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Vo 87.

WAR SECRETARY OUTLINES SCHEME

FOR REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

Expeditionary Force to Be Strengthened - Desire to Lighten Burden Due to Armaments.

London, July 12.—War Secretary Haldane in the House of Commons today announced the government's plans for a more economical administration and a more efficient maintenance of the army. Mr. Wm. J. Bryan was among those present in the House.

Broadly, the government's proposal is to maintain an expeditionary force of 150,000 men immediately available for war, with a territorial organization behind it capable of supporting and expanding the forces serving abroad.

This expeditionary force and its immediate supports would be administered directly by the military authorities, while the territorial part of the national army would be controlled by county associations. The command and training of all the forces would be in the hands of the general officers.

Mr. Haldane's plan contemplates the Reduction of the Forces

by seven battalions of infantry abroad and three battalions at home, including two battalions of guards. He proposed to arrange for the mobilization of 63 artillery batteries as a proper complement of the expeditionary forces, out of a total home establishment of 99 batteries, leaving 36 batteries for training purposes. He pointed out that the proposed expeditionary force would be 5,000 men stronger than any other army Great Britain has hitherto attempted to organize for foreign service, and will only be possible of attainment if the organized militia is regarded as fit for service in time of war.

For home defence, Mr. Haldane added, the country must look chiefly to the yeomanry and volunteers. In the course of his remarks the war secretary said that the state of the national forces was highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of both cost and organization. He believed that

Economy and Efficiency were not inconsistent with the nation's safety. However they might differ on other subjects, they were unanimous in the desire to lighten the crushing burden due to armaments now resting upon them. The British government desired to take its share in this movement. He believed the proposed scheme would increase the fighting efficiency of the army by 50 per cent.

The secretary thought that more use ought to be made of the militia, as was done by foreign nations, and proposed the reduction of the regular forces by 20,000 men.

Under his scheme the infantry would be formed into six divisions of three brigades each with four cavalry brigades, presenting altogether 150,000 men, made up of 50,000 regulars serving with the colors, 70,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia.

It was also proposed to maintain as a war establishment guns to every thousand rifles and sabres. Under the new scheme the

Terms of Enlistment would be, for the infantry and cavalry, seven years with the colors and five with the reserves; for the field artillery, six years with the colors and six with the reserves; and for the garrison artillery, eight years with the colors and four with the reserves.

There would be no reduction in India under the proposed new arrangement. Fifty-two battalions will be maintained there, as there were at present, but the colonies hereafter will have 25 instead of 32 battalions, and Great Britain 71 instead of the present 72.

Mr. Haldane said the expeditionary force would be so arranged that it could be expanded or reduced, so that if other nations reduced their forces Great Britain would be in a position to do the same without impairing the efficiency of the force. He wished he could see the day when the curse of war would no longer exist, but until that time came the only thing to be done was to see that every penny spent on the army was spent in obtaining fighting efficiency.

WILL VISIT RUSSIA.

London, July 12.—The official announcement of the arrangements for the visit of the British channel fleet to Russian waters was issued this evening. The fleet, which is commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Ashton Curzon Howe, will leave July 21st, and will consist of the battleships Czar, Prince George, Canopus, Albemarle, Goliath, Erin and Glory, and the cruisers Devonshire, Roxburgh, Dido, Juno, Topaz and Argyle. Visits will be paid to a number of ports. Cronstadt being reached August 14th.

Six waterports in simultaneous operation were witnessed recently off Mossel Bay, Cape Colony. The base of one was about twenty feet in diameter.

CANADIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Dealt With at Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

London, July 12.—The congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire this morning unanimously adopted a resolution moved by J. E. Ellis, Toronto, and seconded by F. H. Matthews, Montreal, and Col. Ponton, Belleville, that the British government adopt rates of postage to encourage the circulation of British newspapers and periodicals in all parts of the Empire and thus promote trade and unity. Speakers to the resolution pointed out the growth of American literature, and admitted in Canada to disaster to commerce as well as to sentiment in the Dominion.

Congress also adopted a resolution advising that the colonial post offices of the Empire adopt uniform rates of parcel post.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Imperial government to devise means whereby cable and telegraph news to and from all parts of the Empire be furnished entirely through Imperial channels.

The tax imposed by some colonies on commercial travellers came up for discussion and the motion was made to have it abolished. A resolution by Col. Ponton was passed advocating the consular service of the Empire be supplemented by the appointment of intercolonial commercial agencies, the colonies to bear the cost.

A resolution by Newfoundland and the West Indies be brought into the Canadian confederation was withdrawn at the instance of the delegates from Australia, the West Indies and New Zealand, who objected that the question was beyond the functions of congress.

A resolution by C. Bell, Winnipeg, recording the opinion of congress that British emigrants should settle in British colonies was carried.

AMERICAN CANNED MEATS.

Action by British Grocers' Confederation - Falling Off in Imports.

Sheffield, July 12.—The question of contracts with American packers was brought up to-day in the annual conference of the grocers' confederation when the resolution urging the members not to stock with American goods until the packers have initiated necessary reforms was withdrawn from the small committee to which it was referred yesterday and committed to the general purposes committee with power to act. It was decided that every member must look chiefly to having difficulty with respect to any contract made before the present session, should lay the matter before the federation officers immediately. It was also decided to ask the president of the local government board, Mr. Burns, the result of the inquiries as to the condition of American canned meats sold in this country.

Imports Reduced. London, July 12.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats. In June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received. Thus far this month no tinned meats have arrived from the United States.

Delegate's Statement. Bristol, July 12.—At the sanitary inspectors' conference here to-day a delegate named Bottomly said that if the British public only knew a quarter of what is going on in the slaughter houses of this country, the Chicago scare would become insignificant by comparison. He knew, he said, of a cow suffering from pulmonary consumption that was sold for \$15, killed and eaten.

THE WHITE MURDER.

Trial of Thaw Will Commence on First Monday in October.

New York, July 12.—It was reported to-night that it is the intention of District Attorney Jerome to put Harry Thaw on trial the first Monday in October for the murder of Stanford White.

The investigation of the district attorney's office to discover the motive for the killing of Stanford White by Harry K. Thaw is being taken to the office of the prosecutor many young women of the stage. The Broadway theatrical district has been flooded with subpoenas. Many chorus girls have left the city and others remain at their homes to avoid the subpoenas. The district attorney to-day subpoenaed another witness who can probably throw much light on the relations between Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw and White. The witness is James Lederer, brother of George W. Lederer. James Lederer was manager of the "Wild Rose" company at the time Evelyn Nesbit was in his company. At that time George W. Lederer was sued for divorce. Evelyn Nesbit's name was mentioned in the complaint.

EIGHT PERSONS DEAD.

London, July 12.—Later details show that the motor omnibus accident near Crawley. There were 34 passengers on the omnibus, mostly merchants of Orphington, 10 miles from London, and all were either killed or injured. The omnibus dashed down the hill at a terrific speed and collided.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day were \$10,720,948. For the same week last year the clearings were \$7,165,574 and in 1904, \$6,270,587.

FRENCH DEPUTIES FIGHT A DUEL

RESULT OF DEBATE ON DREYFUS AFFAIR

Under-Secretary of State Wounded But Injury is Not Considered Dangerous.

Paris, July 13.—The scene of tumult which marked the enactment to-day of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army was followed by a bloody duel to-night in which Under-Secretary of State Sarraut was dangerously wounded by the sword of M. Fuglist-Conti. The duel assumed the aspect of a veritable combat between the government and the opposition as M. Sarraut's seconds were Ministers Clemenceau and Tomson, while M. Fuglist-Conti's seconds were M. Millevoje and General Jacques who were drawn from the elements which bitterly resisted Dreyfus' rehabilitation.

The meeting followed a fight on the floor of the chamber of deputies, in which M. Sarraut sprang from beside Minister of the Interior Clemenceau, sitting on the ministerial benches on the right, and M. Fuglist-Conti, who had been heaping denunciations on the members of the government as scoundrels. Sarraut struck Fuglist-Conti a stunning blow in the face. A scene of uproar ensued, compelling the suspension of the session. It was near the close of the session that the duel occurred. Later reports show that M. Sarraut is suffering from a deep wound in the breast, penetrating the lungs. While the wound is considered serious it is not necessarily dangerous.

In the Chamber.

Laws finally were enacted to-day by the chamber of deputies reinstating Dreyfus, who obtains the rank of a chief of squadron of artillery, and Picquart, who is made a brigadier-general. Both houses were overwhelmed by favorable to the bills.

Early in the day M. Etienne presented the government bills restoring Dreyfus and Picquart to the army. M. Etienne, explanatory of the preamble to the Dreyfus bill said: "A decision has judicially and definitely established the innocence of the accused, involving ipso facto, his reinstatement in the army, and expunging his condemnation. The government while powerless to repair the immense material and moral injury sustained by the victim of a deplorable judicial error, restores to Dreyfus his place which he would have occupied if his military career had not been interrupted."

The preamble to the Picquart bill said: "The preamble of the restoration of Dreyfus demonstrates the legitimacy of Picquart's loyal and courageous efforts for the triumph of truth at the risk of definitely breaking his career. We demand that parliament expunge the effects of his action by the confinement of the rank brigadier with priority over brigadiers."

Amid great excitement, the chamber considered the bill reinstating Dreyfus and passed it by a vote of 473 to 42. A tumultuous demonstration greeted the announcement of the vote. There were two violent incidents as the voting began. M. Durie shouted a taunt directed at the Socialists, whereupon M. Lasies, anti-Semite rushed at his colleague and attempted to strike him, but several deputies intervened. At the same time M. Flaudan, republican, and M. Guesquiere were separated after an effort to exchange blows. President Brasseur, in announcing the vote said: "It is with pride that I register this vote, consecrating the triumph of virtue."

A fight occurred in the centre of the chamber as M. Pressenz, Socialist demanded that the government prosecute the guilty officers. M. Fuglist-Conti, Republican, shouted: "The government officers are scoundrels." M. Sarraut, Radical Socialist, then sprang forward and struck M. Fuglist-Conti a stunning blow in the face. A scene of tremendous confusion followed, during which the aisles were invaded by struggling deputies.

President Brasseur then suspended the session and ordered the chamber to be closed and cleared, which measure was carried. Later M. Fuglist-Conti sent his second to M. Millevoje and M. Lasies sent his seconds to M. Sarraut as the result of the afternoon session.

After the scene which compelled the suspension of the session, the deliberations were resumed, the members having become more calm. After Premier Serief announced that the government would take the necessary measures to deal with the officers who had been witnesses against Dreyfus, a motion was passed expressing confidence in the government.

President Fallieres to-night signed the enactments for the re-habilitation of Dreyfus to be a commander of squadron, the time elapsed since the dismissal from the army to count as full service.

A "dust tax" on motorists was advocated by Sir John Hibbert at a meeting of the Lancashire County council.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Action Against Bank Manager—Plaintiff Seeks \$32,000 Damages.

Montreal, July 13.—Miss Emma Cushing has instituted action for breach of promise of marriage against K. M. Christie, the former manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here but now stationed at their branch at Pen-fecton, B. C.

Miss Cushing claims in an itemized account damages to the extent of \$32,000. Miss Cushing applied for a writ of attachment on moneys held by Mr. Christie. This was refused, the judge holding that there was no ground for the claim that Mr. Christie had left the province for the purpose of defrauding his creditors and this claim in particular. Among the items in the account for the breach of promise was \$15,000 for loss of support for an estimated lifetime of 25 years, \$200 for presents, \$10,000 for medical attendance as the direct result of his refusal to marry her, and \$5,000 for lacerated feelings.

FOUR THOUSAND KILLED.

Federal Troops and Insurgents Suffer Severely in Province of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

London, July 13.—The Leader's correspondent at Lisbon says that owing to intelligence received here, the insurrection in Mato Grosso, Brazil, is swelling to huge proportions.

The insurgents, it is reported, have organized a large army and are marching on Rio Janeiro and already have captured several cities.

General Ribeiro with 40,000 federal troops has been sent against the revolutionists. Fearful carnage is reported, and the killed are said to be already more than 4,000.

DREYFUS RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS

ON BEING REINSTATED IN THE FRENCH ARMY

Felicitations Reached Him by Mail and Telegram—Condition of the Wounded Duellist.

Paris, July 14.—The celebration of the French national holiday to-day is assuming special significance in connection with Dreyfus resuming his place in the army. The Official Journal to-day published a decree announcing his reinstatement and promotion, and the inscription of yesterday's list of chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Dreyfus, who remains in his apartments, is besieged by many friends who are congratulating him on his final success. Hundreds of felicitations have reached him by mail, telegram and cable. The date of his receiving his sword and putting on his uniform awaits his assignment to a regiment.

Wounded Duellist.

The condition of Under-Secretary of States Sarraut, who was dangerously wounded in the breast yesterday in a duel fought with M. Fuglist-Conti, following the passage of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army, is stationary. He passed a calm night and no complications have developed. His doctors are not prepared at present to pronounce a definite opinion regarding his chance of recovery.

A second consultation held at noon showed that M. Sarraut had slight fever, but that otherwise his symptoms were favorable.

Review of Troops.

President Fallieres to-day reviewed the troops at Long Champs. The principal features of the day were the enormous crowds and the frequent shouts of "Vive Dreyfus," showing the prevailing sentiment. The review was a brilliant spectacle, the whole garrison of Paris participating.

C. P. R. EXTENSIONS.

Macleod, July 12.—C. P. R. tracklaying gang completed the road into town to-day. After the necessary ballasting is done and the road is put in running shape passenger trains will give the old station the go-by and deposit passengers in town. The C. P. R. have in contemplation considerable work. So far this summer material has arrived for the new roundhouse and other buildings. A new telegraph line following the new extension into the town will also be started soon and numerous side tracks for the accommodation of increased traffic put in here.

TO STUDY RAILWAYS.

Japanese Army Officers to Be Given Positions on Roads in States.

San Francisco, July 13.—Ten Japanese army officers are it is said, to be given railroad positions on the Southern Pacific and allied roads. The object of sending these army officers to this country is to study Japan, through their experience here, to improve its railroad service and operation, and also its railroad accounting methods.

DECLINES PREMIERSHIP.

Dimitri Shipoff Refuses Post Offered to Him by the Czar.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The Associated Press learns from a reliable source that Emperor Nicholas has offered the premiership to Dimitri Shipoff but that the latter has refused the post on the ground that he is not a member of the majority party in parliament and that the only possible cabinet in the present crisis is one composed of constitutional democrats.

Prominent constitutional democrats think the premiership will now be offered to Count Heyden, who though he has the sympathy of parliament will be unable to form a cabinet although scheduled for a place in the coming constitutional democratic ministry.

Attempted Assassination.

Warsaw, July 13.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate General Schowesky, a member of the military tribunal. The general escaped without harm but his wife was wounded by two bullets.

Message of Sympathy.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Emperor Nicholas to-day sent this dispatch to the widow of Admiral Choukine: "I am heartily touched by the distressing news of the death of your husband. His loss is a great one to me and the fleet. I divide your misfortune and sorrow, which God strengthen you to support."

Estates Burned.

Veronesi, July 13.—The whole of the province of Veronesi is affected by excesses arising from the military movement. The peasants are stirring everywhere and burning estates in Bobrovsk district. More than 20 estates having been burned and 300 head of cattle killed or driven off. In the Garansk district 2,000 peasants have started to pillage, and many estates have been burned. The trouble northward is increasing. In this vicinity 15 estates have been burned and destroyed. Troops have been sent to the disturbed districts.

CLOSE OF SEASON.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Hold Court at Buckingham Palace.

London, July 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra to-day held court at Buckingham Palace. The fourth and final court marking the close of the London season. There were eight hundred guests and the function lacked nothing in brilliancy or effect. In addition to the members of the royal family resident in the palace, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, who have been absent from recent courts, were present. The reception rooms were decked with white and mauve flowers, and the coloring of the dining hall was also mauve. King Edward has a few engagements in England and is expected to go to Marienbad early in August.

To-night King Edward received the members of the sixth congress of the chambers of Commerce of the empire at Buckingham Palace. The congress was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Elinor, the governor for the colonies, presided. Chancellor of the Colonies Asquith, Lord Strathcona, the Duke of Argyll and other prominent persons were present.

TORONTO NOTES.

Sudden Death of D. C. Dewar—Acting President of Toronto University.

Toronto, July 13.—D. C. Dewar, manager in Montreal of the Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly at the King Edward hotel yesterday evening from heart trouble. He was ill for some time and on the advice of his physician took a boat trip from Montreal to this city, arriving here Wednesday.

Almost one half of the new provincial loan of three million dollars has been subscribed.

Professor Maurice Hutton, president of University College, was this morning appointed acting president of the Toronto University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Louden.

Four bucketshop men made a public promise in the court this morning never to enter the business again in Ontario. With that promise they were discharged, seven others pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by a jury at the fall session.

A POSTPONEMENT.

British Channel Fleet Will Not Visit Russian Waters This Summer.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The visit of the Channel fleet to Russian waters has been postponed until a more proper expression of sympathy for Russia on the part of Great Britain. Unfortunately, it is added, certain political parties in Great Britain and Russia fomented a sharp agitation with a view to meeting the visit with questions of Russian international policy.

The firm stand of Sir Edward Grey, minister for foreign affairs, brought the question back to its proper ground and it was appreciated here at its proper value.

Cordial telegrams have been exchanged between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas.

GEORGE MITCHELL SHOT BY SISTER IN SEATTLE

Murderess Admits She and Widow of "Holy Roller" Planned to Kill Youth Who Slew Creffield.

(Associated Press.) Seattle, Wn., July 13.—Esther Mitchell, who shot and killed her brother, George Mitchell in the Union station yesterday, made public a statement last night in which she describes the murder as deliberately planned.

George Mitchell had recently been acquitted of the murder of Franz Edmund Creffield, a "Holy Roller" prophet, on the plea of insanity. He claimed that Creffield had wronged his sister Esther, who was a "Holy Roller." Esther planned her brother's death.

In her statement she said: "Mrs. Creffield and I talked over the matter of killing George. The one that had the best chance was to do it. Mrs. Creffield bought the gun. This afternoon I thought I would have a better chance to do it, and Mrs. Creffield gave me the gun. We agreed that it must be done as soon as possible."

"My brother Fred was up to my room to-day and said that Perry and George were going to Portland this evening. I went to the depot and saw Perry get his ticket. At last I saw George and I shook hands with him. He and Perry were walking in front and Fred and I were walking behind. I was walking to the door and George was in front of me. This was the chance I wanted and I shot him."

"My brother Fred grabbed me and I sat down on his lap and put my arms about his neck. "I sat there and the officer came. I intended to follow him to Portland if I did not get a chance at him here. "I am not sorry I did the shooting. I am glad of it."

Mrs. Creffield, the widow of the dead prophet, was arrested last night and admitted having entered into a compact with Esther to kill the slayer of her husband.

A Seattle dispatch dated yesterday gives the following account of the murder: George Mitchell, the youth who recently shot and killed Franz Edmund Creffield, a "Holy Roller" prophet, and was acquitted of the charge of murder on a plea of insanity, was to-day shot and killed by his sister Esther, at the Seattle Union station.

Esther Mitchell joined the "holy-rollers" sect at Corvallis, Oregon, and was one of the most ardent of Creffield's followers. When her brother pursued the leader of the "holy-rollers" to Seattle and shot him in the street, he pleaded in justification that Creffield had deluded and wronged his sister.

George Mitchell was acquitted on the charge of murder on Tuesday and nearly all of the following day he spent in searching for Esther in Seattle lodging houses. She had refused to be comforted after the death of Creffield, and would not have anything to do with her brother.

She was finally found, however, and came to the railroad station to see her three brothers, George, Perry and Fred, off to their home in Oregon. The brothers and sisters were sitting on a bench in the station waiting-room talking and apparently on the best of terms. When the Oregon train arrived George arose and started for the door. At this moment his sister stepped to his side and pointing a revolver at his head fired the fatal shot before anyone else in the room realized what was happening.

Miss Mitchell was arrested shortly after the shooting. Perry and Fred Mitchell were arrested as witnesses. They were found together on a bench sobbing on each other's shoulders.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Indian Chiefs Pass Through Winnipeg En Route to London—Miner Killed.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The deputation of three Indian chiefs from British Columbia who are going to London to interview the King on matters affecting their tribes, passed through here to-day via the C. P. R. They are accompanied by their interpreter.

Clerk Shot.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Careless handling of a revolver by a clerk in a second-hand store to-day nearly terminated in a fatality. The firearm was discharged and the bullet shattered the clerk's hand and struck a horse on the other side of the street.

Twelfth of July.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The Twelfth of July was observed by Orangemen generally. There were also celebrations in several of the provincial towns which were largely attended.

Salvation Army Settlers. Toronto, July 12.—Commissioner Coombs, of the Salvation Army, says 25,000 settlers will come to Canada from England next year under the auspices of the army.

Insurance.

Toronto, July 12.—Manager Hewton, of the Insurance department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, says two members of the association have signed agreements with the insurance branches of the association which will be doing business in a few weeks.

Power From Niagara. Toronto, July 12.—It is definitely stated that power from Niagara Falls will be delivered in this city by October 1st, to supply the street railway and power for lighting purposes.

May Be Altered.

Hamilton, July 12.—Magistrate Jeffs has remanded Alex. McDonald until tomorrow without bail. He is held on a charge of aggravated assault, but this may be charged to manslaughter as the man he kicked, Andrew McGarvey, died after information laid against him.

Fatality in Mines.

Thetford Mines, Que., July 12.—Alex. Paridis, 43 years of age, instantly killed. Thos. Poulin, 22 years of age, fatally injured, and Hodge Dubries, 19 years old, seriously injured this morning by the fall of a loose rock in King's Asbestos mines. All are married men.

SEVEN GIRLS DROWNED.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 12.—Seven girls, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, were drowned to-day in Cedar river, only three blocks from home, while wading. The smallest child slipped into a deep hole, and in trying to rescue her six others were drowned.

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SEVEN GIRLS DROWNED.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SLAIN AT PETERHOF

Murdered in Presence of Thousands of People Who Were Listening to Music—Chouk- nin's Murderer Confesses.

London, July 15.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Gen. Kozlov, of the headquarters staff, was murdered to-day.

The murderer, a well-dressed man, was arrested.

Details of Murder.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—Additional details of the assassination of General Kozlov, of the headquarters staff, in the park at Peterhof on Saturday, prove beyond question that the murderer believed he was killing General Trepoff.

The tragedy occurred at 9.20 in the evening in the presence of several thousand people who were listening to the music in the English park adjoining the park of Alexander palace, where the Imperial family and General Trepoff reside.

A young man, dressed in the clothes of a workman, was seen to gaze long and earnestly at General Kozlov, who resembles General Trepoff, then take a photograph from his pocket to compare it with Kozlov's features, as if to make sure of his identity. The man drew a pistol and fired four shots point blank at Kozlov, who fell mortally wounded and expired on the spot.

The assassin started to flee, but Prince Andromeroff seized him, and turned him over to the police.

When he was searched Trepoff's photograph was found in his possession, leaving no doubt regarding the identity of the person he intended to kill.

The assassin refused to give his name, although he openly avowed that he was a member of the social revolutionary organization, and the police have not yet been able to find out his name.

General Kozlov was not involved in politics.

The Murder of Choukounin.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—A former sailor named Shtanko has confessed to being the murderer of Vice-Admiral Choukounin.

At Kronstadt the sailors declined to

participate in a requiem for the admiral.

Manager Killed.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The strike in the naphtha industry is spreading. The manager of the works at Bibiebat was murdered to-day.

Collisions With Police.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—Sunday night witnessed the usual collision between workmen and police and gendarmes in the industrial quarters of the capital.

The most serious affair occurred on the Spasskaya road, where a crowd of 3,000 persons attacked a steam street car which ran over a drunken soldier. The crowd stopped the car with obstacles placed across the track with the intention of lynching the engineer and conductor, but were finally dissuaded by the pacific counsels of a workman.

For Military Protection.

The nobles having large estates under the leadership of Count Ignatieff, former governor of Kiev, Prince Rosovsky, and M. Golovin, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, have formed an organization for the mutual protection of their properties, both against expropriation by law and despoliation by the peasants.

Parliamentary Groups.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The different groups in parliament are systematically campaigning in the country in order that should reaction again get the upper hand the government will have no record of the votes with which to prosecute members.

Representatives in parliament of the various regions of the Empire are uniting, irrespective of party affiliation, for the advancement of the local interests. The Armenians, Tartars, Cossacks of the Caucasus, have formed a separate group, and the little Russians have also united. The Poles and the members from the Baltic provinces were previously organized.

This movement shows plainly a drift towards the disintegration of the vast empire once the grip of the central authority is broken.

GUATEMALAN ARMY LOST TWO THOUSAND MEN

San Salvador, July 15.—On Saturday night the Salvadoran army again attacked the Guatemalan forces at Platano and obtained a victory over them, the Guatemalans suffering a loss of two thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Guatemalan army which invaded by way of Santa Fe was repulsed by the Honduran army. All the health Honduras is making common cause with Salvador.

CHOLERA IN PHILIPPINES.

Situation is Improving—Free Vacation to Prevent Spread of Disease.

Manila, July 16.—The cholera situation has greatly improved. Twelve cases and nine deaths were reported during the past 24 hours. The health bureau offers free vaccination to prevent the spread of the disease. A test made of the various districts shows that the disease shows that it acts as an absolute preventive. Of the many natives in the infected districts who had been treated with the virus, none developed the disease. All the health officials were vaccinated, and none have developed the disease. The vaccine has been prepared at the government laboratory in this city.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Remarkable Series of Demonstrations in Honor of Former Colonial Secretary.

London, July 16.—Mr. Chamberlain, who is decidedly better, came well through the most remarkable series of demonstrations ever given a public man in this country. It is regretted that an attack of gout prevented that fulfillment of the desire of colonial delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to give a final colonial touch to the week by a united tribute to the indomitable spirit through which Mr. Chamberlain made imperial reciprocity the great practical question of the hour.

A joint Canadian, Australian and New Zealand and South African committee had been formed to arrange a luncheon on Saturday in Mr. Chamberlain's honor, and it was only postponed at the last moment. Now the delegates are dispersed, through the fact that it is hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will find an early opportunity to deliver his intended speech on the colonial aspects of the movement.

MAJOR DREYFUS.

Has Been Assigned to the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery.

Paris, July 16.—At a meeting of the council of ministers to-day War Minister Etienne announced the assignment of Major Dreyfus to the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Vincennes. This is a crack regiment which participated in state functions at the capital.

Brigadier-General Picquart has been designated to serve on the staff of the military governor of Paris.

BOUNDARY MINES.

More Than Twenty-One Thousand Tons Shipped to Smelters During Week.

Phoenix, July 14.—Boundary's ore output for the last week was as follows: To Granby smelter, from Granby mines, 15,640 tons; from Emma, 29 tons; to B. C. Copper smelter, from Mother Lode, 1,024 tons; to Dominion Copper smelter, from Brooklyn-Stemwinder, 3,551 tons; from Rawhide, 330 tons; from Sunset, 855 tons; from Mountain Rose, 40 tons; to Nelson smelter, from Emma, 17 tons. Total shipments for the week, 21,566 tons. Total for the year to-date, 661,889 tons. Boundary smelters treated this week: Granby smelter, 16,350 tons; Dominion Copper smelter, 4,736 tons; total for the week, 21,076 tons. Total for the year to date, 667,249 tons.

BASEBALL AT NANAIMO.

Coal City Nine Went to Pieces When Holmesquit Pitching.

Nanaimo, July 16.—Jimmy Holmes had the game well in hand yesterday when he had to quit to catch the Victoria train, and after Holmes left Graham and Boyce, who took the box, were freely pulled down, the game finally ending: Anacortes, 14; Nanaimo, 8. Kinnear, pitching for Anacortes, is a whirlwind. He struck out 14 men.

THE WRECK OF ENGLISH EXPRESS

COMPANY ACCEPTS FULL RESPONSIBILITY

Board of Trade Representative Says Train Was Running Over Sixty Miles an Hour.

Salisbury, Eng., July 15.—At the resumption here to-day of the coroner's inquest into the cause of the wreck, causing the loss of 27 lives, counsel for the London & Southwestern railroad announced that the railway accepted the full responsibility for the accident, and all the legal consequences resulting from it, adding that he hoped this statement would reduce the time occupied by the trial.

The guard of the express, Harrison, testified that the ill-fated train was running at the rate of at least 50 miles an hour through Salisbury, whereas the proper speed is 30 to 40 miles an hour. The company issued instructions in February regarding the speed at this particular point, but the instructions were subsequently cancelled. Major Fringle, representing the accident, said his investigation showed that the speed of the train between Wilton and Salisbury was over 60 miles an hour.

There was an improvement of condition of Robert S. Critchell, of Chicago, who was seriously injured in the wreck.

The body of Edward W. Sentell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who succumbed to his injuries on July 14th, has been embalmed, and will be taken to Southampton and shipped to New York with the bodies of his wife and their children who were killed at the time of the accident.

Sympathy For Relatives.

London, July 16.—Through Lord Strathcona, London & Southwestern railway officials have conveyed their sympathy with relatives of the Canadian victims of the Salisbury disaster.

RAILWAY RATES.

Commissioners Will Investigate Complaints From the West and North.

Ottawa, July 16.—The board of railway commissioners is going West next month and will visit the Yukon. There are complaints from points, from Calgary, from the Crow's Nest branch and from the Dawson Road of Trade. The latter alleges that the rates of the Yukon & Yukon railway are unreasonably high.

HORSE THIEVES BUSY.

Band Resumes Operations Along the Border of Manitoba.

Montreal, Man., July 14.—It is evident that the gang of horse thieves that paraded along the border several years ago and who were thought to have been effectively broken up, have resumed operations. Several thefts are reported recently, and on Wednesday night while attempting to raid Mr. Brown's stable near here, the thieves were exchanged between one of them and Brown. Brown received a bullet through his coat and the bandit was badly wounded, but made good his escape.

STEAMER SANK.

Nineteen Persons Went Down With Small Portuguese Vessel.

Lisbon, July 14.—The small Portuguese steamer Silva Americana sank recently at the entrance of the Kwanza river (Portuguese West Africa), while on her way from here to Dondo, on the left bank of the Kwanza. Nineteen persons were drowned.

DOUBLE MURDER.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Following a fruitless attempt at reconciliation, George Kern shot and killed both his wife and mother-in-law at their home in this city early this evening. The killing was the result of a quarrel lasting several months. Kern has not been caught.

You are Requested to Test This

We are so positive that our remedy for scabs, tender, tired, aching, smarting feet will give you satisfaction that we will cheerfully return your money if you are not satisfied after trying "Foot Eim." All druggists keep it or we will mail you 18 powders for 25 cents. We pay postage. Stott & Juvv. Bowmanville, Ont.

ALFRED BEIT DIED IN LONDON

PASSING OF FAMOUS AFRICAN FINANCIER

Never Fully Recovered His Health After Apoplectic Stroke Three Years Ago.

London, July 16.—Alfred Beit, the well-known South African financier, died to-day. He had been in bad health for some time.

Mr. Beit, who was born in 1853 at Hamburg, was a life governor of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, a partner in the firm of Wercher, Beit & Co., and a director of the Rand Mines, Rhodesia Railways, Bechuanaland Railway Trust Consolidated Co., Blomfontein mine and British Chartered South Africa Co.

He was reported to have been implicated in the Jameson raid, testified before the Jameson commission and resigned from the board of directors of the British Chartered South Africa Co., but his resignation was not accepted at the time. Later a suit was brought by Mr. Beit on the ground of complicity in the raid, and his prosecution was demanded by Dr. Leyd, the representative of the Transvaal in Europe, and in 1896 his resignation from the board of directors of the British Chartered South Africa Co. was accepted.

When Cecil Rhodes died in 1902 it was found that Mr. Beit was appointed one of his executors, and the latter thereupon returned to the board of directors of the British Chartered South African Company.

Early in 1903, Mr. Beit had an apoplectic stroke while at Johannesburg, and it appears that he never fully regained his health. Since that time he had lived in London.

Mr. Beit, who is said to have been the richest man in London, and who controlled the output of gold in South Africa, was at one time alleged to be forming "Gold Trust," in which the names of prominent American financiers were mentioned. Mr. Beit gave large sums of money to the Red Cross and other institutions, and recently donated \$500,000 to a university at Hamburg.

Y. M. C. A. EXCURSION.

Saturday Afternoon trip by the City of Nanaimo Enjoyed by Large Crowd.

About 400 took advantage of the excursion on Saturday afternoon by the City of Nanaimo. Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated on the success obtained and it is understood the scheme proved a financial success.

The steamer left the C. P. R. wharf at 2.30, after calling among the islands, arrived at Puffin Harbor about 6 p. m. A short stop was made at that point and the excursionists returned to Victoria about 8 o'clock. The steamer was on board and under the direction of Jesse Longfield played a number of selections which were much enjoyed. Refreshments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary and over \$150 was taken in from this source.

NOT COMING WEST.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Will Not Go to Site of Prince Rupert.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, who is coming to Canada on official business, will not visit the Yukon. There are reports that he would come West with President Chas. M. Hays and Vice-President Frank W. Morse, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, within a few weeks, and proceed to the site of the new terminal city of Prince Rupert. This visit will not be made by the officials who are not coming to the Pacific at this time.

It is expected that later in the year Mr. Hays and Mr. Morse may make a trip to the Pacific terminus. It is presumed, however, that this will not be done until the work now in progress by the company in connection with surveys and the construction of terminal facilities are well advanced. In that event the visit will not be made until the fall of the year.

BACK FROM EAST.

E. G. Russell, of Grand Trunk Pacific, Says Satisfactory Progress is Being Made.

E. G. Russell, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has returned to the city after an absence of several months in the East. Mr. Russell has nothing to say relative to his mission to Montreal, but says that all is activity in pushing forward construction and surveys. No time is being lost, but on the contrary the company is doing its best to complete the line as early as possible and enter actively into the transportation business in the West. Satisfactory progress is being made all along the line, not omitting the British Columbia, and the road to the survey are being carried on with vigor.

WELSH TENNIS CONTESTS.

Miss Sutton Defeats Miss Garritt and Retains Title of Champion.

Newport, July 14.—In the Welsh ladies' championship contest to-day Miss May Sutton of Cardiff defeated Miss Garritt of London and retained her title in the mixed doubles, 6-1, 6-3.

In the final of the women's lawn tennis tournament for the championship of Wales to-day Miss Sutton beat Miss Garritt, 6-1, 6-4. The American thus retains the title.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Nashville, Tenn., July 13.—Henry Clay Evans, former commissioner of pensions and recently American consul-general in London, was nominated for governor by the republican state convention last night.

LEECH RIVER GOLD.

Reported Discovery Unconfirmed by Filings in Mining Recorder's Office—Early Workings.

The reported gold strike on Leech river is unconfirmed by any filing of location notices at the mining recorder's office. In fact, it may be stated that at the present time there is no mineral claim the location of which was given as on the river mentioned. Several claims were taken up a number of years ago, including the Five Acres, Golden Queen, Hornet, Hoboe and others, but all have been abandoned.

So far the best results were obtained on the west and south forks of Leech river, the discoveries on the north fork being of little value. The country rock at the mouth of the latter is slate, that gradually verges into trap as the stream is ascended. Gold has been found on other rivers taking their rise in the same group of mountains as the Leech, notably the Jordan and San Juan. According to the provincial assayer, the placer gold found has been coarse, and any ledges discovered will probably be free milling. Leech river contributed quite a large amount of gold to the provincial output in the late sixties, but nothing of importance has been done since 1873. C. H. Dickie attempted to dam the mouth of the river a few years ago, and remove the gold believed to exist in the "pot hole" there, but the pump obtained was of too low a capacity, and the project was abandoned. Since that time mining of all kinds has been at a standstill.

SAM THE CHINESE MURDERER CAUGHT

TIMES PICTURE SPREAD BROADCAST BY POLICE

Bad Record in California Claimed For Accused by Countrymen—Preliminary Hearing.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Sam Lock, the Chinese murderer, whose picture was printed in "Saturday's Times," was captured yesterday, and is now in jail at Quesnel Forks. Government Agent W. Stephenson, wired Superintendent of Police Hussey to this effect this morning. His preliminary hearing will be held to-morrow. Sergt. Murray, of the provincial police, who left on Saturday morning for the scene of the murder, will be in attendance.

The fellow countrymen of Sam did not cease their persecution with his flight. At once after the murder became known they held a meeting and subscribed the sum of \$150 as a reward for his arrest. The police, however, declared that the government gave a similar amount. After consultation with Supt. Hussey, the acting attorney-general announced that a sum of \$300 would be given to the authorities, making the total reward offered \$450. It is not yet known who will obtain this sum, as the telegram received here gives no particulars beyond the bare statement of capture.

Some of Sam's compatriots at Quesnel allege that he has a bad record in California. Inquiries in this direction will be made through channels of information furnished by the Times and his previous career looked into. It is only fair to the accused man, however, to say that from present indications these allegations appear to be the result of malice. All information at present available tends to show that Sam is of good character in general, and that his long years of association with white men removed what strains of lawlessness may have existed in his make up. Certainly his long continuance in the service of J. B. Hobson goes a long way towards disproving these assertions.

There is some apprehension that the murder may cause further trouble for the Chinese in Cariboo. Both the murdered man and Sam Lock have many friends, and the secrecy with which Highlanders work may cause retaliation to be attempted on both sides. The presence of Sergt. Murray will cause a feeling of added security, but well-informed people say that the rival tongs may precipitate a hatchet war. There is a considerable number of Chinese in the vicinity of the murder working in the various hydraulic mines, washing in different creeks and engaged in other pursuits. Most of these are associated, in one way or another, with the different clans engaged in the dispute, and there is certainly cause for increased police activity to prevent further crimes. The district is very small, and means of transportation so small that trouble on outlying creeks would not be known for some days.

Full advantage was taken by the provincial police of the enterprise of the Times in printing the only known portrait of the murderer. Immediately after publication of Saturday's edition, Supt. Hussey procured 50 copies of this paper and sent them broadcast over the province as the best description obtainable of the murderer.

MISSISSIPPI WATER.

Will Be Used to Christen Son of Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

New York, July 14.—A special to the World from Vicksburg, Miss., says: "A jug of Mississippi river water, sealed and attested by a justice of the peace to prove that it is the genuine article, was sent to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, where it will be used in christening the baby boy left there by the stork a few days ago. Why this is a considerable number of Mississippi river water should be specially required for the ceremony is not definitely known, but it is believed to be due to the wish of the dowager duchess, who was a Miss Yanaga. Her family home was at Ravenswood, La., and it is presumed that a southeast breeze from the great "Father of Waters" led to a desire that her new grandson be christened with a few drops from the mighty river itself."

VICTORIA ABLE TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY

OF ESQUIMALT WATER WORKS CORPORATION

Mayor Morley Asserts Ample and Cheaper Supply Available From Other Sources.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At the risk of boring a long-suffering public by too frequent references to the water problem a Times representative this morning inquired of His Worship Mayor Morley as to the progress being made towards its solution. Replying, the latter stated that the information upon the different projects under consideration was coming in much slower than was expected, but it would not be long before the council would be called upon to deal with the matter. The reports were not as complete as would be desired, and would be found to include every detail required to guide the aldermen in their choice. He wanted to say, however, that the corporation was in a position to act independently of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. This was a point he wished emphasized. The information to hand, the Mayor said, permitted him to state that Victoria was not dependent upon the Esquimalt supply, and had not yet reached such desperate circumstances as to make the purchase of that water at the exorbitant price asked imperative at the present time.

"Yes," His Worship went on in reply to a query, "the sewer works in the Highlands is progressing favorably. He could not say when it would be finished, but was sure the party would complete their labors within a few days. The investigations at Elk lake had proven very satisfactory, and he hoped, as doubtless did every citizen now suffering from the exceedingly poor supply, that the steps now being taken would enable the city council to decide upon some policy which would prevent a recurrence of the trouble during another summer.

Referring again to Victoria's independence of the Esquimalt Water Works, the Mayor remarked that he looked for the additional necessary supply from Elk lake and from the Highlands. The further the latter proposition was proved the more promising it became in the eyes of all concerned. In short, he felt safe in assuring the general public of an improved supply, a service that would satisfy the residents of all districts whether the high or low levels, with-out any comparative short period. The cost, also, would be nominal when placed against the expenditure that would be involved in adopting the re-commendation of those in favor of the purchase of the water from Esquimalt. The problem, therefore, was on a better footing than many supposed, and the city was not "up against it" to the extent that some writers of anonymous letters to the press appeared to believe.

News received by the Times from a private source endorses what the Mayor relates with reference to the work in the Highlands. It seems the survey party are making exceedingly good progress, and have found, generally speaking, that the conditions are more favorable than the most sanguine at first were led to suppose. At the present time they are engaged in the neighborhood of Lost lake and Lavender swamp, where it is proposed to construct a reservoir. According to reports their researches have confirmed what was originally only a conjecture, namely, that the site is admirable from all standpoints. The lake and the swamp, it seems, are separated by an insignificant ridge along which the Millstream railway is constructed. The two cover a large area, and could either be used as one large reservoir or be converted into two, each of which would be more than large enough to hold the water required. As the swamp is a little higher in the levels than the lake, it would be made to flow into the lake, thus creating a splendid system.

Some seven or eight men, in charge of a Devereaux company of heavy machinery, the fine weather experienced during the past few weeks has enabled them to proceed with their labors uninter-rupted. They have arranged for board and lodging for the men in tents pitched at picturesque spots in the neighborhood of the scene of operations. Their meals, it is stated, have not been altogether satisfactory. In fact, the daily bill-of-fare for morning, mid-day, and evening meals was considered so unsatisfactory as to make the men somewhat desperate. As a result two of the party decided to take drastic measures to appease their appetites, and steaming from their tents one mid-night invaded the hen-coop. They captured two spring chickens, and next morning enjoyed a grand repast. Soon the loss was discovered, however, and even before the party received a severe dressing down from the tongue of an irate hostess.

When the survey of the proposed reservoir is completed Mr. Devereaux, in-ly, and will lose no time in making out his report and submitting it to the proper authorities. Victorians, therefore, may look forward to have the vexed question brought to an issue in the very near future.

For the benefit of those interested the appended analysis of Victoria water, taken some years ago (officially), is appended:

Solid matter (per gallon) 2 grains
Chlorine (per gallon) 12 grains
Free ammonia0006 parts per million
Albuminoid ammonia0238 parts per million
Hardness 3 degrees

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Bisley, July 14.—In the competition for the Daily Graphic prizes, 7 shots at 200 yards, Co. Sergt.-Major Caven, 5th Regiment, Victoria, made 33, and Capt. Forrest, 6th Regiment, Vancouver, 31. Caven scored 24 and Forrest 22 in the Graphic contest, 7 shots at 500 yards.

FIRE IN COUNTRY.

Conflagration on C. A. Mercer's Property Causes Loss of Valuable Cord Wood.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Since Saturday a huge fire has been burning in the neighborhood of Cedar Hill. Its ravages have been confined principally to the property of C. A. Mercer, which was formerly a part of the Gleneden estate. About six hundred cords of cut wood have been destroyed, and according to the latest reports the flames are spreading to some extent. They are causing some consternation among residents of that district. They fear that the fire may get among the brush, becoming a menace to all the farmers of that section. However, it is expected that precautions will be taken to prevent the fire causing any further serious loss of property.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Bisley, July 16.—In the first stage of the Alexandra competition, seven shots at 200 yards, Co. Sergt.-Major Caven, 5th Regiment, Victoria, made 30 and Capt. Forrest, 6th Regiment, Vancouver, 32. At the 600 yards range Caven scored 31 and Forrest 32. In the shooting for the Prince of Wales's prize, first stage 10 shots at 200 yards, Caven scored 45 and Forrest 47.

A WRIT SERVED UPON THE CITY

ACTION EXPECTED ON LIBEL SUIT TO-NIGHT

Watson Clark Presses Action Against Those Concerned in Alleging Milk Adulteration.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A matter of more than ordinary interest will come up to to-night's meeting of the city council. It is the libel suit entered by Watson Clark, the milkman, as a civil offence to the effect that cream sold by him to customers contained an adulteration known as gelatine. The statement was that of Dr. Richards, the acting milk inspector, made after an analysis by himself and D. E. Whitaker, assistant provincial assayer. The writ is served against the corporation, which means its representatives, the Mayor and members of the city council, as well as the inspector and the assistant provincial assayer. The Times Printing and Publishing Co., also, as previously mentioned in these columns, is included in the suit, but that is more or less distinct and will not be considered at the gathering this evening.

It is not likely that any action will be taken by the Mayor and aldermen beyond referring the matter to the city barrister. But there may be some discussion and any comments made are sure to be interesting. A remark worth repeating was made by an official this morning in speaking of Mr. Clark's law suit. Drawing attention to the fact that \$10,000 damages were demanded of the Times, he said, "I know where it wasn't done, but that no sum was mentioned in the case of the city. Probably, he went on, Mr. Clark remembered what was common knowledge, namely, that the civic treasury was exceedingly low, and out of his kindness of heart, decided that it would be better to lift a few dollars from a prosperous, enterprising newspaper than interfere with the consumption of certain important public improvements.

Among other questions on the tapis is that of the sidewalk work. It is reported that somewhat of an innovation has been introduced in laying the walk on Elford street, it has been the custom in the past to leave room for a plot of grass on the outside of the walk, in this case, however, the space has been left open inside. This the residents intend to convert into plots of well-kept grass. As it will be out of the way of the hoofs of horses or the wheels of carriages, it is expected that Elford street will soon become one of the prettiest little thoroughfares in the city.

TRAPPED SALMON.

Catches Brought to the City on Saturday Were the Largest Yet Received.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Several steamers in attendance on the salmon traps arrived on Saturday with the largest catches that have been taken so far this year. The Ranger brought in about 14 tons from the Sherrington Point and Otter Point traps, belonging to the Capital City Packing and Canning Company. Another arrival had 20 tons of spring salmon and 2,500 sockeyes from the Findlay, Durham & Brodie traps at Otter Point, and like catches are reported by other trappers. These fish were not all taken in twenty-four hours, they had been entering the traps during two or three days previously. The quantity of sockeye taken is regarded as evidence that a run of this kind of fish has commenced.

CANADIAN'S VICTORY.

Enslwood, July 12.—G. S. Lyon, of Toronto, Canada, beat the national amateur golf champion, H. Chandler Egan, of Exmoor, Chicago in the second round of match play to-day by one up, twenty-eight holes.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR COMOX VALLEY

Unprecedented Activity in the Logging Industry--Farm Laborers Scarce--Land Held at Advanced Prices.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Comox valley at this season of the year presents one of the most beautiful sights that it is possible for the eye of man to rest upon. The very wet and comparatively cold spring season operated to retard the crops to some extent, but now that the sun is out in midsummer splendor it is found that the wet weather was most excellent for the development of a very heavy and unusually choice crop of all kinds of hay. Even the root crops, which it was feared would not develop owing to the extreme wet weather, are giving promise of being fully as strong and abundant as ever before.

With the advent of warm weather the farmers have turned out on the fields en masse and when one stands on the side hill where a comprehensive view of this beautiful valley can be obtained, it gives not only

A Delightful Prospect

of waving fields dotted by comfortable looking farm houses and threaded by the beautiful Courtenay river, on the banks of which is a fringe of evergreens of tropical luxuriance, but there is also the experience of a most gratifying sensation of peace and plenty in which there is not the slightest suggestion of want or impoverishment even among the poorest. For there is no submerged tenth in Comox nor are there any gatherings of the unemployed with banners inscribed "Give us work." In fact the shoe is on the other foot completely, and careful inquiries into the industrial conditions of this happy community show that "Labor is King," and instead of "begging a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil" the laborer has any number of poor

Employers at His Feet

beseching him to come and help gather in his crops at the rate of \$2.50 per day and board. Even the despised Chinaman, who in former years could be procured in unlimited numbers for 25c per day, now dictates terms to his white brother.

A story is told of one farmer who visited Chinatown in Cumberland in search of two men as farm laborers. After considerable search he came across one who was willing to go to work; his terms were as follows: 12 months' contract at \$1.50 per day and board, every day (wet and dry) to count, or if the farmer only wanted him for a couple of months, \$2.50 per day and board.

This scarcity of labor is undoubtedly due to the unprecedented activity in the logging industry. With the beginning of the season the farmers have been to get inquiries for logs at prices unheard of in former years, and visions of easy money led many of them to contract to supply the mills with quantities of logs that could be secured on their own places, for it must be remembered that

Logging Operations

at good prices accomplishes two advantages for the farmer: First, it supplies him with ready money which always looks good to the farmer, and,

secondly, it takes all the heavy timber off his land, which is worth from twenty to twenty-five dollars per acre to him.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, then, that every available man was drafted for the woods either as contractor or employee, and at the present time there are several camps in continuous operation in Comox valley employing anywhere from a dozen to sixty men, and there is every indication that this activity will continue indefinitely and increase as the season progresses.

One result of this is that the farms are more or less neglected as labor is scarce and wages high, but all this will rectify itself in the course of a few years and when the farmers again devote their energies exclusively to farming they will find themselves in possession of

Considerable Ready Money

and that their land has substantially increased in value.

Such a view of the case is the one undoubtedly taken by all the landholders of Comox at the present time, and in spite of the fact that it is almost impossible to secure farm help except at ruinous wages, all the land is held at advanced prices and it would be practically impossible to buy cleared land in Comox to-day for less than seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, according to quality.

This high price is not only justified by the present general industrial activity, but is occasioned also by the anticipated anticipation of the advent of a railway within the next year or two and also by the belief that the immense coal fields known to exist under Comox valley will soon be explored and developed by the C. P. R. and also the greatly increased work contemplated for the future by the Union Colliery Company. Last May a visit was made to Comox by Mr. J. C. Abbott, formerly superintendent of the western division of the C. P. R., who, as representative of wealthy California investors, looked over the ground and made inquiries as to the amount of free coal rights, and that this visit

Is Bearing Fruit

is proved by the fact that all the Comox farmers who own coal rights are being asked to bond them to a company who agree to immediately bore in several parts of the valley and either make the purchase or surrender the bond inside of twelve months. The price mentioned in the bond is \$40 per acre.

Such, briefly, is an outline of the prosperous condition and bright outlook for Comox valley to-day, and possessing as it does great coal and timber resources, immense areas of choice agricultural land and fine harbors in which the largest ocean going ships habitually ride at anchor, besides a stock of men who are endowed with the very best qualifications of industry, intelligence and sound business common sense, there would seem to be every reason to believe that in the course of a few years every hope that has ever been cherished for the development of this enchanting and delightfully picturesque valley, will be fully realized.

control of the paper will be in the hands of Mr. Gossnell, who has been for two years editor, and who will continue to fill that position in addition to the general management of the business.

The new management announce that the policy of the paper will continue to be in support of the Conservative party. No announcement is yet made as to what changes, if any, will be made in connection with the interior economy of the paper.

The present lease has been continued in its terms for a further period of 25 years with the present owner of the premises occupied by the Colonist, Mrs. J. O. Dunsmuir. An option also has been given for purchase of the property that the new company will then acquire the building outright.

LAID AT REST.

Impressive Ritual of Eagles Recited Over Remains of Emmett McD.

Ewing.

With simple and impressive ceremonies the remains of the late Emmett McD. Ewing were laid at rest yesterday under the auspices of the Fresno Aerie of Eagles, the members of which attended in a body with a number of intimate friends of the deceased, says the Fresno paper of July 5th. The funeral services were not elaborate, as services had already been performed in Victoria prior to shipment of the body to the home town. The funeral took place in the undertaking chapel of Shand & Beall. A large number of beautiful wreaths were given by sympathetic friends, and the splendid assortment of floral tributes which were given by Victoria friends and accompanied the remains from the north were also laid around the casket, the faded with the fresh, and presented a touching testimony of the high regard in which the dead man was held in two cities.

The graveside ceremonies were conducted by the Eagles with their beautiful rites, and all six pall-bearers were brother lodge members of the deceased. They were Judge G. W. Smith, Edward McGittigan, Jerry Ryan, Jr., Chief of Police R. M. Devos, Charles McCord and F. P. Fentry. The interment was in Mountain View cemetery, where a handsome monument will be erected.

A Berlin named Bresin stole the savings of a fellow lodger from the room they shared, and left behind an IOU for the amount.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Closes After Denomination Is Committed to Erection of College at Summerland.

The annual Baptist convention in Olivet church, New Westminster, concluded its labors Friday with a most enthusiastic meeting. Practically all day was spent in bringing into working order the scheme for a denominational college at Summerland, the new fruit raising centre in the Okanagan valley. The method of raising funds was discussed and a workable project evolved. As announced in yesterday's Times, a tree site and a fund of \$25,000 has already been obtained towards the object. So confident are the churches that the scheme will be carried out that it was decided to hold the convention next year in the college buildings.

At the evening meeting an address was delivered by Dr. Kierstead, of McMaster University, and other visiting members of the church. A proposal was made to endorse the suggested provincial university, and though sympathy with its objects was apparent, in future the Dominion convention will exercise general supervision over all the churches of the denomination in Canada. A resolution was adopted to this effect, and as it has been taken up by other provinces, will doubtless be in force shortly. Provincial conventions will, however, retain control of local affairs and hold individual gatherings.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.

British Government Will Take Charge of T. P. O'Connor's Bill.

London, July 14.—The British government has consented to father T. P. O'Connor's musical copyright bill, which insures its passage. It is believed that the enactment of the measure will end the extensive and long established piracy of music and insure the protection of foreign composers. American composers and publishers are concerned in the measure. Because of recent years much music has been stolen and republished here. The agitation for parliamentary action lasted eight years, and heretofore failed, but this year Mr. O'Connor succeeded in engaging the support of every group in the House of Commons, and finally induced the government to take it up.

FORCED TO KILL BY HIGHBINDER

CAREER OF CHINAMAN
SAM, COOK IN CARIBOO

Persecution Forces Request for Government Protection—Could not Remain in China.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The killing on Monday morning, of a fellow countryman, a waiter, by Sam, the Chinese cook employed by J. B. Hobson, at Bullion, is alleged to be the result of an attempt at highbinder persecution. He decided to return to Cariboo, and applied for his old position. Mr. Hobson was only too glad to re-engage him, and he again appeared at Bullion and took command of the kitchen. The demands that he join the tong were made again immediately after his arrival, but Sam remained obdurate. Then the waiter appeared on the scene, the man now murdered. Trouble arose at once. Sam could not get along with him, and intimated that he was an agent of the

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Highbinder. It was Mr. Hobson's intention to get rid of him as soon as good cause arose, but death has now made complete severance.

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SECOND WHALING PLANT PROJECTED

MAY BE CONSTRUCTED
ON THE EAST COAST

Whales in Pacific Twenty-Five Per Cent Larger Than Those in Atlantic.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The record catch of whales at Sechart, reported in yesterday's Times, is one of the most interesting industrial announcements that has been made in this city for some time. The eleven whales, namely, nine humpbacks, one finback and one sulphur bottom, will bring the whaling company the substantial sum of \$20,000. It will readily be seen from this that with a still further expansion in the business this revenue could be increased to \$100,000 a month or over a million a year.

In connection with this new British Columbia industry there are some features that have not yet been mentioned. It is that the whales caught on this coast are larger by twenty-five per cent than the whales caught on the Atlantic. There is only one explanation offered for this, and it is that the Pacific coast whales are fatter than those in the Atlantic ocean. They get more to eat, and the difference in size is, therefore, largely one of a difference in feeding ground.

The whaling industry on the Vancouver Island coast will shortly prove one of the most lucrative businesses in British Columbia. The company, before starting up, applied for four stations, and these applications have been granted. The sites chosen being at Sechart, at Esperanza, one on the northern coast of this island and another on the east coast in the vicinity of Denman Island. The government regulations provide that stations must be little enough for present needs. For one sperm whale alone 120 barrels are required, for an average humpback 90 barrels, and for a finback 75 or 80 barrels.

The coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is causing a large amount of activity in the North. Not only are numerous industries projected in its immediate vicinity, but places at some distance are rapidly assuming commercial importance.

Cumshinga Inlet, on the east coast of Moresby Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, is the latest point at which it is announced a large industrial enterprise will be instituted. A syndicate, headed by John Moore, of Seattle, a veteran mill owner of the Sound, will erect a sawmill with a capacity of at least 100,000 feet per day at the point mentioned as soon as actual railway construction commences near this coast.

This company has already secured ample timber limits. Forty square miles, or 25,600 acres, have been acquired from the provincial authorities, and the ample capital behind the men interested is a perfect assurance that the industry will be a large and permanent one.

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The law also provides that only one steamer shall be operated within the one hundred mile limit, these regulations with many others being for the protection of the industry and of the rights of citizens ashore.

It is understood that the company intend to erect another plant in the near future, the location of which will be either at Esperanza or in the vicinity of Denman Island, which of these places has not been decided, but it is said that construction will likely begin within six months.

The question of getting barrels in which to place all the oil that is taken from the whales treated at Sechart has been one of the most troublesome. There is no local factory to meet so large a demand. Some experiments have lately been tried with Douglas fir in making barrels in Victoria, but with what success has not been learned.

How long the Woodstock concern will have to be depended on is a matter for conjecture. It is stated that an effort is being made through Rodwell & Company, agents of the Blue Funnel line of round-the-world steamships, to induce the owners of those vessels to have large oil tanks built in their ships for the carrying of the oil. If this is done much of what is now counted as waste will be saved the company. Besides, cheaper shipping rates will at once be afforded. So far the proposal has only been made, and it cannot now be stated in what manner it will be entertained by the company. Up to the present the company has spent \$27,000 in buying barrels, and while the supply offered by the Woodstock factory representative may seem large at first consideration, a little reflection will show that one thousand barrels a week will be little enough for present needs. For one sperm whale alone 120 barrels are required, for an average humpback 90 barrels, and for a finback 75 or 80 barrels.

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ORANGEMEN MEET AT BEACON HILL

THEY ARE ADVISED
TO STUDY THE BIBLE

Addresses Delivered by Officials of
Order—Visitors Entertained at
Gorge Rark Last Night.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The celebration of the "Glorious Twelfth" is over for another year, and nearly all the visiting brethren of the Orange order have left the city again. In every way the short visit of the members to Victoria was acknowledged to have been an enjoyable one. In spite of the heat of the day the celebration in Beacon Hill park was made very pleasant by the selection of the shaded part for delivering the speeches.

Last evening an immense throng attended the Gorge park, where a splendid programme was put on. Early in the evening the Rev. Mr. Smith, who had been in attendance returned to the city in order to take the special train for Nanaimo, and the steamer Chamer for the Mainland.

The procession to Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon in the blazing sun was a trying one, but the members of the order bore up well and showed little signs of fatigue.

At the Hill.

On arrival at Beacon Hill park the members of the order in the parade formed a large circle with the Grand Lodge officers in the centre. Before dismissing the parade the usual cheers were given by which were honored the memory of King William, the King and Queen, the Orange order, the Grand Lodge and its officers and the subordinate lodges and members.

After singing "God Save the King" the members dispersed, gathering together a few minutes later about the platform erected amidst the shade of the trees.

The platform was gaily decorated with bunting, and on it were seated the Grand Lodge officers, past masters and others. The remainder of the Orange brethren and visitors made themselves as comfortable as possible on the grass.

The gathering was presided over by the Rev. W. G. M. John Wallace, of William's Head. With him on the platform were His Worship the Mayor, the honorary grand chaplain, Dr. Reid of Victoria; W. G. Chapman, Rev. Merton Smith, of Vancouver; Past Grand Master Hull, of Ontario; East: P. G. Masters, Duke, Donaldson, Rev. A. E. Roberts, McDonald and Clarke; Vice Grand Master Thos. Cunningham; Past County Master J. McSpadden; County Master Hunt, Dr. Potts, Rev. T. W. Gladstone and Rev. S. J. Thompson.

The Fifth Regiment band stationed near by rendered musical selections during the afternoon.

In opening the meeting R. W. G. M. Wallace extended a hearty welcome to all. He was well received by the minister Orangemen had not been able to come to this gathering on account of transportation facilities not being available. He had received a message from Abbotford saying that 1,000 Orangemen were in attendance. At Cranbrook a message informed him a similar demonstration was in progress. He expected later in the day to hear from Salmon Arm, where many lodges were celebrating the day.

His Worship Mayor Morley read an address of welcome to the order. This appeared in yesterday's Times.

Rev. Dr. Reid, the honorary grand chaplain was called upon to address the audience, but confined himself to a very short speech. In closing he complimented Mayor Morley on what he was doing in the city. He hoped he would continue his good works "giving the city better water" (laughter) and "better everything else."

Rev. S. J. Thompson referred to the attendance as the largest Orange gathering he had ever seen during eighteen years in British Columbia. He was glad to be present to help celebrate the victory of King William 216 years ago. Sometimes the speaker wondered whether the heirs of the privileges won for them at the battle of the Boyne appreciated these as they should.

On the day of Boyne there was represented Roman Catholicism in King James and Protestantism in King William. Two forces met, he said, to meet on that day, light and darkness. The Orangemen claimed the right to an open Bible. British subjects had a right to worship God according to their consciences. They might sometimes be exceptions to this. He instanced the case of the trouble at Malta. John McNeill with the permission of the Governor of Malta was conducting services there. The Roman Catholic archbishop of the island called upon the governor to stop these services. The governor declined to interfere at first, but afterwards after threatened disturbance the governor pulled down his flag and stopped the services. In view of this it was due to ask that in every part of the British dominion there should be freedom to worship God or "we will know the reason why."

Referring to the question of separate schools in the Northwest, he claimed for his children the right to have them educated without sectarian influence. He believed this was a general opinion, and any party which violated that would have to answer for it. He was going to speak out his mind.

Past Grand Master Hull said that he had the duty put upon him to congratulate the British Columbia Orangemen from the Ontario East Grand Lodge. It was his first visit to the west—the doorway of Canada on the Pacific. His trip had been an educational one. He had learned as never before of the grand heritage which was Canada's. He realized the great responsibility which attached to Canadians in developing this territory. All had their share in this—by living consistent lives in conformity to the constitution of the Orange order. If they were true to the order they would have a great influence.

ence. Orangemen stood for freedom of worship to all. The greatest danger in Canada to-day was the attempts of the Roman Catholic church to get control of the schools of the Dominion. That battle must be fought out without intolerance. The fight was against the church of Rome, the most perfectly organized of institutions. In the Orange order was found the only organized force of the Protestant church. It was hoped that the time was near at hand when the victory would be gained. The time he hoped was near at hand when the politicians—"for we have no statesmen now, unfortunately they died with old Sir John A."—would be forced to comply with the wishes expressed. Rev. Mr. Smith resumed his seat the band struck up "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The next speech was the principal one of the day. W. G. Chapman Bro. Master of the Congregational church, Vancouver. Mr. Smith is an able platform speaker. His style is well adapted to hold attention. As he stated in his speech yesterday he has not been a member of the Orange order for a very long time, only three years, but he added that the principles which the order represented were those which he has been taught from his birth, and which he represented. Rev. Mr. Smith lived for years in the United States, having been a coadjutor of the great Evangelist Moody. Yesterday afternoon's address closed with a very impressive appeal to the members of the order to live consistent lives, to embrace the full teaching of the Bible which they sought to maintain as an open book.

In opening he said that he agreed with Mayor Morley in the expression of the hope that there would be no more need to continue sectional fighting in the west. This had proved a mistake. But the Orangemen had not been the first to unseat the sword. The greatest fault he had with Orangemen in Canada was that they were too ready to bury the sword. Orangemen of all classes were the tolerant men. They had no quarrel with any man's religion. He could not understand the Orangemen being other than a Christian. Orangemen objected to Roman Catholics taking anything away from the Bible. Every man should have the free choice to say whether he should go to the church of his choice or not. He stood for freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom of action where it did not interfere with the line of duty. He was not a man who claimed the right to fight. He hoped the time would never again come when an appeal should be made to arms. If it did come he thought fifteen days would settle it.

Rev. Mr. Smith then went into the history of the troublous times which brought the Orange family into prominence in Europe. The noble character of William the Silent, the founder of the line which the Orange order descended, was referred to. The speaker pointed out that William the Silent while yet a Roman Catholic stood for toleration at the time of the persecutions and consequent slaughter of the Protestants in the Netherlands.

Coming to the principles of Orangemen he said that there might be intolerant Orangemen. There could not be intolerant Orangemen. Rome repudiated religious and civil liberty. The emergence of the English people from the power of Rome was that which gave religious and civil liberty to the world.

There were three factors in the world to-day which tended to strip Rome of its civil and religious domination. These were the British dynasty, the Protestant succession and the open word of God. If any of these were lost the world would be a different place. The emergence of the English people from the power of Rome was that which gave religious and civil liberty to the world.

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vacancy of toleration. He commended them for taking an active interest in all that was going on in the country and defending the principles of Protestantism. This concluded the addresses, and without ceremony the crowd dispersed. A good number attended the baseball game between the Hillside of Victoria and the Nanaimo team, which is referred to in the sporting columns. In the evening the Fifth Regiment orchestra provided music at the Gorge park.

In addition to this the popular bioscope pictures were displayed under the management of Mr. Denham. The visitors appeared with the palms during the absence of Hon. Richard Bush, of Mission City; J. F. Harris, of North Nicome; Amos P. Thompson, of Nicome Island; Ole Lee, of Whonnock; John Blaney, of Port Haney; H. W. Smith, of Port Hammond; E. A. Atkins, of Coquitlam, to be fence viewers in and for the Dewdney electoral district.

Joseph C. Harris, of New Denver, to be a member of the board of license commissioners for the Slovan license district, in the place of Joseph V. Purviance, who has left the district.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, to be acting minister of mines during the absence of Hon. Richard McBride from the city of Victoria.

The under mentioned persons to be commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme court, for the purpose of acting as referees in the Provincial Act of the electoral districts in which they reside. Such appointments will expire December 31st, 1906: Cranbrook, Robert Prentiss Moffat; Andrew McRowan, John J. Norquay, James Edgar Davis, Noel Arnold, Wallace and Scott MacDonald, all of the city of Cranbrook; Kaslo, Frederick Mumme, of Trout Lake.

The appointment of Fred Peters, K. C., as commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act is noted. He is authorized to inquire into and report upon all matters concerning the action of the department of lands and works in connection with the notice dated September 18th, 1905, inviting tenders for the purchase of government property situated at Laurel Point, Victoria harbor, known as lot 570B, Victoria city, and that the first meeting pursuant to the said commission will be held in the Marble room, parliament buildings, on Monday, July 23rd, 1906, at 11 a. m.

Oak Bay is by notice made a school district, the bonds being the same as those of the municipality of Oak Bay. The Pensioners' Farmers' Exchange and the Stock Breeders' Association of British Columbia have been each incorporated.

Mills & Williamson, capitalized at \$20,000; Stewardship Gold & Coal Mining Company, with a capital of \$125,000; Vancouver Store Fixtures Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000; The Fraser River Oil & Guano Company, of England, is given a license as an extra provincial company to do business in the province with T. E. Kinnell, of Vancouver, as attorney for British Columbia.

PICNIC AT THE GORGE.
Prizes Awarded at the Mothers' Club Gathering on Wednesday Afternoon.

The Mothers' Club had a very successful picnic at the Gorge on Wednesday afternoon. There was lively competition in the cake and bread contest, and the judges were two uninterested ladies. They found their task a hard one, but finally decided to award prizes as follows:

Bread: 1st, Madeline Davies (11 years); 2nd, Marjorie Adams (14 years); 3rd, Best cake (girls)—1st, Bryn Bryn (11 years); 2nd, Madeline Davies (11 years); 3rd, Olga Bossi (11 years); 4th, Marjorie Adams (14 years); 5th, Best cake (boys)—1st, Harold Dean (14 years); 2nd, Kenneth Dean (11 years).

A number of races then took place, the results being as follows:
Girls (under 4 years)—1st, Margery Switzer; 2nd, Winnie Holligan; 3rd, Doris Graves.
Boys (under 4 years)—1st, James Mailes; 2nd, Walter Bryn (11 years); 3rd, Gordon Manson.

Girls (under 6 years)—1st, Dora Hallam; 2nd, Jean Adams; 3rd, Lillith Erskine.
Boys (under 6 years)—1st, George Sherwood; 2nd, Percy McLaren; 3rd, Harold Holligan.

Girls (under 8 years)—1st, Addie McGregor; 2nd, Christabel Halley.
Boys (under 8 years)—1st, Rob. Livingstone; 2nd, Chris. Stevering; 3rd, Girls (under 10 years)—1st, Violet Davies; 2nd, Jennie Albhouse.

Boys (under 10 years)—1st, Ross Main; 2nd, Percy Meyer.
Girls (under 12 years)—1st, Juanita Crowther; 2nd, Dora McLellan; 3rd, Boys (under 12 years)—1st, George Ritchie; 2nd, Bob Dalziel.

Girls (under 14 years)—1st, Madeline Davis; 2nd, Annie Main.
Boys (under 14 years)—1st, Charlie James; 2nd, Bob Dalziel.

Wheelbarrow race—Wilfred Pomeroy and Harold Dean.
Three-legged race—Madeline Davies and Violet Davies.

Girls (under 16 years)—1st, Madeline Davies; 2nd, Marie Sweeney.
Egg and spoon race—1st, Madeline Davies; 2nd, Ella Dalziel.

Gentlemen's button contest—1st, Mr. Gault; 2nd, Mr. McNeil.
Ladies' (6 sec.)—1st, Mrs. George (6 sec.); 2nd, Miss Peerce.

The prize for the finest baby was finally awarded to Carol Wall, eleven months, and the committee of gentlemen quickly disappeared.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE TUG PETREL

SHE MADE HER DEBUT
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Extra Trips to Be Made on the 'Frisko and Alaskan Routes—Shipping Notes.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The Petrel, the new tug built by the Victoria Machinery Depot for the Dominion government, made her trial trip yesterday afternoon. She amply reached the expectations of her builders and the stiff requirements exacted by the inspectors, Messrs. Kermod and Foster, and it is no exaggeration to describe her as one of the newest little steamers of her kind on the coast.

There were circumstances in connection with the trial spin which demand more eloquence than the humble writer of this account can roll off without a severe and wholly unnecessary strain. Were it not for the exceptionally good and bold pilot, Mr. J. H. Topp, who holds a blue pencil aloft like the sword of Damocles this report might abound with such elegant and opulent expressions as the "sun-kissed, sizzling waters of the straits with the castellated ramparts of the fort and forth. But the reader will be spared any additional burden while the heat wave is on, so a plain statement of fact must prevail. Undoubtedly, however, the trip was one of exceptional pleasure, and the tug was not its primary object, and those who made it were assured that it was entirely successful.

The Petrel left the old custom house wharf at 2.30 or thereabouts with the veteran Capt. J. H. Topp, in command, A. J. Bechtel, manager of the Victoria Machinery Depot, who was taking his leave of her, acted as host, and among his guests were G. A. Keefer, engineer for the public works department of the Dominion government, C. A. Topp, B. C. Electric railway; Mrs. Foster, wife of the engineer of the tug, and her son and others. Wm. Houston, superintendent; Oliver Richards, foreman, builder, and Mr. Barker, draughtsman of the building firm, were likewise in attendance, while Mr. Kermod, who has been acting as one of the inspectors, was also "on deck," figuratively speaking.

The weather was perfect for an ordinary test, but it would have been more satisfactory had there been some thing like a sea to test the riding ability of the new boat. If she acquits herself as well as she has in the calm, however, the most of the opposition organ will be unable to find fault. She made a splendid run to the quarantine station, moving freely and easily without vibration. She showed her most graceful speed, and the distance between the outer dock and the little domain presided over by Dr. Watt in three-quarters of an hour, which would figure out at ten or eleven miles an hour.

The Petrel's eighty-five feet long beam between perpendiculars and ninety-five feet over all. She is fourteen feet beam and draws ten feet six and eight feet six forward. She was built of steel, her deck being of Australian beechwood, and her rails are of fir. She is most staunchly constructed, and will stand all the wear and tear the elements may subject her to. Builders will, perhaps better appreciate her speed, and her rails are of fir. She has a forward collision bulkhead, and every essential to an up-to-date steam tug is in evidence.

She has accommodation forward for six men, and aft for six men. Her cabin is commodious, her stowage space, and neatly furnished and well lighted. She is fitted up with splendid machinery, her engine equipment developing 260 horse power (actual). The Petrel is a splendid tug, and will be able to handle anything that is likely to offer in the course of her duties.

She was roundly toasted on the trip, the wharves being liberally provided by the host, and the general conviction was that the Petrel would make her mark in the service. Mr. Keefer expects shortly to make a trip of inspection up the coast in the new tug.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.
Four Pack Horses Believed to Have Dropped Into Burning Coal Vein.

D. White, of Ladysmith, who has returned from the north, says in an interview with the Ledger that on his way out of the Mt. McKinley district he met the Cook party. Professor Cook, it will be remembered, is the head of the party which left Seattle with the intention of scaling Mt. McKinley if possible, for scientific purposes. At the time he was met by Mr. White, the party was about to lead a pack of horses under most peculiar circumstances. The accident occurred at Squanta river, in the vicinity of Cook's Inlet. The horses, which were loaded with provisions, suddenly appeared from sight, and it was afterwards ascertained that they had fallen through the earth into what is supposed to be a burning coal vein. The horses and packs were lost. Professor Cook also lost four horses at Tyoonk river, which left him only twelve out of the original twenty. Mr. White is of the opinion that the expedition will be a failure, as it is, he stated, an impossibility to make the ascent.

At the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's church at the new park, the Gorge, on Wednesday last, the secretary reported the full receipts of the garden party recently held on the manse grounds to have been \$113.30. The next meeting will be held at the same place on the first Wednesday in August.

RUSTIC RUMINATIONS



ON STRIKE.

Dear Mr. Editor, you're right in saying the flow of genius at this time of year ain't equal, when your poets are a-hay-ing.

Or nearly equal, to the flow of beer—But you're dead off in thinking that this rain, in stopping haying, will make me complain.

"Through dewy grass, in perfect rhythm swing
The gleaming scythes, the morning air is sweet
With thyme and clover," so the poets sing
Instead of which we're pining at our feet
And cursing, till the atmosphere's unpleasant,
To dig up hay laid flat by Mrs. Pheasant.

You fellows, sweating in office, think
Of "upright manhood," glorying in toil,
Upright! Oh, Lord, I wish you had the kick
That comes of grubbing up the clover's coil!

"Think of the strawberries," I hear you scream.
Go pick the strawberries, separate the cream!

And that nobility which you applaud
Of "honest" labor, makes me blush through tan.
Noble! a farmer's life is one long fraud,
Tempting the beast to breed, rely on man.
To come when called, to trust him with his life
Till the caressing hand contains the knife.

The joy of farming! Think of onion thinning,
Of young potatoes and the break back hoe!
Young lamb, its bottle, butchering and skinning;
Green peas, the pheasant, omnipresent crow;
Hang your farm luxuries, give me nicotine.
Tinned peas, Chicago beef, and margarine.

I am a convert to the latest view
That farming in B. C. should be intense.
You must not bite off more than you can chew,
Since you can't hire a man to work, that's sense.
I'm vegetarian, eating meat's a sin,
And milk is only lawful in a sin.

SAATCHI HATSEED.

OUR LONDON LETTER
London, July 14.—The Ascot meeting this year had the advantage of splendid weather. It was warm and sunny and there has hardly ever been such a brilliant gathering on the Heath. As is well known the crowd at Ascot is the most select gathering of the season, except perhaps Goodwood. The King was present as usual, but there was no state procession as the Queen or the ladies of the court did not put in an appearance. The female element, however, was not wanting, and the scene within the royal enclosure—the invitations for which are issued under the direction of the King—was a joy to behold. There were hundreds of ladies in the most superb summer costumes, in all colors and fabrics. The great day, of course, was the Cup Day, and it had the added interest this year of being the centenary of the cup, which was first established one hundred years ago. But unfortunately one great disappointment was in store for the racing fraternity—Pretty Polly was beaten.

The German Editors.
The invasion of London by the editors of the principal German newspapers, following so quickly on the visit of the burgomasters will help to confirm the friendly relations between the two countries. The existence of an entente between the newspapers of the two countries is certainly desirable, for everybody admits nowadays that the power of the press is infinite. It is even claimed for it that it can cause war or peace. Whether this is so or not, it is certain that ink-spilling can do a lot of mischief and its influence for good and ill is world-wide. The fraternization of the English and German editors, will it be hoped, do much towards putting an end to the pen-warfare that has existed between the two countries for some time past.

A Temporary Danger.
The owners of the great London newspapers were rather astonished to discover that a difference which had arisen between a small printing firm and some of the London publishers, to consequences which would make the appearance of morning papers impossible. That danger has been, for the moment, averted, and the newspaper proprietors have felt it necessary to form a union with the view of preventing the occurrence of any such event in the future. Therefore, one result of the threatened strike will be the formation of a strong union among newspaper proprietors. They have been awakened to their own unprotected condition, and steps will now be taken to secure them against a little surprise of this kind again.

Haggard's Colonization Scheme.
The report of the departmental committee on Mr. Rider Haggard's scheme of land settlements in the colonies is decidedly in the negative. They set their faces against colonization and are all for emigration. They are, of course, influenced by the fact that the latter has been attended with excellent results, which they have failed to find one single instance of successful colonization, whether in Australia, Canada or South Africa. Briefly Mr. Haggard's scheme was that a loan of \$300,000 was to be raised on the security of the Imperial government, the money to be placed in the hands of the Salvation Army for the settlement of 1,500 families of about five persons each on a vast tract of 240,000 acres in the northwest of Canada. The colony was to be managed by the Salvation Army, and the money advanced was to be repaid by the settlers in annual instalments. The scheme would ultimately have a wider basis and be extended to other colonies, but that was the immediate proposal. It cannot be said to be quite novel, and previous experience is certainly a strong argument against it.

Indignant Women.
The sympathy of all parties has gone out to Mr. Asquith during the last few days, when his house was surrounded by a tribe of indignant women anxious to call him to account for a speech he made in the House, in which he expressed some doubt that parliament would grant the franchise to women. The wrath of the suffragettes was forthwith transferred from Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman to the unfortunate chancellor of the exchequer and the leaders posted themselves outside his house in Cavendish square at 9 o'clock in the morning, and waited to way-lay him on his way to the treasury office. Mr. Asquith wisely decided not to face the shrieking sisterhood on his doorstep, but he kept within doors while police constables kept the suffragettes from the treasury office. Without avail, however, and the besieged chancellor of the exchequer had at length to resort to the unchivalrous tactics of allowing the constables to resort to strong measures and to the end of the police station. They have been sentenced to 14 days each, and Mr. Asquith is once more left in peace. Certainly the behavior of these women is reaching beyond the limit of all patience, and they are seemingly doing their level best to show how unsuited they are for the "rights" which they demand.

Cure For Drunkenness.
It takes a courageous person to brave the laughter and cynics and the incredulity of the medical profession by advocating a cure for drunkenness, but there really does seem good ground for hope that an effective remedy has been found in the new medical cure. It consists of a skillful combination of many well known drugs with one which is only known to the discoverer and combined with a special course of treatment, which can be followed by anybody. It is maintained that a complete cessation of the craving for drink is the result and in fact a cure is certain if the patient really desires it. An association was formed about twelve months ago, and at their first annual meeting which took place this week, the most encouraging reports were read as to the success of the Normyl treatment.

The Vogue.
The latest millinery fashions from Paris sold the doom of the small hat, for keeping up her reputation for extremes, Dame Fashion has now decided in favor of the large hat once more. As is usual when a reaction sets in, the dimensions of the new hat are as large in proportion as the jaunty millinery we have been wearing is small. Long feathers reaching half way down the back or sweeping gracefully over the shoulders, resembling a boa more than anything else, are put before our admiring eyes as the latest trimming for the Paris creations and at least examples of these huge be-feathered hats were numerous enough to show that there is a decided tendency in this direction. Green seems a favorite color, and one very large grey hat was seen with the same color gown, and having a sweeping plume, which without exaggeration, reached to the small of the back, the only other trimming being some very pale pink roses. Certainly the lady who wore it was a tall and stately creature, and carried it off well, but one trembles to think of her sisters indulging in the rage for the big hat. At present these hats really are ridiculous, but before many months go by we shall all be thinking them divine and wondering how they could have worn small ones. Such is the inconsistency of woman. Whereas fashion leads she follows uncaringly what quagmire it may lead her.

INTERESTING CASE
UNDER SHIPPING ACT
Dispute as to Whether a Sailor on the Salvor Was a Deserter.

(From Friday's Daily.)
In the County of Victoria, before Judge Lampan, an interesting case arising under the Merchants' Shipping Act is being heard to-day. The case is that of J. Cairns vs. B. C. Salvage Company. The plaintiff was engaged by the defendant company on the steamer Salvor on the wrecking trip which she made to Alaska to raise the German steamer Mariechen. J. Cairns, the plaintiff, puts in a claim for \$200.25 for three months' wages. According to the terms of the articles which he signed the Salvor was to be a wrecking voyage which was not to exceed three months. The plaintiff was taken on the articles on February 18th. He contends that his time of service therefore ended May 17th. He gave evidence this morning.

The steamer Salvor at the time when it is contended his services ended was at Juneau with the Mariechen taking on coal. Cairns and another sailor gave the captain of the Salvor notice that they were going to leave and to ask for their wages. The captain refused to do this, informing them that they must continue to Victoria before drawing their pay. Cairns on the following night went ashore to seek the opinion of a solicitor, and was too late to catch a ferry running from Juneau to Treadway, where the steamer was lying.

The next morning before he could reach the Salvor she steamed away. He contends that none of the usual notices were given that the vessel was going to sail. No word was passed around or noticed, nor was the usual flag hoisted as a warning. Another member of the crew was with him and was also left behind. The proprietor of a gasoline launch agreed to carry the plaintiff and another sailor, Harry Bullen was met and was requested to advance the money to allow of the launch being chartered. This Mr. Bullen refused to do.

The plaintiff borrowed money from a friend and came south on another steamer. When the matter was brought before Shipping Master Laird he refused to interfere, as the master claimed that Cairns was a deserter. His wages had therefore been forfeited. The action was brought to recover these wages. W. Moresby represented the plaintiff. In cross-examination by W. J. Taylor, K. C., it was established that there were deductions to be made from this amount, claimed as due, which would bring it below \$200, and therefore place it outside the jurisdiction of the County court. Mr. Taylor pressed this point, and Mr. Bullen was asked under the act whether the case was one to be tried by His Honor. This point was under argument when the court adjourned.

The defendants' side has not yet been heard, but it will likely be contended that the Salvor was to be completed until Victoria was reached. The case will go on this afternoon.

DREYFUS AND PICQUART.
Will Be Restored to Ranks in Army and Later Will Be Promoted.

Paris, July 12.—To-night the ministers held a protracted special session at the Elysée palace, the President Paul Deschamps presiding. The government determined upon the government's course in carrying out the decision of the Supreme court which completely acquitted Alfred Dreyfus of the charges on which he was condemned as a traitor, dismissed from the army and imprisoned on Devil's Island.

The text of two bills was formulated which will be introduced in the chamber of deputies to-morrow, concerning respectively Dreyfus and Col. Picquart, with the object of restoring both to the ranks they would have held if they had continued serving the army. Dreyfus consequently will be nominated a major, with eventually army promotion to a lieutenant-colonelship. Picquart will immediately become a brigadier-general. Dreyfus' name will also be inscribed on the list for the Legion of Honor, but will not be directly nominated to that distinction, though probably a decree placing him on the list will shortly appear. Consistent with the bills will be taken up immediately, and the ministers will endeavor to have them pass both houses in the course of a day, the cabinet desiring to settle the matter before the parliament adjourns to avoid a recurrence of agitation throughout the country.

NEW YORK LIFE.
Committee Appointed to Vote Proxies For the "Administration Ticket."

New York, July 13.—The board of trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday announced the appointment of the following committee to receive and vote proxies for the "administration ticket" on December 18th next: Albert B. Johnson, of Philadelphia, associated with the Baldwin Loan, Wm. Townsend G. Hardin, of Peacedale, R. I. Judge Horace H. Lorton, of the United States Circuit court, Nashville, Tenn.

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ON THRESHOLD OF
PROSPEROUS ERAOPTIMISTIC ADDRESS
BY FINANCE MINISTERMembers of Provincial Government at
Annual Meeting of Victoria Board
of Trade.

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade held Friday afternoon, addresses were delivered by Hon. R. G. Taitow, minister of finance, Hon. R. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, both were of a cheering character, announcing that the province stood upon the threshold of a period of unexampled prosperity. In his remarks Hon. Mr. Taitow said that the total value of the products of the province was \$53,000,000. As the population from which this was derived was little over 30,000, it could easily be seen that the country was in a healthier condition than ever before. The statement was greeted with applause.

The chair was occupied by the president, T. W. Patterson, M. P., and among those present were: Captain Group, L. Crease, H. A. Munro, J. J. Shillcross, W. T. Andrews, W. J. Hanna, R. H. Swinerton, Capt. J. G. Cox, F. S. Barnard, C. H. Lugin, J. Jones, D. R. Koor, J. A. Mara, J. Charles, E. E. Wootton, Thos. Earle, W. H. Ambrey, Edgar Dewdney, W. H. Bone, F. A. Pauline, S. Leiser, S. Johns, H. B. Thomson, H. B. Mackenzie, W. G. Cameron, M. P., J. Kingham, Walter Walker, E. B. McVining, H. G. Wilson, J. H. Rickaby, J. Radiger, P. McQuade, C. F. Todd, S. J. Pitts, E. Pearson, G. McQuade, Anton Henderson, A. B. Fraser, et. R. B. McKicking, W. McFarlane, W. Laid, H. D. Helms, J. P. Church, N. Hardie, A. S. Innes, E. Temple, Jas. Thomson, E. E. Billingsworth, Richard Hall, M. P., and Secretary Elworthy.

After the reading of the minutes, President Patterson announced that the first business was the election of officers for the ensuing term. Messrs. Church, Hardie and Lawson had been selected scrutineers. He explained that the officers who were elected had been paid and would be entitled to vote.

It was announced that two of the officers had been elected by acclamation—the president and secretary. J. A. Mara was the only candidate for the former office and F. Elworthy for the latter.

Mr. Mara thanked those present for the honor done him. He would always do his best in the interests of the organization, and only hoped that the forthcoming term would be as successful as the past.

Mr. Elworthy also briefly acknowledged his reappointment to the secretaryship. His concluding remarks were greeted with the general wish of "happy returns" from H. D. Helms.

During the interval occupied in the casting of ballots, the chairman announced that Lieut.-Governor Dunsin, who was expected to attend, had been unable to do so. The invitation, he accorded him, Hon. R. G. Taitow, minister of finance, had promised to be present.

The annual report was read by the secretary. A synopsis followed. Seymour Narrows—The special committee in October last presented a report to the royal commission on transportation, setting forth the conditions of the Narrows. It was followed by a request for a railway from the Narrows to the coast of British Columbia. This was followed by a memorial to the Dominion government asking an appropriation covering the cost of investigating the route across Seymour Narrows and the military works. Hon. Wm. Templeman has informed the board this morning of the November session. In the meantime, a preliminary report of H. P. Bell has been retained to compile and report on all information at present available.

Victoria Harbor—This section deals largely with the requirements for navigation and the improvement of transportation facilities. The following recommendations were made to the Dominion government: That in accordance with the requirements for navigation, the government of Canada should obtain by negotiation, purchase or otherwise, all such lands on the waterfront of the port of Victoria, or reasonably usable lands thereon, as are owned or controlled by the province of British Columbia or the city of Victoria, or other public bodies, together with such other lands as the circumstances show to be reasonably necessary, and all now in possession of or owned by the Dominion government be thereafter owned, held, administered and controlled by the government of Canada for the public benefit, and with the view to the accommodation of all interests which now or hereafter may desire to be in possession of or use said port. That as the land now mentioned, has been obtained, a competent engineer be appointed to make a full report on the improvements asked for in the harbor, as well as on the question of the waterway accommodation so as to enable the government to deal with the matter of improvements and to determine what are advisable for immediate construction.

A. Keefe, of the Dominion public works department, is now working on the proposed harbor accommodation and the cost of a breakwater between Douglas Ledge and Holland Point.

The mudlark has been operated almost continuously, deepening the channel, but progress will be slow until the dredger, now under construction, arrives. A request was made to the provincial government to withhold the use of the harbor until an opportunity had been afforded the Dominion to purchase it for harbor purposes. This request was complied with, and the matter is in course of settlement. It was suggested that the property is rented, and the erection of a high building upon the shore would cause a menace to navigation.

National Free Port—This matter was taken up with vigor, with the result that a recommendation was made by the transportation commission, that Victoria be declared a free port. It is recommended that the lands adjoining the harbor be used in connection with navigable waters shall be acquired by the Dominion government, and subsequently, by proclamation of the governor-general in council the port shall be declared a national port, and that, thereafter, no port or dock (other than dry dock or elevator) charges shall be levied by the government, or allowed to be collected by any government official at that port.

Phosphate—The recommendation regarding the harbor involves a national policy and it was thought advisable to acquaint the commission with the board's position on the matter. This in the form of a memorial against compulsory phosphate, that has already been published in the Times.

Shipbuilding—The case for the board, on behalf of the city, was presented to the commission in the following manner: "The commission of the position in which our shipbuilders are placed lies in the fact that a ship can be imported free of duty, hull, machinery and everything else with all the labor applied on her being old country labor, while our builders have to pay duty on most of the raw materials they use, as well as a heavy duty on the machinery which they may import, amounting to 25 per cent."

The commission in reporting to the Dominion government recommended: "That a bounty of \$5 per ton gross register be paid by the government of Canada on all wooden vessels, sailing and steam of 500 tons or over commenced and built in Canada after June 1st, 1906, and \$8 per ton gross register on all such iron or steel vessels of 500 tons or over commenced and built after that date."

Reference was also made to the fact that the contract for a new survey ship was about to be awarded to an English firm, although the E.C. Marine railway had put in the lowest Canadian tender.

Aids to Navigation—After reference to various ship wrecks that occurred during the past year, the report contained a list of the most lamentable accidents on the West Coast. A lifeboat station has been established and a lighthouse has been placed on Amphitrite rock, arrangements have been made for the establishment of a lighthouse on Pachena Point and improvements have been made in the lights at Race Rocks and Carmanah, and now that the estimates for the current year are available it is to be expected that the construction of a suitable trail of lights will be commenced by Bonilla Point and Bamfield Creek will be commenced by either the Dominion government or provincial government.

Steamship and Railway Services—This section dealt with the fact of Victoria, by reason of the present ferry system, being able to compete favorably with other coast cities.

Tariff Commission—In this matter the report placed in the record. A delegation appeared before the commission in Vancouver and supported the application of the boards of trade of other coast cities for placing on lumber entering Canada from the United States a duty of 10 per cent on the Canadian lumber when exported to the United States.

Later the proposed duty on tin plate was taken up and a resolution passed strongly objecting.

The report then details various matters affecting railways, both here and in other parts of the province, which have heretofore been fully dealt with in these columns.

Salmon—Salmon canning is a new industry in Victoria. In 1904 two traps were operated in the south coast of Vancouver Island with such satisfactory results that last year the number of traps was increased to fifteen, and there are at present in operation 25 traps, one of which is practically within the city limits. The 1905 pack of the cannery erected in Esquimalt has been a very successful one, yielding the catch of only four traps; the salmon caught in the other eleven traps having been canned on the Fraser river. This year another cannery has been established at the outer wharf in the Victoria. The traps are operated by white labor, and about 150 men are employed at good wages.

It is too early to forecast probable results of this year, but the catch of salmon has been very good and has kept two packing establishments busy. Several car loads of spring salmon have been shipped, and this new industry has also stimulated local commerce, as the demand for ice has largely increased.

These results fully justify the strenuous efforts and success of this board in getting permission to operate fish traps in the southern coast of Vancouver Island. The enterprise is yet in its initial stage, but destined to become an important factor in the progress of Victoria, for it will not be long before all the fish caught in the local traps will be canned on the spot, or as near thereto as possible, being tributary to this city in any case.

Agriculture—In connection with the agricultural phase a report from Hon. R. G. Taitow was received. This report showed that the total estimated value of agricultural products for the province, from statistics compiled by the Dominion government, aggregated \$5,482,386, a gain of \$487,718 over 1904, to which the islands contributed \$1,214,240; the principal items being: Fruit, \$37,440; butter, \$230,450; eggs and poultry, \$87,500; cattle, \$67,500; sheep, \$82,500; wine, \$27,500; hay, \$17,400; oats, \$91,500; barley, \$70,620; wheat, \$89,239; peas, \$25,000; potatoes, \$63,750. Other roots \$155,000.

The success of the British Columbia fruit at the Royal Horticultural Society (London), England, was a great success, and the fact was alluded to that among the apples winning the highest awards were Ribston Pippins and Blenheim Orange from Victoria district. Many new orchards were being set out in the district, and a well defined plan of strawberries and other small fruits also planted. Many new comers were purchasing fruit, poultry and dairying lands. The fact is alluded to that the great growth of the fruit industry in Victoria district, and the breeding of silk worms was also considered practical so that the enterprise was about to be begun. The fact that Synnoga, a kind of grape, was found near the palm encourages the hope that the mulberry and grape will flourish with cultivation, and that two new and important industries are on the eve of being established.

The scarcity of labor for farm purposes was alluded to as a serious obstacle to progress. The policy of the E. & N. Railway Company with regard to the lands in the belt promised to be attended with good results.

Congress of Chambers of Commerce—Reference is made to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London on July 10th to 13th. The delegates from the Victoria Board of Trade were Hon. J. H. Turner, Robert Ward and A. P. Luxton, who were to submit the following resolution: "That in view of the great importance of accurate and intelligent reports upon current commercial conditions in all parts of the world, the Imperial government be urged to make it a condition that those appointed to consular positions should have practical knowledge of commercial requirements."

The delegates were also instructed to extend an invitation to the congress to hold its seventh congress in Victoria. In the letter sent by the president, T. W. Patterson, and Secretary Elworthy, on behalf of the local board, reference is made to the fact that the avenues of trade with the Orient and Australia is fast shifting to the north. The letter further says: "This diversion of trade is due to geographical causes, which are influencing the policy of all the great transcontinental United States railway systems interested in traffic to or from the Orient, the fact which has already termini in British Columbia. In the very near future Canada will have two or more additional transcontinental railways with termini on this coast. Account must also be taken of the great activity in northwestern portion to which a tide of immigration has set in hitherto unprecedented. Besides the immense area in the Northwest suitable for agriculture in this province of British Columbia, there is much land suitable for agriculture and fruit growing with practically unlimited natural resources in minerals, timber and fisheries. With such powerful inducements, the increased trade which will assuredly follow and find an outlet in the Pacific Coast will assume proportions the magnitude of which cannot be estimated. It will be well, therefore, for builders of the empire to keep in close touch with the progress of Canada generally, but particularly with this western portion."

"For these reasons the Victoria, British Columbia, board of trade desire to extend to you a very cordial invitation to hold the seventh congress of chambers of commerce of the empire in this city, the capital of British Columbia, as we are fully assured that in no other part of the British empire could the delegates assemble with similar instructive advantages."

Visitors—The address of J. S. Larke, commercial agent of the Canadian government, on trade subjects, and of Prof. J. C. McLennan, of Toronto university, on the metric system, is referred to. In this latter connection Hon. W. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, is thanked for his courtesy in arranging to have this address given.

Trade Commerce and Outlook—The report on the subject of trade and commerce states that trade commerce and business generally in Victoria were never in a healthier condition than at the present time, and the feeling of optimism in looking to the future was to be fully justified. Following are the results for the past twelve months:

Trade and Commerce—Imports, \$3,354,274; exports, \$1,401,817.

Shipping—Coast trade vessels entered, 2,325; cleared, 2,364; foreign trade vessels entered, 1,034; cleared, 1,059.

Collections—Customs duties, \$815,680.94; inland revenue, \$175,477.37; post office (approximate), \$57,000.

The shipyards, lumber mills, paint works, chemical works, cement works and other manufacturing enterprises are working to their full capacity, and the demand for labor is greater than the supply. This want of labor, notwithstanding the increased wages now paid, is especially felt in agriculture and fruit growing, and is assumed to be a serious aspect; nor is a solution of the problem yet in sight.

The lack of domestic help is specially referred to and the hope expressed that a better understanding of the conditions will result in an influx of labor from centres of population where conditions are less favorable.

"It has been demonstrated," says the report, "that the per capita contribution of the people of British Columbia to the revenue of the Dominion are fully three times as large as the average contributions of the people of the Dominion, and there is no doubt that the Dominion will continue to be a source of revenue for many years to come. Whether or not the expenditures of the Dominion in this province bear a just relation to the contributions made by the people of this province, that is a matter for discussion, but the fact above mentioned fully justifies the confidence in the judgment of the Dominion government in the expenditure of public money along lines calculated to promote the development of the resources of the province and the consequent influx of population, which certainly prove an enormous investment for the country from a revenue standpoint. If, for example, by the expenditure of any considerable sum of money such an impetus could be given to the settlement of Vancouver Island, and the exploitation of its unsurpassed wealth that the population would be doubled, this would mean an additional annual contribution to the Dominion treasury of \$1,000,000, without adding materially to the annual charges which the island gets from the Dominion. Hence to give the argument specific application, if the establishment of all rail connections between the island and the mainland would lead to the doubling of the population of the former, the Dominion government would be fully warranted in incurring a very large expenditure for the purpose of the island point of revenue alone, not taking into account the advantage to the whole country that would be derived from the utilization of the great resources of this valuable island of transcontinental and trans-oceanic routes of transportation."

The hope is expressed that the provincial government may soon see fit to inaugurate a policy of progress which will include a well defined plan of surveys of lands suitable for settlement. Connected with the satisfactory influx of settlers from Manitoba and the Northwest, the services of E. Baynes Reed and the staff of the meteorological station are given thanks for the information relative to

weather furnished to the newspapers. The report closed with a reference to this being the growing time in Western Canada, and Victoria should be alive to have its full share in this.

Just before the secretary completed his outline of the report, Hon. R. G. Taitow, minister of finance, and Hon. R. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, entered the room and were tendered a cordial greeting.

Shortly afterwards Hon. Mr. Taitow was called upon for an address. Responding, he said that it was his occasion he had been accorded the honor of an invitation. Formerly he had had to apologize for the absence of his colleagues. On this occasion, however, he had succeeded in being long himself with the chief commissioner of lands and works. But he wished to apologize on behalf of the premier. Business of pressing importance had compelled him to leave for Victoria. The manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. They were duly elected.

The auditors reported that the accounts had been examined and found correct. The balance to the credit of the board in the Canadian Bank of Commerce on June 30th was \$613.78, from which there has to be deducted \$143.88 for outstanding accounts, leaving a balance of \$469.90. The balance was correct and they took occasion to point out that \$500 had been transferred from the current account to the savings' department of the Bank of Commerce. They also expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the secretary had kept the books and accounts of the board. The statement was adopted.

SEARCHING FOR BROTHER.
Pere H. Got Fails to Find Any Trace of Missing Missionary.

Pere H. Got, the French cleric, who has been in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, is in Vancouver searching for some knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother, the Cure Noel Got, who disappeared in May, 1905. He was glad to see that a non-factional institution, such as the board, had taken a stand upon a matter of so much importance.

Hon. Mr. Taitow spoke at some length upon immigration, and he said that the province was now in a position to send out more information regarding the advantages for settlers in the West than in the past. Survey parties were in the field on Vancouver Island and in the Province of British Columbia. Robertson upon his recent trip to the interior would enable the government to publish some interesting facts respecting the interior. He spoke of the Peace river and the country and expressed the opinion that the 2,500,000 acres to which the Dominion government was entitled under the Island Railway Act of 1884 would soon be staked out.

He said that he hoped to see the delegates to settlement, and the present difficulties confronting those wishing to take up agricultural lands in that section overcome.

He noticed that a statement provided by him on agricultural matters had been incorporated in the report. This was an industry which, in his opinion, had not been given sufficient attention in past years. There were four articles on which some of the speakers had commented, which could be produced with in the confines of the province. These were butter, condensed milk, eggs and cheese. So that it was apparent that there was plenty of room for development of the province and that level was steady, and annually a reduction was noticeable in the expenditure upon importations. This showed that the agriculturists of British Columbia were becoming more independent than heretofore.

The revenue from timber licenses, taxes, and other sources in connection with that industry was \$408,000 in comparison with \$440,000 for 1905.

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Researches in the Yukon having proved unsuccessful, it is now suggested that he may have taken an easterly route.

When last heard from he was in Skagway.

After going into the details of the gradual advance made during the past few months he spoke of the smelting and other manufacturing enterprises are working to their full capacity, and the demand for labor is greater than the supply. This want of labor, notwithstanding the increased wages now paid, is especially felt in agriculture and fruit growing, and is assumed to be a serious aspect; nor is a solution of the problem yet in sight.

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BAPTIST CONVENTION
IN NEW WESTMINSTERReports on Home and Foreign Missions
Very Encouraging—Proposed
Denominational University.

The Baptist convention in New Westminster opened on Tuesday, under the presidency of Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent. Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., of this city, preached the convention sermon, taking as his subject "Christ in you the hope of glory." The president also spoke on the theme, "Believers in business and business in believers."

At the morning session of the convention on Wednesday officers, boards and standing committees were elected for the ensuing year. Nominations and the ensuing ballot took a considerable time, but finally the results were announced as follows:

President, Rev. J. W. Litch, B. A., Vancouver; first vice-president, Alfred Huggett, Victoria; second vice-president, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., Victoria; third vice-president, president of women's board, secretary-treasurer, Rev. F. W. Auvache, Grand Forks.

Mission board—C. S. Stevens, Kamloops; Rev. R. Lennie, E. Grant, A. B. McNeill (Victoria), A. J. Passage, E. L. Webber, P. Lefebvre, J. Menzies, Rev. T. Rile, Rev. H. W. Flacey, Jas. Haynes, Rev. F. T. Tapscott (Victoria), E. B. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Rugg, Dr. W. Russell, Rev. P. H. McEwen, W. Marchant (Victoria) and Dr. McKeechie.

Educational board—A. J. Pineo (Victoria), James Ritchie, James Reekie, Rev. A. J. Saunders, J. M. Robinson, J. H. King, Mrs. Templar, Miss B. Spencer, Rev. T. N. Ritchie, Thos. Dale, A. B. McNeill (Victoria), J. H. King, W. Davies, future policy, F. T. Tapscott (Victoria), H. P. Thorpe, E. H. Shanks, A. W. McLeod, Mrs. Denholm, C. Heard, Mrs. Alcock, Dominion board of missions, P. H. McEwen, A. B. McNeill (Victoria), J. Whitcomb.

Auditor—Stanley Matthews, M. A. Trustees—Executive of mission board.

Historical society—Rev. R. Lennie. Committee on time, place and preaching—A. H. Harkness, Mrs. P. H. McEwen and A. J. Pineo (Victoria).

Resolution committee—T. N. Ritchie, Dr. Davies, B. H. West.

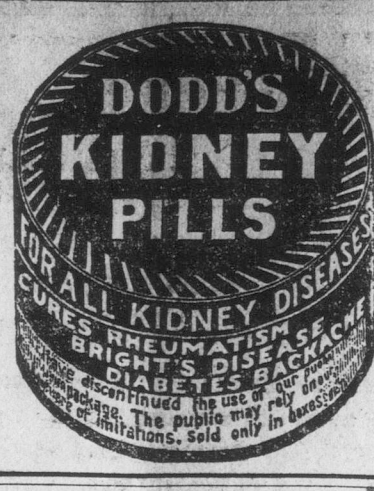
Executive committee—F. T. Tapscott, J. H. King, Rev. F. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., Rev. E. Shanks, R. Vaughan, E. Lamphire, R. Marion, Miss Zimmerman (Victoria).

The report on home missions, presented by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, showed that during the year four new churches had been organized at Fairview, Kelowna, Grand Forks and Summerland. Offerings from outside included \$1,452.46, which with the balance of \$180.70 from last year made a grand total of \$1,633.16, an increase of \$82.90 over the previous year. The various churches gave as follows: First church, Vancouver, \$540; Jackson, \$400; Fairview, \$18.95; Calvary, Victoria, \$54.80; Emmanuel, Victoria, \$45.20; Olivet, New Westminster, \$160; Chilliwack, \$238.40; Kamloops, \$1,055; Nelson, \$25; Ross, \$25; Esquimalt, \$40.85; Kelowna, \$5; Cranbrook, \$67.81; Fernie, \$1.65, making a total of \$1,313.81.

The mite box collections of \$7.40 and special contributions for Rev. A. A. Pink Pills I am a well woman today. This strong statement was made by Mrs. Ed. Rose, of St. Catharines, to a reporter, who hearing of her remarkable cure called to see her. "A few years ago when I was living in Hamilton, I was attacked with kidney trouble. The doctor lulled me into a state of false security, while the disease continued to make inroads. I was unable to get better, and I consulted a specialist, who told me that the trouble had developed into Bright's disease and that I was incurable. I had dwindled to a mere shadow, and suffered from pain in the back, and often a difficulty in breathing. I had to get up at night to add to my tortures and I passed dreary, sleepless nights, and felt that I had not long to live. In this despairing condition my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to please him I began to take them. After using several boxes I felt the pills were helping me and I continued taking them until I was cured. I am now a well woman today. I was again restored to perfect health, and every symptom of the trouble had disappeared. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills certainly brought me back from the shadow of the grave, and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Every drop of blood in the body is filtered by the kidneys. If the blood is weak or watery the kidneys have no strength for their work and leave the blood unfiltered and foul. Then the kidneys get clogged with painful poisonous impurities, which brings about aches and deadly Bright's disease. The only hope is to strike the kidneys with a powerful medicine, like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood. They flush the kidneys clean, heal their inflammation and give them new strength. Common kidney pills only touch the symptoms—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the cause. That is why they cure for good, and at the same time improve the health in every other way. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Great Barrier Reef, fronting the coast of North Australia, is the largest coral reef in the world. It is over 1,000 miles long, and 30 miles wide.



ture, commercial, music expression and painting.

Before the proceedings terminated a resolution was drawn up supporting the schemes and requesting that one-fourth of all public lands be set aside by the provincial authorities to provide an endowment fund for secondary and university education. It will come up to-day for discussion and will probably be adopted.

FIVE SEALERS RELEASED
FROM SIBERIAN PRISON

Victoria Hunters Have Reached Kobe
After Long Imprisonment by
Russian Authorities.

The five sealers who were arrested near the coast of Saghalien by the Russian patrol Gromobol on July 3rd, 1904, and imprisoned in Khabarovsk, have been liberated. They made their way to Kobe immediately after their release and gave a painful account of their sufferings. The men are Edward McNeill, hunter, whose mother resides at 2 PARRY street, Victoria; George McCannish, whose parents reside at Benicia, Cal.; Capt. T. R. Thompson, and Jose Villala, of San Francisco, and Joe Knapp, McNeill, McCannish and Dr. F. L. Thompson are well known here, having hunted on the coast of Saghalien since 1904. Carlotta G. Cox and Sea Lion.

Capt. T. R. Thompson, when interviewed in Kobe, described the seizure and sinking of his schooner, the "Saghalien," by the Russian patrol, which had been heard of since 1904. Carlotta G. Cox and Sea Lion.

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Capt. T. R

...dained by Max Rubin
...out driving when str
...Beach express. The
...Instantly killed and
...a few hours. Rubin
...injured.