tested in the courts.

It is claimed by certain members of the council, notably by Ald Vincent, that the character of the ferry service provided by the company in pursuance with its agreement with the city is short of what is legally required, it being contended that the ferry boat was not constructed in this city as was agreed upon, and in certain respects unsuitable. It is not improbable that a commission may be appointed to inspect the ferryboat and ferry service and report to the authorities.

Some few other matters were also dealt with at yesterday evening's meeting of the council. D. R. Ker submitted a proposition to supply the city with 500 yards of clay filling at 25 cents per yard. The offer was accepted. The material will likely be used for filling in the new roadway under construction at Ross Bay.

The Hotel by-law was finally passed, and the by-law to expropriate lot 171 amended in certain particulars on the advice of the city barrister.

A by-law relating to the construction of permanent sidewalks on portions of Fort street, Cadboro Bay road, Cook and Richardson street, Labouchere street and Belcher street, as a work of local improvement, was introduced and put through its initial stages. The total cost of the work is estimated at $24,339.

Theeit yengineer was instructed to report on the cost of opening up Camusan street connection South Pandora street with Yates street.

After transacting some further business of an unimportant character the council adjourned.

FIRE AT NEVADA MINE.

Virginia City, Nevada, July 14.—Fire started in the rope house at the Union mine this afternoon and spread rapidly to the main building. A strong wind was blowing and soon the entire structure was in flames. The men got to the surface without accident.

ROOSEVELT WILL RECEIVE PETITION

Colorado Miner's Sympathizers to Present Case to the President.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 14.—President Roosevelt will receive here tomorrow or Saturday a committee of mine workers of Pennsylvania, the members of which went down to Oyster Bay Tuesday to present the petition regarding the Colorado labor troubles and failed to place it in the President's hands.

Secretary Loeb today received a telegram from D. J. Davis of Wilkesbarre, one of the officials of the United Mine Workers, inquiring if it would be possible for a regularly accredited committee of the organization to secure an audience with the President to present the petition which the first committee had failed to give to the President because no previous appointment had been made for its members.

In reply to the request Secretary Loeb promptly telegraphed Mr. Davis that the President would be pleased to see the committee either tomorrow afternoon or on Saturday as either date would be convenient to him.

TO ADVANCE ON L'HASSA.

British Will Insist on Reparation From Thibetans.

Gyangtse, July 14.—The advance of the British mission on L'Hassa, the capital of Thibet, has commenced. Col. Younghusband has issued a lengthy proclamation announcing that it is the intention of the British government to secure reparation from the Thibetans for their "overt acts of war," and that any interference with the progress of the mission "will meet with condign punishment and only result in making the terms demanded more exacting and the measures to enforce them more severe."

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

London, July 14.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged today at 3 per cent.

ADOLPH B. SPRECKELS.

Carlsbad, July 14.—Adolph Bernard Spreckels of San Francisco is dangerously ill with appendicitis. He will go at once to Berlin, where an operation will be performed.

REFORM WITH A STRING.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—An official statement regarding the imperial decree abolishing the system of condemning political prisoners by administrative order shows that there is a reservation "in exceptional cases."

FALL OF BASTILE.

Paris, July 14.—The French national holiday is being celebrated in the usual manner. Business is suspended, the bourse is closed and the boulevards are filled with noisy throngs. President Loubet and the Bey of Tunis reviewed 20,000 troops at Long Champs this morning.

VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET AGAIN.

Torpedo Boats and Battleships Seen in Japanese Waters.

London, July 13.—According to a despatch to the Central News from Tokio, it is reported there that several torpedo boats of the Vladivostock squadron appeared off the island of Nokkido yesterday afternoon. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the field accompanied by his chief of staff, Lieut.-General Kodama, arrived at Dalny July 13th.

Tokio, July 14.—(Noon)—Two warships and four torpedo boats belonging to the Russian Vladivostock squadron were seen off the island of Yezo Wednesday morning.

The Battle Of Tehlitsz

General Oku's Brilliant Tactics After the Struggle at Nanshan.

Rapid Move of the Japanese Caught the Russians Unprepared.

How the Southward March to Relieve Port Arthur Was Frustrated.

SPECIAL FROM THE COLONIST CORRESPONDENT AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Tokio, July 2.—Perhaps the most important engagement which has occurred since my last letter was the battle of Tehlitz, at which, with brilliant strategy, General Oku signally defeated the two and a half divisions of General Stackelberg's army, moved south ostensibly seeking to effect the relief of Port Arthur. After defeating the Russians at Nanshan hill, the Second Army Corps of General Oku gave place to the Third Army Corps of General Nogi, which now threatens Port Arthur. After the Russians were driven back behind the defences of Port Arthur, following the retreat from Nanshan and Nankwanling, the third army began to land. It was on the sea when Nanshan's fight was fought and landed at Talienwan and vicinity soon after the battle. With it investing Port Arthur, which by the way, is known to the Japanese as Lushunkou, the army of General Oku was free to move north. How rapidly it did so is now a matter of history. The movement was very rapid, speaking much for the mobility and excellence of the transport of the Japanese. The main portion of the army kept close to the railway, but the flanks were well stretched out and a good line of communications kept; in fact, General Oku had a line almost across the Liaotung peninsula. The left went forward by three roads, the high road along the Puchiou river via Wiakatun, and the Sachuankou and Tahosi roads. On the right that flank was equally widely extended, a force of cavalry coming across obliquely from Pitsewo. The advance patrols were in good strength and drove off any of the enemy's outposts. Several minor encounters—little affairs in which the casualties were seldom over two figures—took place during the advance. It was a most rapid advance, but was carried out completely. If the lines of communication had been neglected, it would have been possible for the enemy to have placed the army in a most difficult position. During the war with China the army of General Yamaji advanced similarly to the advance of Gen. Oku, though with the difference that General Yamaji neglected his flanks and communications, and it was only saved from being caught like a rat in a bag by a rapid counter march by General Nogi, which saved the situation.

How rapid was the march of General Oku is shown by the fact that little more than a fortnight had elapsed from the time his army hurled the Russians from Nanshan hill before he was at Tehlitz with 30,000 men to give battle to the Russians concentrating there. That the Russians did not expect that General Oku would be in a position to attack so early is evident, for their concentration was uncompleted. That a speedy attack was expected, though, is also evident, for the Russian position was obviously hurriedly chosen. It presented many difficulties for defence, and retreat presented such difficulties even when an ambush does not lie in wait to annihilate a retreating force. The Russians had clung to the railway, though, so that reinforcements might be brought up, and the position selected was the best in proximity to the railway. The whole area thereabouts was hilly, and the Russians had, least of all, expected a concentrated attack to be delivered. Seemingly, they had looked for the Japanese to advance in easy stages, occupying hill after hill. But the Japanese were rapid.

The Russians had taken a position on three hills near Tehlitz. The larger force was posted with many batteries of artillery—there were 98 guns in all in action—on the largest hill to the left of the Fuchou river, which, together with the railway cutting, ran through a defile between this hill, Lungwangmiao and a smaller hill, named Tafansgan, on which the Russian right was posted. The Japanese army by June 13th had occupied a line drawn from Wangkiatun through Lungkiatun to Wukiatun. A strong left column had been thrown out on the left in the direction of Fuchow, and the movement of the centre was so well regulated that as soon as its pressure became formidable, the enemy found his right wing enveloped. The artillery was placed, for the most part, in the centre, and its fire was continued for some hours on June 14th and again next morning before the main body of the Japanese, which had been up to that time behind the hills where the guns were placed. The right had been thrown out widely so as to out-

(Continued on page 3.)

Rhodes Scholarship Candidates.

S. G. T. LUCAS. WM. A. DONALDSON. HARRY BRAY.
E. K. DE BECK. ISRAEL RUBINOWITZ.
Photo by Savannah.

The accompanying photographic group represents the five young British Columbians who competed for the Rhodes Oxford scholarship, which was decided in favor of Mr. William A. Donaldson, of Vancouver, this week.

Mr. Donaldson, who is a splendid specimen of young Canadian manhood, both as to brain and brawn, is a native of Ottawa, Ont., He came with his parents to British Columbia when he was only ten years of age, and he has received practically the whole of his education in this province. His parents are North of Ireland people, and come of that hardy and highly intelligent stock which has given so many bright and useful men to the British Empire.

In no particular of the exacting conditions of the Rhodes scholarship did Mr. Donaldson more conspicuously excel than in that characteristically Rhodesian requirement that the successful candidate must enjoy the esteem of his associates—in short that he must be a good fellow in the best sense of that much-abused term. It would be hard to find a more popular young man in the province than William A. Donaldson, who goes to Oxford University to represent this portion of the British Empire.

Mr. Donaldson, who is only 22 years of age, is a nephew of Mr. Robert Erskine of this city. Mr. Donaldson had hosts of warm friends and admirers amongst the athletes of Victoria, who one and all wish him a continuance at England's most venerable school of learning, of that brilliant career which ripened so auspiciously in British Columbia.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Donaldson's closest opponent for the coveted honor was Mr. Israel Rubinowitz of Vancouver, whose exceptional intellectual qualifications were heartily acknowledged by the judges, who, however, sought the ideal "all-round man," and found him in William A. Donaldson, scholar, athlete and genuine good-fellow.

A SERIOUS BREACH OF OFFICIAL DECORUM

Terms of the Reprimand Administered to Preston By Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 14.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by the secretary of the department of the interior to W. T. Preston, immigration commissioner at London, reprimanding him for writing to the London Times a justification of the government's action in the Dundonald matter:

"The minister instructs me to advise you that, in the opinion of the government, your action is a serious breach of official decorum. I am further directed to advise you that, in the opinion of the government, the contribution of letters or interviews to the press by a member of the civil service dealing with or discussing subjects which are matters of controversy between the political parties cannot be permitted. A violation of this rule in future will be accepted as equivalent to resignation from the service."

CHICAGO BROKERS FAIL.

Chicago, July 13.—Ernest E. Jones & Co., brokers, went into the hands of a receiver today. The firm has offices here and is said to have forty-five branch offices in four states. John A. Farnes is the receiver.

BARK ROKEBY HALL SAFE.

The Norwegian bark Rokeby Hall, Capt. Terjesen, which left Bellingham, Wash., January 16, and San Francisco February 27, for Delagoa bay, arrived Tuesday with her bulwarks stove in. She reports having lost her boats and a portion of her deckload during heavy weather.

World's Olympic Champions.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—The world's Olympic basketball championship was won by the Buffalo Germans today, they having defeated the Central Y. M. C. A. team of Chicago by a score of 39 to 28.

ST. PETERSBURG SLEEPS IN PEACE

Reported Japanese Reverse Accepted as True and People Are Happy.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—2:15 a. m.—The people of St. Petersburg retired tonight in a happy frame of mind. The absence of a despatch from Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur regarding the reported disaster to the Japanese last Sunday night is generally attributed to the delay in communicating official news owing to the absence of the Emperor.

Private despatches received at St. Petersburg from Russian sources in the Far East confirm the reports from Mukden and Chefoo. According to an unusually reliable sources the Japanese losses were 2,800 and the Russian losses 1,800.

Late tonight a despatch arrived from Tatchekiao communicating an undated despatch from Port Arthur received there July 13th. It did not mention the report to the general staff it now possible that it was sent from Port Arthur earlier than July 10th, so the assault or the repulse, but it is tradictory evidence.

There is a general conviction that if Viceroy Alexieff decided to communicate it cannot be fairly regarded as communist be true.

The rejoicing in the Russian capital is increased by a foreign despatch confirming the Japanese reverse.

The news that the Vladivostock cruisers and torpedo boats were out again filled the Russian cup with joy to overflowing. A trained military expert says the retreat from Kaichou was a masterpatkin's strategy the flawless carrying out of military science a departure from which would have perpetrated discourtagement.

The transfer of Kuropatkin's staff to Tatchekiao and the appearance of great activity there blunted the Japanese intention to devoting all their attention to that quarter, leaving the more valuable line from Liaoyang to Mukden alone.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

London, July 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post in a despatch dated July 14th, says the Chinese Emperor is reported to be seriously ill of dysentery.

BREAK IN CANAL.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 14.—Canal traffic has been interrupted by a break in the Erie canal west of this city. It affects the Oswego canal as well as the Erie canal. Canal officers think it will take three days to repair the break.

SUSPECTED DYNAMITER.

Spokane, Wash., July 14.—George Wilson, believed to be one of the men who held up the Northern Pacific train near Bearmouth, Mont., on the night of June 16th, and dynamited the express car, is under arrest here. On his person were found seventeen small diamonds believed to be part of the diamonds stolen in the robbery.

STILL IN BLACK SEA.

London, July 14.—According to a despatch from Cronstadt, dated July 10th, published in the Times this morning, it is officially denied there that any of the volunteer fleet vessels save the Orel, has recently passed the Dardanelles from the Black sea. The Smolensk and the St. Petersburg, the despatch says are declared to be still in the Black sea.

The Day at The Capital

Senate Railway Committee Object to the Thompson River Bill.

Conservative Members Make a Presentation to Leading Party Whip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 14.—Considerable opposition again developed in the Senate railway committee over the Thompson River Improvement Company's bill. The measure was referred to a sub-committee to be drafted in order to protect the rights of settlers.

An influential deputation representing the boards of trade of the Ottawa valley interviewed the government this morning and urged government assistance towards the construction of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal. Premier Laurier made a sympathetic reply, but declared the canal would have to be built by the government and not by a company.

The railway commission met this morning for the first time in their new offices on Queen's street.

The Conservative members today presented George Taylor, chief page, with a gold-headed cane and a gold scarf pin. The presentation was made by Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. Taylor replied briefly.

A. McNeill, who was fruit inspector for the department of agriculture in Western Ontario, has been appointed chief divisional inspector to W. A. McKinnon, who becomes commercial agent for Canada at Bristol, England.

ADMITTED THEIR CRIME.

Two Negroes Acknowledge the Justness of Their Sentence.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 14.—Two negroes Frank Ousley and John Johnston were hanged today together in the county jail yard. Both men marched to the scaffold and with one pull of the lever were dropped to their death. Just as the trap was sprung, a member of the jury and two spectators fainted. Johnston and Ousley were hanged for the murder of James Donnelly, a grocer, on the night of last New Year's eve in the presence of his daughter and aged father-in-law. The two negroes entered the store together and Johnston asked Miss Donelly for a loaf of bread, while Ousley walked towards the money drawer. Miss Donnelly called to her father, who started towards Ousley, and as he did so he was shot by Johnston, the bullet passing through his tized last Sunday they were told by the minister that they deserved their fate. Both admitted the justice of the statement.

PROGRAMME FOR BRIDGE OPENING

Event at New Westminster on Saturday of Next Week a Fine Affair.

New Westminster, July 14.—The million-dollar railway and traffic bridge which has been erected across the Fraser river at this point, is the largest in the West, and the citizens of New Westminster intend making the official opening on Saturday of next week the occasion of the greatest celebration of the kind ever seen in Western Canada.

The programme is now almost complete. The principal feature will be the steamboat procession, which will pass through the bridge in the afternoon, and in which over seventy vessels will take part. It is expected the procession will be nearly five miles long. It will include all kinds of vessels from several large seagoing steamers, which are coming around from Vancouver for the occasion, to the little pleasure launches which run on the Fraser. The torchlight procession on the river at night, when all the boats will be illuminated, and the fireworks on the bridge will also be interesting sights. A notable feature will be the loosing of a fireboat in flames from the bridge.

Thousands of visitors are expected from all parts of British Columbia and Washington, and arrangements have already been made for several steamer excursions from Vancouver as well as from Victoria, Bellingham, Chilliwack, Ladner and other points. All these steamers will take part in the procession and their passengers will be allowed to remain on board during the demonstration.

The last spike, which will be a gold one, will be driven with a silver hammer by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and the ceremony will be attended by Premier McBride and the ministers of the cabinet, the mayors and councillors of New Westminster, Vancouver and other cities, as well as many other prominent officials.

UNION CONTRACTS VOID.

Milwaukee, July 14.—Contracts made by incorporated labor unions with manufacturers prohibiting the employment of non-union working men are void, according to a decision announced by Judge Ledwig in the circuit court today. The decision was given in the suit brought by the Milwaukee Customs Tailors' Union against a local concern which made an agreement with the tailors to employ none but union workmen.

Reforms In The Army

Arnold-Foster Presents His Long Promised Scheme to the Commons.

Neither Artillery, Cavalry Nor Militia Establishments Touched.

Fourteen Battalions to Be Taken From the Infantry of the Line.

London, July 14.—War Secretary Arnold-Foster made his long-promised statement as to his proposed reform of the army when the House of Commons went into committee this afternoon on the vote for the war office.

The secretary said he did not propose to touch the militia. The public opinion was not ripe, therefore, neither would the Royal Artillery be decreased nor the number of cavalry regiments be reduced. He proposed to reduce the regular infantry forces by fourteen battalions, leaving forty or fifty battalions for home service after providing for India and the colonies. The army would be divided into two parts. A certain number of battalions would be kept at home. These would be reduced to 500 men, 400 of which would be enlisted for two years' service and would afterwards enter the reserve for six years. These would be in reality territorial battalions, and the object of the short service and service system would be to build up the reserve. The volunteer establishment would be reduced to 180,000 men and much larger expenditure than previously would be made, so as to make the volunteers an effective force. From 15,000 to 16,000 regular troops would be kept at Aldershot, all ready to send to the field as a fighting force. Provision would be made for a permanent garrison of 21,500 men in South Africa.

It appears that Mr. Arnold-Foster's proposal would result in a decrease of 8,761 men, leavink a total force of 237,000 and a decrease in expenditure of $2,450,000.

The war secretary concluded with saying that the army was passing through a period of great danger. Sufficient remedy for the existing evils must be found, and while he was unable to provide any marked immediate reduction in the expenditure, he hoped that his scheme would enable his successors to effect progressive economy. The British army, as at present constituted, was one of the costliest machines ever devised and quite as unfit to supply the peculiar needs of the empire.

In view of the progress made in submarine boats, he hoped to make a considerable reduction in the expenditure on the aquatic establishment. He discarded the conscription proposal as it would cost an additional $130,000,000 yearly for the same number of troops as now forthcoming.

A FRENCH DUEL.

Paris, July 14.—Deputy Gesbron, Republican, has challenged M. Gerault-Richard, Socialist, to fight a duel. The latter called M. Gesbron a "jackanapes" during discussion on Tuesday. As a result of a violent dispute in the corridor of the chamber of deputies in the course of which the terms "dog of a [illegible]" and "[illegible]" were used, Francis La Pressence, Socialist deputy, and Louis Lucien Klotz, Radical deputy, have appointed seconds to arrange a duel.

PREPARING TO END PACKERS' STRIKE

Meeting Arranged to Arbitrate the Differences Between Two Sides.

Chicago, July 14.—Representatives of the packing houses have arranged to hold a conference previous to the joint arbitration meeting to fix upon terms. Those selected to represent the packing houses were Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris, J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, Thomas Connors, J. H. Bell and Max Sulseberger.

Employment of non-union men is increasing, according to Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Company. "We are getting plenty of outside help," said Mr. Meekers. "Yesterday's output was 25 per cent. of the normal. Today we will produce more."

The packers, in a preliminary meeting, invited President Donnelly and Samuel Gompers to a conference.

A mob of about 300 strike sympathizers today set upon a dozen or more non-union men who tried to enter the yards to take the places of strikers. No blows were struck but the non-union men were led back to the gates and admonished to "go home."

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Four of the six local packing plants resumed killing today on a limited scale, and the management at each say they will increase their efforts tomorrow. The different plants each hired some new men and assert that many more will be employed tomorrow. On the other hand, 200 boxmakers, coopers and laborers went out today and the union officers say that 1,000 men have joined the strikers in the past 48 hours.

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At the conference this evening between the representatives of the packing plants and union officers in an effort to reach an adjustment of the butchers' strike. The packers refused to arbitrate on the terms proposed by the union, and submitted a counter-proposal. By the terms of this proposition the packers agree to take the strikers back at the wages they were receiving before the strike. The packers purpose to retain all the help that has been employed since the strike began. This reply of the packers tonight is under consideration by the executive committee of the union.

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About 200 beef handlers employed in Jersey City by the dressed beef concerns joined the strike movement today. Very little meat was being handled.

(Continued on Page Six.)

Oom Paul Kru[illegible] Passes [illegible]

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British Press Pays Tri[illegible] the Memory of a Rem[illegible]able Man.

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COPPER COMBINE.

Mining Men Believe There Will Be [illegible] Hitch in the Matter.

The third payment on the purch[illegible] price of the Dominion Copper Co[illegible]pany's properties in the Boundary, [illegible] C., district, says the Spokane Spok[illegible]man Review is to be made by the Mo[illegible]real & Boston Consolidated Mining [illegible] Smelting Company by July 10. [illegible] amount of the payments is not kno[illegible] here, but the total price is $480,000.

Local mining men who are interes[illegible] in the Dominion properties and who [illegible] otherwise interested in the big cop[illegible] combination, believe that after [illegible] payment matters will move along m[illegible] rapidly and that work at the smelt[illegible] will be started immediately.

The local stockholders of the Mor[illegible]son Mining Company, who traded [illegible] stock or the Morrison company [illegible] stock in the Montreal & Boston Co[illegible]pany, have not received their cert[illegible]cates, but they understand that [illegible] stock has already been issued and w[illegible] arrive almost any day. Another pa[illegible]ment on the Athalstan is due in [illegible] short time.

It is not thought here that there [illegible] any possibility of the deal fallin[illegible] through, and local stockholders are fe[illegible] in expressing the opinion that setti[illegible] work will commence by the middle [illegible] July. The Montreal & Boston Cop[illegible]pany is incorporated for $7,500,000, t[illegible] par value of shares being $5.

Oom Paul Kruger Passes Away

Former President of the Transvaal Republic Dies In Switzerland.

British Press Pays Tribute to the Memory of a Remarkable Man.

Clarens, Switzerland, July 14.—Paul Kruger, formerly president of the Transvaal, died here at 3 o'clock this morning from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness.

Mr. Kruger lost consciousness Monday. His daughter and son-in-law were with him at the time of his death. He had been out only once since his arrival here at the beginning of last month.

The ex-president's body was embalmed and will be placed in a vault pending funeral arrangements. Application will be made to the British government for authority to transport the remains to the Transvaal. In the meantime they will be temporarily interred here.

The postmortem examination of the body showed that Mr. Kruger died of senile pneumonia caused by sclerosis of the arteries, which made rapid progress during the last few weeks. The ex-president's state of health was kept secret.

Paul Kruger was born in the Colesberg district in Cape Colony on October 10, 1825. He was the third child of Casper Jan Hendrick Kruger and Elisa Steyn, his wife. The late president himself declared that his ancestors originally came from Germany, but his family did not know from what town. He only knew that the founder of the African branch of the family married a Frenchwoman, and was obliged to flee from the country on account of his religion.

Paul Kruger was brought up in the simple manner of the Boer farmers, looking after the herds and helping in the fields.

On the emancipation of the slaves in Cape Colony when Kruger was nine years of age, his family, with others, crossed the Orange river and settled in the Vaal River Territory. Paul developed into a skilful rider, and was a remarkably good shot. The necessity on the part of the colonists of defending themselves against the Matabele and other native tribes gave Paul Kruger his first lessons in warfare. He took his part as a defender of the colony when only eleven years old.

Finally in 1842 the Kruger family settled in the fertile district of Rustenberg. Again Paul had to take an important part in defending himself and his family against the natives and against the wild animals which infested the country. The family prospered in the fertile valley at Rustenberg. At 23 years of age he was an assistant field cornet, which gave him certain magisterial rights in time of peace and a commend of a company in war time. He rose rapidly to the office of commandant.

Repeated campaigns against the natives were participated in by him, Kruger himself placing the number at about fifteen.

In 1852 the Sand river convention granted the Transvaal its independence, Britain agreeing to make no encroachment or to enter into any treaty with the native tribes north of the Vaal river and the Boers agreeing to abolish slavery. Kruger was one of the executive council. He then was elected vice-president.

With the Zulus threatening to overwhelm the Transvaal Britain stepped in, and the British flag was hoisted at Pretoria. Kruger was one of those who visited London to protest against this, but finally gave in and accepted office under British rule.

Then followed an agitation for independence, in which Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius figured eminently. A rebellion followed. An army of 10,000 men under Sir Evelyn Wood was despatched to put it down, but before the war began instructions were received from London to make peace, which Sir Evelyn Wood reluctantly did at Majuba Hill. The Transvaal was given its independence in internal affairs, Britain resuming control over the foreign relations.

On August 8, 1881, the flag of the republic was hoisted at Pretoria. In 1883 Kruger was elected president over Joubert. Going as one of the delegates to London, better terms were secured in greater freedom being given the Transvaal in its foreign relations. The rich gold discoveries at Johannesberg altered things. A rush into the country resulted, and the peasant Boers manifested that they were incapable of administering affairs in accordance with the needs of the changed conditions. The foreigners, or Uitlanders, were considered only from the standpoint of revenue and not as having any rights in the land.

Kruger was re-elected to the presidency in 1888 with Dr. Leyds as state secretary. Again in 1893 he was elected to fill his third term in office.

The feeling of antagonism towards the Boer administration of affairs by those who sought their fortune in the territory continued to develop. In sympathy with them Dr. Jameson's raid across the border followed.

In spite of all the troubles Kruger's popularity increased with his own people, and in 1898 he was elected by an overwhelming majority president for the fourth term. This proved his last term, the war with Britain following close after, with the consequent flight of the old president and his escape to Europe, where he has since led a retired life.

London, July 14.—The announcement of Mr. Kruger's death was the main feature of all the afternoon papers. It was accompanied by lengthy sketches of his career. All the papers devoted editorials to the former president's demise, refraining from anything denunciatory and speaking generously of his remarkable characteristics. The Westminster Gazette says: "Enough time has elapsed between the end of our long struggle with Mr. Kruger and his death to enable us all to pay a sincere tribute to his memory. His stubborn conservatism and tenacity to the lost cause was, in many respects, heroic."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "Englishmen can afford to give him his due. History will be unable to deny that he was a great man."

The Evening Standard says: "A great figure has now passed finally from the world's stage. However baneful an influence he may have exercised on the affairs of South Africa, most Englishmen will certainly concede his abilities entitled him to the fullest measure of respect."

Berlin, July 14.—The evening papers today print warm eulogies of ex-President Kruger, studiously avoiding anti-British expressions.

COPPER COMBINE.

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Local mining men who are interested in the Dominion properties and who are otherwise interested in the big copper combination, believe that after this payment matters will move along more rapidly and that work at the smelter will be started immediately.

The local stockholders of the Morrison Mining Company, who traded in stock of the Morrison company for stock in the Montreal & Boston Company, have not received their certificates, but they understand that the stock has already been issued and will arrive almost any day. Another payment on the Athalstan is due in a short time.

It is not thought here that there is any possibility of the deal falling through, and local stockholders are free in expressing the opinion that active work will commence by the middle of July. The Montreal & Boston Company is incorporated for $7,500,000, the par value of shares being $5.

McLeod and Gotch Matched.

Vancouver sports are greatly excited over the wrestling bout between Frank A. Gotch, alleged champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world, and Dan McLeod, which will take place in the Terminal City on August 6th. The Nanaimo man has had more experience at the game than his rival and as he is now training hard, the experts figure that Gotch will have the time of his life in order to win.

STATE LABOR AND SOCIALISTS.

The great strike on the Hungarian railways, says Engineering, collapsed after a few days, but the losses incurred and the inconveniences were very great during its continuance. This is another illustration of the difficulties of workmen's disputes with the State. In Hungary, as in Victoria, the railways are under the State control; in both the strike was a failure; in Victoria, under popular government with a strong labor party, just as much as in Hungary, where coercive measures are in full force. The experience is not favorable to State employment from the Socialists' point of view. In the case of the Hungarian workmen the public rather regard their claims as reasonable, but the methods adopted for redress are condemned. In any case the men were handicapped in a way not likely to occur in this country, in Australia, or America, for the major portion of the men were liable to be called up for military service, and then they could be ordered to do the work of the State on the railways. They have little power politically, and therefore cannot exert much influence in public affairs. The strike may have one good effect; it has called attention to the conditions under which the men work. In this country, at least, the men can air their grievances and demand redress in their own way if they keep within the well defined law. They can also call upon their representatives in Parliament to voice their views in the House of Commons; moreover, they can by deputation interview the Minister most concerned if the conditions are bad, or thought to be bad. In Hungary they have no such power; hence the ill-timed strike which ended in total failure.

Unfolding Comedy Discloses Tragedy

Raid on Gamblers Reveals What May Be a Dark Crime.

Death of Chinaman at Nanaimo Followed Close On Giving Information.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 13.—Behind the comedy of the raid on the Chinese gambling house which was carried out in this city on Saturday night lurk the elements of a dark tragedy incidental to a war between two Chinese companies. Some time ago a new Chinese company with headquarters at Vancouver and Victoria invaded the local Chinatown and began to attract much business from the established traders. Gambling was one of their most profitable branches and the merchants from whom they were drawing patronage decided that war must be made upon them. They chose a peculiarly Chinese way of opening hostilities. One Charlie Chin Dee, foreman of a logging camp at French creek, came down to the police of Nanaimo, presumably on behalf of the companies seeking revenge, and furnished them with a list of the gambling houses operated by the newcomers. This was about six weeks ago. Soon afterwards Charlie borrowed $20 from a compatriot stating that he wanted to take out an accident policy for the benefit of his two daughters as he knew he was going to be killed before very long. An unsuspecting insurance company took the risk and late in June Charlie was killed, being drowned by falling off a log while crossing French creek whither he had returned to resume his work at the logging camp. There was no evidence to show foul play, but there is very little doubt in the minds of those familiar with Chinese politics that it was not altogether by accident that he perished. Eight years ago, the last time the Chinese here were raided, a Chinese gave the necessary information to the police and after the affair was over was never heard of again. In the present case three Chinese acted as witnesses for the prosecution, and without their evidence it is doubtful if a conviction would have been obtained. One of these acknowledged that he had given information to the police. The other two were captured in the raid and were not prosecuted. Possibly their lives are good risks in spite of their action, but they are not likely to be too comfortable for the present.

Mr. Thomas R. Stockett, the new general manager of the Western Fuel Company's collieries here, entered on his new duties on Monday. He comes from Fernie, where he has held important positions under the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company for some years, having first been general superintendent and later, after the retirement of Mr. Tonkin, general manager. During his service with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company the outputs had grown from 1,000 tons to 5,000 tons daily. Seen by your correspondent Mr. Stockett said that he was hardly prepared yet to say anything with regard to the future of the local mines. He had seen the local collieries on a previous occasion, and was not unfamiliar with their possibilities, and he felt confident that the outlook was very good for Nanaimo. There were several important matters under consideration about which, however, he was not at liberty to say much at present. What he asked for was industrial peace and activity so as to develop the plans under way, and judging by his success in obtaining the first of these hitherto he anticipated no difficulty in obtaining it here. He has yet to become acquainted with the Nanaimo people, and he hoped that this would prove pleasant on both sides. The second of his desiderata would follow naturally upon the first. More than this he could not say at this time.

The older residents of Nanaimo, the families which have been part of the community for one or two generations, are all affected, many very closely, by the death of Mrs. Percy Berry, who has passed away at the early age of 30 years, and whose remains were laid in their last resting place today. The late Mrs. Berry was the relict of Mr. Percy Berry, the young husband whom she lost as a victim to consumption after a few brief years of happy married life. The daughter of the late Mr. A. T. Horne, one of the best known of the pioneers of Nanaimo, the deceased lady is mourned by her aged mother and by a large family of brothers and sisters settled at the several coast centres. Among there are Mrs. Brown, of Victoria, and Mrs. Miller, of Vancouver. She also leaves a little son, now doubly orphaned. What adds to the gloom caused by the sad event is its terrible suddenness. Mrs. Berry having been ill but a day or two and the end coming with tragic swiftness.

C. P. R. Is Outwitted

J. J. Hill Grabs Vast Mining Interests In the Boundary Country.

A Monster Mining Merger Is Just Announced From Greenwood.

Said to Be Largest Deal In the History of British Columbia.

Greenwood, B. C., July 14.—The largest mining deal in the history of British Columbia and one vitally affecting Greenwood and the Boundary district has just been completed. The deal merges the interests of the Brooklyn-Stemwinder group in the Phoenix camp, the Athelstan group in the Wellington camp, the Emma in the Summit camp, the Morrison in the Deadwood camp, and the Montreal and Boston smelters at Greenwood.

The Brooklyn group is among the best in the district and is well equipped with machinery. The Athelstan has high-grade ore, and the Emma and Morrison show large bodies of highly-desirable fluxing ores. Jointly the properties make a most valuable consideration.

The merger is capitalized at $7,500,000, under the name of the Boston & Montreal Consolidated. It is financed by New York capitalists close to J. J. Hill. Cash guarantees and payments already made insure the deal. Hill is now rushing the Great Northern into the Boundary country.

Indications point to the belief that Hill has outgeneraled the Canadian Pacific for the immense tonnage of this district. Thesmelter force is being organized and arrangements have been made to rush the work at the mines. The event causes great satisfaction in this district.

The Battle of Tehlitsx

(Continued on Page Two.)

flank the enemy's left, and in formation like the concave arc of a circle the army of General Oku wound itself around that of General Stackelberg and defeated it with heavy loss, thus killing what plans the Russians may have had for the relief of Port Arthur. Aside from the attacking army, a detachment had been sent, by a wide detour, around to the right rear of the Russians at Nachialing, to lie in wait for the Russian right in its retirement from Tafangshan. Two companies of infantry and one of artillery composed the ambuscade, which was placed in position on the morning of June 15, and that afternoon practically annihilated the retreating Russian right.

The day of the assault on the Russian position—June 15th—opened with fog, but at dawn, in a dull, grey light with mist still in evidence, though clearing, the artillery began to bombard the Russians, who replied, and the firing increased until the duel was soon very severe. Meanwhile, while the centre bivouacked in the shelter of the guns—only the artillery of the centre being in action—then the infantry on the edge of the left flank, practically the outer edge of the main body, began an advance, covered by the fire of guns, which had been dragged with difficulty to the heights on the west of Wangkiatun. The left, aiding this part of the centre, working on the north side of the Fuchou river, began a steady advance. Several times they pushed forward to the slopes of Tafangshan, held strenuously by the Russian right, and desperate fighting, often with cold-steel, ensued there during the morning. At 1 o'clock, with ringing shouts of "Banzai!" the whole left and the portion of the centre on the north bank of the Fuchou river made a desperate charge up the heights, and the enemy wavered, broke and then fell back, dragging their guns rapidly down the slopes, only to fall into the ambuscade that General Oku had prepared for them.

The Russian centre and left, on Langwangmiao, was fighting fiercely, but the right was clattering into the defile along the railway in confusion. Suddenly, without warning, a fierce artillery and rifle fire was poured upon the retreating Russians, and the retreat became a tout a sauve qui peut, in which the gunners cut the traces, abandoned their guns and sought to gallop away, and the infantry, enfiladed by a terrific fire from the heights above, threw their rifles away and made a mad scurry for safety, all in vain. The fierce fire cut wide swaths between the ranks of the fugitives caught in the defile and covered the earth thickly with dead. Of the eight hundred men that held the hill of Tafangshan few escaped unscathed; that wing was practically annihilated.

Meanwhile the attack on the centre was retarded by the heavy fire of the Russian artillery posted on the heights of Lungwangmiao, Shanchi and Lungtanshan. The centre and left was extended and, with a series of dashes, went steadily forward to the heights held by the Russians. Again and again assaults were made and pushed back. The Russians fought desperately, often assuming the offensive and beating the Japanese charges back, aided by the heavy artillery fire from the guns at the top of the heights. Reinforcements hurrying up with additional guns from a hill at the left rear, put the extreme right of the Japanese in a bad way at about 2 o'clock, and, when this was reported, General Oku ordered a strong column of cavalry up. This cavalry force threatened the left rear of the Russians and successfully extricated the extreme Japanese right, which, taking advantage of the cavalry's attack, closed in on the Russian left and completed the envelopment of the Russian position. Yet the Russians fought well, repelling several intrepid bayonet charges of the Japanese centre and left. Reinforcements were brought up—about half a division in all being sent to the rescue, and repeated attempts were made by the Russians to assume the offensive and retrieve the situation. It was useless though, for, with their whole reserves in action, the Japanese pushed forward with a furious onset, which the Russians could not resist, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the army of General Stackelberg began to withdraw from the heights. The Japanese artillery then increased its fire, the field guns being hurried forward, and, with cheers—there were shouts of banzai all along the line—the infantry pressed its attack. The retreat became a rout, the Russians galloping away what guns they could save in confusion. The Japanese cavalry was unable to follow the fugitives far, owing to the nature of the ground, but the artillery poured in a death-dealing fire, and when the tale of the dead was counted it was found that the Russians had twelve times, at least, more killed and wounded than the Japanese, despite the fact that the Japanese were delivering an attack against an enemy posted on heights. Since the battle the Japanese have buried over 1,800 dead. The Russians cremated some of their dead and carried some away. They admit a loss of from twelve to fifteen thousand killed and wounded. A large number of prisoners were taken. Over three hundred arrived in Japan yesterday. The Japanese also captured fourteen guns.

Thus was the southward move for the relief of Port Arthur frustrated in its commencement, and now the Russians are said to be falling back on Liaoyang. The Japanese forces threatening him are converging and the three armies, that of General Kuroki, the force landed at Takushan, and General Oku's army are stretched across a front over three hundred miles in width. General Kuropatkin is confronted by a position that he will find it difficult to negotiate, and in the interim, the forces threatening Port Arthur are pressing close on the line of defence. The heavy siege guns have been landed and metal is on the way for the military railways necessary to place them in position. Before long the siege of Port Arthur will commence in earnest—and I hope to be there to see it.

J. G. S.

YUKON DREDGING.

Mr. Ogilvie's Company Making a Success on Yukon Creeks.

When Mr. William Ogilvie, who went north on the last trip of the Princess May, reaches Dawson, he will hear the gratifying news that the prospecting dredge of his company on the Stewart river is making a success of the work. On Chapman bar, close to Clear creek, the dredge has taken out as high as $100 a day in gold, with working expenses of the plant running $30 a day. The dredge employs seven men and burns two cords of wood a day.

The Ogilvie Dredging Company has all the ground it will ever need to yield fortunes to the members of the company if only pay will hold up near to the $100 a day gross receipts. Since this dredge is a success others will be built for use on the stream.

The Stewart river has furnished grubstakes from its bars for miners for many years. The origin of the gold is a mystery. Some think it comes from the Mayo, because little if any gold has ever been found in the Stewart above the Mayo. Lookout mountain, in the centre of the Mayo district, seems to stand in the same relative position, some say, as the Dome in the Klondike district proper. The big pay streams in the Klondike radiate from the Dome, and the richest streams in the Mayo district seem to radiate in the same way from Lookout mountain.

Okanagan Fruit For Winnipeg

The Freight Rates Commissioner Palmer Tells of Shipping Products.

Warm Weather Throughout the Upper Country Has Various Effects.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, provincial government commissioner of freight rates, returned yesterday from a week's tour of the Okanagan country, where he went on business connected with the shipping of samples of the products of the country to the Dominion exhibition to be held at Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer said that arrangements had now been perfected for the shipping of fruit, etc., from the upper country to Winnipeg. It will go through during the time of the exhibition by express. It is expected that shipments will be made every second day through to the exhibition. Although the weather in the Okanagan has been rather warm, Mr. Palmer thinks that this will be an advantage, so far as the exhibition is concerned, as it will hasten the ripening of early fruits at the exhibition, especially plums and peaches. The shipments of fruits sent from Victoria have already gone through from Vancouver.

Owing to the hot weather the hay crop in the Okanagan will be not perhaps a little lighter than usual this season, but it is of excellent quality. Spring sown grain, owing to the excessive heat, had not done so well on some soils, but he saw some excellent fields of fall wheat. Wherever irrigation had been employed the unusual heat has had no bad effects.

Mr. Palmer visited Vernon, Kelowna, Enderby, Armstrong and other principal points in the valley, and found business good everywhere. A large number of people are coming in from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, looking for suitable homesteads. Many more are expected, and so far as he could ascertain the party coming on the specially arranged excursion from the Northwest this season will be the largest landed in the Okanagan since it was settled.

Regarding the alfalfa crop Mr. Palmer said that the first cutting had already been made, and the second growth is far advanced. The other hay crops, timothy and clover, are in process of being harvested. Both crops are good.

Mr. Palmer was much pleased with the appearance of prosperity to be noted through the agricultural section in which he traveled. All the farmers seem to be doing well, and are hopeful of great developments.

B. C. COPPER DOES WELL.

Reported to Pay for Converter From Profits.

A despatch to the Spokane Spokesman-Review from Phoenix says the B. C. Copper Company of Tate has been doing some diamond drilling at the company's Mother Lode group of mines in Deadwood camp. An excellent body of iron ore was found in the Primrose claim, one of the group, and now some holes are being put down from the 300 foot level of the Mother Lode itself. It is said that the B. C. Copper Company is in excellent shape, and that the new converter plant at the smelter costing about $125,000, was paid for out of profits.

Work has been discontinued at the Brer Eagle, in Summit camp, one of a number of iron claims, on which work had been done for some weeks past. On an adjoining claim, the No. 37, under bond to the Granby smelter interests, development and shipping continues with favorable results.

Patrick J. Dermody, who for five or six years was geenral foreman at the Granby mines, has resigned and will look after some mining interests up the west fork of Kettle river. Steve Swanson, an old employee of the Granby Company, has been made the underground foreman at the mines.

A short time ago it was announced that the Providence mine, near Greenwood, was shortly to install a complete electric equipment, and the manager, Duncan McIntosh, has gone east to secure the necessary machinery. It is now announced that the Elkhorn, adjoining the Providence and owned by Phil McDonald and James Sutherland, which is paying right along, will also probably install an electrical equipment. Power will be taken from the Cascade power lines.

The Great Northern graders have recently opened up excellent bodies of ore on a number of claims not far from this city, thereby assisting in the development of the properties as well as affording convenient transportation as soon as the railway line is completed and the properties are ready to ship.

Photographer—"Is this a positive refusal, or may I hope to bring you proofs of my affection?" Lady—"My negative will render it unnecessary. There is no other solution, so do not urge me to adopt a different tone by further enlargement of the subject!"

News Notes of The Dominion

Terrific Thunderstorms and Several People Killed By Lightning.

Montreal Scotchmen Will Give Dundonald a Great Send Off.

Montreal, July 13.—Thunderstorms were almost general in Ontario yesterday, which interfered, to a large extent, with the celebration of the day by Orangemen. Some crops are reported damaged, and a number of persons were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Lord Dundonald will sail from Canada on July 20. The Caledonian Society this morning received a message from him saying that he would be pleased to accept the invitation of the society to receive an address from it on the evening of the 28th, and that he will proceed from the hall to the steamer. Peter Lyall, president of the society, and a Liberal candidate for St. Antoine division, Montreal, will preside. The affair is to be entirely non-political, but it is expected that it will be one of the most notable demonstrations in the history of the city.

Piet Krausse and Albert Vrooman, two Boer farmers, arrived here this morning. They are going to the Northwest to look into the possibilities of the country for farming, as delegates of a party of about 1,200 Boers who are dissatisfied with conditions in South Africa. If they are satisfied, they say, that the party will arrive next year.

BROKERS SUSPEND.

Toronto, July 13.—The suspension was announced today of J. L. Campbell, a leading stock broking firm, Lorne Campbell last year being president of the Toronto exchange. In a letter to their creditors the firm says that the suspension is due to a heavy defalcation by a former member of the firm, and the default some time ago of the firm's largest correspondents. It is expected that the firm will be able to resume business. The firm held a large amount of Nova Scotia Steel Company's stock and the recent decline in that stock is now explained by the fact that the firm was compelled to sacrifice it regardless of price.

Judge McMahon has given judgment to the plaintiff in the action of Gratter vs. Ottawa separate school board. The action was to restrain the school board from entering into a contract with the Christian Brothers to take charge of the boys' school in Ottawa. The court held that the Christian Brothers were not qualified to teach under the education act of the province.

It is stated that the federal government will ask Sir Percy Girouard to superintend the construction of the eastern section of the transcontinental railway. Having been recently dismissed by the Transvaal government, Sir Percy Girouard is available, and it is believed here his great experience would be of great benefit to Canada.

To a deputation representing the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, who requested that the same duty of $2 per thousand, placed on lumber by the United States government, should be imposed, too, by this country, Hon. W. S. Fielding, while holding out no hope that the deputation's request would be granted this year, gave them to understand that something would likely be done for them next year.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Sherkston, Ont., July 13.—During a severe storm this morning Jesse Haun, about 20 years old, while under a tree which he sought for shelter from the storm, was instantly killed by lightning.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Sidney, July 13.—Serious breaks are reported in the ranks of the strikers at Sydney, a great many of the men having been forced to return to work through dire necessity and welcoming the chance since military protection has been made effective. Quite a number of men have purchased houses on the installment plan, and unless they earn their wages, they stood a good chance of losing them. The company expects within a few days to have all the help it requires for the present.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Winnipeg, July 13.—The Rhodes scholarship committee of Manitoba University met today and awarded John McLean, B.A., first honors as Rhodes scholar from Manitoba. The successful candidate resides in Winnipeg and graduated from the university this year.

THE BLESSED RAIN.

Moose Jaw, July 13.—This district was visited by quite a heavy rainfall during Wednesday night and today. It will be of great benefit to crops.

Brandon, July 13.—There is a very heavy downpour of rain here tonight. Crop prospects are bright.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Moose Jaw, July 13.—When Clark Bros., jewelers, entered their store late last night, they were faced by armed burglars, who had been at work in the store. Covering the brothers with revolvers the burglars escaped. About $800 worth of jewelry is missing.

LADYSMITH BUDGET.

Ladysmith, July 14—The residents of Ladysmith in the past have been obliged to convey their dear departed friends to Nanaimo, which meant not only a good deal of expense, but considerable inconvenience as well. However, this state of things will not happen in the future as the work in connection with the new cemetery is almost completed and it is expected that interments can be made in about a fortnight's time.

Mr. John H. Bland, who was recently married to Miss Eva Bray, late of Victoria, arrived from his honeymoon trip from the East last evening and naturally brought his bride with him. They will make Ladysmith their future home.

The bush fires around Ladysmith which have been causing the inhabitants such a lot of anxiety are practically speaking burnt out and the people are breathing freely once more.

Mr. William Shepherd and party, who have in the last few months been surveying some large timber limits in this neighborhood, have now accomplished their object and are returning to the city with their goods and chattels.

The following officials have been re-elected for the ensuing six months in connection with the Wellington Colliery accident and burial fund, viz.: President, Mr. P. Malone; vice president, Mr. Tom McMillan; secretary, Mr. J. E. Lowe; financial secretary, Mr. F. D. Pelkey; treasurer, Mr. James Dunsmuir. The following were also elected as a committee to help the officials in their work which is a labor of love, viz.: Messrs R. Gregson, John Hooker and Robert White. The amount disbursed during June from this fund was $540.70.

Mr. Thomas Kiddie, general manager of the Tyee smelter, returned home yesterday from a business trip extending over a fortnight.

The steamer Titania sailed this evening for San Francisco with a cargo of about 5,500 tons of coal.

The Melville Dollar also left for Vancouver en route for Nome after taking on board about 400 tons of coal.

Mr. Andrew McMurtrie is undergoing a course of treatment at the Harrison Hot Springs.

The government lighthouse tender Quadra called in last night and left again this morning.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

GARDEN TOOLS

LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, ETC.

The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

Irish Biscuits

Made by W. & R. Jacob, Dublin—For Afternoon Teas—A Complete Assortment.

35c Lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains south, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Bella Coola Development Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Victoria, and E. Dewdney, civil engineer, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established, are:

(1.) To manufacture pulp and paper and cut timber for the manufacture of such pulp or paper, to erect, maintain and operate saw-mills necessary for the cutting of said timber, and the mills necessary for converting said timber into pulp and paper, and to carry on the business of pulp and paper manufacturers and dealers in all its branches.

(2.) To acquire, operate, or carry on the business of a power company:

(3.) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise acquire and hold in any of the States of the United States, or in the Province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, lands, estates, timber lands or leases, timber claims, or licences to cut timber, surface rights and rights of way, water rights and privileges, quartz, and placer mines or mineral claims, leases or prospects, mining lands and mining rights, coal lands, mills, factories, furnaces for smelting and treating ores and refining metals, buildings, machinery, plant, stock in trade, or other real or personal property as may be deemed advisable, and to equip, operate and return the same to account and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them, or any interest therein:

(4.) To carry on the business of a mining, quarrying, smelting, dredging and refining company, and to mine, buy, sell and work, manufacture and make merchantable gold, silver, silver-lead ores, or deposits, and other minerals and metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, stone, oil, coal, earth or other matters or things whatsoever, and to prospect and search for all or any of said substances, matters or things.

(5.) To carry on the business of general merchants, lumbermen, timbermen, miners, dredge owners, canners, fish curers, fruit preserves, jam manufacturers, quarrymen, brick and tile manufacturers, smelters, refiners, founders, assayers, dealers in bullion, metals, and all products of smelting of every nature and description:

(6.) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any canals, trails, roads, ways, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, aqueducts, wharves, machine shops, furnaces, saw-mills, oil wells, oil works, gas works, canneries, curing houses, crushing works, smelting works, concentrating works, hydraulic works, electrical works, drainage works, irrigation works, brick yards, coke ovens, warehouses, stores, wagons, carts, and other works or conveniences which may seem directly conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operation:

(7.) To use steam, water, electricity, or any other power as a motive power or otherwise:

(8.) To construct dams and improve rivers, streams, lakes, and to divert the whole or any part of the water of such streams and rivers as the purposes of the Company may require:

(9.) To clear, manage, farm, cultivate, irrigate, plant, build on, or otherwise work, use or improve any land which, or any interest in which may belong to the Company; to deal with any farm or other products of, any lands of the Company:

(10.) To establish, operate and maintain stores, trading posts, and supply stations for the purposes of the Company, and the supplying goods to any of its employees or the occupiers of any of its lands, or any other persons, and for bartering or dealing in the products of mine and forest, and the carrying on of the general business of traders and merchants:

(11.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, trading, or other operations or businesses in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(12.) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm or association, or company possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company, or carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company, and as the consideration of the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks, bonds or other obligations of this Company:

(13.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on, or being engaged in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company; and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company; and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same:

(14.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects, altogether or in part, similar to those of this Company:

(15.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company:

(16.) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business:

(17.) To borrow or raise money for any purpose of the Company, and for the purpose of securing the same and interest, or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking on all or any part of the property of the Company, present or future acquired, or its uncalled capital, and to create, issue make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, obligations and other negotiable and transferrable instruments:

(18.) To enter into any arrangements with any Government (National, Dominion or Provincial) or any authority, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with, or, if deemed advisable, dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions:

(19.) To obtain any Act of Parliament or Legislature for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose that may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(20.) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(21.) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie:

(22.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration, and advertising of the Company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or the guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(23.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property and rights of the Company, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company:

(24.) To engage in the business of common carriers, both by land and sea, and to that end to buy, purchase, lease, own, or acquire in any manner whatsoever, and to operate, construct, and maintain a line or lines of railway to be operated either by steam, electricity, or such other motive power as may be deemed best, and to lease, charter, buy, construct, operate, or maintain any boats or ships for the furtherance of the purposes and objects of these powers:

(25.) To lease, buy, construct, operate and maintain such line or lines of telephones and telegraphs as may be deemed advisable:

(26.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and which would advance and develop any of the powers herein given and granted, whether specified herein or not.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry timber under special license from the following lands: Commencing at a stake planted on the East side of the North Thompson River near the upper end to Stillwater flats, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains. Also commencing near the trail at Dore's Meadows, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains.

June 21, 1904. H. O. STEVENS.

The Colonist

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

NOT A QUESTION OF RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

In order, at the coming elections, to save the skins of the Liberal representatives of this Province at Ottawa, it is evidently considered necessary to misrepresent argument in the discussion of the Grand Trunk Pacific question. We are told that the Colonist predicts nothing but evil as the result of construction. On the contrary, the Colonist has been an advocate of increased transportation facilities across the continent. What the Colonist has directed attention to are the immense disadvantages under which the Province is placed by the conditions imposed in the contract for the construction of the road, as compared with the rest of Canada. While assuming an undue proportion of the liabilities which accrues to Canada in that connection, it receives none of the vast incidental benefits to be derived from construction, and at the same time must also assume the local administration of the new country opened up en route. We are told that the revenue of the country will increase so rapidly as a consequence that the Government will be able to further reduce the burden of taxation. That is likely to be quite correct, barr the reduction in taxes so far as the Dominion Government is concerned; but unfortunately the benefits accruing from the development go largely to the Dominion coffers. It is true, Provincial revenue receives large additions in the way of mining licenses, revenue tax, land tax, etc., but the whole past experience of British Columbia has gone to show that the expenses of administration created by the new conditions are always still larger in proportion. Since Confederation there has only been one year in thirty-three in which revenue has been equal to expenditure. Even if it be granted for argument's sake that some of the governments have been extravagant, all governments have not invariably been so. Some of our governments have been extremely economical. One would naturally suppose that the building of the C. P. R. would have created such conditions in the Province that the former era of deficits would have passed away. There was a very material increase of Provincial revenue, but the wants of the people increased in still greater proportion, as shown by the Public Accounts. In 1883 the receipts were $426,000 and the expenditure $595,000. In 1889-90 the receipts were $946,000 and the expenditure $912,000. By the very responsibilities imposed on the Province under the Terms of Union, on account of the peculiarly expensive character of the country to govern, a similar experience will result from the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That is a phase of our political situation that the people as a whole have not yet fully realized. Political opinion, to some extent, has been dominated by men who expect to make, and have the opportunity of making, money through promotion and speculation on account of railway construction, and they have, we have no doubt, been honest in the belief that the whole people would make money, and that the Provincial exchequer would be largely reimbursed, as well. The one great fact that has been overlooked in all calculations based on railway development, is the expenditure which development involves being greater in proportion than the new sources of revenue also created.

This is an argument not against railway building and a general policy of development; but in favor of the absolute necessity of a largely increased subsidy from the Dominion to meet the requirements of internal administration of the affairs of a Province with many physical obstacles to overcome. As a result of the existing financial relations between the Province and the Dominion, too large an excess of the revenue goes to the Federal Treasury in proportion to what is returned in the way of subsidy. In other words, there is an inequitable division of the taxes which the people of the Province pay to the Dominion. There is not an adequate residue left for Provincial purposes. What is true of British Columbia is true of all the Provinces, with this qualification that, owing to the physical character of the country, British Columbia's case is an exceptionally strong one, demanding exceptional consideration. Representations have been made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favor of a general readjustment, in which the governments of all the Provinces, five out of seven of which are Liberal, heartily joined.

WHAT IS A LIABILITY?

We are asked to state what taxes will be necessary to raise in order to meet obligations incurred on account of the construction of the G. T. P. That is a difficulty proposition. Time alone will tell. This much we do know, that the Dominion of Canada is assuming a liability variously estimated at from $135,000,000 to $171,000,000 on account of the new railway. Canada is actually building one portion of the railway, for which it will be necessary to issue debentures extending over forty or fifty years at three per cent. For the other portion—that west of Winnipeg to the Pacific—it is loaning its credit to the railway company in order to enable it to build. There are the interest and sinking fund to pay annually until the debentures are finally retired.

There is an arrangement whereby the Grand Trunk Railway Company is expected to assume and pay the interest charges, and on the face of it looks as though the people are getting a new transcontinental railway as a "free gift." This is very pleasant reading for an individual who is inclined to thank providence that he is free of a troublesome debt after having given a promissory note for its payment.

We do not for a moment say that the Grand Trunk Pacific will not be able to discharge the liability as it matures; we sincerely hope that it will. If at any time in the future it should get hard up, because "hard times" come as surely as good times, and there is a Government in power at Ottawa as "easy" as the present one, we are afraid the temptation to unload on the public will be too great to be resisted by a "soulless" corporation. But that is not the real question at issue.

When a business man of substance endorses the note of another man for a large sum, or for any sum, he regards that endorsement as part of his liabilities, no matter what the moral certainty, of the other man paying may be. There always exists the possibility of his having to make good the amount so guaranteed. In other words, it is his own debt, and is so regarded by his banker, who naturally insists upon knowing all about such matters when considering the amount of credit to be extended.

The Dominion, in its arrangements with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, is exactly in the position of having endorsed a promissory note. The bonds issued for the payment of construction, or the bonds guaranteed for the same purpose, become part of the national debt and restrict the additional borrowing powers to that extent. If all goes well the people will be relieved of the liability; if not, they will have to pay it. The people of British Columbia, collectively and individually, are liable for their proportion of the debt, and, for the matter of that, for the whole of it. Our position is simply this, that in case the people are called upon eventually to pay, either a portion or the whole of the liability, British Columbia, taking its contributions to the Federal Treasury in the past as a basis, which has been a permanent one for thirty-three years, in forty or fifty years time will pay, proportionately, three times to the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway what the rest of the people of Canada will do.

In the face of that monstrous disparity, in face of what we are already contributing, and have contributed, in excess of the people of other Provinces per man, and in face of the fact that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific itself through our Province will enormously increase the responsibilities created by the requirements of population throughout the whole northern part of British Columbia, our rights to share in the incidental benefits of construction have been denied to us, and the men whom we have sent to Ottawa with delegated authority to protect our interests have sat calmly by and permitted the outrage to be perpetrated. They either did not understand the situation and the obligations to which the Province was being committed, or, with full knowledge of what was involved, allowed our rights to be bartered away for not so much even as the proverbial mess of pottage. They had not the moral courage to rise in their place and demand, even so feebly, what was our due, nor had they the moral courage to resign as a protest.

THE SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT.

Nearly all the daily papers on the continent publish a supplement either on Saturday or on Sunday morning intended for Sunday reading. This is the rule in British Columbia as elsewhere. Sunday is a day upon which readers have more leisure and appreciate a change in the usual bill of fare, consisting largely of news matter. We are not going to discuss the question of Sunday newspapers, or the distinction which, on moral or religious grounds, exists between a paper published on Saturday with a large literary supplement for Sunday use, and a paper with a similar feature which is distributed on Sunday morning. Most persons, whatever their views on the sanctity of the Sabbath may be, have discarded prejudices based on a distinction so technical. Few persons are now so sensitive on the point as to deny that they read newspapers on Sunday, and while we have a deep respect for the honest scruples they possess, we do not believe their views should weigh against the great majority of readers who honestly entertain opposite opinions. Hence Sundays newspapers, as we have them in British Columbia, and Sunday supplements. At the same time we believe that the reading matter supplied on that day should be of such a character as to afford interest and instruction.

The Sunday newspapers of the United States, or at least a great many of their newspapers, because there is a number of honorable exceptions, publish a kind of literary pabulum that is not fit as reading on any day of the week. With a good deal, perhaps, that is good is mixed up a great deal that is trashy, sensational and decidedly "yellow." In the cities in particular the effects are reflected in the character of a considerable element of the population. Wherever yellow journalism is prevalent you find its columns redolent with an atmosphere of crime and vice. The paper and the people who read it react on each other. The craze for vulgar and spectacular illustrations of the most execrable conception and design cannot but indicate the character of the mind that assimilates such stuff.

As will have been observed, the Colonist has enlarged its supplement to eight pages, and new features have been added. This is in response to increased advertising and an enlarged subscription list. Care is exercised in the selection of matter to reproduce the brightest and best which our exchange lists afford. The Colonist is desirous also of extending the feature of original contributions to its columns, and we are led to understand that what has appeared of late has met with gratifying appreciation. The object in view is to appeal to as many classes of readers as possible. Good wholesome humor, we believe, is enjoyed by all and is beneficial to most readers, and to encourage hearty laughter we shall devote reasonable space to cullings from the humorists of the day. Pope says:

"The proper study of mankind is man,"
which may be regarded as emulating a higher example expressed in Milton's lines:

"All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man
His chief delight and favor."

Biography of all reading is, perhaps, the most attractive, for the very reason that it deals with the lives, the hopes, the weaknesses, the doings, the pleasures and sorrows of men. We hope to make our "Men of Mark" as attractive as biography usually is, and to deal each week with a great many men in the public eye, or who have in the past left an impress on history. There is also in the flotsam and jetsam of current newspapers and magazines items of miscellaneous concern, which have been grouped under "World Wide Float." Special articles, more or less engrossing, from the pens of popular writers will always find a place.

In a variety of ways we hope to make the Sunday Supplement attractive without adopting standards set by the new race of yellow journalists. We recognize, if for no other reason, that the intelligent constituency of readers possessed by newspapers in British Columbia do not favor the reprehensible tendency to sensationalism; and, as a rule, considering the many difficulties experienced in this Province in producing newsy and large papers, there is little cause of complaint. Journalism has been steadily on the up grade, and while in all the papers there is doubtless room for improvement, with the increase of population and the cheapening of facilities for obtaining news as well as the financial ability of managers to enlarge staffs and plants, it will become still more creditable as a profession.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Colonist has, from time to time, dealt with the merits of the contention that the construction of the Pacific Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad should commence at the Coast terminus, at whatever point decided upon, and continue eastward to the Rocky Mountains to the point where the Prairie division is to end, and that its commencement should be simultaneous with the commencement of construction on the other sections. Early last fall, after the details of the proposed contract were published and while the House of Commons was still in session, in plenty of time for action, the Provincial Government made strong representations to the Government at Ottawa on the subject, and to the various members of Parliament from British Columbia, urging their support of this contention. We were assured solemnly that the interests of the Province in this respect would be carefully guarded by the Liberal members, and in particular by Mr. George Riley, the success of whose efforts in regard to the Mint and the Fraser River dredge was considered as a guarantee that such assurances would be sacredly respected to the very letter. The bill passed its second reading, minus the promised provision, and we were left as we were, at the tender mercies of the railway company. It was subsequently discovered that amendments to the Act of last session would be necessary, and an early and practically a special session of the House was called for that purpose.

When a railway company comes to parliament with a request for further concessions and modifications, it is usually regarded as a favorable time for the government to insert provisions, in the public interest, that may have been overlooked. It was at least a favorable time for our representatives half they realized the gravity of the provincial interests involved, or the responsibilities imposed on them thereby, to have pressed for a consideration that had been freely accorded to other sections of the Dominion. It was the one opportunity for them to have demonstrated that their allegiance to the Province that they were sent to Parliament to represent was superior to their allegiance to party or the demands of a railway corporation. They were not unaware of the state of public opinion in the Province on the subject. The Provincial Government had again strongly renewed its representations of the previous year to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Board of Trade in the Province had moved; and the leading papers of the Province gave no uncertain sound on the subject. The bill was allowed to pass the House of Commons without provincial protests being regarded. It is understood that Mr. Morrison at one time intended to make a stand, but did not. We know not why, but can surmise. In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Macdonald's amendment, though in a measure supported by Senator Templeman in his speech, was voted against by both Senators Templeman and Bostock. We need not repeat what was stated in yesterday's issue in regard to the peculiar attitude of Senator Templeman, or comment upon the conclusions that are to be drawn therefrom. The latter are as obvious as is the unfortunate position in which the Province is now placed.

There is a consideration affecting the interests of the Province which has not yet been referred to, and which is of paramount importance in this connection. We cannot believe that the Liberal representatives at Ottawa could have realized what the financial results to the Province entail, or, otherwise, considerations of self interest alone—their political future—would have stiffened their backs for a fight on the question, in which partisan allegiance would have taken second place. In the representations made to Ottawa by the various delegations from the Provincial Government on the subject of better terms it was clearly proven by elaborate figures from the Auditor-General's reports and the Public Accounts for over thirty years that the per capita contributions from British Columbia to the Dominion Treasury has been 3 to 1 as compared with the rest of Canada. Despite the changes in conditions and the variations of tariff and other things since that time that ratio has remained a permanent factor. It is the same today, and we have no reason to assume that it will alter in the future at least for many years to come. In other words the potentialities of our population are three times the average of the people of the whole Dominion per unit.

Mr. Blair, when he made his statement in the House of Commons, upon the occasion of his resignation from the Government, estimated that the total of liabilities assumed by the people of Canada in connection with the contract for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, would be $135,000,000. Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, has gone carefully into the financial details, which are not necessary here to reproduce, and estimates the total at $171,000,000. His figures have not been successfully controverted. However, to accept a middle course between Mr. Blair and Mr. Borden and place the sum at $150,000,000, assuming that three per cent. bonds are sold at par, let us consider the proportion of that liability which falls to British Columbia, spread over, say, a period of forty years. We shall suppose that the average population in decades in British Columbia will be as follows:

First ten years	250,000
Second ten years	500,000
Third ten years	750,000
Fourth ten years	1,500,000

or an average of 750,000 for the whole period.

Suppose the average population of the rest of Canada for the same period to be 9,250,000, distributed as follows:

First ten years	6,500,000
Second ten years	8,250,000
Third ten years	10,000,000
Fourth ten years	12,000,000

Our proportion of the liability assumed is, therefore, $33,750,000 as against $116,250,000 for the whole of Canada on account of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

If we take another basis, supposing a much larger increase of population both for Canada and British Columbia to be possible, in which for Canada the average population, assuming a decennial increase of 25 per cent., is 12,500,000, and that of British Columbia, in view of its naturally much more contribution of $30,000,000 by this Province in forty years as against $114,000,000 by the rest of Canada.

Let us consider this in connection with the fact that the cost of construction through British Columbia will be about $37,500,000, every dollar of which, practically, in labor and supplies and business will be supplied from east of the Rockies. In other words, while contributing so heavily to the Federal Treasury and so out of proportion to the rest of the Dominion, we reap not a dollar incidental to the construction of the road through our own Province. Moreover, the railway will go through a portion of the country not tributary to the present settled portions. It will open up that country, it is true, but it will add immensely to the responsibilities of the Province in supplying the varied requirements that develop with population. Without very substantial increase of subsidies from the Dominion the Province will be unable to properly meet the increased obligations of local self-government imposed under the terms of Union.

PREMIER PARENT.

The above title refers to Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier of the Province of Quebec, who since Mr. Mercier's regime is the man who has exercised the most powerful influence in Quebec provincial politics. Unlike what the Hon. Mr. Mercier was, he is not of inflammable nature, and his success as Premier and as Mayor of the city of Quebec has not depended upon qualities of personal magnetism, upon skilful appeals to race prejudice, upon stirring eloquence, or upon an extravagant expenditure of money in the interests of personal friends. Mr. Parent is not a speaker, but a man of strictly business qualifications, who has reorganized the finances of Quebec Province and practically rejuvenated Quebec city. He is generally admitted to be the strongest man in his Province on the Liberal side. His methods, however, are not in favor at Ottawa, because the administration would prefer a more pliable man at the head of affairs. As they did in the case of Premier Haultain of the Northwest, who was offered a Supreme Court judgeship, they put temptation in this way. They made him an offer of a place on the Railway Commission. Mr. Parent, like Mr. Haultain, would not be tempted.

The Premier of Quebec was the prime mover in the agitation for a general readjustment of the financial relations of the Provinces and the Dominion, and in view of the position previously taken by the Province of British Columbia this was very awkward for the Federal administration, more particularly as, with the exception of British Columbia and Manitoba, all the other Provincial governments are Liberal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not appreciate friends who make embarrassing demands on him, even though the demands may be absolutely just. What he wants are not shining lights in the Provinces as Premiers, but automata, who will register his will, and act as convenient wheels to his coach. Mr. Parent is a Liberal, but he is not an automaton and will not accept doubtful honor of being a stool pigeon for his greater contemporary at Ottawa. His present position is outlined in a despatch from Montreal, which says that there is no doubt that his ambition is to remain at the head of the Provincial Government till after the next general elections, and also until after the completion of the Quebec bridge and the expected increase of the Dominion subsidies to the Provinces. And he is the more determined to wear out his own shoes as prime minister of the Province because of his intimate knowledge of the constant efforts being made by some of his colleagues to step into them.

It would be a decided loss to Quebec if Mr. Parent should resign. He is a man of decision, business ability and rare enterprise in public matters. Of course, we would prefer seeing a Liberal-Conservative government in power, but so long as a Liberal government is in power, Mr. Parent should be at the head of it.

The way the Minister of Railways manages to run the Intercolonial Railway at a large annual loss would lead one to suppose that the object was to discredit the policy of Government ownership of railways.

There is a feeling, more or less general, in the city that the City Council should reconsider its decision with reference to voting a sum to assist the Fifth Regiment to go to the St. Louis Exposition to fill an engagement there. It is proposed by the band to carry out in connection with its trip an extensive advertising programme, in which the advantages of Victoria as a tourist resort will be liberally set forth. As stated in a previous editorial, without proposed, we could not recommend the suggestion being adopted. The members of the City Council, of course, must be the best judge whether the city can afford to give the assistance asked. We do think, however, in justice to the band, that the proposal should have the best possible consideration. Band matters generally might, we think, with advantage have their attention. Not a few of our citizens think there should be more encouragement given.

LETTER FROM REV. FATHER MORICE

Sir—Some time last week you published a very laudatory review of my latest book, "The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia." Though the general tone of the article was very favorable to the work and certainly too indulgent as far as the author of it was concerned, your reviewer thought it necessary to insinuate in very courteous terms that my long association with the Indians of whom I had to speak has to a certain extent biassed my judgment against the whites, that is, the members of the Hudson's Bay Company. As my kind critic aptly says, "we all have our limitations," and I should certainly not object to a criticism which would not imperil the interests of true history or the requirements of impartiality, which should be the historian's premier quality. In the present case, my silence might be construed as an admission of the charge, and thereby practically do away, in the eyes of many, with some of the results of my researches. Hence the following lines, which I trust you will allow me to present for the appreciation of your numerous readers.

My first and, I think, all-sufficient remark will be this: Let him who wants to be satisfied as to the extent of my impartiality simply read the book and ponder over the facts I give therein, facts which I have gathered from original MSS., to which I conscientiously refer in numberless foot notes, and then let him form his own conclusions. The only instance which I can recall of having "listened to (the Indians') accounts of the pioneer whitemen" has reference to an episode the true character of which was skilfully concealed in the company's journal. That the native account of it stood on safe grounds is proved by the following passage of a letter just received from the incriminated party himself: "I see where you hit me," he writes, "but it is O. K., being the truth." The same gentleman further remarks: "I have sold at X. as high as 100 gallons of rum for cranberries in one day, so you see I was in a manner hardened." I knew almost as much of other H. B. Co. officers; yet I never insisted on that point. Not that I desired to conceal the truth—no historian should be afraid of anything except of being inaccurate or partial—but I considered that I had said enough to help the reader form a true estimate of the people and their times. In the two other instances in connection wherewith the Indians have assisted me, the Douglas and the Belanger episodes, the accuracy of my account is vouched for by two old H. B. Co. employees themselves, who were eyewitnesses of the one and active participant in the other. Besides, the passages from official letters which I quote fully, bear them out in their contentions.

Were I not afraid of abusing your patience, I would point to the several instances when I give the H. B. Co. its due meed of praise. Indeed, in two particular cases, pp. 103 and 135, I even defend it against its own officers. This I have done, not to please the numerous friends I count in its ranks, but because of the requirements of stern impartiality as I understand it. Would to God that I had thereby earned the following appreciation of my work by a gentleman who knows something of the conditions formerly existing in the north: "Father Morice appears in this work to have formed his conclusions justly and fairly, and, though we think some incidents must have caused him strong indignation and been a fair mark for harsh terms, the historian has prevailed over the man."—(Ashcroft Journal, 25th June, 1904).

Thanking you for the use of your valuable space,

A. G. MORICE, O.M.O.

Vancouver, July 10, 1904.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Friday Morning, July 15, 1859.

Since the arrival of the Douglas from British Columbia trade has been unusually brisk. Large orders have been filled by our merchants for all parts of the mining country. The Douglas and Otter carry up a very large freight. From the advices from the mines a permanent revival of trade is anticipated. We are persuaded that both British Columbia and Vancouver Island have seen their worst days. The future to us appears bright; and as soon as the natural and governmental obstacles are removed, trade will become healthy, and be placed on a more substantial basis than ever. For our part we have never seen occasion to doubt the ultimate prosperity of the country, and are confident that those who have steadily adhered to the country through good and evil reports, will, in the end, be amply rewarded.

The H. B. Co.'s steamer Labouchere, Capt. Swanson, arrived yesterday from Fort Simpson and the Russian Possessions, with furs. She reports that Messrs. Golledge and Harrison, who left here on her in May, are at Bella Coola; that they found a small quantity of gold. They had penetrated to the interior within four days' journey of Fort Alexander, but had to return owing to the Indian guides refusing to go further. The Indians had used them well. Capt. Torrens' company was seen passing through Johnson's Straits, going north, having chartered the Nanaimo Packet on arriving at Nanaimo. No fight had occurred between the Tongas Indians who were accompanying the expedition and a party of Hyder braves, as reported.

Major Downie is organizing an expedition to visit Queen Charlotte's Island. It is said H. M. S. Pylades will be sent up to afford security.

July 18, 1859.

A party of thirty leave today for the Cowichan and Chemainus country to explore these districts for their friends here. The "Nanaimo Packet" has been chartered for the purpose, and will be absent four or five days. The unsurveyed lands in Chemainus are the principal object; not feeling willing to wait till selection has been made by holders of Cowichan scrip.

The government is building a church at Queensborough. We hope Miss Coutts finds the funds. If the Colonial Treasury has to bleed for it, we trust the Reform League will check the operation.

The Imperial government has thrown open to public competition the mail service between England and this country. Should the Canadian government and the Northwest Transportation Company any assistance, we may possibly have an overland mail.

The Otter arrived yesterday with one passenger, and a detachment of twenty-three marines. They charge the government with a breach of faith, as they had volunteered for five years' colonial service, on colonial pay, and a grant of land at the end of the term. One prisoner, a soldier belonging to the medical department, was brought down. No late news from up country.

Two meetings have been held at Kaindler's Hall to organize an expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island. Somewhere near ninety have agreed to go. Mr. G. L. Wight has agreed to secure the passage of a hundred for $500, with the privilege of keeping the vessel for a month. They propose taking three months' provisions. We hope every encouragement will be given to the expeditionists; for whether successful or not in being repaid in gold, the addition to our stock of knowledge respecting the country will fully repay the expense of the undertaking. If reliance can be placed on men of veracity, gold has been found there in large quantities. Each party is expected to deposit his $5 today with McDonald & Co., bankers.

The Franchise Bill, just passed by the legislature divides the Island and dependencies into districts as follows:

District of Victoria, district of Esquimalt and Metchosin, district of Nanaimo, District of Sooke.

And also that the number of representatives shall be as follows, to wit:

District of Victoria, 3 members.

District of Esquimalt and Metchosin, 2 members.

District of Nanaimo, 1 member.

The following persons are appointed returning officers:

Andrew Muir, Victoria district.

Herbert W. O. Margary, Esquimalt and Metchosin district.

Charles E. Stuart, Nanaimo district.

John Muir, Jr., Sooke district.

PURCHASING PRICES.

FOR PRODUCE

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

The following prices are being offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots on the dock or in the car at Victoria:

Messrs. Sylvester & Co., feed merchants, yesterday reported quotations as stationary, as hereunder:

Hay (old), per ton	$12.00
Hay (green), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton	$28.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Potatoes (new) per 100 lbs.	$3.00
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Onions, per 100 lbs.	$3.50

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS With WATER GLASS
We will give you full directions.
CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist & Druggist 98 Govt. St. Near Yates St. Victoria B. C.

COMPETITION

Is active but we more than meet it, and Competitors watch our ads. with absorbing interest. DOWN GOES PRICES, but UP GO VALUES. Did you ever see such an opportunity? Everyone of these items is a STERLING VALUE, and the JINGLING OF MONEY SAVED IS IN YOUR OWN POCKET, TAKING IT HOME WITH YOU, MADE BY DEALING AT CARNE'S CASH GROCERY.

FANCY!! FLOUR, ANY BRAND for 75c A SACK. How do we do it? Study the list below and you will see.

LIST NO. 1.

1 Sack Flour any brand	75
1 lb. Tea, any brand	50
1 Pkt Parlor Matches	25
1 Jar McLaren's Cheese	35
1 lb. JACOBS' IRISH Biscuits	30
1 Tin Ramsay's Cream Sodas	25
4 lbs. Sago, Tapioca or Rice	25
1 lb Our Best Coffee	40
5 lbs B. C. Granulated Sugar	25
1 Sack B. & K. Rolled Oats	35
2 pkts Malta Vita, Force or Orange Meat	30
1 Bot. Pure Malt Vinegar	20
1 Bot. Rowatt's Pickles	25
1 pkt Postum Cereal or Fig Prune	25
5 lbs Small W. or Bayou Beans	25
1 pkt Salt, Bird Seed or Stove Polish	10

$5.00

LIST NO. 2.

1 Sack Flour any brand	75
10 lbs B. C. Granulated Sugar	50
2 lbs Tea, choice of any brand	1.00
1 Tin Ramsay's Cream Sodas	25
1 Tin Price's Royal or Schilling's Baking Powder	40
8 lbs Sago, Tapioca or Rice	50
22½ lbs sack B. & K. Rolled Oats	1.00
1 Bot. Royal or Snyder's Salad Dressing	35
3 Tins Sardines or 2 tins Clams	25
2 lbs of JACOBS' IRISH Biscuits	60
1 Tin Baratoria Shrimps (delicious)	15
2 lbs Our Best Coffee	75
1 Large Jar McLaren's Cheese	65
1 pkt Parlor Matches	25
1 Bot Genuine Maple Syrup	35
1 Bot Pure Malt Vinegar	20
5 lbs Seeded Raisins	50
5 lbs Cleaned Currants	50
1 Tin Lunch Tongue	35
1 Tin Bloater Paste	65
3 pkts Fairy Toilet Soap	25
1 Bot. Rowatt's Pickles	25
1 pkt Players' Mixture Smoking Tobacco, or	
1 Large Tin Cream	15

$10.00

A MONTH'S SUPPLY FOR LITTLE MONEY

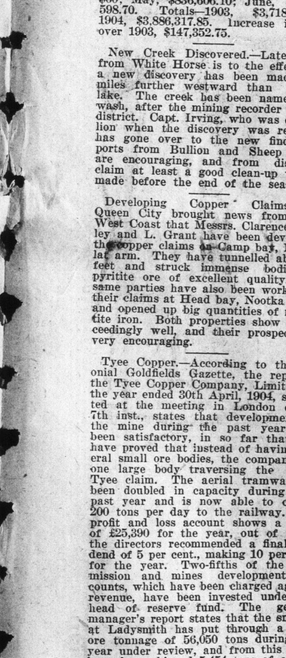
OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is growing larger every day, because we pay great attention to the smallest orders, thereby ensuring entire satisfaction. CASH TO ACCOMPANY ALL MAIL ORDERS.

Write for our ILLUSTRATED CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGUE of prices. We will have them from the printers in about two weeks. We are in a position to purchase anything, and everything, so do not hesitate to send in your orders from a needle to an anchor.

We carry a complete line of the choicest Wines from all parts of the globe, write for wine list.

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY
P. O. Box 329 VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 586

Sunshine Furnace



Regulated Like a Watch.

The fire in the Sunshine Furnace can be regulated as accurately as a watch.

At night shake down the ashes, replenish the coal, allow time for the gas to burn off, close your drafts—that's all.

Then, in the morning slip into the hall, open the drafts, and in a few minutes you'll have a rapid, house-warming fire—no exasperating, freezing waits; no firing up, nor risk of the fire burning out during the night.

The Sunshine Furnace is a scientific heater and fuel-saver from top to bottom.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

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We carry in stock a full line of the celebrated—
Massey-Harris No. 7 Mowers, to cut 4½, 5, 5½ feet.
Massey-Harris No. 10 Mowers, to cut 6 feet.
Massey-Harris Sharps Rakes; Steel and Wood Wheels; 24 Teeth.
Massey-Harris Tiger Rakes; Steel and Wood Wheels; 24 Teeth.
Massey-Harris All-Steel Rakes; 26, 30 and 34 Teeth.
Massey-Harris Hay Tedders; 6 Forks.
Send for Catalogues and Prices to—

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS

Crofton House
VANCOUVER, B.C.
A Boarding and Day School For Girls
The Michaelmas Term will begin on Tuesday, September 6.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal,
MISS GORDON.
(Newnham College, Cambridge.)

FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue
No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Six young cows, just calved. G. Vantreight, Gordon Head. jy12

FOR SALE—Grade Jersey heifer, just fresh. Thos. Plimley, Metropolitan Block, opposite Post Office. jy13

ANGEL HOTEL Temperance Hotel. Family trade a specialty. Comfort of guests assured. From $1.00 per day up. Mrs. Carne, Prop., Langley St

NOTICE.

West 60 chains, thence South to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement.

CHARLES A. VERNON.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

LOC

(From Friday's Daily.)

Loyal Dawson Japs.—A war $1,800 has been collected in and on the neighboring creeks Japanese in Dawson and forw the minister of war to go into eral fund. One of the Dawson ese also expects to go to fight.

Railway Rumblings.—The Northern's new Kootenay tarif into effect on July 9th. It ma son and Rossland distributing The big transcontinental railwa considering a tariff governing from the Old Country.

Railway Commission.—It is an that the railway commission ed by the Dominion governme start upon its tour of investig the West about the middle week. It will visit all the in points in Manitoba and the Te and in British Columbia it is present intention to have meeti Vancouver, Victoria, Revelstoke Nelson, due notice of which w given several days in advance that all parties having busine the commission may have ampl tunity to be present.

Hayes' Mine to Open.—It is ed that the Hayes' mine, sound, is to start up again. A capital has been interested, a said a company has been forme is prepared to expend $60,000 property. The mine has remai touched for the past year or so. closed down just at the time had reached the shipping stage development. Should it be re business at Alberni will again and the trade of the coast will improve. This is what is desir with a half a dozen mines runn the coast a wonderful impetus be given the commerce of this

The Loss Assessed.—The adju of the losses sustained through cent fire at the Driard hotel completed and out on Monday the repairing the damaged portions building will be commenced. M Harrison expects to have this completed in a comparatively shor and if anything the hotel will better shape after the work is than it ever was before. The ary dining-room, a very handsome ment, is now in running order. Walter Borns has rejoined the st the office.

Yukon Gold Output.—This yes to June 30th, the Yukon has pro more gold than for the same last year. Official figures for the year are as follows: 1903—January, $55,995.00; February, $82,9 March, $41,050.65; April, $40,6 May, $173,781.00; June, $3,3 1904—January, $85,835.55; Febr $107,417.10; March, $138,740.40; $80; May, $836,600.10; June, $2 595.70. Totals—1903, $3,718,9 1904, $3,886,317.85, increase in over 1903, $147,352.75.

New Creek Discovered.—Late from White Horse to the effect a new discovery has been made miles further westward than K lake. The creek has been named week, after the mining recorder in district. Capt. Irving, who was on lion when the discovery was repo has gone over to the new find. ports from Bullion and Sheep c are encouraging, and from prese claim at least a good clean-up wi made before the end of the season

Developing Copper Claims.—Queen City brought news from West Coast that Messrs. Clarence D ley and L. Grant have been develo the copper claims at Camp bay, Mu lat arm. They have tunnelled abo feet and struck immense bodies pyritite ore of excellent quality. same parties have also been workin their claims at Head bay, Nootka s and opened up big quantities of ma tite iron. Both properties show up ceedingly well, and their prospects very encouraging.

Tyee Copper.—According to the omial Goldfields Gazette, the repor the Tyee Copper Company, Limited the year ended 30th April, 1904, sub ted at the meeting in London on 7th inst., states that developments the mine during the past year have been satisfactory, in so far that have proved that instead of having eral small ore bodies, the company one large body traversing the w Tyee claim. The aerial tramway been doubled in capacity during past year and is now able to con 200 tons per day to the railway. profit and loss account shows a pr of £25,390 for the year, out of w the directors recommended a final dend of 5 per cent., making 10 per c for the year. Two-fifths of the c mission and mines development counts, which have been charged agai revenue, have been invested under head of reserve fund. The gene manager's report states that the sme at Ladysmith has put through a to ore tonnage of 56,050 tons during year under review, and from this th have been shipped 5,454 tons of cop matte, containing 4,446,887 pounds fine copper, 143,203 ounces of fine ver and 8,788 ounces of fine gold, total value of which, less refin charges, amounted to $678,836.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

G. T. P. Circular.—An interesting valuable circular, descriptive of the t ritory through which the Grand Tru Pacific railway will pass, has just be issued. A map is given showing entire route of the road.

Interior Fruit Industry.—Mr. Sterl of Kelowna, who has the largest fr ranch in the district, states that fruit crop of Kelowna would be a t one this year, larger than the last; fact, there was a gradual increase ev year and the Okanagan valley was ing right ahead.

Nanaimo Coal Lost.—The Eva Coleman & Evans Company are losers of about 270 tons of coal throu the upsetting of a loaded barge l Tuesday night in the Gulf. The bar was in tow of the tug Erie, and w attempting to weather a rough sea so distance out from Nanaimo, when accident happened. The upturned bar was towed into port and is now ly at Evans, Coleman & Evans' wha Vancouver.

Mount Sicker Notes.—Mr. Belling of the Crofton smelter, is bringi back from the East an automobile. some of the horses of the Cowich valley have only now got used to bicycle, it is not at all unlikely th his first tour over the elegant roa of this valley will be the first ve of the first chapter of "accidents." T new wire cable for the Tyee aer tramway has left St. Louis. On arrival it will be installed with greatest speed possible. "No delay" the motto of the mine managers, a it has no parallel. A firm and stead shipment of ore daily leaves Tyee sidin for the Ladysmith smelter, also pa property of the Tyee Company.

Strike Affects Output.—It is reporte from the Skeena that the run of salmo is very great this year. Fishermen ar taking from 160 to 400 fish to the boa Depending upon the Japanese an Chinese alone to pack will not, it said, be more than a third what should have been. It is now impossibl to get the Indians, and, therefore, th catch must remain small. The Indian at first asked for 10 cents a fish. Th canneries would pay only seven cents

LOCAL NEWS

(From Friday's Daily.)

Loyal Dawson Japs.—A war fund of $1,800 has been collected in Dawson and on the neighboring creeks by 25 Japanese in Dawson and forwarded to the minister of war to go into the general fund. One of the Dawson Japanese also expects to go to fight.

Railway Rumblings.—The Great Northern's new Kootenay tariff went into effect on July 9th. It makes Nelson and Rossland distributing points. The big transcontinental railways are considering a tariff governing imports from the Old Country.

Railway Commission.—It is announced that the railway commission appointed by the Dominion government will start upon its tour of investigation in the West about the middle of next week. It will visit all the important points in Manitoba and the Territories and in British Columbia it is their present intention to have meetings at Vancouver, Victoria, Revelstoke and Nelson, due notice of which will be given several days in advance in order that all parties having business with the commission may have ample opportunity to be present.

Hayes' Mine to Open.—It is reported that the Hayes' mine, Barkley sound, is to start up again. American capital has been interested, and it is said a company has been formed which is prepared to expend $60,000 on the property. The mine has remained untouched for the past year or so. It was closed down just at the time when it had reached the shipping stage of its development. Should it be reopened business at Alberni will again pick up and the trade of the coast will greatly improve. This is what is desired, for with a half a dozen mines running on the coast a wonderful impetus would be given the commerce of this city.

The Loss Assessed.—The adjustment of the losses sustained through the recent fire at the Driard hotel is now completed and on Monday the work of repairing the damaged portions of the building will be commenced. Manager Harrison expects to have this work completed in a comparatively short time, and if anything the hotel will be in better shape after the work is done than it ever was before. The temporary dining-room, a very handsome apartment, is now in running order. Mr. Walter Morris has rejoined the staff of the office.

Yukon Gold Output.—This year, up to June 30th, the Yukon has produced more gold than for the same period last year. Official figures for the same year are as follows: 1903—January, $55,995.00; February, $82,969.05; March, $41,050.65; April, $40,688.85; May, $173,781.00; June, $3,324.48. 1904—January, $85,895.55; February, $107,417.10; March, $138,740.40; April, $60; May, $836,606.10; June, $2,697,598.70. Totals—1903, $3,718,965.10; 1904, $3,896,317.85, increase in 1904 over 1903, $147,352.75.

New Creek Discovered.—Late news from White Horse is to the effect that a new discovery has been made fifty miles further westward than Kluane lake. The creek has been named Burwash, after the mining recorder in that district. Capt. Irving, who was on Bullion when the discovery was reported, has gone over to the new find. Reports from Bullion and Sheep creeks are encouraging, and from discovery claim at least a good clean-up will be made before the end of the season.

Developing Copper Claims.—The Queen City brought news from the West Coast that Messrs. Clarence Dawley and L. Grant have been developing the copper claims at Camp bay, Muchalat arm. They have tunnelled about 40 feet and struck immense bodies of pyritite ore of excellent quality. The same parties have also been working on their claims at Head bay, Nootka sound, and opened up big quantities of magnetite iron. Both properties show up exceedingly well, and their prospects are very encouraging.

Tyee Copper.—According to the Colonial Goldfields Gazette, the report of the Tyee Copper Company, Limited, for the year ended 30th April, 1904, submitted at the meeting in London on the 7th inst., states that developments at the mine during the past year have been satisfactory, in so far that they have proved that instead of having several small ore bodies, the company has one large body traversing the whole Tyee claim. The aerial tramway has been doubled in capacity during the past year and is now able to convey 200 tons per day to the railway. The profit and loss account shows a profit of £25,390 for the year, out of which the directors recommended a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year. Two-fifths of the commission and mines development accounts, which have been charged against revenue, have been invested under the head of reserve fund. The general manager's report states that the smelter at Ladysmith has put through a total ore tonnage of 56,050 tons during the year under review, and from this there have been shipped 5,454 tons of copper matte, containing 4,446,887 pounds of fine copper, 143,303 ounces of fine silver and 8,788 ounces of fine gold, the total value of which, less refining charges, amounted to $678,836.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

G. T. P. Circular.—An interesting and valuable circular, descriptive of the territory through which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will pass, has just been issued. A map is given showing the entire route of the road.

Interior Fruit Industry.—Mr. Sterling of Kelowna, who has the largest fruit ranch in the district, states that the fruit crop of Kelowna would be a fine one this year, larger than the last; in fact, there was a gradual increase every year and the Okanagan valley was going right ahead.

Nanaimo Coal Lost.—The Evans, Coleman & Evans Company are the losers of about 270 tons of coal through the upsetting of a loaded barge late Tuesday night in the Gulf. The barge was in tow of the tug Erie, and was attempting to weather a rough sea some distance out from Nanaimo, when the accident happened. The upturned barge was towed into port and is now lying at Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf, Vancouver.

Mount Sicker Notes.—Mr. Bellinger, of the Crofton smelter, is bringing back from the East an automobile. As some of the horses of the Cowichan valley have only now got used to the bicycle, it is not at all unlikely that his first tour over the elegant roads of this valley will be the first verse of the first chapter of "accidents." The new wire cable for the Tyee aerial tramway has left St. Louis. On its arrival it will be installed with the greatest speed possible. "No delay" is the motto of the mine managers, and it has no parallel. A firm and steady shipment of ore daily leaves Tyee siding for the Ladysmith smelter, also part property of the Tyee Company.

Strike Affects Output.—It is reported from the Skeena that the run of salmon is very great this year. Fishermen are taking from 100 to 400 fish to the boat. Depending upon the Japanese and Chinese alone to pack will not, it is said, be more than a third what it should have been. It is now impossible to get the Indians, and, therefore, the catch must remain small. The Indians at first asked for 10 cents a fish. The canneries would pay only seven cents. The Indians, it is said, would have accepted eight and a half cents, but the owners would not make any advance over the seven cents.

Aids to Navigation.—At the last meeting of the New Westminster Board of Trade Mr. W. Gilley, chairman of the navigation committee, reported the dredge to be doing good work on the North Arm of the river. He also stated that when the government places the new lightship on the sands at the mouth of the river that it be supplied with a boiler and fog whistle to assist in case of fogs, which are frequent at that place. Secretary White was instructed to write Captain Gaudin on the matter, and also to write the Vancouver board for their assistance in securing this necessity.

Fry Liberated.—The young fry from the "Bon Accord" hatchery, Fraser river, that have recently formed so interesting an exhibit on Government street, have now been thrown on their own resources. The rainbow trout have been placed in Alderman lake, Beacon hill, while the steel head and sockeye salmon have found a temporary home in the Colquitz river, from which in due course their natural instinct will lead them, via the Gorge, to salt water. It is quite reasonable to anticipate that in four years these same fish, then arrived at maturity, will return either for sport to anglers on the Arm, or be counted in the catch at the Otter point traps.

First Message.—The first message over the Seattle-Sitka cable line came to Seattle on Thursday to Capt. Wildman, chief of the local United States army signal corps office, in the Walker building, from Colonel Allen, who has charge of the work of laying the cable, stating that the Burnside will reach port Sunday. The message was ticked out over the line when the Burnside was at sea and was transmitted over the free end of the cable. It went to Sitka, was transmitted from there to Skagway and was sent to Seattle over the Canadian telegraph lines. When the despatch left the cableship Burnside that vessel was far out at sea and about 350 miles from Seattle.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Timber Licenses.—A hundred and twenty-four timber licenses were issued during the past month, aggregating $15,000 in fees. There were nine new applications for the week. This is considered astonishing in the face of the depression of the logging interests on the Coast. Most of the licenses, however, are for Kootenay limits.

More About Islander.—The Seattle Times publishes the following, dated Skagway, July 16th: "Capt. Smith, of the Neptune, located the wreck of the Islander on the west coast of Douglas island this morning. The big ship lies off her side in fifty fathoms of water and is well preserved. Capt. Smith thinks the ship can be raised and he will probably undertake to do so. The Islander was wrecked August 15, 1901, and it is estimated that from $80,000 to $150,000 went down with the ship."

Address Wanted.—Friends of Angus McDonald are anxious to locate him. The description is given as follows: "Age 29 years, medium height, weight 175 lbs., brown hair, large blue eyes, had a small piece taken off first finger. Formerly of Seaforth, Ont. Last heard of at Elko, Kootenay, B. C. Friends very anxious."

Cement Stone.—G. L. Brown, of Bellingham, agent for Fisher's hydraulic stone system, of Memphis, Tennessee, is in the city looking for a site for the manufacture of cement stone and the possibilities of the trade. He expresses the hope that they will be able to handle the Saanich cement, as it will afford a most substantial reduction in the cost of manufacture. The freight on Belgium product is a big factor, although the price is 60 cents less per barrel here than in North Yakima, for instance, while in Spokane and other inland points it is higher still. This is due to the necessity of railroad transportation.

Valuable Clock.—Says the Nelson News: "A very handsome grandfather's clock has been put in place in the Hume hotel dining-room. The case is of oak, beautifully hand carved, and stands about seven feet high. The clock has two sets of chimes, the Cambridge and the Oxford, and chimes out the hours, half hours and quarters. The timepiece was made in England, but purchased in Constantinople and brought to British Columbia many years ago. Mr. Hume brought it here from his former home in Victoria some days ago. J. O. Patenaude, the jeweler who is regulating the clock in its new home, values it at $500."

Geo. B. McAuley Dead.—News has just reached the city of the death of Geo. B. McAuley, of Spokane, who was prominently identified with British Columbia mines in the Boundary country, at Callamish, Scotland, at the home of his mother. Mr. McAuley was on his wedding tour and visiting his mother. Last May he was married to Miss Eleanor Strohn, of Los Angeles, in London, England. Mr. McAuley was a well-known mining man and one of the first to open the Coeur d'Alenes. In 1896 he retired from active business a wealthy man. Since that time he has lived in Spokane and Toronto. In the latter place he has a 13-year-old son by his first wife, who has been dead a number of years.

Will Be Deported.—Acting Collector of Customs John Newbury detected two Chinamen who, having arrived by the last Empress, fraudulently attempted to gain admission to Canada, and they will be deported. They were to impersonate two Chinamen now in the Flowery Kingdom who did not wish to return to Canada, and whose return certificates they had been given. The certificates, which, of course, had to be shown before the Chinamen could land, were, however, what led to their betrayal. The papers were an index to a detailed entry in a book in which a full description of every newcomer from China is kept. In some respects their descriptions compared well with those in black and white, but in others they were lacking. One man was two inches too short, although possessing marks on the body corresponding well with those mentioned in the entry.

Fruit Exhibit.—Vancouver island farmers will be interested in learning of the character of the British Columbia fruit exhibit at Winnipeg. The News-Advertiser has the following paragraph: "The fine exhibition of fruit which is now ready for shipment to Winnipeg for the Dominion exhibition, which opens in that city on the 25th instant, will afterward be sent to the office of the agent-general in London. The exhibition includes particularly strawberries and cherries, the latter of which cannot be beaten. Some unsurpassed samples have been secured from the Pelham gardens and the gardens of Messrs. J. deC. Wetherall, T. R. Pearson, M. J. Henry and Alexander Bell. These are in jars, and also on the branches, the sprays showing the productiveness, which is astonishing."

How Are Your Corns?

Is a pertinent question. Corns sting like sixty and make a man feel cross. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes them painlessly and quickly. Hundreds of substitutes look out for them. Thirty years' testimony stands behind Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Extraordinary BARGAINS this week in odd COATS AND VESTS, odd SUITS, odd COATS, odd BOYS' SUITS, odd lines of SUMMER UNDERWEAR and odd TOP SHIRTS.

—E. WILLIAMS & CO.—

High Price For Sockeye Salmon

Big Figures Named In Quotations Sent Out By Sound Dealers.

Third Time That Prices Have Reached the Figures Named.

Kelley-Clarke Company and the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company sent out quotations yesterday on the 1904 sockeye salmon pack as follows: Halves, 95c.; talls, $1.50; flats, $1.90, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday.

This is the third time in the history of the industry on Puget Sound that quotations have been as high as above mentioned. There is no carry-over stock of sockeyes on hand. The reason for the high prices is the prospect of a very slim pack for this season.

So far as can be learned at this time, the majority of dealers place the pack of salmon on the Pacific coast at 35 per cent. less than for 1903. On the Sacramento river, where the season has already closed, the shortage will average 45 per cent.; on the Columbia river, so far, the deficiency is given at 50 per cent.; the Fraser river pack is expected to be at least 30 per cent. shy of the run last year, while Alaska and Puget Sound will have a short run. After summing up the situation yesterday, several of the local tradesmen estimated that the canners would put up about 65 per cent. of last season's catch.

There are said to have been numerous exaggerated reports sent out to the effect that the run of sockeyes had become general on the Puget Sound banks. This is disputed by Charles Colby, of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, who received despatches on Wednesday from every fishing point of importance, from Vancouver Island to California. He said:

"There will be short packs everywhere this season, I am told, although no complete reports have been received from Alaska, and the statements about the Puget Sound pack are at the best only a rough guess. On the Columbia river, where the season closes on August 15, there will be a shortage. That is also true of the Sacramento river catch, as the season is already closed there and the results are known to a certainty."

There is considerable disappointment over the meagre information from Alaska, telling of a late season. Last year salmon fishing was closed until early in July, and this year the government removed that restriction. In consequence the packers sent up their crews and vessels ahead of time, so as to begin work in June, at least two weeks earlier than usual. From the tenor of the statements coming back, however, it is judged that this early start was found impossible, owing to a delay in the breakup of the ice and the non-appearance of the fish.

The Union Fisheries Company on Wednesday received a report from its cannery at Tyrrell harbor, to the effect that the run was on, that 6,000 fish had been packed, and further, that the prospects were good for a splendid run during the remainder of the season. This, however, is claimed to be an isolated instance.

"There is going to be a bull market," said one prominent dealer yesterday, "and we will have a short pack and high prices."

A report was received yesterday to the effect that the run of tyee salmon has commenced on the Skagit river. The steamer Elwood came in from there with 1,000 fish. Purser Connell claims that fishermen could not keep ahead of the run, and that the catch was the finest in years.

ATLIN MINING NOTES.

Spruce Creek Looking Well—Awaiting Dredge Clean-up.

Mr. Miller and his associates are now working their leases on the Atlinto river.

Advices from Spruce creek seem to indicate that there will be large returns from there this season.

Boulder creek is making a good showing. Messrs. Black & Grant have already taken out some $30,000, and the Societe Miniere will pass the $100,000 this fall.

Another big deal is now under negotiation on Upper Spruce creek, which would take in the whole of Dominion creek.

Mr. J. M. Ruffner has purchased for the Pine Creek Power Company the Ross claims, and is having them included in the survey now being made.

Reports have been received from the winter dumps on Gold Run.

The first clean-up from the dredge is anxiously awaited. It is now working on bedrock. The machinery is working perfectly, and the quantity of gravel it is moving is a cause of comment.

THE BUGABOO MINES.

An Assay of Bog Iron Proves It to Be of Splendid Grade.

The members of the Bentley Iron Mining Company are very much elated at the receipt of an interesting letter from J. O'Sullivan, F. S. C. (London), who has made an assay of a sample of bog iron from the iron mines at Bugaboo creek. The letter is as follows:

Vancouver, July 12th, 1904.

Messrs. The Bentley Iron Mining Co., Limited, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—I herewith hand you result of my analysis of the sample of brown hematite received from your Mr. H. B. Atkinson, M. E., on the 22nd ult., viz.:

Silica	1.56 per cent.
*Ferric oxide	82.11 per cent.
Manganous oxide	Trace.
Alumina	3.10 per cent.
Lime	Trace
Magnesia	Trace
Phosphorus	0.06 per cent.
Titanium	Nil.
Sulphur	Nil.
Rate of combination	13.17 per cent.
	100.00 per cent.

*Metallic iron, 57.5 per cent.

J. O'SULLIVAN.

FAMILY EXTERMINATED.

Buffalo, July 15.—One of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light today when the dead bodies of Edgar Washburn, a member of the firm of Heatfield & Washburn of the Board of Trade; Washburn's wife Jane and his young daughter Gladys, 15 years, were found in a bedroom on the second story of their home. Mr. Washburn had shot and killed his wife and daughter and then turned the gun on his forehead and killed himself. It is believed that the terrible crime was committed while Washburn was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. He had written a letter to a relative recently, saying he was having troubles in business. As far is known the members of the family have not had any trouble among themselves. Yesterday was the daughter's fifteenth birthday and her father presented her with a mandolin as a birthday gift. Last evening was spent by the Washburn family at the house of a neighbor. There was music and games, and all the members of the Washburn family appeared to be in a jovial mood.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

London, July 15.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Sir William MacGregor to succeed Sir Cavendish Boyle as governor of Newfoundland.

THE DAY AT NANAIMO.

Chinese Highbanders—The Steamer Quito Sails.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 14.—A man named F. Gurney pleaded guilty at Cumberland to the theft of a sum of money and some gold dust from a fellow-workman at a logging camp on Fanny bay. He was sentenced to six months' hard labor. A curious feature of the case was that under the mattress in the cell he occupied while awaiting trial was found one of his blankets torn into strips, which were knotted together to form a rope. As this could have been of no use for the purpose of escaping from custody, the only conclusion possible is that he felt the disgrace of his position so keenly that he contemplated a very effective means of quitting it.

In line with the secret fight between the Chinese companies, the story of which was told yesterday, are two facts which have just come to light. Already one of the witnesses for the prosecution has been driven from the local Chinatown and another has informed the authorities that his life is in danger. The latter did not ask for protection as he evidently thought that was not possible in adequate form, but appeared to think that, being warned in time, the police would have less difficulty in revenging him by bringing the guilty parties to justice after their purpose had been accomplished.

The steamer Quito sailed this evening for Nome. The pilotage board exonerated Capt. Goss, finding that the failure of the steering gear was the cause of the accident. Lloyd's agent declared that the hull was uninjured.

Fishery Rights Of the Province

Relative Interests of Federal And Local Governments Are Clearly Defined.

What Requests Were Made of Ottawa Authorities By British Columbia.

As a result of the visit of Hon. J. F. Fulton and Fishery Commissioner Babcock, of British Columbia, to Ottawa, the relative claims of the province and of the Dominion with respect to fishery matters have been very clearly defined, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Vancouver World. It is understood that the Dominion was asked to repay to the province the total collected in fishery licenses in British Columbia, from Confederation to 1900, minus expenditure for hatcheries and the policing of salmon waters. In 1900, 1902 and 1903 a modus vivendi with regard to these licenses was reached by which the province undertook the protection of fisheries which might be regarded as provincial under the privy council decision. A test case was suggested with regard to sea-coast fisheries. Both governments were to have the right to issue licenses and collect fees on the Fraser down to the sea. To avoid friction, however, the Dominion government assumed control, accounting to British Columbia for the attaining control beyond the mouths of rivers.

Over against the claims of the province to its portion of the fishery license fees, Hon. Mr. Prefontaine places expenditures incurred for the regulation and protection of the fisheries, hatcheries, fishery patrol steamers, etc.

It is claimed on behalf of his department that the sum thus expended during the three years mentioned was $102,314.82 in excess of the license fees collected from all fisheries, whether claimable or not under the privy council's decision.

The provincial ministers, it is also understood, asked the Federal government to pay them a portion of the Halifax fisheries award as compensation for the loss entailed on British Columbia as a result of the treaty of Washington. This claim is resisted by the Dominion on the grounds that the money paid over by the United States under that award were for privileges given United States fishermen on the Atlantic coast.

British Columbia was not, it is claimed, under the award, obliged to open its inshore fisheries to United States fishermen.

Hon. Mr. Fulton also renewed the request that the control of the whole salmon and interior fisheries of the province be transferred to his government, the latter undertaking to bear all the expenses of hatcheries, policing, etc. As an alternative, he suggested the appointment of a commission to go into the matter.

Failing this, Mr. Fulton asked that the province be given entire control of the fisheries, or pending settlement the Federal authorities turn over hatcheries and other means for propagating fish to the province. Who would bear the cost of their maintenance. If this were done, the province of British Columbia asked the immediate payment of the license moneys first referred to in the modus vivendi of 1900 being continued, and the province being consulted in regard to new regulations.

This proposal is also resisted by the department. The minister declines to abandon any of the rights of legislation and control given the Dominion by the privy council, just as the province secured proprietary rights under the same decision.

In the conferences held, it is understood that Hon. Mr. Prefontaine urged strongly that in order that the great fishery wealth of the Dominion, and more particularly the undeveloped fishery resources of British Columbia, should be exploited, that the undivided control of these fisheries should rest with the Dominion. This is the more important as under the act of confederation the Dominion has the sole right of legislation for the protection and propagation of the fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Fulton, on behalf of British Columbia, laid great emphasis on what he termed the proprietary rights of the province to the fisheries, as proven by the privy council award. His views on this point were combatted to a degree by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who regarded those proprietary rights as applying only to inland fisheries, and not to what may be termed the deep sea fisheries, which, of course, are the principal source of national wealth in that particular.

The upshot of the whole discussion was that an arrangement was reached whereby Hon. Mr. Prefontaine promised, on visiting Victoria in July, to meet and confer with the whole executive in the hope that common ground of settlement may be reached.

In addition to the main grounds at issue, Hon. Mr. Fulton and Mr. Babcock made certain suggestions with regard to the amendment of the fishery regulations. They asked that fishing in the Gulf of Georgia, and south of the 49th parallel, be prohibited this fall from August 25 to September 15, inclusive; that the weekly closed period on the Fraser, above the railway bridge, be from 6 a. m. Sunday to 6 p. m. Monday; and that 60 mesh nets only be allowed in the Fraser. All these suggestions are advanced with a view to securing a greater number of eggs at Shuswap and Scton hatcheries.

They also suggested that the exportation of salmon be prohibited, and that as salmon fishing above the 49th parallel in British Columbia is not affected by traps in United States waters, that the use of trap nets, purse or drag seines be prohibited north of the 49th parallel.

"The gate to a commission in the navy should be opened wider," says Rear Admiral George W. Melville, retired, "and I know of no better way than by permitting the graduates of technological schools, who possess military aptitude, to compete for commissions in the service."

Arrives After Tedious Voyage

The British Ship Celtic Monarch Reaches Victoria From Six Months' Trip.

Pacific Coast Interested In Recent Developments In This Port.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

There have been longer passages from Britain to Victoria than that which was finished on Friday night by the ship Celtic Monarch, of Liverpool, 181 days, but few ships have had a more trying experience with adverse winds and foul weather than the Celtic Monarch on this voyage. Most of the bad weather was met around the Horn, which sustained its reputation admirably when the Celtic Monarch was trying to round it.

The Celtic Monarch left London December 11th, 1903, and went thence to Rotterdam, which she left later in the same month. Her first mishap was the loss of her foretopgallant mast, which had to be replaced at Cork, delaying her until the middle of January.

After rounding the Horn the ship had very bad luck, meeting furious gales and tedious calms for nearly two months. A good deal of anxiety was felt for her until she was reported by a vessel calling at San Francisco, the week before last. Coming into the Strait Friday night, the Celtic Monarch narrowly escaped collision with the American tug Wanderer, smart seamanship averting what might have been a serious disaster. The Celtic Monarch reached Royal Roads early yesterday morning, and was brought up to the ocean docks yesterday forenoon. The evidence of the vessel's long voyage was apparent in the barnacles and mussels with which her lower hull is thickly coated, even well above the water line. She bears a weather-beaten aspect, as if she had been through some pretty severe storms. The crew occupied yesterday afternoon stowing everything away aloft and on deck in preparation for a considerable stay in port. The work of unloading the cargo for Victoria will commence early on Monday morning, with the removal of about four tons of powder, which is consigned to this port. The Celtic Monarch brings as the bulk of her Victoria freight cement and whiting in barrels. The total amount for this port is over 600 tons. There is also a large amount for Vancouver. The Victoria consignees are Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co.

It is expected that the ship will be ready to move to Vancouver about the middle of the week. The Celtic Monarch's commander is Captain Thomas. A large proportion of the crew are Welsh. Most of the Liverpool ships that come to Victoria have many Welshmen amongst their crew. They are amongst the best sailors afloat.

The narrowest escape the Celtic Monarch had from a sudden termination to her voyage out to this coast, was when she was off the Patagonian coast, just after doubling the Cape of Storms. The weather had been getting gradually worse, blowing up for a regular stormstaysail spell. When the fury of it burst the ship was prepared, having three brand new lower topsails that had never felt the air in the bolt-ropes, ready for trouble. One of the gusts that struck the ship sent her over on her beam ends, in which perilous position she lay for upwards of five minutes while the wind blew with hurricane force. Just before she went over a huge sea came aboard and did damage to the stanchions and other fixtures. The officers of the ship are quite sure that if the fury of the wind had not blown the three new topsails clean out of the bolt-ropes the Celtic Monarch would never have seen port again. The fact that the tough canvas was torn out of its fastenings shows what tremendous velocity the wind was traveling at the time. The sea ran literally mountains high, and it was no small feat of seamanship on the part of the officers and crew of the Celtic Monarch to bring the vessel up into her proper position. It was a time of terrible anxiety for all on board. Had not the ship been of the finest British build, put together to weather anything on the seven seas, she could never have survived those awful weeks near the Horn. It says much for the seamanship of the Celtic Monarch's ship's company that she is here today. That no more damage was sustained than she shows is remarkable, for it is hardly possible to imagine a vessel getting a worse mauling, or more cruel abuse from adverse weather than fell to the lot of this fine craft on her long and trying voyage from the United Kingdom to the Royal Roads.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

All down the Pacific coast as far as San Francisco the recent developments in the shipbuilding line in this city have attracted a great deal of attention amongst the American marine men. The two bids from Victoria for the repairs to the big British steamer Algoa surprised the American firms, and have caused a lot of talk. The American firms now recognize that they have in Victoria several rivals for business who are not to be despised when it comes to bidding on big pieces of work.

Although it is not yet settled whether the Algoa job will come to this city or not, the fact is acknowledged that the American firms will have to pare down their bids to a lamentable extent to meet the prices set by the local firms. The San Francisco newspapers intimate that the work will not be allowed to leave that harbor if it can possibly be kept there. Of course, there is only one way to keep it there, and that is to underbid the Victoria firms and at the same time prove to the owners of the ship that the work can be done as well in San Francisco at the reduced figures as it could be done here. This is another contract which the American firms are likely to find somewhat difficult to undertake.

The bidding for the Algoa has given Victoria a splendid advertisement, which is not likely to be lost upon ship owners. Then the changes in the shipbuilding business here, the augmentation of capital and plants, show that Victoria shipbuilding and iron manufacturing firms are determined to secure some of the lucrative repairing and building trade that is to be picked up on the Pacific coast.

THE ISLANDER WRECK.

New York, July 16.—A despatch to the Times from Tacoma, Wash., says: Captain Finch, manager of the Neptune Salvage Company, has found the wreck of the Canadian steamship Islander, which sunk in Alaskan waters in August, three years ago, carrying down nearly 100 passengers and crew, besides half a million of Klondike treasure. Finch succeeded by using a big steel diving cage invented by Captain W. M. Smith of Milwaukee. This cage was successful here in finding the sunken British ship Andelana in thirty fathoms in Tacoma harbor. Finch believes he can raise the Islander or recover the treasure boxes and valuables aboard her. Estimates of the amount of gold in the purser's charge and in the staterooms of the passengers run from $600,000 to $700,000. The vessel was coming south from Skagway with scores of Klondikers.

TIME NOT RIPE.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.—The committee of the International Longshoremen's and Marine Transport Workers' Association, in convention here, to which was referred the president's annual address today, refused to act favorably on that portion advocating federation of all maritime workers, believing that the time is not yet ripe for the step.

CHINESE GOLD SEEKERS.

Yellow Men Winning Much Gold in East Kootenay.

A despatch from Fort Steele says: One hundred Chinamen are engaged in winning placer gold from White Horse creek in East Kootenay, a stream which, in the early days, yielded up its millions to white men. Last year the Chinese took out a little over $20,000 and this year it is expected they will get $30,000, since improved working appliances have been adopted. Four large ditches, carrying from 800 to 1,500 inches of water, are in operation. Twenty-inch steel pipes convey water to the giants.

On Perry creek three companies of whites are working on a different principle. Near Old Town the Theis Company is sinking a new shaft to bedrock, work on the old shaft having proved profitable. The Perry Creek Hydraulic Company is constructing a two-mile flume and will work bench diggings by hydraulic power. The East Kootenay Placer Mining Company, further up the creek, has taken in a railway steam shovel with which to raise the gravel from bedrock. It is now perfecting the machinery for handling the gravel between steam shovel and flume.

Clever Navigator Of the Quito

Captain of Recently Stranded Steamer a Man With a Record.

Comes of Family of Old Salts And Has Already Made His Mark.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 15.—Local marine men give Captain Shotton, of the steamer Quito, great credit for the skill with which he extricated his vessel from its position on the mud bank on which it grounded on Tuesday morning. Captain Shotton is a very young man to hold so important a command, being but 27 years of age. Nevertheless he has been master of the steamer for four years. Captain Shotton comes of a family of sailors, no less than seventeen of his relatives holding positions in the line to which the Quito belongs. His brother is the famous Shotton, the boy captain, who performed one of the most remarkable feats in the history of the British mercantile marine. Some few years ago young Shotton was senior apprentice on board a sailing vessel, which, by a strange series of fatalities, lost all her officers. Fever broke out on board and carried off the captain and second mate, as well as several of the crew. A storm swept the first mate overboard and with him the charthouse and instruments. Shotton was then in command of the vessel with a thousand miles between him and the nearest port he could reach by continuing his voyage, and, taking advantage of the prevailing winds. With the aid of the ship's carpenter he improvised a triangle of lath which enabled him to get his position, and by sheer force of character, obtained obedience from his men, who, doubting his ability and believing that he had lost his way on the trackless ocean, mutinied when land did not appear when they expected to see it. He ended by bringing his ship in safety to port, and received the thanks of the board of trade in the form of a gold medal and first mate's papers, granted without the ordeal of an examination.

The Quito, by the way, had a glimpse of the famous Vladivostock squadron a few weeks ago. She loaded coal at Pocahontas, Va., and then sailed for Japan with her contraband cargo, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. When off the coast of the Island Empire, her searchlight disclosed several Russian warships. Apparently they do not keep a very bright lookout in the navy of the Czar, for the Quito either was not seen or, having at once doused every light, managed to elude them, run the blockade successfully and land her cargo.

The continued fine weather had tempted out a multitude of campers who have just had their first experience of the unpleasant part of the business in the shape of a downpour of rain, which has lasted a good many hours. A Sunday school picnic had to be hastily abandoned yesterday and a garden party became an ice cream social indoors. As a matter of course, the bad weather fell upon the weekly half holiday of the storekeepers and their clerks. The rain has, however, been hailed as a general blessing, putting out the bush fires and clearing the atmosphere of the smoke, which had begun to make it oppressive.

FRUIT FOR WINNIPEG.

Fine Samples Prepared on Mainland for the Big Exposition.

A poem in cherries is the only way to inscribe a large basket of samples of different kinds of this fruit picked in Westminster by W. J. Brandrith, says the Vancouver Ledger. These cherries were in clusters on branches. It is impossible to conceive anything more beautiful or inviting than a branch fifteen inches long of Windsor cherries taken from a tree in Alex. Bell's orchard. The cherries are of a very large size and rich velvety black in color. There is dense foliage on the branch of dark green leaves, and half hidden among these leaves are fully a hundred ripe black cherries.

Another magnificent specimen is a bunch of Royal Alberts which would be pretty hard to beat in any part of Canada. They are large and of creamy white color, and come from the orchard of Mr. J. D. Taylor. Other magnificent specimens of Black Tartars and Windsors are from the orchards of Thomas Briggs and David Stewart. The cherries were picked at 6 in the morning and will be sent on ice to the Winnipeg exhibition. All kinds of British Columbia fruit have been going forward from Mr. Thomas Cunningham's office for a short time past.

Chest Pains, Sore Throat.

Are almost as prevalent in summer as in winter. Weather changes quickly, people do not dress to meet these changes. At the beginning a good rubbing with Nerviline will drive out inflammation and prevent deeper trouble setting in. Nerviline is the best remedy in the world for all kinds of pain. Five times stronger than ordinary liniments, more penetrating, more pain subduing—its action borders on the miraculous, yet it is only because it is so very strong, so very penetrating, that Nerviline is known to be the best remedy in the world for pain. At all dealers.

News Notes of The Dominion

Toronto Does Honor to Lord Dundonald on His Departure.

Dozens of Capable Canadian Engineers Turned Down By Grand Trunk.

Toronto, July 15.—Lord Dundonald was assured unmistakably tonight that the people of Toronto regret his departure. He arrived here this morning from Ottawa, and during the day received greetings of army and navy veterans and afterwards a gathering of men who served in South Africa with the Strathcona Horse. He began a speech to the veterans, but half way through broke down and went along the line exchanging a few words with each of those present.

Addresses were then presented Lord Dundonald which spoke of the great regret they felt at his departure from Canada and stated that they believed he had done much to advance the interests of the Canadian militia.

To the Strathcona Horse Lord Dundonald did not make a set speech beyond telling them that Lord Strathcona intended to erect, at some suitable point in the Northwest, a building where the corps could meet and discuss old times and where the dead could be commemorated.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Toronto, July 15.—Judge Winchester heard evidence here yesterday of about a dozen Canadian engineers who had made application for positions on the Grand Trunk Pacific, but had received no replies. A. W. Campbell, of Ontario public works department, gave evidence that the government had plenty of applications from superior Canadian engineers, for positions on the Temiskamingue railway survey and construction, the line going through a country similar to that through which the G. T. P. will pass.

Rev. Hugh Johnston of Baltimore, Md., formerly of the Metropolitan Methodist church of this city, is in the hospital here suffering from bladder trouble. He is well-known throughout the Dominion.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Quebec, July 15.—Mrs. Arthur Beaudein, 30 years old, was struck and instantly killed by lightning at St. Henri de Levis. She was just going out the doors with two children when the lightning struck her and the children also, but the latter recovered.

ALEX. GARTSHORE DEAD.

Hamilton, July 15.—Alexnader Gartshore, senior member of the firm of Gartshore and Thomson, manufacturer of iron pipes, and one of Hamilton's most prominent citizens is dead, aged 65 years.

TO MOVE GOVERNMENT.

Halifax, July 15.—The Provincial Workmen's Association at a monster meeting last night decided to place a candidate in the field for House of Commons at the general elections. The object of the move is believed to be to force the government to take action towards settling the difficulties between the strikers and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney.

WHOLLY DISCREDITED.

London Times' Correspondent Denies Story of Great Slaughter of Japs.

London, July 15.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, in a despatch filed at 9:45 p. m. July 15th, says that the St. Petersburg story of a Japanese repulse with heavy losses at Port Arthur July 10 is wholly discredited at Tokio, where no such reports have been received. It is believed that the story originated in Shanghai.

MEAT GOES UP.

Rochester, N. Y., July 15.—The price of all kind of meat was raised here today from $1.50 to $3.00 a hundred at the wholesale houses and there is a prospect of further advance on Monday. The action is said to be due to diminished shipments from western points and an expectation that there would be no shipments tomorrow.

Hanlon to Fight "Battling Nelson."

Eddie Hanlon, the plucky little California fighter, is matched against "Battling Nelson" for the 29th of this month. This should be a great scrap, and Hanlon will have his work cut out to win, as "Battling Nelson" is no fancy title. Nelson is one of the most desperate fighters that ever stepped into the ring and the way he put Martin Canole to sleep was an eye-opener to the sports. If Hanlon wins, he is willing to wager $10,000 a side in addition to a club purse for a fight with Jimmy Britt or Young Corbett, and he will put up $1,000 at once to bind a match.

Fitzsimmons-O'Brien Bout.

New York, July 14.—A despatch to the World from Philadelphia says: "Preparations are being made to hold the Fitzsimmons-O'Brien bout here next Saturday. The fight was stopped by the mayor last Friday afternoon a few hours before the men were scheduled to enter the ring.

Mayor Weaver took this step upon being told that the contest would come under the head of a prize fight instead of a boxing exhibition.

It was reported last night that former Mayor Warwick, acting for the promoters, will today, or Friday, secure an injunction against the mayor restraining him from interfering with the bout. Should the injunction be secured, it is proposed to have Fitzsimmons and O'Brien meet at the Philadelphia Ball Park next Saturday night.

Weller vs. Britt.

Ring followers are trying to bring about a match between Billy Weller, the Canadian featherweight champion, and Jimmy Britt, the American crack. Britt says he is agreeable, and as Weller has the reputation of being a "live one," Jimmy will not have a snap.

English Pugilists.

A number of English pugilists have sailed for America and are expected to arrive in a few days. The two who are looked upon as having the best chances are Charlie Knock and Bob Russell. Knock is in the welterweight class, while Russell is a lightweight. The latter is regarded as an excellent man and there are many who believe he is the real champion of England in this class. Russell has repeatedly challenged Jabez White, but White has ignored his challenge. Both Knock and Russell have letters of introduction to Sam. Fitzpatrick, who, in all possibility, will act as their manager. Russell may challenge Joe Gans on his arrival.

Pilot Gosse Is Exonerated

Popular Nanaimo Mariner Freed From All Blame For Quito Accident.

General Shipping Intelligence of Coast Harbor and Ocean.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Great satisfaction was expressed by marine men along the Victoria water front yesterday at the news that Pilot Gosse had been fully exonerated from all blame in connection with the grounding of the British steamer Quito, Capt. Shotton, in Nanaimo harbor, at midnight, Monday. The evidence went to show the committee of enquiry that an accident to the steering gear was entirely responsible for the mishap to the ship.

Captain Shotton, one of the youngest commanders in the British mercantile marine, proved his quality on that occasion by showing a promptitude in presence of sudden trouble that leads to the belief that if such cool heads had been on the bridge on the occasion of certain distressing sea catastrophes which have recently horrified the world, there would have been a different story to tell. One who knows Capt. Shotton well, says he is one of those men who are incapable of excitement or flurry, no matter if the whole top of the ship were suddenly blown off. Captain Shotton is a North Shields man, and has followed the sea from his earliest years.

Pilot Gosse's many friends in Victoria are delighted to know that he, as they fully suspected, had nothing whatever to do with the Quito taking ground in Nanaimo harbor.

RAFTING TO 'FRISCO.

The steamer Francis H. Leggett started from Astoria this week for San Francisco with a monster log raft in tow. The manifest filed shows that the raft contains 7,000,000 feet of logs. The Leggett carries 1,050,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 lath. The weather is favorable, and the belief is entertained at Astoria that the raft will reach the Bay City in less time than was required to tow the last log raft south.

ALASKA COAL.

High Claims Made for Product of Recently Opened Mines.

A private letter received by a Portland mining man from Kayak, Alaska, states that the English company is now building its four-mile tram railroad from the coal mine to the docks. It will be completed in time to ship 2,000 tons of coal to Moran Brothers, of Seattle, for use on the United States battleship Nebraska, on her trial trip. This coal is regarded as superior to any other for steaming purposes.

Five coal companies are now operating in the district. That headed by ex-Senator George Turner of Spokane, has tunneled in 900 feet on a 16-foot vein at the water level and the vein is uniform every foot of the way. No slate is encountered.

All the other companies are meeting with similar encouragement. On the property of the Ivey syndicate a 20-foot vein of first-class coking coal has been opened up and there is no telling its actual extent at this writing.

Work in boring for oil in the same district is being vigorously prosecuted by half a dozen companies and success has followed almost every attempt.

DOCK RATS.

Governments Declare War of Extermination on Vermin.

Seventy-six thousand eight hundred rats were caught and destroyed in the London docks and on the vessels which used them during 1903. This return is not regarded as satisfactory by the medical officer of health for the Port of London.

"A large amount of money is expended annually by the dock companies in the destruction of rats," says this official, "but I am sure they do not get complete value for the money spent, and I feel confident if the same amount were expended by this authority (the Port of London Sanitary Committee) the number destroyed would be considerably increased, as it would then be possible to directly control the work of the professional ratcatcher."

The French government has decreed that all vessels coming from ports infecting at a plague-infected port must be fumigated, with a view to the killing of all rats on board, before any cargo is allowed to be landed in a French port, and the cost of this has to be borne by the shipowners.

This rigorous procedure is in strong contrast to the practice in the port of London, where shipowners are merely invited to co-operate with the sanitary committee in preventing rats from going ashore.

OREGON'S QUICK TRIP.

Nome Liner Breaks Her Own Record—Brings Much Treasure.

Steamship Oregon came in from Nome yesterday, breaking the round trip record, which she held between North Alaska and Seattle, says the Post-Intelligencer. She lowered her own time six hours and thirty minutes. The round trip record which she held was wrested three years ago from the steamship State of California, which still holds the record for the fastest trip from Nome to Seattle.

Until this run of the Oregon the record round trip voyage was seventeen days seventeen hours and thirty minutes. On this voyage the Oregon made the run from harbor to harbor in seventeen days and eleven hours.

The Oregon began her voyage June 25th. Shes alled from Nome for this port the evening of July 5th. At that time but one vessel, the schooner Snow and Burgess, was in the harbor of Nome.

When the Oregon sailed Nome was threatened with a water shortage. There had not been enough rain since the opening of spring to sluice on an extensive scale, as the mine owners had hoped. The season, however, was at that time farther advanced than in any year since the discovery of the district. The threatened water shortage came from two causes—first, the light fall of snow last winter, and secondly, there had been a far less precipitation of rain tahn is usual in the spring and summer. In some of the streams the water was so low as to interfere seriously with ditch operations.

The Oregon brought $250,000 in gold, of which $197,000 was in care of Fraser Donnelly, consigned to the Union Savings and Trust Company, the Washington Trust Company, the First National Bank, the Scandinavian American Bank and the Puget Sound National Bank.

Theo. Allen, former manager of the Wild Goose Mining Company, accompanied by Mrs. Allen, returned on the Oregon. Mr. Allen is the son-in-law of Charles D. Lane, the general manager of the Wild Goose Mining Company, and has been in the district continuously for two years. Before he returns he and Mrs. Allen will probably make a European tour.

W. H. Duval, representing the financial interests backing the Solomon river & Council City railroad, returned. Other well-known passengers were W. C. Rutter and E. C. Kriete.

The Oregon, which is the first vessel to complete a second round trip of the season of 1904, will sail on her third voyage July 18th. Soon after her arrival yesterday she proceeded to Moran's to be painted. She will leave the yards today.

GAELIC TO GO HOME.

The Occidental and Oriental steamship Gaelic, for years past plying between San Francisco and the Asiatic coast, is to be sent back to England to her owner, the White Star company, the first of the coming year. Of all the liners running across the Pacific the Gaelic is the oldest, with the greatest number of voyages to her credit, now closely approaching the hundred mark. Captain William Finch has been her commander for years past. The Gaelic, while still a good and reliable steamer, is the slowest of all the Oriental liners running out of San Francisco, and the schedule of all the liners is made to suit her speed, to prevent inconvenience anywhere along the route. But before she is sent home the Gaelic may make two more voyages to the Orient.

A TERRIBLE TESTING.

Turret Steamer Inverness Gets a Mauling En Route to Muroran.

That turret-decked steamers are capable of caring for lumber deckloads has been fully demonstrated by the British steamer Inverness, which was in British Columbia recently, according to a letter written by Captain Happer, dated at Muroran and written to George Taylor, of Portland, Ore., a member of the firm of Taylor, Young & Co., which house is agent for the vessel. On the run over the Inverness experienced the worst sort of treatment, but arrived safe and with her cargo in good shape.

The steamer passed over the Columbia bar May 1, headed for Manila, with 1,088,646 feet of lumber and 120,000 bushels of oats, the freight being government orders. It took her just 24 days to cover the distance to Muroran, being at least three days overdue, reaching that port May 27. Captain Happer writes that the passage was an exceedingly stormy one, gale after gale of hurricane force being encountered. But one fine day was had on the entire voyage. With the exception of two or three broken planks, her deckload was intact, having stood the terrific onslaughts of old Neptune splendidly. The deckload was securely lashed before the Inverness departed, but as it is loaded on the sides of that class of craft, being exposed to the rollers, it is regarded remarkable that she rode out such severe weather and sustained no greater loss. The carrier coaled there and proceeded to Manila, where she arrived long ago.

Methods of the Union Miners

Former Chief of Police In Rossland Gives Interesting Evidence.

Story of the Strike By a Union Miner Lays Blame on Managers.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The principal witness yesterday in the trial of the action of the Centre Star vs. the Rossland Miners' Union, was Mr. J. S. Ingram, formerly chief of police in Rossland. Mr. Ingram stated that in 1901 the union was an important organization. He had had some experience of the manner in which the Western Federation of Miners conducted a strike from the events he had witnessed in Rossland. There were crowds of union men about the streets during the strike and non-union men would be surrounded and "talked to." Business people were affected, as any one showing sympathy with the strikers was boycotted and his business suffered. During the strike the population of the city decreased. The strike was directed against all of the principal mines in the camp. He had been sent to Winnipeg to endeavor to get men for the mines, and a few days after his arrival there he saw notices signed by Woodside, one of the named defendants in this action, placarded about the town. These notices warned men not to go to Rossland. He succeeded in getting twenty-one men. He returned with these men, intending to travel via the Crow's Nest line, but on arrival at Moose Jaw he received a message which decided him to change his route, and he made the remainder of the journey on the main line. At Revelstoke, Woodside, Rickard and about ten men got into the car with his men and managed to get seats in between them. This party stayed with him all the remainder of the journey. The union men endeavored to dissuade the Winnipeg men from taking work in Rossland, saying that they would be taking the bread out of the mouths of the miners' wives and children. They also used four epithets towards the witness and called him a "scab herder." When the train approached Rossland, at a point known as the tank, Jas. Wilkes, Ed. King, R. McDonald, Thos. Brownlee and some twenty other unionists entered the car, filling the aisle. Wilkes harangued the Winnipeg men, telling them not to go to work. At the Rossland depot a big crowd had assembled and endeavored to separate witness from his men. He got through with five of them and the remainder dropped in from time to time at the place appointed, with the exception of four men, who did not appear. Witness deposed that Miners' Magazine was the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, and Sir Hibbert Tupper put in a bound volume of this publication, containing a communication from Woodside on the strike situation in Rossland. The article was entitled, "History of the Rossland Trouble," and set out in clear language the causes leading up to the strike, written from the point of view of the union.

Mr. Taylor, for the defendants, objected to this being admitted, but the learned judge allowed it. The article declared that the strike was the result of a secret warfare waged against the union by the mine managers. In 1899, said the writer, the management of the B. A. C. properties and of the Goodenham syndicate's properties, including all of the principal mines of the camp, was changed. Mr. Bernard Macdonald became manager of the former group and at once took a prominent part in the affairs of the camp. His attitude, according to Mr. Woodeide, was hostile to the union and a campaign was entered into against the union, having for its object the reduction of wages. Some of the mines were shut down and when they reopened it was announced that the contract system was to be inaugurated. At first the union was opposed to this system, but eventually agreed to it and an agreement was signed between the union and the mine managers. At this stage of the game, the writer states, "spotters" were introduced into the union by the managers, and if any miner spoke against the managers in the meetings, that man was sure to receive his time check. The union got into pretty low water. Then Wm. O'Brien was elected president and new life was instilled into the organization. The "spotters" were spotted and turned out, and the union entered upon another era of prosperity. Still the mine managers continued their secret warfare against the union. Mr. Macdonald had been shipping larger quantities of ore to the Northport smelter than could be treated, with the result that there had accumulated a large amount of stuff on which Mr. Macdonald expected to run in the event of the mine being shut down by a strike. But the Northport union was on the spot to see to that. When the strike was first mooted the majority voted against it because there was a lot of contract work being done at the mines on which the miners were making good money, from $5 to $8 per day. This opposition was, however, eventually overcome and the strike, according to Mr. Woodside, was decided upon almost unanimously.

The examination of Mr. Ingram had not concluded when the court adjourned until 11 a.m. today.

Mass Meeting Endorses Balfour

Newly Organized Liberal Unionist Council Elects Chamberlain President.

Resolutions Endorse Premier and Favor Readjustment of Irish Seats.

London, July 14.—Mr. Chamberlain presided oyer and delivered a speech at an immense meeting in Albert hall tonight under the auspices of the Liberal Unionist council. The vast building was crowded in every part and was decorated with sentences from Mr. Chamberlain's previous speeches. On the platform were Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Selborne andd a large number of the nobility and members of the House of Commons and colonial representatives.

Beginning his speech Mr. Chamberlain, who was given a tremendous ovation, said that the organization of the Liberal-Unionist council was primarily for the maintenance of the union between England and Ireland under the control of the one supreme council. There was nothing in the present circumstances to justify the relaxation of vigilance in this direction.

After discussing at length the fiscal question on practically the same lines as his former speeches Mr. Chamberlain returned to the Irish question and said the council was impressing upon the government necessity of reform in the Irish representation.

The leader of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons controlled some eighty vots, which were swung from side to side without regard to the merits of the case and with the avowed object of making the British government impossible and coercing the British parliament to give him what he wanted.

"He will fail where greater than he failed before him," said Mr. Chamberlain, who then asked: "Why should parliament play into the hands of John Redmond by giving him power to which he was not justly entitled."

Mr. Chamberlain concluded by ridiculing the opposition.

Lord Tennyson moved a vote of confidence in the government and the approval of its fiscal policy, which was unanimously carried.

Lord Lansdowne briefly acknowledged the resolution, and said it would greatly strengthen the hands of Premier Balfour. Referring to the fiscal question he said it must be discussed freely and fully, and they might see that which at present was only an ideal pass into the region of accomplishment and reality.

Joseph Chamberlain was elected president and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne vice presidents of the newly constructed Liberal-Unionist council at a meeting in London today, which was attended by 17,000 to 18,000 delegates from all parts of the Kingdom.

A resolution was passed in favor of a complete reform of the British fiscal system, approving the Premier's demand for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and "dumping," and expressing sympathy with the proposals for preferential arrangements between the colonies and the Mother Land.

The resolution was adopted with practical unanimity, and Mr. Chamberlain, who presided, pointed out that it must fairly represent the views of the Liberal-Unionists, as no fewer than 278 separate associations were represented at the meeting.

The part taken by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne in the new organization, which the Evening Standard calls the "Annex Tariff Reform League," evokes much interest. The Standard considers that the fact that the "two principal members of Mr. Balfour's cabinet have become vice presidents of an active electioneering association of which Mr. Chamberlain is chief," raises a grave constitutional question, and is said that the opposition intends to raise the question in the House of Commons and put Mr. Balfour to explain how two members of his cabinet come to be supporting a policy so different from that enunciated by the Premier himself.

PREPARING TO END PACKERS' STRIKE

(Continued From Page One.)

The proposal made by Michael J. Donnelly for the strikers in connection with today's conference, contains the following demands: "That all employees who struck shall be employed in their old positions within three days and that the packers pay the wages prevailing prior to the strike pending arbitration; that the arbitration board be composed of one representative of the packers, another of the strikers, the two to select a third, the three arbitrators to be practical packing house men; that the award in wages to be made by the arbitrators shall take effect from the time of the resumption of work, but the award shall not involve any reduction in wages."

The representatives of the packers replied to Mr. Donnelly as follows: "In reply to your note in explanation of what you are willing to arbitrate, we cannot accept the same. We are willing to arbitrate the whole matter, covering wages and working conditions of all employees out on strike, you having the privilege of laying before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions, or any other grievances you may think you have; we to have like privileges, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. We will retain all now at work and will reemploy all the men now out as fast as possible, giving preference in the order of application at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators."

The note was signed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, National Packing Co., Cudahy Packing Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby.

This counter proposal of the packers was submitted to the members of the executive committee of the union for their consideration.

Omaha, Neb., July 14.—Twenty cars of stock were received at the South Omaha stock yards today, mostly hogs. All the packing houses were slaughtering cattle and two of them killed hogs. While the packers are hiring all men who apply for work they are making efforts to bring men from the outside. Pickets are at the entrance to turn men back who try to work.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Four of the six local packing plants resumed killing today on a limited scale. On the other hand 200 box makers and laborers went out today and union officers say that 1,000 men have joined the strikers during the past forty-eight hours. There was no show of violence today.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

Tatchekiao, Monday, July 11 (delayed in transmission).—All accounts of General Samsonoff's retirement from Kaichou agree it was carried out with the most perfect order and that the Russian losses were insignificant, while the Japanese suffered heavily from the artillery fire.

News of the Army and Navy

Promotion on the Egeria—Reorganization of the Garrison Artillery.

Re-arming of the Field and Horse Batteries About to Commence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 2.—Sub-Lieutenant J. N. Nankvell, who has served on H. M. S. Egeria, survey ship, for the past fifteen months, has just been promoted and remains with the Egeria for the present. He joined the service in September, 1898.

Amongst the contemplated army reforms is the reorganization of the Royal Garrison Artillery. In some quarters it is held that the present shifting companies every two years should be abolished and station companies organized, but there are serious objections to that course. A solution might be found in the mean between the two extremes by prolonging service at such stations as Esquimalt to four or even five years. Gunners cannot have a too intimate acquaintance with the forts they may have to defend and the surrounding country. Anyhow the present short tours with short service soldiers are very expensive.

The war office has been apparently goaded into doing something towards the rearmament of the R. H. A. and R. F. A., as a start is about to be made. The first guns go to India, where twenty-five batteries are to be rearmed in the coming year and fifty-four batteries of the home army will be similarly rearmed.

The 4th Batallion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has arrived home from Harrismith, O. R. C., and taken over quarters at the new barracks, Gosport.

The Dundonald incident has outlived the proverbial "nine days' wonder" on this side of the Atlantic and its probable effects on the Canadian elections are being keenly discussed.

The tragic death of Colonel Bloomfield Gough, late of the 9th Queen's Lancers, who was killed the other day at Belchester, Scotland, by being thrown out of his carriage, recalls a painful episode of the late war. Colonel Gough served with credit in the Afghan war, including Lord Robert's famous march to Kandahar, and when the late war was looming he brought the Lancers from India to join Methuen's force, then attempting to relieve Kimberley. Methuen and Gough did not hit it off, and it is stated that the latter refused to sacrifice his men in a useless movement. He was superseded and returned home where he applied for a court-martial, but was refused one. No one regarded to dispute the courage of the fiery Irish soldier and many considered that he was very harshly dealt with. He is now beyond cavill.

A MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE RECEIVED

Communication Received at Gen. Kuropatkin's Headquarters.

Tatchekiao, July 13.—(Delayed in transmission)—The following was received from Port Arthur today: "There is no change in the position of affairs. Fresh provisions arrive daily. There are constant skirmishes in which the enemy suffer the most losses. We have no wounded or seriously ill. On the surrounding hills the Chinese are constantly heliographing. The Japanese have issued orders that instead of attempting to take prisoners of the Russians they are to be shot."

The foregoing is probably the undated despatch sent from Port Arthur to Tatchekiao, and from there to St. Petersburg, referred to in the Associated Press despatch from the latter place, reviewing the situation. It will be noted that there is no direct communication between Tatchekalo and Port Arthur, and there is no explanation as to how the message was sent.

BUSH FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

Halifax, N. S., July 13.—Rain has extinguished forest fires which have been devastating thousands of acres of land around Sydney. The loss will amount to about $200,000.

Steamer Errick, chartered by the Dominion government to take supplies to the Northwest Mounted Police on Hudson bay, and to search for the steamer Neptune, which conveyed the police through and wintered in the far north, sailed today with a large quantity of supplies and 400 tons of Welsh coal for the Neptune.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—By the explosion of a can of gasoline in a shed at the rear of a dwelling on Hawley street tonight, Mrs. Geo. W. Corbin was injured, and Mrs. Alice Buckley, who worked for Mrs. Corbin, died shortly afterwards from burns and other injuries which she received. The gasoline was used in a clothes' cleaning establishment. How it came to explode is a mystery.

HILL'S BIG FREIGHTERS.

Minnesota Will Try to Beat U. S. S. Oregon's Record Round Horn.

A New York despatch says: Members of the Maritime Exchange learned with much interest that the mammoth steamship Minnesota, in command of Capt. John Truebridge, of Tacoma, will attempt to break all steamship records from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports, and particularly that of the battleship Oregon.

The Oregon's record has been considered the greatest ever made around Cape Horn, requiring from March 19 to May 24, in 1898, to go from San Francisco to Key West. The extensive advertising given that trip made it one of the most famous of sea voyages, and James J. Hill, who intends that his mammoth steamship for the Oriental trade from Tacoma, will make the new speed attempt, expects to gain similar advertising.

One of his lieutenants, who is here, says that Mr. Hill believes that if a startling smashing of the records by the big carrier can be made, it will do more to attract attention to the transcontinental method of shipping Oriental freight than would many thousands of dollars' worth of publication in other directions.

With this object in view, no expense will be spared to smash all steamship records. Selected steaming coal is being put into the bunkers of the big ship and special firemen and engineers have been engaged for the voyage. Marine men here say that the season may be taken as favorable for a record attempt and predict that Mr. Hill's object, both as to record-breaking and advertising, will be attained.

Plaintiff's Case Was Concluded

Mr. Jenkins Gives Evidence of Centre Star Shipments Preceding Strike.

Counsel For the Miners Union Will Move For a Non-suit This Morning.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The case for the plaintiff in the suit of the Centre Star Company against the Rossland Miners' Union was concluded yesterday afternoon, and this morning Mr. S. S. Taylor will move on behalf of the defendants for a non-suit.

The evidence put in yesterday included the cross-examination of Mr. Ingram, former chief of police in Rossland, and the evidence of Mr. T. B. Jenkins, who occupies the position of accountant and supervises the purchase of stores, etc., for the Centre Star and War Eagle mines.

Mr. Jenkins said that at the time of the strike there were about 200 men employed at the Centre Star. There were altogether somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,800 miners at work in the camp then, of whom the great majority were employed on the properties of the B. A. C. and Gooderham Syndicate. The Centre Star was at that time shipping ore at the rate of 350 tons a week and making o profit of about $30,000 to $50,000 per month. The mine paid five dividends at the rate of $80,000 during the period just preceding the strike. In the course of his cross-examination, Mr. Jenkins said that during the strike the office staff had been reduced to three, including the manager and himself. They had taken precautions against damage to the property during the strike by having watchmen and special constables on guard. Mr. Kirby and witness had kept firearms on their premises at night time. It was true th no damage had been done to property by the strikers, but the management considered it absolutely necessary to take precautions. A number of men had been turned off the property by the specials and others had been prosecuted for trespass. It was true that at one time a search warrant had been issued for firearms on the property, but as a matter of fact no arms had been kept there other than those used by the manager, himself and another official, and those had been kept at the night quarters.

In reply to questions put this witness by the court, he stated that the mine had to be closed down on the declaration of the strike as sufficient men to keep the property in operation could not be secured. Practically all of the miners in Rossland were unionists though not necessarily members of the local union, and the mine operators had agreed among themselves that as all of the big mines could not be kept going it would be as well to employ all the available labor on one of them and this was done, the Le Roi being kept open. The natural source of supply for miners was the United States, but very few men could be secured from over the line owing to the influence of the Western Federation of Miners, and also to the operation of the immigration law which prohibits the importation of labor, and which law was invoked against the mine-owners. The men who were brought in were mostly from Winnipeg, Edmonton and a few from the zinc mines of Missouri.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,

July 6 to 12, 1904.

A few thunderstorms have occurred in British Columbia, the Northwest and the Pacific Coast States, but the rainfall continues to be light throughout the province, almost the only noticeable amount being at Kamloops, where nearly half an inch fell. The barometric pressure has been high along the coast from Port Simpson to Oregon, while at the same time low pressure areas from the ocean have passed through to Alberta, where for several days they have hovered over the region of the Rocky Mountains, extending from thence southward to Utah and Nevada. These conditions have been the chief factors in causing the fine summer type of weather which, during nearly the whole week, has prevailed in this province and on the Mainland. The winds were light and mostly southerly until the 12th, when they shifted to the westward and became fresh to strong along the Strait of Fuca and in the outside waters from Tatoosh to the Columbia river. Temperatures have been fairly high on the coast, but lower on the Mainland, reaching 94 at Kamloops and 89 at Barkerville, and from the Kootenay country reports of excessive heat have been also received. In the Yukon, summer temperatures have been reached and the weather has been bright. In the Northwest a few showers fell, but excellent weather for the crops has been general throughout the week.

At Victoria, 84 hours and 6 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded; the highest temperature was 77.5 on the 10th; and the lowest, 51.2, on the 12th; rainfall, 0.31 inch.

At New Westminster—Highest temperature 87.0 on 10th; lowest 52.0 on 8th, 12th; rain 0.01 inch.

At Kamloops—Highest temperature 94.0 on 11th; lowest 54.0 on 9th; rainfall 0.40 inch.

At Barkerville—Highest temperature 80.0 on 10th, 12th; lowest 30.0 on 11th; rainfall 0.14 inch.

At Port Simpson—Highest temperature 68.0 on 10th; lowest 40.0 on 6th, 8th; rainfall 0.30 inch.

At Dawson—Highest temperature 74 on 11th; lowest 40 on 7th; rainfall 0.06 inch.

Summary of the month of June, 1904:

Precipitation in Inches.

Victoria, V. I.	...
Beaver Lake, V. I.	1.29
Goldstream, V. I.	1.32
Sooke Lake, V. I.	1.36
Alberni, V. I.	1.28
Nanaimo, V. I.	.77
Cowichan, V. I.	.98
Thetis Island	1.07
New Westminster	.87
Point Garry	1.53
Chilliwack	1.36
Coquiclam	3.75
Kamloops	2.86
Barkerville	1.22
Quesnel	(snow 2 inches) 2.12
Vernon	1.50
Nelson	1.43
Enderby	2.67
Chilcotin	1.22
Port Simpson	.81
Port Essington	7.04
Naas Harbor	7.44
Rivers Inlet	4.35
Tatoosh	6.17

Victoria, V. I.—The amount of bright sunshine was 265 hours and 36 minutes, and the mean proportion for the month was 0.55; highest temperature 79.0, on the 29th, and lowest, 43.2, on the 11th and 24th; mean temperature, 53.83. The total number of miles registered on the electrical anemograph was 5,455; the direction as follows: North 128, northeast 88, east 22, southeast 207, south 887, southwest 3,826, west 733, northwest 64.

Alberni—Highest temperature 95.0 on 29th; lowest 33.0 on 24th; mean 58.31.

Nanaimo—Highest temperature 85.9 on 29th; lowest 34.1 on 22nd; mean 57.07; total amount of sunshine recorded was 324 hours.

Cowichan—Highest temperature 84.7 on 28th; lowest 35.8 on 22nd; mean 56.3.

Thetis Island—Highest temperature 84.2 on 29th; lowest 37.7 on 22nd; mean 58.1.

New Westminster—Highest temperature 85.4 on 29th; lowest 39.6 on 24th; mean 57.30.

Point Garry—Highest temperature 74.0 on 30th; lowest 39.0 on 12th, 23rd and 24th; mean 55.45.

Chilliwack—Highest temperature 87.1 on 29th; lowest 41.0 on 8th.

Kamloops—Highest temperature 93.1 on 13th; lowest 29.0 on 10th; mean 47.53.

Barkerville—Highest temperature 70.0 on 12th; lowest 29.0 on 10th; mean 47.53.

Quesnel—Highest temperature 84.0 on 29th; lowest 30.0 on 10th; mean 53.55.

Vernon—Highest temperature 91.0 on 29th and 30th; lowest 35.0 on 7th.

Nelson—Highest temperature 87.0 on 30th; lowest 35.0 on 7th and 22nd.

Enderby—Highest temperature 96.0 on 30th; lowest 30.0 on 24th.

Chilcotin—Highest temperature 87.0 on 29th; lowest 25.0 on 11th; mean 52.01.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature 63.0 on 28th; lowest 40.0 on 6th; mean 49.43.

Rivers Inlet—Highest temperature 69.1 on 29th; lowest 33.0 on 11th.

OK

NOTICE.

Respecting Coal and Petroleum Lands in South-East Kootenay.

NOTICE is hereby given that licences to prospect for coal and petroleum upon and under lands situated within Block 4,598, South-East Kootenay, will be issued forthwith to all persons who have made proper application, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Coal Mines Act" and amendments.

The fee for each licence will be $100, and all applications must be not deposited accepted bank cheques to cover that amount are hereby required to do so without further delay.

Licences will be issued in the following form, viz.:—

"Mining Licence issued under the Coal Mines Act and Amendments.

"In consideration of one hundred dollars now paid under the said Acts, and subject to the provisions thereof, I, W. S. Gore, Deputy Commissioner, acting for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, upon the terms and conditions to enter, prospect, search and work for coal and petroleum (but no other metal or mineral) upon, in and under all that piece or parcel of unappropriated Crown land forming part of Block 4,598, East Kootenay District, and described as follows:—

"Commencing at a post about six miles from the mouth and about half mile from East bank of Raft River about six miles from the mouth and about half mile from East bank of river; thence North two miles, West one mile, South three miles, East one mile, North one mile.

D. C. CRAIG.

Kamloops, June 21, 1904.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands at Bella Coola: Commencing at a post marked J. Simister's S. E. corner, thence north 31 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, thence following the shore east to point of commencement; containing 22 acres more or less.

J. SIMISTER.

Bella Coola, June 1, 1904.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Howard Harris, Deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 6th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, was appointed the administrator of the estate of the above-named deceased. All creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 6th day of August, 1904, to send particulars of their claims to me duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 7th day of July, 1904.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

NOTICE.

Thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 21 year lease of the following timber lands:

Commencing at a post adjoining the Western Pulp and Lumber Company's reserve on the North side of Mud Lake, tributary of North Thompson River, thence following the bank of said lake round to South side, adjoining said reserve, taking one and a half miles in width, containing about five square miles.

Also commencing at a stake on the East bank of Raft River about six miles from the mouth and about half mile from East bank of river; thence North two miles, West one mile, South three miles, East one mile, North one mile.

D. C. CRAIG.

Kamloops, June 21, 1904.

Truscott Launches

The Acme of Excellence. Used exclusively at St. Louis World's Fair.

R. HUTCHISON
Gen'l Agt. for B. C. VICTORIA.

Mid-Summer Clubbing Offer

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST
....AND....
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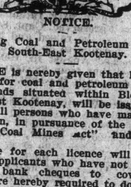
The Semi-Weekly Colonist and Family Herald and Weekly Star until 31st Dec., 1904.

Send your subscription TODAY and have the full benefit of this offer.

THE COLONIST
VICTORIA, B.C.

WEAK MEN CURED.



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makes its use delightful in hot climates.

It is perfectly pure, and contains, 10% Crystal Carbolic, an excellent precaution against infection.

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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

35 Cents per tin.

Of Druggists and Stores, or mailed for value from

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
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Descriptive Booklet free on request.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power, if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold! surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, specifically and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE ASTONISHING REMEDY

THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

Wholesale—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

Chops and Tomato Sauce

Story of a Costly Post Card and of a Suit for Breach of Promise That Reminds One of The Celebrated Case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.

Marie Belair was admittedly a very fine woman, but altho she had adopted the stage as her profession, neither press nor public declared her to be a fine actress. As a piece of furniture with which to dress the stage she was a decided acquisition to any company, but of histrionic ability upon the boards she had none. In private life, however, she was admitted to be a consummate actress—except by the Johnny who was for the time being the victim of her charms. Marie had "honorable intentions" towards any of her numerous admirers, and if, as her jealous rivals asserted, her conduct was "strictly otherwise," the young lady was clever enough to escape being mixed up in any grave scandal. According to her code of morality, it was not necessary to leave all ill deeds undone so long as one could keep ill deeds unknown. And in this respect she was cleverer or more fortunate than some of her sisters of the footlights.

Marie Belair had what Kitty Silverton calls "a roomy heart." Sometimes it held several lodgers, and was never without at least one tenant. Marie enjoyed the good things of life, she could not do without them, so when one of the lodgers grew—as he was apt to grow through Marie's extravagance—poor, he was incontinently given notice to quit, and his place in Marie's commodious heart was quickly occupied by a fresh tenant. Sooner or later Marie's tenants received their dismissal, much to their dismay, for it must be admitted that Marie was a very fascinating and charming actress, and succeeded in utterly enslaving her admirers, who loved her, even after perceiving the phenomenal selfishness of her heartless nature.

But even the undaunted Achilles has a vulnerable heel, and Marie Belair had one little sanctum, not open to the public, in her roomy heart. Frank Devar was the favored lodger who dwelt in this apartment.

Frank Devar was a wealthy young man who had lived the usual life of a man about town. Marie's beauty attracted him, and, of course, her mercenary nature was attracted by his money at first, but by degrees he was promoted above all the others, and placed in the sanctum sanctorum of the actress' affections. Such love as she had to give to anyone besides herself she gave to Frank Devar. If he had asked her to marry him she would have gladly consented. She even came to believe that if he became suddenly poor she would still be willing to become his wife.

But Frank Devar, altho to all appearances infatuated with the handsome actress, did not lose his head to the extent of thinking for an instant of marriage with Miss Belair. Altho he was wealthy and dressed in the latest Johnny type, Frank Devar was no fool. The frivolous life he lived was pleasant to him, and he enjoyed it to the full, but he was level-headed enough to know that a time would come when he would lead a different, better and more reputable life, when he would settle down into a staid citizen. He would, in all probability, marry, and—he did not think that Marie Belair would develop into the kind of domesticated wife that a reformed rake usually looks forward to possessing as a reward for having given up the sowing of his wild oats. And so the frivolity continued, and, to Marie's great chagrin, Frank Devar made no sign of having serious or matrimonial intentions.

Then the reform came in the shape of Alice Debonair, a pretty and modest girl moving in good society, and knowing nothing of that half-world in which young fellows like Frank Devar spent so much of their time. Alice was as good as she was pretty, and when Frank Devar first saw her he said to himself:

"Now, that is the sort of woman that a fellow wants for a wife!"

He met her frequently in society, and soon found himself drifting into genuine love. His old associations became distasteful to him, and he determined that he would gradually cut himself away from his old surroundings.

"Frank Devar is cooling off," thought Marie Belair; "I'll take my oath that there's another woman in the case. It so I'll find her out and put my mark upon her."

Marie soon found out the truth, and also discovered that Alice Debonair lived in a different world from herself, and was removed from any fear of a vixen's vengeance. The actress, finding her lover slipping away from her, made one last desperate attempt to regain her fascination over him. She wrote him a beseeching letter, asking the reason for his absence. It was a strong appeal, but it failed in its effect. There was a postcript to it, in which the actress asked passionately, almost despairingly:

"Do you mean that I am to consider that all is over between us? Please send an answer by the bearer."

He received the letter at his club whilst he was playing billiards. He was annoyed, and determined to settle matters off-hand.

"Nuisance to have to leave the game," he muttered to his opponent. "Got a piece of paper on which I can scribble two words?

"Postcard do?"

"Admirably," was the reply. "Thanks—a pictorial one, eh? Capital likeness of Julius Knight. Lend me your fountain pen."

There and then he wrote a curt reply to her request to know if all was to be henceforth considered over between them. The answer ran:

"Certainly. I mean it in all seriousness.—Frank Devar."

This was handed to the messenger, and Frank Devar at once destroyed Marie's passionate letter.

. . . . . .

The intelligence, published in the daily papers, that Mr. Frank Devar had been united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Alice Debonair came upon the actress like a blow. She had been really in love with the wealthy young man, and, her moral code not being of the straightest, she would have been very glad to retain his "friendship" altho he was a married man. But the young Benedick took no chances, and gave the world in which Miss Belair moved a wide berth.

The fact was that the young man had really reformed in his method of living and that reform had all the appearance of being a lasting one. The new world of domestic happiness which had opened upon him satisfied all his longings, and there was not a happier couple in Australia than Mr. and Mrs. Devar.

Miss Belair in the meantime suffered all the fury of a woman scorned. Her love turned to bitter hate, and she cast about for some means of revenge—some method that would punish the man in pocket and give pain to her fortunate rival.

"If he had only written me love letters," she sighed; "but I haven't a scrap of his writing. He never wrote to me but once, and then it was on a paltry postcard. Perhaps—who knows?—she ransacked a drawer, and drew out the card with the portrait of Julius Knight as the prince in "Resurrection." She looked at the writing an instant, and then exclaimed: "Great Scot! I have him now."

Frank Devar was not at all distressed when Marie Belair commenced an action against him for breach of promise of marriage. Fortunately he had told his wife something of his past life, and she had forgiven him for having flirted with the actress.

"There was never any suggestion of marriage between us," he said to Alice, "and she cannot have a scrap of evidence. The only time I ever wrote to her was on a postcard, telling her in effect that henceforth we should be strangers. It was in reply to a letter from her. So we need have no fear as to the result of the case."

But Frank Devar did not know how effectively black may be made to appear white in a court of law.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, in summing up, "this case appears to me to be one of the clearest that has ever come before me. You have it in evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were for a long time upon friendly and affectionate terms. Very little correspondence passed between them, and only one brief document has been put in evidence, but it is an important one, and it is in explicit terms. It is a postcard addressed to the plaintiff. It contains a photograph of a gentleman, a play actor, I believe, named Julius Knight. As you will perceive, there is a printed line across the card with these words: 'Resurrection. I want to make you my wife!' Below this printed line appears, admittedly, in the defendant's handwriting, 'Certainly. I mean it in all seriousness.—Frank Devar.' Here, gentlemen, to my mind, is a clear-cut and distinct proposal of marriage.

"The defence sets up that the print is no part of the communication, but that is an absurd contention. The most important documents in life are partly printed. A cheque or bill of exchange is partly printed, but it would be absurd for the signatory to attempt to evade his responsibility on that ground. A man is responsible for print or for writing to which he deliberately signs his name. I have taken the trouble to ascertain the circumstances under which the words appear in the play. It seems that they were in the nature of an atonement of the seducer to his victim, a prince to a peasant girl. Without suggesting immorality, the circumstances of this case were not unlike that of Dimitry and Katusha. The defendant is young, well-born and wealthy, the trusting plaintiff is an actress, a member of a race that many regard as proscribed, a race of strollers and vagabonds."

At this stage Marie wept into her handkerchief, and the mother that she had hired from the theatre for the occasion sobbed hysterically.

"A friendship, innocent, no doubt," continued his honor, "sprang up between the two, and it is apparent that the defendant led the plaintiff to believe that his intentions were honorable. But another female appears upon the scene, and the defendant's feelings undergo a change. His heart appears to have been wax to receive, but not marble to retain. Under the heat of new affection the wax falls into the melting mood, and the image of the plaintiff becomes—er—oil, or liquid fat. Confident in the absence of correspondence, and, no doubt, deeming the reputation of a play actress of little value, he deserts the plaintiff, refuses to carry out his promise, and marries the other female. But in his libidinous haste, he has overlooked the postcard. Litera scripta manet; he speaks by the card, and the card remains to be produced in evidence against him and to confound him.

"In estimating the amount of damages which you will award, you will take into consideration, gentlemen of the jury, the damage done to the plaintiff's natural feelings as a private individual, as well as to her reputation as a play actress. In the latter aspect, as she has told you in the box, the publicity of the circumstances of this case will diminish her attractiveness in the eyes of the bald-heads and the Johnnies—terms, I understand, applied to certain habitues of the playhouses. Her private feelings you will also consider. She must have suffered greatly in mind, and her mother also appears to have experienced acute anguish—"

"Here Marie's temporary parent sobbed more hysterically than ever, and was winding up with a prolonged howl, until Marie kicked her on the ankle and whispered her to "cut the cackle."

"Gentlemen of the jury, the women of this country must be protected from the rackshels and mohawks, the wealthy young men who go about luring the young, the innocent, the beautiful and the pure—" (Marie's maternal locum tenens started a fresh howl) "to their destruction. The wrongdoer must be punished. Unfortunately, the laws of our land do not regard breach of promise as a criminal action, and we can only punish the breacher in his breeches pockets. The case appears to be one which calls for substantial damages."

Without leaving the box the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed—$10,000.

"Whew" cried Frank Devar; "pretty stiff! I don't mind the amount so much but the whole thing is such a swindle. If $10,000 is the postage, I'm done with pictorial postcards for the future!"

Peter the Great's Will.

Furnishes the Key of Russia's Aggressive Foreign Policy.

The following is a copy of Peter the Great's will. It is interesting at the present time, because it is the key to Russian policy. It bore the heading "Copy of the plan of European domination, left by Peter the Great to his successor to the throne of Russia and deposited in the archives of the palace of Peterhof, near St. Petersburg," and in the highly piestistic preamble, written in the name of the "Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity," Peter urged that, according to his views, which he believes to be those of Providence, the Russian people are called to the general domination of Europe. The European nations, he argues, have, for the most part, arrived at a condition of senility, and must be easily and indubitably conquered by a young and new people, when this shall have attained its full strength and greatness. To this end, he bequeaths to Russia the following instructions, which he recommends to their constant attention, as Moses recommended the tables of the law to the Jews.

TEXT OF THE WILL.

1. The Russians must be kept in a continual state of war, in order to retain the soldiery in warlike disposition. No repose, except to ameliorate the finances, to recruit the army and to wait for moments propitious for attack. Thus make peace serve for war, and war for peace, in the interest of the aggrandizement and increasing prosperity of Russia.

2. By all possible means we must draw towards us, out of the best instructed nations of Europe, generals in time of war and learned men in time of peace in order to make the Russian nation profit by the advantages of other countries without losing any of her own.

3. On all occasions we must take part in the affairs and in the discussions of any kind in Europe, above all with those of Germany, which, situated nearer to us, is of more direct interest.

4. Poland must be divided by our keeping up there disorder and perpetual jealousies; the powerful must be influenced and bribed to act upon the elections of the kings we must create for ourselves their partisans, protect them, send thither a Russian troops and leave them there until they have found an opportunity of remaining there forever. Should the neighboring powers raise difficulties we must satisfy them temporarily by parcelling out the country, until we can retake what we have yielded.

5. We must take from Sweden as much as we can, and cause ourselves to be attacked by her, in order that we may have a pretence for subjugating her. With this view, we must separate her from Denmark and Denmark from Sweden and keep up carefully their rivalry.

6. The wives of Russian princes are always to be chosen amongst German princesses to multiply family alliances, to lighten the interests and thus to bind Germany to our cause by increasing their own influence.

MUST SEEK BRITISH ALLIANCE.

7. We must principally seek the alliance of England for commerce, because it is the power most in want of us for its navy, and which can be the most useful in the development of ours. We must exchange our timber and other productions for her gold and establish continuous relations amongst her traders and seamen and ours, which will form those of this country to navigation and commerce.

8. We must incessantly extend ourselves towards the north along the Baltic sea, and towards the south along the Black sea.

9. We must advance as far as possible towards Constantinople and the East Indies. Whoever shall reign there will be the true master of the world. Therefore we must excite continual wars, sometimes with Turkey, sometimes with Persia; create dockyards on the Black sea; take possession, little by little, of that sea, as well as of the Baltic, which is a point doubly necessary for the success of the project; we must hasten the downfall of Persia; penetrate as far as the Persian gulf; re-establish, if possible, the ancient commerce of the Levant through Syria, and advance as far as the Indies, which are the emporium of the world. When once there, we can do without the gold of England.

11. We must interest the house of Austria in the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, and neutralize her jealousy, after the conquest of Constantinople, either by exciting a war between her and the old states of Europe, or by giving up to her a part of the conquest to retake it from her afterwards.

12. We must gather around us all the disunited or schismatic Greeks who are spread in Hungary, in Turkey and in the south of Poland; we must make ourselves their centre, their support, and thus found, by anticipation, a universal predominance, a sort of royalty or sacerdotal supremacy. There will be so many friends in the midst of each of our enemies.

UNIVERSAL MONARCHY.

13. Sweden having been dismembered, Persia overcome, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies united, the Baltic and Black sea guarded by our ships, we must then separately and very secretly offer to the court of Versailles, then to that of Vienna, to share with them the universal monarchy. If one of the two accede to the proposal (which is not unlikely if we feather their ambitious and conceit) then we must make use of that for destroying the other. We must then annihilate in its turn that which remains, by beginning with it a struggle which cannot be problematical, because as Russia will already then possess as a property the east and a great part of Europe.

14. If, which is not likely, both refuse the proposals of Russia, we must excite the one against the other, and compel them to mutual exhaustion. Then seizing the decisive moment, Russia will launch upon Germany her troops assembled beforehand, whilst two considerable fleets, one from the Sea of Azov, the other from the Port of Archangel, will come out under the convoy of the armed fleets of the Black sea and the Baltic. Advancing upon the Mediterranean and the ocean they will inundate France upon the one side, whilst Germany will be attacked on the other, and if these two countries be vanquished the rest of Europe will easily and without delay bend under the yoke. Thus can and must Europe be subdued.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

The season is again at hand when diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent. Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack, but be prepared. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by all druggists.

We ought to measure our actual lot and to fulfil it; to be with all our strength that which our lot requires and allows. What is beyond it is no calling of ours.

A thinker of a past century has described Humanity as "a man who lives and learns forever." Individuals die; but the amount of truth they have thought, and the sum of good they have done, does not perish with them.

Remarkable Men of the Day

"Bimbashi" Girouard, Farmer Fisher, Lord Dundonald

I.—"BIMBASHI" GIROUARD.

Said Lord Kitchener, who has an eye for men, of Sir Percy Girouard, whose departure from the Transvaal appears to be imminent:

"He has been my principal adviser in the numerous and intricate questions pertaining to railway administration in South Africa. He is an officer of brilliant ability, and I wish him all success as head of a great civil department—Commissioner of Railways."

The man to whom "K. of K." paid this striking tribute is an engineer, the most brilliant railway specialist the service has produced.

Born in Montreal in 1867, he combines in himself the best qualities of the two races which have made the Dominion. His father, a judge, is a French Canadian; his mother is an Englishwoman.

He entered the army in 1888, and after putting in five years as railway traffic manager at Woolwich, was sent out to assist in the construction of the line Lord Kitchener required for his Sudan campaigns. "Bimbashi" Girouard soon made a reputation. It was his railway that ensured Kitchener's triumph at Khartum.

When Lord Kitchener became chief of Lord Robert's staff in South Africa, among the first things he did was to send for this brilliant engineer, who was made Director of Railways and Lines of Communication. Throughout the war Girouard was indefatigable, thorough, strenuous, ever in evidence. If soldiers had to be transferred from one part of the theatre of war to another, he got them there somehow, travelling himself with the military trains day and night to see that the work was done. Once more he proved, and proved abundantly, that he was a man of the highest ability, who could be implicitly relied on in any emergency. For his services in South Africa he received a lieutenant-colonelcy and the K. C. M. G. It was rapid but deserved promotion for the young Canadian officer.

After the conclusion of the war he became Commissioner of Railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where he has been carrying out a splendid programme of railway development.

But his administration has not given satisfaction to all parties, and the Intercolonial Council of South Africa on Tuesday came to the conclusion that the management left much to be desired. Sir Percy Girouard has placed himself in the hands of Lord Milner, who, while extolling the former's services, said that the railways now required a financier rather than an engineer.

II.—THE WORLD'S GREATEST FARMER.

Canada confidently looks forward to being at no distant date the granary of the Empire, and even now the man who is her Minister of Agriculture may be described with scarcely an exaggeration as the greatest farmer of the world.

This is especially the case with regard to the present Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, whose name is prominently before the public in connection with Lord Dundonald and the Dominion Militia.

He is a practical farmer himself on a considerable scale, his fine property, Alva Farm, which is situated in the Eastern Townships in the province of Quebec, being one of the best in the Dominion. On this farm he shows what scientific farming is. But as Minister of Agriculture he has a unique opportunity. The Dominion Government maintains in several parts of Canada large experimental farms for the purpose of exploiting the latest ideas with respect to agriculture. New methods and theories, ranging over the whole area of farming operations, are carefully considered, tried and adopted, if successful, while the results arrived at are given the widest publicity. How important all this is to a nation of farmers like the Canadians is easily understood.

It is a fortunate thing for Canada, now developing enormously on her agricultural side in Manitoba and the Northwest, that Mr. Fisher is not only a thoroughly competent farmer himself, but also that he brings to his work a highly trained intelligence and an inspiring enthusiasm.

Though he is an excellent farmer, it will not do to think of him as a "horny-handed son of the soil." He is a man who has been educated at M'Gill University, Montreal, and Trinity College, Cambridge. His father, a Scotsman, was a well-known Montreal physician.

His superb mental equipment and decided ability led him to take large, statesmanlike views. His vigorous policy has brought about something like a revolution in Canadian agriculture, chiefly by the extension of the principle of co-operative farming, the success of which is notably shown in dairy farming. He has also traveled far and wide with a view to the opening up of new markets, or the development of those already existing. He has founded several flourishing organizations for the furtherance of agriculture.

He is in the prime of life. His political career began in 1880, and in the famous electoral campaign of 1896, which resulted in the overthrow of the Conservative party, Mr. Fisher took a very prominent part, and in the Laurier cabinet was included as Minister of Agriculture, with the unanimous approval of all Canada.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture includes in its range some matters not exactly of an agricultural nature, such as public health, patents, copyright, and census statistics, and Mr. Fisher has introduced several beneficial changes with regard to these subjects. One of the things he has done is to amend the Copyright Law of Canada with a view to the protection of English authors.

He is a strong temperance worker. He carried in 1898 a government measure providing for a popular vote on the question of total prohibition.

III.—LORD DUNDONALD.

Five minutes before Lord Dundonald swept his cavalry into Ladysmith, the British public knew nothing about him.

Truly it is a crippling thing to be born a lord. Had Lord Dundonald gone through his army life plain Mr. Cochrane, it would not have been left for him to wander out to South Africa at the beginning of the war as a half-pay unemployed colonel to offer his invention. He was appointed to command the Mounted Brigade of the Natal army because he was "on the spot"—a qualification he abundantly justified before the war was done. It is whispered that when the fighting was over Lord Dundonald packed away for the benefit of posterity several secret documents bearing upon the whole business. So it may be said that he knows more about the British public than the British public does about him.

When he gets home from his two years' command of the Canadian Militia, no doubt his countrymen will be curious to see what sort of man this is. His exploits, not excepting the latest duel with Mr. Fisher, may prepare them for a fiery whirlwind of a fellow, accustomed to go where he wants to, and to say what he thinks. And to a certain extent they will not be disappointed. There is not much of the diplomat about Lord Dundonald, though his face has in it more than a touch of the dreamer and the student. There is a history don up at Oxford who, so far as facial resemblance goes, might be his alter ego. The Earl has the high prominent forehead of the thinker rather than of the man of action—his complexion is dark; there was a time when his moustaches (which he wears after the fashion of Mr. George Wyndham) were black.

But if there is anything in heredity, the key to Lord Dundonald's real character is to be found in the deeds and sorrows of that breezy admiral who was the best sailor England had after Nelson's death, and who spoke out his mind when he thought it right, even at the expense of his career. Grandfather and grandson, moreover, share the inventive genius. It is said that the British Admiralty possess a plan of revicting fortified places invented by the tenth earl. Certain in its effects, it is yet of so terrible a character that it cannot be used in civilized war.

The men. Further, the Court was entitled to fix a minimum rate of wage, and was asked by the union to do so. But in doing this the president of the Arbitration Court (one of the Pulsne judges) laid down the principle that they should determine the lowest wage to be paid to the least competent workman in each branch of the industry, and named a "minimum wage" some 20 per cent. below that which the most capable hands had previously been receiving. The result of the award, which should have come into force on December 1 last, was ludicrous. The union was indignant at its terms; and, although it was they who had in the first place invoked the Court's interference, they at once sent a deputation to the company, asking them to revert to the status quo. While maintaining that the old conditions and terms of employment were entirely a matter of the past, the company offered a compromise to the extent of advancing the rates of pay to the more competent men to a figure somewhat above the authorized minimum, though lower than had obtained heretofore, and the men's delegates have advised the acceptance of these terms. This case raises an interesting question, which no doubt will come before some court of law ere long—namely, whether when an industrial Arbitration Court's award is distasteful to one of the parties, an injunction can be obtained to compel that party to abide by the decision. It can hardly be supposed that a court of justice would in any way compel any individual man to resume work at the standardised rate of pay, for, apart entirely from his union, and from the matter in dispute, each man retains his right to leave his employment at an hour, day, or week's notice, as the case may be. Yet, adds Engineering, it is quite conceivable that if, after an appeal to an Arbitration Court, a trade union declared a general strike, or, without going thus far, allotted strike pay to men who left work as a protest, then an action for damages against the union might be successful, provided that the union was one of the actual parties between whom the Court was called upon to adjudicate.

FRENCH COURT GRANTS HELEN MORTON DIVORCE

Paris, Thursday, July 7.—The Duchess of Valencay, who was Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, before her marriage, was today granted a divorce from the Duke of Valencay.

Notes on Manchuria.

Marvelous Wagon Trade of New Chwang With Interior Points.

U. S. Consul Henry Miller

I believe there is no place in the world where the wagon or cart traffic is equal to that of Niu Shwang. The carts compete with the railroads in a haul of 400 miles or more. During the winter months, when the roads are firmly frozen, there are not less than 2,000 carts, each carrying two tons, per day coming to the port, each drawn by from four to seven mules or ponies. Some of these carts are from 30 to 40 days on the roads, in order to reach the market. It is under such conditions as these that the trade of Niu Chwang, amounting to nearly $20,000,000 per year, has grown. It is a mistake to attribute the growth of this trade to the building of the Russian railway. The railways are just beginning to have an influence toward improving the trade of the country, and the natives are only beginning to alter their methods to meet these new conditions. It is plain that the railways will add much to the development of the productiveness and trade of the country, but that remains for the future to show. The country has made this marvelous growth independent of the railways, and what it will do with them will depend upon the wisdom of the railway management.

Before 1902 practically all the foreign trade in Manchuria came through the port of Niu Chwang, and the Chinese annual customs returns gave the complete statement of imports and exports for all the country. This was altered to a considerable extent by imports and exports in 1902 through Dalny, Port Arthur and Vladivostock. In 1903 the situation changed still further, and foreign imports now enter through Niu Chwang, Dalny and Port Arthur, via Tientsin, Chin Wang Tao, and thence by rail over the Chinese railway recently completed to the River Liao at Shin Min Tun; also by the Russian railway from Vladivostock and Siberia and Russia. Another important route has been opened into Manchuria from the sea up the Amur river and thence up the Sungari river by large river steamers to Kirin.

There are no records telling the origin of the goods imported. American goods seem here in many ways. Some come from Hong Kong and Canton, large quantities from Shanghai, and some from Japan, while much American cotton is manufactured into yarn and goods in Japan and then shipped to this place.

The year 1903 was the best that Manchuria has ever known as to its production. Crops were unusually good, and prices were also good. Both Manchuria and Mongolia are marvelously rich, and, under a good government, with transportation provided and its timber and mineral wealth developed and added to its agricultural resources, Manchuria will prove one of the greatest markets for United States goods, as well as a splendid field for the investment of United States capital. In 1894 and 1895 it was the field of war between China and Japan; in 1900 it was the district of the Boxer movements that were so destructive, and now again, in 1904, it is the theatre of war between Russia and Japan.

Notwithstanding all these wars, the country continues to grow in productiveness and commerce. Its people are largely industrious, frugal and capable, and need only an enterprising, substantial and and honest government to insure them great prosperity.

Manchuria is not yet thickly populated, and farms are mostly in large tracts of 100 and 200 acres, and even more. The great commercial development and the settlement of the country by agricultural people from other parts of China.

Although the country is extremely rich in minerals, including coal, iron, copper, silver, gold and other kinds, these have only been worked in a small and crude way by the natives. Which the mineral wealth is develope would be worked by modern methods fully accredited her fitting its economic po as might be Manchuria will prove to be on tee arrived richest sections of Asia. clock. The

It has the happy combinatio Loeb and splendid variety and vast quant meet the minerals, valuable forests, great will house cultural wealth, and an industrio capable people, whose labor is, pe mit- haps, the best in the world for its cost. their In addition, it has good waterways and easy grades and a country in which railway construction and operation is very economical. All of these advantages are combined with a healthy, invigorating climate, where crops never fail.

PERSONAL RISKS OF WAR.

Modern Firearms Decrease Percentage Men Lost.

The introduction of rifles of greater precision has lessened the percentage of men hit in proportion to the number of shots fired, because firing, as a rule, now begins at a far longer range, and the troops are taught to take advantage of cover.

In the Franco-German war one bullet in 400 was mortal, but in the Boer war the proportion was only one to 740. The total loss also is less. In 1870 the French losses were 20 per cent, but in the Boer war the English lost only 5 per cent, and the Boers 6½ per cent. At Waterloo the allies lost 22 per cent, and the French 24, the average losses in the great battles of the last century being put down at 15 per cent for the victors and 27 per cent for the vanquished. In the eighteenth century the losses were much higher.—London Sketch.

A Historic Romance in Stone

M. J. G. in Toronto Daily Star.

There are few things in England more charming to behold than the view of Warwick Castle upon a summer's day. The summer day for Warwick lingers long. In May, when the hedgerows are in bloom; in June, when the laburnums are glorious in gardens; in August, when the haze of the passing season is over all; in October, when the chill air is beginning to thin out the foliage—there is no month between the early and the later time that is not summer at Warwick.

Best of all, perhaps, is the view from the bridge below the castle walls. It is not a crowded place. The rector's wife, maybe, placidly driving a basket carriage a bicylist literally enjoying a ride on a road like a billiard table; some children sitting in a punt; and above you the towers and turrets and walls, the gleaming windows above the glimmering stream, and the historic memories of a thousand years.

To the visitor whose imagination is prepared by a little knowledge, there is something awe-inspiring in the winding way through the cleft walls of rock clothed with ferns and wild flowers. It is a fitting road to lead you to the courtyard, with its noble trees, its half-filled moat, its flowering shrubs, and above you there are the towers that are said to be of Caesar's time, and that have witnessed so many pageants of English story.

From the top of one of these towers, whose stone steps are worn by the feet of many thousands in centuries past, you may see four counties of England. The three spires of Coventry are in sight. The sleepy town slumbers below you. The winds blow bravely over a scene of surpassing beauty. And the history of a nation rolls itself out before you like a scroll. Your fancy is made captive. You cannot treat lightly the beauty and sentiment of Warwick.

Inside, you are in the presence of the past. The place is full of memorials—"Armor rusting on the walls, on the blood of Clifford calls." The portraits are rare and historic. The rooms are noble and richly filled—so noble that the mounted man-at-arms in the saloon seems not out of place as an ornament. And among the pictures the beautiful face of the Countess of Warwick outshines all her predecessors. The others are dead, and you know it; this is alive in its gracious beauty, and commands the admiration of the pilgrim—O Dea certe!

Two sumptuous volumes have been dedicated by the Countess of Warwick to her historic home. It was worthy of the effort. The Earls of Warwick fill our history with their fame. "We meet them," says the authoress, "in our foreign wars; at Crecy and Poitiers and Agincourt and in Queen Elizabeth's expedition to Havre. They have been even more conspicuous in our civil wars; the wars of Stephen and Edward II., the wars of the Roses, the rising of Lady Jane Grey, and the wars of the Parliament against Charles I. They have been the hosts of kings, and also their executioners. They have dictated the policy of their country, and they have perished miserably on the scaffold."

The Romans came and found the Britons there; the Saxons came when the Romans went, and they piled their powers of destruction. When Warwickshire became part of the Kingdom of Mercia there were Earls of Warwick; and there are Earls of Warwick still. One of them took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Alban's; his daughter married the Duke of Clarence; another daughter married the son of Henry VI. Another became Lord Protector after Somerset. The titles of Salisbury and Northumberland mingle with the title of Warwick in the history of the family.

The grandfather of the legendary Arthur was in Warwick in the fifth century. A knight of Arthur's "table round" was Earl of Warwick. These are unhistoric traditions; but the town is certainly of the fifth century—a fine starting point for history and legend.

Guy of Warwick begins the legendary love which we may accept. His adventures abroad were set for a task by Phyllis, his lady-love; and over Europe he took his victorious way, from tournament to tournament. He relieved the city of Byzantium, and slew the Soldan with his own hand. He slew also Boars and Dragons without number after the pleasant fashion of the time. Then he married Phyllis of Warwick; and her father, dying left him his castle and made him his heir. But this discontented hero wanted more adventures. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. When he returned he was too exalted to rejoin his wife, but retired to a cave in a cliff, and the cave is there to this day to testify it.

Lady Warwick adds the natural womanly comment on the story that Guy's conduct was "thoroughly wrong headed and ridiculous according to our modern notions," as of course it was. But modern notions had not then taken hold of exalted pilgrims and knights errant. In our days the story would probably have ended in the law courts. Phyllis would probably have applied for a divorce.

The Beauchamp chapel in St. Mary's church is one of the most beautiful objects of its kind in England. The pilgrim pays it a visit without fail. You knock solemnly at the door which leads downward to the chapel, and solemnly it is opened. There are the tombs and effigies of the crusading dead. Part of the armor of the Black Prince is there. The tomb of Thomas de Beauchamp and his countess is in the choir of St. Mary's gloriously carved, with six and thirty statuettes of the families of Beauchamp and Mortimer.

Family after family passes into the noble lineage of Warwick. The house of Beauchamp follows the Saxon lords. The house of Neville and Plantagenet comes next. Then follows the house of Dudley, and all the history of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. Next comes the house of Rich and the history of England during the times of Sir Philip Sidney and the Spanish Armada, and the early history of the American plantations. Next comes the house of Greville and James I., and the family continues in this line to this day.

And all this history passes before you in these noble volumes, as it passes before you in the fields and among the trees and gardens and historic ruins and towers, as you wander among them at Warwick on a happy summer day.

M. J. G.

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Chops and Tomato Sauce

Story of a Costly Post Card and of a Suit for Breach of Promise That Reminds One of The Celebrated Case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.

Marie Belair was admittedly a very fine woman, but altho she had adopted the stage as her profession, neither press nor public declared her to be a fine actress. As a piece of furniture with which to dress the stage she was a decided acquisition to any company, but of histrionic ability upon the boards she had none. In private life, however, she was admitted to be a consummate actress—except by the Johnny who was for the time being the victim of her charms. Marie had "honorable intentions" towards any of her numerous admirers, and if, as her jealous rivals asserted, her conduct was "strictly otherwise," the young lady was clever enough to escape being mixed up in any grave scandal. According to her code of morality, it was not necessary to leave all ill deeds undone so long as one could keep ill deeds unknown. And in this respect she was cleverer or more fortunate than some of her sisters of the footlights.

Marie Belair had what Kitty Silverton calls "a roomy heart." Sometimes it held several lodgers, and was never without at least one tenant. Marie enjoyed the good things of life, she could not do without them, so when one of the lodgers grew—as he was apt to grow through Marie's extravagance—poor, he was incontinently given notice to quit, and his place in Marie's commodious heart was quickly occupied by a fresh tenant. Sooner or later Marie's tenants received their dismissal, much to their dismay, for it must be admitted that Marie was a very fascinating and charming actress, and succeeded in utterly enslaving her admirers, who loved her, even after perceiving the phenomenal selfishness of her heartless nature.

But even the undaunted Achilles has a vulnerable heel, and Marie Belair had one little sanctum, not open to the public, in her roomy heart. Frank Devar was the favored lodger who dwelt in this apartment.

Frank Devar was a wealthy young man who had lived the usual life of a man about town. Marie's beauty attracted him, and, of course, her mercenary nature was attracted by his money at first, but by degrees he was promoted above all the others, and placed in the sanctum sanctorum of the actress' affections. Such love as she had to give to anyone besides herself she gave to Frank Devar. If he had asked her to marry him she would have gladly consented. She even came to believe that if he became suddenly poor she would still be willing to become his wife.

But Frank Devar, altho to all appearances infatuated with the handsome actress, did not lose his head to the extent of thinking for an instant of marriage with Miss Belair. Altho he was wealthy and dressed in the latest Johnny type, Frank Devar was no fool. The frivolous life he lived was pleasant to him, and he enjoyed it to the full, but he was level-headed enough to know that a time would come when he would lead a different, better and more reputable life, when he would settle down into a staid citizen. He would, in all probability, marry, and—he did not think that Marie Belair would develop into the kind of domesticated wife that a reformed rake usually looks forward to possessing as a reward for having given up the sowing of his wild oats. And so the frivolity continued, and, to Marie's great chagrin, Frank Devar made no sign of having serious or matrimonial intentions.

Then the reform came in the shape of Alice Debonair, a pretty and modest girl moving in good society, and knowing nothing of that half-world in which young fellows like Frank Devar spent so much of their time. Alice was as good as she was pretty, and when Frank Devar first saw her he said to himself:

"Now, that is the sort of woman that a fellow wants for a wife!"

He met her frequently in society, and soon found himself drifting into genuine love. His old associations became distasteful to him, and he determined that he would gradually cut himself away from his old surroundings.

"Frank Devar is cooling off," thought Marie Belair; "I'll take my oath that there's another woman in the case. If so I'll find her out and put my mark upon her."

Marie soon found out the truth, and also discovered that Alice Debonair lived in a different world from herself, and was removed from any fear of a vixen's vengeance. The actress, finding her lover slipping away from her, made one last desperate attempt to regain her fascination over him. She wrote him a beseeching letter, asking the reason for his absence. It was a strong appeal, but it failed in its effect. There was a postcript to it, in which the actress asked passionately, almost despairingly:

"Do you mean that I am to consider that all is over between us? Please send an answer by the bearer."

He received the letter at his club whilst he was playing billiards. He was annoyed, and determined to settle matters off-hand.

"Nuisance to have to leave the game," he muttered to his opponent. "Got a piece of paper on which I can scribble two words?"

"Postcard do?"

"Admirably," was the reply. "Thanks—a pictorial one, eh? Capital likeness of Julius Knight. Lend me your fountain pen."

There and then he wrote a curt reply to her request to know if all was to be henceforth considered over between them. The answer ran:

"Certainly. I mean it in all seriousness.—Frank Devar."

This was handed to the messenger, and Frank Devar at once destroyed Marie's passionate letter.

. . . .

The intelligence, published in the daily papers, that Mr. Frank Devar had been united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Alice Debonair came upon the actress like a blow. She had been really in love with the wealthy young man, and, her moral code not being of the straightest, she would have been very glad to retain his "friendship" altho he was a married man. But the young Benedick took no chances, and gave the world in which Miss Belair moved a wide berth.

The fact was that the young man had really reformed in his method of living and that reform had all the appearance of being a lasting one. The new world of domestic happiness which had opened upon him satisfied all his longings, and there was not a happier couple in Australia than Mr. and Mrs. Devar.

Miss Belair in the meantime suffered all the fury of a woman scorned. Her love turned to bitter hate, and she cast about for some means of revenge—some method that would punish the man in pocket and give pain to her fortunate rival.

"If he had only written me love letters," she sighed; "but I haven't a scrap of his writing. He never wrote to me but once, and then it was on a paltry postcard. Perhaps—who knows?"—she ransacked a drawer, and drew out the card with the portrait of Julius Knight as the prince in "Resurrection." She looked at the writing an instant, and then exclaimed: "Great Scot! I have him now."

Frank Devar was not at all distressed when Marie Belair commenced an action against him for breach of promise of marriage. Fortunately he had told his wife something of his past life, and she had forgiven him for having flirted with the actress.

"There was never any suggestion of marriage between us," he said to Alice, "and she cannot have a scrap of evidence. The only time I ever wrote to her was on a postcard, telling her in effect that henceforth we should be strangers. It was in reply to a letter from her. So we need have no fear as to the result of the case."

But Frank Devar did not know how effectively black may be made to appear white in a court of law.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, in summing up, "this case appears to me to be one of the clearest that has ever come before me. You have it in evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were for a long time upon friendly and affectionate terms. Very little correspondence passed between them, and only one brief document has been put in evidence, but it is an important one, and it is in explicit terms. It is a postcard addressed to the plaintiff. It contains a photograph of a gentleman, a play actor, I believe, named Julius Knight. As you will perceive, there is a printed line across the card with these words: 'Resurrection. I want to make you—my wife!' Below this printed line appears, admittedly, in the defendant's handwriting, 'Certainly. I mean it in all seriousness.—Frank Devar.' Here, gentlemen, to my mind, is a clear-cut and distinct proposal of marriage.

"The defence sets up that the print is no part of the communication, but that is an absurd contention. The most important documents in life are partly printed. A cheque or bill of exchange is partly printed, but it would be absurd for the signatory to attempt to evade his responsibility on that ground. A man is responsible for print or for writing to which he deliberately signs his name. I have taken the trouble to ascertain the circumstances under which the words appear in the play. It seems that they were in the nature of an atonement of the seducer to his victim, a prince to a peasant girl. Without suggesting immorality, the circumstances of this case were not unlike that of Dimitry and Katusha. The defendant is young, well-born and wealthy, the trusting plaintiff is an actress, a member of a race that many regard as proscribed, a race of strollers and vagabonds."

At this stage Marie wept into her handkerchief, and the mother that she had hired from the theatre for the occasion sobbed hysterically.

"A friendship, innocent, no doubt," continued his honor, "sprang up between the two, and it is apparent that the defendant led the plaintiff to believe that his intentions were honorable. But another female appears upon the scene, and the defendant's feelings undergo a change. His heart appears to have been wax to receive, but not marble to retain. Under the heat of new affection the wax falls into the melting mood, and the image of the plaintiff becomes—er—oil, or liquid fat. Confident in the absence of correspondence, and, no doubt, deeming the reputation of a play actress of little value, he deserts the plaintiff, refuses to carry out his promise, and marries the other female. But in his libidinous haste, he has overlooked the postcard. Litera scripta manet; he speaks by the card, and the card remains to be produced in evidence against him and to confound him.

"In estimating the amount of damages which you will award, you will take into consideration, gentlemen of the jury, the damage done to the plaintiff's natural feelings as a private individual, as well as to her reputation as a play actress. In the latter aspect, as she has told you in the box, the publicity of the circumstances of this case will diminish her attractiveness in the eyes of the bald-heads and the Johnnies—terms, I understand, applied to certain habitues of the playhouses. Her private feelings you will also consider. She must have suffered greatly in mind, and her mother also appears to have experienced acute anguish——"

Here Marie's temporary parent sobbed more hysterically than ever, and was winding up with a prolonged howl, until Marie kicked her on the ankle and whispered her to "cut the cackle."

"Gentlemen of the jury, the women of this country must be protected from the rackshells and mohawks, the wealthy young men who go about luring the young, the innocent, the beautiful and the pure——" (Marie's maternal locum tenens started a fresh howl) "to their destruction. The wrongdoer must be punished. Unfortunately, the laws of our land do not regard breach of promise as a criminal action, and we can only punish the breacher in his breeches pockets. The case appears to be one which calls for substantial damages."

Without leaving the box the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed—$10,000.

"Whew" cried Frank Devar; "pretty stiff! I don't mind the amount so much but the whole thing is such a swindle. If $10,000 is the postage, I'm done with pictorial postcards for the future!"

Peter the Great's Will.

Furnishes the Key of Russia's Aggressive Foreign Policy.

The following is a copy of Peter the Great's will. It is interesting at the present time, because it is the key to Russian policy. It bore the heading "Copy of the plan of European domination, left by Peter the Great to his successor to the throne of Russia and deposited in the archives of the palace of Peterhof, near St. Petersburg;" and in the highly piestistic preamble, written in the name of the "Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity," Peter urged that, according to his views, which he believes to be those of Providence, the Russian people are called to the general domination of Europe. The European nations, he argues, have, for the most part, arrived at a condition of senility, and must be easily and indubitably conquered by a young and new people, when this shall have attained its full strength and greatness. To this end, he bequeaths to Russia the following instructions, which he recommends to their constant attention, as Moses recommended the tables of the law to the Jews.

TEXT OF THE WILL.

1. The Russians must be kept in a continual state of war, in order to retain the soldiery in warlike disposition. No repose, except to ameliorate the finances, to recruit the army and to wait for moments propitious for attack. Thus make peace serve for war, and war for peace, in the interest of the aggrandizement and increasing prosperity of Russia.

2. By all possible means we must draw towards us, out of the best instructed nations of Europe, generals in time of war and learned men in time of peace in order to make the Russian nation profit by the advantages of other countries without losing any of her own.

3. On all occasions we must take part in the affairs and in the discussions of any kind in Europe, above all with those of Germany, which, situated nearer to us, is of more direct interest.

4. Poland must be divided by our keeping up there disorder and perpetual jealousies; the powerful must be influenced and bribed to act upon the elections of the kings we must create for ourselves their partisans, protect them, send thither Russian troops and leave them there until they have found an opportunity of remaining there forever. Should the neighboring powers raise difficulties we must satisfy them temporarily by parcelling out the country, until we can retake what we have yielded.

5. We must take from Sweden as much as we can, and cause ourselves to be attacked by her, in order that we may have a pretence for subjugating her. With this view, we must separate her from Denmark and Denmark from Sweden and keep up carefully their rivalry.

6. The wives of Russian princes are always to be chosen amongst German princesses to multiply family alliances, to lighten the interests and thus to bind Germany to our cause by increasing their own influence.

MUST SEEK BRITISH ALLIANCE.

7. We must principally seek the alliance of England for commerce, because it is the power most in want of us for its navy, and which can be the most useful in the development of ours. We must exchange our timber and other productions for her gold and establish continuous relations amongst her traders and seamen and ours, which will form those of this country to navigation and commerce.

8. We must incessantly extend ourselves towards the north along the Baltic sea, and towards the south along the Black sea.

9. We must advance as far as possible towards Constantinople and the East Indies. Whoever shall reign there will be the true master of the world. Therefore we must excite continual wars, sometimes with Turkey, sometimes with Persia; create dockyards on the Black sea; take possession, little by little, of that sea, as well as of the Baltic, which is a point doubly necessary for the success of the project; we must hasten the downfall of Persia; penetrate as far as the Persian gulf; re-establish, if possible, the ancient commerce of the Levant through Syria, and advance as far as the Indies, which are the emporium of the world. When once there, we can do without the gold of England.

11. We must interest the house of Austria in the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, and neutralize her jealousy, after the conquest of Constantinople, either by exciting a war between her and the old states of Europe, or by giving up to her a part of the conquest to retake it from her afterwards.

12. We must gather around us all the disunited or schismatic Greeks who are spread in Hungary, in Turkey and in the south of Poland; we must make ourselves their centre, their support, and thus found, by anticipation, a universal predominance, a sort of royalty or sacerdotal supremacy. There will be so many friends in the midst of each of our enemies.

UNIVERSAL MONARCHY.

13. Sweden having been dismembered, Persia overcome, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies united, the Baltic and Black sea guarded by our ships, we must then separately and very secretly offer to the court of Versailles, then to that of Vienna, to share with them the universal monarchy. If one of the two accede to the proposal (which is not unlikely if we feather their ambitions and conceit) then we must make use of that for destroying the other. We must then annihilate in its turn that which remains, by beginning with it a struggle which cannot be problematical, because as Russia will already then possess as a property the east and a great part of Europe.

14. If, which is not likely, both refuse the proposals of Russia, we must excite the one against the other, and compel them to mutual exhaustion. Then seizing the decisive moment, Russia will launch upon Germany her troops assembled beforehand, whilst two considerable fleets, one from the Sea of Azov, the other from the Port of Archangel, will come out under the convoy of the armed fleets of the Black sea and the Baltic. Advancing upon the Mediterranean and the ocean they will inundate France upon the one side, whilst Germany will be attacked on the other, and if these two countries be vanquished the rest of Europe will easily and without delay bend under the yoke. Thus can and must Europe be subdued.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

The season is again at hand when diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent. Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack, but be prepared. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by all druggists.

We ought to measure our actual lot and to fulfil it; to be with all our strength that which our lot requires and allows. What is beyond it is no calling of ours.

A thinker of a past century has described Humanity as "a man who lives and learns forever." Individuals die but the amount of truth they have thought, and the sum of good they have done, does not die with them.

Remarkable Men of the Day

"Bimbashi" Girouard, Farmer Fisher, Lord Dundonald

I.—"BIMBASHI" GIROUARD.

Said Lord Kitchener, who has an eye for men, of Sir Percy Girouard, whose departure from the Transvaal appears to be imminent:

"He has been my principal adviser in the numerous and intricate questions pertaining to railway administration in South Africa. He is an officer of brilliant ability, and I wish him all success as head of a great civil department—Commissioner of Railways."

The man to whom "K. of K." paid this striking tribute is an engineer, the most brilliant railway specialist the service has produced.

Born in Montreal in 1867, he combines in himself the best qualities of the two races which have made the Dominion. His father, a judge, is a French Canadian; his mother is an Englishwoman.

He entered the army in 1888, and after putting in five years as railway traffic manager at Woolwich, was sent out to assist in the construction of the line Lord Kitchener required for his Sudan campaigns. "Bimbashi" Girouard soon made a reputation. It was his railway that ensured Kitchener's triumph at Khartum.

When Lord Kitchener became chief of Lord Robert's staff in South Africa, among the first things he did was to send for this brilliant engineer, who was made Director of Railways and Lines of Communication. Throughout the war Girouard was indefatigable, thorough, strenuous, ever in evidence. If soldiers had to be transferred from one part of the theatre of war to another, he got them there somehow, traveling himself with the military trains day and night to see that the work was done. Once more he proved, and proved abundantly, that he was a man of the highest ability, who could be implicitly relied on in any emergency. For his services in South Africa he received a lieutenant-colonelcy and the K. C. M. G. It was rapid but deserved promotion for the young Canadian officer.

After the conclusion of the war he became Commissioner of Railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where he has been carrying out a splendid programme of railway development.

But his administration has not given satisfaction to all parties, and the Intercolonial Council of South Africa on Tuesday came to the conclusion that the management left much to be desired. Sir Percy Girouard has placed himself in the hands of Lord Milner, who, while extolling the former's services, said that the railways now required a financier rather than an engineer.

II.—THE WORLD'S GREATEST FARMER.

Canada confidently looks forward to being at no distant date the granary of the Empire, and even now the man who is her Minister of Agriculture may be described with scarcely an exaggeration as the greatest farmer of the world.

This is especially the case with regard to the present Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, whose name is prominently before the public in connection with Lord Dundonald and the Dominion Militia.

He is a practical farmer himself on a considerable scale, his fine property, Alva Farm, which is situated in the Eastern Townships in the province of Quebec, being one of the best in the Dominion. On this farm he shows what scientific farming is. But as Minister of Agriculture he has a unique opportunity. The Dominion Government maintains in several parts of Canada large experimental farms for the purpose of exploiting the latest ideas with respect to agriculture. New methods and theories, ranging over the whole area of farming operations, are carefully considered, tried and adopted, if successful, while the results arrived at are given the widest publicity. How important all this is to a nation of farmers like the Canadians is easily understood.

It is a fortunate thing for Canada, now developing enormously on her agricultural side in Manitoba and the Northwest, that Mr. Fisher is not only a thoroughly competent farmer himself, but also that he brings to his work a highly trained intelligence and an inspiring enthusiasm.

Though he is an excellent farmer, it will not do to think of him as a "horny-handed son of the soil." He is a man who has been educated at M'Gill University, Montreal, and Trinity College, Cambridge. His father, a Scotsman, was a well-known Montreal physician.

His superb mental equipment and decided ability led him to take large, statesmanlike views. His vigorous policy has brought about something like a revolution in Canadian agriculture, chiefly by the extension of the principle of co-operative farming, the great success of which is notably shown in dairy farming. He has also traveled far and wide with a view to the opening up of new markets, or the development of those already existing. He has founded several flourishing organizations for the furtherance of agriculture.

He is in the prime of life. His political career began in 1880, and in the famous electoral campaign of 1896, which resulted in the overthrow of the Conservative party, Mr. Fisher took a very prominent part, and in the Laurier cabinet was included as Minister of Agriculture, with the unanimous approval of all Canada.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture includes in its range some matters not exactly of an agricultural nature, such as public health, patents, copyright, and census statistics, and Mr. Fisher has introduced several beneficial changes with regard to these subjects. One of the things he has done is to amend the Copyright Law of Canada with a view to the protection of English authors.

He is a strong temperance worker. He carried in 1888 a government measure providing for a popular vote on the question of total prohibition.

III.—LORD DUNDONALD.

Five minutes before Lord Dundonald swept his cavalry into Ladysmith, the British public knew nothing about him.

Truly it is a crippling thing to be born a lord. Had Lord Dundonald gone through his army life plain Mr. Cochrane, it would not have been left for him to wander out to South Africa at the beginning of the war as a half-pay unemployed colonel with an invention. He was appointed to command the Mounted Brigade of the Natal army because he was "on the spot"—a qualification he abundantly justified before the war was done. It is whispered that when the fighting was over Lord Dundonald packed away for the benefit of posterity several secret documents bearing upon the whole business. So it may be said that he knows more about the British public than the British public does about him.

When he gets home from his two years' command of the Canadian Militia, no doubt his countrymen will be curious to see what sort of man this is. His exploits, not excepting the latest duel with Mr. Fisher, may prepare them for a fiery whirlwind of a fellow, accustomed to go where he wants to, and to say what he thinks. And to a certain extent they will not be disappointed. There is not much of the diplomat about Lord Dundonald, though his face has in it more than a touch of the dreamer and the student. There is a history don up at Oxford who, so far as facial resemblance goes, might be his alter ego. The Earl has the high prominent forehead of the thinker rather than of the man of action—his complexion is dark; there was a time when his moustaches (which he wears after the fashion of Mr. George Wyndham) were black.

But if there is anything in heredity, the key to Lord Dundonald's real character is to be found in the deeds and sorrows of that breezy admiral who was the best sailor England had after Nelson's death, and who spoke out his mind when he thought it right, even at the expense of his career. Grandfather and grandson, moreover, share the inventive genius. It is said that the British Admiralty possess a plan of reducing fortified places invented by the tenth earl. Certain in its effects, it is yet of so terrible a character that it cannot be used in civilized war.

the men. Further, the Court was entitled to fix a minimum rate of wage, and was asked by the union to do so. But in doing this the president of the Arbitration Court (one of the Puisne judges) laid down the principle that they should determine the lowest wage to be paid to the least competent workman in each branch of the industry, and named a "minimum wage" some 20 per cent. below that which the most capable hands had previously been receiving. The result of the award, which should have come into force on December 1 last, was ludicrous. The union was indignant at its terms; and, although it was they who had in the first place invoked the Court's interference, they at once sent a deputation to the company, asking them to revert to the status quo. While maintaining that the old conditions and terms of employment were entirely a matter of the past, the company offered a compromise to the extent of advancing the rates of pay to the more competent men to a figure somewhat above the authorized minimum, though lower than had obtained heretofore, and the men's delegates have advised the acceptance of these terms. This case raises an interesting question, which no doubt will come before some court of law ere long—namely, whether when an industrial Arbitration Court's award is distasteful to one of the parties, an injunction can be obtained to compel that party to abide by the decision. It can hardly be supposed that a court of justice would in any way compel any individual man to resume work at the standardised rate of pay, for, apart entirely from his union, and from the matter in dispute, each man retains his right to leave his employment at an hour, day, or week's notice, as the case may be. Yet, adds Engineering, it is quite conceivable that if, after an appeal to an Arbitration Court, a trade union declared a general strike, or, without going thus far, allotted strike pay to men who left work as a protest, then an action for damages against the union might be successful, provided that the union was one of the actual parties between whom the Court was called upon to adjudicate.

FRENCH COURT GRANTS HELEN MORTON DIVORCE

Paris, Thursday, July 7.—The Duchess of Valencay, who was Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, before her marriage, was today granted a divorce from the Duke of Valencay.

A Historic Romance in Stone

M. J. G. in Toronto Daily Star.

There are few things in England more charming to behold than the view of Warwick Castle upon a summer's day. The summer day for Warwick lingers long. In May, when the hedgerows are in bloom; in June, when the laburnums are glorious in gardens; in August, when the haze of the passing season is over all; in October, when the chill air is beginning to thin out the foliage—there is no month between the early and the later time that is not summer at Warwick.

Best of all, perhaps, is the view from the bridge below the castle walls. It is not a crowded place. The rector's wife, maybe, placidly driving a basket-carriage a bicylist literally enjoying a ride on a road like a billiard table; some children sitting in a punt; and above you the towers and turrets and walls, the gleaming windows above the glimmering stream, and the historic memories of a thousand years.

To the visitor whose imagination is prepared by a little knowledge, there is something awe-inspiring in the winding way through the cleft walls of rock clothed with ferns and wild flowers. It is a fitting road to lead you to the courtyard, with its noble trees, its half-filled moat, its flowering shrubs, and above you there are the towers that are said to be of Caesar's time, and that have witnessed so many pageants of English story.

From the top of one of these towers, whose stone steps are worn by the feet of many thousands in centuries past you may see four counties of England. The three spires of Coventry are in sight. The sleepy town slumbers below you. The winds blow bravely over a scene of surpassing beauty. And the history of a nation rolls itself out before you like a scroll. Your fancy is made captive. You cannot treat lightly the beauty and sentiment of Warwick.

Inside, you are in the presence of the past. The place is full of memorials—"Armor rusting on the walls, on the blood of Clifford calls." The portraits are rare and historic. The rooms are noble and richly filled—so noble that the mounted man-at-arms in the saloon seems not out of place as an ornament. And among the pictures the beautiful face of the Countess of Warwick outshines all her predecessors. The others are dead, and you know it; this is alive in its gracious beauty, and commands the admiration of the pilgrim—O Dea certe!

Two sumptuous volumes have been dedicated by the Countess of Warwick to her historic home. It was worthy of the effort. The Earls of Warwick fill our history with their fame. "We meet them," says the authoress, "in our foreign wars; at Crecy and Poictiers and Agincourt and in Queen Elizabeth's expedition to Havre. They have been even more conspicuous in our civil wars; the wars of Stephen and Edward II., the wars of the Roses, the rising of Lady Jane Grey, and the war of the Parliament against Charles I. They have been the hosts of kings, and also their executioners. They have dictated the policy of their country, and they have perished miserably on the scaffold."

The Romans came and found the Britons there; the Saxons came when the Romans went, and they plied their powers of destruction. When Warwickshire became part of the Kingdom of Mercia there were Earls of Warwick; and there are Earls of Warwick still. One of them took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Alban's; his daughter married the Duke of Clarence; another daughter married the son of Henry VI Another became Lord Protector after Somerset. The titles of Salisbury and Northumberland mingle with the title of Warwick in the history of the family.

The grandfather of the legendary Arthur was in Warwick in the fifth century. A knight of Arthur's "table round" was Earl of Warwick. These are unhistoric traditions: but the town is certainly of the fifth century—a fine starting point for history and legend.

Guy of Warwick begins the legendary lore which we may accept. His adventures abroad were set for a task by Phyllis, his lady-love; and over Europe he took his victorious way from tournament to tournament. He relieved the city of Byzantium, and slew the Sultan with his own hand. He slew also Boars and Dragons without number after the pleasant fashion of the time. Then he married Phyllis of Warwick; and her father, dying left him his castle and made him his heir. But this discontented hero wanted more adventures. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. When he returned he was too exalted to rejoin his wife, but retired to a cave in a cliff, and the cave is there to this day to testify it.

Lady Warwick adds the natural womanly comment on the story that Guy's conduct was "thoroughly wrongheaded and ridiculous according to our modern notions," as of course it was. But modern notions had not then taken hold of exalted pilgrims and knights errant. In our days the story would probably have ended in the law courts. Phyllis would probably have applied for a divorce.

The Beauchamp chapel in St. Mary's church is one of the most beautiful objects of its kind in England. The pilgrim pays it a visit without fail. You knock solemnly at the door which leads downward to the chapel, and solemnly it is opened. There are the tombs and effigies of the crusading dead. Part of the armor of the Black Prince is there. The tomb of Thomas de Beauchamp and his countess is in the choir of St Mary's gloriously carved, with six and thirty statuettes of the families of Beauchamp and Mortimer.

Family after family passes into the noble lineage of Warwick. The house of Beauchamp follows the Saxon lords. The house of Neville and Plantagenet comes next. Then follows the house of Dudley, and all the history of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. Next comes the house of Rich and the history of England during the times of Sir Philip Sidney and the Spanish Armada, and the early history of the American plantations. Next comes the house of Greville and James I., and the family continues in this line to this day.

And all this history passes before you in these noble volumes, as it passes before you in the fields and among the trees and gardens and historic ruins and towers, as you wander among them at Warwick on a happy summer day.

M. J. G.

Notes on Manchuria.

Marvelous Wagon Trade of New Chwang With Interior Points.

U. S. Consul Henry Miller

I believe there is no place in the world where the wagon or cart traffic is equal to that of Niu Shwang. The carts compete with the railroads in a haul of 400 miles or more. During the winter months, when the roads are firmly frozen, there are not less than 2,000 carts, each carrying two tons, per day coming to the port, each drawn by from four to seven mules or ponies. Some of these carts are from 30 to 40 days on the roads, in order to reach the market. It is under such conditions as these that the trade of Niu Chwang, amounting to nearly $20,000,000 per year, has grown. It is a mistake to attribute the growth of this trade to the building of the Russian railway. The railways are just beginning to have an influence toward improving the trade of the country, and the natives are only beginning to alter their methods to meet these new conditions. It is plain that the railways will add much to the development of the productiveness and trade of the country, but that remains for the future to show. The country has made this marvelous growth independent of the railways, and what it will do with them will depend upon the wisdom of the railway management.

Before 1902 practically all the foreign trade in Manchuria came through the port of Niu Chwang, and the Chinese annual customs returns gave the complete statement of imports and exports for all the country. This was altered to a considerable extent by imports and exports in 1902 through Dalny, Port Arthur and Vladivostock. In 1903 the situation changed still further, and foreign imports now enter through Niu Chwang, Dalny and Port Arthur, via Tientsin, Chin Wang Tao, and thence by rail over the Chinese railway recently completed to the River Liao at Shin Min Tun; also by the Russian railway from Vladivostock and Siberia and Russia. Another important route has been opened into Manchuria from the sea up the Amur river and thence up the Sungari river by large river steamers to Kirin.

There are no records telling the origin of the goods imported. American goods reach here in many ways. Some come from Hong Kong and Canton, large quantities from Shanghai, and some from Japan, while much American cotton is manufactured into yarn and goods in Japan and then shipped to this place.

The year 1903 was the best that Manchuria has ever known as to its production. Crops were unusually good, and prices were also good. Both Manchuria and Mongolia are marvelously rich, and, under a good government, with transportation provided and its timber and mineral wealth developed and added to its agricultural resources, Manchuria will prove one of the greatest markets for United States goods, as well as a splendid field for the investment of United States capital. In 1894 and 1895 it was the field of war between China and Japan; in 1900 it was the district of the Boxer movements that were so destructive, and now again, in 1904, it is the theatre of war between Russia and Japan.

Notwithstanding all these wars, the country continues to grow in productiveness and commerce. Its people are largely industrious, frugal and capable, and need only an enterprising, substantial and honest government to insure them great prosperity.

Manchuria is not yet thickly populated, and farms are mostly in large tracts of 100 and 200 acres, and even more. The great commercial development and the settlement of the country by agricultural people from other parts of China.

Although the country is extremely rich in minerals, including coal, iron, copper, silver, gold and other kinds, these have only been worked in a small and crude way by the natives. W[illegible] the mineral wealth is develo[illegible] worked by modern methods i[illegible] ner fitting its economic po[illegible] Manchuria will prove to be on[illegible] richest sections of Asia.

It has the happy combinatio[illegible] splendid variety and vast quant[illegible] minerals, valuable forests, great [illegible] cultural wealth, and an industrious capable people, whose labor is, perhaps, the best in the world for its cost. In addition, it has good waterways and easy grades and a country in which railway construction and operation is very economical. All of these advantages are combined with a healthy, invigorating climate, where crops never fail.

PERSONAL RISKS OF WAR.

Modern Firearms Decerase Percentage Men Lost.

The introduction of rifles of greater precision has lessened the percentage of men hit in proportion to the number of shots fired, because firing, as a rule, now begins at a far longer range, and the troops are taught to take advantage of cover.

In the Franco-German war one bullet in 400 was mortal, but in the Boer war the proportion was only one to 740. The total loss also is less. In 1870 the French losses were 20 per cent, but in the Boer war the English lost only 5 per cent, and the Boers 6½ per cent. At Waterloo the allies lost 22 per cent, and the French 24, the average losses in the great battles of the last century being put down at 15 per cent for the victors and 27 per cent for the vanquished. In the eighteenth century the losses were much higher.—London Sketch.

Alarm Over Milk Supply

Seattle Medical Men Discover That Terrible Danger to Community Exists There.

Agitation For Greater Cleanliness and Purity May Extend to Other Coast Cities.

Synopsis of the Regulations Which Now Apply in this City.

Seattle has a tremendous sensation over its milk supply which bids fair to spread to other coast cities, where conditions are not very different from those which apply in the Sound cities. All the Sound papers are printing columns of the expose made by King County Medical Society's investigations. Startling facts are reported. The Times of that city summarizes the situation thus:

"All dairies supplying milk to Seattle are in an indescribably filthy condition.

"Judged from the lowest acceptable standard of purity, fully two-thirds of the milk supply is unfit for use.

"According to the Boston standard, Seattle hasn't a drop of milk fit for use.

"The majority of the methods of Pasteurization employed in Seattle dairies are farcical in their inefficiency.

"The most harmful method of adulteration is probably the use of dirty water."

The following recommendations are made by the medical society:

1.—That a committee be appointed by the King County Medical Society to confer with the board of health of Seattle and formulate a new city ordinance governing the care and sale of milk in Seattle.

2.—That in the new ordinance shall be required licenses of all dairies, shops and wagons from which milk is sold.

3.—That to obtain such licenses the applicant must not only submit to inspection himself, but must supply a written agreement from the farmer or milk seller from whom he obtains his milk that the farmer or milk seller will also agree to inspection by the agents of the city board of health.

4.—That licenses and milk vendors should be compelled to report cases of infectious diseases occurring among those who handle milk for sale.

5.—That milk above 60 degrees F. should be condemned.

6.—That the licenses of dairies, wagons and shops not complying with the requirements as to cleanliness, including such features as cement floors and screened doors and windows in dairies, should have their licenses revoked by the city board of health without process of law.

7.—That bottling of milk be forbidden except at the farm or city dairy.

8.—That if milk is pasteurized it should be required that the consumer be notified of the fact, including the temperature and duration of the process, by means of labels on the bottles or otherwise.

9.—That milk tickets be destroyed after they are returned from the consumer and not passed about from one person to another, thus offering an opportunity for the spread of infectious diseases by this means.

A Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon visited the city hall and obtained a copy of the by-law regarding the vending of milk now in force in this city. Its important clauses are as follows:

"No milk that has been adulterated or that has been reduced or changed by the addtion of water or other substance or by the removal of cream, nor milk known as swill milk, nor milk from cows or other animals fed upon distillery slop, starch factory products, garbage, or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk shall be brought into, held, kept or offered for sale at any place in the city of Victoria; but skimmed milk may be sold as such if contained in cans bearing upon their exterior the words "skimmed milk," placed conspicuously in letters not less than two inches in length, and served in measures also similarly marked. No person shall supply such skimmed milk unless such quality of milk is asked for by the purchaser.

"All dairymen and vendors of milk and all drivers of milk wagons or vehicles having milk in their possession at the time shall furnish the medical health officer or sanitary inspector with such samples of milk as he or they may have from time to time, and at such place as the samples may be demanded from them.

"Every sample of milk shall have a label attached to the vessel containing it, which shall have written thereon at the time of collecting the number of the sample, date of collection, and the initials of the inspector, who shall at once enter in a book carried for that purpose for future reference, a corresponding number, with the name of the owner and driver from whom said samples were obtained, and shall deliver a duplicate of such sample in a sealed bottle or vessel to the person from whom the sample was taken.

"Every sample shall be examined separately, according to its number, by the medical health officer, who shall register the percentage of butter fat opposite a corresponding number in a book kept for that purpose, the name [illegible] the owner to be subsequently in-[illegible]dical health officer shall, not [illegible] six times a year publish with-[illegible]ent or addition in some one or [illegible]ly newspaper published in the [illegible] a report of all such examina-[illegible]d analyses as shall have been [illegible] by him since the date of his then [illegible]published report, and shall state therein the result of all such examinations and analyses, and the name or names of the person or persons from whom the said samples were obtained; such examinations to be made with and by means of the Babcock milk tester."

This by-law which has been in force for several years, was to have been materially amended, Ald. Grahame at the beginning of the year introducing a new measure which aimed at greater protection to the health of the public and the better guaranteeing cleanliness of premises; but owing to the opposition of those owning one or two cows, the matter was dropped.

Lace Curtains and delicate fabrics are best washed with Sunlight Soap. No injury from scrubbing or impurities. 33

Americans Win International Match.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The Philadelphia cricketers, representing the United States, today won the international cricket match from Canada, which was begun on the grounds of the Merion Club at Haverford on Monday. The Philadelphians won with seven wickets to spare.

The score follows:

Canada.	
T. S. C. Saunders b. Patton	61
Captain Symons b. King	51
W. C. Baker b. King	42
T. Lounsborough b. Leroy	2
Dean Plumptre b. Patton	6
F. L. Pereira run out	2
H. Ackland c. King b. Patton	3
T. P. Lucas c. Foulkrod b. Goodman	20
Gordon Southam c. White b. Patton	0
J. L. Counsell c. Leroy b. Goodam	23
A. Beemer not out	0
Extras	10
Total	220
United States.	
U. B. King b. Beemer	42
J. L. Evans c. Ackland b. Pereira	26
P. N. Leroy c. Pereira b. Counsell	77
F. S. White b. Baker	19
S. Goodman, jr., c. Symons b. Pereira	15
H. A. Haines b. Beemer	69
W. W. Foulkrod, jr., b. Beemer	6
R. Patton c. Ackland b. Lounsborough	0
E. M. Cregar c Lounsborough b Beemer	17
T. C. Jordan not out	16
W. Graham c. Baber b. Beemer	25
Extras	10
Total	322
Canada—Second Innings.	
Captain Symons b. Cregar	4
T. S. C. Saunders c. Cregar b. King	8
H. T. Lounsborough run out	29
T. P. Lucas b. King	12
A. Beemer c. Haines b. King	2
Gordon Southam b. King	0
W. C. Baber c. Jordan b. King	16
H. Ackland not out	54
Dean Plumptre b. Goodman	27
J. L. Counsell c. Jordan b. Patton	7
F. L. Pereira c. White b. Patton	5
Extras	8
Total	172
United States—Second Innings.	
R. Patton c. Plumptre b Baber	0
W. W. Foulkrod, jr., b. Lucas	9
E. N. Cregar b. Baber	9
F .S. White not out	9
T. C. Jordan not out	1
Total	28

Fear For Safety Of Rev. Swartout

Well-Known West Coast Missionary Has Been Missing Five Days.

Left Ucluelet in Sail Boat For Point on Barkley Sound.

Last evening the Rev. Dr. Campbell received a telegraphic despatch from Mrs. Swartout, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary at Uclulet, saying that the reverend gentleman had been missing for five days in Barkley sound. The exact wording of the alarming message received by the Rev. Dr. Campbell was as follows:

"Mr. Swartout in sailboat, missing for five days; grave fears for his safety as weather very rough."

It was impossible last night to obtain any further particulars of the disquieting report from the West Coast, but it is earnestly hoped by the colleagues of the missionary in this city that he may have put into one of the innumerable coves which fret the extended line of Barkley sound, to wait for the abatement of the severe storms which have been raging there for some days past.

The Rev. Mr. Swartout has been Presbyterian missionary on the West Coast, with headquarters at Ucluelet, for upwards of ten years, and was one of the best known and most highly respected men along the whole West Coast. The Rev. Dr. Campbell is superintendent of the Presbyterian missions in British Columbia, and is naturally much agitated at the ominous news from the West Coast.

The Rev. Mr. Swartout's ministry on the West Coast has been remarkably successful, this being due as much to his amiable personality as to his patient and intelligent labors amongst the Indians, by whom he has been idolized. Like so many of the frontier missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Swartout was perfectly at home in a boat of any kind, in fact a splendid athlete, in every way able to take care of himself. This leads his friends in Victoria to believe that he is storm-bound in one of the Barkley sound bays, waiting a chance to continue his journey.

The Rev. Mr. Swartout was very well known in Victoria, where his periodical visits were always looked forward to with deep interest, as he had always some items of interest to impart regarding the progress of affairs in his widely-extended district. It may be mentioned that the reverend gentleman has, on more than one occasion, rendered most valuable service to the crews of vessels which have got into difficulties on that wild coast. The missing missionary is an expert in Indian dialects and Indian history, legends and traditions.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is habitually ontruthful foh de reason dat dey wants to be in the conversation dat ain' smaht enough to dig up any real facts."—Washington Star.

Required Help to Move in bed

Was a Great Sufferer and All most in Despair—New Hope and Strength Came With the Use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

This great food cure is doing wonders for the weak, worn out and discouraged women.

Many medicines which are prescribed in such cases are merely stimulants which give temporary relief and arouse false hope.

Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new, rich blood and increases the vitality of the body, its benefits are thorough and lasting and its cures permanent.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I became very much run down in health and suffered from weak, tired feelings, indigestion and rheumatism. At times I was so badly used up that I required help to move in bed. While sick and down-hearted I received Dr. Chase's Almanac and sent for some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"Under this treatment I soon began to improve, and by the time I had used eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was happy to find myself strong and well again. I often think of what a lot of money I spent in medicines which did me no good, and belive I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I hope women who suffer as I did will benefit by my experience and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Verdict Against Rossland Union

Special Jury Award the Centre Star Company $12,500. Damages.

Judge's Direction and the Jury's Conclusions—Appeal to Be Taken.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The action of the Centre Star company against the Rossland Miners' Union for damages for loss sustained through the strike of 1901 was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict sustaining the suit and assessing damages at the sum of $12,500. A series of questions were referred to the jury, and these are given in extenso. It will be noticed that all of these questions, with one exception, are answered in the affirmative. The exception deals with contract work as done at the mines, and its inclusion was probably due to the possibility of other of the questions being answered in the negative, and it is not in any way an essential part of the action. It was shown in evidence that the contract system had developed into an arrangement by which men were paid by the piece rather than by the day, and that the contracts entered into were hardly binding on the miners.

Prior to Mr. Justice Duff's direction to the jury, there was some argument in regard to the questions to be submitted to the jurors, and points of law involved in the admissibility of certain evidence. These questions will come up again in a month's time, when motion for judgment is made, and in the event of this application being granted, Mr. S. S. Taylor's numerous objections will come up before the Court of Appeals.

His Lordship, in his direction, said, in part: "I shall endeavor, as far as I can, to give you what seems to me to be the necessary legal assistance to enable you to get at the facts of this case. There are some observations that I think I ought to make to indicate the general grounds on which the right of persons making such a claim as the plaintiff's in this action must rest, if the claim is to be sustained. The law protects every man in the disposition of his capital or his labor according to his best judgment. That is a legal right which, however, is limited by his correlative duty not to interfere with the legal right of others. That is to say that every man's right to do as he pleases with his own is limited by the right of others to do as they like with their own. While the law protects a man in this way, his right to dispose of his capital, skill or labor necessarily involves the proposition that he does not employ unlawful means in prosecuting his right. This doctrine is practically the right of competition, and the actual exercise of it inevitably interferes with other people's interests. When a man's right is thus interfered with the question arises as to whether the interference is actionable. If no unlawful means are used it is not actionable, and this is put very clearly in the Mogul case, quoted by Mr. Taylor, in which Lord Bohun decided that a combination of steamshop owners interested in the tea-carrying trade had a right to close out the competition of other steamship owners by reducing the shipping rate below what would pay.

"The general principles of illegality in these cases are such acts as intimidation, obstruction, the influencing of servants, etc. The right of any man to conduct his business in his own way extends to any corporation or mining company. They have a legal right to engage servants and carry on their business without molestation.

"Now there is the question of the right of workingmen to combine for their own benefit and to strike in order to enforce their demands. Your are not to regard a strike as unlawful in itself. There is nothing to prevent a number of men agreeing among one another that they will refuse to work for any reason that they see fit to act upon. There is nothing to prevent them from agreeing that in a certain eventuality they will withdraw from work, nor in acting upon that agreement. That is the legitimate exercise of their right to dispose of their labor as they please, providing only that they do not thereby break a contract.

"When we come to apply these principles, we find that these trade disputes always imply something more than the mere withdrawal from employment, and the question arises as to whether their other acts have rendered the workmen liable at law. Then there is the question of conspiracy, and how far it alters the legal complexion of any acts of the men. You may proceed upon this basis that if in this case the members of this union agreed to strike or if the committee of the union agreed to bring it about and to make the men leave work or prevent them from returning to work by unlawful means, then not only the individuals, but everybody concerned, will be liable for every one of the illegal acts. For the purpose of ascertaining whether such a conspiracy did exist, you will have to look at all the circumstances. It is not often possible to prove the existence of a conspiracy by direct evidence, and it has often to be shown by circumstantial evidence. In this case it is clear that the men did enter into an arrangement of some sort, and for the purpose of ascertaining what that arrangement was, you can consider all their acts during the strike.

"In regard to unlawful means. The question is: When it was agreed among the members of the executive or the members of the union that they should strike, did they, in order to make that strike effective and to maintain it, intend to use unlawful means? There are certain things sometimes done in connection with a strike which the law declares to be criminal, and if you find that these things were agreed upon to be done and were done, and that the plaintiffs suffered pecuniary damage thereby, that alone will be quite sufficient to sustain this action. The unlawful acts referred to are such as following a man about in a disorderly manner, besetting anyone at his house, intimidating people, besetting the path along which the men would go to work with the object of preventing them from proceeding, and so on. The elements of these offences is that they are done with a certain view, namely to compel somebody to do something he should not do, or to prevent him from doing something that he should do. You have no direct evidence as to what these people intended to do. The strike having been determined on, the committee was authorized to appoint committees to carry it on. That is all the direct evidence that you have. If these people determined to carry on the strike by picketing and persuading people who might go to work not to do so, then their acts would come within the section of the code and be illegal. We have evidence of certain things that were done, such as the Horne incident, in which Woodside, the secretary of the union, was active. Immediately after the strike was concluded upon, the executive committee got to work that same night and decided upon certain methods to carry on the strike. If you find that they decided to introduce the picketing and black list systems, then you can find that a common purpose existed to carry on the strike by those means."

His Lordship then turned to another aspect of the case, as to the law regarding a "nuisance." A nuisance could be caused by a number of people acting in such a way as to injure another man's business, as in the case of what was known as a boycott. If the jury found that a nuisance had been caused, then the ultimate object of the union in calling the strike was of no importance, as the action could be sustained on that ground alone. Had a state of affairs been established by the union which amounted to a boycott of the Centre Star and other mines? Did the men who established the strike intend to carry on the strike by such methods? If the jury answered these question in the affirmative there was no need to consider whether the object of the strike was lawful or otherwise. It might be noted that it was quite probable that the defendants did not know that in bringing about a state of boycott they were doing anything unlawful. But if they did those things it did not matter whether they knew them to be unlawful or not. It is charged that in concert with the Northport Union a conspiracy was formed, having for its object the establishment of the power of the Western Federation of Miners in Rossland as against the right of the mine owners to run their mines in their own way, and that the question of the wages paid to the muckers was a sham issue. There has been evidence of the interchange of views between Northport and the Rossland Union. It was said, also, that it was known on July 3 that on the following day, being a holiday, a number of the miners opposed to the strike would be away, and it was decided to take a vote on the proposed strike on that occasion. Now, what was the reason of all that midnight activity? Was there any acute question between the mine owners and the muckers that required that hurried action? According to the rule of the union a strike could only be called by a three-quarter vote of the resident members of the union, and this was not obtained. The actual vote gave a three-quarter vote in favor of the strike, exactly, out of the total vote polled, but that was not a vote of all the resident members. It was worthy of note that none of the defendants had thought it worth while to go into the box to explain these things. Five hundred men belonged to the union, thirteen hundred men working in the mines, and two hundred and fifty-eight voted in favor of the strike, which practically wrecked the community. Did these men conspire to coerce the minority in the union and the workmen outside of it to go on strike by means of the power of the Western Federation and the blacklist method?

Speaking as to damages, His Lordship pointed out that the jury were not asked to do anything vindictive. Counsel for the plaintiffs asked only for something substantial. In regard to the result of their judgment, the jury should not consider the remarks of either Sir Hibbert Tupper or of Mr. Taylor. "It is not for you or for me," said His Lordship, "to consider the result of the judgment. Our duty simply is to administer the law. And it is because our courts, under the British crown, do administer the law without consideration of after results, that the administration of justice throughout the British Empire is such that we are all proud of."

A number of objections to His Lordship's direction were formally stated by Mr. Taylor on behalf of the defendants, and the jury retired. The jurors in arriving at their decision took about two hours. The questions submitted to the jury and their answers thereto follow:

1. Did the principal defendants—or any and which of them—namely, the Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners; the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland Branch; Rupert Bulmer, William L. McDonald, Frank Woodside, W. G. Preston, the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 1, of Rossland, Peter R. McDonald, John McLaren, T. M. Beamish, and James Wilks, maliciously conspire together to molest and injure the plaintiffs and other mine owners of Rossland, in their business by unlawful means?

Answer—Yes; and all of them.

(a) And did the said defendants, or any of them, by acts done pursuant to the said conspiracy, cause the plaintiffs' pecuniary loss?

Answer—Yes.

2. Has the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland Branch, been carrying on its business in the name of, and has it been usually known as, "The Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners," since the date of its incorporation?

Answer—Yes.

3. If you answer question 2 in the affirmative, did the defendants, the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland Branch, otherwise known as the Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, unlawfully and maliciously procure employees of the plaintiffs to cease working for the plaintiffs on, from and after the 12th day of July, 1901, by calling out the said employees and compelling them to go on strike?

Answer—Yes.

(a) And did the plaintiffs suffer pecuniary loss by reason thereof?

Answer—Yes.

4. Did the defendants, the Rossland Miners' Union, the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland Branch, and the Carpenters' Union, and their officers and members, or any of them, maintain or assist in maintaining the strike by unlawful means, that is to say:

(a) By molestation or intimidating men who were working for the plaintiffs or for other mine owners of Rossland, with a view to inducing them to cease from so working?

Answer—Yes.

(b) By inducing men who had entered into contracts with the plaintiffs to break such contracts?

Answer—No.

(c) By inducing or attempting to induce, men who were willing to enter into contracts of service with the plaintiffs or other mine owners of Rossland, or to work for them, to refrain from so working?

Answer—Yes.

(d) By furnishing strike pay or other relief or assistance?

Answer—Yes.

(e) By unlawfully watching and besetting the premises of the plaintiffs and other mine owners of Rossland, and the roads and approaches leading to the said mines, and the railway stations in Rossland?

Answer—Yes.

5. Did the defendants Rupert Bulmer, William L. McDonald, Frank Woodside, W. C. Preston, Peter R. McDonald, John McLaren, T. M. Beamish and James Wilks, or any and which of them, maintain, or assist in maintaining the strike by unlawful means; that is to say: By any and which of the means referred to in question No. 4?

Answer—Yes; all of them, by means of A. C. to D. E.

6. Did the said principal defendants, and the members of the Rossland Miners' Union, or any and which of them, conspire with each other to do any and which of the things mentioned in said question No. 4?

Answer—Yes; all of them except Section B.

7. Did the defendants, and the members of the Rossland Miners' Union, or any and which of them, unlawfully and maliciously conspire together to molest and intimidate the plaintiffs in the carrying on of their business, and were the plaintiffs so molested and injured?

Answer—Yes.

8. Did the plaintiffs sustain any substantial damages?

Answer—Yes.

9. The amount?

Answer—$12,500.

Day's Doings At Ladysmith

Shipments of Ore From Local Mine About to Be Made to Smelter.

Driver Has a Remarkable Escape From Death Under Loaded Wagon.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ladysmith, July 15.—After the long period of dry weather experienced of late at Ladysmith, the rain of yesterday and last night came as a welcome relief to the inhabitants and was much appreciated by them.

Shipments of ore from the Cecil mines, near Ladysmith, will be made within the next few days. About fifty tons has already been brought down from the mountain on to the road which the proprietors have made, in readiness for transportation to the smelter.

Mr. Russell M. Simpson, solicitor, Nanaimo, who is the first legal business gentleman to start in Ladysmith, has just opened a branch office in the city.

The steamer Dirigo arrived here yesterday morning and left again last night for Seattle, with about 450 tons of coal.

Capt. J. H. Freeman, of Victoria, was here on business yesterday.

The steamer Trader arrived last night and took a load of coal to Victoria.

The steamer Selkirk left early this morning for Texada island to fetch a cargo of ore from the Van Anda mines for the Tyee smelter.

Mr. Jack Russell's wagon and two horses toppled over an embankment between thirty and forty feet deep yesterday. The wagon was loaded with lumber and was only slightly damaged. The horses, it is strange to say, escaped without a scratch.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Happily Wedded Last Evening

Nuptials of Mr. Genge and Miss Rithet Are Celebrated.

One of Most Fashionable Events of Season in the Province.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Christ Church cathedral was the scene of one of the most brilliant events of the season last evening, when Miss Gertrude Alice Rithet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Rithet, was wedded to Mr. Lawrence Arthur Genge, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Genge, of Surrey, England. The ceremony was performed by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. Dr. Hermann Robertson, a friend of the bride, presided at the organ.

The church, which was decorated by Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir and Miss Loewen, was exceedingly beautiful, and, like the decorations of the house, was done in green and white. Three arches forming the chancel were covered with variegated ivy, and from the centre hung a basket of ferns and Canterbury bells; under which stood the bride and groom. On both sides was a profusion of palms, ferns, roses and Canterbury bells, intertwined with white ribbon; while on the altar were two large bunches of June lilies, the electric light casting a soft shade on all around.

The bride looked radiant in a gown of white crepe de chene trimmed with duchess lace with regulation train, veil and orange blossoms, and carrying a shower bouquet of roses as she entered the church on the arm of her father.

Miss Dunsmuir, the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Wason of Cleveland and Miss Roberts of Seattle, looked charming, and were gowned in dainty dresses of nile green with white chiffon fichus, wearing picturesque poke bonnets with long chiffon streamers, crossed at the back and loosely tied at the right side with large bows and long ends. Their pretty faces and costumes reminded one of the quaint portraits of the beauties of a bygone era.

The maid of honor held loosely in her hand three large American Beauty roses; while the bridesmaids each carried three large white roses. The ladies were escorted to the altar by the ushers, Mr. Edward Gunn of San Francisco and Professor Milner Roberts of Seattle. Mr. Jack Rithet, brother of the bride, supported the groom.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where Mr. and Mrs. Genge received the congratulations of their friends, while standing beneath a wealth of white roses and smilax, the prevailing color of the decorations being white and green, which was maintained throughout with numbers of large palms and roses.

After the toasts and the cutting of the wedding cake, which was of a new and novel shape, the bride appeared in her traveling dress, a pretty costume of blue cheviot cloth with touches of green and hat to match, and left, with her husband, for the honeymoon, beneath a shower of confetti, rice and the good wishes of all her friends.

The groom's present to the bride was a pearl pendant, to the maid of honor a pearl pin in the shape of a wish-bone; to Mr. Jack Rithet a gold fob with nugget bangle; and to the ushers, gold nugget pins; Miss Wason and Miss Roberts receiving new art brooches with green enamel leaves and pearls.

On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Genge will take up their residence at the corner of Vancouver and Humboldt street.

Mrs. Rithet wore a very handsome costume of grey crepe de chene and black hat.

Following the American idea of engagement presents were a great number of rare and costly cups and saucers, given by Miss Gunn of San Francisco, Mr. Edward Gun, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. C. Wood, Mrs. Macon of San Francisco, Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs. Steveson of San Francisco, Mr. Jack Rithet, Mr. Charles Hulchen, Miss Vanwyck and Mrs. Temple; also a lace collar from Mrs. Keith; sofa cushion, Mr. Gunn; Miss H. Wason, sofa cushion; Miss T. Wason, pearl pendant; Mr. Charles Vernon, tablecloth.

The wedding presents were a handsome and varied array of all that a modern bride could desire. Following is a list of a great many, although many from distant parts have not yet arrived:

A case of silver, Mr. Rithet; silver spoon and berry fork, Mr. Hutchen of San Francisco; candles, Mr. J. O. B. Gunn, San Francisco; half dozen coffee cups, Miss M. Goward; sugar bowl, Miss Philpot, Vancouver; teapot, Mrs. Cronyn, Victoria; silver fish set, Mr. Binny, gold cross with pearls, Miss B. Dunsmuir; bon bon dish, Dr. Alderson, H. M. S. Flora; salt cellars. Lieut. Ross and Dr. Scribner; silver tea strainer, Mrs. Wood, San Francisco; pepper and salt sifters, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Spinks; silver frame, Mr. and Mrs. Laing; pepper and salt stands, Mrs. Judge Spinks; bead purse, Miss Bishop, San Francisco; French silver dish, Messrs. Chaloner & Mitchell; check, Mr. and Mrs. James Genge, England; check, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Munroe; check, Mr. Charles E. Genge; Shakespeare's works, Mr. A. K. Munroe; fountain pen, Miss G. and Mr. Willie Irving; traveling clock, Mr. and Mrs. Home; picture, Miss Woodward; screen, Miss V. Wilson, two pictures, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pooley; oil painting, Mrs. Monk; vase, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wilson; chocolate cups, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver; vase, Mrs. Kitto and family; silver fruit dish, Mr. and Mrs. Vesper, San Francisco; silver brush, Mr. Geisthrop; silver coffee, sugar and cream jug, Miss H. Wasson, Cleveland; silver butter knife, Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Martin; vase (new art ware), Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir: brush and crumb tray, Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson; silver frame, Mrs. Pemberton; gold knife, Miss Mitchell; drawn work tablecloth and doylies, Miss L. George; vase, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Prior; cutglass bowl, employees R. P. Rithet & Co.; punch bowl, cut glass, Mr. R. Kerr; silver bon bon dish, Mr. and Mrs. Barton; gun metal clock, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie; silver bon bon dish, Mr. and Mrs. H. Keith, San Francisco; silver berry spoon, Captain Popham, R. A. M. C.; silver decanter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woods, San Francisco; syrup jug, the Misses Brotherhood, Montreal; traveling clock, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker; half dozen coffee spoons, Major and Mrs. Bland; cut glass bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Brotherhood, Montreal: silver coffee set, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, San Francisco; silver cup and spoon, date 1740, Captain Elliott; Royal Worcester vase, Mrs. Dunsmuir; snuff box, Captain and Mrs. Bundy; fish service, Mr. E. Gunn, San Francisco; carvers, Miss E. Brotherhood, Montreal; salt cruets, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir; centrepiece, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk; berry spoon, Mrs. Milnor Roberts, San Francisco; two vases, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jackson; loving cup, Mr. Sawers; centrepiece and doylies, Mr. Tenny, Honolulu; cut glass vase, Dr. Helmcken; cut glass vase, Miss Angus; cut glass vase, Mrs. H. Pooley; cut glass and silver dish, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker; cut glass water jug, Mr. T. Pooley; cut glass bowl, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving; brass candlesticks, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Jones; looking-glass in silver frame, Mr. and Miss O'Rielly; cut glass scent bottle, Miss Olive Boswell; two drawn-work table covers and vest, Mrs. Vernon; enamel and pearl brooch, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray; cut glass and silver vases, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson; cut glass vases, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Morrow; cut glass water bottles, Mrs. and Miss Mara; silver sugar tongs, Mrs. Higgins, cut glass bowl, Mr. Arthur Vowell; silver fruit dish, Mr. H. Scott, San Francisco; filigree silver decanter, Mr. John Rithet; silver scent bottles, Mrs. Arthur MacCallum; bon bon dish, Mrs. and the Misses Flumerfelt; silver frame, Miss Violet Vernon; silver purse, Mrs. I. W. Powell; tortoiseshell card case, Lieutenant White, R. A.; silk umbrella, with gun metal handle, Mrs. Roper; large flower urn with geraniums, Mr. A. C. Vernon.

The invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Angus, Miss Angus, Mr. and Mrs. F. Angus, Miss Renuie, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of Santa Barbara, Professor Allardice of Stanford University, Mrs. J. Armstrong, Frau Piers of Arschbacher, Lucerne, Switzerland, Major and Mrs. Audain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. L. Bohn of Germany, Admiral and Mrs. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mr. Binny of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Brotherhood of Montreal, Miss Brotherhood of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce of San Francisco, Miss Bishop of San Francisco, Miss C. Bender of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bevan, Mrs. Broughton, Mr. Brackus of London, Captain and Mrs. Bundry, Miss Bell, Mrs. Blacklock, Mr. H. Blackman of San Francisco, Count and Countess Semul, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop of Honolulu, Mr. Walter Clayton, Dr. and Mrs. Clark of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. V. Cronyn, Mr. Carden, Mr. Temple Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crease, Mr. and Miss Clapham, Mrs. Charles Cook of Honolulu, Captain and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Mr. Degrayer of San Francisco, Dr. Deeks of Montreal, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Dr. George Duncan, Miss Deven, Mrs. George Elliot, Miss Eberts, Dr. and Mrs. MacCochran, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Miss Farley of Montreal, Mrs. Phair Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fleming of Scotland, Mr. C. Frolich of San Francisco, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Flumerfelt, Dr. and Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Flint of Richfield, Conn., Miss George of Cleveland, Mr. Grundy of Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn of San Francisco, Mr. E. Gunn of San Francisco, Miss R. Gunn of Hamilton, Mr. A. T. Goward, Mr. Goward of Montreal, Mrs. Gould of Hamilton, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Genge of Surrey, England, Mr. and Mrs. Gaudin, Miss Gaudin, Miss Katy Gaudin, Mr. Gelesthrophe, Dr. Hall of Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Hauford, Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheson of San Francisco, Dr. Henderson of San Francisco, Miss Olive Hamilton of San Francisco, Miss Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Harding of Stratford, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Mr. A. H. Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. Hazell of Victoria, the Misses Green of Victoria, Dr. and Mrs. Home, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hill of Boston, Mr. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Denis Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. James Hogg of San Francisco, Captain and Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. S. Johnson of Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johns, Honorable P. C. Jones and Miss Jones of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Kyanston, Mr. and Mrs. Keefer, Miss Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Kitto, Mr. and Mrs. Kellain of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Keith of San Francisco, Mr. Kirchhoffer of London, England, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Loewen, The Misses Loewen, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Lampton, Mr. H. Lund of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Langton, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Little, Mr. Carl Loewenberg (German Consul, Victoria, B. C.), Mr. John Lawson, Captain and Mrs. Macdonald, England, Miss Mackenzie, Miss N. A. K. Mackenzie, Mrs. MacGregor of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. MacTavish, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Mr. A. K. Munroe, Miss Mitchell of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. MacFarlane of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Macon of Oakland, Cal., Mr. Mullineaux, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Martin, Miss G. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, Miss Moylin of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray of Vancouver, Dr. and Miss O'Rielly, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. S. O'Brien of San Francisco, Mr. J. Pollen, Colonel and Mrs. Prior, Miss Prior, Mrs. Praith of Germany, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, the Misses Powell, Dr. Porter of San Francisco, Miss Philpot of Vancouver, Mr. H. Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. Poff, Mr. Port of Cleveland, Captain and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rithet of Scotland, Miss and Mr. J. Rithet, Professor and Mrs. Roberts of Seattle, Miss Roberts of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes-Reed, Miss Baynes-Reed, Dr. Robertson, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Roper, Mr. and Miss Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Vassen, Miss Vassen, Miss Wier, Mr. Harry Wier of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wood of San Francisco, Mr. Warner of England, Mr. and Mrs. Wych of San Francisco, Miss Wills of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. W. Worham, Miss Woods of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, Miss Woodward, Mr. Charles Wylly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward, England, Judge and Mrs. Spinks, Mr. Simpson.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' TRIAL.

Great Interest Taken in German Prosecutions at Instance of Russia.

Berlin, July 16.—A trial which the Prussian authorities began July 12 at Koenigsberg, at the instance of the Russian government, against seven social democrats accused of smuggling anarchistic literature into Russia, attracts very great attention. The newspapers throughout Germany are printing columns of verbatim reports of the testimony. The interest of the country was already strikingly directed to the case through the recent debates on the subject in the Reichstag and Diet. From the evidence it appears that the documents smuggled include publication of the Russian Press Fund Association of New York and the Jewish Labor League. The Prussian police claim to have ascertained that there existed an extensive system for the circulation of the documents through agents in the border towns.

HEREDITY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The real traitors to race are those who would degrade and weaken it by so diminishing the opportunities of a swarming population that discontent and a fiercer struggle for existence will bring the bestial qualities uppermost. . . . To give one well born and correctly brought-up son to the commonwealth is to serve it better than by burdening it with a half dozen ill-conditioned boys. What the ultimate destiny of the human race may be we do not know; but the duty which lies next at hand for this generation is to study and disseminate the laws of heredity, and to so act upon the knowledge of them, with a due regard to the environment in which children are to be placed, that the level of health, intelligence and morality shall be at least a little raised.— Nation (New York).

Gen. Kuropatkin Proves a Genius

Russian Critics Admit That Previous Strictures Were Uncalled For.

Gen. Zassulitch Was Disgraced For Having Saved Liaoyang.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—Experts who until recently were inclined to criticize General Kuropatkin's management of affairs in the Far East, declare, as the situation develops, that his strategy has proved so far beyond reproach. He has successfully tided over a pressing danger—how pressing only those in close touch with the Far East realize. His apparent mistakes, like the prolonged resistance offered by Lieut.-General Zassulitch on the Yalu, turns out to be actions of highest military judgment. General Kuropatkin then had so few and such poor troops at Liaoyang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russians had they been permitted to cross the Yalu without severe punishment, and the thousands lost by Zassulitch practically saved Liaoyang. Zassulitch until disgraced occupied an important staff position. General Baron Stakelberg's march was also criticized, but it is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of warfare demand that an army should be in constant touch with the enemy, otherwise it would be impossible for it to know the strength of its opponents, or to be informed of their movements. General Stakelberg's march was a reconnaissance on a grand scale, and not only enabled General Kuropatkin to ascertain the enemy's strength and disposition but materially disturbed the Japanese plans relative to the siege of Port Arthur, gradually drawing the bulk of the Japanese army to follow the retreating column and thus distracting attention from the vulnerable spot between Liaoyang and Mukden.

Meanwhile the men at Kuropatkin's headquarters are improving. Fifty thousand of the best troops from European Russia have reached Liaoyang within a month, and if the Russian commander-in-chief in the Far East now choose to accept battle he will be able to inflict a heavy blow. All Russia is looking forward with confidence to the fight.

Challenges Fitzpatrick

Auditor General Defies Minister to Make Public Certain Documents.

Contract For Lighting Cornwall Canal Characterized as a Give-away.

Premier Will Ask Permission to Further Enlarge Printing Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 15.—Mr. McDougall, auditor-general, pays his compliments to the minister of justice in a letter to the evening paper regarding the Davis contract for lighting the Cornwall canal. He says Mr. Fitzpatrick knew the contract of 1900 would have nothing for the people in Canada, and that it was an unadulterated give away to Davis—the more years the more give away. He challenges the minister to bring all the papers before the public.

In the house today Premier Laurier announced that little new legislation would be down. There would be no railway subsidies and the only measure of importance was the bill respecting the Canada Eastern railway. It was intended to amend the Bank Act on account of the conditions which had arisen in the West Indies.

Mr. Bourassa complained about the delay in issuing the voters' lists, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the printing facilities were inadequate and parliament will be asked for an appropriation to enlarge the bureau.

The canal estimates were under discussion all day.

Quarantine is Quite Useless

Absurd Condition of Affairs Disclosed at Port of Vancouver.

Interesting Budget of General Shipping News From All Quarters.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The quarantine regulations existing at present at this port against vessels coming from Alaska are being very naturally ridiculed by those aware of the conditions in the North and the incompleteness of the preparations which are intended to prevent the entry of disease, says the Vancouver Daily Province. The quarantine was very properly established in consequence of the outbreak of smallpox at Juneau something over a month ago. It is now some time, however, since the disease was entirely stamped out at the Alaskan port, and with its disappearance all need of quarantine at this port against vessels coming from there has passed away. Were the disease still in existence at Juneau, however, the precautions taken here are entirely ineffectual. It is true vessels from there on entering our harbor are overhauled, but there is no inspection whatever of vessels coming from the ports on Puget Sound, and any one sailing from Juneau to Seattle or Tacoma might immediately come to Vancouver unquestioned, and if he had contracted the disease before leaving Alaska, might bring it with him, as there is no quarantine against Alaskan vessels at the United States ports indicated. It is thus evident that while guarding, and in this instance unnecessarily guarding, cur front door from entry by this unwelcome visitor, we are leaving the back door wide open to him.

A CONTENTIOUS POINT.

United States to Clear Up Matter Affecting Coast Transportation.

For the purpose of testing the somewhat contentious question as to whether or not a passenger may be sold transportation from one American port to another and carried on two British bottoms, neither of which individually breaks the United States coasting laws, the matter is to be settled in Seattle shortly, says the News-Advertiser. The United States customs officials are not quite sure about the point, and to definitely settle it, suit for libel has been brought against the C. P. R. steamer Princess Beatrice at the instance of United States District Attorney Frye of Seattle. The statement of claim filed in the case is that one P. E. Kern boarded the steamer Princess May at Skagway, was debarked at Victoria and re-embarked at that point for Seattle on the steamer Princess Beatrice, both vessels being British bottoms. It is further alleged that Kern was sold through transportation from Skagway to Seattle.

Of course it is well known that the United States coasting laws prohibit a British or other foreign vessel transporting passengers from one American port to another. The contentious point in the present case, however, is whether the law covers vessels which transfer passengers in transit. Clearly the Princess May in taking a passenger from Skagway to Victoria did not break the United States coasting law, and it may be held as clearly that the Princess Beatrice did not break the law in transporting a passenger from Victoria to Seattle. The question is: Was the law broken by the C. P. R. in selling through transportation, even though the passenger was carried in two different British vessels and the voyage was not a continuous one? And if the law was broken, which vessel was at fault?

It is now generally recognized that the section of the United States coasting laws applying to transportation of passengers between American ports is not as broad and intelligible as it should be. To clear up doubtful construction, the present test has been brought on. The amount involved is only $200. The United States will undoubtedly now rescind the order of the Ketchikan deputy customs collector fining the steamer Princess May $2,600 for an alleged infraction of the law similar to that alleged against the Princess Beatrice.

FISHERY CRUISER CANADA.

Officers Leave for England to Bring Her Out.

A despatch from Montreal says: Captain Knowlton, Chief Officer Milne, and ten men left for England today to bring over the new government fishery protection steamer Canada, which was recently launched at the Vickers Maxim shipyards at Barrow, England.

The steamer requires a crew of sixty men, and the required number will be made up in England simply to bring the vessel out. The permanent crew will be engaged on this side. Captain Knowlton has hitherto been in command of the government steamer Osprey. It is as yet unknown who will command the steamer Canada permanently.

The Canada is destined for the fishery protection and preventive work on the Nova Scotian coast.

ON CANADIAN ROUTE.

London, July 15.—The old White Star line steamer Germanic will be transferred to the Dominion line in August. She will be renamed the Ottawa, and will run on the Canadian route.