

OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MISSING

Probably All Were Killed By the Explosions on the French Battleship at Toulon--Admiral's Narrow Escape.

Toulon, March 12.—A terrible disaster occurred here this afternoon, when the powder magazine on board the French battleship Jena blew up, resulting in the death of Capt. Adigard, her commander, Captain Verboek, chief of staff of the Mediterranean squadron, and from 75 to 80 bayonets, and frightfully injuring Rear-Admiral Manceron and hundreds of others.

Naval circles are asthast at the catastrophe, and the public is stunned, coming as it does so soon after loss of the French submarine Lutin, in which 16 men perished.

Practically the entire afterpart of the Jena was blown to pieces. The bodies of the victims were hurled through the air by a succession of explosions and the panic-stricken workmen at the arsenal fled from the dock for their lives. Scores of the men aboard the Jena jumped either overboard, or to the stone quays, and sustained serious injuries.

The primary cause of the accident was the explosion of a torpedo.

Why this instrument exploded is unknown, the powder magazines were soon afire and their contents in exploding ruined one of the finest vessels in the French fleet. So far, no definite cause has been ascertained, but a final inspection of her hull and machinery. The latter had been completely overhauled preparatory to joining the squadron to-morrow.

The crew was at its full strength, being composed of the rear-admiral, 24 other officers and 630 men. The magazines had been replenished recently, and contained many tons of both

Smokeless and Black Powder as well as a number of charges for torpedoes. The crew had just finished their midday meal only a short time before the explosion, and had dispersed to various parts of the vessel. Most of the men were engaged in work connected with the approaching departure of the warship, but quite a large party had been detailed to attend a lecture which was being given forward.

The explosion came without warning. The first detonation was extremely violent and shook the vessel fore and aft. It was followed by other shocks. The crew were thrown into a complete state of alarm. They rushed wildly hither and thither about the decks. The men forward who had been attending the lecture clambered over the bulwarks and jumped down, some of them to the dock, and others to the stone quays. Many of these sustained fatal injuries. The hundreds of men below deck were

engulfed in Blinding Smoke, and while they groped their way towards the exits, suffocating fumes caused many of them to fall unconscious.

In the meantime the explosions had become more frequent, and the entire afterpart of the Jena caught fire. Shells and charges of smoke and the magazines continued to explode and masses of metal were hurled into the air to fall everywhere about the docks and the arsenal. These flying missiles demolished the torpedo shed, the engine works and the pump house nearby, and were a serious menace to the lives of those who made their way toward the ill-fated battleship to begin the work of rescue.

Despite the danger many heroic efforts were made to render assistance, but for the most part in vain.

The Jena Was Afame, which prevented approach. It is declared that for forty minutes the authorities were unable to discern the keys with which to open the locks with which to flood the drydock and submerge the ship, but when they did finally open the docks the water rushed

into the vessel.

The Jena was a turreted ship of 11,881 tons displacement and 15,000 horse-power. The vessel had an armored belt from 6 to 13 inches of steel, four 12-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, eight 3.9-inch, sixteen 1.8-inch and about twenty smaller rapid-fire guns.

Fire hose played all night on the submerged portions of the battleship Jena whose interior has been completely flooded. The after part of the battleship is destroyed.

One of the officers who escaped said that Admiral Manceron owed his life to the fact that the ports of his cabin were open, thus permitting the suffocating gases to escape.

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Her speed was estimated at over eighteen knots, and she carried 830 officers and men. She was built for the admiral, Rear-Admiral Manceron. Capt. Verboek was the chief of staff and her commander was Capt. Adigard.

ONLY FAITHFUL FEW ATTENDED SERVICES

Impressive Ceremonies in Memory of John Alexander Dowie—Funeral on Thursday.

Chicago, March 12.—Funeral services were held last night for John Alexander Dowie by the little band of the faithful who have stood by him, while thousands of the one-time restoration host ridiculed and scorned the former ruler.

Refusing to accept conciliatory measures offered by Gladstone Dowie, in the form of a share in the last rites over his father's body, Deacon W. J. Cutler and his six assistant deacons chosen by Dowie, as the ecclesiastical rulers of his church in Zion City, held formal services, which they said were the only possible ceremonies under the Christian Catholic Apostolic church in Zion.

Deacon Cutler had persuaded five of his authorized assistants, Deacons Crawford, Snelling, Chad, Gottschalk and Brauna, to hold to their original stand. In spite of a drizzling night, his residence was crowded, mourners finding places on stairs and window sills.

Under these conditions, with every person who had been a follower of the "First Apostle" in the land, the services had a deep religious tone that made them unusually impressive. The services were modelled upon those

conducted by Dowie at the grave of his daughter Esther, including the same scriptural readings and prayers. Coupled with these was the singing of the songs Dowie sang upon his deathbed, "Joy Comes in the Morning," "Joy to the World," and "Lead, Kindly Light."

Deacons Smeal, Chad and Morris, who had been with Dowie until late last night, were called upon to relate incidents of his life.

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The meetings were simple declarations from almost every one present that they would remain in the present body until Dowie's will reveals whom he chose as his successor. Then they will flock to his support. Many expressed themselves in this way, including Rear-Admiral Manceron. Capt. Verboek was the chief of staff and her commander was Capt. Adigard.

NAVIGATION OF HUDSON'S BAY.

Ottawa, March 12.—Dr. Bell, of the geological survey, speaking before the service committee, said that the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits is open from July 10th to the middle of November.

POLICEMAN KILLED.

Moscow, March 12.—In a fight between police and a band of revolutionists to-day, in which revolvers were freely used, one policeman was killed, two revolutionists wounded and others, men and youths, were captured. They were tried by court martial, Premier Stolypin having directed the suspension of trials by drumhead court martial after the opening of parliament.

Canton, Ohio, March 12.—Horace M. McDowell, of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, shot and killed himself at his country home five miles north of the city this morning. He was known throughout Ohio as a breeder and buyer of high class sheep.

MORGAN GOES TO EUROPE.

New York, March 12.—J. P. Morgan started for Europe to-day on the steamer Baltic. He is not known how long he will remain abroad.

FORT WILLIAM TRAGEDY.

Fort William, Ont., March 12.—Manson Patterson, the man charged with the murder of Leonard Armstrong in a boarding house here on March 4th, was called yesterday before Magistrate Palin for his preliminary hearing.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

President Roosevelt has sent a letter to the secretary of the interior notifying his order of July 1st that the coal lands of the old admeasurement in the corner of Broad and Pandora, popularly known as the Ark, goes under the hammer of the auctioneer this afternoon.

FERRY CAPSIZED FIFTEEN DROWNED

Victims of Accident Were Greeks Employed in Construction of Railroad.

Redding, Cal., March 12.—Fifteen men lost their lives in the treacherous Pit River yesterday. There were all Greeks employed in the construction of the Sacramento Valley & Eastern railroad, building from the Delamar copper smelter to the new station of Bonita, on the western Pacific, three miles above Kennes. Nineteen men, mostly Greeks, an Indian by the name of Weller, and the foreman of the crew, Charles O'Neill, started to cross the river on the new ferryboat of the company.

When the boat had reached the middle of the stream the Greeks, for some reason unknown, bunches on one end of the cable, which caused the boat to rise on end and the men were thrown back. Then they piled up on a bunch at the other end. One was washed overboard during the proceeding, and the sight of the man in the river frightened the others until they were panic stricken. They ran to the side of the boat, some jumping upon the railings, the whole chattering wildly.

Finally the boat was overbalanced and every man slipped off in the water. The ferrymen and the foreman grabbed the boat and stayed with it. They gained a sufficient degree of confidence to swim and gained the nearest shore, but fifteen of the Greeks completely lost their heads and went down.

In endeavoring to explain this matter Ald. Gleason became entangled in a labyrinth of parallels, in which he contended that their cases were analogous with that of Victoria.

His point, however, proved ineffectual to Ald. Fell, who again and again insisted that the proposed amendment of the clause which required curtaining in saloons to a uniform height of five feet. As one of the aldermen said, "There is no such thing as a saloon of a level with the street.

As things are at present it simply means taking the business away from the good houses and giving it to the low class places. A better way would be to allow the curtains to be drawn during hours when liquor may be easily sold, but to compel all bars to be open to public gaze during prohibited hours.

RAILWAY REQUIRES MORE ROLLING STOCK

Investigation Into Canadian Northern System—Man Ends Life By Drinking Poison.

Winnipeg, March 12.—During the last month a thorough investigation has been made on behalf of the railway commission into the supply of rolling stock on the Canadian Northern railway, and the engineers' report has been forwarded to Ottawa. In this a considerable deficiency is shown to exist, the report being none too favorable to the company. Action may, therefore, be expected. The railway has been unable to meet the wants of the existing inhabitants, and the commissioners are realizing that to accommodate the ever-growing number of settlers, the company will have to supplement its rolling stock considerably. It is said that in making a new rolling stock, the Canadian Northern will have all it can do to raise its rolling stock and general equipment to meet the requirements of its present mileage.

Ald. Gleason opined that such a state of affairs was impossible in Victoria, whereas Ald. Vinson pointed out that such a state had happened, and Ald. Fell supplemented him by saying, "and not so very long ago."

Pursuing his theme, Ald. Gleason said that if this clause were struck out and remained as it was to be to snap their fingers at the board of commissioners.

Mayor Morley here interpolated and drew a parallel of the landlord and the tenant, showing that the former would be at the mercy of the latter if he had no right to impose such a condition.

He indicated the possibility of a board of aldermen who were to be as clean as those in power in present.

Such things had happened before, and he quoted the example of San Francisco.

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LET VICTORIA FLOURISH.

Victoria has passed through many tribulations within the past fifteen years. Circumstances over which her people had no control did much to retard the progress that had been confidently looked forward to by those who realised the advantages of her position as the outermost post of empire on the British Pacific coast. But all the strokes of adverse fortune were endured with fortitude and calmness befitting of supreme confidence in the ultimate outcome. That unwavering faith has been completely justified by the events of the past year. The tide has turned, and is now running strongly with us.

We would not care to go so far as to say the population of the city will be doubled within the next four years or that the area comprehended between Esquimalt and Cariboo Bay will by that date become a portion of the city inhabited by a great concourse of new Victorians. But it is apparent to any person of discernment that there are forces in operation that justify the recent rapid increase in the value of real property.

The awakening of the C. P. R. to the potentialities of Vancouver Island is one of the significant features of the business renaissance. We do not refer specially to the magnificent new hotel that will shortly be ready to receive hundreds of guests nor even to the acquisition of the E. & N. Railway. These splendid investments are but the first indications of more important developments.

The company has vast interests on the Island of Vancouver that have been greatly enhanced in value within the past year or two by the rapid progress of settlement in the new provinces that have recently been erected by the Dominion government on the prairies. In order to realise on its investments it is evident that the company must immediately take active measures to extend its railway system. Such extensions will involve more than the marketing of the timber on the wealthiest areas of such material now extant. They will mean the opening up of large extents of territory to agriculture and horticulture. We believe more will be heard of the plans of the company shortly, that the work of development will be proceeded with during the present year, and that if Victorians rise to their opportunities the foundations of a business capable of taxing the energies of a very largely increased population will be the result.

It is doubtless true that the rate of progress on the Island depends to a considerable extent upon the optimisation of the unexampled business activity which has been characteristic of Eastern Canada during the past few years. There can be no question about that. But there are no indications that the crest of the hill of prosperity has been topped. Canada is yet climbing upwards, and apparently it will be years ere she reaches the apex. Immigrants in thousands are already arriving at the Eastern ports of the Dominion, although the season of real activity has not yet commenced. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company claims that it alone can employ an army of twenty thousand. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern companies have planned for great extensions also to meet the demands of the new agriculturists who are settling like locusts upon the prairies. Nineteenth of the people who come in will remain to take up land and become independent citizens of the Dominion. We are beginning to comprehend with some degree of exactness the strong bond of business sympathy that has been created between the prairies and British Columbia and to realise the influence the settlement of the Northwest is going to have upon business in this province, and especially upon the future of Vancouver Island. It is of the utmost importance that nothing of a political nature should be countenanced that might have the effect of producing prejudice in the minds of one section of the Dominion against the people of other sections. It can easily be seen that the various portions of the country are complementary of each other and that anything that tends to drive them apart in sentiment must have a mischievous effect from a purely business point of view. Therefore for no higher reason than mere business considerations the agitation that has been fomented in this province for selfish partisan purposes should be deprecated and frowned down. If we do our duty in this matter there can be no question that Victoria will flourish.

NO FEAR FOR CANADA.

We note with some concern that the British press is still deeply concerned about what is said to be going to happen to Canada. Possibly our worthy contemporaries on the other side of the great ocean might more profitably apply themselves to consideration of the question of what is to become of Great Britain. It seems to us that the Mother Country has more important problems on her hands in the light of recent political developments than the most promising of her daughters. The future of Canada is in the hands of Canadians, who seem to be imbued with a deeper spirit of patriotism and of devotion to Imperial institutions than the people of Great Britain, if the

discussions in Parliament and in the press can be accepted as indicative of the spirit that is abroad amongst the people. It is doubtless true that thousands of foreigners are making their way into this country. But after they come here they and the spirit they bring with them, if antagonistic to the British spirit, are speedily swallowed up in the predominating Canadian sentiment. At least little is heard of them and their aspirations after they arrive and settle down. These comments have been suggested by the following, taken from the Chester (Eng.) Chronicle:

The stated objections to Liberalism is that Liberals are not Imperialistic. The thought occurred to us as we read Dr. Hodgson's article in this week's Chronicle on "Canada—England's greatest asset." It is a plea throughout for a livelier and closer conception of our responsibility to this great and growing colony; it is an appeal to the British government to finance the settler in order (to quote Dr. Hodgson's language) "that our own and not other people should occupy it before it is too late." Americans we know are pouring north into Canada in thousands—the tide which flowed south from Canada to the States has now ebbed—and Germans, Scandinavians, Greeks and Italians are arriving there in vast numbers. The Canadian government is British now! But what may happen by and bye? The Canadian people control the government, and what may not a majority of foreigners do? If the German Emperor wants to "capture" us he will export a couple of millions of Germans during the next five or seven years. With state aid the project is by no means an impossibility. Dr. Hodgson perceives the danger, and warns us in clear terms of the consequences of neglect or apathy.

MR. BARNARD AND RAIL CONNECTION.

Because the Times drew the attention of the public to the pre-election editorial utterances of the Colonist on the subject of rail connection with the city of Victoria. We might include in our brief the teachers of all the provinces with the exception of Vancouver, who have already been recognised by the school board of that city; and we would if we had any influence with the government which lately reduced the remuneration of teachers in the rural districts.

There is a class of people who hold, I understand of their aptitude, that teachers considering the length of their working hours and their many privileges, are well paid already. If such be the case, it is not an extraordinary thing that the profession seems to exercise so little attraction for the average individual of more than average ability seeking for an easy path through life. The truth is that teaching is one of the most arduous and exacting of occupations. It makes a drain upon the nervous system such as cannot be appreciated except by those who have passed through the fires of experience. The efficient teacher must possess natural qualifications in addition to undergoing a course of training.

In the light of the facts we cannot understand the peculiar attitude of a section of the public to this profession, considering that it is entrusted to the most important functions exercised by any class in the state—the training of future citizens for the activities of practical life and instilling into them the sound moral principles that will make of them helpful members of society. We assert with conviction our belief that more than any other institution in the community, not even the church or the press, the public schools of this land are a stumbling block to the advancement of our country. The efficient teacher must possess natural qualifications in addition to undergoing a course of training.

Surely the petition of the teachers of Victoria was at least entitled to respectful consideration from the majority of the members of the School Board.

What Other People Think

Tourist Association's Work.

To the Editor.—There are several features of the Tourist Association grant which have thus far been overlooked in the discussion of that question. Will you allow me a brief space in which to call attention to them?

In the Colonist now prepared to say that the position taken by Mr. Barnard in regard to what ought to be done by the provincial government is "silly," "malicious," "criminal," and that he should also be classed as "Victoria's worst enemy?"

TEACHING PROFESSION AND SALARIES.

There can be no question that one of the results of the prevailing "good times" has been a considerable increase in the cost of living. All kinds of staples, in fact everything almost that is worn or consumed in order to adorn, protect or sustain the body, has risen in value within the past year or so. The majority of people benefit by the prevalence of "good times," but there is a very considerable minority—we are not quite sure, if we may be permitted to commit an Hibernianism, that the minority is not a majority. The minority or the majority, as the case may be, is the class whose remuneration is fixed and does not rise and fall automatically under the influence of the business temperature. Possibly our readers are ready to infer that now we are going to have a word about the misfortunes and the disabilities under which newspaper men habitually suffer. Nothing of the kind is in our mind, however. We are going to say a word for a far more deserving class of the community—a class for which there is neither honor nor glory in this world save in the consciousness of duty conscientiously done. Obviously we refer to the school teachers of the city of Victoria. We might include in our brief the teachers of all the provinces with the exception of Vancouver, who have already been recognised by the school board of that city; and we would if we had any influence with the government which lately reduced the remuneration of teachers in the rural districts.

There is a class of people who hold, I understand of their aptitude, that teachers considering the length of their working hours and their many privileges, are well paid already. If such be the case, it is not an extraordinary thing that the profession seems to exercise so little attraction for the average individual of more than average ability seeking for an easy path through life.

The fact was demonstrated in the Legislature immediately the leader of the opposition took his seat that it would be an unfortunate thing for the province if by any chance it was deprived of his services. Mr. Macdonald is easily the most conspicuous figure in the House when the practical effect of measures proposed by the government is under consideration. We say this without intending to reflect upon either the leader of the government forces or upon the ferocious personalty who was until recently, if he is not now, the premier's first lieutenant.

Please don't grumble about the weather. We really need a trifle of rain. Consult Eastern newspapers and you will find that winter still reigns from the far north to extreme south, and that baseball experts who have been practising for the opening of the season have been compelled to retire by fifteen inches of snow with corresponding temperatures.

Comrade Hawthornthwaite is beginning to find out that, having served the purpose of the great Conservative party of British Columbia, that time-serving institution is now disposed to snub him. Evidently the Socialist leader is not going to have the privilege of hearing any more soothing words from the hon. the Premier.

President Roosevelt has delivered another ultimatum. Positively he will not be a candidate for the presidency next year. He has more important business to attend to, having accepted an invitation to hunt big game in the Kootenays, B. C., a more profitable pastime for a man of independent means than playing the political game.

What a pity that Hon. D. M. Elbert has been placed in a position of honor and emolument from which he cannot "fight the battle of rail connection with the Mainland," not as a question of party politics, of course, but just to vindicate the position in which he and his colleagues from Victoria were placed by his journalistic backer.

Surely the petition of the teachers of Victoria was at least entitled to respectful consideration from the majority of the members of the School Board.

Recurring Headaches.

DO THEY BOTHER YOU?

You find life a miserable affair because you have headaches, but you have neither nausea, nor are you weak—You know if you could only prevent headaches you would enjoy perfect health.

Headaches indicate a general lowered condition, because they arise from a general decay of the nervous system.

This depressed condition of the nervous system has its origin in the reduction of the quality and quantity of sleep.

The blood is thin—its red coloring is reduced—it contains no nourishment.

The digestive organs are not supplying it with sufficient nutritive matter.

The result—nerve weakness, nerve disease.

If you send Ferrozone you would know how powerfully all the digestive and assimilate functions of the body are stimulated.

Ferrozone does more—is supplies all the elements that a deputation waited upon the commanding officer to "stand pat." It is remarkable that the deputation consisted solely of business men and large property holders. Why did they treat so leniently a poor fellow who was making a living by giving lessons to the superstitious multitude. A Muselman fakir of first-class pretensions has made his appearance in Serampore, India, and is the hero of the town and the adjoining villages. He has fixed his temporary abode in a lonely graveyard, but the fame of his sanctity and miraculous powers is attracting crowds to the forbidding spot. Men, women and children of all ranks of life are flocking to the shrine, High court pleaders, doctors, government pensioners, magistrates, municipal commissioners and women of the families families are among his visitors. The fakir himself is clothed in old, worn-out garments, and is by no means a handsome or attractive man. He exhibits no more subtle intellect than an illiterate peasant. His antecedents are unknown. He is believed to be fed by unearthly hands and not to be in need of earthly nourishment. The elements are said to be obedient to him, and fire and water are created at his will. He reads the past, present and future of everybody for the mere ask-

ing. He diagnoses at first sight all diseases, and is said to cure and heal where doctors fail. He is credited with powers of restoring sight to the blind, hearing and speech to the deaf and the dumb, free movement to the crippled. Moreover, he dispenses his medicines free to all. But it is pointed out that if he did the things mentioned in the last sentence in this part of the world nobody would put any faith in him.

He refers to previous movements all of which were directed along provincial lines. In view of all this it must surely have been a surprise to Mr. Barnard to read the Colonist editorial on Sunday morning in which that paper stated that "to drag the question of rail connection with the Mainland into local politics is little short of criminal."

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ESTIMATES BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

REDUCTIONS MADE AT MEETING LAST NIGHT

Proposed Expenditure on City Hall Whittled Down--Routine Busi- ness Transacted.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The preliminary consideration of the estimates for the current year was satisfactorily concluded by the city council last night. One item alone gave rise to some discussion, namely, that with reference to the proposed alterations in the city hall, and the amount down for this--\$18,000, was whittled down to \$5,000.

At the beginning of the consideration of the estimates the proposed sum was \$32,000 above the estimated revenue. By a process of bolling down this was reduced to an amount of \$14,000 above. The following was the estimated revenue as shown in a sheet laid before the aldermen.

Cash on hand	\$ 1,882
Land and improvement taxes	272,500
Water rates	75,000
Liquor license	25,000
Interest from investment of sinking fund	18,000
Interest and costs on overdue taxes	3,000
Licenses other than liquor	16,000
Cemetery fees	1,500
Dog tax	1,500
Fire insurance taxes	9,300
Market fees and rents	1,000
Police court and fines	3,000
Postage and telegraph fees	350
Road tax	4,500
Miscellaneous receipts	1,500
Educational--	
Government grant	\$32,125
Special rate	55,000
Board of Health--	
Special rate	13,500
Sewer rental and tax fund	22,500
Total	\$56,657
Increase on last year	71,900

W. W. Northcote, the city assessor, then laid before the council reasons why extensive alterations should be made in the city hall. He was of opinion that the hall was not in keeping with the character of the city. The various departments should be remodeled. The heating plant should be put in afresh at an estimated cost of \$6,000. The council chamber should be where the present police court is and the latter should be moved to the fire hall.

After some discussion it was decided that only \$5,000 could be expended this year, \$1,500 for general repairs and the balance for alterations to allow the city assessors and valuers committee space in the office now occupied by the treasurer and his staff.

In the course of discussion a proposal was made by Ald. Vincent that the market hall should be sold, and that the proceeds, which would reach \$150,000, should be used for the building of a new city hall. The proposal was warmly approved of, but nothing definite could be done at that time.

The estimates were finally carried through their preliminary reading after some minor items had been struck out.

The council then gave rise to no matter of any grave importance. Manager Van Sant wrote acknowledging his responsibility for the dirt accumulated in those parts of the market hall which were used by the V. & S. railway. He stated that he would expect the city to attend to those portions which he had, however, read the speech from the throne.

"It's one of the best that I have known the government to bring in," Mr. Macdonald stated, "and that's because the government has stolen most of the credit for it."

Mr. Macdonald specified amongst other clauses lifted bodily from the platform of the Liberals, the projected legislation with regard to irrigation.

He had advocated this in speeches in the Okanagan Valley last October.

Rightly he said, the Army immigration scheme would be watched.

It was necessary that great care should be exercised that the province were not inundated with undesirables.

Mr. Macdonald takes his seat at the session which will be a quiet one.

to postpone the matter until such time as rectification should be made. The next matter which came up for consideration was the Liquor Licence By-Law, which is dealt with elsewhere.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Changes in Various Provincial Regiments--Accounts to be Forwarded.

District orders issued by Col. Holmes, D. O. C., contains the following:

The following extracts from "The Canadian Gazette" dated Ottawa, Saturday, March 10, 1907, are published for general information:

"Rocky Mountain Rangers--No. 2 company, Captain P. McL. Forin, is transferred to the reserve of officers, 12th December, 1906.

"Lieutenant J. A. Templeton is transferred to the reserve of officers (Engineers), 12th December, 1906.

"To be captain: Lieutenant L. Stewart, vice P. McL. Forin, transferred, 12th December, 1906.

"To be provisional lieutenants: Col. Lt. Alexander Carrie and Corporal Charles Thomas Partington, 12th December, 1906.

"To be provisional lieutenants (sapper-mechanic): Sergeant Robert Anderson, 20th January, 1907."

The 31st March being the end of the present financial year, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of officers and others concerned:

All claims for work performed, supplies received, or any other service for which account has been obtained during the financial year 1906-7, should be forwarded to the district paymaster, not later than 25th March.

All A. S. C. bills must be rendered not later than 2nd April next.

LIBERAL LEADER ARRIVES IN VICTORIA

J. A. Macdonald Takes His Seat To-day--Discusses Speech from the Throne.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the Liberal opposition, arrived in the city last night. He has been laid up for the past ten days with an acute attack of a grippe which prevented his taking his seat at the opening of the legislature. He is almost completely recovered. Mr. Macdonald stated that he was entirely out of touch with the proceedings of the House, as he had not seen even the reports of the sittings. He had, however, read the speech from the throne.

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VICTORIAN DROWNED.

Dead Body of Richard Brunnel Is Found Floating on Elk Lake.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The dead body of Richard Brunnel, an old-time Victorian, was found floating in Elk lake yesterday. It was first noticed about noon when the people who lived in the vicinity saw it float from the shore and put off in a boat and brought the corpse to land. The body was brought to Victoria by the last train from Sidney yesterday and convened at Hospital undertaking parlors, where it was laid out in a casket and buried at 4 o'clock.

The last fifteen years of R. Brunnel's life were spent in Victoria. For some time he was in the employ of the B. C. Electric Railway Company as a teamster. His home was at 33 Chatham street.

THE TRIAL OF RUEF.

Another Adjournment Pending Filing of Answers to Defendant's Charge of Prejudice.

San Francisco, March 12.—Contrary to expectations, the work of selecting a jury to try Abraham Ruef for extorting money began this morning in Judge Deane's department of the Superior Court. Instead, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow to give the prosecution time to file counter affidavits answering the allegations of bias and prejudice made against Judge Ruef in the affidavit presented by the defense. He will be here to-morrow to request a change of trial judges, which his attorneys are to transmit to Judge Dunne before the examination of the squelms is begun.

Ruef, in charge of Elmer Biggy and two deputies, entered the courtroom early and at once was in conference with Attorneys Frank R. Aich and Shortridge.

Another matter referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee was a letter received from W. R. Morse, who asked the committee to take an interest in the bond commissioners. He proposed that an agreement should be entered into with the Fifth Regiment for the purpose of providing entertainments during the coming summer.

It was decided to call for tenders for the entertainment of the streets.

It was further decided to ask the government to take the trust from the Belleville street water lots. Ald. Fell moved that three of these be set aside for a public wharf, which might be needed in the future, and the recommendation was adopted.

The question of the incinerator by-law was mooted, but on this matter there seemed to be a ruling ignorance. The figures were wrongly entered in the paper laid before the council with reference to this by-law it was decided

WILL PUT IN A BLAST FURNACE

HADLEY SMELTER IS TO USE NEW SYSTEM

Thomas Kiddie Will Instal One and Will Assume the Management of Works.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Thomas Kiddie, the well known smelter man, who for some months has had a contract with the Brown-Alaska Company owning mines and a smelter on Prince of Wales Island, will leave this evening for the north to take up his new position as manager of the smelter at Hadley smelter at this time, but expects to return to Victoria in about two weeks.

The object of the trip to the north is present for the purpose of making preparation for the installation of the new blast furnace at the smelter. This system of treating the ore was a feature of the work carried on by Mr. Kiddie at the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith, and won for him the greatest praise from the experts who happened to inspect the premises. The Indians of Mingan, who had their convention in this city a few years ago, insisted upon visiting the smelter at Ladysmith and inspecting for themselves the admirable work which Mr. Kiddie, then manager of the works, there was able to carry out so successfully.

This system of blast furnace people have decided that Mr. Kiddie shall install the system in their works, and it is for the purpose of inspecting the ground preparatory to ordering the equipment that he will visit the smelter at this particular time.

Following that, Mr. Kiddie will remain at Hadley and manage the smelter there for the remainder of the year.

The Brown-Alaska Company has recently acquired the mines at Maple Bay, on the Portland Canal, and will increase the output from them to the Lord's Day Observance Act. The properties have been held by the company for some time, and has been about 50 tons a day sent from the mines to Hadley. The shipments are made by barge to supplement the ores from the company's mines on the Island.

AN EXCITING TIME.

Experienced by Two Timber Cruisers With a Bear and Her Cub.

Meers, G. Young and E. T. Barnum, two timber cruisers, while out at Lake Coquitlam last Saturday, had a hand-to-hand fight with a full-grown bear and two cubs, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The men unpeeled their shirts and were ready to meet the animal, who was evidently watching them.

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REBUTTAL T COMPLETE

AW IS
WING TO A CLOSE

voles Rule of Court
er to Shut out

rch 13.—The prosecu-
case has practically
nt by to-night District
will have examined
es, except the three or
who will be called to
answers to a hypothe-
in their opinion,
same when he shot.

Mr. Jerome will try
to secure the advance-
ce of a copy of the
chase against them.
submit. This says she
signing. The court
uled that no evidence
ed to show that the
her husband was, as
, who in the early
is taking advantage of that
allow the district at-
as he liked into the
of the story, since Mr.
er stand by his
to prove that
what. Every time
the night of the al-
Mr. Delmas made no
in to invoke the rule
nts out the offered evi-

Jerome did not know
to be called
ckenzie, Evelyn Nes-
us girl friend, and
chorus girl enemy,
subpoena for the pro-
there were in the
yesterday, the 13th, is
will be called, prob-
will be a brief one,
by adjournment will
Mr. Delmas and Mr.
upon the exact lan-
hypothetical questions
will lead to his first
on Stand.

13.—James Clinch

White's brother-in-
again as a witness in

his morning. Mr. Smith

and Mr. Jerome

summoned to the stand,

alright taken his seat

in his armchair tem-
mell with took his place,

sworn two questions

attorney. He said his

on October 27th, 1908,

urging European

questions by Mr.

defence, having been

as to the cablegram

district attorney early

RESIDENT DEAD.

P Passed Away Sud-
in Paris.

2—M. Casimir-Perier,

France, died suddenly

night of embolism of

residence on the Rue

news of his death was

all the morning.

It had been anwell

days, but it was sus-
fering from influenza

confined to his bed,

dined with the family

in good spirits,

clock yesterday an-

occurred. The ex-

in Dr. Clinch

and the patient

injections. He did

the treatment, and his

The cabinet to-day

funeral, but the

ceased declined the

to his expressed

ESCAPES.

nt, March 11.—Emil

ife went to church

see children at home

the wood stove, and the

the eldest son had

left, carried the infant

flames, but getting

in several times

frozen. Before leav-

ng, he tried to free the

cow, but could not

the house and con-

es when the distract-

ack.

T. M. P. DEAD

12—Thomas Martin,

ington, died at the

here this morning. He

operation on Friday

nes. He was not in

essile in the House

he spoke in the House

was 57 years of age,

ted to parliament at

lection.

L WITHDRAWN.

ady to Proceed With

Central Road.

12—in the railway

Commons this morn-

Central Railway Bill

it was to have char-

the British Columbi-

on City, by way of

alley. Duncan Ross

promoters were not

this session.

He would be glad to learn that he had

DEBATE CLOSED ON THE ADDRESS

REGULAR BUSINESS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

The Discussion of the Reply to His Honor Brought to an End.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The legislature resumed its sittings yesterday after the recess from Friday. It was marked by the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, by John Oliver, Liberal member for Delta, and the acting leader of the Liberal opposition in the House. The mover of the address in reply had alleged that the campaign of the opposition during the recent election had been one of scandal, well, in his opinion, the blame for this did not rest with the opposition, but rather with those who were responsible for it.

The speaker believed that the time of the election had been in favor of his friends of the government, that should be sufficient.

Reasons For Election.

He, however, would like to analyse the reasons of this. The result of that election had been largely due to a cry which had been raised to the attention through the efforts of the leader of the government. This was the cry of federal interference. He wished to state for his part that there had been no Dominion interference in the recent election. The statement was untrue.

(Government cries—You don't even believe that?"

"No, I don't even smile when I say that," continued Mr. Oliver, "and I assert that there was no Dominion interference in this matter."

There were other reasons for the outcome of the election. One of these was the fact that prosperity prevailed throughout the country.

The mover of the debate had instanced the prosperity which existed in the mining industry. This was more largely due to the advance in the price of the products than through any effort of the Dominion government.

The mover of the address had referred to the increase in revenue, which had swelled the coffers of the government. He was glad to know that the sacrifice which had been made by the country had not been in vain. But he was glad to say that the position taken by the government had been admirably justified by later events. They had set a precedent for the miners, especially Mr. Oliver. At times, especially in his references to His Majesty's government at Ottawa, the Hon. Richard felt somewhat from the otherwise very even tenor of his remarks.

Mr. Oliver pledged the premier to support him in his efforts to secure an additional measure of better terms for the province of British Columbia. He vindicated the rural constituencies upon which he deemed the mover of the address in reply had cast a slur and the address in general.

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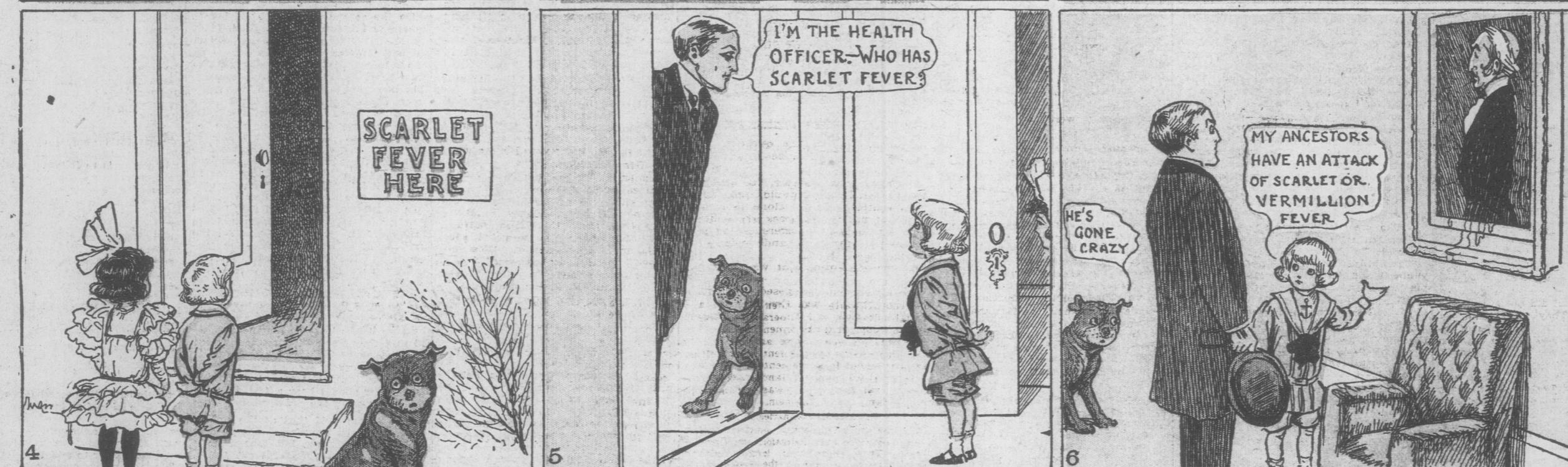
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BUSTER BROWN AND TIGE

Fiddlesticks!



ASSESSMENT
BILL DE
OPPOSITION LEADER
TAKES ACT

H. C. Brewster and Jo
Among the New Membe
Farmers' Cause

(From Thursday's Da
The legislature yesterday
occupied nearly all of the
with a consideration of ame
the Assessment Act. The
committee brought into con
certed opposition of the less
opposition as a legislator,
Donald ever since he entered
has shown that he posse
peculiar degree the man
which go to make an poli
He availed himself to se
points in proposed legislati
difficulties which will resu
passage of what of late ye
have been laws ill-consider
ing brought down to the H
X. He has done his work
timely and in many cases h
advantageously to the gener
Too often, however, the o
rather than admit their we
fuse to accede to his sugge
results which are anything
fact. Yet, while the
opposition in the proposal to
minimum taxation on banks
a wrong principle. He sa
government that they were
on a wrong line and pointed
to right way around the
Finance complained of. The
tended that some of the ban
money deposited out of the
and so the officers of the a
could not get at the true
McDonald showed that
got one of the best deal in
an injustice was done in le
off with \$1,000 in taxes w
should be paid. If a smaller
not properly entitled to pa
was an injustice to charge
amount of false returns he
he contended it was a simp
for the government to do
as was done with mining
and others. This was to put
up high enough and let the b
that it was taxed unfairly.

The Minister of Financ
sponsor the president's bill
undoubtedly saw the force of
ment. They did not answer
to reiterate that they wished to
with the banks that did not
properly return. They would
cept the suggestion of the le
opposition and backed by
following they will put the b
as it was introduced.

The debate called one of
members, H. C. Brewster, for
for Alberta, into the fight. R
large farming population, he
slow to take early opportunit
after their interests. He ha
on the order paper an amen
the act which would implement
lands to \$1,000 could be ex
taxation. He pressed in th
be borne down by the membe
government side. Not to be
he has given notice to move
same direction when the bill
entered its report.

His views expressed on the
taxation of canneries shou
is to be a live member. John
another new member, able to
in the debate.

Before the House rose, Hon
Yates, Provincial Secretary
was elected by acclamation.
bye-election in Atlin, the da
took his seat. Pending the
the writ a telegraphic comm
was accepted by the speaker
upon which the new
should be seated. Accordingly
he was seated, the presiding
speaker being escorted by th
and Hon. R. G. Tatlow amid
from both sides of the House.

**MINISTERS ANSWER
MANY QU**

The House was late in open
about 20 minutes after the
Speaker entered.

Prayers were read by the Re
Beaulands.

The following petitions were
ed:

By A. H. Macgowan, from
Bloomfield and others, for
Imperial Fire Underwriters.

By H. B. McGuire, from
Bloomfield and others, for
bill to consolidate certain min
and mining claims.

By Mr. Macgowan, from the
Hydraulic Mining Co., for a
bill to consolidate certain min
and claims.

By J. Bowser, from F.
and other Vancouver, for a
bill to incorporate the "V
Stock Exchange."

By Mr. Macgowan, from the
Gold Mining Co., for a priva
consolidate certain mining le
claims.

The petition from the Que
Islands Railway Co., for a
private bill to amend its Cor
was received.

On the motion of Hon. R.
of His Honor the Lieut.-Go
the opening of the present s
taken into consideration, on
next, was passed.

J. Garden asked the Hon.

ASSESSMENT BILL DEBATED

OPPOSITION LEADER TAKES ACTIVE PART

H. C. Brewster and John Jardin
Among the New Members Plead
Farmers' Cause.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The legislature yesterday afternoon proceeded to the ordinary business and occupied nearly all of the session with consideration of amendments to the Assessment Act. The debate in committee brought into relief the exceptional ability of the leader of the opposition as a legislator. Mr. Macdonald ever since he entered the House has shown a remarkable degree in the peculiar degree the many qualities which go to make an ideal law maker. He evinces a readiness to see the weak points in proposed legislation and the difficulties which will result from the passing of the bill. The leader of the opposition has been well-considered before being brought down to the House. Mr. Macdonald's advice is therefore ever timely and in many cases has resulted advantageously to the general welfare. Too often, however, the government rather than the other way round, fails to accede to his suggestions with results which are anything but satisfactory. Yesterday the leader of the opposition in the proposal to make the minimum taxation on banks \$1,000 saw a wrong principle. He showed the government that there were points on a wrong line and pointed out a way to right the trouble the Minister of Finance complained of. The latter contended that some of the banks sent the money deposited out of the province, and so the officers of the government could not tax the true collections. Mr. Macdonald showed that if he had got out of their just dues in that way an injustice was done in letting them off with \$1,000 in taxes when more should be paid. If a smaller bank was not proportionately liable to pay \$1,000 it was an injustice to charge them that amount. If false return was made, he contended it was a simple matter for the government to deal with them as was done by mining companies and others. This was to put the taxes up to \$1,000 and let the bank prove that it was taxed unfairly.

The Minister of Finance and his sponsor, the president of the council, undoubtedly saw the force of the argument. They did not answer it except with the words, "We have no objection to the where improvements are made to farm lands up to \$1,000 would be exempt from taxation." He pressed for this only to be borne down by the members on the government side. Not to be daunted he called notice to move in the same direction when the bill was considered on report.

His views expressed on the proposed taxation of canneries showed that he is to be a live member. John Jardine, another new member, ably took a part in the debate.

Before the House rose Hon. H. E. Young, the Provincial Secretary, was elected by acclamation at the bye-election in Atlin, the day before, took his seat. Pending the arrival of the telegraphic communication was accepted by the speaker as sufficient upon which a new member should be accorded his seat, and accordingly he was introduced to the speaker being escorted by the Premier and Hon. R. G. Tatlow amid applause from both sides of the house.

MINISTERS ANSWER MANY QUERIES

The House was late in opening, it being about 20 minutes after two before the Speaker entered.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

The following petitions were presented:

By A. H. Macgowan, from Edgar Bloomfield and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Exploration, Smelting & Mining Co.

By Fred Davis, from the corporation of the city of Victoria, for a private bill granting additional powers to the city.

By Price Ellison, from A. W. Giles, for a private bill to incorporate the Imperial Life Underwriters Company.

By H. H. McGuire, from Edgar Bloomfield and others, for a private bill to consolidate certain mining leases and mining claims.

By Mr. Macgowan, from the Bullion Hydraulic Mining Co., for a private bill to consolidate certain mining leases and claims.

By W. J. Bowser, from F. J. Proctor and others, of Vancouver, for a private bill to incorporate the "Vancouver Stock Exchange."

By Mr. Macgowan, from the Cariboo Gold Mining Co., for a private bill to consolidate certain mining leases and claims.

The petition from the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Co. for a private bill to amend its Corporate Act was received.

On motion of Hon. R. G. Tatlow the farmer present that the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Monday next was passed.

J. Garden asked the Hon. the Chief

Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Has special licenses for timber lands been granted under the Land Act Amendment Act, 1905?

2. What have been the proceeds from such licenses?

3. Number of limits surveyed under said act.

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. \$6,222.
"2. \$33,194.87.
"3. 71."

John Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions:

1. What is the amount of tolls collected upon the New Westminster bridge during the last twelve months (month by month if convenient)?

2. What was the cost of removing the toll collector's office and erection of the second office?

3. What was the cost of the cash registers used on the bridge?

4. What is the cost of collection of these (per month)?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"1. \$1,906. \$412.75.
March, 1906, \$533.35; April, 1906, \$575.05;
May, 1906, \$668.55; June, 1906, \$672.25;
July, 1906, \$708.70; August, 1906, \$672.65;
September, 1906, \$792.05; October, 1906,
\$673.35; November, 1906, \$673.35; Decem-
ber, 1906, \$638.10; January, 1907,
\$638.10. Total, \$7,921.35."

And \$15,000 a year from the Great Northern Railway Co., payable half-yearly.

"2. \$1,915.25.
"3. \$800.08.
"4. \$255 a month."

H. C. Brewster asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What distance along the new road from Alberni to Comox has been sur-
veyed?

2. Who were the surveyors?

3. How much has been paid, or is yet due, each surveyor?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. 18.5 miles.
"2. Mr. Harris.
"3. \$1,850.00 paid. Nothing due."

S. Jones asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Is it the intention of the government to establish a ferry across the Fraser river at Quesnel?

2. If so, when?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. Yes.
"2. The coming summer."

Parker Williams asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Were any objections lodged by owners of property in Newcastle dis-
trict against the government taking ground, etc., therefrom for road con-
struction?

2. The coming summer."

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. None. The farmers are for liberal. Pre-emptors and homesteaders were allowed exemption from taxation for two years. For the next four years the pre-emptors were exempted up to \$500 on their assessment.

Promised During Campaign.

Mr. Haworthwaite said he had supported the government in increased taxation on the understanding that with the time came the opportunity to be made.

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

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THE PROSPECTOR

BY RALPH CONNOR



CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

"Oh! How long did that take you?"
"It took me about a day, and Crawley a little less, I'm thinkin'."

"He was that, Carroll?" enquired Sinclair.

"Well, he took one gulch and I took the other, and he got through before me, and the next day we came home; and that's the truth of it, so help me."

"Then you were never separated from each other since that one time?"

"That's true." There was no mistaking the sincerity and honesty of Carroll's manner.

"Any further questions to be ask, gentlemen?"

"How long did you stop at Mr. Macgregor's camp when you were passing by?" asked Ike.

"Don't be so blanked smart, Ike!" said Carroll, in savage scorn. "I'm tellin' you that I didn't stop a fut. We saw their camp and their ponies and we went right past."

" Didn't stay to light your pipe or nothing?" enquired Ike.

"Blank your blank ugly mug!" roared Carroll, "do you mean to say—"

"Oh, nothin'," said Ike quietly. "Just wanted to know how long you stopped."

"And I am tellin' you we didn't stop at all, not a fut of us! We didn't go near their camp with fifty yards."

"Not fifty yards, eh? Well, that's strange."

Carroll poured out a volley of oaths.

"You're sure about that fifty yards, Carroll?" asked Ike, in insinuating tones.

"I didn't pace it, you blanked fool! But I'll swear it wasn't more than thirty."

"You're dead sure about that thirty yards, Carroll?" persisted Ike.

"I want that, and if you want to say anything more come outside!" said Carroll, glaring wildly at his interlocutor.

"Oh, thanks, I'm comfortable," said Ike, smiling, as he sat back in his chair.

"Hope you are the same."

"That will do, Carroll," said Sinclair. "I am sure we all feel much obliged to you for your straightforward answers. If we want you again we'll send for you."

"And I'll come," said Carroll, with another oath, passing out of the room.

"Now," said Sinclair, "we'll have Crawley."

In a few moments Crawley came in, smiling and self-confident, with plenty of nerve, an abundance of wit and a most ingenuous manner. He was the chairman's questions with ready assurance and corroborated the story told by Carroll. He would frankly acknowledge that he had heard about the Lost River, but he was not at all so much interested in it for some years and, though he did not take much stock in the doctor's word, still he declared that his own interests and the interests of Miss Maynard and indeed of all concerned depended upon the Kid's worth looking into. Then visited the locality indicated by the doctor; they spent a week in exploration, but could find no trace of such a valuable mine as the doctor had described; they had heard of another, however, which they had seen Mr. Macgregor's camp, but they did not approach it; they passed by at some distance, leaving everything undisturbed.

"You camped that night near the Old Prospector's grave?" asked Sinclair.

"Yes."

"The next day you set off for home?"

"Exactly."

"You and Carroll were always together?"

"Certainly."

"You came home by the same trail and without any other explorations?"

Here Crawley hesitated a moment.

"Well, yes, except that we ran up a gluce to look at some rocks."

"Oh! Did you find anything?"

"Well, we think so," said Crawley pleasantly.

"You went both together up the gluce?" You were never separated?"

"We went together, yes."

"Any further questions, gentlemen?"

"For the last time, I suppose," then Ike came slowly forward to the table and stood by Crawley's side.

"You did not go near that cache?"

"No," said Crawley firmly.

"Are you mighty sure about that?"

"Bet you are."

"I am positive we did not go within twenty or thirty yards," said Crawley defiantly.

"All right, Crawley," drawled Ike, "better have a pipe now." And as he spoke he threw down a tobacco pouch on the table.

Crawley turned pale, gripped at the

table to steady himself, gazed at the pouch lying before him, then fell silent and uttered a low voice that shook in spite of all that he could do: "Who gave you—where did you get that?"

"It's yours' aint it? Got your name on it anyway," said Ike. "Where did you leave it?"

"I don't know," said Crawley, turning green with terror.

"Gentlemen," said Ike, addressing the crowd, "aint agoin' to make no speech to this jury, but I want to remark that it is here blank reptile is as Peacock as can be. Who else beside us?"

"Then you were never separated from each other since that one time?"

"That's true." There was no mistaking the sincerity and honesty of Carroll's manner.

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SPORTING NEWS.

ATHLETICS.

COACHES MAY LOSE POWER.

Placing Harvard's athletics in charge of one agent instead of a committee, abolishing professional coaches and limiting their time to three hours a week, these sports are now positively known to be features of the report of the special committee on athletics submitted by President Eliot.

The report demands limitation of the power of professional coaches other than in teaching the necessary skill in rowing, swimming, tennis, and golf, and suggests to the more instruction as to methods there is no objection, but the report calls for the abolition of such places as have been mentioned as being at Harvard or Yale Camp at Yale.

The number of games with leading competitors must be restricted greatly, it is urged, and the practice of leaving Cambridge, Boston, and New Haven to play game and practicing for days at or near a rival university is condemned as silly and unnecessary. The winning smacks too much of professionalism and is not real sport. A few important inter-collegiate contests in any sport, it is indicated, will be plenty.

The rules will be in abeyance a year, which will be adopted as soon as the stadium debt is cleared, which will forbid the charge of any admission fees to Harvard students while they are in sport at Harvard. The athletic committee will have the power now vested in the Harvard athletic committee and the once important committee will act in an advisory capacity.

FOOTBALL.

TO PLAY QUEENSLAND.

Sesquicentenary, of the Victoria Rugby Football Club has received the following letter from Mr. Unwin, of San Francisco, the American representative of the Queensland Rugby Union. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir—It is probable that a Queensland Rugby team will arrive in Vancouver next September on its way to play the American football clubs in California. As the American representative of the English Rugby Union, I would like to see if I can make satisfactory arrangements with you to have the team stay in Victoria.

I have been in communication with R. P. Woodland, and the Vancouver Union has given me a written guarantee that they will do what you like you to place the matter before your committee, and I would feel greatly obliged if you could give me an answer as early as possible so that I can communicate with the English team.

There was some talk in the papers here (San Francisco) last week of a New Zealand team coming over. None of the universities, although we know something about it, as Queensland, through me, is the only Union they have issued an invitation to. Trusting to hear from you at your convenience I am,

Yours sincerely, WM. UNMACK.

A meeting of the executive of the Victoria Rugby Club will be held at Mr. McConnel's office to-morrow at 5 p.m. to decide what course of action will be pursued with regard to the forthcoming visit of the Australian footballers.

BASKETBALL.

RETURN FROM TOUR.

Victors in one match only throughout their tour, the Y. M. C. A. basketball players returned to the city on Monday. They are not discouraged by their ill-success and express themselves as extremely gratified with their treatment both in Vancouver and in the

Sound. The following is the full result of the series of matches played, of which the last four were in the Puget Sound league.

Victoria Y. M. C. A.: 12; Victoria, 11; Vancouver, 1. G., 12; Victoria, 9; Bellingham Y. M. C. A., 23; Victoria, 19; Everett Y. M. C. A., 29; Victoria, 34; Seattle Y. M. C. A., 23; Victoria, 22; Tacoma Y. M. C. A., 45; Victoria, 26.

THE RING.

READY AND WILLING. Champion Jim Jeffries has at last gone on record as to what he will do if he will fight. When asked whether he would meet Bill Squires, Australian, the latter gets to America and issues his defiance to the whole of the United States. He says that he will meet him in a second if Squires could show that he was worthy of a fight, and if there was a big enough purse up to make it worth his while.

This is what Jeffries had to say:

"Just show me that Squires is able to fight and that the public wants me to do it. Then I will find the proper purse, and I will at once sign up. I am ready and anxious to fight, but am not going to return to Australia unless I am forced to do so. I have met too many of this brand, and the people got sour on me because it looked as though I was out looking for a fight. I am not afraid of Squires, but do not feel so badly that I will take a chance to face the charge of manslaughter to get it. There are a lot of things I am not willing to do, but I would curl up and die if I hit him. These are the men that I will have nothing to do with."

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