

BANK TY SCHOOLS POSAL BEING CONSIDERED

tees Will Warmly eme For Children Amounts.

gs bank is a very and of great educh will in all prouced into the city resive manager of h North Ames... ggested the schee of the school board months since. After to the question of atter was presented ool trustees at their. A committee was e of Trustees Mrs. e chairman, to disath the bank's manul that the scheme recommended to the

very simple one. than thirty minutes during the week, that of the prin- entrusted with the such child, until the has been reached, postor will open a h the bank. The of the scheme is the training of the thrift and care of s to be highly com- mittee consider is deserving of ing the system to school trustees. Mr. recent business ook into the work- other places, and effort to train the calculated to make ass citizens. e says, that par- take an interest n bank system, and en to save at least, thus furthering a ncial world that is to are really inter- citizenship of Can- some extracts from H. Thayer of Long d had ample oppor- very great value

iversity of the in- savings banks in the and has a right to eads, to give the names eads of educators, ropists in general, d the movements of fill a large volume, y astonish the read- many more friends ed work of the sys-

Our will on this point is unshakable and Russian husbands, without other being exercised upon, will be supplied in cases where peasants' lands are too small, with legal and honest means for the enlargement of their property. Representatives of other classes will, at our request, devote all efforts to the realization of this great task, which will be supported definitely in a legislative manner by a future parliament.

Will Continue Struggle. Viborg, Finland, July 23.—The curtain dropped this afternoon on the final act of the drama of Russia's first parliament, when, under the spur of the

July 20.—The Wash- arrived in the city e met at Worman A. E. Young, trea- commissioner of the accompanied the arrival they were tive reception com- in waiting, in which o Smith's Grove, whom was served the way out they Pacific railway and, the train being the Empire hotel. Albert at 6:45 p. at the marvellous d the restful stay

head of the New dians, is lying at of a terrible beat- ends of his wife.

DS HEY LS EY DISEASES

MEMBERS OF LATE ROUSSIA ARRESTED

Authorities are Taking Action Against Dep- uties Who Preached Revolution--Sixty Thousand Troops Hold Capital.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Following is the text of the imperial manifesto dissolving parliament: "We called the representatives of the nation by our will to the work of productive leglation, confiding firmly in divine clemency and believing in the great and brilliant future of our people. We expected benefits for the country from their labors. We proposed great reforms in all departments of the nation's life. We have always devoted the greatest care to the removal of the burdens of the people by facilitating the conditions of great work.

"The peasants, disturbed by such anomalies, seeing no hope for the amelioration of their lot, resorted in a number of districts to open pillage, destruction of other people's property and disobedience of the law. But our subjects ought to remember that improving the lot of the people is only possible under conditions of perfect order and tranquillity. We shall not allow arbitrary, illegal action, and shall impose our imperial will on the disobedient by all the force of the power of the state.

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The address, which bears a remarkable similarity to the manifesto framed by the Council of Workmen last November, which landed its authors and editors of eight St. Petersburg newspapers in cells of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, strikes the government in its most vulnerable point by declaring that the administration and parliament is responsible for the delay in the settlement of the

our representation, we draw up laws in order to insure freedom to the people. "We demanded the removal of irresponsible ministers who were infringing the laws with impunity and oppressing freedom. First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants, and involving the assignment to this end of crown possessions, monasteries belonging to the clergy, and compulsory expropriation of private estates.

"The government held such a law to be inadmissible and upon parliament once more, earnestly putting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation, parliament was dissolved. The government promises to convolve a new parliament seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest and when the ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to popular needs.

Viborg, Finland, July 24.—During the night the members of the outlawed Russian parliament received word that two of their number had already been arrested, namely, Father Koyarkoff, at Voznesen, and a Cossack deputy, M. K. Harlamoff, at Rostovon, on the Don.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The way has been prepared for a military dictatorship by a proposition now under consideration at Peterhof to create an advisory council to assist the Emperor. Premier Stolypin, General Treppoff and others are to-day conferring with His Majesty upon this subject. On the surface the scheme is to form such a council out of the members of the council of the empire and Conserva-

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men's midnight coup d'etat is already having the effect of uniting all the discordant elements of the opposition and it requires little perspicuity to see that an era of repression and all which it entails will drive Liberal and Revolutionary alike to support the most desperate measures.

London, July 23.—The fourteenth conference of the inter-parliamentary union was opened in the royal gallery of the Palace of Westminster to-day. Adherents of international peace from all the parliaments of Europe as well as several of those of the western hemisphere were present.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Although much rioting continued in the outskirts through the night it is practically quiet this morning, but ominous forebodings of a coming storm are apparent on every hand.

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DRAMATIC SCENES MARKED CONFERENCE OF INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION IN LONDON

Premier's Statement Cheered to the Echo--The Russian Delegates Regretfully Withdraw.

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MANITOBA JUDICIARY. New Court of Appeal and Reorganization of the King's Bench.

BOMB OUTRAGES. Four Stores of Singer Sewing Machine Company Wrecked--Many Persons Injured.

Ottawa, July 24.—The new court of appeal and the reorganized court of the King's Bench of Manitoba has been brought into force and the new judges were appointed at Saturday's cabinet meeting as follows: Chief Justice, H. M. Howell, K. C.; puisne Judges, A. E. Richards, Wm. LeParade and F. H. Phlippen in order mentioned. D. A. Macdonald, Portage la Prairie, was appointed to the King's Bench which is comprised of a chief justice and three puisne judges. Messrs Richards and Pardue have been moved up to the court of appeals and one new judge, Mr. Macdonald, takes their places on the King's Bench. So long as Chief Justice Dupuc remains Chief Justice of the King's Bench he will be Chief Justice of Manitoba, but as soon as he ceases to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench then the Chief Justice of the court of Appeal becomes Chief Justice of Manitoba.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Proclamations announcing that the death sentence has been imposed on the Emperor, General Treppoff, M. Pobledonostoff, who was procurator-general of the Holy Synod, General Orloff, the "pacifist" of the Baltic provinces, and others, have been scattered over part of Peterhof.

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TRAIN WENT OVER EMBANKMENT INTO LAKE

Seven Persons Known to Have Been Killed While More Than a Score Were Injured.

Spokane, Wn., July 24.—At least seven lives were lost, seven persons were seriously injured and a score of others sustained cuts and bruises in a wreck of the fast mail train on the Great Northern about a mile east of Camden, Wash., 35 miles east of Spokane, late yesterday afternoon, when the locomotive, mail, baggage and smoking cars left the rails on emerging from a tunnel and plunging over the 70-foot embankment, were submerged in the waters of Diamond lake.

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ENORMOUS GROWTH IN FOREIGN TRADE SHOWS RAPID STRIDES OF CANADIAN BUSINESS

An Increase of Nearly Eighty-Two Million Dollars During the Past Year.

Ottawa, July 25.—The foreign trade of Canada for the year ending June 30th last was five hundred and fifty million dollars, an increase of nearly eighty-two millions over the previous year.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. Nine Persons Killed in Great Northern Wreck--Inquest at Nelson.

THE KING AND CANADA. London Papers Regret His Majesty Cannot Visit the Dominion.

Spokane, Wash., July 24.—At least nine persons are believed to have perished in the wreck of the Great Northern passenger train near Camden yesterday evening. It is said the bodies of two unknown men are among the wreckage at the bottom of Diamond lake.

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REVOLUTION IS SPREADING IN RUSSIA

Troops Moving Against Rebels--Colonel of Gendarmes Slain in Warsaw--Troops Being Massed at Moscow.

Milau, Courland Russia, July 25.—Rempton Castle, situated near Lukum, one of the finest and most ancient in Courland, is in flames and armed revolutionists are again in possession of the surrounding country.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, July 25.—Colonel Salamatoff, of the gendarmes, was stabbed to death here to-day. The assassin escaped.

Moscow, July 25.—The massing of troops in this city continues. The railroad lines are carefully guarded, and the whole city is under semi-martial law.

Odesa, July 25.—This city is comparatively quiet to-day. About 70 Jews have been arrested on suspicion of belonging to a self-defence organization.

Irga, Livonia, Russia, July 25.—Nine thousand workmen here struck work to-day.

Not Allowed to Land. Revel, Estonia, Russia, July 25.—A steamer loaded with Finnish workmen arrived here to-day, but the authorities would not permit them to land and the vessel departed, the men singing the "Marseillaise."

Appeal to People. St. Petersburg, July 25.—Count Heyder, Prince Livoff and M. Stokovitch, the three members of parliament who refused to sign the address to the country, issued at Viborg on July 23rd, to-day issued a separate address, appealing to the people to submit quietly to the imperial decree dissolving parliament and to prepare for the election of members to the new parliament.

The address points out that the Emperor acted within his constitutional prerogative under the fundamental law, and says that the signers of the address offer this advice from the profound conviction that it would be a crime in the midst of the present dangers to attempt to shake the power of the sovereign.

After firmly setting forth the views of the signers of the address regarding the solution of a crisis, the address questions, and their dissent from the government programme which made co-operation between parliament and the ministry impossible, the address says the Emperor only expressed his legal prerogative in submitting the issue again to the people to decide whether the voice of parliament actually credited with the sentiment of the nation. It then appeals to the people to prove by their calmness that they are fitted for self-government, and at the same time to show the monarch by the representatives whom "they conscientiously select" what a desire, and it adjures them not to attempt to use force which would be criminal madness, as it would surely provoke severe measures, adding: "The government is compelled to maintain the integrity of the state and the safety of the citizens at any price. Resistance with force not only gives an enormous number of sacrifices, but will also bring Holy Russia to economic and political ruin."

Returning From Finland. St. Petersburg, July 24.—The most serious immediate problem confronting the government is what to do with the members of the outlawed parliament. Isolated arrests of members have occurred in various parts of the country and it is difficult to see how the gov-

ernment logically can avoid arresting all who participated in the Viborg meeting. More than a hundred of the Russian members of parliament, who yesterday issued an address to the country, reached the Finnish railroad station here from Viborg at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered there before the arrival of the train, but a heavy force of gendarmes promptly hurried the people into the streets, whence they were driven away by mounted gendarmes. Several arrests of suspects were made in the crowd, but the orders of the police evidently were limited to preventing a demonstration, the cavalry lining a neighboring barracks not appearing.

The last car of the train was occupied by the members of the Group of Toil and had red flags flying from the windows as it rolled into the station. Prince Dolgoroukoff and M. Nabokoff headed the members as they marched out in a body through the lines of police. A few friends, who managed to obtain admittance to the station, greeted the parliamentarians warmly, but they feared to indulge in any demonstration which might have justified the arrest of the members, who fully expected to be surrounded and marched off to prison. They appeared grave, but resolute.

On the train it had been arranged that the members of the various groups, if not arrested, should hold a caucus this evening and confer on the next step. There seems practically no difference of opinion now. They have gone too far to retreat. They stand irrevocably committed and must march on. The only difference of opinion is what the next step will be and how far it will go.

Before leaving Viborg, it was arranged through underground revolutionary channels to distribute the address to the country, hundreds of thousands of copies of which have already been surreptitiously printed. The members of parliament thereby have opened an alliance with the purely revolutionary organizations. The opinion is also unanimous that they must have immediate recourse to the only weapon at their disposal, namely political strike for the purpose of paralyzing the government.

The members of the Group of Toil and their allies, the proletarian organizations of St. Petersburg were in active consultation last night and this morning. While they fully endorsed the address, they were divided as to whether to go so far as to issue an appeal to a half way measure and hold that it should be followed up by an appeal to the army preparatory to an uprising which they consider inevitable in the cities and country. Such an appeal will probably be issued immediately.

The Polish members of parliament have issued a formal statement expressing full sympathy with the struggle for a constitutional regime on a democratic basis, but adding that they preferred to consult their constituents before committing Poland.

Further Massacres Feared. It is feared that the uprising at Odesa is but the first of a series of anti-Jewish massacres throughout the country. The peasant and workmen members of parliament expect the revolutionary upheaval to first begin in the country. Revolutionary emissaries are scattering to the peasants and expect to induce them to rise almost in a body. Word has been received here that the Moscow Workmen's Council will be ready Sunday or Monday and a tentative decision to call a strike will be taken on Sunday.

A telephonic message from Moscow says that a great popular demonstration organized by the leaders of the workmen as a preliminary to the strike occurred on the streets there to-day. But in pursuance of the plan, care was taken to keep within peaceful limits and there was no interference on the part of the police or troops.

Big Gold Strike. Dawson, Y. T., July 24.—A free milling gold quartz strike twenty miles west of the White Pass railway, half way between White Horse and Carcross, is reported. Col. Conrad believes the find exceeds in richness the Conrad silver district, and is outfitting all the men who apply to him to join the stampede. Carcross, Conrad and White Horse are greatly excited and all the men are going for a stake. Rich gold quartz was found on the surface.

Preparation for Holidays. Federal Ministers Will Shortly Leave the Capital. Ottawa, July 24.—To-morrow will close the cabinet sittings for a few weeks to come. It is not expected that there will be any more important meetings before September. Following the example of the British cabinet, the ministers will spend August by streams and moors. The Premier will leave probably on Thursday, and the end of the week will have Ottawa pretty well deserted by ministers, and when they go the leading officials generally follow.

ARBITRATION. W. J. Bryan's Proposal Adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Union.

London, July 24.—Wm. J. Bryan's rider to the model arbitration treaty was discussed at the session of the international council of the inter-parliamentary union this morning. It resulted in being recast as follows: "If a disagreement should arise which is not included in those to be submitted to arbitration the contracting parties shall not resort to any act of hostility before they have jointly endeavored, as the case may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation of one or more friendly powers; this requisition to take place if necessary in accordance with article eight, of the Hague convention providing for a peaceful settlement of international conflicts."

On the resumption of the sessions of inter-parliamentary union to-day the above was unanimously adopted after speeches by former Austrian Minister of Commerce Von Plener and Mr. Bryan warmly supporting the amended rider. The latter said that his amendment was aimed at widening the scope of arbitration so as to include questions of national honor and its adoption was a long step in the direction of peace.

Limitations of Armaments. Baron D'Estournel, head of the French delegation, subsequently opened the debate on limitation of military and naval forces, declaring that if the powers were undecided among themselves how to act for their common interest they would be forced to do so firstly by bankruptcy and then by revolution. The baron said that limitation of armaments had no connection with the chimera of disarmament.

The Royal Alexandra, the fine new hotel of the Canadian Pacific railway, will be headquarters for the visitors, and at the annual banquet, which will be held on the evening of September 19th, covers will be laid for 500. On the 17th, the opening day of the convention, a civic reception will be held; and on the day following Sir Daniel McMurdo, lieutenant-governor of the province, will entertain the manufacturers.

Mr. Ballantyne states that the western members of the association are most enthusiastic, and that no less than two carloads of Manitoba manufacturers will proceed to Montreal on the excursion which is now being planned. The members of the association will proceed west to Winnipeg on September 14th, starting from Montreal on that day.

Salvors Drowned. Quebec, July 24.—A crime was committed at this wharf to-day, and as a result the bodies of two sailors of the schooner M. J. Taylor are lying in the morgue.

About 11 o'clock a row started between a few sailors and a half dozen hands of the R. C. R. or R. C. A. M. M. were taken to the Grand Louise Basin. Three sailors fell into the river and one of them from the Empress of Britain, was hauled out alive, but the other two schooner hands, Thomas Powers of Ireland and W. Tyrone of London, England, were drowned. They were soon picked out of the water, when it was discovered Powers had knife wounds in the back. The soldiers ran away but detectives are investigating the case, and endeavor to come across the guilty ones soon.

Swimming Fatality. Halifax, July 24.—Dr. James W. Chisholm was drowned in Big Glace Bay last evening while swimming with two companions, Marriester Cameron and County Stipendiary Hart narrowly escaping the same fate. They were swimming in a small inlet flowing into Big Glace Bay lake. Chisholm was going out with the tide, but he soon became exhausted and sank. Cameron owes his life to his dog, which swam alongside him.

Saved Child's Life. Montreal, July 24.—When the St. Jerome train was near St. Jerome this evening, Engineer Whitten, a child on the track. He saw that it would be impossible for him to stop the heavy train in time, so after applying the brakes, he ran along the running board, waving his arms and shouting. The locomotive approached the little one, he leaned forward and at the risk of his own life picked the little one off the track.

A Brave Boy. Brookville, Ont., July 24.—A daring and successful attempt at rescue from drowning was effected at Hillcrest, a bridge over the Ottawa river. Rev. Hugh Pedley and Mrs. Pedley of Montreal, who are camping near by, when the swells from a passing steamer washed the crowd and threw the occupants into the river, the water at this point being 100 feet deep. Without waiting to divest himself of any clothing, Master Charles Fleming, aged 15, son of S. H. Fleming, Ottawa, jumped into the river, and swimming to the unfortunate couple, succeeded in placing Pedley on top of the canoe. Mrs. Pedley was going down the second time when she saw the boy, and, bringing her surfboard, held on until assistance arrived, and the couple were safely conveyed to shore.

May Be Missing Brother. Montreal, July 24.—R. J. Webb, of 2734 Barwell street, London, fears that Harry Webb, shot in a duel at Redstone, Montana, is his brother, and says he has a brother, Harrison, better known as "Harry" Webb, in Saskatchewan, until a few months ago, and since then has lost track of him. A sister, Mrs. E. Sutherland, lives in Hanfield, Man.

New Cars. Montreal, July 24.—The Canadian Pacific railway company has given orders to the Angus shops for 80 cars for use in the passenger business, aggregating in value \$400,000. Work has been commenced on 2,000 freight cars, valued at \$2,000,000, making a total value of \$2,400,000 in orders.

Instantly Killed. Montreal, July 24.—A barge sailor named Racher met death in a horrible manner to-day at Lachine Canal. He was caught between the side of a barge and the stone wall of the lock, his head being crushed flat and torn from the trunk.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH. Vancouver, July 24.—A child named Sumner, two years of age, was burned to death at Vancouver to-day. The post office sawmill and other buildings were for a time threatened with destruction.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM JAPAN. One Hundred and Forty-Six Thousand Dollars Received to Aid "Frisco" Sufferers. Washington, D. C., July 25.—Through the state department the American Red Cross has sent a dispatch to the Japanese government asking that no further contributions be made by the Japanese to the San Francisco relief fund. This action was taken because it is thought the funds now necessary can be raised in this country. A total of \$165,000 was received from Japan for the earthquake disaster.

FUR BUYER'S SUICIDE. Was Found Dead in His Office in Montreal. Montreal, July 24.—M. W. St. John, Jewellery importer, manufacturing agent for fur buyers, was found dead in his office at the Temple building, 309 James street, at 2 o'clock to-day. Prussic acid seems to have been the means taken by the dead man to put an end to his existence. Death must have dated back several hours, in fact the impression amongst those who knew him is that he took the poison last evening. Various reasons are given as possible explanations for the action. The most probable cause was fear of arrest as he appears to have been mixed up in the disposition of some pins stolen in Chatham, Ont., and shipped here by the thief.

According to statistics published in Paris, the number of fires in the French capital during last year was 1,553, and six people were killed.

PREPARING FOR BIG CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS IN THE PRAIRIE CAPITAL

Halifax Doctor Perished While Swimming—Two Sailors Drowned as Result of Melée at Quebec.

Montreal, July 24.—C. C. Ballantyne, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who has just returned from Winnipeg, where he has been supervising preparations for the forthcoming convention of manufacturers in that city, states that the crops are showing up splendidly and that the harvest will be much earlier than usual. Of the coming convention Mr. Ballantyne states that it will be by far the greatest affair of the kind ever held in western Canada. It is expected that the Montreal deputation will reach well on to a hundred and that there will be close on to five hundred of the representative manufacturers of Canada present.

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Salvors Drowned. Quebec, July 24.—A crime was committed at this wharf to-day, and as a result the bodies of two sailors of the schooner M. J. Taylor are lying in the morgue.

About 11 o'clock a row started between a few sailors and a half dozen hands of the R. C. R. or R. C. A. M. M. were taken to the Grand Louise Basin. Three sailors fell into the river and one of them from the Empress of Britain, was hauled out alive, but the other two schooner hands, Thomas Powers of Ireland and W. Tyrone of London, England, were drowned. They were soon picked out of the water, when it was discovered Powers had knife wounds in the back. The soldiers ran away but detectives are investigating the case, and endeavor to come across the guilty ones soon.

Swimming Fatality. Halifax, July 24.—Dr. James W. Chisholm was drowned in Big Glace Bay last evening while swimming with two companions, Marriester Cameron and County Stipendiary Hart narrowly escaping the same fate. They were swimming in a small inlet flowing into Big Glace Bay lake. Chisholm was going out with the tide, but he soon became exhausted and sank. Cameron owes his life to his dog, which swam alongside him.

Saved Child's Life. Montreal, July 24.—When the St. Jerome train was near St. Jerome this evening, Engineer Whitten, a child on the track. He saw that it would be impossible for him to stop the heavy train in time, so after applying the brakes, he ran along the running board, waving his arms and shouting. The locomotive approached the little one, he leaned forward and at the risk of his own life picked the little one off the track.

A Brave Boy. Brookville, Ont., July 24.—A daring and successful attempt at rescue from drowning was effected at Hillcrest, a bridge over the Ottawa river. Rev. Hugh Pedley and Mrs. Pedley of Montreal, who are camping near by, when the swells from a passing steamer washed the crowd and threw the occupants into the river, the water at this point being 100 feet deep. Without waiting to divest himself of any clothing, Master Charles Fleming, aged 15, son of S. H. Fleming, Ottawa, jumped into the river, and swimming to the unfortunate couple, succeeded in placing Pedley on top of the canoe. Mrs. Pedley was going down the second time when she saw the boy, and, bringing her surfboard, held on until assistance arrived, and the couple were safely conveyed to shore.

May Be Missing Brother. Montreal, July 24.—R. J. Webb, of 2734 Barwell street, London, fears that Harry Webb, shot in a duel at Redstone, Montana, is his brother, and says he has a brother, Harrison, better known as "Harry" Webb, in Saskatchewan, until a few months ago, and since then has lost track of him. A sister, Mrs. E. Sutherland, lives in Hanfield, Man.

New Cars. Montreal, July 24.—The Canadian Pacific railway company has given orders to the Angus shops for 80 cars for use in the passenger business, aggregating in value \$400,000. Work has been commenced on 2,000 freight cars, valued at \$2,000,000, making a total value of \$2,400,000 in orders.

Instantly Killed. Montreal, July 24.—A barge sailor named Racher met death in a horrible manner to-day at Lachine Canal. He was caught between the side of a barge and the stone wall of the lock, his head being crushed flat and torn from the trunk.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH. Vancouver, July 24.—A child named Sumner, two years of age, was burned to death at Vancouver to-day. The post office sawmill and other buildings were for a time threatened with destruction.

THE USUAL METHOD. Disorders in Russia Must Be Suppressed With a Firm Hand.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Premier Stolypin has addressed a telegram to the governors-general, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroy of the Caucasus as follows: "In conformity with instructions received from the Emperor with the view to securing full co-operation between the different local authorities, I hereby inform you that the government expects you to exercise your vigilant supervision over your subordinates so that order may be promptly and definitely restored."

"Disorders must be suppressed and revolutionary governments must be put down by all legal means. The measures you take must be carefully considered. The struggle begun is against the enemies of society, and not society itself; consequently wholesale repression will not be approved of."

"Improvident and illegal acts are likely to give rise to discontent, instead of conducting calm, and cannot be tolerated. The intentions of the Emperor are distinctly supervisory over your subordinates so that order may be promptly and definitely restored."

"Disorders must be suppressed and revolutionary governments must be put down by all legal means. The measures you take must be carefully considered. The struggle begun is against the enemies of society, and not society itself; consequently wholesale repression will not be approved of."

"You must act on your own initiative, as you are invested with responsibility. Firm and vigorous steps taken in the interest of the Emperor will be upheld by the best part of society."

Officers Recalled. Vienna, July 24.—Russian officers spending leave of absence at Austria were being placed back to Russia. The orders point out that the conditions make it necessary to place the army on a war footing.

Workmen Arrested. Moscow, July 24.—The police to-day attempted to capture all delegates to the workmen's council, but succeeded in capturing only fourteen.

THE LATE RUSSELL SAGE. New York, July 24.—The funeral services over the body of Russell Sage were held in the First Presbyterian church at Park Rockaway, Long Island, to-day. Several prominent persons were present. Mrs. Sage attended the services. Afterwards the body was placed in a special car and brought to this city, where it was taken to the Sage home on Fifth avenue.

The arrangements for the funeral to-morrow provide for the removal of the body from the Fifth avenue house about 9 a.m. to be taken to the Grand Central station. Two special cars will be attached to the regular Saratoga special, which leaves at 9:45 o'clock. The funeral will be held in Troy at 3 p.m.

The casket containing the body when it was taken to the city will be a heavy steel one, and will be sealed with concrete. The body will be placed in the casket as these arrangements are being carried out in detail, it is said, the temporary grave will be carefully guarded.

HOBBES SENT BACK. Former C. P. R. Customs Inspector Must Stand Trial at Montreal. New York, July 24.—David Hobbs, the former customs inspector of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, at Montreal, to-day was sent back to Montreal for trial upon the order of United States Commissioner Alexander. It is alleged that Hobbs' books showed a shortage of nearly \$50,000.

THE DALTON MURDER. Funeral of the Victim Was Largely Attended. Nansalem, July 24.—All interest in the South Wellington murder case was overshadowed to-day by the funeral of the murdered girl, Mary Dalton, which was one of the largest seen here, a special train from Ladysmith bringing up a large crowd of friends of the deceased.

The most important development to-day has been the discovery of empty shells near the scene of the murder. The shells were 38 calibre, which would correspond with the empty revolver taken from the suspect.

Dr. O'Brien finished his post mortem, finding only one of three bullets in the body and the other two of which would have been fatal.

CASTELLAINA DIVORCE CASE. Will Come Before the French Court During Month of October. Paris, July 25.—The court has definitely decided that the hearing of the suit of countess Anna De Castellaina against her husband, Count De Bonif, for divorce shall be held October 17th or October 24th if the parties are not ready on the first date mentioned.

The hearing of the suits of the count's creditors, which they are seeking to hold the countess liable for the obligations incurred by the count, has been fixed for the same dates.

MURDERER ENDS LIFE. Los Angeles, July 24.—W. J. Hudson, the engineer who shot and killed his wife, Lulu Freese Hudson, at the home of Dr. Hoag, Pasadena, was found unconscious in his room at the Fairmont lodging house, in this city, and died a short time later at the receiving hospital from the effects of carbolic acid, taken with suicidal intent.

SUDDEN DEATH. Nelson, July 24.—F. B. McNeil, a Waterloo Engine Company man, dropped dead in the Grand Central hotel last night as he was about to register. He was aged 55 and a resident of Winnipeg. Heart failure was the cause.

UNDER WATER. Sheboygan, Wis., July 25.—Thirty-seven acres of cultivated land on the borders of Lend Lake in Fond Du Lac County, sank yesterday and is now covered with deep water. The sinking is supposed to be a slight earthquake shock.

MINISTER OF MARINE ORDERS INVESTIGATION INTO SINKING OF TUG CHEHALIS BY STEAMER PRINCESS VICTORIA--MR. JUSTICE MORRISON WILL PROBABLY PRESIDE.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, July 25.—The C. P. R. were prompt in asking for an official investigation into the serious accident on Saturday, when the small tug Chehalis was run down by the Princess Victoria at the entrance to Vancouver harbor.

The minister of marine and fisheries has issued orders for a formal investigation, which will probably be conducted by Mr. Justice Morrison, of the Admiralty court, assisted by the assessors, one from Vancouver and one from Victoria, who have yet to be selected.

A searching inquiry is demanded, and will certainly be held. Mr. Grant with Geo. Snider was in the launch when the accident occurred, and he witnessed the movements of the different steamers and stood at the rail when the two vessels came together. He then rushed to the other side and saw the Chehalis roll over to that side before sinking.

The official statement that a small launch was largely responsible for the accident to the Chehalis is confirmed by Frank Grant, of D. Spencer, Ltd., who was on the Princess Victoria at the time of the disaster. Mr. Grant explains that the launch

presented the C. P. R. liner crowding into the shore line at Brockton Point closer than she did. The little craft, with the party aboard was heading up to the waves with seemingly little more power than was necessary for steerage way. She held the course that would have meant safety for the Chehalis could the Princess Victoria have taken it. Under the circumstances the Chehalis was steering into the narrow channel from another direction slightly in the lead of the Victoria.

The latter appeared to strike a course between the two, and all would have been well had not the tug, which suffered, swung across the bow of the larger ship at a vital moment. Mr. Grant with Geo. Snider was in the launch when the accident occurred, and he witnessed the movements of the different steamers and stood at the rail when the two vessels came together. He then rushed to the other side and saw the Chehalis roll over to that side before sinking.

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN GRIFFIN WILL BE HEARD IN VANCOUVER TO-MORROW

Sad Circumstances Connected With Drowning of W. H. Crawford—Captain Hause Improving. (From Wednesday's Daily.) The preliminary hearing of the criminal charge laid against Capt. Griffin, of the steamer Princess Victoria, will be proceeded with to-morrow in the police court at Vancouver. Capt. Griffin is charged with manslaughter as a result of the accident which resulted in the death of W. H. Crawford, the tug Chehalis. The information was laid at the instigation of R. H. Bryce, whose wife was drowned with the capsizing of the Chehalis, and other survivors of the disaster.

On Monday morning the case came up in the Vancouver police court. R. H. Bryce was in court instructing the prosecution. Mr. J. Bowser, acting as prosecutor, while J. E. McCulllan, solicitor for the C. P. R., was counsel for the defence. In asking for an adjournment, Mr. McCulllan said the information was laid on Saturday, a few hours after the order of the United States Commissioner Alexander. It is alleged that Hobbs' books showed a shortage of nearly \$50,000.

Mr. Bowser strongly objected to an adjournment longer than for a couple of days, stating that any investigation held by the Dominion government, which would be before experienced seamen and officials. Mr. Bowser strongly objected to an adjournment longer than for a couple of days, stating that any investigation held by the Dominion government, which would be before experienced seamen and officials.

Mr. McCulllan asked for a remand for eight days, but the magistrate supported Mr. Bowser and stood the case over only until Thursday. Mr. Bowser thought the ball of Captain Griffin, which was \$2,000 on his own recognizances and \$1,000 each in two sureties, was too small, but the court held that it was sufficient.

Probably as sad a story as any in connection with the wreck, is that of the death of W. H. Crawford, the young man who was going out as deckhand. Mr. Crawford was a son of W. J. Crawford, a well-known real estate agent of Vancouver. The deceased young man was only 22 years old, and three weeks ago returned from Seattle, where he had been attending Washington University for a year, and had intended to go to Montreal in September to attend McGill University and finish his course in engineering. He lived with his parents, next door to Captain Hause, with whom he was very friendly. It was only on Saturday at noon that Captain Hause telephoned to Mr. Crawford, sr., telling him that the Chehalis was going out under charter, that the duties would not be heavy and it would be a nice outing for the young man. Mr. Crawford told his son, who gladly accepted the chance of an outing, and left in high spirits. Since his notification came rather late the Chehalis waited for him. Mr. Crawford was a young man of brilliant promise.

R. N. Rich's coat, which was reported to have been lost at the time of the wreck, was found later by Captain Sam Mortimer in his boat, and returned to the city police. There were \$300.00 in cash and some letters in the pocket. Mr. Rich, it will be remembered, was one of the survivors. He was travelling as a guest of P. Shallock. Capt. Hause of the Chehalis, who was taken to the hospital after his rescue, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION. The Quarterly Meeting Which Was Held Tuesday Night Was Largely Attended. The quarterly meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association was held on Tuesday night, and resulted in a number of resolutions being adopted. A keen interest is being taken in the affairs of the organization. Considerable routine business occupied the attention of the meeting for some time. After the business of the meeting addresses were given by Messrs. Hall, Cameron and Drury. Reference was made in these addresses to the possibility of an election in the near future and to the prospect of an overthrow of the present government.

THE SALMON RUN. Lift From Otter Point Traps--Sockeye Run Starts Heavy on Fraser River. On Tuesday Findlay, Durham & Brodie made another lift from Otter Point traps. It resulted in about 14 tons of spring and 4,000 sockeye salmon being secured. The damage to the Clover Point trap is being repaired. The sockeye run on the Fraser river has continued in earnest. On Monday night the average catch of the boats was 140 fish. Two or three fishermen, however, did much better. One landed 550 at the Vancouver cannery on the north arm, and another 500 at the Scottish-Canadian.

PACER DEAD. New York, July 25.—A Times special from Pittsburgh says: "Dan R., the famous pacer, who had a record of 2:14, dropped dead at the race track here yesterday after an offer of \$10,000 for him was refused."

FOUR PERSONS HORSE BACKED OUT

The Crops in Southern For Oil at Medford. Edmond, July 25.—A record in the city beyond her fondest ideal, which last year quarter million mark, exceeded, but that would show the market is what has happened a start and the prospect structures started at best time of the year impossible to set a 'hat may be reached in the city this month and the structures of the largest is a permit to be erected by W. market clerk. The \$7,000, and will occur Twelfth street.

MacLeod, Alberta, strict never looked at kinds are making in Spring wheat is advanced as fall wheat south are looking far in the northern half disinterested parties of people are coming changing hands rapidly land, both improved is advancing.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Pacific Railway Company this point one of the takings in western Canada will make a test whether or not there is a natural gas field. Gas there is oil' appearance, and Medicine Hat, Alberta, hope that the railway able to prove the true. Last week nine cars of machinery arrived consisting of a modified drilling outfit and one and is capable of being the first in this field. The greatest in this field is 1,019 feet a tremendous flow of a company will go, if it is deep. This test also certain which is considered of the test, if mean as much to Medicine Hat, Alberta, a few weeks ago. It is pleased P. R. is much pleased to be in charge of Eugene engineer of repute; while been in charge of Mr. G. been doing the gas drilling. Both gentlemen arrived Saturday. About a year ago Mr. Coste made a well at the west end of Forter, on behalf of the oil. Mr. Coste that on gas wells, 70 feet deep. If he considered it to use that much drillers, however, that it was start drilling a 14-work town some feet. The well will be drilled creek, about three miles.

St. Johns, Nfld., July appearing recently in press that Earl Grey, to know for ten days. The Premier has not disclosed a confederation and will be followed by Mr. and other Ottawa. Government support, Premier Bond was announced to-day the ports were unfounded.

It is added that the government of a proposal and does not intend to any conference which would be held.

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# FOUR PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES HORSE BACKED BUGGY OUT OF FERRY BOAT

## Steamer Morrison

The Crops in Southern Alberta—Boring For Oil at Medicine Hat—Bury Edmonton.  
Sorel, Que., July 25.—J. Ferron, Mrs. Bernier, Mrs. Bourget and the baby of the former, aged one year, were drowned in the river Yamaska last evening. The three adults with their child were in a buggy crossing the river at St. Louis de Bonsecours, 24 miles south of here in Richelieu county, when the horse backed out of the ferryboat and precipitated them into the river. The current being swift, all were carried away and drowned. The four bodies were found an hour after the accident.

Hobbs Returns.  
Montreal, July 25.—David Hobbs, former customs entry clerk for the Canadian Pacific railway, reached Montreal last night, after an interesting experience abroad for about nine months. There are fifteen charges against him of having stolen from the department of customs sums aggregating about \$40,000. He was arrested in New York about six weeks ago.

Architect's Trial.  
Toronto, July 24.—The trial of the charge against E. J. Lennox, the suspended city architect, of obtaining by means of fraudulent certificates \$200 of the city's money, promises to say that in an hour and a half session this afternoon, the case and concrete defence were clearly outlined, and when the case comes up again on Thursday it will probably be concluded.

Building at Edmonton.  
Edmonton, July 25.—Edmonton is setting a record in building permits beyond her fondest hopes, that the total, which last year reached the quarter million mark, would this year pass the million mark easily, was expected, but that the middle of July would show the magnificent total of \$81,330, was undreamt of. Let that be what has happened, and with such a start and the prospects of the largest structures still to come, as also the best time of the year for building, it is impossible to set a limit to the figure that may be reached. Building begun in the city this morning has been less and the structures are mostly residences, valued at from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The largest is a permit for a dwelling to be erected by W. E. Gleason, the market clerk. The house will cost \$7,000, and will occupy a view on Twelfth street.

In Fine Condition.  
MacLeod, Alberta, July 25.—The district never looked better. Crops of all kinds are making marvelous growth. Spring wheat is almost as far advanced as fall wheat. Crops in the south are looking far better than in the northern half of the province, so disinterested parties claim. Many new people are coming in and land is changing hands rapidly. The price of land, both improved and unimproved, is advancing.

Severe Storms.  
Winnipeg, July 25.—According to reports, storms of unusual severity were general throughout Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan last night and this morning. Damages to the crop, if any, are not yet known.

Boring For Oil.  
Medicine Hat, July 25.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, starting at this point one of the greatest undertakings in western Canada. The company will make a test to ascertain whether or not there is oil underlying the natural gas field. Where there is gas there is oil appears to be the assumption, and Medicine Hat people hope that the railway company will be able to prove the truth of this maxim. Last week nine carloads of drilling machinery arrived at Medicine Hat, consisting of a modern cable-rigged drilling outfit and drill pipes of various diameters. The drill is a modern one and is capable of fast work, and will be the first cable-rig to work in the field. The greatest depth reached in this field is 1010 feet, where there is a tremendous flow of natural gas. The company will go, if necessary, 2,500 feet deeper. This test should certainly ascertain what is down below, and the result of the test, if oil is found, will mean as much to Medicine Hat as the great gas find of a few years ago. The town is much pleased to have the C.P.R. interested in the work, which will be in charge of Eugene Coste, an engineer of repute; while the drilling will be in charge of Mr. Gunter, who has been doing the gas drilling at Edmonton. Both gentlemen were in town on Saturday. About a year and a half ago Mr. Coste made a test; the gas well at the west end of town. Mayor Forster, on behalf of the city, suggested to Mr. Coste that one of the shallow gas wells, 700 feet deep, was at his disposal if he considered it any advantage to use that much drilling. He considered, however, that it will be necessary to start drilling a 14-inch hole and work down smaller from that diameter. The well will be drilled on Bullshead road, about three miles from Medicine Hat.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.  
St. Johns, Nfld., July 25.—Statements appearing recently in the Canadian Press that Earl G. O. O'Connell will arrive tomorrow for ten days' fishing as the guest of Governor McGregor, comes to the notice of a confederation with Canada. It is followed by Premier Laurier and other Ottawa ministers, have aroused so much feeling among the Government's supporters here that Premier Bond was compelled officially to announce to-day that all such reports were unfounded. He added that the government knows nothing of any proposed conference, and does not intend to be a party to any conference which would reopen the question.

Traps—Sockeye on Fraser.  
Durham & Co. lift from their resulted in about 400 sockeye salmon damage to being repaired on Fraser river nest. On Monday the catch of the three fishery better. One humber cannery another 500 at ADY.  
Times special an R. the fam- track here was 12.00 for him

# THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Proletariat Organizations Remain Undecided—Agitation Against Jews.  
St. Petersburg, July 25.—The proposed general strike which is backed by a mass of oratory, still hangs fire and encourages the belief on the part of the bureaucracy that the government's coup d'etat has been successful. The indecision of the proletariat organization proves that in spite of their boasts they were taken off their guard. Even the boldest of the members of parliament who united in the appeal to the people not to print manifestos, or to support the army realize that unless it is supported by an upheaval the government can snap its fingers at the present at their proclamations. Though the popular passions have not cooled, the long nervous strain has produced a sort of exhaustion which makes it more difficult to induce the people to rush forward and embark on the privations and sacrifices involved in a general strike.

No word of military disorders is now permitted to be published. Discussing the financial situation the Reich to-day points out that the quotations of Russian securities here and abroad are not a true barometer. It adds that a financial crash is pending as the government is resorting to Count Witte's system, by which millions are used in Berlin and Paris as well as in St. Petersburg to bolster Russian bonds. This is the only indirect reference made by the press to the parliamentary appeal to the country to cut off the government's supplies by refusing to pay taxes. In the provinces the arrest of newspapers and the arrest of agitators continue unabated.

Official View.  
New York, July 25.—The Associated Press has received the following dispatch: "St. Petersburg, July 25.—Answering your telegram addressed to the prime minister, I am directed to say that the central press administration informs us that St. Petersburg and the provinces received the news of the dissolution of parliament calmly. The Emperor firmly intends realizing the reforms proclaimed in his manifesto of October 10th, but the dissolution of the Douma was indispensable as the first body of delegates pursued tendencies which threatened to prevent the peaceful development of reforms in the Empire."

"BELLEGARDE."  
Moscow, July 25.—Ten thousand copies of the Vieche, a Black Hundred paper, containing most provocative articles against the Jews and revolutionists, are being distributed free in the streets. An editorial article glorifies the dispersal of the "revolutionary assembly of Jews and Jewish sympathizers," adding: "The prayers of the people have at last found an echo in the heart of the Emperor. Arise, orthodox Russians, take care that the next parliament is not an assembly of Jews and revolutionists, but a state institution, willing to work in harmony with the autocratic Emperor and the fundamental law. Some of the 'revolutionary' assembly of Jews and Jewish sympathizers, and that many heads yet remain to be cut off."

# WILL BUY A BOAT FOR NORTHERN RUN

IN ADDITION TO A WEST COAST STEAMER  
Company of Victorians About to Embark in an Extensive Transportation Enterprise.

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
It was learned to-day that the company which recently sent Capt. Otto Buckholtz and Engineer Hewitt to England to select and purchase a steamer for the West Coast, is now planning to embark on a more extensive enterprise than heretofore outlined. It is stated now that the company will not only operate a steamer on the West Coast run, but will buy a vessel also for the northern British Columbia coast service.  
This steamer, the Times informant said this morning, would be here by next spring, while the ship for the West Coast route may leave England at any time. Capt. Buckholtz and Mr. Hewitt have been authorized to purchase, in event of securing a satisfactory vessel, and if their mission is successful will leave England for Victoria in the very near future.  
As stated a few days ago the company have four steamers in view of a type which they think might be suitable for the coast run, and of these four the choice has practically narrowed down to a steel craft of 400 tons carrying capacity and with passenger accommodation likely to meet all the demands of trade. This steamer, as previously stated, has a double bottom and a speed of twelve knots an hour.  
The main reason those identified with the new transportation enterprise are kept a secret for business reasons. The company is said to be an entirely local one, and to be backed by all the capital necessary for the financing of its various projects. The new steamer for the northern coast will, it is said, be capable of holding her own against all competition. She will be both large and fast.  
A list of vessels, any of which might answer the purpose, is already in hand, and in the case of the West Coast steamer a man will be sent from Victoria to examine and decide upon a suitable craft.

THE CAUSE OF SORE FEET.  
Examine them carefully and you'll probably find corns. Whether hard, soft, or bleeding, apply Putnam's Corn Extract. It's painless, it's sure, and above all quick to act. Insist on only "Putnam's."

# TAGGING TRAPS OF SOCKEYE SALMON

## EXPERIMENTS MADE TO DISCOVER THEIR ROUTE

Trap Owners and Fishermen Co-operating With Dominion Fishery Inspector G. W. Taylor.

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
For many years the course of the sockeye salmon after they enter Juan de Fuca strait has been a matter of much dispute. The Dominion government has now decided to settle the question if possible. An ingenious scheme has been devised as part of this investigation, which is being conducted by Rev. G. W. Taylor, fisheries inspector for Vancouver Island. Trap owners on both sides of the strait are consented to co-operate in the project, and fishermen generally have been asked to lend their assistance.

The method adopted in the endeavor to trace the route followed by the salmon consists of a system of numbered tags. A machine is provided, somewhat resembling a paper clip press. On the occasion of each lift at the traps five or six of the liveliest sockeyes are caught and a malleable iron tag pressed over the dorsal fin. The tag bears both a letter and number. The letter gives the trap and the number, the approximate date. Each trap included in the experiment is known by a certain number, and each week tags with a different number will be used. Thus, for the first week the trap furthest up the West Coast will use tags marked "A1" for the second week, "A2" and so on.

Whenever a sockeye is caught in a trap carrying one of these tags it will be taken off and forwarded to the inspector with the date, place and hour of capture. From these details it is hoped that a correct idea may be obtained of the route taken by the salmon after the run strikes the entrance to the straits. The generally accepted theory is that the location mentioned is what might be called "the parting of the ways" for the big schools of sockeyes. One portion enters the straits and eventually finds its way to the spawning grounds in the Fraser river and the remainder continue south and enter the Columbia or Sacramento for similar propagatory purposes.  
The great outcry against salmon traps was originally caused through the circuitous course taken by the salmon to the Fraser. As far as is known after passing Victoria, they enter Haro strait and then strike northwesterly to the eastern shore of Boundary bay at Point Roberts. Soon after the formation of the Anglo B. C. Packing Co., that precluded by contract all the canners whose businesses had been purchased from engaging in the industry within British Columbia for a number of years, they were compelled to seek new locations. A number went to Blaine and Anacortes, and as a result, traps were erected in the vicinity of Point Roberts under the laws of Washington state. It is certain that the fish caught there would eventually have entered the Fraser, and fishermen became enraged at the curtailment of their harvest from the sea. Many reaches of the Fraser that formerly produced many sockeyes are today almost deserted, and the fishermen have been compelled to go farther and farther outside the mouth of the river to obtain their fish. The institution of traps on the west coast of Vancouver Island has solved the problem of supply to a large extent, as the fish are now caught in the vicinity of Victoria before striking Boundary bay. This has reduced the catch on the Fraser considerably, but, taking it all in all, the industry has improved under changed conditions. More fish are caught at less expense, and as a result that might a few years ago have perished are now met without difficulty.

The other phase of the salmon question—where do the sockeyes go between runs—is also being investigated. Present evidence points toward the Kamtschatka coast. On the rivers flowing into the northern Pacific there are two runs—one early in May and the other late in September. From this it would appear that the run visits the coast mentioned both before and after coming to the rivers of North America to spawn. Such being the case, a well known authority stated this morning that, in his opinion, the location of the large schools of sockeyes when they pass out of sight in the deep waters adjacent to the Siberian and Japanese coasts.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.  
Vote in Favor of New Definition of Contraband of War.  
London, July 25.—The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, after a prolonged debate, this morning adopted the following resolution:  
"The Inter-Parliamentary Union, now assembled in London expresses the view that the second The Hague conference should:  
"First—By treaty define contraband of war as being restricted to arms, munitions of war and explosives.  
"Second—Re-affirm and confirm the principle that neither a ship carrying contraband of war, nor other goods aboard such ship not being contraband of war, may be destroyed.  
"Third—Affirm that even between belligerent private property should be as immune at sea as it is on land.  
The conference also adopted a resolution in favor of the discussion by The Hague conference of means to cut down the "expenditures on armaments."  
Another resolution provides that each national group shall apply to its own government to grant funds to aid future conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The decision as to the time and place of the next conference was left in the hands of the international council.  
The smallest reptile is the gecko, a thick-tongued lizard which runs about in the night. It averages two inches in length, tail included, and lives in Africa. It can walk on the ceiling.

# MARSHALL FIELD'S ESTATE.

Executors Must Pay Taxes Amounting to Two Million Dollars.  
Chicago, Ill., July 25.—The three executors of the late Marshall Field, board of review, the executors of the Marshall Field estate and the city corporation counsel's office came to an end yesterday when the taxing body decided that the old estate should be taxed in total of \$1,900,000, this including back taxes. The decision means that the executors of the estate will be compelled to pay the county \$2,800,000, which is more than the total amount of property on which Mr. Field was taxed during the last year of his life. To this sum will be added the per cent. interest fixed by the law to be collected in all cases of the kind. This interest amounts to \$432,900. The personal property taxes which the estate shall be compelled to pay taxes for this year was placed at \$25,000,000.

# THE RAILWAY WRECK.

Passengers' Told of Accident Near Camden, Wash.  
Seattle, July 25.—The delayed No. 3 passenger train on the Great Northern, due here Monday evening, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2:35 o'clock in the shape of a make-up, with a number of passengers who were on the ill-fated train when it left the embankment at Diamond lake and plunged into the water, causing the death of nine persons.

One man, J. W. Knight, of Iowa, states that the engine blew up immediately after it left the tunnel. "My wife and stepdaughter and myself boarded the train at Whitetah, Montana," said Mr. Knight, "and the trip proved very pleasant until Monday afternoon when the engine was running the train at a great rate of speed in a tunnel up Long time. We were seated in one of the chair cars. While in the tunnel I thought more than once that we would leave the track and crash into the wall, so great was the wavering. We had just emerged when the track was instead of turning the curve the engine made a straight leap for the lake and then the crash came. When I opened my eyes I found that I was pinned to my seat and also noticed my wife and daughter ten feet from me unhurt, but dazed and unconscious of what had happened. They recovered very shortly, however, and released me from my position. The car had fallen about 60 feet, and the car was a few feet farther it is likely that we would not be here now.  
"The smoker and mail car were almost entirely submerged, and the engine and boiler were immediately broken up by the force of the water. Several passengers who were pinned down in the seats and in about half an hour all were released. I think that the fearful crash which came when the train was in the tunnel was caused by an explosion of the engine, although nothing definite is known."  
J. R. Van Zande, of Chicago, was in the rear of the Pullman when the accident occurred. He said: "I don't believe the crew of the engine was killed and I think that he was a brother of Frank J. Constantine. Letters, cards and papers found in his possession all bore the name of Constantine."  
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# GREATEST FEMALE TONIC ON EARTH.

Thousands of women are wan, pallid, rundown and dejected. No strength to drink in the pleasures of and activities of life. What they need is that nourishing tonic Ferrozone. Soon they regain their bright eyes, bright spirits and rosy cheeks. Ferrozone does this and more, as Mrs. L. F. Adrianson, of Whitney Pier, C. B., testifies. "My daughter was very much rundown and had considerable trouble at times. Often I was at a loss to know what to do. I was advised to give her Ferrozone and I did so. Ferrozone cleared up all the trouble, made my daughter healthy and well. Ferrozone is a good tonic, regulates the stomach, and I consider it medicine every woman should use regularly if she wants to feel her best."  
Rebuild with Ferrozone, it is the King of all cures. Prices 50c. per box at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn.

# UNREST IN PERSIA.

People Demand Return of the Mullahs—Refugees in British Legation.  
Teheran, Persia, July 25.—The political discussion here is again assuming an acute phase. The people are loudly demanding the dismissal of the grand vizier, the return of the Mullahs and a codification of the laws. The Mullahs who recently left the great Mosque are now assembled at Kumsk, a great place of pilgrimage.  
There are now over 5,000 refugees under the protection of the British legation here.

# DERELICT ON FIRE.

New York, July 24.—The burning hull of an abandoned iron vessel was sighted at one of the points of the Sandy Point light on July 21st by the Austrian steamer Francesca, which arrived here to-day from Trieste and Palermo. There was nothing about the craft to reveal its identity. The derelict which was the remains of a vessel which was abandoned and set on fire July 20th, the crew having been rescued and recently brought to this port by the steamer New York. The hull was an iron vessel.

# STEAMER WENT DOWN.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 25.—In a heavy fog the steamer C. W. Elphike, of the Gilchrist fleet, crashed into the new section of the east breakwater last night and sank. No lives were lost.

# SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED.

No Truth in Report That Major Dreyfus Was Assaulted in Paris Club.  
New York, July 25.—A special cable to the New York Herald from Paris, dated Wednesday, says:  
"Just after being honored by President Fallieres at the Elysee palace to-day, Major Dreyfus was publicly insulted in the Cercle Militaire, one of the most exclusive clubs in Paris, by a commandant, who slapped him in the face."  
"It was at a reception at the Cercle Militaire to the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery, at which Major Dreyfus and Commander Terze made the formal appearance in a military gathering since the recent court verdict. As soon as Major Dreyfus came into the salon an officer, whose name is not yet known, ran up and slapped him in the face. The Major did not reply."  
"Instantly there was almost a riot in the club rooms, two groups being formed of sympathizers and opponents of Dreyfus."  
"It appears that the officer who insulted Dreyfus is declared to have declined to fight a duel in order to bring opprobrium on Major Dreyfus and force him to retire from active service."  
Several other disagreeable incidents are said to have occurred in the club rooms to-night, and a great crowd is in front of the doors, which has been closed." Official Denial.

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The situation has evidently caused quite as much alarm among the financiers who underwrote the loan abroad, as it has at the treasury here. Finance Minister Kokovsov has been bombarded by telegrams from French, English and German bankers urging on him the necessity of supporting the market. This accounts for the activity of the government bankers in bidding up prices on the bourse here and at Moscow yesterday, as well as for the rosy view sent about by the official propaganda agency under M. Kokovsov's inspiration.  
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THE QUEEN OF BREAKFAST FOOD.  
B.K. 1202.

# OFFICIAL OPTIMISM QUITE UNWARRANTED

## Revolutionary Bodies Have Not Abandoned Idea of Setting Up a Provisional Government in Russia.

(Associated Press.)  
St. Petersburg, July 26.—The government is using every means at its disposal to create the impression, both at home and abroad, that the crisis has been successfully passed, and that the probability of a general upheaval has disappeared. The semi-official press is filled with the comforting assurance that the government now has a good hold on the situation, and that the demoralization of the opposition forces render united action impossible. Moreover...  
The Official Reports seek to create the impression that there has been little response among the masses to the plan for a general strike as a preliminary to an universal uprising.  
The application of the old methods, the government confidently asserts, has already landed the most dangerous of the leaders behind the bars, and much stress is laid on the importance of the capture of a number of revolutionary ring-leaders, which it turns out was the result of information obtained at the time of the capture of the officers of the Mislra here. Among the papers then seized, the government claims, were the complete plans of a revolutionary military organization which enabled the authorities to close the revolutionary channels into the army.  
The government's excess of optimism, however, is in reality traceable to the consternation over the

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Foot Elm Makes Vigorous, Healthy Feet.  
Thousands of people testify to this fact. If your feet sweat, burn, blister, ache or distress you in any way, give them this wonderful ointment giving remedy. It is making new friends every day. It invigorates the feet, makes them healthy, prevents corns and bunions, makes new shoes easy and comfortable. Try it—15 powders 25 cents.

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THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The long-deferred treaty of commerce between Canada and Japan has been finally ratified and brought into force. Under it a great stimulus will certainly be imparted to trade between this country and the Japanese Empire.

It will be contended, of course, by critics of the government that Canada should have been brought under the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and her Oriental ally some years ago. But, as has been explained, the present administration took office but a short time before the time for ratification of the treaty expired.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth may be a weak man and a source of weakness to the government of which he has recently become a member. But no one who knows the Minister of Justice or is familiar with his record as a man and as the leader of the Bar of Ontario or who remembers his attitude as one of the representatives of Canada on the Alaska Boundary Commission, will be inclined to accept this Tory estimate of his character.

PUTTING THEORIES TO CONFUSION.

It is evident that there are depths in the fathomless sea of trade in which the most persistent of political economists cannot find bottom. A favorite theory with protectionists is that Great Britain, because she imports goods of a value greatly in excess of the goods she exports, must be steadily draining herself of wealth and that the end must inevitably be complete impoverishment and ultimate ruin to her industries.

Itself with such ingenuity and industry. The determination that nothing which can be produced or manufactured at home shall be sought in a foreign country at any price may be realized and may bring with it the confinement of the products of British industries within the somewhat narrow bounds of the British Empire.

In considering this matter of the perplexities of the balance of trade idea, the New York Times points out that during the decade from 1896 to 1905 the export trade of the United States increased six fold, while the increase in the case of Great Britain was less than a quarter.

A PURGE AND APOLOGY.

The Times has been charged with gross contempt of court in commenting upon some of the evidence given before the Royal Commission now engaged in the task of inquiring into the circumstances of the so-called Sehl's Point scandal.

At the same time we desire some illuminating information upon the point of what constitutes contempt of court. Have we been guilty of constructive contempt, criminal contempt or direct contempt? Our idea of contempt—an idea which, we admit, may be founded upon ignorance—is the saying or doing of something which may interfere with the administration of justice—the saying or doing of something which might influence the minds of jurors to return a verdict not in accord with the evidence or give bias to the judgment of a judge in rendering a decision.

Still we think it is well within our rights to call attention to the evidence and to ask the public in general to ignore everything else save the evidence. We believe we can do this without incurring the wrath of counsel for the government and without risk of his invoking fire from a higher source to come down and consume us utterly.

ment, his court is not the court of final resort. The appeal can be carried to Caesar—to the people, who can be depended upon to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

THE CZAR'S DILEMMA.

The Czar says he sent his Douma about its business because the members seemed disposed to pass measures out of harmony with his "imperial will." The Douma has accepted the challenge thus boldly issued with the announcement that "the government, without the assent of popular representatives, has no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service."

With the advent of autumn the Ladies' Auxiliary will again energetically take up the Russian Empire and regain an equal success to that gained earlier in the year. A recent addition to the funds is a contribution of \$100 from Hon. Wm. Templeman.

A COMRADE'S DISCOMFORT.

Comrade Hawthorthwaite evidently thought he had come to his own when he appeared in Rossland and issued his defiant challenge to the leader of the opposition to appear before him on a public platform. But the reception he received and the result of his encounter with Mr. Macdonald must have created an impression upon the mind of the so-called leader of the Socialists that the cause he has espoused with such frank enthusiasm, advocated with such violence, and illustrated in his acts with such inexplicable inconsistency, is not gaining ground with any considerable amount of clarity.

DESTRUCTION OF CASTLE.

Work of Members of Band Who Claimed Themselves to Be Revolutionists. Berlin, July 26.—The Deutsche Zeitung to-day publishes a letter dated yesterday from Nitaou, Courland, giving some details of the destruction of that day by fire of Rempten castle, a series of buildings, one of the oldest and finest buildings in Courland.

It is not necessary to comment on the evidence taken Monday before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Sehl's Point scandal. Our readers will undoubtedly agree that the testimony discloses an extraordinary state of affairs in connection with the administration of the Lands and Works Department. It is evident that the connection of the band of adventurers

with the government did not cease with the exploitation of the lands of Kalen Island and neighborhood for the benefit of the enterprising company of "speculators."

It was proved Monday before a Royal Commissioner that one of the leaders of the band of adventurers had so free a hand in the Lands and Works Department that he was enabled to investigate the waste paper basket and secure therefrom some information of considerable value to himself in his peculiar business of exploiting the property of the province.

WILL INSPECT PROPOSED SITES FOR SANATORIUM.

Committee Leaves on Sunday to Select Location For Anti-Tuberculosis Institution. (From Thursday's Daily.) The Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Society has decided to proceed as soon as possible with the construction of the proposed sanatorium.

The society will shortly make another appeal for funds. A large sum is still necessary, but it is hoped to erect the institution and arrange for the reception of inmates before the end of the year.

TRADES AND LABOR.

Resolution Against Importation of Hindoos Passed at Adjourned Meeting Last Night. (From Thursday's Daily.) There was an animated discussion last night at the adjourned regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council.

WELCOMING MANY NOTED VISITORS.

WASHINGTON PARTY WILL ARRIVE FRIDAY. Press Correspondents to Be Suitably Entertained When They Visit This City. (From Thursday's Daily.) Victoria is getting a great deal of free advertising these days. Every group of visitors spreads the glad news of a fine climate and splendid scenery that is now becoming known in every part of the world.

WILL VISIT COAST.

Canadian Society of Civil Engineers May Come to Victoria. (From Thursday's Daily.) The Rossland Miner says: "H. B. Smith, P. L. S., is in receipt of a circular from the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Montreal, which states that the society proposes visiting the Pacific coast in the next September."

AN ANNUAL TOUR.

Local Manager of Hudson's Bay Company Has Left For the Far North. (From Thursday's Daily.) James Thompson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, left on Tuesday by the Princess Beatrice for his annual tour of inspection of the company's posts in British Columbia.

PRETTY WEDDING.

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ENGINEERS MEET.

Conference of Members of American Institute in London. London, July 25.—A general meeting of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held here today under the presidency of Robert W. Hunt, of Chicago, president of the American Institute. Many members of the British Iron and Steel Institute were present.

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THE SALMON RUN.

Greatly Improved on the Fraser River—Pack to Date of Northern Canneries. (From Thursday's Daily.) Whether the new hatcheries are responsible for improved conditions or not it is certain the present year's run of sockeyes is much larger than that of four years ago. This has been particularly noticeable on the Fraser. The latest reports available show that some seine fishermen made more than the average catch on Tuesday. One boat caught 878 of the north arm and another 397. On the Salmon Banks, outside the mouth of the river, the highest catch notified was 355, and a report from Bellingham says: "Fish showing up better, expect more to-day."

Satisfactory news has been received from the canneries north of the Skeena. The reports show a downward news as late as a week ago and advice then received show there is not likely to be any trouble with the fishermen. A strike for higher prices had been feared, but the number of fish caught has removed any chance of trouble. The fishermen are satisfied. They are making more money than expected, and this is all they want.

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SEARCH FOR MURDERER.

Party Leaves Hazelton—Have Provisions Sufficient to Last Till the Fall. Hazelton, July 25.—John Flewin, government agent at Fort Simpson, arrived here some days ago and after completing the organization of a party to hunt down the Indian murderer Simon Gun-a-doot and his brother-in-law Peter Hivedam, who is supposed to be identified with the crime, returned to Fort Simpson.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Troops Sent to Assist Constabulary in Operations Against Pulajanes. Washington, D. C., July 25.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day from General Wood, at Manila, dated to-day: "A sudden outbreak of Pulajanes occurred at the Island of Leyte, a few days since. Two constabulary detachments were sent to the island, one in distance and 15 in the other. One of the constabulary was killed."

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Endeavor to Get Peasants to Take Possession of Land—Two Estates Burned. Khar'kov, European Russia, July 25.—A correspondent of the Associated Press who arrived here to-day from St. Petersburg found all railroad stations en route heavily guarded by troops. While all is quiet here, there is a tremendous under current of excitement.

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TOTEM POLES AND LITTLE GRAZERS

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OCCUPIED MUCH TIME AT COUNCIL MEETING

in the Watson place to-morrow. C. has a notice particulars of the Dr. Richards

Mayor and Aldermen Grow Factions Over Objects of Beauty and Utility.

were heard in this morning. against Finch, E. order for substi- of the divorce was ordered to

when His Worship took the chair at the council meeting Monday only a group of aldermen were present, Davey, Douglas and Goodacre, so business was at a standstill for want of a quorum.

There was quite a little argument as to what was done in London, and Ald. Stewart thought that sheep were useless. A shepherd was required and he would be better employed with a scythe cutting the grass than watching the sheep eat it.

The mayor defended the harmless quadruped. He said that cricket clubs in the old country always had sheep to get good turf and their presence was unobjectionable.

Ald. Douglas said the grass had been cut this year. The fires had all occurred in the undergrowth, he said, and were most likely caused by careless people throwing away cigarettes. The mayor took issue on this and said the park was in a disgraceful condition and, as a final spasm to defend the sheep, said "I am prepared to put my hand to a bond for a good cash to back it, for any damage a flock of sheep would do if put on the park next spring."

After some more desultory talk the report was adopted and the matter will remain in abeyance until the next council have a chance to wrestle with it.

The streets committee reported that the present contractor for gravel was unable to continue the supply. Leave was asked for city engineers to procure other gravel at the best terms possible. Ald. Stewart stated the real reason for this report was the price paid was too low for the contractors to continue supplying gravel at the present time.

The Taylor Fire Alarm Co. wrote asking for a reply to a proposal to take the Old Men's Home with this invention. The letter stated a catalogue was being prepared with many illustrations, in which the writer hoped to include some of the city buildings. Referred to home committee.

E. V. Thompson wrote that he was having a septic tank installed at his residence and asked no steps be taken regarding sanitary arrangements there until this contract had been finished. Referred to sanitary committee.

F. Landsberg asked permission to erect a totem pole in front of his premises. Fullerton moved the request be granted.

Ald. Stewart objected on the ground that one placed in front of Aaronson's shop was there without proper permission and moved in amendment that the letter be laid on the table until this was looked into.

Ald. Yates seconded the amendment, which carried. The city clerk will have copies of the totem pole correspondence sent to the next meeting.

The Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs wrote referring to the convention at Calgary next month, and asking that Fire Chief Watson be offered the facility to attend. Referred to the welfare report.

Mrs. Drosodvitch wrote offering to keep her buildings on Pandora street in a sanitary condition if given another chance. On motion of Ald. Stewart the letter was received and filed. The lady had been given enough chances, the council considered.

The city assessor reported on assessment under by-law 10. This will save the city the sum of \$306.63, as its share of the assessment was \$295 has to be added for under assessed portion. Received and adopted.

The city solicitor reported he had appearance on behalf of the city in the case of Watson v. Watson. Received and filed.

An opinion on the liability of the Victoria Gas Company from the same gentleman was referred to the streets committee and returned.

the extra appropriation of \$200 for the water survey favorably. It was adopted.

A further report from the same body appropriating the sum of \$6,600 was also approved of. Included in this was the cost of a new prisoners' dock and a fitness box for the renovated police station.

Still other expenditures of \$283 were recommended, including \$50 for the James Bay Athletic Association. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

On motion of the home committee District Court was permitted to enter the Old Men's Home.

The park committee reported adversely to the proposal of the Tourist Association that sheep should be grazed at Beacon Hill. Local butchers had been unwilling to loan the animals and there was no money available to purchase any.

Ald. Yates came out strong as an authority on grazing and prophesied that some of the aldermen would not have a chance to vote on the matter next year.

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MACDONALD MET WITH HORNTHWAITE

the eight hour law was passed it meant the closing down of the smelters. This would have meant the stopping of work on every mine in the Rossland camp and the Boundary. Was it in the interest of all that the story of the strike be repeated, and that want and privation be the common lot?

Mr. Macdonald said he pointed out that the smelter owners and their employees should get together and talk the matter over, and they did so and he took in writing a statement of the bill came to a vote, he said, he got up in the house and said he would not vote against the smelter employees and absented himself from the house. After a session was over he was in the smelter owners and told them that unless they got together and shortened the hours he would vote at the next session of the legislature for an eight hour law. The hours in the smelters were long.

At the last session of the legislature Mr. Macdonald said, he supported the eight hour bill. He asked the audience if he was not right in the action which he had taken in writing a statement to the smelters, and he asked the audience if he was not right in the action which he had taken in writing a statement to the smelters, and he asked the audience if he was not right in the action which he had taken in writing a statement to the smelters.

Rupert Bulmer called the meeting to order and stated that as it was a joint debate Mr. Hawthornthwaite would open it. Mr. Macdonald would reply, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite would close. Mr. Hawthornthwaite was the leader of the Socialists in the House and would render an account of his stewardship.

Hawthornthwaite's Speech. Mr. Hawthornthwaite's speech lasted for fully an hour and a half. He gave a history of the two parties, Liberals and Conservatives, from the time of their inception in England to the present time in Canada. The two older parties rotated in office, he said, and no matter which one was in power; they built the working people. He, as a Socialist, represented the workers and as far as the business and other elements were concerned they could go to Halifax. He spoke of the formation of the trusts and gigantic corporations, and said that the workers were spreading so rapidly that everything was being gathered into their hands and the middle class was fast disappearing. Mr. Macdonald was a representative of the middle class and of capital. Then Mr. Hawthornthwaite at length charged Mr. Macdonald and the party of which he is the leader with, at divers times, defeating, either by themselves or in combination with the Conservative members, a number of bills which were intended to benefit the labor element.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite told the audience, too, how he had through his party's holding the balance of the power in the legislature, succeeded in securing the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This act, he said, would give something to the widows and orphans, but it has the effect of making corporations protect the lives and limbs of their employees. The sum of \$1,500 was not sufficient to compensate for loss of life and disability, and he proposed endeavoring to raise it to \$2,500 when the opportunity came. He took occasion to denounce very severely James Dunsinuir as one of the worst enemies of labor has in the province, and he was constantly breaking the laws, yet, he said, this man has been made by the Liberal party the lieutenant-governor of the province. He said he introduced a bill in the House in favor of compelling the railways to give passes to members without being compelled to secure them as a favor, but rather it would give them the privilege of demanding them as a right. They refused to pass the bill, and only one Liberal voted for it. He for a long time refused the passes. Finally the Socialist party met and resolved to accept the passes. As the members of the other parties were accepting them the Socialists thought that they might as well quarter themselves on the enemy.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite returned to the question of Mr. Macdonald's and party's alleged sins of omission and commission in the legislature. When the bill to reduce the hours of the men in the smelters to eight came up Mr. Macdonald walked out of the House and did not vote for it. He charged Mr. Macdonald with being eloquent in defending the interest of the Le Roi, but not so when defending the rights of the toilers. He charged him and his party with defeating a number of measures intended to help labor, and with being generally lukewarm where the laboring man was concerned. He advised the workmen to select another workman and send him to the legislature, as he claimed such a man would truly represent their interests.

Liberal Leader's Reply. Mr. Macdonald, in replying to the leader of the Socialists, said he had been charged with being the representative of capital. If this meant that he represented every element in the community, including the workmen, it was correct. Mr. Hawthornthwaite had accused him of saying in Victoria that he was unpledged to the workmen of this constituency, who aided in electing him. He had said so, and he went further than this and said the representatives of labor had never asked him for a pledge. He went to Victoria as the representative of the miners and business interests and of the workmen. He explained his attitude at the time it was proposed to pass an eight hour law for the smelter employees. He said that the country was just recovering from the effects of labor troubles, and the prices of metals were lower than they had been for years. The mines and other industries were at a very low ebb, and were not paying dividends, and if

BIG EXHIBIT AT WINNIPEG FAIR

When the Winnipeg industrial fair opened on Monday British Columbia fruit was well represented. Fully as much space was occupied as last year when the provincial exhibit received the highest diploma awarded for displays of this character. In addition there is a special showing of Kootenay products, under the supervision of J. E. Annable, of Nelson. This will be placed adjacent to the display under direction of the local government.

R. M. Palmer, secretary of the provincial bureau of information, is in charge, assisted by W. J. Brandt, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association. Both these gentlemen were busy yesterday afternoon, and made for replenishing the supply of fresh specimens should any become damaged by too much handling. The exhibit is an advertisement of the resources of British Columbia that will be hard to beat. Though held at a date rather early for some sections of the province there is a most creditable display in which Victoria and other coast districts have been well looked after. No fear need be felt as to misapprehension as to its origin. Here and there are placards bearing in bold black letters the words "British Columbia Fruit" and Mr. Palmer or Mr. Brandt will be on hand at all times to explain the exact location where every item of the exhibit was grown.

Victoria will have its special share in the display and that of an unique character. Secretary Cuthbert, of the Development & Tourist Association, took with him a good supply of bulbs from "the little bit of Holland at Oak Bay." His well known enthusiasm for everything concerning Victoria is manifested in every word he utters. He thought of feature of the city's productivity will meet with due recognition. As is usual, he has taken along a whole bundle of literature, including the news booklet, "Impressions of the Fair," and a number of pamphlets. Much attention has been paid to packing in the display. The method of handling the fruit has been perfect; recent instruction to growers on this important part of disposal having proved most useful. How well British Columbia products are prepared for the market was recently commented on in the Winnipeg Commercial paper, and they will have an opportunity during the fair of further convincing the public of this desirable item in shipment and display.

MINERAL CLAIMS. Two Locations Within a Couple of Days Were Recorded in Victoria. Within the past couple of days two new mineral locations were placed on file at the local mining recorder's office. Herbert E. Eldsen had staked out one on the south side of Mount Richards and christened it the "Prince Rupert." It is a relocation of the Lord Roberts. E. A. Price has also located an extension of the Tobago on the southeast branch of Robertson river, Cowichan lake. It is called the Muriel.

There is quite a lot of surveying being done in lieu of assessment work along the west coast, showing that holders are confident of the richness of their claims. Though the cost of survey is usually much in excess of the \$100 permitted to be recorded they are willing to let it go at that and put things in trim for procuring crown grants.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. Guests Entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor at Dinner Last Evening. An official dinner was held on Monday at Government House to which the following guests were invited: The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir, the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin, the Hon. W. and Mrs. Templeman, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Duff, Colonel and Mrs. Speaker and Mrs. Tallow, Zion Speaker and Mrs. Pooley, the Mayor and Mrs. Morley, Major and Mrs. Audain, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir, Mrs. Bromley, Miss Drake, Miss Dunsinuir, Miss Elinor Dunsinuir, Miss Marion Dunsinuir, Archbishop O'Leary, Mr. Justice Drake, Colonel English, Captain Drake, Mr. Musket.

FEATHERSTONE REMANDED. Nanaimo, July 23.—Robert Featherstone, charged with the murder of Mary Jane Dalton, appeared in the police court this morning and was remanded until Thursday. A post-mortem examination made by Dr. O'Brien to-day disclosed the fact that three bullets had taken effect in the girl's body. The first one had entered the body, going clean through and coming out at the back. The second had been fired into the back of her head, shattering the skull. The wound in the forehead, in the opinion of the doctors, had been made when the girl had fallen, and was the last one inflicted. The blackened powder-marked ring around the wound shows that the muzzle of the forehand had been placed to the forehead. Any one of the three would have caused almost instant death. The inquest will be held on Thursday. The funeral of the murdered girl takes place to-morrow.

PROVINCIAL DISPLAY IS MOST ATTRACTIVE

Everything in Good Shape For the Prairie Show That Opened Yesterday. When the Winnipeg industrial fair opened on Monday British Columbia fruit was well represented. Fully as much space was occupied as last year when the provincial exhibit received the highest diploma awarded for displays of this character. In addition there is a special showing of Kootenay products, under the supervision of J. E. Annable, of Nelson. This will be placed adjacent to the display under direction of the local government.

R. M. Palmer, secretary of the provincial bureau of information, is in charge, assisted by W. J. Brandt, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association. Both these gentlemen were busy yesterday afternoon, and made for replenishing the supply of fresh specimens should any become damaged by too much handling. The exhibit is an advertisement of the resources of British Columbia that will be hard to beat. Though held at a date rather early for some sections of the province there is a most creditable display in which Victoria and other coast districts have been well looked after. No fear need be felt as to misapprehension as to its origin. Here and there are placards bearing in bold black letters the words "British Columbia Fruit" and Mr. Palmer or Mr. Brandt will be on hand at all times to explain the exact location where every item of the exhibit was grown.

Victoria will have its special share in the display and that of an unique character. Secretary Cuthbert, of the Development & Tourist Association, took with him a good supply of bulbs from "the little bit of Holland at Oak Bay." His well known enthusiasm for everything concerning Victoria is manifested in every word he utters. He thought of feature of the city's productivity will meet with due recognition. As is usual, he has taken along a whole bundle of literature, including the news booklet, "Impressions of the Fair," and a number of pamphlets. Much attention has been paid to packing in the display. The method of handling the fruit has been perfect; recent instruction to growers on this important part of disposal having proved most useful. How well British Columbia products are prepared for the market was recently commented on in the Winnipeg Commercial paper, and they will have an opportunity during the fair of further convincing the public of this desirable item in shipment and display.

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JUDGMENTS DELIVERED. Decisions Given in the County Court This Morning By Judge Lampman.

On Tuesday Judge Lampman delivered judgment in two cases which were argued before him a few days ago. One of these was Lemon, Gonnason & Co. vs. Dunsinuir and Mesher. This was an action under a mechanic's lien for \$386.50, and was with respect to the appropriation of payments. In the defendant Mesher entered into a contract to build a house for R. W. Dunsinuir. Mesher had been obtaining lumber from the plaintiff company for this job, and for other contracts. On August 1st Mesher owed the plaintiff about \$3,500, exclusive of \$2,250 for which a note was payable October 4th. An agreement had been reached among Mesher's creditors by which he agreed to pay each month the amount contracted for in the month. He promised, it was held, \$3,500 to the plaintiff on September 1st. This was not received, and on September 2nd a writ of attachment was issued against Mesher during the previous month was made out. Mesher was seen by one of the plaintiff firm and a cheque for \$1,000 was given by Mesher. The latter was advised that this was not sufficient to cover the amount promised. Mesher took the slip showing \$355 due on the plaintiff firm during the month, and Mr. Lemon held that he understood that Mesher would make a further payment.

His Honor found that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the amount claimed, with costs, as the payment of \$1,000 was not sufficient to cover the amount promised. Mesher took the slip showing \$355 due on the plaintiff firm during the month, and Mr. Lemon held that he understood that Mesher would make a further payment.

Judgment was given in Hunter vs. Electric Railway Company. In this the plaintiff sued for \$78 for damages to an automobile which an electric car bumped into on May 6th. The auto had been proceeding along Port street ahead of the tram car. The defence was that the car slowed up suddenly and did not allow the tram car time to avoid colliding with the auto. His Honor dismissed the action with costs.

BOARD OF TRADE. New Council Held Its First Meeting Monday—New Industries Recommended. The new council of the board of trade held its initial meeting Monday, President J. A. Mara in the chair. A communication was read from the secretary, Dominion exhibition, to be held at Halifax, N. S., September 22nd to October 5th, advising the desirability of having an exhibit from the Pacific Coast. The matter was referred to the fishery committee. Any citizens wishing to assist in the matter will please communicate at once. The Tourist Association asked for any information regarding new industries that could be made profitable in Victoria. A reply was ordered advising that association that the matter had been taken up by the board of trade with the intention of submitting a paper in that connection to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association when it meets in this city. In a preliminary report the committee on manufactures stated their report would embrace openings for a cooperage, brush and other manufactures, glass, and glassware and can manufacturing. Fruit preserving, drying and canning and a rope walk would also be recommended. It was also proposed to introduce the fruit growing possibilities. The excellence of the crops grown near Victoria and the extensive iron deposits on the south coast of Vancouver Island.

The question of the congestion at the E. & N. depot was introduced, and the necessary work to be done by officials calling attention to the inconvenience at present experienced, and requesting that steps be taken to improve matters. This brought up the question of obtaining the removal of Indians from the Songhees reserve, and a letter was ordered sent to the Mayor and aldermen asking what was being done in this connection. Protection to salmon was also taken up. In the Fraser river, as was shown by the discussion, it appears that the regulations requiring that one-third of the river be kept free of nets are not enforced. Attention was directed to fishing above the bridge at New Westminster, which is a serious hindrance to salmon reaching the spawning grounds after having escaped the nets at the mouth of the river. This was referred to the fisheries committee for report at the next meeting of the council.

As yesterday's meeting was a preliminary one, a large amount of industrial business was disposed of and the meeting was therefore much more lengthy than usual. In this connection one matter was the awarding of tenders for printing the annual report of the city. The lowest bid was from the lowest it was accepted.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT. V. D. Sibley, of Port Hammond, has just received through the agency of Rowland Britain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, a Canadian patent on an improved refrigerator box for the shipment of small fruits. The box has been designed to meet a demand from the fruit trade for a means for the safe shipment of fruit in quantities too small to render the use of a car possible. The box is of portable size, is fitted with removable slat frames on which boxes or crates of small fruit may conveniently be packed, maintaining the necessary space between them and yet close fitting so as to avoid spilling or end shake. Occupying the central upper part of the box is an ice holding receptacle, having a perforated grid and an outlet pipe that will drain away the water as formed. The necessary ventilation is provided in the upper part of the box, but as it is not designed to circulate air through the ice box the drain outlet thereof is water sealed to prevent air entering at the aperture. The necessary ventilation is provided in the upper part of the box, but as it is not designed to circulate air through the ice box the drain outlet thereof is water sealed to prevent air entering at the aperture. The necessary ventilation is provided in the upper part of the box, but as it is not designed to circulate air through the ice box the drain outlet thereof is water sealed to prevent air entering at the aperture.

ALARMING FIRE. Grand Forks, B. C., July 23.—The largest fire in Grand Forks happened at one o'clock this morning. The big furniture store of W. Jones, worth \$20,000, an old printing office owned by F. H. McCarrie, valued at \$500, and three small dwellings belonging to Charles E. Knapp, valued at \$300, were totally destroyed. It is reported that Jones' furniture store was covered by some \$15,000 insurance. Mr. Jones is at present in the Similkameen district. The brigade did good work and checked the fire, otherwise it would have consumed the Yale hotel and other buildings further up Riverside avenue.

TO INSPECT THE ISLAND FISHERIES

COMMISSION WILL VISIT WEST COAST. Dominion Inspector Taylor is Making Careful Study of Course Taken by Salmon. (From Tuesday's Daily.) E. G. Taylor, Dominion fishery inspector for Vancouver Island, arrived in the city Tuesday at noon. D. G. S. Quadra will leave to-morrow morning on a cruise with the most of the members of the fisheries commission. Prof. Prince, chairman of the commission, and Rev. G. W. Taylor, it will be remembered, are in the north looking into everything connected with the industry in the northern waters. The remaining members will go out on the Quadra Wednesday morning, and visit the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The work which they have in hand will occupy perhaps ten days, and will include inspection of the salmon fishing at the traps along the southwest coast of the Island, the fisheries at Clayoquot, the herring run on the West Coast, the halibut and the oyster beds. Prof. Prince and Rev. Mr. Taylor are expected back about the first of next month.

The members of the commission will then come together and probably in company with the commissioners of Washington state visit the traps on the United States side of the line. Inspector Taylor says that he is still studying this season the run of the salmon which is found along the south coast of Vancouver Island. He will endeavor to find about what point they first reach the Island Coast. It is generally believed that it is about Cape Mudge, the halibut and the oyster beds. He will then seek to follow their course and ascertain where the fish are heading for. His own impression is that these salmon are all making for the Fraser river spawning grounds, and he will endeavor to gather all the information relative to the course taken that can be got.

Mr. Taylor says that above Cape Mudge he has found that the oysters planted by him, under the authority of the Dominion government, has propagated, and that there are oysters now in a healthy condition as large as his thumb nail as a result of the reproduction of those planted.

STUMPED THE LIBRARIAN. Lady Tourist Goes Across the Bay and Wants to See Imperial Parliament. E. O. S. Scholefield, the provincial librarian, usually preserves his savoir faire. But he was nearly knocked out of a heap a couple of days ago by a lady tourist from the other side. The following colloquy took place: "Please, sir, is this the parliament buildings?" "Yes, madam, the legislative chamber."

"Oh, my! I'm so glad; and please show me which is the House of Commons and which is the House of Lords. I've always wanted to see the Parliament to see where the lords sit."

Mr. Scholefield was hard put to it. Finally he explained that there wasn't a real live lord nearer than Saanich.

APPELLANT COURT. A Special Sitting of the Full Bench Was Held Tuesday Morning. There was a special sitting of the Full court on Tuesday for the purpose of hearing an appeal in the case of B. C. Wire Nail Company vs. Ottawa Insurance Company. W. C. Craig, of Vancouver, appeared for the plaintiff, appellant company, and Harold Robertson for the defendant, respondent corporation.

The case is one arising out of an insurance policy wherein a dispute was made as to the payment of the policy on loss by fire. A summons for directions had been dismissed by Mr. Justice Morrison on the grounds that there was no insurable interest.

THE ARGUMENT WAS HEARD BY CHIEF JUSTICE HUNTER, MR. JUSTICE IRVING AND MR. JUSTICE DUFF. THE APPEAL WAS ALLOWED.

TROUBLE AT SAANICH. Chinaman and White Men Engage in Row in Which Mongolian is Hit. There were lively times at the farm of Fred Turgoose at Saanich on Tuesday through a mix-up between one of the Chinese and a white employee. The trouble arose over some trivial dispute, but the Chinaman went after the white man with a pitch fork. This was too much for the latter's equanimity, and he landed the Mongolian "one, two," on the jaw. The trouble then ended, the only result being a used up Chinaman. Mr. Turgoose reported the occurrence to the provincial police, but no arrests have so far been made. If it is considered necessary the municipal authorities will take the matter up. There was quite an excitement when the news came to the city. The chief of police was informed a murder had been committed in Saanich, and it was only on reference to the provincial authorities the facts were elicited.

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TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAPANESE

CANADA NOW ENJOYS PRIVILEGES UNDER TREATY

Substantial Tariff Reductions are Accorded to Certain Products of the Dominion.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, ratified at Tokio August 25th, 1894, with the supplementary convention respecting the duties to be charged on British goods imported into Japan, ratified at Tokio, November 21st, 1895, which have now been made applicable to Canada, are of very considerable importance to the people of British Columbia, as well as to the rest of the Dominion.

Under this treaty substantial tariff reductions are accorded to certain products of the Dominion, and therefore a publication of the tariff will undoubtedly be of great interest to the readers of the Times.

Under the original treaty of 1894 Canada had the option of becoming a party thereto up to 1897, but the late government, in its wisdom, decided not to ask that Canada should be included, while the present government came into office in 1896, only a few months before the time for taking advantage of the treaty would expire.

One of the results of our exclusion from the provisions of this treaty was that in many cases a duty of 30 per cent, or more had to be paid on Canadian products entering Japan, as against only 15 per cent, or even less, in the case of United States products.

Two very important clauses in the treaty are the first and second, as follows: Article I.

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"They shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects."

"The subjects of either of the contracting parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions."

The remaining articles refer to freedom of commerce and navigation, and the respective rights of citizens of either country to hold and use property in the country of the other party.

other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff, ad valorem 10 per cent.

- 18. Glass, Window, Ordinary— (a) Uncolored and unstained, 100 square feet 0.302 (b) Colored, stained and ground, ad valorem 10 per cent.

- 21. Pig and Ingot, 100 catties 0.083 22. Bar and rod, exceeding 3/4-inch in diameter, 100 catties 0.351

- 23. Nails, including spikes, sprigs, tacks and brads— (a) Plain, 100 catties 0.573 (b) Galvanized, ad valorem 10 per cent.

- 24. Pipe and sheet, 100 catties 0.236 25. Rails, 100 catties 0.129

- 26. Screws, bolts and nuts, plain and galvanized, ad valorem 10 per cent.

- 27. Sheet, galvanized, both plain and corrugated, 100 catties 0.740

- 28. Tinned plates— (a) Ordinary, 100 catties 0.981 (b) Crystallized, ad valorem 10 per cent.

- 30. Wire and small rod, not exceeding 3/4-inch in diameter, 100 catties 0.503

- 31. Wire, telegraph or galvanized, 100 catties ad valorem 0.256 Note—By the term "mild steel" as used in this tariff is understood mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, Basic, or similar processes, and approximating in value to iron of the same class in this tariff.

- 32. Lead, pig, ingot and slab, 100 catties 0.316

and transportation from the place of purchase, production or fabrication to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

REPORTS ON ALL WATER SUPPLIES WILL BE GIVEN THE ALDERMEN TO-DAY

Mayor Says It is Possible to Get Increased Supply For Next Year.

There will be no special meeting of the council for the consideration of water reports as contemplated at Monday's meeting of the board. As the aldermen could only have a few days in which to study these reports if a meeting was held this week, the Mayor has decided not to call the special session referred to last Tuesday evening.

His Worship was asked this morning for a statement on what would be submitted to the council in these reports, but declined to give the information sought. "It was only due to the aldermen," he said, "that they should first review the reports before the public has the opportunity of criticizing. I propose that they shall not be published until they have first come up in council. The reports have been carefully drawn up and clearly indicate the cost as also the additional cost of each proposition to the city."

While refusing to mention what position he intends taking with respect to any of the propositions reported upon, the Mayor said that it would be quite possible to make the city secure additional water another year and to settle once and for all time the much aggravated question of an adequate supply.

WEST COAST DEPOSITS BEST IN THE PROVINCE

Provincial Assayer Sees Cliff as Big as Parliament Buildings on Nootka Sound.

Masses of grey and white marble as big as the parliament buildings were inspected by the provincial assayer, Herbert Carmichael, who has just returned from the West Coast. These were seen at Nootka Sound, on the coast of Vancouver Island, where the quarries just being opened up.

Inspected all the known mineral deposits on Barkley Sound to Nootka, he said Wednesday, and found that a large amount of development is going on. A new feature I noticed, and an encouraging one, is that the work being done at present is actual mining. It is being carried on in a workmanlike manner and will do much to prove the continuity of the deposits.

"Nootka Sound is the marble quarry at Deserete Cove is the best I have yet seen in the province. The marble rises in abrupt cliffs from deep water, and one solid mass I noticed was bigger than the parliament buildings. It is of splendid quality, unbroken, and can be taken out at very small expense. The color is greyish and pure white and it will take a high polish. Many of the deposits I have seen in other localities are much broken up, but that at Nootka is as perfect as possible."

"Magnetite in large quantities is also in the same vicinity. The claims staked at present are on Head Bay and owned by Thomas Stockman and others resident at Clayoquot. I examined the deposits with some care and believe that they are permanent and contain a good percentage of iron."

During his trip Mr. Carmichael visited many places and noticed a great amount of activity. Lumbering and fishing are doing well. He paid a couple of visits to the whaling station at Sechart and was surprised at the extensive nature of the works.

THE CITY MARKET

This being the season for fresh fruit and vegetables and the season likewise when fish are plentiful, changes along these lines in market quotations are constantly occurring.

With regard to fruit most of that locally consumed comes from California and quotations are kept high by means of the fact that inspection is so strict that much of the fruit imported never finds its way to the stores.

Raspberries and cherries represent the bulk of the local fruit as yet received, and prices of these, considering the large production, have remained very firm.

The retail prices are as follows: Vegetables— Potatoes (Island), 100 lbs. 1.00 1/2

Meats— Hams (American), per lb. 20¢ Bacon (American), per lb. 20¢

Butter (Creamery), per lb. 25¢ Eggs (fresh), per doz. 25¢

Poultry— Chickens, per lb. 12¢ Ducks, per lb. 12¢

Seafood— Salmon (smoked), per lb. 10¢ Halibut (smoked), per lb. 10¢

Grain— Wheat, per ton 35.00 Oats, per ton 30.00

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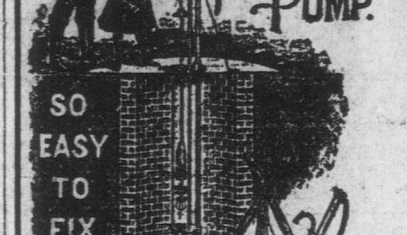
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Vegetables— Potatoes (Island), 100 lbs. 1.00 1/2 Potatoes (local), 10 lbs. 15¢

Meats— Hams (American), per lb. 20¢ Bacon (American), per lb. 20¢

RED JACKET PUMP



SO EASY TO FIX

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C. Agents, Telephone 53.

BRACE UP

Take Bakes' Beef, Iron and Wine. A tonic that makes you feel young again. A bracing tonic run-down systems.

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The London Times Weekly and either one of the others For \$3.30

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TARIFF

- No. Articles. Duty. 1. Cautchouc, manufactures of, ad valorem 10 per cent.

TARIFF

- 2. Cement, Portland, 100 catties 0.095

TARIFF

- 3. Cotton yarns, plain or dyed, 100 catties 4.180

TARIFF

- 4. Cotton Tissues— (a) Plain, square yard 0.011

TARIFF

- 5. Duck, square yard 0.053

TARIFF

- 6. Handkerchiefs in the piece square yard 0.012

TARIFF

- 7. Prints, square yard 0.011

TARIFF

- 8. Satens, plain, figured or printed, broadcloth, Italian and than under shirtings, square yard 0.017

TARIFF

- 9. Shirtings, dyed, square yard 0.016

TARIFF

- 10. Shirtings, grey, square yard 0.003

TARIFF

- 11. Shirtings, twilled, square yard 0.011

TARIFF

- 12. Shirtings, white or bleached, square yard 0.010

TARIFF

- 13. T-cloths, square yard 0.009

TARIFF

- 14. Turkey red cambrics, square yard 0.012

TARIFF

- 15. Velvets or velveteens, square yard 0.010

TARIFF

- 16. Victoria hosiery, calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance

TARIFF

- 17. All other sorts of pure cotton tissues, and all tissues of cotton mixed with flax, hemp or

TARIFF

- 18. All other sorts, pure or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff, ad valorem 10 per cent.

TARIFF

- 19. Yarns, all sorts, not specially provided for in this tariff, ad valorem 10 per cent.

TARIFF

- 20. Zinc— (a) Sheet, pig and slab, 100 catties 0.451 (b) Block, 100 catties 0.328

TARIFF

- Weights, Measures and Coins. The catty mentioned in this tariff is the Japanese weight. It is equal to 600 grammes of the metric system of weights, or 1.3227 lbs. English avoirdupois weight. The pound is the English avoirdupois weight.

TARIFF

- The square yard and square foot are the English Imperial surface measures. The yen is the present Japanese silver value of 500 fineness and 416 grains in weight.

TARIFF

- Rule for Calculating Ad Valorem Duties. Import duties payable ad valorem under the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance

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...ing Force ...nk Force ...n Force ...D ...c Rams ...Go., Ld. ...phone 59. ...A tonic that ...g tonic ...EMIST ...E COMBS ...FOR TIMBER ...IVEN that, 30 days ...ply to the Hon. ...and Works ...ing described ...rict, E. C. ...a stake planted at ...and lake, which ...head of Stratht ...Inlet, these north ...0 chains, east 20 ...ce along shore to ...stake at the south ...No. 1, hence west ...east 100 chains, ...oint of commence ...stake planted 4 ...et of the lake ...shore line to place ...stake on Sirhan ...east of the outlet ...150 chains, north ...s, south 40 chains ...ke planted on ...ay, thence east 20 ...west 80 chains, ...east 20 chains to ...OUND. ...a stake planted ...of Margaret ...4 chains, east 20 ...chains to place ...shore line to place ...ake at N. W. ...rthence south 40 ...h 40 chains, east ...0 chains to shore ...oint of commence ...INLET. ...ake planted on ...h chains south ...hence 100 chains ...side of T. L. ...chains, south 100 ...to place of com ...stake on the west ...hence north 40 ...hence south 10 ...following shore ...stake planted on ...to place of com ...50 acres, more ...POWELL, ...FRANK, Agent, ...river, B. C. ...at that, 60 days ...rmer and Com ...England Trading ...nd. The ...tend to apply ...of lands and ...to purchase ...flowing described ...District, E. C. ...asterly from the ...rict, Starting ...C. S. E. ...ically north 40 ...ically west 40 ...ically south 40 ...hical 100 acres ...ment, con ...nd twenty acres ...C. MURRAY, ...20th April, 1906. ...at that, 60 days ...Company of ...nd Trading Int ...y called. The ...tend to apply ...of lands and ...es, more or less ...on the Finlay ...n particularly de ...gencing at a post ...W corner, situ ...the Finlay Rive ...ence northerly 40 ...h chains, thence ...or less to the ...thence followe ...river to the post ...S THOMSON, ...21st September, ...at that, 60 days ...apply to the Hon. ...Lands and Works ...ing the follow ...Skeena River, ...g at a post at ...east corner and ...rthwest corner ...chains, thence ...to place of com ...50 acres, more ...FRANK, Agent, ...river, B. C. ...at that, 60 days ...rmer and Com ...England Trading ...nd. The ...tend to apply ...of lands and ...es, more or less ...on the Finlay ...n particularly de ...gencing at a post ...W corner, situ ...the Finlay Rive ...ence northerly 40 ...h chains, thence ...or less to the ...thence followe ...river to the post ...S THOMSON, ...21st September, ...at that, 60 days ...apply to the Hon. ...Lands and Works ...ing the follow ...Skeena River, ...g at a post at ...east corner and ...rthwest corner ...chains, thence ...to place of com ...50 acres, more ...FRANK, Agent, ...river, B. C. ...at that, 60 days ...rmer and Com ...England Trading ...nd. The ...tend to apply ...of lands and ...es, more or less ...on the Finlay ...n particularly de ...gencing at a post ...W corner, situ ...the Finlay Rive ...ence northerly 40 ...h chains, thence ...or less to the ...thence followe ...river to the post ...S THOMSON, ...21st September,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, exceeding 8 and 25, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or a male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less. Entry may be made personally at the land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated. HOMESTEAD NOTICE. Any settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith, to wit: To reside on the land for a period of three years, or to cultivate the land in each year during the term of three years. If the settler for mother, if the settler is deceased or any person who is unable to make a homestead entry by any person in the vicinity of the land entered on, such person as homestead agent, or a person in the vicinity of the land entered on, may be appointed by the Minister of the Interior, to obtain patent for the land, provided such person residing with the settler or his mother. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the Act may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. APPLICATION OF THE ACT. The Act should be read in connection with the Regulations, and the Regulations should be read in connection with the Act. Before making application for patent the settler must give notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to apply for a homestead. SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS. Consolidated land may be purchased at 25 cents per acre for soft coal, and 50 cents per acre for hard coal, or 25 cents per acre for both soft and hard coal. A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1/2, 3/4, or 1 acre. The fee for recording a claim, is \$2.00. A claim must be recorded on the claim book or paid to the mining recorder in full, within 30 days after the date of recording. A claim may be abandoned, or the land may be sold to the Crown, or the land may be leased to the Crown, or the land may be sold to the Crown, or the land may be leased to the Crown. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, having resolved that it is desirable to construct and lay out streets, roads, and sidewalks on the following streets, namely: 1. George road, south side, from Government street to David street. 2. Caledonia road, south side, from David street to Blenheim street. 3. Bismarck street, north side, from Douglas street to Blenheim street. 4. St. John street, north side, from Stanley street to Elliott street. 5. Elliott street, north side, from Government street to Douglas street. 6. South Turner street, north side, from Simcoe street to Dallas road, including Douglas street. 7. Clarence street, west side, from Simcoe street to Niagara street, including Douglas street. 8. Rithet street, north side, from Menzies street to South Turner street. 9. Michigan street, north side, from Menzies street to Menzies street. 10. Ontario street, north side, from Belleville street to St. John street, east side, from Kingston street to Queen street. And that each and every of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, as amended, and the City Engineer is hereby authorized to report to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, in respect of the said works, and that the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their reports have been adopted by the Council, and NOTICE is hereby given that the reports in question are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

JUST ARRIVED

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee fabric, also Japanese Cotton, Crape, of all colors and patterns, available by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at W. H. YUN & CO., 15 and 17 Cornmarket Street, Next the Fire Department. Telephone 384. THE VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY. The half-yearly meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's office, 15 Truncheon Ave., at 8 p. m., on Tuesday, 30th July, 1906. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: 1. The financial statement, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

THE VICTORIA NO. 2 BUILDING SOCIETY

The semi-annual meeting of the above Society will be held at 15 Truncheon Avenue, on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1906, at 8 p. m. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: 1. The financial statement, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-A waiter; also good, strong boy. Apply Union Club. ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y. WANTED-Messenger boys. Apply C. E. K. Telegraph Co. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-A waitress, at Dominion Hotel. ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y. WANTED-Girl to assist with two children and light housework; good home and situation to right person. Apply: staiting wages. P.O. Box 565, Vancouver. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-A light one horse lumber wagon. Apply Wagon, this office. WANTED-Private board, at seaside, near Victoria, for small family, during summer. Particulars at Times Office. WE PAY CASH for all kinds of junk, copper, brass, rubber, bottles, old clothes, etc.; highest prices paid. Chicago Junk Dealers and Second-Hand Store, 10 Store Street. WANTED-Good prices will be paid for HOUSEHOLD goods of any kind, also old copper, brass, zinc, cast iron, etc. Victoria Junk Agency, 20 Store Street.

WANTED-All kinds of bicycle repair work all work guaranteed. J. T. Brader, 15 Douglas Street. Estimates given on all plumbing and heating work. SUNLIGHT SOAP COUPONS WANTED. Toilet soaps given in exchange for first class coupons. Apply to R. King & Son, 4 Wharf Street, Victoria. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

TO LET

Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion. TO LET-Furnished and unfurnished cottages, 3r and 5r. Apply Flint & Co., Truncheon Ave. LARGE, COOL, AIRY ROOMS for housekeeping, in Douglas House, Elliott Street, near Douglas Street, from Parliament Buildings and one block from P. R. Wharf. TO LET-Furnished and unfurnished cottages, 3r and 5r per month. Apply 104 Yates Street. TO RENT-5 roomed house, partly furnished, at Esplanade Street, Victoria. Particulars apply to E. J. Blaincourt, on premises. TO RENT-Suite of offices on first floor in Bank of Montreal building, Occupation May 1st. Apply Bank of Montreal. TO LET-Well furnished house, modern in every respect, on car line. Apply C. Land & Co., 100 Douglas Street, 40 Government Street. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion. LOST-Tortoise shell card case, between Hillside Avenue and Balmoral Hotel, containing cards of owner. Finder kindly return to this office. LOST-A baby's booties, between Niagara and St. Andrew's streets. Finder kindly return to Times Office. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED-TEACHERS

Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-A teacher for Rook Creek school. For particulars apply by letter to Henry S. Pittendrigh, secy. school board. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

ART STUDIO

MISS MILLIS, Art Mistress, R. C. A., in charge. Oil and water painting, drawing and design. Studio, 8 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Government Street.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL-18 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 323.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES-Harris & Moore, 42 Broad Street, have the latest appliance for re-tiring baby carriage wheels.

BOOF AND SHOE REPAIRING

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs & Oriental Ave., opposite old Grand Theatre.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

M' CARTER & DRYSDALE, builders and contractors. Houses built on instalment plan. 61 First Street. Phone A1062.

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, 86 Yates Street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS

THE VERDICT-Pawcett's ice cream soda is the best in town. Dr. H. F. W. Pawcett, King's road and Douglas Street. Phone 63.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHIMNEYS CLEANED-Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 23 Quadra Street. Phone 1013.

CHIMNEY CLEANING

CHIMNEY CLEANING, house cleaning of any kind, roof cleaned and repaired. Call or drop a card to A. Lloyd, 45 Pandora Street. Best of references.

CHINESE GOODS

CANTON BAZAAR, 106 Government St. Just arrived from China, exquisite silk brocaded and drawnwork table covers, Canton goods, also linen and silk embroidered goods, Chinese fire crackers, etc.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS

HIS WISE ONE who, when he wants help, refers to the want columns of the Times will know through the current demand and supply of good help.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion. FOR SALE-A white French poodle pup, male, 6 weeks old. Apply Mrs. J. H. Frank, No. 1 Chestnut Ave. FOR SALE-Irish setter dog, first-class retriever land and water, two years old, price \$60. Address Dan, this office. FOREIGN STAMPS bought, sold or exchanged. C. J. Ford, King Edward Hotel. 9 ACRES-Splendid soil, 6 miles from city, magnificent road, close to Beaver Lake Station on V. & S. Ry., four acres cleared, stump and seeded to clover, balance very highly timbered, good summer cottage, with furniture, good fence round; price \$1,000 for quick sale. F. E. F. Rogers, Hulton Street, Oak Bay, Victoria, B. C. FOR SALE-5 acres land, cleared, fenced, half in crop, new house, 3 miles from city, \$800; 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles out, cleared and fenced, splendid soil, \$1,000; 1 1/2 acres, very buggy, nearly new, \$60. Apply P. O. Box 154, Victoria. FOR SALE-No taxes, no rent. House boat, anchored off Koenig's, at Shalwan Lake, containing 8 rooms and 2 bath, inside oil stoves, deck, copper, 8-foot walk front and rear, 4 ft. at sides, all railed, with gates, gangway to land, can be moved at pleasure. Photograph of same at the office of Flint & Co., 15 Truncheon Ave. NEW ALPINE SAFE FOR SALE-Cheap. Apply P. O. Box 394, city. FOR SALE-Cheap, shooting gallery, organ and guns; also cooking stoves, furniture, etc. at the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Blanchard and Ford Streets. FOR SALE-30,000 ft. wire at 2c. ft., 6 dump carts, refrigerators, tools, furniture, etc. at the Ark, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. FOR SALE-Two lots running from Rae Street to Churchway, easy terms. Apply Ferry Mills, city. FOR SALE-Outrigger boat, in good condition, cheap. Apply Postmaster, Treat Cove. FOR SALE-Graphophone, 21 records, \$16; R. C. silver watch, \$7.50; field glasses, \$5.00; Jacobson's new and best vacuum, 3 dozen slides, \$2.75; doctor boots, \$2.50; suits, \$3.00; G. F. double chains, \$1.50; 100 lbs. Portland cement, \$1.50. Tel. 400. 64 Johnson Street, two doors below Government.

THE TIMES

Looking for a home? The best, easiest and most satisfactory way is to look through the real estate and boarding columns of the Times. You will find all the more desirable places in Victoria advertised there, and a list made of those that appeal to you most will be of material aid to you when you go out on your hunt. What's the best of all is the fact that only the best are advertised in the Times. No use riding all over creation to get a good cook for your wife! Tell her to put a help wanted ad in the Times and it will fetch one to her at once. In fact, if you have any want of any kind, be it help or a situation, or if you want to buy or sell anything, advertise it in the want columns of the Times. Nearly everybody in Victoria reads the Times. What's the use of pondering over the writing of a lot of letters seeking employment when if you'd read the Times help wanted ads you could get into touch with an immediate call for help that you could fill? Another good plan is to insert a situation wanted ad and wait for results—you won't have to wait long.

FOR RESULTS

Advertisements under this heading a cent a word each insertion.

LOGGERS

L. O. L., 1428, meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. Alexander Duncan, Master; D. G. McNaughton, Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F.

meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, Douglas Street, 2350 4th Avenue, Fairview, Vancouver.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD-Victoria Camp, No. 12

Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, Clerk.

K. OF P. No. 1, Fair West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora

Sts. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 64.

A. O. F., COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 5555

meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W.

meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall, Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Noble, M. W.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 45, I. O. O. F.

meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information inquire of P. Beavall, Fin. Secy., at Melrose Court, Ford Street.

COURT VANCOUVER, 575, A. O. F.

meets first and third Mondays in K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. J. Wilson, Secy., Michigan Street, James Bay. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

NATIVE BONS-Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall, last Friday of each month, A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

A BUSINESS CAN GO WITHOUT ADVERTISING

But in both instances it goes bad. A BUSINESS PROPOSITION given publicly in Times want ads is sure of consideration. They go into a man's private office, his home, go into his cab or

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FURRIER. FRED. FOSTER, taxidermist and furrier, 425 Johnson Street. LADIES' TAILORS. JACK LEE, ladies' tailor, manufacturer of ladies' silk underwear. Wrappers and waists made to order and repaired. 30 Blanchard Street. LAUNDRY. VICTORIA STRAM LAUNDRY, 182 Yates Street. Telephone 772. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our wagons run everywhere. LEGAL. SMITH & JOHNSTON-Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa, Alexander Smith, W. Johnston, Pollard Bldg., Victoria. MONEY TO LOAN. \$5,000 TO LOAN-On city real estate, first mortgage. Apply "Money," P. O. Box 4002. MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale, cheap, at 45 Johnson Street. MACHINISTS. L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government Street. Tel. 530. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. HICKS & LOVICK PIANO CO.-Agents for fancy goods and musical instruments. The Pianola piano, the Orchestral, 123 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Phone 254. MUSIC. VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 248 Cook Street. Principal, Mr. A. Long. F. V. C. M. Lessons in piano, violin, organ, etc. Terms on application. MERCHANT TAILORS. FOR A NEW, UP-TO-DATE SUIT, in the up-to-date goods, go to the resident tailor and cutter, J. Sorenson, 32 Government Street. You will find a new stock of fine woolsens, and prices 10 to 20% lower than others. Remember 32 Government Street, over the Western Union Telegraph Office.

THE FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIMES REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY.

SWINERTON & ODDY

102 GOVERNMENT STREET. 4-8-100 ACRES, all good rich land, sloping to the south, near schools and church; this property will be close to terminus of the tram line when extended, \$1,750. 11 2-100 ACRES, partly cleared, within 3 miles of town, only \$1,600. 1 2-100 ACRES, sloping to the south, good black loamy land, \$1,600. 1 2-100 ACRES, similar to previous piece, \$200. 24 1-3 ACRES, choice garden land, sloping to the south, within 3 miles of town, good investment, \$300 per acre. 8 1/2 ACRES, partly cleared land, on pipe line, close to town, \$1,500. NICE BUILDING SITES of about 1/2 acre each, close to Oak Bay, \$1,500. In addition to giving excellent building sites, these pieces have some AT garden land. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. On improved real estate security, at current rates of interest. INSURE in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. P. R. BROWN CO., Ld. 30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents. Call for a List of Our One Hundred and Fifty Dwellings for Sale. FOR SALE-Centre of city and on the Port street car line, new modern bungalow of 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. This is well situated and can be purchased very reasonably. \$7,212. FOR SALE-Oak Bay avenue, one lot and beach on lower lane, bath, pantry and electric light. \$533. FOR SALE-Stanley avenue, new modern bungalow of five rooms, bath, pantry, reception hall, and large basement under whole of the house. \$2,200. \$381. FOR SALE-Craigflower road, on the beach on lower lane, only \$1,800. (See low, containing 8 rooms; garden full of choice flowers and fruit. \$384.) FOR SALE-Within fifteen minutes' walk of Douglas street car line, two story brick house, containing parlor, dining room, 3 large bedrooms, trunk room, kitchen, bath, etc.; large barn and chicken house. This is for sale at \$1,800, and is a bargain. \$800.) FOR SALE-Old Esquimalt road, beautiful situated cottage of five rooms and two large bedrooms, full of fruit, flowers and shrubs; large basement; 5/2 fruit trees, chicken house, etc.; new furnished at a bargain and on easy terms. \$572.) FOR SALE-Stanley avenue, cottage containing 5 rooms, bath, pantry, scullery, and greenhouse; all modern conveniences; stone and rock foundation; full of fruit and flowers; large garden; this is cheap and can be bought with either one or two lots. \$575.) FOR SALE-House and lot near the sea beach on lower lane, only \$1,800. \$381. FOR SALE-New modern bungalow, within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the city, containing 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. This can be bought on very easy terms; \$400 cash and the balance in small monthly payments. \$752.) FOR SALE-Orchard and chicken ranch, within twelve miles of the city, containing five acres, 150 apple trees, 4 young trees, and good supply of water. \$354.) FOR SALE-A whole island, containing 1400 acres, six miles from the railway; large dwellings; 200 acres under cultivation; 150 acres slashed and seeded. Write for particulars. \$212.) FOR SALE-Sternwheel steamer Strathcona, fully equipped and furnished, built for the Northern trade; draws 2 ft. when loaded, speed 12 knots, carries 250 passengers, electric light and search light, built in wood condition. This can be bought at a bargain. FOR SALE-3 1/2 acres on Mount Tolmie road, covered with large and small oak trees, would make a handsome site for gentleman's residence. This is choice and cheap. \$238.) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE-Pemberton road story modern dwelling containing 7 rooms and usual offices. This is well situated and can be bought or rented on easy terms. FOR SALE-Cheap fruit and chicken ranch, just outside the city limits; acres in fruit and vegetables, 2 cows, 2 horses, electric light and search stream; 7 roomed house, barns, etc. \$312.) FOR SALE-5 1/2 acres on the Koksilah river, one acre cultivated, five acres slashed and ready for small stock and outbuildings. \$238.) FOR SALE-The only choice acres on the Arm and Gorge car line. FOR SALE-Two acres of choice land at Shoal Bay. \$215.) FOR SALE-In centre of the city, large piece of land, 2 1/2 acres, with a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for large boarding house, school or hospital. This cost the owner \$18,500, and is for sale at \$10,500. \$623.) FOR SALE-Two acres at under cultivation, within a block of the Gorge car line. This is all under crop and should be first-class speculation. Cheap at \$150. FOR SALE-Lots in all parts of the city. Two lots corner of Hillside Avenue and Third Street for \$65.

P. R. BROWN CO., Ld.

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

Call for a List of Our One Hundred and Fifty Dwellings for Sale.

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FOR SALE-Craigflower road, on the beach on lower lane, only \$1,800. (See low, containing 8 rooms; garden full of choice flowers and fruit. \$384.)

FOR SALE-Within fifteen minutes' walk of Douglas street car line, two story brick house, containing parlor, dining room, 3 large bedrooms, trunk room, kitchen, bath, etc.; large barn and chicken house. This is for sale at \$1,800, and is a bargain. \$800.)

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FOR SALE-Lots in all parts of the city. Two lots corner of Hillside Avenue and Third Street for \$65.

TO RENT-We have the largest list of furnished and unfurnished houses in the city, and shall be pleased to give you our list.

FOR SALE-Two lots with water front on Kingston Street. These are worth looking into. \$238.)

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THE TIMES is the small ad. medium of the city.



# An Enemy of The King

By Hagenbuch Wyman

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Come on!" I cried. "It is a better match, two against me!"

And I sent La Châtre's sword flying from his hand, just in time to guard against a dagger stroke from Montignac, who had now risen. Julie snatched up the sword and held the governor at bay with it.

For some moments the distant clatter of galloping horses had been rapidly increasing.

"Quick!" shouted La Châtre through the window to the approaching troops. "To the rescue!"

And he stood widely beckoning them on, but keeping his head turned toward Montignac, who, with both hands, fought with the greatest fury. For I saw that I had found at last an antagonist requiring all my strength and skill, one with whom the outcome was not at all certain.

The tumult of hoofs grew louder and nearer.

"Ernanton, fly while we can! The soldiers are coming!"

Mademoiselle threw La Châtre's sword to a far corner, ran to the door leading from the starway landing, closed it, and pushed home the bolt.

"They are at the gate! They are entering!" cried the governor joyously. "Another minute, Montignac!"

There was the rushing clank of hoofs on the drawbridge, then from the courtyard rose a confused turbulence of horses, men and arms.

Again my weapons clashed with Montignac's. Julie looked swiftly around. Her eye alighted on the dagger that lay on one of the chairs. She drew it from its sheath.

"If we die, it is together!" she cried, holding it aloft.

There came a deadened, thumping sound, growing swiftly to great volume. It was that of men rushing up the stairs.

"To the rescue!" cried La Châtre. "But one more parry, Montignac!"

There was no more a thunder of tramping in the hall outside the door.

"Ay, one more—the last!" It was I who spoke, and the speech was truth. I leaped upon my enemy, between his dagger and his sword, and buried my dagger in his neck. When I drew it, he whirled around, clutched wildly at the air, caught the curtain at the window, and fell, with the quick, sharp cry.

"God have mercy on me!"

"Amen to that!" said I, wiping the blood from my dagger.

A terrible pounding shook the door, and from without came cries of "Open! Mademoiselle! Open!" My side, her dagger ready for her breast. I put my left arm around her.

"And now, God have mercy on you," shouted La Châtre, triumphantly, for the door flew from its hinges and armed men surged into the chamber, crowding the open doorway.

"Are we in time, my captain?" roared his leader, looking from the governor to me.

And La Châtre tottered back to the fireplace, dumbfounded, for the leader was Blaise and the men were my own.

Julie gave a glad little cry, and, dropping her dagger, sank to her knees exhausted.

"Good-night, monsieur!" I said to La Châtre. "We thank you for your hospitality!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Ride Toward Guienne.

I ordered the men to return to the courtyard, and, supporting Julie, I followed them from the chamber, leaving de la Châtre alone with his chagrin and the dead body of his secretary.

In the hall outside the Governor's chamber, we found Jeannotte and Hugo. Blaise had brought them with him, believing that we would not return to Maury. The governor accompanied him as far as Godeau's inn, where we had first met them. He had even brought us as much baggage and provisions as could be hastily packed on the horses behind the men. The only human beings left by him at Maury were the three rascals who had so blunderingly served De Berquin, but he had considerably unlocked the door of their cell before his departure.

I begged mademoiselle to rest a while in one of the chambers contiguous to the hall, and, when she and Jeannotte had left us, I told Blaise as much of the truth as it needed to show mademoiselle as she was. I then explained why he had found the drawbridge down, the gate open, the chateau undefended. He grinned at the trick that fate had played on our enemies, but looked rather downcast at the lost opportunity of meeting them at Maury.

"But," said he, looking cheerful again, "they will come back to the chateau, and find us here and we may yet have some lively work with them."

"Perchance," I said, "for I fear that the mademoiselle cannot endure another ride to-night. If she could, I would start immediately for Guienne. Our work in Berry is finished."

"Then you shall start immediately," said a gentle, but resolute voice behind me. Mademoiselle, after a few minutes' repose, had arisen and come to demand that no consideration for her comfort should further imperil our safety.

"But—" I started to object.

"Better another ride," she said with a smile, "than another risking of your life. I swear that I will not rest till you are out of danger. It is not I who must need rest."

She looked indeed fresh and vigorous, as one will despite bodily fatigue when one has cast off a heavy burden, and found promise of new happiness. When a whole lifetime of joy was to be won, it was no time to tarry for the sake of

worn limbs.

So it was decided that we should start at once southward, not resting until we should be half way across the mountains. As for my belated foragers, we should have to let them take their chances of rejoicing us; and some weeks later they did indeed arrive at the camp in Guienne, with rich spoil, having found Maury given over to the owls and bats as of yore.

The men cheered for joy at the announcement that we were at last to rejoin our Henri's flying camp. In the guard house we found Pierre and the other guardsmen, both securely bound by Frojac.

We released Pierre and sent him to his mistress. I put Blaise at the head of my company, and we set forth, I with the governor first, then mademoiselle and I, then Jeannotte and the two boys, and lastly the other half of my force. Looking back, I saw the lighted window of the governor's chamber, and the window of the inn. I looked out at Frojac and whence La Châtre had mistakenly taken my men for his own. Doubtless he still sat in his chamber, dazed and incapable of action, after leaving his sword to me. I neither saw nor heard him. Nor did we see any more troops or any servants about the chateau. Some hasty camping in distant apartments, after the entrance of my men, was the only indication of inhabitants we had received. If there were other troops in the chateau than the six we had disposed of, they followed the example of the servants and lay close, as for the soldiers at the town guard house. They must have heard my men ride to the chateau, but they had wisely refrained from appearing before a force greater than their own. I shall never cease to marvel that they were not there to meet me and my men to Clocheone by one road, and La Châtre's guards and the town guard to Maury by another.

When I sent Blaise to the head of the troops, I told him to set a good pace, for the governor's men had inquired how long it would take to reach Maury, and I wished to be past that point and well up the mountain-side before they should do so.

Julie rode very close to me and as soon as we were out of the gate she began to speak of the things that required no more explanation than mine; yet I let her speak on, for the relief of her heart. So, in a few minutes, as we rode with the soldiers in the rear, she reassured her mind forever of the matter.

"When I received word in Bourges," she said, "that my father was in prison, I thought that I would die of grief and horror. They would not let me see him, and he had been crying and harping a Huguenot was a grave one. La Châtre had violated the King's edict, and might be charged even with treason. The thought of how he must suffer in a dungeon more than I could endure. Only M. de la Châtre, they told me, could order his release. La Châtre had left Fleurier to go northward. I started after him, not waiting even to change my horses. When we reached the inn at the end of the day, he had become sufficiently calm to listen to Hugo's advice that it would be best to begin to perceive, too, that myself and Jeannotte needed some arrangement in order to be able to go on a journey. Thus it happened that I stopped at the inn where La Châtre himself was. He had not gone immediately north from Fleurier, but had been visiting an estate in the vicinity, and it was on returning the main road that he had tarried at the inn, without re-entering the town. I had never seen him, but the girl at the inn told me who he was. "When I fell on my knees, and told him how incapable my father was of harm or disloyalty, he at first showed annoyance, and said that my pleading would be useless. My father must be treated as an example, he said. To succor traitors was treason, to shield heretics was heresy, and there was no doubt that the judges would condemn him to death, to furnish others a lesson. He was then going to leave me, but his secretary came forward and said that I had come at an opportune moment, an instrument sent from Heaven. Was I not, he asked the governor, some one who had much to gain by much to lose? Then La Châtre became joyful, and said that there was a way—only one—by which I might free my father. Eagerly I begged to know that way, but with horror refused to tell me. I learned that it was to—hunt down a certain Huguenot captain, to make him trust me, and to betray him. For a time I would not hear his persuasion, but that he would not let me go, I undertook this detestable mission, my father should surely die; and he told me that you were a deserter, a traitor, an enemy to the church and to the King. I had to give my name but once or twice, and I remembered it only as one who had worked with daring and secrecy in the interests of the Huguenots. He described my father

"And after that the words of love you so often spoke to me, what bliss and what anguish they caused me! I wish that I could give you moments of joy it was because it was pleasant to have your love. My heart rose at the thought that your love was to cause your death. Often, for your own sake, I wished that I might fall that you would love me, yet for my father's sake I had to wish that I should succeed, had to be glad that you loved me. To make you fall the more easily into the hands of your enemies, I had to show love to you. How easy it was to show what I felt; yet what anguish I underwent in showing it, when by doing so I led you to death! The more I appeared to love you, the more truly I disclosed my heart, yet the greater I felt my own heart! I do not think any woman's heart was ever so torn by opposing motives!"

"My beloved, all that is past forever."

"In my dreams at Maury, we would be strolling together among roses, under cloudless skies, nothing to darken our joy. Then I would see you wounded, the soldiers of the governor gathered around you and laughing at your horror and grief. I would awake and avow not to betray you, and then I would see my father's face, pale and aged, his eyes dim with tears, and with tears for his misery and supplicating me to save him!"

"My poor Julie!"

"And to-night—yes, it was only to-night, it seems so long ago—when you held my hand on the dial, and plighted

tortured and killed, his body hanging at the gates of Fleurier, blown by the wind, and attacked by the birds. Oh, it was terrible! All this could be avoided, my father's perry regained, by my merely serving the King, and my church. He gave his word that, if I betrayed you, my father should be released without a trial. You can understand, can you not? You were then a stranger to me, and my father, the most gentle and kindly of men, the most tender and devoted of fathers.

"I understood already when I stood behind the curtain, sweetheart," said I.

"When you came," she went on, "and asked whether I was bound, I made my first attempt at lying. I wonder that you did not realize my embarrassment and shame when I said that the governor had threatened to imprison me if I did not leave the province. It was the best pretext I could give for leaving Fleurier while my father remained there in prison, though they would not let me see him. It occurred to me that you must think me a heartless daughter to go for so long a time even if it were, indeed, to save my life."

"I thought only that you were an unhappy child, of whose inexperience and fears the governor had availed himself; and that, after all, was the reason that the first moment when I knew you were the daughter of M. de Varian, I was resolved to attempt his rescue; I kept my intention from you lest I might frighten you."

"Oh, to think that all the while I was planning your betrayal you were intending to save my father! Oh, the deception of which I was guilty! What constant torture, what continual shame you did not let me hear of, what let myself! Did you not observe my agitation when you first mentioned the name of La Tournoire, and said that you would like me to him. I wonder that you did not hear me say again, 'That is the man I am to betray!' And how bitter, yet sweet, it was to hear you commiserate my dejection, which I hid in part to the shame of the treacherous task I had undertaken. It seemed to me that you ought to guess its cause, yet you attributed it all to other sources. What a weight was on the knowledge that I was to so soon to commit! For I and Jeannotte had already arranged it—Hugo was to be sent to La Châtre, and then came De Berquin. For telling only the truth of me, you killed him as a traitor. So much faith you had in me, who deserved so little! I could endure it no longer. Now when I look on your face again with that weight of shame on me. God must send other means of saving my father. They demanded too much of me, I would, as far as I could, make myself worthy of your faith, though I never saw you again. Yet I would not betray La Châtre. He had entrusted me with his design, and detestable as it was, I could not play false to him. But I could at least resign the mission. And I went, to undo the compact and claim back my honor! I little guessed that he would make use, without my knowledge, of the information I had sent him of your visit. Since then you may verify his words. Though La Châtre did know your hiding place, God would not let you be taken through me if I refused to be your betrayer."

"And so it has turned out," I said, bitterly, "and now I no longer regret having done as I did, and I do not regret attempting your father's release. For had I told you of it, and events taken another course, that attempt might have failed, and it would perhaps have cost me my life. As it is, however, I got from La Châtre the night is both safe and inexpensive. But for matters having gone as they have, I should have been enabled to get that order, which would have saved your life. For Blaise had suddenly called a halt, and was riding back to me as if for orders."

"Look, monsieur!" and he pointed to where the river road appeared from behind a little spur at the base of the mountain, and the soldiers were coming into view. At one glance I recognized the foremost riders as belonging to the troop I had seen four hours before.

"The devil!" said I. "La Châtre's soldiers coming back from Maury!"

"Yes," he said, "and as they descend leading from the chateau along the town wall, and had left the town some distance behind, so that the mountains now loomed large before us. But we had reached the place where the roads converged."

"If we can only get into the mountain road before they reach this one, we shall not meet them," I went on. "Forward, men!"

"But," said Blaise, astonished and frowning, "that riding on beside me, I will reach this road before they pass the junction. Do you wish them to take us in the flank? See, they have seen us and are pressing forward!"

"I shall lead them a chase, I'll tell you the head and set the pace at a gallop!"

"And have them overtake us and fall on our rear?"

"My cautious rascal, don't you see that they are three times our number? We stand better chance in flight than in fight! But, no, you are right! They are too near the junction. We must face them. I shall go to the head. Julie, my betrothed, I must leave you for a time. Roquelin and Sabray shall fall behind with you, Jeannotte and the two boys."

"I shall not leave your side!" she said resolutely.

"Oh, mademoiselle!" cried Jeannotte, in great fright.

"You may fall back, if you like," said Julie to her. "I shall not."

"The governor's troops were rapidly nearing the junction. We could now plainly hear the noise they made, which, because of that made by our selves, had not been so clearly heard. We were looking at us with curiosity, and were evidently determined to intercept us."

"Julie, consider! There may be great danger if you are captured."

"If you are endangered, why should I not be? This is not the night, Ernanton, on which you should ask me to leave you."

"I shall at least remain here," said I. Go to the head, Blaise. But if there is a challenge, I shall answer it. Perhaps they will not know us and we can make them think we are friends."

He rode forward with sparkling eyes, although not before casting one glance of solicitude at Jeannotte, who did not leave her mistress.

## Best Kidney Remedy Known To Science

For pain in the back—scanty urine—highly colored urine—irritated bladder—irregular bowels—bad stomach—there is nothing that will bring such quick relief and so certain a cure as FRUIT-A-TIVES.

These marvelous tablets are nature's natural remedy for irritated or weakened kidneys. They act directly on the kidneys, soothe the irritated membranes—clean, heal and strengthen the organs—and help them to new vigor with their work.

Often kidney trouble is not due to an organic defect of the system. If the bowels are constipated—if the skin does not throw off the tissue waste of the body—then these impurities are carried to the kidneys. In a vain effort to clean, heal and strengthen the kidneys are overworked—the blood vessels are dilated—the nerves inflamed. That causes a host of kidney troubles.

### Fruit-A-Tives

OR "FRUIT LIFE TABLETS"

not only heal and strengthen the kidneys but they also increase the action of the skin, and act directly on the liver, thus curing the constipation.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are the natural and logical cure for all kidney troubles. They are clean, heal and strengthen the organs—and a guaranteed cure when faithfully used. Get a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED — OTTAWA.

Idellity, what happiness I should have had then, but for the knowledge of my horrible task, of the death that awaited you, of the treason I was so soon to commit! For I and Jeannotte had already arranged it—Hugo was to be sent to La Châtre, and then came De Berquin. For telling only the truth of me, you killed him as a traitor. So much faith you had in me, who deserved so little! I could endure it no longer. Now when I look on your face again with that weight of shame on me. God must send other means of saving my father. They demanded too much of me, I would, as far as I could, make myself worthy of your faith, though I never saw you again. Yet I would not betray La Châtre. He had entrusted me with his design, and detestable as it was, I could not play false to him. But I could at least resign the mission. And I went, to undo the compact and claim back my honor! I little guessed that he would make use, without my knowledge, of the information I had sent him of your visit. Since then you may verify his words. Though La Châtre did know your hiding place, God would not let you be taken through me if I refused to be your betrayer."

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"I shall lead them a chase, I'll tell you the head and set the pace at a gallop!"

"And have them overtake us and fall on our rear?"

The men eagerly looked to their arms as they rode, and they exchanged conjectures in low, quick tones, casting many a curious look at the approaching force. Julie and I kept silent, wondering what would be the outcome of this encounter.

Suddenly, when the head of their long, somewhat straggling line had just reached the junction, and Blaise was but a short distance from it, came from the leader—La Châtre's secretary. I think—the order to halt, and then the clear, sharp cry: "Who goes there?"

"Before I could answer a familiar voice near them seemed to cry out: 'It is his company—La Tournoire's—I swear it! I know the big fellow at the head.'"

The voice was that of the foppish, comical rascal of De Bourcier's band. I now saw that the three fellows led by Blaise at Maury were held as prisoners by the governor's troops. Poor Jacques, doubtless, thought to get his freedom by some reward for crying out our identity.

"I shall bring your neck yet, lad—dog!" roared Blaise.

All chance of passing under false colors was now gone. A battle with my men, and the governor's troops. What would befall Julie if they should be too much for us? The thought made me sick with horror. At that instant I remembered something.

"Halt!" I cried to the men. "I shall remain here, monsieur, Monsieur, the captain," and I rode forward toward the leader of the governor's troops, "your informant speaks truly. Permit me to introduce myself. I am the Sieur de la Tournoire, the person named in that order." With which I politely handed him the pass that I had forced from La Châtre, which I had for a time forgotten.

"We are told in the 'Good Book' that 'in the beginning the earth was without form and void, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.' Let there be light." It follows, therefore, that the first great advertiser was Divinity itself, and without sacrifice or advertising it is of divine origin, and the chosen medium was light—the light of the glorious orb over which poets have sung their songs from the beginning of humanity. It is universally recognized that man has been most successfully only when he works according to natural law. And, therefore, in the beginning of whatever he undertakes he must provide "light"; that is, information and knowledge of his purpose; otherwise he would be left in doubt and darkness as to his meaning.

When the captain of industry conceives a new undertaking, one of his first provisions is to provide "light," that is, information of his purpose, and to be satisfied upon the world. Nations have arisen and fallen, the earth has been repopulated many times, continents have gone down into the seas and new lands have emerged from the sea depths. Science Promethean stole fire from the altar of the gods and brought it down to humanity. Thus, we are told, man secured the first means of artificial light, which is the light of the evolution of artificial light has been wonderful.

Beginning with the lone Egyptian, that Adam of the Nile delta, standing before his first fire, we have had torches, the lamp of grease and animal fat, the rush-light, the gas, and now the crowning glory of man's intelligence—electric light.

To-day the genius of humanity finding expression in the marvel of electricity with its rays of light and lamp which Divinity fixed in the heavens at the beginning, when all was void—uses it for our convenience, our comfort, and as an invaluable adjunct in our multitudinous activities. Nevertheless, incredible as it seems, almost the entire development of artificial illumination from its most primitive forms has taken place within the lifetime of many of us.

It was on October 6th, 1879, at Menlo Park, New Jersey, that Mr. Edison, in his search for a method for the generation, distribution and utilization of electricity for lighting and power purposes, that should be simple, capable of useful and economical application, succeeded in sending a current of electricity through a thread in a vacuum, and called in delight to his assistants in an adjoining room: "Come quickly, boys! I've got it!"

"I've got it!"

"And yet it was but the year before—1878—that a professor at Harvard solemnly enunciated this syllogism: 'All light is caused by fire. There can be no light without oxygen.'"

No light without fire, indeed! Why, at Oregon City the Portland General Electric Company produces light and heat and power from the beautiful never-ceasing fall of the Willamette for the comfort, convenience and advertising of the city of Portland and its wide-spreading suburbs.

That memorable moment at the park market, when the bright rays of the physical night of a thousand years, during which human progress stood still waiting for an Edison to exclaim, "Come quickly, boys! I've got it!"—"I've got it!"

Thus we are reminded that, after all, we are but on the threshold of this, the age of all the ages—the age of the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light—the Electrical Age.

Universal effort shows a universal want; and the utilization of electricity is no more a luxury in a civilized state of society than warmth and clothing are a luxury to any state of society. It does the body, makes everything necessary that it is capable of permanently enjoying. Because of its wide utility and its silent beauty of effect, electricity has become a necessity of the mind, which it gratifies by means of the eye; and, in its aesthetic sense, it has a perfect analogy, say with music, which similarly gratifies the mind, but by means of a different organ—the ear.

So electricity has become a necessity to-day an essential element in our commercial prosperity; i. e., it is a want of the public mind. This was not so at first, because, in a less cultivated state, we are quite content with the gratification of our merely physical wants. But in an advanced state, the more extensive wants of the mind demand more pressing to be satisfied. And these demands, if they are to find ample response in the expression of our commercial activities.

There is sound reason for this condition of the mind of the people. The ample, the most beautiful decorative effects in illumination are possible only

with electricity, and when the extraordinary crisis arises that demands expression in equally impressive manner, the natural trend of the popular mind suggests electricity as the medium. So, for instance, when the great Butterick company desired to achieve the greatest advertising feat of the time, they promptly called for the assistance of the electrical people and erected in New York the largest electrical sign in the world for the advertising of their business.

This sign consists of the single word "Butterick" on the building of the Butterick Publishing Company, facing the North river, and located at Spring and McDougal streets, New York city. The building is seventeen stories high, and near the top is the sign, which is 25 feet long, the letter "B" is 68 feet high, while the balance of the letters are 56 feet high. The advertising effect of this gigantic sign is incalculable, for it is seen by millions each day, being visible many miles. Maintenance of this huge electric symbol affords striking testimony to the belief of a great and conservative corporation in the advertising value of the electric sign. The Butterick sign has been operating nightly for nearly two years, and it is the testimony of the company that it forms the most successful advertising feature of their business, as well as one of the cheapest.

As proving the statement that electricity has become a fixed necessity of the mind, it is perhaps sufficient to state that during the last year a number of electric signs used for purposes of advertising in the city of Portland has increased more than 20 per cent.

That the impelling demand for a product used by the people, must come from the people is a sound conclusion shown by the progress made in supplying electric light in any city. No merchant sees his business if he is catered to the wants of the public and attempts to disregard the plainly expressed desire of even a minority of its patrons.

I will cite a case in point: Some weeks since the publisher of the Interior, an enterprising publisher, I entered a shop, and on leaving remarked to the proprietor, whom I met in the entrance: "Why don't you install an electric fan? It would make the place cool, and it is a good thing for the person who has made that remark to-day," said the shopkeeper, with a smile, while I passed on. A week later I again visited the place. There were three electric fans distributing cooling breezes to the public and the proprietor, in response to a query: "my customers all wanted them."

There is significance in the fact that Portland uses more electric light per capita of population than any other city of the Pacific Northwest. It may be that this is because Portland is growing more rapidly than any other city in the West, and according to the official reports of building construction in twenty-nine of the principal cities of the United States, thus far, during 1906, Portland made the phenomenal increase of 300 per cent. in building operations, which was compelling every city in the country and increasing the highest percentage of increase in any city by nearly 200 per cent.—or it may be that it is because Portland is a shipyard of wheat, and taken rank as the second largest of all the world's great ports, New York coming first.

There is valuable food for thought in these statistics of the future of the statisticians and observers of economic conditions. Inevitably the first suggestion they bring to the mind is that in such a community prosperity abounds.

A thoughtful observer of economic conditions must inevitably reach the conclusion that in a community where the per capita use of electric light is so great under normal conditions of consumption with other means of artificial illumination, it exists the best basis of advancement, the uplift that makes for the highest attainment in commercial progress, the highest standard of refinement, the broadest culture and the greatest desire for the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of twentieth century civilization which is inseparable from such conditions.

At this epoch, when widespread publicity for the advertising of city and state is being established, it is of the greatest importance to include the consideration of existent economic advantages such as electric light and cheap electric power for manufacturing among the valuable features of the advertising propaganda of any section or community.

CATTLE STOLEN.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 23.—Word reached here on Saturday from Molsom on the West Fork of the Kettle river, that a large number of the valuable fat beef steers belonging to P. Burns & Co. were stolen from the grazing grounds of their owners a couple of nights ago. The steers were feeding in a field across the boundary line from Molsom.

The same night the steers were missing several cowboys were met driving a bunch of steers toward the Canadian Okanagan district, but further than this no clue is available. The steers are valued at \$900, and were intended to supply the railway camps on the V. V. & E.

It is reported to-night that Harry Dray of Spokane is being employed to bring his bloodhounds to Molsom at once, various local search parties having so far failed to find any clue. Great excitement prevails on the West Fork over this theft.

Notice is hereby given that, 40 days after date, I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the townships of 11 and 12 in the Cassiar District and 11 and 12 in the Middle Lake, which comprises into Copper River, to wit: Commencing at a post marked N. W. corner of section 1, T. 10 N., R. 20 W., thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 40 chains west to place of beginning, containing 320 acres more or less.

C. R. E. LORING, H. C. HANKIN, Agent.

Dated Hazelton, B. C., May 15th, 1906.

WANTED—School teacher for Denman Bay, salary \$50 per month. Apply William Baikie, secretary Board of School Trustees, Denman Island, B. C.

WANTED—School teacher for Burgoyne Bay, salary \$40 per month. Apply G. Alkerman, secretary Board of School Trustees, Burgoyne Bay, B. C.

\$1.00

V037

# CZAR

## Convinced

St. Petersburg, Stolyin, in an interview, summer residence of the Interior on April 27, speaking feelingly of the Emperor's law, the fundamental law, and there was open to His Majesty a whole was a dying merciful treatment. M. Stolyin said that the party included in the last straw which bundle (Constitution) burst, but the whole parliament during this had rendered its obedience to the Emperor, the Emperor's authority recognized in Russia.

In reply to a question of the cadets, M. Stolyin said that the Emperor's agrarian policy without a policy, without the really serious members of the party and aim was to oust the Emperor, and who so patient even to the made great concessions to both inside and outside. He considered denunciations displayed by M. Stolyin as a sign of no stronger words.

Asked as to the execution was likely to be a three policies as one and his advisers. A. is the furtherance of Majesty's wishes, but must be awaited before any possibility of a stable basis for a stable force.