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Use our FRUIT JARS and there will be
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NT FRUIT JARS ..... 75c. dozen
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• Colonist

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY JUNE 24 1902 VOLUME LXVII

A Strike At Toronto

The Whole Tram System Tied Up in the Ontario Capital.

The Offer of Company Rejected —No Cars, Public Must Walk.

Unionists in Paterson Will Not Work Till Militia Are Withdrawn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, June 21.—Nearly a thousand street railway motormen and conductors went on strike at 8:30 this morning, after being locked in the hall for eight hours. They demand 18 cents per hour for the first year, and 20 cents afterwards, and the recognition of the grievance committee. The company's offer was rejected by a vote of 2 to 1. The sensational feature of the meeting was an offer by E. A. Ames, president of the Board of Trade. He would give $10,000 as a contribution to the benefit fund for conductors if they would accept the company's offer. Whatever may be his real motive many of the men regarded it with suspicion, and its announcement was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Later on the electrical workers also went out in sympathy, thus completely tying up the system. The company has posted up a semi-humorous notice on the barns saying that owing to the fatigue of men in attending conferences they have been given a holiday today and no cars will be run; also that any who report for duty Sunday morning would be given pay for today. Thousands of citizens walked to work through the rain. Omnibuses are doing a rushing business. The big stores and factories have arranged to convey employees to and from work. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

Paterson, N. J., June 21.—A meeting of all the trades unions connected with the silk industry in this place was held late today. It was decided not to go to work again in the mills until the militia had been withdrawn from the city. No formal strike was inaugurated, but the matter was left in the above shape. In addition to this the unions decided to send a committee to the mill owners on Monday to ask them to submit the differences which exist between the owners and the dyers helpers to arbitration. The city officials decided tonight to post the militia at the mills tonight and keep them there until all trouble was passed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 21.—The anthracite coal workers' strike rounded out its sixth week today without incident. Nothing developed at strike headquarters today bearing upon the question of involving the bituminous men in the anthracite strike.

HOTEL DESTROYED.

Virginia Watering Place Suffers From Fire.

Newport News, Va., June 21.—The Buckroe Beach hotel was burned tonight. A big summer theatre and pavilion adjoins the building.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Canadian Premier Reaches Liverpool on the Etruria.

Liverpool, June 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who comes to England to attend the conference of Colonial premiers, and to be present at the Coronation ceremonies, arived here tonight on the Cunard liner Etruria from New York, and started for London.

WYETH WON.

Drake's Colt Carries Off the Chicago Derby.

Chicago, Ills., June 21—Coming with a sweeping stride through the stretch, the game colt Wyeth won John A. Drake his first Derby, and upheld the traditions of the race by the overthrow of favorites, and by the Western horses beating the best that could be sent from the East. There is no room for argument about the best horse winning. The race was free from rough riding or anything in the nature of a foul, was cleanly run and truly run, and Wyeth won. Twelve three-year-old colts lined up at the barrier today before Starter Dwyer. Jockey Lucien Lyne rode a sensable race on Mr. Drake's colt.

ENGLISH WIN.

Yankee Polo Team Defeated For Polo Cup.

London, June 21.—The English team defeated the Americans in the final game for the American polo cup. The score was 7 to 1.

The game was in every way a finer exhibition of polo than its predecessors. The ground, though soft and rather dead, was better than might have been expected. Both teams meant to do their best, and the pace was fast throughout. There was not much apparent superiority to the English ponies, yet they were rather faster and, perhaps, handier; but it is only fair to attribute the English victory chiefly to George Miller's good captaining; he led his team beautifully, and Cecil and Pateson Nickalls obeyed each word, trusting to him fully. There was not so much actual team play in the case of the Englishmen. It was rather an exhibition of discipline and subordination. Then Buckmaster played a great game. He was never in a hurry, never flurried and never disturbed. He always dropped on the ball at exactly the right moment. His backhanders were true and clean, and when, now and again, he came up into the game, his long shoes were splendidly true in their direction.

The United States team played well together, and in the long run, the way they backed each other up, was beyond praise. Keene was brilliant and never in his life played a finer game.

It is curious to note that, on the whole, the Americans failed in that which was their strong point—their defence. They attacked much oftener then when they won the first game of the series, but the English defence was too good. No team could have played a finer uphill game than did the Americans, and there was not nearly so much advantage to the English team as the score suggests.

OFF TO LONDON.

Attorney-General Leaves to Appear Before Privy Council.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, left by the Charmer this morning on his way to London, having received a telegram yesterday from Christopher Robinson, K. C., who is representing British Columbia before the Privy council in the case arising out of the decision of the lower courts that a Japanese who had taken out naturalization papers had the right to vote the same as any other British subject. Mr. Robinson was anxious that Mr. Eberts, who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case, should be present. The case is known as the Tommy Homa case. Homa is a Jap, who having taken out naturalization papers, applied to have his name placed on the voters' list, and upon this being refused, he appealed to the courts, which decided that a naturalized British subject of any race could vote.

DOUBLE KILLING.

Shooting Due to Insults From Silly Boys.

Sioux City, June 21.—City Marshal Swearingin was shot today by a man named Shipman, whom he was trying to arrest. The mob then killed Shipman. The trouble originated with two boys on the way to a circus. They passed remarks about Shipman, which caused the latter to throw stones at them. They swore out warrants for Shipman's arrest, and the city marshal visited his house to serve them. In response to his knock Shipman fired twice, killing Swearingin instantly. News of the shooting spread and an excited mob surrounded Shipman's house. Weapons of all kinds were produced and the house was literally riddled with bullets. That from the sheriff's revolver inflicted the fatal wound. There was great excitement, but the mob finally dispersed.

FISHING ON SKEENA RIVER

Salmon Are Running Now From Thirty to Eighty to a Boat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21.—Steamer Tees arrived from Northern British Columbia this afternoon. She reports that the northern salmon fishing has opened and all the Skeena canneries are operating with 30 to 80 fish to the boat. There is no sockeye run on Rivers Inlet yet.

Vancouver, taking a leaf out of Victoria's book, is to have a public meeting shortly to discuss the formation of a Tourists' association.

A baseball team picked from lawyers was defeated by a team of insurance men today by 31 to 27. The gate was a large one.

SNOWED UNDER.

Vancouver Boys Give Visitors Bad Beating.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—The Victoria boys were beaten at cricket by the Vancouver boys today by an innings and over 20 runs. Vancouver made 101 in the first inning, and Victoria 53. In the second Victoria was retired for some 23 runs.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Horse Stamps on Man's Foot and Amputation Necessary.

Winnipeg, June 21.—(Special.)—Detective Balcom Stewart, a member of the Winnipeg police, is now lying at the general hospital with his right foot amputated just above the ankle. A horse stepped on his foot last night and crushed it so badly that amputation was necessary.

BAIL AT WINNIPEG.

Crookstons Besten in the Eleventh Innings.

Winnipeg, Man., June 21.—(Special.)—Winnipeggers saw sensation baseball today in the game with Crookston, Minn. The Crookstons tied the score with a luckly three in the seventh. There was no further counting until the eleventh, when Winnipeg scored, leaving the tally 7 to 6. Two thousand saw the game.

KASLO ORE.

Shipments For Past Week—A Biter Sentenced.

Kaslo, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—Ore shipments on the past week through Kaslo were: Slocan Star, 58 tons; Rambler-Cariboo, 105 tons; Whitewater mine, 64 tons; American Boy, 42 tons; Reco, 20 tons.

Henry Gibson was sentenced last night to three months hard labor for biting John Rockney's thumb during a fight at McGuigan.

RADCLIFFE WEEPS.

Canadian Hangman Does Not Like His Work.

Brandon, June 21.—(Special.)—Radcliffe broke down and cried bitterly this afternoon when spoken to about the hanging of Gordon. He wept like a child, and said he felt the position of hangman keenly, and wished he was out of it. No other job was open to him. He is purely a man of circumstances. He leaves tonight for British Columbia, where his services are required.

UNIVERSITY RACE.

Cornell Wins the Eight-Oar at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 21.—In the United States university race today, Cornell won by three lengths apparently; time 19.05 3-5; Wisconsin second by 1½ lengths, time 19.13 3-5; Columbia third, by three lengths, time 19.18 3-5; Pennsylvania fourth by 3½ lengths, time 19.26; Syracuse and Georgetown were very close, and the judges gave Syracuse fifth place by two feet, time 19.21 2-5; Georgetown time 19.32.

CORONATION MEDALS.

Nanaimo School Children to Be Given Souvenirs.

Nanaimo, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—The school children of the city are to be presented with medals commemorative of the Coronation on Wednesday afternoon next. All the pupils will assemble at the Central school, and addresses will be given, and patriotic songs sung.

The quarters of the customs department are likely to be increased. Plans have been submitted for extending the present post office building for this purpose.

The King's Crowning

Such Illuminations and Decorations Never Before Seen in London.

His Majesty Has Recovered and Will Be in Town Tomorrow.

Jacobites Put Up Placards Protesting Against the Coronation Ceremony.

London, June 21.—Such illuminations, festooning and bedagging as will mark Coronation Day, Thursday next, have never before been seen in London. Scarcely a house along the principal parts of the route of the procession but has electric or gas devices, while a profusion of gay clothes and flags, interspersed with mottoes, and representations of the Royal Arms already hide most of the outer walls.

Some of the streets are already red with dazzling festoons of fairy lamps. Even the abused stands, which for weeks have made London hideous with their bare boards are now rapidly being draped in rich purple or other suitable colors. The United States embassy has joined in the general jubilation, and is erecting an illumination, surrounded by a crown. Throughout London United States firms and individuals are not a whit behind the British in decorating their premises.

King Edward has completely recovered his health, and has now arranged for the court to return to London on Monday.

The Jacobites, who from time to time, amuse the country by exhibitions of loyalty to the house of Stuart, placarded London in the dead of night with a document proclaiming the Archduchess Mary Theresa of Bavaria, the "Rightful Queen Heir," to the British throne.

"Whereas by the decree of our sovereign Lord and King Francis XX. in November, of the year of grace, 1875, the crown of these realms did by just lineal succession descend to his niece and heiress, the Lady Mary Theresa Dorothea, Archduchess of Modena, the loyal people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, hereby assert as our forefathers have done, the right of primogeniture in the descent of the crown of these kingdoms and the indefeasible claim therefore of Her Royal and Imperial Highness as heiress of the House of Plantagenet and of Stuart."

There was a small attendance at the opening tonight of the Coronation boxing tournament, and little betting was done. Spike Sullivan, the United States boxer, and Jabez White of England, met in the first bout. The Englishman was a favorite at odds of 22 to 20. Both contestants were fit, though Sullivan looked a trifle drawn. The contest was mainly on scientific lines. White, who was the stronger of the two, did most of the leading, and was adjudged the winner on points, at the end of the stipulated rounds. There was little difference between the men until the ninth round, when White floored his rival with a neatly executed right. He assisted the American to rise, an innovation which was severely criticised.

Recovering from his grogginess, Sullivan continued at a great pace, and the Englishman, weakened under the pressure, and used every method to avoid punishment, "roughing" it all the way. He was quicker on his feet, and sprinted round the ring when Spike tried to corner him. Towards the end of the contest White used a long left jab most frequently. He won on points after a hard struggle.

"Iodide" Connelly, of St. John, N. B., and "Pat" Daly of England met for the 144 pound championship. The fight was the fastest and most interesting event of the night, and much surprise was expressed that the men were able to go the limit at such a terrific pace. Connelly, however, showed himself the better ring general, and more scientific boxer, and was given the decision on points.

LACROSSE IN NEW YORK.

Shamrocks Win Easily From the Crescents.

New York, June 21.—Superior work with the stick, fast running, tricky dodging, and heavier weight on the part of the Shamrocks of Montreal today worked the downfall of the Crescent Athletic club team on the field at Bay Ridge. The final score was 15 goals to 7. The Canadians won last year's match with the Crescents by a score of 8 to 5. For the Shamrocks side today, John Ourrie made the majority of the long runs. Robinson, Hoobin, McKeon and the Brennan brothers distinguished themselves by their all round developed game, in which sure stick work and forceful throwing were most prominent.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Convention Being Held at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Great Barrington, Mass., June 21.—The final session of the convention of the American institute of Eelectrical Engineers, was held today, and was devoted to the discussion of the education of an electrical engineer. The principal address was that of President Steinets, who spoke on the general topic for discussion. Dr. Samuel Sheldon, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. R. B. Owens, McGill University, Montreal; Harold W. Buck, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and E. B. Raymond, Schenectady, N. Y., were among the speakers.

This will remind you that the pain of strains, bruises and sprains, common incidents of active out-door life is drawn from aching bodies by Perry Davis' Painkiller, as a magnet draws bits of iron from sand.

A SHORT STORY RE-TOLD.

There is a story told of a colored girl who happened to meet a gentleman going down the street, and who got on the same side of the narrow walk; then both started for the other side, and another collision was imminent. They then danced back and dodged again, when the colored girl suddenly stopped, and said, 'See, heah, mister, what am dis swine to be, a schottische or a waltz?'

WANTED THE 'MENOO.'

Stout party—'Now, then, waiter, what have you got?'

Waiter—'Calves brains devilled kidneys, fried liver.'

Stout party—'Here! Bother your complaints! Give me the menoo.'

That tired feeling is a burden you need not carry. Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it and renew your courage.

FOR MARCONI.

Montreal Firm's Big Electric Machinery Contract.

An interesting electrical test has been made in the workshop of Fred Thomson & Co., at No. 774 Craig Street. Thomson & Co. received the contract some time ago to furnish a 75 K.W. 2,000 voltage generator, or alternating current dynamo as it is sometimes called, two 50 K.W. 40,000 voltage transformers, and various other equipment, for the Marconi wireless telegraph station, near Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

These are the highest voltage transformers ever built in Canada. The generator and one of the transformers were shipped during the month of May and are now installed in the Marconi station. The transformer, which has been tested, was attached to a large switchboard having 240 incandescent lamps. The transformer was built to approximately have a capacity for increasing the voltage of a current having a voltage of 2,000, and an amperage of 20 to a current with a voltage of 40,000 volts with an amperage of 1. When the connection was made the transformer was tested to the enormous voltage of 96,000 volts, over double its specified capacity, and proved a success in every detail. After this test was made, the voltage was "built up," as it is called, by rapidly opening and closing the switch controlling the electric current, until by catching the very crest of the electric wave, as it were, a spark or flame jumped between the opposite poles of carbon points placed twelve inches apart. It was in form like a flash of lightning and apparently about one-half inch in diameter. It requires 120,000 volts to accomplish this result.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

May Fly the Royal Standard

Permission Given to Use It At Time of the Coronation.

Promotions In Fifth Regiment Gazetted in Militia Orders at Ottawa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 20.—Information has been received by the government that by special permission of the King the Royal Standard may be used at the time of the coronation. This permission is limited to the occasion in question. Subsequent use of the flag by private persons is not proper, as the Royal Standard is the personal flag of the sovereign.

Occupants of Dominion penitentiaries are to receive an extra ration on Coronation Day.

The unexpired term of sentence of 10 years penal servitude of J. A. Hopkins and William Pearce, at the time privates in the First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, has been remitted from the 18th instant. Upon release of these men they were to be conducted to a seaport and provided with a passage to Canada by the steamer leaving Liverpool yesterday.

The will of the late Senator Clemow was probated today. The value of the estate is sworn at $234,000. The daughter, Miss Clemow, is the sole legatee. The late Senator lost heavily in mining speculations in recent years.

The Fifth regiment is increased by one sergeant per company, and the Sixth regiment is increased to eight companies.

Fifth British Columbia regiment to be lieutenant-colonel and to command the regiment, Major R. E. Monro, vice Gregory, transferred. To be second lieutenants provisionally, Company Sergeant Major Vigor, vice Smiles, retired; Sergeant McTavish, vice Thomson, promoted; Sergeant Winsby, vice Langley, promoted; Sergeant Harris, vice Ridgway Wilson, promoted.

THE MINES OF BOUNDARY

Plant to Quarry Ore Reaches Phoenix—Ore Output For Week.

Grand Forks, B. C., June 20.—(Special)—The plant which Porter Bros. the railway contractors will use in connection with their contract to quarry one hundred thousand tons of ore from the surface of the Granby gold copper mines at Phoenix arrived here today via the Great Northern for trans-shipment to its destination via the C. P. R. It comprises steam shovels, engines and derricks. If the contract is discharged to the mutual satisfaction of the contracting parties the Granby company has agreed to give Porter Bros. a supplementary contract for the extraction of five million tons of ore from the surface of the Knob Hill mine. The railway firm, which has had extensive experience in mining ore in the Michigan iron quarries will begin operations at Phoenix next week.

Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby company has arrived here on one of his monthly tours of inspection.

Phoenix, B. C., June 20.—(Special.)—Shipments from Boundary mines for the current week are quite representative, all the large shippers contributing to the total. On account of coke shortage, the Granby smelter was forced to blow out two furnaces this week, but still has two running, and hopes to start the others in a short time. In the meantime, as ore bins at the mine and smelter are filled the shipments are being curtailed. On the other hand, one second furnace at the Greenwood smelter, and the new furnace at the Boundary Falls works are taking an additional amount of ore. The shippers this week were:

Granby mines, 6,684 tons; Snowshoe, 420 tons; Mother Lode, 3,232 tons; Sunset, 1,120 tons; Jewel, 200 tons; B. C. Mine, 840 tons. Total for week, 12,496 tons. Total for the year, 240,566 tons. The Granby smelter treated 6,906 tons this week, or a total of 161,009 tons for 1902 thus far.

HEALTH FOR WOMEN.

"Few things are more important to a community than the health of its women. If strong is the frame of the mother, says a proverb, the sons will give laws to the people." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is especially women's medicine. By its action on the blood and nerves it gives strength and vigor to the delicate feminine organs and ensures their regular and healthful functions. It gives color to the pale, strength to the weak, and a rounded form to the thin and angular.

Scheme Floated

Report That Money Is Raised to Carry Out Terminal Ferry Plan.

Gold From North to Be Treated at Vancouver Assay Office.

Funeral of Late James Martin —False Creek Foreshore Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 20.—A report traced to a semi-official source, is current in Vancouver, that the remaining portion of the terminal ferry scheme has been financed by United States capital. The whole scheme was originally divided into four sections. The first undertaking was to provide the railway from Sidney to Victoria; the next to establish a ferry from Ladners to Sidney; the third to connect with the Great Northern at Westminster by rail to Ladners, the ferry station, and the fourth to connect Westminster and Chilliwack by rail. It is understood that the funds have been arranged for the early construction of all these sections of the system. It is also definitely stated that beyond the 20 year contract with the Great Northern for the exchange of freight, that that corporation has nothing whatever to do with the control or conduct of the projected lines.

Over half the $60,000 brought by the steamer Amur, which arrived early this morning was taken to the assay office here.

The Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles are invited to celebrate in Victoria coronation day. They were billed for the Brockton Point games, but this engagement may be cancelled for the more enjoyable outing at Victoria.

The Chinese of Vancouver will cable a congratulatory message to the King on Wednesday next.

The remains of the late J. M. Martin, ex-M. P. P., of Rossland, arrived by Thursday's express. The funeral took place this afternoon from the Masonic Temple. The late Mr. Martin was a prominent member of Corinthian lodge, A. F. & A. M.

The clearing house returns for the week ending June 19, were $1,109,990.

The Vancouver Investment company, represented by J. J. Nixon, have applied for 500 miner's inches of water above the water works dam to be used for flushing logs down the river. It is understood that the City Council will strongly object to the application, as during the dry season not more than 1,000 inches of water is recorded at the dam.

The City Council were much gratified yesterday to receive the welcome news from J. F. Garden, M. P. P., that the Provincial government were willing to deed to the city the foreshore rights on the south side of False creek between Carroll and Cambie streets. Mr. Garden asked permission to sign the plans on behalf of the city. The permission was given.

DROWNED IN KETTLE RIVER.

Body of Washington Man Found Near Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, June 20.—The body of Bob Hall, a rancher near Nelson, Wn., was found this afternoon on a sand bar in the Kettle river, three miles west of Grand Forks. Deceased was last seen alive yesterday. He had been drinking heavily of late.

OLD-TIMER GONE.

Was Formerly Chief Factor at Norway House.

Winnipeg, June 20.—Word was received in the city this afternoon of the death of James Campbell, one of the pioneers of this country, and at one time chief factor of the Hudson's Bay post at Norway House. Mr. Campbell died near Selkirk on his way to Norway House. As "Jimmy" Campbell was deceased formerly known in rowing and athletic circles.

WANT COMPENSATION.

Chignecto Marine Railway Bobs Up Again.

Toronto, June 20.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: The Chignecto Marine Transportation company, at a meeting yesterday, urged Canada to give them compensation for the abrogation of their contracts. They claim to have as good a right to the compensation as Mackenzie & Mann in the Yukon railway matter. Resolutions were passed pressing the Canadian government to grant compensation.

TYEE TRAMWAY.

Work at Mount Sicker Is Progressing Well.

Nanaimo, June 20.—(Special)—The aerial tramway for the Tyee company from Mount Sicker to the E. & N. railway is progressing satisfactorily. Henry O'Connell, of this city, who has charge of the work, expects that in about two months the tramway will be ready for use. At present Mr. O'Connell has a gang of about 16 men at work. They are laying foundations for pillars, the highest of which will be about 50 feet.

Capt. Johnston, manager of the Pacific Fish & Cold Storage company, left here today on the fishing schooner New England. He will join the Nellie G. Thurston near the north end of Vancouver Island. The report brought down by the New England is to the effect that the Thurston is meeting with better success near Cape Scott than she did for some time previous, and will stay for a time to complete her cargo. While on the sand bar the Thurston's rudder was slightly injured, but can be repaired without putting into port.

FOREST FIRES.

Tacoma, Wash., June 20.—The fire department of this city has sent men, engines and hose on a special train to Buckley, in this county, which is threatened with complete destruction by forest fires raging near there. The Mountain mill was burned today. Undoubtedly many lives of mountain campers and loggers have been lost. At Buckley the efforts of 100 men were concentrated to save a residance at the east end of the main street, eight blocks from the centre of the town. If this house shall burn, with the gale now blowing from the east, the town is doomed. When the fire department arrived the chief said he thought he could save the town.

Dr Price's
Cream
Baking Powder
Used in Millions of Homes.
40 Years the Standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes finest cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, delicious griddle cakes —palatable and wholesome.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.
NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cake, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

RIOTS AT THE PATERSON MILLS

Mob Forces the Works to Close —Several People are Shot.

Paterson, N. J., June 18.—This city was in the hands of a mob today, and as a result of the riots a number of persons were shot and two at least will die. One of the latter is a reporter. The police did their work well, but they were so few in number that they could make little headway against the mob.

This morning Chairman McGrath, who has held the strikers in check since he first obtained the control on the second day or so of the strike, and who has since stood almost alone between the city and violence, was on hand. He spoke, so did one of the leaders named McQueen. The latter was tame. When an Italian named Galleno spoke McQueen called for a vote on the question of calling for a general strike of all branches of the silk trade. All voted in favor of this, and a committee was appointed to consider means for bringing the silk workers out. Galleno was one of this committee. It gathered amid a babel of tongues, and a scene of confusion. Five minutes later Galleno emerged from the group shouting something in Italian. Instantly a mob formed, and led by Galleno swept down Belmont avenue.

A quarter of a mile down Belmont avenue stands the Columbia mill and silk ribbon factory.

When the operatives were out of the Columbia, the mob swept on down Belmont avenue. Several members of the group of existence, Brescis, old comrades, with Galleno at their head, were in the lead. A half mile march brought the mob to the Cedar Cliff mill, where the mob stayed until all were out and offered no violence. Just beyond the Cedar Cliff is the Tyrneworner mill, the doors were burst open there and the men and girls were found ready to go out, and waiting for orders from the New York office. When this was seen the rioters did nothing but wait until the mill was closed. The next place visited was a cotton braid factory, and other mills were closed before the mob arrived. At the Ball mill a single policeman guarded the main entrance. He was ordered to stand aside, and on refusal was attacked. He drew his revolver and began to fire. Lora Salvino, an Italian 24 years old, who lives and works in Backensack, received the first bullet, which penetrated both lungs. The mob drew back and the officer remained in his post in the doorway. Several shots were fired at him, but none took effect. He replied, firing directly into the crowd until his weapon was empty, when five more uniformed men and one in plain clothes came on a run. The mob kept on firing, but the officers charged, firing when the strikers broke and ran. Spectators say that fully 100 shots were fired. Salvino was left behind and was taken to the hospital.

The shooting seemed to scatter the rioters, but it was not long before a dense mob had formed again, this time about the Gaedo mill on North Straight street, where there was a crowd of 2,000.

Half of them were rioters and the rest onlookers. The mills were bombarded and before the mob stopped there was not a whole window in the building. Harry Harris, reporter of the Morning Call, was at this point. He was armed with a revolver and had a camera, with which he attempted to take pictures standing on a stoop a short distance down the street. His act of training the camera was seen, and he was warned to desist. A moment later a rain of stones fell about him, and he was knocked down. As he fell men rushed on him and he was kicked and beaten. He drew his revolver and tried to use it, but it jammed, and was kicked from his hand. A man grabbed his revolver and fired at Harris, the bullet entering his chest. He has a slight chance of recovering.

BOER SURRENDERS.

London, June 18.—Continual surprise is caused here at the revelation of the large number of Boers who are still in the field at the conclusion of the war. The surrender of 700 men at Calvinia, Cape Colony yesterday, the majority of whom were Cape rebels, brings the total of surrendered up to date to 18,500 men.

You hardly realise that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

HARVEST OF GOLD.

Recent Rains Have Aided Clean-up in the Klondike.

According to advices received from Dawson by the steamer Amur, the clean-up on the creeks is proceeding with a rush, as recent rains have given the miners full heads of water in the sluices and every man is taking advantage of the high water, with the result that gold is literally pouring into the banks. The Canadian Bank of Commerce alone has shipped to the outside so far this season over one million dollars worth of gold.

A great deal of summer work is being done on bench and creek claims, the miners engaged in such work taking out gold as they go along. The excellent results attained so far by sluicing operations have had the effect of stirring up trade in this city, and the merchants are participating in more business now than they ever had at corresponding periods of former seasons.

Up to date no robberies of sluice boxes have been reported to the police, and it is conceded that the punishment meted out to robbers convicted last season has acted as a deterrent to possible offenders along the same line.

The steamer White Horse was released from quarantine at Dog Island on the 18th. No new cases of smallpox have developed anywhere in the territory, and the authorities have taken the most stringent measures to prevent any further importations.

Work on the government wagon road between Dawson and White Horse will be commenced on Monday, and large gangs of men employed on the construction, so that the road may be rushed to completion before fall.

COURT OF REVISION.

Appeals Against Assessment Which Were Considered at Yesterday's Session.

The municipal Court of Revision have about concluded their labors; in fact, it is expected that all the remaining appeals will be considered at this mornings session. Neither will there be any work for the board of equalization, as the reductions so far made do not call for any reductions in adjoining property. The reductions made yesterday totaled about $6,000, of which over $5,000 was on the property of the Douglas estate. The court will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning, when the appeals in which Messrs. Fell & Gregory are appearing, will be taken up. The appeals considered yesterday were as follows:

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, for J. A. and J. Douglas, blocks 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 30, 31 and 36, Fairfield estate, reduced by $100 per acre, and 32 lots in block 37 reduced by $20 per lot; balance of Douglas estate to stand as assessed.

Robertson & Robertson, for Mrs. A. R. Robertson, improvements on lot 4, block 77, Fort property, Langley street, reduced from $3,000 to $2,700.

Mrs. M. Adams, part block 65, Spring Ridge, to stand as assessed.

John Dougal, lots 1646 and 1647, to stand as assessed; improvements on same reduced from $3,500 to $3,400; lot 11, block 17, Beckley Farm, and improvements to stand as assessed.

Jane McHardy, lot 14 of 955, block 44, reduced from $700 to $550.

AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER.

London, June 20.—In an interview today on the forthcoming colonial conference, Edmund Barton, Premier of Australia, said he considered that an Imperial customs union was not within the bounds of practical politics, though it might be possible many years hence. Imperial free trade now would deprive the young communities of their main source of revenue, namely, the customs, and render it impossible to carry on their internal government successfully.

Mutual tariff concessions within the Empire might be arranged on a more practical basis, and he hoped to see the difficulties in the way of such concessions removed.

WHAT HE DESERVED.

A gentleman who has seen the name of a Bishop of Melbourne mentioned lately in Truth, sends me the following story. If true, it can hardly be new, but it old it is good enough to bear repetition. When Dr. Goe came up for matriculation, or for some other examination, at Oxford, a famous don of the day exclaimed, "Field Flowers Goe! what a name! He ought to be ploughed for the first, plucked for the second, and rusticated for the third!"—London Truth.

LORD KITCHENER

Capetown, June 20.—Lord Kitchener will arrive from Pretoria on June 23, and will sail hence for England the same day.

Provincial Legislature

Many Bills Passed—Session Is Drawing to a Close.

The House in Committee of Supply Passes Principal Votes.

Legislative Chamber, June 19, 1902.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 10.30 a. m.

Hon. Col. Prior introduced a bill to permit free miners to mine for gold in black sand.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines the following questions:

1. As it is now well known that gunpowder and, to a less extent, dynamite are dangerous explosives in coal mines, owing to the amount of flame and gas developed on firing, is it the intention of the government to take steps to make compulsory the use of a flameless explosive?

2. As a number of "blow-out" shots are known to occur through improper "tampering" and "cleaning," is it the intention of the government to instruct inspectors to draw the attention of shot-lighters and fire-bosses to this matter, and see that proper clay or other suitable and safe "tamping" is provided, and that holes are properly cleaned before loading?

3. Has any system of testing safety lamps been adopted by the different coal companies, and, if not, is it the intention of the government to see that some system is adopted at earliest moment, and also a systematic and safe method of locking safety lamps?

The Minister of Mines replied:

1. On the 27th of May last the following wire was sent to Mr. Henry Hall, H. M. inspector of mines, in Lancashire, England: "Kindly write me particulars of the best non-flammable blasting powder used in gaseous and dusty coal mines. Also any information about dust explosions you consider important." (Signed), E. G. Prior, minister of mines. Mr. Hall is the acknowledged authority in Great Britain on dust and gas explosions and the causes of same.

2. The goevrnment is waiting to see the evidence given at the Fernie inquest before taking any action.

3. No special system of testing safety lamps is in vogue in British Columbia, but the matter is receiving the attention of the government.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said the Colonist had made an error in making him say that the State of Washington had proposed to contribute towards the establishment of fish hatcheries in the province. The proposal was made by the State Inspector of Fisheries on behalf of the Washington canners.

TRADE UNIONS.

On the report on Mr. Martin's bill respecting Trade Unions, Mr. McInnes moved the following amendments, which stood in the name of Mr. Houston, who was absent:

"5. All trade unions in British Columbia shall be registered under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act of the Dominion of Canada within sixty days from the date that this act goes into effect; and any trade union organized after such date shall be so registered within ninety days after the date of its charter.

"6. Any trade union refusing or neglecting to so register shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite opposed the amendments on the ground that such registration was unnecessary, and would only add several thousands of dollars annually to the Dominion treasury without any benefit in return.

Mr. Martin also opposed the amendments, which he claimed would nullify the bill. He was very doubtful as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion with regard to trades unions.

Mr. McInnes supported the amendments. The argument that a large sum of money would be contributed to the Dominion treasury, had no weight as the fee for registration was only $4.

Mr. Curtis strongly opposed the amendments. He did not believe the Dominion government had any right to assume jurisdiction over trade unions.

The amendments were lost and the bill was read a third time and passed.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider Mr. Martin's bill providing for trial by jury in cases under the Mineral Act, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments, of which the most important are as follows:

"2. In any action or suit brought in any court under the provisions of section 27 of chapter 135 of the revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Mineral Act and amendments, notwithstanding anything in the said act and amendments contained, in all cases where two or more persons have obtained certificates of work for the whole or portion of the same claim the title thereto shall be decided under the provisions of section 27 of the Mineral Act.

"3. Nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed so as to affect any litigation now pending."

The title was changed to An Act to Amend the Mineral Act.

SUPREME COURT.

A bill amending the Supreme Court Act with regard to the sittings of the Appeal court at Vancouver and Victoria was put through committee, Mr. Rogers in the chair, and was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at noon until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved to discharge the bill to amend the Coal Mines Act.

Mr. McPhillips objected, arguing that the amendments were necessary to the development of the petroleum deposits of the province. There were many men of capital ready to embark in the petroleum industry if proper encouragement was given to prospectors. There were rumors that the C. P. R. had designs on the petroleum lands of Southeast Kootenay, and that might account for the apathy of the government.

The bill was discharged on a vote of 13 to 10.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN.

The Columbia & Western Subsidy Bill was discharged on motion of Hon. Mr. Wells.

WATER CONSOLIDATION.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act. The bill was referred to committee of the whole, Mr. Clifford in the chair, and was reported, read a third time, and passed.

COMPANIES' ACT.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Companies Clauses Act, which he explained was in line with legislation adopted by the Dominion and Ontario governments. It was intended to relieve members of companies from vexatious actions for neglecting to make returns, and other matters under the act. It was a well known fact that certain parties had taken advantage to the penalty clauses of the act to prosecute actions against members of companies who should not be held accountable for the neglect of the officers of the company. The bill, and that amending the Companies Act, was the work of Mr. Curtis, who, at his suggestion, had consented to its being brought down by way of message from the Lieutenant-Governor.

The bill was then passed through all its stages and passed. A similar bill to amend the Companies Act was reported complete from committee of the whole.

A FURTHER EXPLANATION.

Mr. McBride, rising to a question of privilege, said the report of his remarks regarding a despatch which appeared in the Vancouver World, and which he had read to the House on Wednesday, was not sufficiently explicit. He had said that there was no foundation for the report, that there was an arrangement between the government and the opposition, and further, that the coalition or fusion suggested was utterly impossible.

A DELAY.

Mr. McBride complained that the government were not ready to go on with business, and continued to criticize the government for its dilatoriness until called to order.

The trouble was caused by the orders of the day not being ready.

KITIMAAT & HAZELTON.

The bill to aid the construction of a railway from Kitimaat to Hazelton was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The bill provides for the construction of a railway from a point on Kitimaat inlet by the most convenient and feasible route to a point at or near Hazelton on the Skeena river, by a grant to the Pacific Northern & Omineca railway company of five thousand dollars for each mile of railway (not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five miles) constructed between Kitimaat Inlet and Hazelton as hereinafter set out, the said aid to be paid in cash or by debentures or inscribed stock of the province, which the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is hereby empowered to issue, which shall be accepted at par value, shall bear interest at three per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal thereof shall be payable in fifty years from the date of issue.

Several amendments were adopted, making the bill conform with the other railway aid acts passed this session.

The bill was reported complete, and was ordered to be read a third time at next sitting of the House.

MIDWAY & VERNON.

The bill to aid the construction of a railway from Midway to Vernon was put through committee of the whole, Mr. Hunter in the chair, and reported complete with amendments.

The bill provides granting aid for the construction of a railway from Midway to Vernon, by a grant to the Midway & Vernon Railway company of five thousand dollars for each mile of railway (not exceeding one hundred and fifty-two miles) constructed between Midway and Vernon as hereinafter set out, the said aid to be paid in cash or by debentures or inscribed stock of the province, which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby empowered to issue, which shall be accepted at par value, shall bear interest at three per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal thereof shall be payable in fifty years from the date of issue.

IRON SAND PLACERS.

The bill to amend the act to encourage the extraction of iron from magnetic sand was put through the committee, and read a third time and passed.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went into committee of supply, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

On the item, Surveyor of Taxes and Inspector of Revenue, Mr. Oliver moved to reduce the sum from $2,100 to $1,920.

Mr. McBride supported the amendment. He did not wish to be understood as making any complaint as to Mr. McKilligan's ability, but officers who had been longer in the service, for instance Mr. Robinson, superintendent of education, was getting only the same salary.

The item passed.

Some criticism was offered as to salaries of governments agents and gold commissioners, which in some cases were claimed to be too small, but none of the items were changed.

Mr. Rogers made a plea for the officials in the Cariboo agency.

The committee rose at 6 o'clock and the House adjourned until 8:30.

NIGHT SITTING.

The House resumed supply.

The votes covered by Statement B, civil government salaries were passed without change, $263,280.

Administration of justice salaries, $121,112 was also passed.

Legislation (Statement D), $44,195, went through without opposition.

On the item, hospital for the Insane New Westminster, $66,270, Mr. Hawthornthwaite made a strong complaint of the employees of the asylum, declaring that some of them were worse paid than Chinamen.

Hon. Mr. Prentice said the salaries were considerably larger than those of similar institutions in the East, and none of the attendants were compelled to remain if they found the wages too small. The government had found it necessary to reduce the expenses of the asylum, and he was happy to say that under the new management the expenses had been reduced considerably, while the efficiency of the staff had been much improved.

Mr. Murphy complimented the government on the improved management of the asylum.

Mr. Kidd said there were no vacancies on the staff of the asylum, and if one occurred at any time there were numerous applications for the place. That would not lead to the belief that the attendants were underpaid or overworked.

Mr. McBride gave the government credit for trying to reduce the expenses of the asylum, but he would ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance to carefully consider the cases of the minor officials.

Mr. Oliver was surprised to hear honorable members who voted want of confidence in the government for extravagance, now condemning them for practising economy.

Mr. Curtis asked the government to make some provision for the blind.

Mr. Hayward urged the necessity for the establishment of a home for aged women.

The vote for maintenance of public institutions, $128,590 passed.

Votes to hospitals and charities, $74,800, passed without comment.

Administration of justice, other than salaries, $110,900, was also adopted.

Education, $412,140 was voted without serious opposition.

Transport, $21,200, revenue services, and collection of revenue, $17,000, were adopted.

The statement, $662,200, for public works, was in its details submitted to considerable criticism, several members objecting to the votes for their constituencies.

The item of $30,000 for Point Ellice bridge caused a good deal of criticism. It was held by some members of the opposition that the vote was a sop to the city to influence the Victoria by-election.

Mr. Helmcken made a strong plea for the city, arguing that the heavy damages sustained by the disaster at the old Point Ellice bridge was due in some measure to the carelessness or neglect of the government of that day.

Mr. Martin strongly opposed the item and moved to have it struck out.

Mr. Hall added patent arguments to the claim of Victoria for assistance in replacing the Point Ellice bridge.

Hon. Mr. Wells drew a parallel between the New Westminster and the Point Ellice bridges, holding that the latter, though in a lesser degree, was a proper subject of government aid, as both were links in main highways.

Mr. Oliver said he sympathized with the people of Victoria, but he protested strongly against the government's refusal to vote a small amount of aid to the bridge in his constituency.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to the sympathy of the House. Victoria had met with a serious misfortune, and it should be the pleasure of every member of the House to support the vote.

Mr. McPhillips gave the government no credit for the vote. He charged that the amount was promised to the city as an election cry, and not for any sincere desire of helping the city.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—Then vote against it.

Continuing, Mr. McPhillips declared the vote was not brought down because the government believed the city was entitled to it, but because they wished to influence the electors in the by-election. The other day it was proposed to vote $50,000 to relieve the survivors of the Fernie explosion, but there was no talk of voting anything like a similar amount to Victoria, which had suffered a greater loss in her Point Ellice bridge disaster. The vote was in the right direction, but it was not enough—$30,000 was a paltry sum to vote for this very necessary public work. He hoped there would not be a dissenting voice to the vote.

The item was passed.

The item for North Victoria, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges, caused considerable discussion on account of the seat being vacant, but it was passed without amendment.

The committee rose at 11:45.

Mr. Martin asked that his bill to amend the Mineral Act be recommitted in order to offer an amendment.

Mr. McPhillips strenuously opposed the motion, as the bill had been read a third time.

Mr. Martin pointed out that the third reading was passed in his absence on the motion of Mr. McInnes, who had acted in good faith, but in error.

Mr. Speaker said it seemed to him the bill had passed its third reading by mistake and the House was competent to rectify the error. He would defer his ruling.

Mr. McInnes said he had had no authority to move the third reading, but took it upon himself to do so in order to facilitate business.

The House adjourned at 12:15 a.m., until 11 o'clock this morning.

Legislative Chamber, 11 a. m., June 20, 1902.

Mr. Hayward called the attention of the government to a private letter which he had just received, in which it was stated that the Duke of Argyle had expressed a wish to send out a small colony of fishermen from the West Coast of Scotland, whose passages he would pay, if the government of British Columbia would see to their proper reception and settlement at some convenient point on the Coast.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said the government would be pleased to make arrangements to secure such a desirable lot of settlers and if Mr. Hayward would favor the government with a copy of the letter they would forward it to Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general, with instructions to take all necessary steps to promote the scheme.

Mr. Speaker decided, with regard to Mr. Martin's bill to amend the Mineral Act, that the third reading could not be discharged.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House resumed the voting of supply and proceeded with the appropriations for public works, roads, streets and bridges.

Mr. McBride complained of the small vote for Dewdney, which he claimed was not sufficient to maintain the roads and trails. He considered $12,000 should be voted instead of $6,000.

Mr. E. C. Smith considered $14,500 for Southeast Kootenay far too small, and urged that the vote be doubled.

Hon. Mr. Wells explained that the government proposed this year to spend the appropriations on repairs and maintenance, for which the vote was amply sufficient, being $9,000 more than was voted last year for the same service.

Mr. McBride and Mr. Green also protested strongly against the smallness of the vote.

Hon. Mr. Wells said he had received several letters from residents of the district complimenting the government on the good work done on the roads, trails and bridges.

Mr. Taylor objected to the vote for Revelstoke Riding, $14,500, stating that it was wholly inadequate.

Mr. Curtis made the same objection to the appropriation for Rossland, $14,500.

Mr. McBride thought the vote for the Cariboo road, $26,000, was not sufficient to keep the road in proper repair.

On the item, $50,000 contingencies for works and buildings, roads, streets, bridges, wharves and surveys, Mr. McBride took occasion to attack the government on the $30,000 aid to Point Ellice bridge, reiterating the charge that the money was given as a sop to the electors of Victoria to influence their votes in the by-election. He made a general attack on the government's policy, and insinuated that the $50,000 might be used for improper purposes.

Mr. McPhillips warned the government that the country would closely watch the disposition of this money.

Mr. Oliver asked if the salaries of road superintendents were to be paid out of this fund?

Hon. Mr. Wells explained that the government were constantly in receipt of applications and propositions for public works in various parts of the province and it was absolutely necessary to have a fund available to pay expenses of investigation, and in urgent cases to meet the cost of necessary work.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite desired to deny a statement attributed to Mr. Greenshields by an Eastern newspaper. He (Greenshields) was reported to have said that times were dull in British Columbia on account of labor troubles and labor legislation. The statement was absolutely false and misleading, and was rendered the more outrageous by the fact that Mr. Greenshields was the paid agent of the government. He hoped no more public money would be paid to this gentleman.

On the item, $6,000 for advertising, Mr. McBride asked if the government had cancelled the contract for advertising with the Colonist, on account of an article which appeared recently in that paper?

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied in the negative.

Mr. Martin said many of the advertisements published in the newspapers were utterly valueless.

Hon. Mr. Prentice said many of the advertisements were published by the newspapers for the information of their readers, and were not paid for.

Mr. McPhillips made a virulent attack on the Colonist, declaring that its reports of the debates were deliberately garbled and the utterances of the opposition perverted and twisted to meet the views of the government, who dominated the policy of the paper. He was particularly severe on the "Obstruction" supplement, which he declared was a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentation, and a gross outrage upon the privileges of the House.

Mr. McPhillips worked himself up to a condition of concentrated indignation, in which his robust baritone reverberated through the Chamber like Heaven's artillery among the mountain peaks.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite defended the Colonist. He said the paper had given as fair a report as could be expected of a very trying and extraordinary session. Mistakes were made, but they were unavoidable in any newspaper report. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that the custom of the newspaper was to report in extenso only those portions of the debate which favored the side of politics which they supported. He suggested that a Hansard might be established.

On the item for stationery, Messrs. Stables and Martin complained of the quality of the envelopes furnished to members.

The House adjourned for luncheon at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the items of grants to agricultural societies, Mr. Fulton asked the government if they would not deem it advisable to devote expenditure to aiding one provincial exhibition in each year, instead of dividing the appropriation among a number of small shows, which only illustrated local effort.

Mr. Hayward endorsed Mr. Fulton's remarks. He was in favor of encouraging district exhibitions, but would like to see an annual provincial exhibition which would fittingly represent the agricultural, live stock and industrial resources of the province.

Hon. Mr. Prentice said the suggestion was a good one, and was receiving his careful consideration. He hoped by next year to be able to formulate some scheme which would meet the views of all concerned.

Mr. Fulton pointed out the necessity of the government issuing definite information in the way of maps and descriptions of all the lands in the province available for settlement.

Hon. Mr. Wells said the government were preparing just such information for the use of intending settlers.

On the item of $20,000, Provincial Board of Health, including salaries, Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that the province had been forced to expend between $8,000 and $9,000 for salaries of preventive officers along the border during the threatened invasion of smallpox from the United States and the East. These officers had been appointed in an emergency, but should have been appointed and paid by the Dominion government. It was hoped that the authorities at Ottawa would recognize the claim of the province to be reimbursed for the expenditure thus forced upon it. He was pleased to say that the provincial officers had succeeded in stamping out the disease at such a small outlay; Ontario had expended some $750,000 for the same purpose.

On the vote of $1,500 for School of Mines at Rossland, Mr. Hawthornthwaite urged that a school of coal mining be established.

Hon. Col. Prior replied that the subject was under consideration.

The item of $40,000 for the Eburne bridges was opposed by Mr. Oliver on the ground that the original estimates called for only $25,000.

Hon. Mr. Wells explained that in the first place it was expected that most of the old piers would be utilized, but it was found on uncovering them that they were so defective that a much greater amount of work was necessary.

Mr. Oliver insisted that the extra cost was due to the negligence or incompetence of the public works engineer.

Mr. Kidd was not prepared to say that the government were in the wrong in the matter. He gave a history of the Eburne bridges, and of the negotiations between the government and the municipality of Richmond, which resulted in the present contract. The Richmond council did not think it would be necessary to replace the whole structures, but it was found on examination that the timbers were rotten and would have to be replaced. At the same time he did not know why the bridges should cost $65,000, of which the government was providing $40,000. He thought the work might have been let to better advantage.

Mr. McBride understood that McLean Bros. were doing the work on what was known as a "forced contract," which gave an opportunity for the making of extras. The work should be let by tender.

Hon. Mr. Wells said tenders were called for in the first place and McLean Bros'. bid was the lowest. Then when it was found necessary to do extra work it was thought fair that it should be given to McLean Bros. It would have been impracticable to have divided the work between two firms. McLean Bros. were doing the work on government estimates and were to receive 10 per cent. commission.

Mr. Munro did not approve of work being let in an irregular way. It created suspicion and dissatisfaction, and should be avoided in the future. He instanced the case of certain dyking in his constituency in which money had been needlessly wasted, and urged that in the future the government should consult the people of the district before undertaking any further work on the dykes.

Some discussion was caused by the item $4,798.49 for compensation for loss sustained in opening a marble quarry on Texada Island, resulting from an error in issuing a lease for land which had been already crown-granted.

Mr. Martin objected to the amount having been paid by special warrant, holding that it was not one of the emergency cases provided by law.

Hon. Mr. Wells explained that the case was one which called for immediate settlement in order to save the government from a heavy claim for damages.

The vote for valuing and classifying dyking lands, $1,500, also came in for a good deal of opposition criticism, Mr. Oliver especially scoring the government for their policy with regard to dyking.

The remaining items of the main estimates were agreed to, and the committee rose and reported, and the votes were concurred in.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Hon. Col. Prior introduced a bill to amend the South African War Land Grant Act, which was put through all its stages and passed.

FALSE CREEK FORESHORE.

Hon. Mr. Wells introduced a bill to authorize a grant to the city of Vancouver of certain lands on the foreshore of False creek, which was put through committee.

On the second reading, Mr. Garden explained that the land was bare at low tide and entirely valueless unless improved.

The bill was read a second time.

SUPPLEMENTARIES.

A message was received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting the supplementary estimates.

RAILWAY BILLS.

The Midway & Vernon and the Kitimaat & Hazelton railway bills were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 6:20 until 8:30 p.m.

NIGHT SITTING.

Mr. McPhillips asked the government the following questions:

1. Is it a fact that the government has in contemplation the retirement or superannuation of Sheriff McMillan?

2. Is it a fact that it is in contemplation to appoint Mr. Frank G. Richards to the vacancy when created?

3. Has any application been made for the position by Mr. Frank G. Richards, or by any one on his behalf?

Hon. Col. Prior replied to the first question, that a sum had been placed in the supplementary estimates for the purpose referred to.

Mr. Kidd asked the government the following question:

On what date was the order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council passed apportioning and defining the sections of the route of the Columbia & Western railway from Trail to Penticton?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied the 20th June, 1897.

The supplementary estimates were then taken up in committee of supply, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Mr. Oliver questioned the item $20,000 for maintenance of dykes.

Hon. Mr. Wells replied that the amount should have been placed in the main estimates, but had been omitted. It was absolutely necessary to provide funds to keep the dykes in repair, and be prepared for every contingency.

Mr. McBride was pleased to note that the government had acceded in a measure to his argument in favor of more generous treatment to his constituency, although he had expected at least $8,000 instead of $3,500, the amount of the additional vote.

Mr. Green congratulated the government on the additional vote to Slocan of $2,500.

Capt. Tatlow was gratified at finding a vote of $2,500 to complete the Barnet-Hastings road.

Mr. Garden thanked the government on behalf of the militia of Vancouver for a grant of $1,000 for the purchase of land for the Drill hall site.

On the item, $1,900 for expenses of Coronation celebration, Hon. Col. Prior said they had hoped the Sixth D. C. O. Rifles would have come over from Vancouver to take part in the ceremonies. He was informed, however, that the regiment would be unable to come, and the government proposed to cut down the amount to $1,500.

Mr. Garden suggested that the vote be allowed to stand. If the Sixth regiment was not able to come, the $400 might be donated towards the Vancouver celebration.

The item, $1,900, passed.

Mr. McPhillips would have been pleased to see an item to cover the expenses of the Hon. the Premier at London. It appeared to him undignified that the province should not pay the expenses of her representative at the Coronation of His Majesty, the King.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite congratulated the government on their promptitude in providing $3,000 for a commission to enquire into the cause of accidents in coal mines.

Mr. McPhillips did not consider the amount provided as a superannuation for Sheriff McMillan, $50 per month was too small. He paid a very high tribute to Mr. McMillan's ability, and the valuable services which he had rendered the province.

Mr. Oliver opposed the item. He did not believe in superannuating public officers.

Hon. Col. Prior fully endorsed Mr. McPhillips remarks as to Sheriff McMillan's value as an official, and his sterling worth as a citizen.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said Mr. McMillan had been in the service of the government for over 20 years, and had never been in receipt of more than $700 to $1,000 a year. Mr. McMillan was an old and tried officer, and it was only right that the government should provide for him in his declining years.

Mr. Rogers complained that Mr. Cowan's superannuation allowance of $20 a month was far too small, and he hoped the government would see their way clear to increase it.

Mr. E. C. Smith would like to see the principle extended to all civil servants, or to see it abolished.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite hoped the government would put the civil service on a firm, fair basis, as that of Great Britain. He hoped to see the principle of old age pensions extended to all classes of workers.

The item passed.

Mr. Helmcken endorsed everything which had been said in praise of Sheriff McMillan, and suggested that Mr. Siddall, his deputy, would make an excellent successor to the office.

The rest of the items were passed, and the committee rose and reported. The items were then concurred in, and the supply bill was passed.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were put through the final stages and passed:

To amend the Companies' Act.

To amend the Companies' Clauses Act.

To aid the Kitimaat & Hazelton railway.

To aid the Midway & Vernon railway.

To aid the Fernie Townsite Confirmation Act.

To confirm the title to Vancouver of a portion of the foreshore of False creek.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On the third reading of Mr. Helmcken's bill to amend the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporation Act, Mr. Martin moved an amendment that the act be enforced only in incorporated cities.

Mr. McPhillips opposed the amendment.

The amendment was carried.

Subsection A of section 2 was struck out on motion of Mr. Helmcken.

The bill was reported complete with amendments, and passed its third reading.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

On the report on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Hayward moved to strike out the following words:

"Provided, however, that where the nomination paper is subscribed, in addition to the proposer and seconder, by at least five per cent. of the registered electors of the same district, as assenting to the nomination, the said deposit of two hundred dollars shall not be necessary or required."

The amendment was carried.

Mr. McPhillips moved to strike out section 5.

The amendment was lost.

Capt. Tatlow moved to strike out section 11, which provides that young men of 18 years shall be entitled to vote.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 16 to 5.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

Mr. McBride's bill for the Protection of Breeders of Live Stock was resumed in committee.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out the sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, which was carried.

The bill was then reported and passed the third reading.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Hon. Col. Prior moved the following resolution, which was carried with cheers:

Whereas Canada, the greatest of the self-governing dependencies of the Empire, whose extensive seaboards on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans render naval protection of vital importance to her very existence, has from the very beginning of her history had the benefit of such protection afforded by the Royal navy without contributing anything to the cost of maintenance thereof:

And whereas the further continuance of such a state of affairs is not only undignified, but it is incompatible with the present standing of our country as a prosperous nation:

And whereas British Columbia, the largest of the provinces of Canada, embraces within its boundaries the whole of Canadian territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and is therefore more concerned in the naval supremacy of the Empire than any other province of confederation:

Be it therefore resolved, that the time has now arrived when Canada should assume her fair share of the cost of the naval protection afforded as above-mentioned:

And be it further resolved, that the contribution to be made by Canada towards the attainment of the above object should primarily take the form of establishing and maintaining reserves for the Royal navy at such points in the Dominion as are best suited for that purpose, and, if possible, that training ships for boys should be supplied and maintained at these points:

And be it further resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, asking him to take such steps as will bring about the attainment of the above objects.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

This cleared the order paper and the members, relieved from the strain of a long and wearisome session, joined in singing the National Anthem supplemented with three hearty cheers for His Majesty.

PROROGATION.

The House adjourned at 11:45 p. m. until noon tomorrow, when His Honor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere will assent to the bills passed, and prorogue the House.

NOTES.

Several of the members left by this morning's Charmer for the Mainland.

In the report on the discussion of the vote of $30,000 to aid construction of Point Ellice bridge, Hon. Col. Prior's remarks were inadvertently omitted. Col. Prior strongly supported the vote, which he said the government deemed no more than justice to the City of Victoria.

Before the city limits were extended to take in the Point Ellice bridge, it was handed over to the city by the provincial government, and prior to that transfer the provincial government had arranged with the Tramway company for them to use the bridge. The bridge, he said, was used by the Imperial troops at Esquimalt, and was the only road into the city for a large population living on the northwest of the city.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Appointments of Which Notice was Given in Yesterday's Issue.

Yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette contained notice of the following appointments:

David Brownlee Lazier, of Atlin, M.D., to be resident physician at Atlin, vice Dr. Gustave Lewis, resigned.

Colborne Dennis Jarvis, of Nelson, to be a clerk in the Land Registry Office at the said city.

Andrew Colville of Morrissey, to be a member of the Board of Examiners under the Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1901, at the Coal Creek coal mine, vice Edward Barton.

Thomas Henderson, of Nelson, to be a clerk in the office of the Mining Recorder at the said city.

Joseph Edward Bird, of Vancouver, barrister at law, to be a notary public in and for the province.

The proclamation of the Governor-General, fixing Thursday next as a public holiday to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and rejoicing, is published for general information.

The Lands and Works Department is calling for tenders for the erection of school houses at Atlin, Barnet, Fernie, Kimberly, Mount Sicker and North Arm.

Lists of dairies on the Mainland to which certificates of health have been granted by Inspector Gibbons, and those who do not comply with the law, are printed.

Notice is given of the incorporation of Henderson Bros. Limited, to take over the wholesale drug business of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson company, of Vancouver, and Henderson Bros. of Victoria and Vancouver. The capital is $400,000.

The Mount Baker & Yale Mining company of Whatcom, Wash., has been registered as an extra-provincial company. The British Columbia office is at New Westminster and R. L. Reid is the attorney. The capital is $25,000 in one cent shares.

Baby's Own Tablets

FOR CHILDREN'S STOMACH TROUBLES.

Disease attacks the little ones through the digestive organs. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world for all stomach and bowel troubles of children. They act quickly and gently, and always cure indigestion, colic, constipation and diarrhœa. They are also a great help to teething children.

Mrs. C. W. Tefft, Markham, Ont., says:—"Up to the time my baby was a month old, he was a fine, healthy baby. Then indigestion developed and he grew thin and looked pinched. His tongue was coated, and his breath offensive. He vomited curdled milk and was also troubled with constipation. After taking his food he would always cry with pain, and although he always appeared hungry his food did him absolutely no good. He was very restless and sleepless and kept me up day and night. We tried several medicines but nothing did any good until we got Baby's Own Tablets. After giving him these he began to improve almost immediately. His breath became sweet, his tongue clean; the vomiting ceased; his bowels got regular, and he began to gain weight and is now quite healthy and rosy. Baby's Own Tablets wrought this beneficial change, and I would not now be without them in the house."

Guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Crushed to a powder they can be given to the smallest, feeblest child, with a certainty of good results. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Coronation Celebration

Attendance From Outside Cities Will Be Largest on Record.

Tacoma Y.M.C.A. Charter Steamer to Bring Large Party From There.

It is predicted by those who are in touch with the traveling public that Victoria will have more visitors next week than have been in this city in a given week for many a long day. The coronation celebration to be held here is attracting a great deal of attention in the States, from Washington to the Southern boundary of California, and also further East, while no doubt there will be many here from the provincial Mainland and points on the Island. The committees having the arrangements in hand are getting things into shape and are meeting with the greatest success. On Monday the work of decorating the city will be commenced by an energetic and efficient committee, and all that is required is the co-operation of the business men to make this a leading feature of the celebration and show Victoria to her guests in her very best garb. Already some decorations are going up, notably those at the Savoy theatre.

Yesterday the finance, decoration and printing committees met and attended to some of the details in connection with the celebration. There were present at the meetings Mayor Hayward and Messsr. Worthington, A. J. Dallain, S. Redgrave, Chief Watson, G. Jeeves, McDonald, T. W. Walker, J. C. Darling, W. J. Hanna and C. H. Lugrin.

The finance committee appropriated the various amounts recommended by the citizens' committee.

A letter was received from the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Tacoma stating that the association had chartered the steamer City of Seattle to bring an excursion to the city on Coronation Day, and that they expected at least 800 passengers. Excursions are also being arranged from other points on the Sound, Mainland and Island.

The question of transportation to Macaulay Point on the morning of the 26th, when the review is to be held, has been settled through the B. C. Electric and E. & N. railway companies co-operating. Trains will leave the E. & N. depot, Store street, every 10 minutes from 9:30 in the morning, and will connect with cars for Macaulay Point at Russell's station. In this way the round-about route by Rock Bay and Point Ellice bridges will be avoided. The fare for the round trip will be 20 cents.

The state ceremonies at the parliament buildings will commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that those who attend the review will be able to get back in time for the ceremonies. In the evening it has been arranged to have bon-fires on Cedar and Beacon Hills, to be lighted at 9 o'clock. It is estimated that the fire on Cedar hill will be seen at least 100 miles away. There will also be a band concert at the government buildings in the evening.

The printing committee reported that the celebration had been well advertised in the nearby cities, while the Tourist association have been making it known in the States further away.

CAUSE CELEBRE.

All day yesterday the counsel for the defendants in the suit of Harris v. Dunsmuir continued their arguments on behalf of the appeal brought in that action before the Full court. Mr. Fred Peters, K.C., who had addressed the bench for the greater part of the day previous, concluded his argument in the afternoon, and was followed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., who goes on again this morning. At noon their Lordships overruled Mr. Peters' objection, which was based upon the fact that James Muirhead, who had been on the jury at the first trial, when a $20,000 verdict was given for the plaintiffs, was also a special juryman at the third trial, at which the amount of the plaintiff's judgment was but $9,000, as it appears that the same juryman cannot sit twice on the same case, if objected to.

In chambers, Mr. Justice Drake presided yesterday morning and granted probates of the wills of Peter Steele, deceased, and of the late Mr. Speaker J. P. Booth, of Salt Spring Island.

The argument on the Craigflower road injunction was again postponed for one week.

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The Masonic Grand Lodge

Begins Its Thirty-First Session and Elects Officers for Next Year.

Good Progress Made In Deliberations—A Trip to Elk Lake.

(From Friday's Daily.)

It is five years since the Grand lodge par excellence met in this city, but yesterday morning saw the biggest gathering at the Masonic Temple in this city that this most worshipful body of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons have ever held in this province. All but one of the lodges in British Columbia was represented on this occasion, and several of them by quite as many duly qualified representatives as in the olden days the Grand lodge itself had members.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Fred. McBain Young, of Doric lodge No. 18, Nanaimo, opened proceedings, being assisted in his labors by the following Grand lodge officers:

E. E. Chipman, R. W. deputy grand master of Kaslo; Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, R. W. senior grand warden of Esquimalt; William J. Bowser, R. W. junior grand warden, of Vancouver; Rev. C. F. Yates, V. W. grand chaplain, of Golden; A. B. Erskine, V. W. grand treasurer, of Victoria; W. J. Quinlan, V. W. grand secretary of Nelson; E. Hosker, grand tyler of Vancouver.

The voluminous business of Grand lodge was at once proceeded with committees being struck and settled at their various tasks and the reports of the year now ended offered to the lodge. These included the reports of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and the eight District Deputy Grands of this jurisdiction, as well as those of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

From the former it appeared that the work and progress of the craft was never better or more hopeful in all its annals in the West. New lodges are being instituted and the increase in membership is at a considerably higher rate than is to be found elsewhere in Canada. The financial and other statements show that in these several departments the order is in a most flourishing condition.

As the members kept coming in the columns of the porch book quickly filled up and from then it appeared that the gathering was composed of the following:

Victoria City (three lodges).—Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1. E. Crow Baker, A. L. Belyea, R. E. Brett, J. W. Crocker, A. McKeon, Geo. McFarland, B. S. Oddy, W. J. Quinlan, H. L. Salmon, P. J. Riddell, S. W. Edwards, W. K. Houston.

Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2.—Wm. Dalby, Ell Harrison, E. Harrison, R. B. McMicking, Munro Miller, A. Maxwell Muir, Joe. E. Phillips, Lambert Bond, J. Henderson, A. Walkley, W. F. C. Pope, J. J. Randloph.

Vancouver City (two lodges.)—Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 7: W. J. Bowser, H. A. Bell, F. M. Cowperthwaite, S. A. Jowett, J. McNaughton, Chas. Nelson, J. T. Brown, J. J. Logan, N. Thompson.

Cascade Lodge No. 12.—C. H. Gatewood, Stuart Livingston, W. O. Miller, J. R. Seymour, Harry H. Watson, Charles Wilson, C. Norman Tucker, Jas. Schlater, C. B. Macnell.

Acacia Lodge No. 22. — Frank Bowser, John H. Kilmer, T. Mitchell, J. Phelan, A. C. Stewart, F. J. Bond, H. G. Fiennes Clinton, A. Bethune.

New Westminster (two lodges.)—Union Lodge No. 9: A. McKercher, W. Manson, H. N. Rich, W. A. DeWolf Smith.

King Solomon Lodge No. 17.—F. J. Armstrong, George Cunningham, C. C. Fisher, C. A. Welsh.

Kamloops Lodge No. 10.—Chas. S. Stevens, Geo. Mallory, Frank J. Deane.

Golden, Mountain Lodge No. 11.—Rev. C. F. Yates.

Armstrong, Spallumacheen Lodge No. 13.—N. McLeod.

Comox, Hiram Lodge No. 14.—H. P. Millard.

Revelstoke, Kootenay Lodge No. 15.—F. Fraser, H. E. Smyth, Rev. C. A. Procunier.

Nanaimo (two lodges).—Ashlar Lodge No. 3.—W. Lewis, Wm. Mason.

Doric Lodge N. 18.—L. T. Davis, Fred McB. Young, A. A. Davis, W. F. Dyesdale, Morrison, Pacific Lodge, No. 16.—J. A. Catherwood, L. C. York.

Ladysmith, St. Johns Lodge No. 21.—Wm. Stewart, H. Hughes.

Nelson Lodge No. 23.—Fred Irvine, C. G. Mills, W. J. Quinlan, E. A. Crean, C. H. Crandon.

Esquimalt, United Service Lodge No. 27.—F. J. Bailey, Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, W. T. Phillips, R. H. Rankin.

Kaslo Lodge No. 25.—E. E. Chipman, H. Byers, R. F. Green, Jno. Walker.

Trail, Fidelity Lodge No. 32.—J. H. Schofield.

Duncans, Temple Lodge No. 33. Harry Smith, S. R. Robinson and C. Dobson.

Vernon, Merriam Lodge No. 20.—John Hichman.

Rossland, Corinthian Lodge No. 27. Frank C. Sewell.

Sandon, Alta Lodge No. 29.—Frank S. Sewell.

Those lodges not having the full number of delegates present to which they were entitled, as a rule had arrangements previously made for their representation by some of the near-by brethren.

In addition the following Master Masons attended the sessions of Grand lodge:

Bros. John Davey, A. J. Graylan, E. C. W. Bagshawe, Thos. Tubman; J. H. Greer, Wm. Laird, Geo. S. Russell, W. W. Northcott, J. R. Rankin, H. G. Penney, E. J. Barker, J. J. Loutit, A. A. Davis and W. B. Cummings, of Nanaimo; B. S. Husberman, Wm. Best, of Duncans; G. W. Hale, of Nelson.

This year's meeting was also honored by the presence of representatives from the Grand Lodges of England, Canada, the several states of the Australian Commonwealth, some 16 states of the American Union, as well as the States of Costa Rica, besides the following other visiting brethren: J. R. Grant, Northern Light lodge, Winnipeg; M. Lawrie and J. L. Lawrie, King Solomon lodge, Morris, Man.; F. Skill, Georgina lodge, Toronto; H. Whitmore and Octavius Field, Moose Jaw lodge, Moose Jaw; Wm. Cairns, Temple lodge, Winnipeg; James M. Thompson, Winnipeg lodge, Winnipeg; R. W. McClung, Manitou, Man; J. W. Gidley, Pentangnishim; J. H. MacGill, Acadia lodge Minden; and Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Rossland.

AN AFTERNOON'S OUTING.

At 2 o'clock His Worship Mayor Hayward visited Grand lodge and after being duly received as the chief magistrate of the Capital City of the province, delivered an address of welcome, in which was included an invitation to come out to see the city water works. In the course of his remarks His Worship said:

"I have to express the honor and pleasure of being permitted to address the officers and members of the Masonic Grand Lodge in this city and at this time, and to avail myself of the opportunity to extend to you a hearty welcome as Mayor on behalf of its citizens.

"As in every place in the world where civilization has extended, Victoria can boast that among her most prominent citizens are found those who are devoted members of the ancient craft, many of them filling high offices with credit to themselves and the order.

"The welcome, therefore, I have pleasure in extending is doubly cordial because so many of those I have the honor to represent on this occasion are already bound to the order by fraternal bonds, and also because the benevolent aims and work of the order commend themselves to the sympathy of those citizens who are not so fortunate as to be among its members.

"No more happier time of the year could have been selected for this convention. The city is looking its best. It is, we hope, not too much to say that in addition to the welcome we as citizens have to offer you, the city itself pleasantly smiles upon the occasion.

"Although we are not as demonstrative as it is reported the people of San Francisco have been in connection with the recent visit of the Mystic Shriners, still I am sure you will believe me when I say our welcome is no less cordial and sincere than theirs.

"If you can spare time among the many important duties which will fall upon you to look around a little, I am sure you will be rewarded by finding some thing to interest and contribute to your pleasure. We are aiming to make the city the mecca of tourist travel in the Northwest; the ideal place of summer residence; a place where the millionaires of the Yukon, of the Klondyke, and the country to the south of us would like to come and stay for awhile, and enjoy the temperate breezes from the sea, the splendid drives, pleasure waterways, and scenes this city has to present. We are aiming to add one attraction to another in the matter of public improvements, in improved streets and buildings, both in the city and suburbs, so that those who visit the place may sound its praises wherever they go. We want all who come here to so thoroughly enjoy themselves, to have such a good time, that they will be advertising agents for us when they go away.

"If you can say anything good of us when you return do so. We will do the same of you, and whether you visit us officially, as members of the distinguished order or not, we say, 'Come again, we shall always be glad to see you.'

"You will no doubt have an opportunity of seeing some of the improvements going on in the city. It has occurred to me that you might like to see some city works outside. I have pleasure therefore, in stating that I have arranged with the Victoria & Sidney Railway company for a special train to take the members to inspect the city works at Beaver lake, and if you will accept the invitation we can leave from the door of the Association Temple, returning to labor before 4 o'clock."

This kind invitation having been accepted, Grand lodge again adjourned, and taking the V. & S. cars at the front entrance to the Temple enjoyed a very pleasant diversion in the short run out through the fertile fields and diversified scenes that lay between the city and Elk Lake. Here a few minutes stay was made, during which the many worshipfuls tasted the waters critically and pronounced them harmless, if not actually nourishing, although differing much in flavor from those of Sandon or Trail creek. A speedy return was made to town, and the lodge once more turned from refreshment unto labor, working right up to 6 o'clock before further adjournment was made.

In the evening various reports were received and discussed, and it was not until nearly 11 o'clock that the order of elections was reached on the agenda paper. These occupied the balance of the evening session, and resulted as follows:

M. W. G. M., Bro. E. E. Chipman, of Kaslo.

R. W. D. G. M., Rev. Bro. C. Ensor Sharp, of Esquimalt.

R. W. G. S. W., Wm. J. Bowser, of Vancouver.

R. W. G. J. W., T. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster.

V. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. L. Norman Tucker, of Vancouver.

V. W. G. Treasurer, Harry H. Watson, of Vancouver.

V. W. G. Secretary, Robt. E. Brett, of Victoria.

W. G. Tyler, D. Hosker, of Vancouver.

Most Worshipful Brother Chipman, of Kaslo, was made a Mason in Simpson lodge, No. 157, of Newboro, Ont., in 1868, and in 1874 after tube boilers, at 12,500 horse power, will develop a speed of 21 knots per hour. The armament will include 11 6-inch guns, 8 12-pounders and 20 3-pounder quick firers, on the 12-pounder boat and field gun and the usual torpedo equipment. The crew will muster 502 all told.

On Friday, the 23rd ult., the keel plating of the first class battleship Dominion—so called in compliment to Canada—was laid at Barrow by Lord Walter Kerr, of the Admiralty.

At the end of next month Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Grant, Royal Engineers, commanding the troops in British Columbia, will complete 23 years' service in the army. He received his lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers on the 30th July, 1878, and attained field rank in May, 1898.

MILITIAMEN IN CAMP.

Fifth Regiment Went Under Canvas Last Night on Macaulay Plains.

The Fifth regiment, C. A., went into camp last night at Macaulay Plains. The regiment paraded at the drill hall last night at 7:30 p. m., and about half an hour later started out, headed by the band, and marched to the camp, where fatigue parties had already erected about 35 tents and marquees. The militiamen slept in about 30 bell tents, each company having six. The guard had a tent at the front of the camp, and at one side is the mess tent and the marquees of the officers. The parade state of the regiment on arriving at the camp was as follows:

Three field officers, four captains, three staff officers, seven subalterns, six staff sergeants, eleven sergeants, 138 rank and file, and eighteen bandsmen.

Drill will commence this morning, an hour being provided in the orders, which have been already published, for drill and instruction between 7:30 and 8:30 a. m. The militiamen will then proceed to their various occupations, and returning in the evening another hour will be spent in drill and instruction, and the other routine of the camp gone through. A drum head service with the band in attendance will in all probability be held on Sunday at the camp.

TO AMALGAMATE.

King's College and Dalhousie to Join Forces.

Halifax, June 19.—The governors of King's college today decided upon federation with Dalhousie college, by a vote of 16 to 7

GOLD DREDGE FOR YUKON.

Powerful Machinery Being Constructed in Montreal.

At the works of the Laurie Engine company, says the Montreal Star, there is in the course of construction a dredge which will be utilized by the Golden Crown Mining company for the purpose of securing the gold deposits lying at the bottom of the Stewart river, Yukon Territory. The dredge, which is being built from plans made by Prof A. W. Robinson, and under his personal supervision, will have a capacity of between 800 and 1,000 cubic yards per day. It is expected that the dredge will be all complete and ready for shipment by the first of next month.

The hull upon which the dredge will be placed is being constructed at Vancouver. It will be taken as far as White Horse by rail, and there put together and launched. The concessions owned by the Golden Crown company, of which Mr. William M. Ogilvie, ex-Commissioner of the Yukon, is managing director, include 110 miles of the Stewart river, which is about the size of Ottawa, and the reports on the proposition give $1.12 per yard as a conservative estimate of the value of the river bottom. The cost of dredging same is placed at 12 cents per yard.

This is the first time that a dredge suitable for this character of work has been constructed in Montreal.

LORD BRASSEY.

Cunard Line Should Be Retained to British Flag.

London, June 19.—Testifying before the House of Commons committee on steamship subsidies today, Lord Brassey, a former civil lord of the Admiralty, said he favored the policy of subsidizing ocean liners for use as armed cruisers. Undoubtedly it would be to the public advantage to have a number of auxiliary war vessels, but it could not be accepted without subsidies. The owners of the Cunard line now remained as the only British champions in the Atlantic traffic, and it would be a national disaster if the line was transferred to a foreign flag. If the Cunard line could not hold its own unassisted the government ought, from patriotic motives, to render the assistance necessary to retain the company under the British flag.

From Roesland Miner:

The consensus of opinion among the shareholders of the Le Roi Mine, as expressed at the extraordinary general meeting of stockholders on May 30 in London, appears to be that they are satisfied with the merits of the property but extremely dissatisfied with the home office management, and just a little at a loss to understand how matters are progressing in connection with their property at Rossland and Northport.

Answers To Voters League

Series of Questions Taken Up at Committee Meeting of Council.

Other Matters Dealt With and Discussed by Mayor and Aldermen.

The Streets, Sewers and Bridges committee of the City council met in the committee rooms at the City hall last evening, when a lot of matters of detail were attended to. The old obstructionist, "No funds" was on hand again and prevented a lot of necessary works being ordered. After considering petitions and reports of the city engineer, the committee took up the series of questions submitted by the Voters' league, and gave the answers to them. There were present at the meeting Mayor Hayward, Ald. Grahame, Worthington, Williams, Kinsman, Cameron, Barnard, Vincent and McCandless.

The special committee reported on the conference with the provincial government on the proposal to widen Bastion street. The government offers to give the land if the city will construct a new concrete sidewalk 10 feet from the outermost part of the Court house building. The cost will be $450 for the sidewalk and $20 for moving a telephone pole.

Ald. Barnard did not think the improvement was worth the money, as the upper portion of the street would remain narrow.

Mayor Hayward pointed out that the city was getting a valuable piece of land for nothing.

It was decided to accept the government's offer.

The report of the building inspector, that it would cost $355 to connect the Yates street fire hall with the sewer, was next taken up. Action was deferred.

Next came the petition of F. Sehl for a sidewalk on Quadra street, between Green and Pembroke, which the engineer reported would cost $68. It was decided to do the work.

The stone crossing on Johnson street asked for by Thomas Shotbolt, will be laid when the Government street paving has been commenced, when material will be on hand.

The petition of C. R. Thompson for a sewer on Johnson street, to cost $275, will be granted if there is enough money in the sewer fund.

The request of Mrs. Cherry for a drain on Jessie street, Victoria West, to cost $25, was granted.

Regarding street sprinkling, Ald. Cameron suggested that until the special committee have had time to report on the question, the present area for two sprinklers should be reduced. Much of the water at present was wasted.

The engineer reported that to remedy a nuisance caused by an open drain on Cedar Hill road, would require 3,100 feet of pipe. The work was deferred.

Sanitary Officer Wilson reported on a drainage nuisance on Beacon street. The necessary work will be done at a cost of $112.50.

The engineer reported that the sewer outlets on Dallas road were in bad condition. He recommended that a pipe drain be laid on Dallas road to take the sewage from all the drains and carry it through one outlet to deep water. It would cost $1,475.

The engineer stated that now the city had to renew the outlets each year to extend the outlets, at a cost of $100.

The city not having $1,475 to spare, it was decided to extend the outlets.

It was decided to defer for the present the construction of a drain on Walnut street.

The street signs will not be renewed until the special committee have reported on the renaming of the streets.

The sum of $50 was voted Mr. S. A. Spencer for work he did in extending a sewer to his residence, which is now being used by other property owners, from whom the city collects sewer rental.

The question of defective sidewalks coming up, the city engineer asked whether the council was prepared to vote $3,000 for sidewalk repairing? Some were positively dangerous. The whole question of sidewalks was deferred.

In respect to the improvement of the roadway and drains on Leighton road, the engineer reported that the work would cost $650. The work was deferred.

Rev. G. H. Ellison asked the city to replace the sidewalk across Craigflower road.

Ald. Vincent suggested that a hot cinder walk be laid. It was not likely that such a walk would be carried away.

The matter was deferred until the courts have passed on the whole question.

The city employees on streets and other works asked for a reduction in their hours from nine to eight.

The engineer, in answer to a question, said the tramway laborers worked ten hours for less pay than the city men get. He, however, thought he could get as much out of the men in eight hours as in nine.

Ald. Williams moved that the request for eight hours be granted.

Mayor Hayward suggested that the men be given a half day on Saturdays.

The question was left over till the next meeting.

Ald. Cameron urged that the request of E. L. Lenevue for a sewer on Superior street be granted. The cost is estimated at $603, to which the residents will contribute a small amount. The alderman said the sewer would also drain houses on Michigan street. Most of the houses were large ones. He moved that the sewer be constructed when there is money in the sewer fund.

The motion was carried.

Then came the questions from the Voters' league respecting the alleged changes in the plans for the James Bay retaining wall.

In the first place, the Mayor stated that no plans were submitted to the ratepayers with the loan by-law. In August last year, by motion, it was decided to dispense with the steps, to have the ends curved, and to expropriate the lot at the northwest end.

In answer to question number one, it was decided to answer that no plans were submitted to the ratepayers and a copy of the by-law will be sent to the league.

Question number two was as to why the rustic finish had been done away with and finished stone substituted.

The engineer pointed out that the finished stone was provided for in the original plan. No rustic features were shown. The plan in this respect has not been changed and the expense was not increased.

Mayor Hayward read a letter received from Mr. A. J. Morley, after the by-law was passed, suggesting that the coping be constructed of samples of ore from all over the province. The Mayor pointed out that the ore alone would cost $12,000, and in time the mineral would run, destroying the appearance of the wall.

The question (No. 2) will be answered thus: There were no rustic features contemplated which have been replaced by cut stone.

As to the wall being carried along Belleville street, Mayor Hayward said the city solicitor had advised them that part of the money could be used for this extension. At any rate, it was the council's original intention to carry the wall along Belleville street, as shown by the city's application to the Dominion government for a grant of the necessary land. The harbor could not be deepened without this wall.

An answer will be sent to the effect that the extension is being built on the city solicitor's advice and that it is part of the reclamation scheme.

"Yes" is the answer to the question as to whether the foundation for the Belleville street wall is deep enough to allow of dredging so that boats can lie at the steps at low tide. It is the intention to provide tidal steps.

Question number 5, as to whether the foundation will carry the sea wall up to the level of Belleville street, is that the foundation is strong enough for the purpose for which it was designed.

Number 6 is whether architects have been consulted and whether the wall is in proportion to and in keeping with the buildings? The answer is that the council have not consulted architects, but have been professionally advised that it will be in keping with the parliament buildings.

Number 7 was answered thus: The city engineer has been advised to push the work, the funds coming out of the general reclamation fund.

No answer was given to the last question: "What compensation money has already been paid to property owners abutting the flats and what further claims are pending?" As to do so was considered inadvisable in the public interest.

The council adjourned at 11 p.m.

WARSHIPS TO CELEBRATE.

The Coronation of the King.

The London Times announces that a scheme has at last been perfected by which the ships of His Majesty all over the Empire, will celebrate Coronation Day on the 26th inst., the Prince of Wales having taken the initiative in the arrangement of the matter.

There is also reason to believe, according to the Thunderer, that, now that the war is over, the War Office will continue to purchase army remounts in Canada to a considerable extent. The fact that British Columbia and the Northwest Territories are free from glanders is a point very much in their favor, besides which it is remembered that the Canadian horses proved immensely useful during the closing days of the campaign—certainly much more reliable than the Texan and the Hungarian mounts which "died like sheep," according to the veterinaries' reports.

It is understood at naval headquarters that H. M. S. Egeria, Commander C. H. Simpson, which has been engaged on survey duty on the Pacific station and elsewhere for the past five and a half years, will complete her present commission in that service. The Egeria was commissioned at Esquimalt in March of 1900.

The second-class cruiser Challenger, so named after the celebrated survey vessel of 1874-76, so well known on the Pacific station, has just been "floated out" at Chatham. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Holland, wife of Admiral Superintendent S. C. Holland. The new Challenger is a very much larger ship than her predecessor. Her chief dimensions are: Length, 355 feet; beam, 56 feet; displacement, 5,880. She is protected by Harveyized steel plates, and her vitals are under a protective deck. It is anticipated that her four cylinder inverted expansion engines, supplied by 12 Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers, at 12,500 horse power, will develop a speed of 21 knots per hour. The armament will include 11 6-inch guns, 8 12-pounders and 20 3-pounder quick firers, on the 12-pounder boat and field gun and the usual torpedo equipment. The crew will muster 502 all told.

On Friday, the 23rd ult., the keel plating of the first class battleship Dominion—so called in compliment to Canada—was laid at Barrow by Lord Walter Kerr, of the Admiralty.

At the end of next month Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Grant, Royal Engineers, commanding the troops in British Columbia, will complete 23 years' service in the army. He received his lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers on the 30th July, 1878, and attained field rank in May, 1898.

MILITIAMEN IN CAMP.

Fifth Regiment Went Under Canvas Last Night on Macaulay Plains.

The Fifth regiment, C. A., went into camp last night at Macaulay Plains. The regiment paraded at the drill hall last night at 7:30 p. m., and about half an hour later started out, headed by the band, and marched to the camp, where fatigue parties had already erected about 35 tents and marquees. The militiamen slept in about 30 bell tents, each company having six. The guard had a tent at the front of the camp, and at one side is the mess tent and the marquees of the officers. The parade state of the regiment on arriving at the camp was as follows:

Three field officers, four captains, three staff officers, seven subalterns, six staff sergeants, eleven sergeants, 138 rank and file, and eighteen bandsmen.

Drill will commence this morning, an hour being provided in the orders, which have been already published, for drill and instruction between 7:30 and 8:30 a. m. The militiamen will then proceed to their various occupations, and returning in the evening another hour will be spent in drill and instruction, and the other routine of the camp gone through. A drum head service with the band in attendance will in all probability be held on Sunday at the camp.

TO AMALGAMATE.

King's College and Dalhousie to Join Forces.

Halifax, June 19.—The governors of King's college today decided upon federation with Dalhousie college, by a vote of 16 to 7

GOLD DREDGE FOR YUKON.

Powerful Machinery Being Constructed in Montreal.

At the works of the Laurie Engine company, says the Montreal Star, there is in the course of construction a dredge which will be utilized by the Golden Crown Mining company for the purpose of securing the gold deposits lying at the bottom of the Stewart river, Yukon Territory. The dredge, which is being built from plans made by Prof A. W. Robinson, and under his personal supervision, will have a capacity of between 800 and 1,000 cubic yards per day. It is expected that the dredge will be all complete and ready for shipment by the first of next month.

The hull upon which the dredge will be placed is being constructed at Vancouver. It will be taken as far as White Horse by rail, and there put together and launched. The concessions owned by the Golden Crown company, of which Mr. William M. Ogilvie, ex-Commissioner of the Yukon, is managing director, include 110 miles of the Stewart river, which is about the size of Ottawa, and the reports on the proposition give $1.12 per yard as a conservative estimate of the value of the river bottom. The cost of dredging same is placed at 12 cents per yard.

This is the first time that a dredge suitable for this character of work has been constructed in Montreal.

LORD BRASSEY.

Cunard Line Should Be Retained to British Flag.

London, June 19.—Testifying before the House of Commons committee on steamship subsidies today, Lord Brassey, a former civil lord of the Admiralty, said he favored the policy of subsidizing ocean liners for use as armed cruisers. Undoubtedly it would be to the public advantage to have a number of auxiliary war vessels, but it could not be accepted without subsidies. The owners of the Cunard line now remained as the only British champions in the Atlantic traffic, and it would be a national disaster if the line was transferred to a foreign flag. If the Cunard line could not hold its own unassisted the government ought, from patriotic motives, to render the assistance necessary to retain the company under the British flag.

From Roesland Miner:

The consensus of opinion among the shareholders of the Le Roi Mine, as expressed at the extraordinary general meeting of stockholders on May 30 in London, appears to be that they are satisfied with the merits of the property but extremely dissatisfied with the home office management, and just a little at a loss to understand how matters are progressing in connection with their property at Rossland and Northport.

Sealers Making Good Catches

Schooners Geneva and Triumph Doing Well on the Japan Coast.

Willapa Takes Good Cargo North—Movements of the Sailers.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Victoria sealing fleet off the Japan coast are making good catches, the three which have put into Hakodate to date having taken in the neighborhood of 2,000 skins, and if the other vessels of the fleet have done as well—as they probably have—the catch on the Japan coast will be a good one. The Geneva and Triumph are the latest schooners to put into Hakodate. A cablegram was received yesterday morning by the Victoria Sealing company giving news of their arrival, the Geneva with 840 skins and the Triumph with 465 skins in her hold. The Director, which was heard from some days ago, had 620, a total of 1,925 skins for the three schooners. The other vessels hunting off the Japan coast are the Florence M. Smith, the Casco, Vera, and Dora Siewerd, and all have good crews. Each carries 21 white hunters. The fleet, which is hunting off the Copper islands, are also expected to have good catches. This fleet includes the City of San Diego, Oscar and Hattie, Mary Taylor, Carlotta G. Cox and Borealis, of the Sealing company, and the independent schooner South Bend. Each carries a white crew.

Nothing was done yesterday regarding the Indian demand for an increased wage for the Behring Sea. More Indians are arriving, and there is now quite a settlement of sealers encamped in their tents and canoes along the banks of the upper harbor, and there is considerable "wawa" among them regarding the sealing wage. They still stick out for $6.00 per skin to the canoe, which sum the sealers refuse to pay.

TO BE RECLASSED.

Emily Reed Will Be Classed in Bureau Veritas at Esquimalt.

The British ship Emily Reed is about due from Kahului, to which port she took a cargo of coal from Newcastle. The Emily Reed, which is owned by the same company, which has the Ellen A. Reed, now being reclassed at Esquimalt, is also to be reclassed on her arrival here. The Emily Reed is now classed in Lloyd's, but as better ratings are obtainable for wooden vessels in the Bureau Veritas, her owners have decided to have her reclassed. The ship will probably be hauled out on the marine ways and any necessary repairs deemed advisable by the surveyors will be then made. The Ellen A. Reed, which has been reclassed, is now completing her repairs at Esquimalt.

WILLAPA GOES NORTH.

Cargo Includes Rails for the Auxtal Sulphur Mines.

Steamer Willapa sailed for the North last night, carrying a good freight for Northern ports, and the canneries, including tin plate and cannery supplies, ex ship Kate Thomas, 20 tons of iron rails for the narrow gauge railway to be operated on the Auxtal river in connection with the sulphur mines being developed by Victorians on that river. A large number of Chinese were taken up as deck passengers, bound to the Rivers Inlet, Lowe Inlet and Naas canneries, and there were a number saloon passengers. Included among these were J. P. Babcock, the provincial fisheries inspector, bound North on an official visit to some of the Northern canneries and hatcheries; Rev. S. S. Osterhout, wife and family, returning to Port Simpson, after a visit to Victoria. Mrs. Lorenzo for Port Essington, and Rev. W. B. Field, also en route to the Skeena river port.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FARM LABOR.

Unquestionably there is nothing connected with the business of farming which gives us so much annoyance, or which is as difficult to get on a satisfactory basis as farm labor. There are various causes which tend to bring about this state of things, and perhaps none more so than the unreasonableness of employers Socialists tell us that the world could produce enough for its needs if every man worked but half the number of hours that is now considered a working day; but unfortunately on our Canadian farms it seems necessary for the farmer and his men to put in each day a solid day's work all the year around, and even then it is difficult to hold one's own among the keen competition. In these days when the competition between capital and labor have become so tense that a little extra strain at any time may bring about the most serious results, it is a matter of no small importance for farmers to consider whether something more cannot be done to put the labor question, as it affects the farm, on a better basis.

In an ideal condition of affairs, the employer would never ask or expect his men to do more work than was right or reasonable, and when hiring would in all cases be ready and willing to give a fair and just remuneration for services to be performed, and would endeavor to carry out a system of farming that would give employment to his men in the slack part of the year. The employed also would not take undue advantage of the employer because of a temporary scarcity of labor; would never shirk his work, but would be faithful in doing his duty, whether his employer were with him or not, and would in all cases be ready to put forth an extra effort at a busy time.

It is scarcely to be expected, however, that such an Utopian state of affairs will ever exist while frail human nature remains as it is, but by the exercise of a little thoughtfulness and mutual forbearance, the relations between employer and employed may be much improved. In considering the question of farm labor, as it affects the operations and profits of the farm and the home life of the dwellers there, morally and socially, it will generally be found on large and moderately large farms that the employment of married men boarding themselves, is altogether preferable to boarding men in the house. Outside the question of profits, there is the all-important consideration of home life.—The home life cannot by any possibility be what home life ought to be, when the farm house is nothing better than a boarding house. It is not too much to say that the future life of many a bright boy or girl in this country has been a failure through too little attention having been paid to their yearning for home comfots. One of the first things to be aimed at in operating a farm in this way is to employ none but good men, and then to do everything in reason to make their lives comfortable. Farmers have no right, even if they have the power, to make their men work from early morning until after dark at night, and looked at from no standpoint than that of personal gain, it is a very decided mistake. Incidentally it might not be amiss to say that the farmer ought not to ask his sons to do what no reasonable man would expect his hired man to do. Many a good boy has been driven from home by that sort of treatment.

Then again it is a matter of the first importance that the men serving shall be treated well. Their houses, if not large, should at least be made comfortable. The gardens attached should be large enough to enable them to grow vegetables for their own use, but not so large as to take up too much of their time, and if a few apples and small fruits can be grown on the ground, they would be more appreciated than by those who can afford to buy them. A cow is almost a necessity to a family on the farm, and an arrangement should be made to have it pastured, but on no account wintered by the farmer. It is too severe a trial of human nature to allow a hired man to feed his cow from his employer's meal box, and is almost sure to cause trouble.

The faculty of getting on well with hired men on the farm is well worth cultivating. My own experience leads me to know that if you engage good men, there is little trouble in keeping them, if we, as employers, do our part. It is our duty to try and make them comfortable as circumstances will permit. If we do so we may expect faithful service and from good men we will get it. Let the rules be strictly laid down and adhered to, and on no consideration keep a man after his time is out if he has at any time given a word of impertinence.

However, owing to the conditions in which most farmers are placed, the larger number of farm hands are unmarried men who are boarded in the house, and this is most likely the state of affairs that will continue for some time to come. It is a difficult question to deal with, and as far as both employer and employed are concerned, it is a most unsatisfactory state, largely arising from the fact that in many sections there is comparatively little employment for one-half the year; and just so long as the farmer has to look out for new men every spring, and good men finding themselves discharged at the first sign of winter, or before it, it will remain so, and no amount of philosophyzing will put it right. The rapid extension of winter dairying during the past few years has done a good deal to ensure steady employment the year round; but conditions are still unsatisfactory in many districts.

In conclusion it may be said that as a general thing the best men are the cheapest. Try to get good men and where conditions will admit of it, have profitable employment the year round, and use them as you would like to be used if you were in their circumstances.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Invitation to Meet in Vancouver Next Year Accepted.

Toronto, June 18.—(Special)—The general assembly this morning took the bold decision of holding its next meeting in Vancouver, despite the high railway rates. The committee which was appointed to consider the matter over night suggested continuing in Toronto, but a revulsion of feeling seemed to have come over the assembly, and amid considerable enthusiasm the vote to go to Vancouver prevailed. A feeling of irritation with the railway prevails, the assembly holding that the rates are unduly high.

Proposed changes in the constitution of Queen's university and the century fund were matters discussed in the morning. During the afternoon a deputation of Congregationalists brought a greeting to the assembly and pleasant speeches were made.

The discussion upon individual communion cups was resumed. Dr. Caven said he did not regard the question as of vital importance. The motion was, he said, too stern, and he favored an amendment. He suggested that the matter be referred to a committee in order that it may be settled to the satisfaction of all members of the church, without interfering with the practice of certain congregations. The ordinance required the present use of cups be preserved, but he did not feel free to have the general assembly pass an imperative ordinance on the subject.

Rev. J. R. Macleod, Three Rivers, moved that the assembly grant liberty of action to sessions and congregations in this matter.

Principal Patrick withdrew his amendment in favor of that moved by Mr. Macleod. Upon a vote being taken the amendment was carried by 94 to 48.

DRY IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 18.—The meteorological department predicts a deficiency of rain almost everywhere in Bombay presidency, particularly at Gugerjat, and warns the government to prepare for a severe famine.

KING ALBERT DEAD.

Ruler of Saxony Expires After Long Illness.

Dresdon, Saxony, June 19—King Albert died at 8:05 p. m. today. He had been ill for some time.

King Albert of Saxony was born on April 23, 1828. He was the eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. He succeeded to the throne at the death of his father on October 29, 1873. In June, 1853, he married Carroline, daughter of the late Prince Gustave of Vasa.

The royal house of Saxony is among the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Ellenburg, of the family of Wettin, was margrave of Meisen from 1089 to 1103, and was succeeded by his son, Heinrich, who in turn

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Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from he door of a subscriber.

THE PROROGATION.

The prorogation of the Legislature took place yesterday to the hearty relief of everyone. The session which has just come to a close has been the longest and most arduous known in the history of British Columbia. The government met the House greatly weakened by the inclusion of Mr. J. C. Brown in the cabinet, and his subsequent defeat in New Westminster. And although it received a large accession of strength through the victory of Colonel Prior at the polls, its course has been beset with difficulties, and it has over and over again been face to face with the impossibility of putting measures it conceived to be for the advantage of the country through the House. The railway legislation of the government has not been such as to render the construction of desirable railways likely during the present year. The government, of course, lays the blame of this upon the opposition, and the opposition upon the government. We differ from them both, and lay the blame upon the political conditions of this country, which are eminently unsatisfactory. So long as members of the legislature are elected without any sense of loyalty and responsibility to a party in the country, just so long will the self-interest or opinion of individuals form the measure and limit of the policy of any government, and the possibility of co-operative effort to develop the resources of the country be denied us. This is plain speaking, but the time perhaps has come for plain speaking, and for the enforcement of the lessons of the session which is just over upon the people of British Columbia. Among the things upon which the government may justly be congratulated is its policy on education, and the fearless, but just and sympathetic way in which a very difficult problem has been attacked. This question is closely related to the Department of Finance, and the same energetic grappling with present difficulties has already accomplished wonders there, which will have a most beneficial effect upon the Exchequer, and have already had a good influence in maintaining the credit of the province. The policy adopted by the government in regard to Public Works will commend itself to those who have the solvency of the province at heart. The people of the province will not be slow to admit the enormous difficulties in the way of the administration of the Department of Lands and Works, and to give credit for the results already accomplished. We hope that the Department of Mines, possibly the most important in the province, will be made a little more useful than it has been in the past; there are many directions in which it can be organized and developed. In conclusion, we sincerely trust that the personal bitterness and rancor which have characterized the session may pass away. They are unworthy of a new country whose every citizen should be striving towards a common end, namely the establishment of institutions which will guarantee liberty and prosperity to the large population which the wealth of our province is attracting to its shores. We hope there will be a drawing together upon measures of practical importance instead of the present division and personal animosity, and that a strong government will next session be able to put through a strong policy aimed at the development of the country. We plead for harmony and the restraint of criticism within the bounds of decency and the decorous usages of life. If faction reigns supreme, and action is paralyzed, we gravely doubt that the people will wreak their vengeance, not upon the government nor upon the opposition, but upon both the government and the opposition. This would occasion one of those mild revolutions which are always possible in a country under representative government, and not always harmful, but which, in a country under the control of a single chamber, are to be deprecated as leading to a too great violence of innovation, and the interruption of orderly progress.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Tomorrow the ratepayers of Victoria vote on the Carnegie Library by-laws. We hope that the by-law accepting the building will be passed, and the by-law providing for the purchase of a site defeated. The city cannot afford the money to purchase a site when it already possesses a suitable site; and it can equally ill afford to reject the opportunity to procure a good library in a suitable building. We again remind the ratepayers who are in favor of the by-law, that it depends upon them to carry it, that there is opposition to the proposal in existence, and that if any ratepayers, for trivial reasons, neglect to register their votes, the city will be deprived of the library building, and of any better free library than we have now, through their negligence. Let everyone who is in favor of the library by-law be sure to vote, and then there is no question but that it will be carried. We publish a letter this morning from a correspondent who does not appear to be in favor of the by-law. He estimates the expense of maintenance at entirely too high a figure. The city, at the present time spends something in maintaining a library, so that if a site already owned by the city is used for the building, there will only be the difference between the present annual expenditure and the expenditure of $5,000 a year, which is a condition of the library, to meet. We cannot agree with our correspondent as to the unfairness of such a condition. A library building is only a library building, and it is nothing more, without a well maintained library inside it. It seems to us most reasonable that a library founded by an individual should be endowed from the common purse, and we do not see how Mr. Carnegie could have any guarantee that the purpose to which he has devoted a large part of his fortune, would be carried out without some such provision for proper maintenance.

CYNICISM IN POLITICS.

The Spectator has a clever article on this subject.

"The political conscience," it says, "like the trade conscience, is governed by laws of its own. But cynicism is taken to imply the contemplation of dishonesty apart from the censure of it. The cynical statesman pierces through the pretences under which his contemporaries veil their faults, but his keenness of insight is unaccompanied by moral blame. What he sees gives him only amusement. He expected nothing else, and the fact that he has got nothing else excites at most a pleased appreciation of the accuracy of his forecast. It is the entire absence of anything like delusion that makes cynicism so generally disliked.

"This is not, however, an accurate diagnosis of the part that cynicism plays in politics. The intellectual pleasure which the cynic enjoys is really neither moral nor immoral, it is purely intellectual. This does not mean that the cynic denies the existence of moral considerations, but simply that he puts them on one side. If challenged he would, it may be, condemn the subordination of public ends to private advancement as severely and as sincerely as any one else. But this is not the aspect in which the question presents itself. Of the quality of the act considered in itself he takes no notice, and fixes his attention on the incongruity he discovers between the act and the pretensions of the actor. He sees a colleague or an opponent deceiving others or himself, he compares his professions with his practice, and his sense of humor is aroused when he finds that the two have nothing in common. But this discovery does not affect his political conduct. If the man whose inconsistencies are thus evident to him as a friend, he does not refuse the offer of his services; if he is an opponent, he does not deny him the courtesies of political warfare. He only feels that he knows more about his contemporaries than the rest of the world know, and that this knowledge is pleasant after a fashion now and is likely to be useful hereafter.

"We may go further, and claim for the cynical temperament an element of positive usefulness in public life. For cynicism implies, among other things, a certain detachment, a certain faculty of looking all round a subject, and of getting underneath the conventions in which it is often wrapped up. The opposite of cynicism is uncritical enthusiasm, and of the two the latter does by far the more harm. The enthusiast has strength of will and fixedness of purpose. He gets a firm grasp of his subject, he despises obstacles, he makes straight for his end. But his knowledge of what that end is may be extremely imperfect, and he may dress it up with a variety of attractions which do not really belong to it. The result of this possibly is that he never realizes what it is that he is working for, and dies in the conviction that he has served mankind when he has really harmed them. He has not, it is true, ever derived amusement from the follies or inconsistencies of his friends; they have always been to him matters of grave disapproval and denunciation. But, on the other hand, he has never come anywhere near to understanding what he does not share; whereas the cynic, from the very fact that he has looked by choice at the less serious side of things, has learned tolerance, and never dreams of repairing the enthusiast in his own coin."

The only objection to this analysis, which is exceedingly acute, is that it is not cynicism at all which is analysed, and contrasted with enthusiasm. The cynic denies the possibility of any good or exalted motive. He refers everything to the lowest motives which can actuate men. For that reason he is justly repugnant to a humanity which is continually striving towards better things, even when it is slipping back and not progressing. To confuse cynicism with that large-minded tolerance which admits and condones the mixture of motives visible to the keen intelligence in most actions, is to confuse charity with a disbelief in the possibility of good. Cynicism is developed out of extreme asceticism, historically and naturally. Let a man once convince himself that pleasure, the gratification of ambition and the furtherance of self-interest are wrong in themselves, even as the concomitants of worthy actions, and he is well on the way to discover only mean motives in every human action. Asceticism breeds pride, hypocrisy and cynicism. And the last is the direct antithesis of Christian charity, and not, as the Spectator's article says in a part of it we have not quoted, "sometimes a good imitation of it."

WATER RATES.

This idea of raising municipal revenue out of water rates is wrong. It is an improper and inequitable means of raising revenue. It affects no good purpose in the economy of water at the seasons of the year when it is advisable to economize, because if a man is compelled to pay more for his water, he will naturally consider himself so much the more entitled to a lavish use of it. We also object to the meter system for reasons we have pointed out before, and which appear to us to be valid, particularly in a city so dependent for its attraction upon the perennial greenery of its lawns and gardens. But the meter system might be applied in such a way as to prevent the wanton waste of water and to remedy the inequalities of the present system of rating. At the present time many are paying a high water rate, and actually consuming less water than those who are paying a lower rate. This does not appear to be just. Suppose the city were to instal meters with a fixed minimum charge for a maximum amount of water, would not waste be prevented without necessary consumption being in any way interfered with? For instance, if the lowest monthly water rate now paid were fixed as the minimum charge, and the average amount of water used in houses of this rating allowed as the maximum number of gallons which could be used for this amount of money, there would be no restriction in the necessary use of water, but there would be a penalty upon its waste. If a householder's meter registered the use of a larger number of gallons than were permitted for the minimum rate, let him pay for his extra consumption at the rate of twenty cents per thousand gallons, or whatever rate might be fixed. If it registered less, he would still pay the minimum rate as at present. It seems to us that this is a system which might be applied to everyone, and that it would be uniformly equitable. It would cause no hardship, but it would prevent waste. Leaky taps would soon be attended to, and the habit of throwing the nozzle of a hose down on the ground, and permitting it to run until a pool is formed round it, would soon be broken. There may be objections to such a system, there may be insuperable difficulties in the way of its practical adoption. We do not profess expert knowledge on the subject of water consumption. But if such a system were in effect it would afford a mechanical check upon the wanton waste of water, relieving those who are willing to pay for water, and who do pay for it, from the disability of not being able to secure it. Among the sufferers at the present time is the Colonist Printing & Publishing company. The water tap, which supplies the composing room is dry every evening just now, at a time when water is very much needed, namely from seven to ten at night. This is not as it should be in a city where the water supply should be ample and should also be properly regulated. Some remedy is required, either more water or the prevention of waste. To raise the rates will neither provide more water nor prevent the waste of what there is.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

The Money Market Review publishes an article which brings into clear relief a problem which at the present time is vitally interesting to Canada. We make no apology for giving the following extract:

"The struggle between the commercial nations of the world has hitherto been chiefly in connection with markets or outlets for their various productions; but although this struggle is likely to continue and even to increase in intensity during the next two or three decades, another and, if possible, a more important contest has already begun and will gradually attract considerable attention. This contest may be called the fight for the control of raw material. It is rather curious to note how, in times gone by, this question of raw material has been neglected and the problems connected with it allowed to solve themselves. It seems to have been thought that, provided the money to buy was forthcoming, it mattered little under whose control the raw material of industry lay; and even in the present day but few people recognize the immense scope of the question. Latterly some glimmerings of intelligence upon the subject have been seen in Lancashire, where the difficulty of carrying on a large industry dependent for its supply of material upon a commercially hostile country is growing year by year. Cotton magnates are just beginning to recognize the fact that unless a solution can be found promptly the Lancashire cotton industry is doomed. In this particular instance the importance of the matter is made more clear by the peculiar ability shown in American raw cotton circles for artificially manipulating the price of the staple, so that the British industry is compelled to pay every year from two to three millions sterling more than it should do for cotton if the article were supplied under natural conditions. Hence the control of this particular kind of raw material is specially desired in Lancashire, and the necessity for obtaining such control is more obvious. But this necessity is equally great in every other industry, and eventually, under modern conditions of trade, only those concerns will survive who are in a position to secure it. The idea underlying the various schemes of Protection now adopted by nearly all the great commercial nations is essentially connected with this need for control of raw material. The development of each country is to be so guided that it can produce from its own resources most, if not all, of its requirements. Economically no doubt the principle is false and extravagant, but it is likely to continue in operation for a long while to come, and it will be our business, as the only commercial nation which has been able to do without Protection, to see that we are not at last shut out from the free use of the raw material we need for our industries.

The economic problem here presented is not approached from the Canadian point of view. But the article contains a remarkably clear appreciation of its nature as well as a very apt illustration of the effects of the natural, as opposed to the artificial, exchange of raw material. With reference to her supplies of raw cotton, Great Britain is largely dependent upon the United States, and the United States has not been slow to take advantage of that fact. A condition of affairs has resulted which, if it does not jeopardize, certainly handicaps the industry of cotton manufacture in Great Britain. The United States has long been working to remove this manufacture to its own territory, and, by virtue of its control of the raw material it will eventually succeed, unless Great Britain is able to find and control other sources of supply. The converse of the problem applies to Canada, not in reference to cotton, but in reference to lumber and iron. The United States is daily becoming more dependent upon our forests and deposits of iron for the prosecution of its industries dependent upon these materials. Doubtless there is much wood and iron still left in the United States, but the Canadian supplies can be more cheaply extracted and more economically transported to many important seats of industry. We have all along maintained that through the control enjoyed by this province over inexhaustible supplies of raw material for industries dependent upon wood and iron, (and what industries are not so dependent?) British Columbia controls the situation so far as the growth of industry and commerce upon the Pacific Ocean is concerned, and we are glad to have such an authority as the Money Market Review, in a carefully reasoned and convincing argument, upon our side.

A new newspaper has been born in British Columbia. It is published at Camborne, and is devoted to the interests of the Fish River mining camp. It declares in its introduction that "the Fish River camp is ripe for the mining man with money"; its mission is to ripen the mining man with money for the Fish River camp.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The main objection to the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library building is based on the ground that he made his money by the exploitation of human labor in the industry of steel making. The contention that, on that account, his offer should be refused, can only be maintained by a man who not only considers that the wage and profit system under which industry is organized is wrong, but who also believes that individuals, who are part and parcel of that system, are personally responsible for it. In other words, to object to this offer, a man must not only be a full-blown Socialist, but he must be a Socialist who considers a capitalist a criminal. Is it not a strange thing that this belief in the criminality of individuals because they are part and parcel of a system, with all the desire of persecution and all the hatred it involves, was driven out of religion only to appear in politics, and has largely been driven out of politics, only to reappear, as strong, as virulent, as pitiable as ever, in the field of economics? Have freedom of conscience and liberty of opinion made no progress in all the ages of the world? Are we to answer, "Yes! in politics, Yes! in religion, but No! in economics"? If so, what real advance in freedom has been made, if bigotry, and intolerance, and persecution have merely been transferred from subjects of which the discussion is becoming every day more academic, to the one great vital issue of the modern world? We do not mean that spiritual religion is now less vital than it was, but that men have come to recognize more clearly what a spiritual religion is, and have left the old divisions and disputes to a few irreconcileable sectaries. These speculations are, however, we are afraid, "caviare to the general." They reflect too much the sometimes pessimism of the emancipated few, and are neither warm nor comforting to the unemancipated many whose emotions rule their minds, who substitute prejudice for reason, and, for self-justification, must find the inspiration of a personal devil in the opinions of all who venture to disagree with them. It is frequently asserted, however, that Andrew Carnegie played the game of capitalist and employer of labor unfairly. That is an assertion which is simply untrue. If we lay aside the fact that the management of the Homestead works was not in his hands during the riots there, and leave upon him the responsibility for the conduct of his company during that trouble, we must remember that the rule of the game in the United States is that it is permissible to use force to protect property. We do not play the game that way in this country. During a labor dispute the government, which is charged with the protection of life and property, finds no difficulty in discharging its obligation in this respect. It is supported by a public opinion which is as strong among the strikers themselves as in any other class of the community. But in the United States, things are different, and if we are honest, we must acquit Andrew Carnegie of personal responsibility for any breach of the rules of the game, while historical accuracy compels us to throw doubt upon his personal complicity in what was going on. Those who would attack the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer upon this ground are acting under the influence of a senseless prejudice. The contention that we should not accept it because he is an American citizen is too puerile for serious consideration. We might as well expect the people of the United States to reject the bequest of Cecil Rhodes because he was an Imperialist.

WATER RATES.

It is now generally accepted as sound doctrine that it is a good thing for communities that they should own their own water supply. It is also generally accepted that the benefits of such ownership should be returned to the owners in more abundant supply and cheaper rates, and that water should not be made a source of revenue to the civic exchequer. Perhaps some benefit to the community might be imagined greater than a cheap and plentiful supply of water, which could only be purchased by making water more expensive, but we honestly confess that we are unable at the moment to conceive of or imagine any such benefit. It is possible also that there might exist some desperate financial strait which could be remedied by an increase of water rates. But we confess, no such strait occurs to us which could not be better remedied in some other way. The only justification for an increase of water rates is the circumstance that the water costs more to procure and distribute than the revenue derived from it. An abundant and pure supply of water is to a city what a pure and healthy circulation of the blood is to an individual. Water should be distributed at cost, and the cost should be made as low as it can possibly be made.

MONTANA ATTACKED.

The energetic representative of the Tourist Association has last been heard from at Butte, Montana, where he is engaged in pointing out the advantages of Victoria as a summer resort to the sulphur-poisoned residents of the greatest mining camp in the world. Mr. Cuthbert is endeavoring to organize an excursion from Montana to Victoria for the Coronation, and we hope he will be successful, for the more people who come the more missionaries in Victoria's interests we shall have. The Anaconda Standard refers to Mr. Cuthbert's work as follows:

Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, B. C., is in the city representing the Tourist Association of that city. Mr. Cuthbert is around telling the people of other benighted cities what a delightful place Victoria is, and how particularly it is the place where people should spend their vacations this summer. An association has been formed of leading business men of Victoria, backed up by the City Council and Board of Trade, which is organized for the purpose of disseminating information about the "leading tourist resort of the Northwest."

It may not be denied that Victoria is a very beautiful city, but for a nice, cool, delightful summer resort it is hard to beat Butte, and Mr. Cuthbert may become of that opinion if he stays long in this place. While many are being prostrated by sunstroke in Eastern cities, in Butte everybody is enabled to keep cool without any effort whatever. It will be a difficult matter to convince the people of Butte that there is a cooler place than Butte in the middle of the summer.

Mr. Cuthbert is trying to arrange for an excursion from Butte and other Montana cities to Victoria to see the coronation ceremonies. Victoria is making great preparations for a proper celebration of that occasion, and excursions will be run from a number of places. It is expected that Butte people will be interested not alone in the beauty of Victoria, but also in the mines which are being developed there. Herman Ballinger, James Breen and other well known Butte mining men have become interested in mines in Victoria and vicinity.

Mr. Cuthbert will leave for a trip through the national park today and will return to Butte in a few days, when the matter of the excursion will be talked up.

The Naval Programme

Part That Handy Man Will Take In Coronation Celebration.

Ships At Esquimalt to Be Illuminated Thursday and Friday Evenings.

Mayor Hayward has received from Rear-Admiral Bickford, commander-in-chief, the programme to be followed by the navy on Thursday and Friday next in connection with the Coronation ceremonies. Besides the review and firing of salutes, the fleet will be thrown open to the public during the afternoon of Thursday, and will be illuminated both Thursday and Friday evenings. The complete programme is as follows:

PROGRAMME.

To be followed by the naval forces at Esquimalt on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty, King Edward VII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

The naval establishments will be closed all day, and the whole day observed as a general holiday.

At 8 a. m.—All ships and naval establishments will be "dressed" with flags, rainbow fashion, and the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief will fly the Royal Standard, and the band of the same ship (Grafton) will play the "National Anthem."

The men-of-war present will be as follows:

First class cruiser Grafton, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G.; Captain Colin Keppel, C. B., D. S. O.

Second class cruiser Phaeton, Captain E. J. Fleet.

Surveying ship Egeria, Commander C. K. Simpson.

Sloop Shearwater, Commander C. H. Umfreville.

Torpedo boat destroyer Virago, Lieut.-Commander A. E. Barker.

Torpedo boat No. 40, Lieut.-Commander J. E. P. Bickford.

9:30 a. m.—Divine service will be held on board each vessel, and special prayers offered up for the King's Majesty.

10 a. m.—The naval brigade and the band from the Grafton will be landed from the squadron, and marched to Macaulay Point, where a review of the combined naval and military forces will take place.

11 a. m.—Brigade to be fallen in "in line" opposite the saluting point, and, on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, they will be received with an Admiral's salute, after which the brigade will be placed in position for marching past. They will then march past in column, return in quarter column, and then again form up in line, ready to fire a "feu-de-joie."

Noon—A Royal salute will be fired by the field guns and the brigade will give a "feu-de-joie." "Three cheers for the King" will be given, and the brigade will then advance "in line" and give a final salute.

1 p. m.—Brigade return to their ships and go to dinner, after which general leave will be given to the crews, and the ships will then be thrown open to the public. All ships will be in conjunction with the shore batteries—fire a Royal salute at the hour (by local time) when the Crown is placed on His Majesty's head. The exact time is not yet known, but will be telegraphed from England later.

Sunset—Squadron and establishments will fill "undress" ships.

9 p. m.—The squadron at Esquimalt will be illuminated until midnight.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

The naval establishments will be closed all day, and that afternoon will be observed as an extra holiday by H. M. ships. The squadron will again be illuminated in the evening.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Large Crowds Will Be Here From the Sound Next Week.

A meeting of the printing, advertising and transportation committee in connection with the coronation celebration, was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at the City hall, and owing to the chairman's inability to attend, those present adjourned to the Brunswick on Douglas street. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. T. W. Walker, J. Wilby, C. H. Lugrin and J. C. Darling. Mr. Sexton was in the chair.

Mr. Sexton, who is also the secretary of the societies' re-union, has been in Seattle and Tacoma for the past few days, and has done good work over there. He reported that advertisements had been placed with the Seattle P.-I. and Times, and also that good posters had been placed in prominent places in both Seattle and Tacoma. With regard to transportation of excursionists, Mr. Sexton reported that very favorable rates had been offered by the Alaska Steamship company, which is represented by Mr. Burns, who had done all in his power to meet with the wishes of this committee. The rates arranged for the round trip from Seattle and Port Townsend, to extend from Wednesday to Sunday, inclusive, was $2, and that for the day's excursion, for the 27th, was $1.50 for the round trip. The Tacoma Y. M. C. A. are also running an excursion to get here on the 26th. They have chartered the City of Seattle, and report that they will carry at least 800 passengers. The steamer Dolphin is going to handle the passengers from Seattle and Port Townsend on the 27th. She will arrive here at 12.30 to enable those on her to take part in the societies' re-union parade and sports, as most of her passengers belong to the several societies taking part. Mr. Sexton regretted to state that he had been unable to arrange with the transfer companies to run coaching excursions on the Saturday.

A souvenir of the coronation, on which will also be the official programme of the celebration is being prepared, and as it is going to be a very good production, it will be worth putting away as a memento of this occasion. It will not be circulated until Coronation Day, as it is the intention of the committee that everyone who is here on that day only shall get one.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Hemming, Awaiting Trial at Atlin, Takes His Own Life.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Attorney-General stating that Hemming, who was committed for trial at Atlin for an assault on his wife, had committed suicide. It was to try this case that an Assize court was summoned to sit at Atlin in August. Hemming, it will be remembered, was a restaurant keeper in the mining town, and his violent assault on his wife caused a sensation in the Northern camp.

FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium.

Mrs. C. L. Byron.

Mrs. C. L. Byron, of 546 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill., is President of the Chicago German Woman's Club. She has the following to say of Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, which relieved her of a serious case of catarrh of the bladder:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I was cured of a very severe case of bladder trouble which the doctors did not know how to reach. **I had severe headache and dragging pains with it, but before the second bottle was used I felt much relieved, and after having used the fifth bottle life looked different to me. This was nearly a year ago, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."—MRS. C. L. BYRON.**

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, *Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases,* has announced his willingness *to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.*

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Renfrew District, B. C., bounded by lines run as follows: No. (1) commencing at a stake driven at the N. W. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, Tp. 11, thence E. 80 Ch., thence S. at right angles 40 Ch., thence W. at right angles 160 Ch., thence N. at right angles 40 Ch., thence E. at right angles 80 Ch., to point of commencement.

C. W. RHODES, Per G.
Victoria, B. C., 16th May, 1902.

No. (2) the S. E ¼ of Sec 3, Tp. 10, and the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Tp. 10.
Victoria, B. C., 15th May, 1902.
C. W. RHODES, Per G.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of mountain pasture land situated in Chilcoten and described as follows: Commencing at a point under rim rock on Hudson's Bay trail, Chilcoten river, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

R. V. NEWTON.
June 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that within 60 days from date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of mountain pasture land in Chilcoten, as follows: Commencing at a post opposite Copeland's bridge on north bank of Chilcoten river, thence along the bank of said river 160 chains west, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. BAYLIFF.
June 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that within 30 days from date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to lease 40 acres of meadow land in Chilcoten, as follows: Commencing at a post marked R. V. Newton's S. E. corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, to initial post.

R. V. NEWTON.
June 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Renfrew Dist., B. C.; No. (1) N. ¼ of Sec. 1, Tp. 10, and N. ¼ of Sec. 6, Tp. 14. No. (2) S. ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 14, and S. ¼ of Sec. 9, Tp. 14.

H. H DAVIES, Per G.
Victoria B. C., P. O. Box 200, 15th May, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Renfrew Dist., B. C.; No. (1) the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 3, the S. ½ of Sec. 4, and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 5, all in township 10, No. (2, Sec. 32, Tp. 12.
Victoria, B. C., May 15th, 1902.
ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Grierson Creek, in Renfrew District. B. C. (No. 1.) W ½, Sec. 15, Tp. 11, N.W. ¼, Sec. 16, Tp. 11. (No. 2). Starting at a stake at the N.W. corner, Sec. 15, Tp. 11; thence W. 80 Ch., thence S. 80 Ch., thence E. 80 Ch., thence N. 80 Ch. to point of commencement. Victoria, B. C., May 26th, 1902. F. Griffiths.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate on Grierson Creek, in Renfrew District, B. C.: (No. 1). Beginning at a stake 80 Ch. W. and thence 40 Ch. N. of the N.W. corner, Sec. 15, Tp. 11, thence 80 Ch. W., thence 80 Ch. S., thence 80 Ch. E., thence 80 Ch. N., to point of commencement. (N. 2.) Beginning at a stake 80 Ch. W., thence 40 Ch. N., thence 80 Ch. W. of the N. W. corner, Sec. 15, Tp. 11; thence 80 Ch. W., thence 80 Ch. S., thence 80 Ch. E., thence 80 Ch. N., to point of commencement. Victoria B. C., May 26th, 1902. Arnold Becker.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.20 from EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist,

The H. B A. Vogel Commercial College

We teach thorough office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.
P. O. Box 847, Vancouver, B. C.

Certificate of Improvements.

Marmot and Mountain Bear Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On the west side of Anderson Lake, adjoining Iron Clad No. 1 and Marmot Mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63458, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

EL DORADO MINERAL CLAIM—Situate in the Skeena River Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: In the Telkwa Camp, Dome mountain.

Take notice that I, Herbert C. Hankin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56514, for myself, and agent for R. E. Loring, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56517, and W. D. Forrest, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56513, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1902.
HERBERT C. HANKIN.

Notice.

Pride of the West and Hampton Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Toquart Harbor.

Take notice that we, William O. Carter, F. M. C. B63574, and Lawrence Goodacre, Free Miner's Certificate No. B62921, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1902.

Notice.

Sullins Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division. Where located: On Mount Brenton, about 10 miles west of the E. & N. Railway.

Take notice that we, Lewis W. Sullins, F.M.C. B63779, and Charles V. Brown, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63678, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of May A. D., 1902.

St. George, Silver King, Copper Queen Mineral claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: About one mile north of Uchucklesit Harbor, and one mile from Alberni Canal.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63458, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon River, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72493, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72487, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B 72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1902.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Eight (8) of sub-division of Lots Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Sixteen (.)3, Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18), Block D, Constance Cove Farm, District of Esquimalt, (Map 276.)

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Charles Bishop Innes on the 20th day of July, 1892, and numbered 14369a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 14th day of May, 1902.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.
household furnishings cleaned, dyed or Ladies' and Gents' garments and pressed equal to new.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY
THE COLONIST.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the Matter of Frederick Robinson, deceased, intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 12th day of June, 1902, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Robinson, deceased, late of Port Renfrew, British Columbia. All persons having claims against the said estate must send them to me forthwith, and persons indebted to the estate must pay the amount owing by them to me forthwith.

Dated the 13th day of June, A. D. 1902.
WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator for the County of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Renfrew Division of the Victoria District, situated at the N. W. corner of San Juan Harbor, commencing at a post marked H. E. Newton's N. E. corner, thence west 100 chains; thence south to a point on the harbor; thence following the coast in an easterly direction to a post marked H. E. Newton's S. E. corner.

H. E. NEWTON.
Victoria, B. C., May 6th, 1902.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to enlarge your evenings at home by making twenty dollars per week. Send your address and two cent stamp to Box 237, London, Ont.

Certificate of Improvements.

Marmot and Mountain Bear Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On the west side of Anderson Lake adjoining Iron Clad No. 1 and Marmot Mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63458, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

EL DORADO MINERAL CLAIM—Situate in the Skeena River Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: In the Telkwa Camp, Dome mountain.

Take notice that I, Herbert C. Hankin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56314, for myself, and agent for R. E. Loring, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56517, and W. R. Forrest, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56513, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1902.
HERBERT C. HANKIN.

Notice.

Pride of the West and Hampton Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Toquart Harbor.

Take notice that we, William O. Carter, F. M. C. B63574, and Lawrence Goodacre, Free Miner's Certificate No. B63433, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1902.

Notice.

Sullins Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division. Where located: On Mount Brenton, about 10 miles west of the E. & N. Railway.

Take notice that we, Lewis W. Sullins, F.M.C. B60779, and Charles Y. Brown, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63678, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of May A. D., 1902.

St. George, Silver King, Copper Queen Mineral claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: About one mile north of Uchucklesit Harbor, and one mile from Alberni Canal.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63458, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon River, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72436, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72437, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B 72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereoft, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1902.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Eight (8) of sub-division of Lots Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Sixteen (.), Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18), Block D, Constance Cove Farm, District of Esquimalt, (Map 273.)

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Charles Bishop Innes on the 20th day of July, 1892, and numbered 14368a.

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 14th day of May, 1902.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

household furnishings cleaned, dyed or Ladies' and Gents' garments and pressed equal to new.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

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THE COLONIST.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the Matter of Frederick Robinson, deceased, intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

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Dated the 13th day of June, A. D. 1902.
WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator for the County of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Renfrew Division of the Victoria District, situated at the N. W. corner of San Juan Harbor, commencing at a post marked H. E. Newton's N. E. corner, thence west 100 chains; thence south to a point on the harbor; thence following the coast in an easterly direction to a post marked H. E. Newton's S. E. corner.

H. E. NEWTON.

Victoria, B. C., May 6th, 1902.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen enjoy your evenings at home by making twelve dollars per week. Send your address and two cent stamp to Box 225, London, Ont.

Legislature Prorogued

Third Session of the Ninth Assembly of British Columbia Ended.

Lieutenant Governor Assents to Bills That Have Passed the House.

Owing to the rather sudden winding up of the longest session of the legislature ever held in British Columbia, the prorogation ceremony yesterday was of a rather informal character, the accustomed guard of honor was dispensed with, and the floor of the House and the galleries were not graced with the presence of those crowds of charmingly attired women who usually add to the brilliancy and color of such occasions.

Shortly after noon His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, lieutenant-governor, entered the chamber, preceded by Mr. O'Hara, sergeant-at-arms, bearing the mace, and accompanied by Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., as aide-de-camp, and Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, acting private secretary. His Honor ascended the dais and bowing right and left to the assembled members, took his seat on the throne. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the clerk of the House, Mr. Thornton Fell, read the titles of the following bills, to which Sir Henri gave the royal assent:

An Act to amend the "Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

An Act to amend Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1899, being the "Judgments Act, 1899."

An Act relating to the employment on Works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts.

An Act to amend the "Liquor License Act, 1900."

An Act to amend the "Master and Servant Amendment Act, 1902."

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Water Commissioner for the Town of Lillooet.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver General Hospital.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver and Westminster Railway Company Act, 1900."

An Act to amend the "Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Act, 1900."

An Act respecting Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment.

An Act to amend the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900."

An Act to incorporate the Victoria and Seymour Narrows Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1901."

An Act to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Bills of Sale Act."

An Act to amend the "Wills Act."

An Act to further amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Nelson of certain Crown Lands situated in said City.

An Act to amend the "Youths' Protection Act."

An Act respecting the Measurement of Timber.

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act."

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

An Act to secure payment of Wages for Labor performed in the Construction of Public Works.

An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Crown and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, respecting certain Lots in the Townsite of Fernie.

An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia.

An Act further to amend the "Legal Professions Act."

An Act respecting Deception in procuring Workmen or Employees.

An Act further to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."

An Act respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend the "Horticultural Board Act."

An Act to amend the "Bush Fires Act."

An Act further to amend the the "Highway Traffic Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporation Act."

An Act to confirm the existing Bank Overdraft, and to provide in the future for obtaining Funds by way of Overdrafts from the Banking Institutions of the Province.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Trade Unions.

An Act to amend the "Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act."

An Act to encourage the Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada.

An Act to enable Power Companies to exercise the Powers set out in Part IV. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," without becoming specially Incorporated.

An Act to further relieve the Members of Canadian Forces serving in South Africa from complying with the provisions of the "Mineral" and "Placer Mining" Acts in respect of Mining Properties held by them.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Victoria to Yellowhead Pass.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Vancouver to Midway.

An Act to amend the "Evidence Act."

An Act to amend the "Assessment Act."

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Fisheries Act, 1901."

An Act to aid the Construction of a Railway from Midway to Vernon.

An Act to aid the construction of a Railway from Kitimaat to Hazelton.

An Act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act.

An Act to amend certain Acts incorporating Railway Companies passed during the year 1901.

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897, Amendment Act, 1901."

An Act to regulate the Employment of Labor upon Subsidized Works.

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act."

An Act for the Protection of Breeders of Live Stock.

An Act to further amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to make provision for the Extraction of Iron from Magnetic Sand.

An Act to amend the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Iron Placer Act, 1902."

An Act to amend the "South African War Land Grant Act, 1901."

An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Vancouver of certain Crown Lands situate in said City.

An Act to amend the "Fernie Townsite Confirmation Act, 1902."

The Hon the Speaker, Mr. C. E. Pooley, K. C., then addressed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

"May it please Your Honor:

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance a bill intituled An Act for granting certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

The clerk of the House, replying for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties at the termination of a more than usually protracted session, I thank you for the time and care you have bestowed upon the consideration of the important matters that have occupied your attention.

Since the opening of the House we have had to deplore the loss, through death, of the late Speaker, the Hon. John Paton Booth, who had endeared himself to all by his many sterling qualities of heart and mind.

I trust that the negotiations to be entered into between my ministers and the Dominion authorities upon the fisheries question will lead to a settlement which may be lasting and of benefit to those engaged in this important industry in this province.

It is to be hoped that the railway legislation passed, after such careful consideration, will prove beneficial, and will secure the speedy construction of the various railways so greatly desired, and so necessary to the welfare of the province.

I deeply regret the lamentable accident which occurred so recently at the coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass. You have shown how much you shared in the general feeling of grief that pervaded the province, and at the same time you have given your earnest attention to the best means of preventing the recurrence of similar calamities.

The Redistribution Act recently passed has evidently received the most careful consideration, and I believe that this measure will commend itself to the electors of the province.

It is with a deep feeling of devotion and loyalty to the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign that we witness the approach of the day of His Majesty's coronation, an event which will be memorable in the history of our country, and which will be observed with loyal enthusiasm throughout the Empire. May he be spared to us for many years to come.

I congratulate you on your thoughtful remembrance of the devoted young men who have given their services in South Africa, and contributed their share in bringing about the peace for which we are all so thankful.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the prosecution of public works in the province, which I trust, will be carried on with due regard to efficiency and economy.

I now take leave of you, in the earnest hope that, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, prosperity and happiness may attend you.

The Hon. J. D. Prentice, minister of finance, announced the prorogation of the assembly in the formal, prescribed form, as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honor the Administrator's will and pleasure that the legislative assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for despatch of business, and this provincial legislative assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

This concluded the ceremony. His Honor and suite left the chamber, the members gathered in groups, exchanging farewells, and the third session of the ninth legislature was ended.

There were very few spectators in the galleries, but quite a number of ladies had gathered in the Speaker's gallery, from which they watched the simple yet impressive ceremony with much interest.

THE DAY OF MIRACLES

is past, but many who are cured of itching, bleeding or protruding piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment look upon their recovery as next thing to miraculous. It is not uncommon for persons who have undergone painful, risky and expensive operations in vain to be finally cured by this wonderful ointment. It is the standard the world over and the only guaranteed cure for piles.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Lord Charles Beresford Criticises Deficiencies of the Navy.

London, June 20.—During the course of the discussion on the navy estimates in the House of Commons today, Rear-Admiral Lord Beresford, Conservative, scathingly criticized the deficiency of the navy. He declared the whole Admiralty was rotten, and this led to the extravagance and the general want of efficiency of the navy on which depended the existence of the Empire. This was the judgment of all the commissions of enquiry, and had been proven to be a fact. Every increase in the number of ships and every improvement had been the result of outside agitation. As the result of such agitation the British Mediterranean fleet was now a fourth stronger than it was a year ago.

It was remarkable, Lord Beresford added, that both army and navy officers were compelled to threaten to resign in order to get things righted. Great Britain has only 20,000 naval reserves instead of the requisite 80,000, and the engine room departments were thousands of men short.

As to armament, both the United States and France possessed superior guns. Blunders would continue until a separate business board was appointed at the Admiralty and was held responsible for the efficiency of the fleet. Treasury control was fatal to efficiency.

As an instance, the speaker pointed out the case of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, who, when he was chancellor of the exchequer, put his pen through the ammunition supplies after the guns had been ordered.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Foster, in a general reply to the criticisms of the navy, denied that the Admiralty had been influenced by Lord Beresford's threats to resign. The navy, he added, has been steadily improving but there was still room for the reinforcement and intellectual equipment of the system which directs or ought to direct, the forces of the Empire.

To be free from sick headache, billiousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

ASCOT RACES.

Rainy Weather Spoils the Day's Attendance.

London, June 20.—The return of rainy weather today caused the attendance at the Ascot races to be in no way comparable with that of the earlier days of the meeting.

The Ascot high weight stakes a handicap of 300 sovereigns for three years olds and upwards, one mile and a quarter, was won by Victoria Don.

The Duke of Portland's William The Third, M. Cannon, won the Alexandra plate of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, for four year olds, about three miles. Osbosh Maher, was second, and Ameer Picon, Rigby, third. Six horses ran.

The principal race of the day, the Wokingham stakes handicap, for three year olds and upwards, six furlongs, was won by an outsider, His Lordship, Pardale was second and Pinder third. Twenty-five horses started.

The starting gate refused to act in the contest for the Wokingham Stakes, and only about half the starters got properly away and completed the course. There was some discussion as to whether the race ought not to be run again, but the stewards decided that this was not necessary. Leopold De Rothschild, the owner of the favorite, Vatel, subsequently lodged a protest against the event being declared a race.

Arthur James, colt of St. Serf-Elstedfoford, won the Windsor Castle stakes of 15 sovereigns each, with 300 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, five furlongs and 166 yards.

Victoria's Assessment

Labors of the Municipal Court of Revision Are Completed.

Reductions Made and How the City's Roll Now Stands.

The municipal Court of Revision concluded their labors yesterday morning when the remaining appeals were disposed of. In all the court reduced the assessor's figures by $22,135, of which $16,535 was taken off the assessment on land and $5,600 off the assessment on improvements. This makes the total assessment of property in the city $17,500,591, of which $10,745,690 is on land and $6,754,905 is on improvements.

Last year the Court of Revision made a reduction of $12,680 on the assessment on land and $3,250 on improvements, leaving the total assessment at $10,814,280 on land and $6,760,505 on improvements.

Besides this, however, the Supreme court decided that the city did not have the right to tax Dominion government property which was rented, so that the $42,920 at which the old post office property was assessed, and the $12,210 at which property on the Indian reserve, rented to others than Indians, was assessed, included in last year's roll, is not included in the roll for this year. Therefore with these reductions last year's roll totalled $17,354,490, as against $17,500,591 this year. The increase this year is caused by improvements made during the year, for, as a matter of fact, the assessment of land is not as great, whereas improvements have increased by $200,000. The appeals considered by the court yesterday follow:

Fell & Gregory, for Mr. D. W. McNaughton, lot 6 of 1, block 71, Fernwood, reduced from $140 to $120; lot 7 same block, reduced from $200 to $150; lot 5 to stand as assessed.

Thornton Fell, part block 36, Fernwood, reduced from $1,350 to $1,125; lo t18, block 34, Hillside extension, to stand as assessed; improvements also to stand as assessed.

Thornton Fell (trustee), lot 537 to stand as assessed; improvements on same reduced from $7,500 to $7,000; lot 1,005 and lot A, block 2, Oaklands, to stand as assessed; improvements reduced from $400 to $200; lots 20 and 21, block 3, Oaklands, and lots 17 and 21, lime Bay, to stand as assessed.

Fell & Gregory, for Mrs. Humphries, lot 1,111 and 1,112, block 19; lots 1,582, 1,588 and 1,592, and improvements, to stand as assessed; lots 1,584 to 1,587 reduced from $600 to $550.

P. C. Macgregor, for Alison & Paul, lot 291, block 15, to stand as assessed.

The assessor was authorized to rectify Mr. Maynard's assessment by taking the assessment on improvements off lot 24 and placing it on lot 23.

H. K. Bickford, lots 1 to 10, of blocks 20 and 21, Oaklands, to stand as assessed.

Mrs. D. D. Graham, lot 981, block 9, to stand as assessed; improvements on same reduced from $1,600 to $1,500.

Heisterman & Co., for Hogarth estate, parts of lots 6 and 7, block 3, Hillside extension, and improvements to stand as assessed.

H. P. Orton, part 5, block 3, Hillside extension, and improvements, to stand as assessed.

McBean & Vincent, lots 14 to 18, and 40 to 44 of 1,694, block 56; and improvements, to stand as assessed.

W. H. Whiteley, lot 3, blocks 15 and 16, Spring Ridge, to stand as assessed.

Sarah J. Ellery, lot 401, block W, and improvements, to stand as assessed.

Neil Cunningham, lot 11, Springfield, section 31, and improvements, to stand as assessed.

Capt. John McLeod, lots 5 and 6, block 4 and 5, S. ex., to stand as assessed; improvements on lot 6 ordered reduced from $900 to $800.

James McCorkall, lots 62 and 63, and 82 and 83, blocks 50 and 51, lots 67 and 69, block 52, Fernwood, and improvements, to stand as assessed.

R. H. Bassett, lot 12, block 69, Fernwood, to stand as assessed; improvements reduced from $800 to $700.

J. Griffiths, lots 29, 30 and 32, block 5, Hillside extension, and improvements, to stand as assessed.

M. King, lot 12, 5-acre 17, to stand as assessed.

E. A. Martin, lot 23, blocks 23 and 24, Beckley Farm, to stand as assessed.

The court having resolved itself into a board of equalization, it was resolved that part of block 36, Fernwood, belonging to the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, be reduced from $900 to $750 an acre.

The court then adjourned.

TENTED MILITIAMEN.

Will Attend a Drumhead Service at the Camp This Morning.

The Fifth Regiment camp at Macaulay Plains will be the scene of an interesting drumhead service today. The regiment will parade for service at 10:45 a.m. and will be formed in a hollow square in the centre of the camp ground, with a drum in the foreground to represent the pulpit, behind which Bishop Perrin will stand and conduct the services.

Yesterday morning the militiamen drilled with the guns, Nos. 1 and 2 companies being at work with the field guns and the other four companies going into the fortress for drill with the six-inch guns mounted there. During the afternoon little was done at the camp, for many of the militiamen were absent at the rifle shooting competitions at the Clover Point range.

The men who are on leave are ordered to attend the church parade this morning, and on Monday an order will be issued commanding all members of the regiment to attend a parade on Wednesday to practise firing the feu-de-joie for the coronation review.

The order issued by Capt. McCounan, acting adjutant, yesterday, for the parade for divine service today, was as follows: "The regiment will parade for civine service at 10:45 o'clock on Sunday morning, June 22. The service will be conducted by His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia. All members of the regiment, including those remaining in town, will attend this parade. Dress: Drill order with helmets."

Another Locomotive.—The Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry company have added a third locomotive to their rolling stock. It is a Mogul, and was purchased from the Victoria Lumber company, who found it too heavy for their logging railway.

SEWER TRAPS.

Sir,—Let me call the attention of the city engineer, who evidently never drives in a buggy or other rig over the streets, to the dangerous condition of the sewer manhole traps on our principal streets. One of these beautiful days, when the city is full of visitors, a wheel of a carriage will be wrenched off by a sewer trap which stands four or five inches above the level of the roads, and a runaway occur, with perhaps loss of life. It would cost but little to fix them up, and hence I say, where are the eyes of our leading officials? They should not be devoted exclusively to the James Bay dam. Let them look at the street crossings also.

COACH DRIVER.

Victoria, June 18, 1902.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS AND COMMENTS. T. H. Twiss

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

The old hymn composed by Ebenezer Elliott, the famous anti-corn law poet, has been resuscitated, and is being sung at hundreds of meetings to protest against the British government's imposition of a tax on bread.

WHEN wilt thou save the people?
O God of Mercy when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass like weeds away—
Their heritage a sunless day.
God save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it Thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
"No," say Thy mountains; "No," Thy skies,
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs,
God save the people!

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of Mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
God save the people: Thine they are,
Thy children, as Thine angels fair;
From vice, oppression, and despair,
God save the people!

Meetings in Labor Hall this week:

Clerks	Monday, 8 p. m.
Bricklayers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Carpenters	Monday, 8 p. m.
Barbers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Boilermakers	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Electrical Workers	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Shipwrights	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Stonecutters	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Teamsters	Friday, 8 p. m.

About a week ago a boat was discharged of her cargo on the waterfront by a gang of non-union longshoremen. She was afterwards put into the hands of union boilermakers for repairs. At this point a question arose as to whether or no the boilermakers ought to do the work, on account of her freight having been handled by non-unionists. The boilermakers expressed their sympathy with the union longshoremen, but contended that nothing would be gained by their refusing to do the work allotted to them, and at any rate if they did refuse, the repairs to the boilers could be made by non-union boilermakers. So, to the chagrin of some, the work was performed.

Had the boilermakers refused to repair the boilers of this boat, they would have brought about what is called a "sympathetic" strike, a something that promises to cause no end of trouble in the near future. It is easy enough to understand how the interests of working people are interwoven, but it is a perplexing question just how far sympathetic support should be extended by one union to another in case of trouble. In some quarters the tendency is to make a dispute in one trade the immediate concern of every other trade. For example, a non-union axeman chops a tree down. That tree becomes boycotted. No tugboat manned with union men can tow it, no union mill can saw it, no union teamster can haul the cut lumber, no union carpenter can use it, no union stonecutter, bricklayer, plumber, electrical worker, or in fact any union man connected with the building trades can work on a building it is put into. Up till the present time trades unions have been self-governing, and it has been left to their respective discretions how far their support should be given in labor disputes they are not directly concerned in, but an attempt is now being made, as stated above, to break down this hedge and place all labor unionists in a common field.

It is not at all likely, except in kindred trades, that the attempt will succeed to show all trade unionists in every industrial quarrel that arises. Every trade union has troubles of its own, and although willing enough to assist others, there is not sympathy enough in the average man to assist another, if by rendering that assistance he is sure of injuring himself. To retain or improve their present condition, working people are induced to organize, but neither hope of betterment or fear of deterioration keeps men united. There is a more potent and natural cause, the friendly or brotherly feeling which exists among men of the same occupation or experience. The old saying, "birds of feathers flock together." There is just as much chance of making close allies of some unions with other unions as there is of making a cat and a canary bird fraternize and love each other.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who for years used his influence against the spread of trade unionism, appears to have altered his opinion in this respect. Writing of the recent Ontario elections, the Sage of the Grange says: We felt in this election the want of a good labor candidate. No legislative assembly is complete without a direct representative of labor. Not that we want to cultivate class feeling; quite the reverse. But we want every great interest to have a voice, and nobody can speak for labor so well as labor itself. The presence of one or two leading artisans has been very useful in the British parliament. An artisan did take the field in one of the ridings of Toronto; but he was saddled with Socialism, and on that account no doubt polled a very light vote. There are some friends of labor who, while they respect the aims of Socialism, as an effort to improve the lot of humanity, and decidedly prefer it to jingoism, which is a creed of hatred and destruction, are still unable to embrace the theory or to support a candidate on that platform.

Li Hung Chang has been dead over a year, yet his funeral took place only a few days ago. A Chinese who dies in Victoria is buried two days later, but his funeral does not take place till ten years after, when his bones are taken back to China.

The labor unions of Atlanta, Ga., prefer to patronize Chinese to white men, when white men run laundries on the slavery principle. The following advertisement which appears in The Voice of Labor, of that city, is a unique way of boycotting:

Union people are asked to patronize the
CHINESE LAUNDRY,
935 Broad Street.
Laundry called for and delivered.
CHARLIE TONG.

An interesting fact is stated by Mr. Barnes, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in a letter he has sent to the members of the Imperial parliament who supported the trade union cause in the recent debate on the Taff Vale judgment. The executive council of the society, speaking for 91,000 members, thank the M. P.'s, and Mr. Barnes proceeds: "It may interest you to know that at the present time we are supporting with a pension ranging from 7s. to 10s. per week no fewer than 4,080 old men whose working days are over, and, in our opinion, it will be a national disaster if the funds—our own savings—for which this is done, are to be filched away from us by reason of some indiscreet action on the part of an irresponsible person in the heat of a momentary impulse.

Striking coal miners at Wilkesbarre hanged J. Pierpont Morgan in effigy the other day. It is said when Morgan heard of the incident he sent a bell-boy after a clothes-line, and, going into the kitchen of the hotel he was stopping at, threw the cord into the fire and watched it burn till nothing of it remained but ashes. He is superstitious.

The town of Cassville, W. Va., was visited by a terrific electrical storm a few days ago. Out of the lowering clouds fell thousands of snakes, from 10 to 15 inches in length. Cassville is a prohibition town.

Chevalier Alberto de Bassini appeared in the New York police court at the instigation of the health department for jeopardizing the public health by keeping a herd of cats. Bassini pleaded that there was nothing to fear, as he feeds the cats, 100 at a time, and then cleans their teeth and plays Italian music for them.

The Canadian-American Linotype Corporation has been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture linotype machines at Toronto. Linotype machines at present are manufactured at Montreal, and cost from $3,000 to $3,500. The new company propose to considerably reduce the purchase price, making it possible for the weekly newspaper to use them.

A Japanese newspaper is published at Vancouver. In Oriental characters a number of Victoria merchants fell the almond-eyed natives of the Far East where to buy and get the worth of their yens.

Prof. Mosso, an Italian physiologist, has invented a thought-weighing machine. What a massive piece of machinery it must be! Yet it is said to be so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to read Greek from that required to read the speech of an ordinary politician.

"The loss in wages of four weeks to the coal mine strikers of Pennsylvania would reach $3,480,000," is the way telegraphic reports put it. Another way to look at it is: How could the miners lose what they never had? The actual participants in a strike are not the only ones to reckon with in industrial wars. The losses to the general public are beyond calculation. There are few people, depending upon the patronage of the public who escape the evil effect of the modern strike. Strikes are on the increase, and will continue to increase until the general public increase in intelligence.

A movement has been set on foot in New York looking to the opening of the school houses and play grounds for children on Sunday. It is proposed to have concerts, etc., for the amusement of persons who have no other day of rest or leisure.

It has been for some time suspected that trusts were a blessing in disguise. Their patient plea has been that, through rigid economy, absence of competition and the reduction of working expenses they could greatly cheapen the cost of their products to their chief beneficiaries, the consumers. Few statistics are needed to prove how true is this contention, and how grievously we have misjudged our benefactors. For instance, the Beef Trust, by the most self-sacrificing economy, has managed to cut the price of beef till it is now—at the highest point in thirty years. The coal trust, immolating itself on the altar of its love for the public, has cut retail prices up to $7 a ton in summer, and promises to labor hard and faithfully to cut them up to $10 a ton by the time winter comes. The Steel Trust, with sublime self-abnegation, has contrived, by sternly increasing its dividends, to reduce the price of steel so phenomenally that we can now buy it in England $6 per ton cheaper than at home, where it is of course more costly, because there are no ocean freights to pay on it. And these are only the beginnings of the trusts' benevolent plans for us in the way of cutting prices. Their vast schemes of philanthropy will grow until some day, by a master stroke of economy, they will so cheapen life itself that it will hardly be worth living.—New York World.

A copy of Mr. Mulock's proposed arbitration act for railways has been received by the local Trades Council, with a request from the Deputy Minister of Labor for an expression of opinion. Sometime ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier told a deputation, that compulsory arbitration was a matter for provincial governments to deal with. The Dominion had not the power to pass a compulsory law for the settlement or prevention of labor troubles. Now the Minister of Labor has prepared just such an act, and is asking for opinions on it.

The reasons of the present unsightliness of the cemetery were explained to the Trades Council on Wednesday night from the standpoint of a gardener of the city.

The proposal to increase the water rates is not a popular one. It means a direct increased taxation on those least able to pay—the poor. Whether the tenant pays or the landlord pays the water rates at the city hall, the money comes out of the consumer, the householder. If the aldermen are desirous of feeling public opinion on this question, they ought to put a by-law before the people who pay the water rates. A better scheme would be to defer action till next January, and use the higher water rates as an election card.

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Ladies who want the best things for the toilet—Soaps, Powders, Puffs, Toilet Water, etc., we would like to see the stock we carry. From delicate Perfumery to wholesome things which tone the system, we have all the requisites. Try our Toilet Ammonia in the bath, 25c. per bottle.

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LOST—Two-year-old colt, black with white mark on head, heavy set. Reward for any information that will lead to his recovery. R. John, South Saanich. 117

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.

Country residents who have accommodation for summer boarders are requested to send particulars to the Tourist Association, No. 34 Fort street, Victoria.

Advertise in the Colonist

NOTICE.

Cancellation of Reserve on Foreshore and Tidal Land.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation on foreshore and tidal land, notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 15th March, 1890, is cancelled. Any person desirous of acquiring a lease of any foreshore or tidal land must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 41 of the "Land Act," after the expiration of three (3) months from the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th April, 1902.

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UNDERGROUND FOLK

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It is a matter pretty certainly determined that our remote ancestors lived in caves at a period before the discovery of pottery and the domestication of the ox, the sheep, and the dog.

Doubtless through periods long subsequent, men and women in Europe have been cave-dwellers, where there were suitable grottoes, dry and warm to receive them and save them from the expense and trouble of building. In England there are still such rock-hewn dwellings used in Staffordshire and in Nottinghamshire, but not to any large extent; in France, on the contrary, in the sandstone and chalk and limestone districts a large proportion of the population live under the surface; and the sandstone and chalk and lime cover a very large area in Central France.

In the department of Maine et Loire, and in a portion of Vienne whole villages are underground.

There is often very valuable vineyard land that has to be walled around and every portion economized. What is done is this: the owner digs a quarry in the surface; this forms sort of a pit accessible on one side, the sandstone taken from this being employed to wall around his property. Then, for his own dwelling he cuts out chambers in the rock under his vineyard, looking through windows and a door into the quarry hole. For a chimney he bores upwards, and then around the opening a square block of masonry, out of which the smoke escapes.

A whole village or rather hamlet may therefore consist of—as far as one can see, nothing but a series of chimneys standing on the ground among the vines. If one desires to discover the inhabitants of the village or hamlet one must descend into the pits or quarries into which doors and windows look.

In some villages the people live half above ground, and half below. At St. Leger, near Loudun, is a fine mediaeval castle, with a fosse around it cut out of the rock; and this fosse is alive with people who have grubbed out houses for themselves in the rock through which the moat (which is dry) has been excavated.

A very singular settlement is that of Ezy in the valley of the Eure, at the extreme limit of the department of that name. About a kilometer from the village, along the side of the railway are numerous subterranean habitations in three stories with platforms before them which are horizontal. These were the dwellings of the owners of the vines which at one time covered the hill overhead. But these vineyards failed, and dwellings were abandoned. However, after their abandonment, it was customary at times for the villagers to resort to them for drinking and dancing bouts. This tradition continues still in force, and on Easter Tuesday these cave dwellings are visited, and there is merry-making in them. Between the caves at one time some little taverns had been erected, but these also fell into ruin some forty or fifty years ago.

Since then these caverns have become the refuge of a special population of social and moral outcasts. There they live in the utmost misery. The population consists of about eighty persons, male and female and children.

The history of the adults will hardly bear looking into. None of these people have any fixed occupation, and it is difficult to discover how they subsist. In fact the life of every one of them is a problem. One might have supposed that they maintained a precarious existence by thieving or by begging, but they are far below the ordinary tramp; for with the exception of perhaps two or three of them, these cave dwellers possess absolutely nothing and know no trade whatever. They sleep on dry leaves kept together by four pieces of wood, and their sole covering consists of scraps of packing cloth. Sometimes they have not even the frame work for their beds, which they manufacture for the most part out of old broken chairs discarded from the churches. A visitor says "in one of the caverns I entered there was but one of these squalid and brute beds to accomodate five persons, one of whom was a girl of seventeen, and two were boys of fourteen and fifteen. Their kitchen battery consists exclusively of old metal cases of preserved fruit or meats that they have picked up from the ash-pits. The majority, but by no means all, have got hold somehow of some old stove, or the scraps of a stove that they have put together as best they could. They have a well in common at the bottom of the hill, whence they draw water in such utensils as they have and which they let down into the water on a wooden crook. Everyone has a crook as his own property and preserves it near him in the cavern. The majority of these underground people have no clothes to speak of. Girls of fifteen and big boys go about absolutely without any linen. The rest—perhaps three or four—have only a few linen rags upon them. In the stifling atmosphere of these cave-dwellings, it is by no means rare to see big children almost if not entirely naked. I saw a great girl with a wild shock of uncombed hair wearing nothing but a very scanty shift.

"These cave-dwellers live with utter improvidence, although deprived of sufficient food. Three or four couples there have some four or five children to each.

"These families have been for the most part formed in the cave dwellings. A young mother whom I saw there with four children, the only one dressed with any approach to decency, when interrogated by me told me that she had been brought there by her mother at the age of eight. That was twenty-four years ago. She was fair with tawny hair, and of the Normandy type. She had been born in a village of the neighbourhood and her morher took refuge in the caverns, apparently in consequence of the loss of her husband.

"I heard of an individual who had been on the parish on account of his incurable laziness, till the mayor loosing all patience with him, had him transported to these cave dwellings and left there. There he settled down, picked up a wife and had a family.

"These people live quite outside the law, and are quit of all taxes and obligations. As to their marriages they are preceded and followed by no formalities. No attempt is made on the part of the authorities to get the children to school One gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, a M. Frederic Passy, did take pains to ameliorate their condition. He collected the children and labored to infuse into their hearts and heads some sort of a moral principle. But his efforts were ineffectual, and left not a trace behind. They recollect him and his son well enough, but confuse the one with the other. And two of those who were under their instruction for a while, when I questioned them about it, allowed that they had submitted to be bored by them for the sake of profiting by their charity.

"I interrogated an old but still robust woman, who had lived in the caverns for three years. She had been consigned to them by her own children who had sought by this means to rid themselves of the responsibility of maintaining her.

"The elements of this population belong accordingly to all sorts. I noticed only one woman of an olive tint and very black hair, who may have come from a distance. But I was told that she was a recent accession to the colony, and that I might be sure of this, as her clothing was still fairly sound and clean. As she is still young and can work, her case is curious—one wonders what can have induced her to go there.

"I saw there also a couple without children: the man had the slouch and hang-dog look of an habitual criminal.

"I may give an instance which will show the degradation to which this population has fallen. An old beggar I visited, who has lived in a cavern belonging to his brother for forty-seven years, and who has had a wife, allowed a billiard ball to be rammed into his mouth for two sous (a penny) by some young fellows who were making sport of him. He was nearly killed by it, for they had the greatest difficulty in extracting the billiard ball again."

In the department of Dordogne there were also whole hamlets composed of underground houses the caves have however, their faces built up. But there those dwelling in these caverns are not outcasts, but respectable peasants.

I visited one near Les Eyzies, on the Vezere, where the father and mother were both ill in bed with influenza in separate beds; the canopies were crooked up to the rock overhead. The windows were without glass, mere openings in the one wall that closed the face of the cave. By the side of the man's bed was a deep descent of forty feet; where antiquaries had burrowed in search of deposits of prehistoric man. To this habitation there was no chimney, the smoke curled out at the door or window. For floor it had the earth, and after a meal the bones and skin were cast on the ground to be trodden in, sous were dropped and went in likewise, so that a slice out of the soil for forty feet revealed the successive ages of man from the reindeer hunter of the first period, who had no pottery, no domestic animals, who knew nothing about weaving or tillage, up through the several sequences to the discovery of bronze, then of iron, then to Roman coins, then to those of the French Monarchy, to the last sous with La Republic Francais on it. One very curious matter connected with this habitation is that under this man's bed in the cave, some forty feet beneath was discovered a perfect skeleton of a man who had been killed by the falling in of stones from the roof of the cave above. He had put up his hands to save his head, but a great block had crushed his thigh and pinned him to the ground. He had been clothed in skins and the skins adorned with shells brought from the distant Mediterranean Coast.

At no great distance from this habitation is a whole village that may be said to be underground. The rocks overhang and make an immense cave, and peasants have walled up the face of this cave and pierced the wall with windows and doors, and have also put up lateral partitions so as to divide the one cave into a great many dwelling houses. High up in the face of the cliff above them is an opening and within this a large chamber scooped out of the rock. This is only to be reached by an enormously long ladder from below or by being let down by a rope from above. In this chamber in the face of the precipice, in times of war, the occupants of these cave houses were wont to place their little treasures.

It might be supposed that these underground houses were damp. This, however is not the case where they are scooped out of the chalk or limestone. There the damp only hangs on the walls when there is a rapid change of weather; and an ingenious contrivance is visible in these houses. Little furrows are cut in the surface leading to basins scooped out in the rock, so that moisture condensing on the rock might trickle into these channels and be led off into the receptacles prepared for them. But in sandstone districts it is not always dry. At Brives is a series of grottoes in the sandstone that are literally streaming with water, but the furrows cut in the rock carry it all away; and actually these terribly damp holes were at one time occupied, and that in historic times. Even now one of them is turned into a church.

Some of these villages in the rock have their kitchens, baking ovens, stables and mangers, wells, all cut out of the solid rock; not only so but also silos in which the hay was pressed for the cattle.

The dwellers in these caves have a very ingenious method of preserving from damp such things as are liable to injury by contact with the walls. They suspend them from the roof in baskets, and all clothing is so hung. Little holes like inverted bottles are cut in the rock, then a stick with a piece of string attached to the middle is thrust through the small orifice, the string is drawn tight and the stick lies athwart the opening. To this they hang what they need to keep dry. There is certainly one advantage in these subterranean dwellings, they are deliciously cool in summer, and are warm in winter. The people of the district greatly prefer them to those surface houses; and they do not seem to be unhealthy. In the department of Lozerfe, I visited a cave that had two openings to it walled up, in which lived a woman with her children. The cave descended into the bowels of the mountain in pitch darkness for a long way to a pool, the collection of the drops that fell from above. She told me that her children would grope their way fearlessly down into this abyss in total darkness and get back with a pitcher of water, so accustomed were they to darkness that it lost all terrors to them.

There is a good deal of curious research still to be made among modern cave dwellers in our civilized Europe.

The North American Indians have a story that their first ancestors lived altogether in caves and never saw daylight.

This went on for a long time. At last one day, a child saw some fibres hanging down from the roof of a cave, he laid hold of them and climbed, and by means of them, crawled forth into daylight. He went back, and told the rest what he had seen. Then all the race of men laid of the pendent roots and scrambled into the light of the sun. In this fantastic form, they retain a reminiscence of the period when the first men actually did live in caves, having no knowledge of the art of building, nor had they tools wherewith to cut down timber, whereof to fashion cabins. It is interesting to find still in Europe large numbers of people living—so far as habitation goes—in the same way as did our remote ancestors before history begins.

A BIG TELESCOPE.

A Strong and Powerful Instrument Being Built in Montreal.

What will be the strongest and one of the largest telescopes in Canada, is now being constructed at the College of the Immaculate Conception by Rev. Father Garaix, a scholastic of the Society of Jesus, says the Montreal Star. The telescope, which is not nearly completed, is constructed on the style of the Newton telescope. The tube is 12 feet in length and 22 inches in diameter, and weighs 300 pounds.

The mirror, which is one of the most important portions of the machine, weighs 120 pounds. The entire telescope will weigh half a ton. When completed it will be placed in an observatory to be built on the site of the old Church of the Immaculate Conception, beside the college, and will be used by the students of the society during their training for professorship. Father Garaix, who during his course of studies has displayed unusual talent of invention, entered the Jesuit Order in France, and after residing some time in the Louisiana Mission, was appointed to Canada.

From Ladysmith Leader:

One of the strangest accidents heard of in this section of the province occurred last Wednesday on a farm near Chemainus. While at work plowing a Chinaman in some way got his queue caught in the plow, and was dragged a considerable distance. His scalp was torn completely off, and he also had his arms badly mangled. He died shortly after being released from his awful predicament. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is believed the horses ran away.

The King and His Prerogatives

Michael MacDonagh in Good Words.

The King stands at the head of Parliament. According to the theory of the Constitution, it is his Great Council which he summons to deliberate with him on the affairs of the nation; and a Bill cannot become an Act of Parliament, or, in other words, the law of the land, even though it has passed through the House of Commons and the House of Lords, until it has received his Royal assent. But beyond this legislative power which the King possesses as a separate and independent member or head, of the Legislature, His Majesty, by right of the prerogative of the Crown is the supreme executive authority of the land.

And what are the exclusive rights, privileges and powers which the prerogative confers upon the King? Mr. Pickwick, it will be remembered, was arrested at Ipswich for contemplating a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. "I believe duelling is one of his Majesty's most undoubted prerogatives, Mr. Jinks?" said the mayor of the town to his clerk when the case came before his Worship. "Expressly stipulated in Magna Charta, sir," replied Mr. Jinks. "One of the brightest jewels in the British Crown wrung from his Majesty by the barons, I believe, Mr. Jinks?" said the Mayor. "Just so, sir," assented Mr. Jinks. "Very well," continued the mayor, drawing himself up proudly, "it shall not be violated in this portion of his Majesty's dominions." Now, though the privileges of the Royal prerogative do not include the exclusive right of fighting duels, they are, nevertheless, extremely varied and peculiar. Walter Bagehot, an acute and powerful thinker, attempts in his illuminative work "The English Constitution" to enumerate some of the powers of the sovereign as the pre-eminent executive authority. Writing of Queen Victoria he says:—

"She could disband the army (by law she cannot engage more than a certain number of men, but she is not obliged to engage any men), she could dismiss all the officers, from the general commanding-in-chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors too; she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall, and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. She could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a "university;" she could dismiss most of the civil servants, and she could pardon all offenders. In a word, the Queen could by prerogative upset all the action of civil government within the realm; could disgrace the nation by a bad war or peace, and could, by disbanding our forces, whether land or sea, leave us defenceless against foreign nations."

It would seem, therefore, that the King is, politically, omnipotent. Indeed, if his Majesty were to exercise the extreme, but undoubted, rights of his prerogative, a monstrous and grinding despotism would be established in this ancient home of freedom, without violating the letter, at least, or the existing law. Yet, extraordinary as are the powers of the King as set forth by Bagehot, he possesses other other rights and privileges of which few of his subjects, perhaps, are aware, and possibly not even his Majesty himself fully realizes the rare and wonderful attributes with which he has been endowed by the Constitution.

The law, for instance, declares that the Sovereign can never be under age. In other words, the law does not recognize the incapacity of an infant Sovereign to exercise the Royal prerogative. Lord Eldon, explaining this dictum of the law during a debate in the House of Lords in 1830, on the question of appointing a Regency in the event of King William's death, until the Princess Victoria, the heir to the throne, was eighteen years of age, said: "If an infant sovereign were to be on the throne whose head could not be seen over the integument which covers the head of my noble and learned friend on the Woolsack he would be supposed to have as much sense, knowledge and experience as if he had reached the years of three score and ten." The law also seems to ascribe immortality to the Sovereign. "The King never dies," is a very ancient maxim of the Constitution. "The King never dies," writes Sir William Blackstone, the eminent commentator on English law. "Henry, Edward or George may die; but the King survives them all." Thus we find that it is to the Sovereign, as human being, that the law denies the privilege of death. Not for an instant is the throne vacant. The moment the Sovereign dies that moment the reign of his successor begins. "The King is dead; Long live the King." Immediately after the death of George III, which took place at Windsor, at 8 o'clock in the evening of January 28, 1820, a herald appeared at one of the windows of the castle overlooking the town, and, after a fanfare by two State trumpeters to arrest the attention of wayfarers, he cried aloud: "The King is dead. Long live the King!" This ceremony was dispensed with at the deaths of George IV, William IV and Victoria.

The law also ascribes to the King perfection in deed and thought. One of the most ancient maxims of our constitution is: "The King can do no wrong," and Blackstone, commenting on it, writes: "The King is not only incapable of doing wrong, but even of thinking wrong; he can never mean to do an improper thing; in him is no folly or weakness." As in theory the King has never been supposed capable of committing any crime or misdeed whatever, should he, in practice, being human, do a wrongful act there is no proceeding known to the law by which he could be made personally responsible. "We are therefore," says the courtly Blackstone, "out of reverence and decency to forbear any idle enquiries of what would be the consequence if the King were to act thus and thus, since the law deems so highly of his wisdom and virtue, as not to even presume it possible for him to do anything inconsistent with his station and dignity, and therefore has made no provision to remedy such a grievance." So that if the Sovereign were, we will say, to forge a check he could not be brought to trial, or if he were to defame any of his subjects he would not be liable to an action for damages.

The law says that the wrong-doing of a servant is the wrong-doing of a master But there is an exception made in the case of the King. As his Majesty can do no wrong it is assumed that no wrong either can be done by his servants in the execution of their duty. This is true, at least, to the extent that if a merchant vessel was wrecked or damaged by the negligent management of a King's ship or a man-of-war, there is no redress. In the case of "Tobin v. the Queen," damages were sought for the loss of a schooner which was burned by the captain of a man-of-war under the mistaken impression that it was engaged in the slave trade. The court dismissed the action on the ground that the maxim "the King can do no wrong" was true in the sense that the Sovereign is not liable to be sued, civily or criminally, for a supposed injury. But this immunity is not extended to those who may do wrong by the King's command. No one can plead the orders of the King in defence of any act not otherwise justifiable by law. This arises out of the abolition by the Bill of Rights passed in 1869, of the disposing power of the Crown which under the Stuarts was made the cover of all sorts of injustices. "There is no power in the Crown," says the Statute, to dispense with the obligation to obey a law." Therefore, though the King himself cannot be brought to trial as a criminal or a misdemeanant, any person who acted illegally at his command would be liable to criminal or civil proceedings according to the legal maxim that all persons engaged in an outrage are individually responsible.

"A subject, so long as he continues a subject, has no way to oblige his prince to give him his due, when he refuses it; though no wise prince will ever refuse to stand to a lawful contract." So writes Samuel Puffondorf, the great Saxon jurist, in his "Law of Nature and Nations." However though there is not in this country any means at the disposal of a subject to oblige the King to meet his liabilities, there is a procedure known as the "Petition of Right," by which a remedy is provided in case the Sovereign should be in wrongful possession of real or personal property, or of money due by him to a subject, either by way of debt, or damages on breach of contract. The first step taken by the subject in such a matter is to present a petition to the Home Secretary setting forth the alleged cause of action. The Secretary of State then informs the King, and if his Majesty orders the petition to be endorsed with the fiat, "let right be done," the suit proceeds in the courts in the ordinary way, as between subject and subject, not upon compulsion, however, but as a matter of grace. Another disability of the King, arising, of course, from his Royal dignity, is that he cannot appear as a witness in a court of law. He is, therefore, unable to give evidence in any cause in which he is a party. But even if judgment be obtained against the King his goods cannot be destrained or taken in execution.

His Majesty is not burdened by any taxes or rates. He is never troubled with the formidable yellow form issued annually by the Inland Revenue Department asking searching questions about the amount of one's income with a view to taxation; and he is in blissful ignorance about the half-yearly demand of the parish overseers for local rates in respect of his palaces. The sovereign is exempt from taxation, because the revenue of the realm being his—it would be useless and ridiculous for him to tax himself. His Majesty is also exempt from toll. In the reign of George III a toll was charged for crossing Hampton Bridge. One day there was a Royal hunt on Hounslow Heath. The stag swam across the river, and the Royal hunting party made for Hampton bridge. Seeing them approach at a furious canter and being unaware that the King was with them the toll-collector closed the gates. "The King! the King!" shouted the hunters angrily, and the collector at once opened the gates and allowed them to pass. A few minutes later another party appeared, and seeing the gates shut cried out: "The King! the King!" But the collector this time was determined to have his toll. "Too pay, King George through! God bless him," he said, "and I know no other King in England. If you have brought out the King of France hang me if I let him through without the blunt." Suddenly the King himself appeared in the party; and the toll-collector with many humble apologies flung the gates open. Owing to the delay the stag was lost and the King in high dudgeon sent an attendant to the collector for an explanation of his conduct. The collector stated that a guinea had always been paid, when the Royal hunt passed over the bridge, and that he had allowed the first party to pass without question, thinking the King was in it. The King satisfied with the explanation directed that toll be paid for forty of his attendants. Driving across the bridge a few days later George let down the carriage window, and laughing heartily, cried out to the toll-keeper: "No fear of the King of France coming to-day."

None of the King's household or menial officers or servants employed in waiting or attending on the Royal presence can be arrested, or taken in execution in civil actions, unless the permission of the Board of Green Cloth, which regulates the duties of Royal officials and servants, is first obtained. This privilege was not instituted for the personal benefit of those servants, but in order that the Sovereign may not be put to inconvenience, and also as a mark of respect to the throne. There is a case in which a warrant for the arrest of a Royal servant who was also in trade, and contracted in the course of his business a debt which he objected to pay, was refused by the court on the ground that he was privileged from arrest. Royal servants are also exempted from serving on juries. The palaces also participate in exemptions of a similar nature. No arrest or anything in the nature of a judicial process can be executed within a Royal residence unless by consent of the Board of Green Cloth. To strike a person in the King's palace, and to draw blood was formerly punishable by the loss of the offender's right hand and imprisonment for life.

Another prerogative of the King is that his consent must be obtained before any of the Royal family can marry. Formerly it was high treason for any man to contract marriage, without the approval of the sovereign, with the Sovereign's children, or reputed children, his sisters, or aunts, or the children, of his brothers and sisters. Under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, in the time of George III, a marriage with any of the King's near relations, unless with his Majesty's consent and approbation is null and void. This statute was passed because of the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the widow of Lord Waldegrave, and the Duke of Cumberland with the widow of Colonel Horton. Before that time, however, it had been decided by the judges that the King's sanction was necessary to a marriage with one of the Blood Royal. In the year 1718, George I commanded the Lord Chancellor to obtain the judgment of the judges of the High Court upon the following question: "Whether the care and approbation of his Majesty's grandchildren when grown up did belong of right to his Majesty as King of the realm or not?" Six of the twelve judges answered the question in the affirmative. Charles II had obliged his brother, the Duke of York (afterwards James II), to allow the young princesses, his daughters, to be brought up in the Protstant faith; and arranged the marriage between the eldest, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Orange. "Happy it was for two nations that the King in his marriages of Mary, Queen to William III, and of Queen Anne had his prerogative," said Baron Fortescue Aland in his judgment, "for had the pretended paternal right prevailed the English nation had been forever undone and our religion destroyed; and we had never seen the many and great blessings we enjoy and are likely to enjoy by this family sitting on the throne of Great Britain."

But the matrimonial alliances of the children of the Sovereign must also be approved by the Ministry. In the matter of the disposal by Queen Victoria of the hand of the Princess Louise on the Marquess of Lorne in 1871, the administration of the day were consulted. Gladstone was Prime Minister, and speaking in the House of Commons on February 13, 1871, on the motion that an annuity of £6,000 be settled on the Princess for life he said:

"In the resolution which the Queen has taken that the absence of Royal rank shall not of itself, and in every case, form an insuperable bar to the suit for the hand of one of her daughters, she is not acting without the advice of responsible Ministers." This statement was interpreted, in some quarters, to mean that the marriage had really been arranged by the Liberal Government; but, of course, the suggestion was absolutely unfounded. "What I stated," said Gladstone, in a subsequent speech, "was that upon the important question of the deviation from what had recently been the established rule her Majesty had taken the advice of her confidential advisers; and I may as well state that she did so about eighteen months ago, and long anterior to the period when the present arrangement was contemplated."

The King's authority over his subjects also raises some curious points. Under the Common Law a subject may leave the country when he pleases or for any reason he pleases, but as it is the duty of every subject "to defend the King and his realm" his Majesty has power to prevent any subject leaving the kingdom, and to command the immediate return of any subject from abroad. But a King cannot compel a subject to quit the realm. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war. It is, of course, the duty of every able-bodied man to assist in the defence of the country, but no subject can be forced to leave the kingdom, even to carry on a necessary war. There is no power either in the King to compel an alien to leave the country.

The King has the power of remission of punishment for any crime. This prerogative is based upon the legal dictum that inasmuch as it is the "King's Peace" that is broken by every violation of the law, the King, being himself the offended party, may pardon the criminal. More than that, a pardon from the Crown can be pleaded when the prisoner is arraigned, and is a complete bar to the indictment. There is only one exception to the exercise of this prerogative. It is provided by the Act of Settlement that no pardon from the Crown is pleadable to an impeachment instituted by the Commons in Parliament. But if, when the impeachment is concluded, a sentence is imposed, the King can exercise the prerogative of pardon. His Majesty, however, cannot interfere in a case of private, as opposed to public, wrong. At the beginning of her reign, Queen Victoria attached her signature to warrants for the execution of condemned criminals; but she soon relegated this unpleasant duty to the Home Secretary. The Queen had the power, of course, to reprieve any and every murderer. She did, in fact, reprieve the first murderer sentenced to be hanged after her accession—a soldier who had a fine record for bravery on active service; but her Majesty rarely, if ever, acted on her own initiative in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, being content to leave a free hand to the Home Secretary, the Minister responsible for the maintainance of law and order in the realm. The King, nevertheless, could to-morrow on his own Royal authority, issue a general amnesty pardoning and releasing every prisoner in the gaols.

"It is impossible for a man to be in two places at one time, unless he were a bird," said Sir Boyle Roche in the Irish House of Commons. The law of the Constitution attributes to the King the power to be in a thousand corners of justice at the same time. The "Court Circular" may state that yesterday his Majesty was at Windsor; but the Constitution insists that he was at the Law Courts in the Strand, and with every judge holding a Court of assize throughout the country. If either of the parties in any action fails to appear when the case is called he is non-suited, or, in other words, the case is dismissed. But the King in whose name many causes and prosecutions are instituted can never be non-suited, because, even if he be a thousand miles away, he is in court, nevertheless. Yet, though he is always present in all his courts, according to the Constitution, he cannot, according to that same strange authority, appear in any of the courts or dispense justice. The same contradictory theories apply in Parliament. The King is understood to be present at every sitting of the Legislature. But, as a matter of fact, he cannot constitutionally appear in Parliament except when he comes in state to the House of Lords, for the exercise of his prerogative of opening and proroguing Parliament. He may also attend during a session for the purpose of giving the Royal assent to Bills. But his presence on any other occasion would be regarded as an unconstitutional attempt to influence the the debates by overawing the assembly. Queen Victoria, therefore, was never present in the House of Commons during the whole of her long reign of sixty-three years; and the King will never again occupy the seat over the clock in the Peers' Gallery, from which the Prince of Wales he so often listened to the debates of the Lower Chamber.

Walter Bagehot who admits in "The English Constitution," as already quoted, that the sovereign by the exercise of his prerogative could break the might of Great Britain, and bring about irretrievable disaster while the Ministers looked helplessly on, asserts that he has long ceased to have any legislative power, inasmuch as he is really powerless to veto any Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament. Writing of the Queen, Bagehot says: "She must sign her own death warrant if the two houses unanimously send it up to her." But the weight of evidence is the other way. While the King cannot amend or alter in any way a Bill, nearly all the constitutional authorities agree that he would act within his right in refusing his assent to it. It is true that the Royal assent has not been refused since Queen Anne declined to sign a Scotch Militia Bill; but the legislative veto still, undoubtedly, rests in the Sovereign and may be exercised at any time.

Yet considerable as are the prerogatives of the King his Majesty is subject to some curious restrictions or disabilities, besides those already mentioned. He cannot, for instance, on his own personal responsibility, send a communication to, or receive a communication from, any other sovereign on a question of State. In 1829 the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister indirectly heard that the King, George IV, had received a letter from the King of Prussia requesting his Majesty to vote for Prince Charles of Mecklenburg to be King of Greece, which had just wrestled its independence from the Turk, and that King George had given his assent. The Prime Minister wrote to his Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Aberdeen, indignantly complaining of the action of King George. "It is not usual for the King of England," he said, "to receive from other sovereigns letters which do not pass through the hands of his Ministers. Indeed, I have known instances of letters having been returned because copies were not sent with the sealed letter, the copy being intended for the information of the Minister. But it is still more unusual and improper for the King to answer a letter from another sovereign without the advice of his Minister who, whether he advises or does not, is responsible if he knows of the letter being written." Wellington urged Aberdeen to at once "entreat" the King not to answer the letter until he had heard from him again. It then appeared that the letter was from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to the Duke of Cumberland, written at the request of the King of Prussia, desiring that King George might be asked to support the candidature of Prince Charles. The King also promised the Foreign Secretary that he would not commit himself on behalf of Prince Charles in his reply to the note from Prussia, if he thought the Ministers were not satisfied. The Foreign Secretary wrote to the British Minister at Berlin desiring him to convey to the King of Prussia the intention of his Britannic Majesty to act in the matter solely under the advice of his responsible Minister.

"Her Majesty cannot be supposed to have a private opinion apart from that of her responsible advisers." So we are gravely told by Sir Erskine May, the erudite Clerk of the House of Commons, referring to Queen Victoria, in his standard work on "Parliamentry Practice." The sentence is curiously phrased; but what, of course, it means is that the Sovereign must not be influenced by his personal predilections in his attitude towards public affairs, at least to the extent of opposing, or refusing to act upon the advice of his Ministers.. In like manner, it is a breach of order in both houses of Parliament to mention the name of the Sovereign with a view to affect the course of legislation. On December 17, 1783, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution:

Resolved—That it is now necessary to declare that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion, of his Majesty upon any bill, or other proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of Members, is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honor of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the Constitution of the realm.

On February 26, 1808, Tierney, speaking in the House of Commons said of Canning: "The right hon. gentleman has forfeited the good opinion of the country, of the House and, as I believe, of his Sovereign." The Speaker at once interposed and called Tierney to order for having introduced the personal opinion of the Sovereign into the debate.

The Crown has, in theory, shorn of none of its ancient rights and privileges. All the executive powers involved in the prerogative are still vested in the Sovereign alone. But under the unwritten laws and customs of the Constitution, which have gradually grown up since the revolution of 1688, silently, as it were, and almost imperceptiby, the executive powers that are necessary to the smooth working of the Constitution are now put into operation solely on the advice and through the instrumentality of the Ministers. The old constitutional maxim: "The King can do no wrong," which has come down to us from far-off days when the "Divine right of Kings" was an article of religious belief, therefore obtains in the twentieth century, not in the sense that the King is personally infallible, but in the sense that if any evil or injustice is wrought by the executive acts of Government which are done in the Sovereign's name, it is not the Sovereign that is to blame, but the Minister on whose advice he exercises his Royal prerogative. Of course, the extent to which the King directs his Ministers, or is himself controlled by them, depends upon his strength of will and obstinacy, and the pliancy of the Ministers. George III generally succeded in having his own way in policy and legislation. A plain, blunt and rather narrow-minded man, he could not understand the subtleties of a Constitution which told him in black and white that he was an absolute ruler incapable of ill-doing; and yet insisted by its unwritten laws and customs that, in practice, he must do nothing of his own responsibility, but everything he is tod by his Ministers. In 1799 he informed Dundas how pleased he was to learn that a Union between Ireland and Great Britain was in contemplation. "But," he added, "I hope it is not true that the Government is pledged to emmancipate the Roman Catholics?" "No," replied the Minister "that will be a matter for future consideration." The King protested that he could never consent to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, as it would be a violation of his coronation oath which bound him to uphold the Protestant supremacy. Dundas endeavored to explain that his oath applied to the King in his executive capacity and not as part of the Legislature. "None of your Scotch metaphysics, Mr. Dundas," cried the monarch angrily. "None of your d— Scotch metaphysics." The inconsistency between legal theory and actual practice in the Constitution is, indeed, somewhat bewildering. It is also amusing.

—Michael MacDonagh.

H.M.S. DIAMOND ROCK.

A Famous Spot in Martinique Which May be Doomed.

On the southern coast of Martinique, separated from the mainland by a deep channel, lies the perilous, weather beaten rock, known to the people of the West Indies as H.M.S. Diamond Rock. Whenever a British admiral approaches this famous spot the ensign is dipped and the band plays "Rule Britannia." The honor is well deserved for Diamond Rock was once borne on the books of the British Admiralty as an English sloop-of-war. In Charles Kngsley's book At Last, the following history is given:

In the end of 1803 Sir Samuel Hood saw that the French ships passing to Fort Royal harbor in Martinique escaped him by running through the deep channel between Port du Diamante and this same rock, which rises sheer out of the water 600 feet and is about a mile round and only accessible at a point to the leeward, and even then only when there is no surf. He who lands, it is said, has then to creep through crannies and dangerous steeps round to the windward side, when the eye is suddenly relieved by a sloping grove of wild fig trees clinging by innumerable air roots to the cracks of the stone.

So Hood, with that inspiration of genius so common among sailors, laid his seventy-four, the Centaur, close alongside the Diamond, made a hawser, with a traveler on it fast to the ship and to the top of the rock, and in January, 1804, got three long twenty-fours and two eighteens hauled up far above the masthead by sailors, who, as they hung like clusters, appeared like mice hauling a little sausage. Scarcely could we hear the governor on the top directing them with his trumpet; the Centaur lying close under, like a cocoa-nut shell, to which the hawsers are affixed.

In this strange fortress Lieutenant James Wilkie Maurice (let his name be recollected as one of England's forgotten worthies) was established with 120 men and boys and ammunition, provisions and water for four months; and the rock was borne on the books of the Admiralty as His Majesty's Ship Diamond Rock and swept the seas with her guns until the 1st of June, 1805, when she had to surrender, for want of powder, to a French squadron of two seventy- fours, a frigate, a corvette, a schooner and eleven gunboats, after killing and wounding some seventy men on the rock alone, and destroying three gunboats, with a loss to herself of two men killed and one wounded. Remembering which story, who will blame the traveler if he takes off his hat to His Majesty's quondam corvette as he sees it for the first time—its pink and yellow sides shining in the sun above the sparkling seas over which it domineered of old?

Amid the ruin and desolation of Martinique, H.M.S. Black Diamond Rock still stands as firm as ever, and perhaps its isolation will save it from destruction.

From Revelstoke Mail:

Molson's Bank have purchased the debentures from the City of Revelstoke for the $7,000 loan at 97 1-2, the Mayor having closed the deal on Saturday. This will give the Council available funds for completing their programme of street improvements, which will be such an improvement to the city.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

ONE Autumn Afternoon a gray-haired Agriculturist took his youngest Olive Branch by the Hand and led him away to a Varsity. Wilbur was 18 and an Onion. He had outgrown his last year's Tunic and his Smalls were hardly on speaking terms with his Uppers. He had large warty Hands which floated idly at his sides and his Wrists resembled extra Sets of Knuckles. When he walked his legs gave way at the Hinge and he Interfered. On his head was a little Wide-awake with a Buckle at the Side. Mother had bobbed his Hair and rubbed in a little Goose-Grease to make it shine. The collar that he wore was size 13 and called the Rollo Shape. It rose to a Height of half and inch above his Neck-Band. For a Cravat he had a Piece of watered Silk Ribbon with Butterflies on it.

Wilbur had his Money tied up in a Handkerchief and carried a Paper Telescope loaded down with one Complete Change and a Catalogue of the Institution showing that the Necessary Expenses were not more than $3.50 per Week.

As the Train pulled away from Pewee Junction, Wilbur began to Leak. The Salt Tears trickled down through the Archipelago of Freckles. He wanted to Crawfish but Paw bought him a Box of Crackerjack and told him if he got an Education and improved his Opportunities, some day he might be County-Superintendent of Schools and get his $900 a Year just like finding it. So Wilbur spunked up and said he would try to stick it out. He got out his Catalogue and read all of the copper-rivited Rules for the Moral Guidance of Students.

The Curriculum had him scared. He saw that in the next four Years he would have to soak up practically all the Knowledge on the Market. But he was cheered to think that if he perseverred and got through, he would be entitled to wear an Alpaca Coat and a Lawn Tie and teach in the High School. So he took Courage and began to notice the Scenery.

Wilbur was planted in a Boarding-House guaranteed to provide Wholesome Food and a Home Influence. Father went back after making a final Discourse on the importance of learning most everything in all of the Books.

Nine months later they were down at the Depot to meet Wilbur. He had written several time saying that he could not find time to come Home as he was in pursuit of Knowledge every Minute of the Day and if he left the Track, Knowledge might gain several Laps on him. It looked reasonable, too, for the future Superintendent of Schools had spent $400 for Books, $200 for Scientific Apparatus and something like $60 for Chemicals to be used in the Laboratory.

When the Train suddenly checked itself, to avoid running past the Town, there came out of the Parlor Car something that looked like Fitz, on account of the Padding in the Shoulders. Just above one Ear he wore a dinky Cap about the size of Postage Stamp. The Coat reached almost to the Hips and was buttoned below. The Trousers had enough Material for a Suit. They were reefed to show feverish Socks of a zig-zag Pattern. The Shoes were very Bull-Doggy and each had a wide Terrace running around it. Father held on to a Truck for Support. Never before had he seen a genuine Case of inflammatory Rah-Rahs.

Wilbur was smoking a dizzy little Pipe from which the Smoke curled upwards, losing itself in a copious Forelock that moved gently in the Breeze. Instead of a Collar, Wilbur was wearing a Turkish Towel. He had the Harvard Walk down pat. With both Hands in his Pockets, the one who had been pursuing Knowledge, teetered towards the Author of his Being and said, "How are you, Governor?"

Father was always a Lightning Calculator and as he stood there trying to grasp, and comprehend and mentally close in, as it were, on the Burlap Suit and the Coon Shirt and the sassy Pipe, something told him that Wilbur would have to Switch if he expected to be County Superintendent of Schools.

"Here are my Checks," said Wilbur, handing over the Brasses. Have my Trunks, my Golf Clubs, my Portable Punching Bag, the Suit Case and Hat Boxes sent up to the House right away. Then drive me Home by the Outside Road because I don't want to meet all these Yaps. They annoy me."

"You'd better git out of that Rig mighty quick if you don't want to be Joshed," said his Parent. "Folks around here won't stand for such fool Regalia, and if you walk like a frozen-toed Hen you'll get some Hot Shots or I miss my Calkilations."

"Say, Popsy, I've been eating Raw Meat and drinking Blood at the Training Table and I'm on Edge," said Wilbur, expanding his Chest until it budged out like a

To Honor Ministers

Knighthoods Likely to Be Given to Three of Dominion Cabinet.

Canadian Coronation Arch Excites Admiration In Heart of London.

Speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Fiscal Policy Much Discussed.

Montreal, June 19.—The Star's London cable says: "The list of coronation honors is not yet passed, and is most strictly guarded, but it would surprise no one if Messrs. Mulock, Fielding and Borden are offered knighthoods, in view of their respective services in connection with the preferential tariff, Imperial penny postage, and the war.

"The Canadian coronation arch is almost completed. It is a magnificent emblem in the heart of official and parliamentary England. Already it is the centre of attraction.

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech in the Commons last night gives one more turn to the customs union discussion. He declared that it was an extraordinary delusion to suppose that the government intended to change its principles upon which the fiscal system of the country was based. Leading journals declare this speech makes preferential tariffs impossible except after a cabinet upheaval.

"The Canadian troopers are now taking their turn as guards of honor at the Colonial premiers quarters in the Hotel Cecil to the great enjoyment of the crowd.

McGILL PROFESSOR DEAD.

Dr. Wiatt Johnston, of Montreal Succumbs to Operation.

Montreal, June 19.—Dr. Wiatt Johnston, recently appointed professor at McGill, died this morning in the General hospital, while undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He was a native of Sherbrooke, Que., and graduated from McGill in 1885, and was a well known practitioner.

THIRD SHIFT.

More Men to Be Put to Work at Nanaimo—Storm Signals.

Nanaimo, B. C., June 19.—(Special.)—Tonight a third shift was put on at No. 5 shaft of the New Vancouver Coal company. Two shifts have been employed hitherto. A number of men who have lately been laid off at No. 1 shaft will be afforded work. The company will start with 38 men on the shift.

Arrangements have been definitely made to inaugurate storm signals displayed here. H. S. Good, who is to have charge of the work, has been instructed to fix up apparatus on the post office building for the display of signals.

PLAYED PING-PONG.

How Gordon, the Murderer, Passed His Last Day on Earth.

Winnipeg, Man., June 19.—Walter Gordon, the murderer of Daw and Smith, the Whitewater farmers, will hang at Brandon tomorrow morning. Gordon spent a large portion of time t day studying the scriphures. He complains that the time is passing too slowly. His appetite is not as good as last week, but he is yet eating a fair amount. He slept well last night and expressed a wish to go out in the yard and help the men building the scaffold. He was allowed to see it. He remarked that it looked strong enough. In the afternoon he played games at ping-pong. He laughed and joked in the playing, and seemed to take a great interest in it. The scaffold was finished this afternoon.

AMATEUR BOXERS.

Competitors From United States For Coronation Contests.

London, June 19.—Fred. A. Wenck, Yales middleweight; C. Gerrod Dodge, Harvard's heavyweight; R. W. Coates, the Kansas University lightweight, who are to take part in the coronation boxing competitions and Waller D. Vanraiiner, of the New York Athletic club, arrived in London this afternoon from Southampton, where they landed today from the American liner St. Louis. They went direct to the National Sporting club, where they were cordially received in spite of the fact that the United States college authorities had notified the club that these athletes in no way represented the United States universities mentioned. The National Sporting club authorities immediately decided that the Americans were fitted to participate in the coronation contests. "While we understand you are not officially appearing from the United States colleges," said Secretary Bettison, "all we wanted to know is that you were gentlemen, and we regard you so, and we wish you all success in the coming contests."

All the Americans are in the best of form, and are delighted with their reception, and are eager to meet their English opponents.

AS USUAL.

Chauncey Depew Is Willing to Talk for Publication.

London, June 19.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived at Southampton today on the American liner St. Louis, has lost no time in giving the London newspapers his views on coronation and other topics of the day. Discussing the shipping combine, Mr. Depew gave as his individual opinion that the transfer of the ships to the United States flag depended on the fate of the ship subsidy bill. If that bill becomes law, the combine will doubtless consider it more economical to build ships in Europe and retain the European flag. The combine would not materially benefit the United States railroads except in reducing the fluctuations of ocean rates. Referring to the Philippines and Cuba, Senator Depew declared that the government of the United States would never aggressively annex territory, and that it was wholly unlikely that there would be any addition to the United States, with the possible exception of Cuba asking for admittance to the union, which, he thought, would be favorably considered, because every United States statesman for years has racked his brains to find means for peacefully acquiring Cuba.

HALIFAX MAN WINS.

Duncan C. Ross Defeated in Mounted Contest.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—Harry Ryerson, of Halifax, formerly of the 17th Lancers, London, last night defeated Duncan C. Ross, American champion, in a mounted broad sword contest for points by 12 to 9.

McKEE CREEK.

Good Results in the First Clean-Up.

Vancouver, June 19.—(Special)—The first two hydraulic clean-ups at Atlin on McKee creek have given a return of $6,000 for 100 hours. The French hydraulic company, operated by J. Delamare, are cleaning up on the Willow creek hydraulics.

PASS WINNIPEG.

Westminster Lacrosse Team on the Way East.

Winnipeg, Man., June 19.—(Special.)—The New Westminster lacrosse team, challengers for the Minto cup, passed through Winnipeg this evening on the Imperial Limited en route to Montreal where they meet the Shamrocks.

The residence of Mr. Wesley Arnold, in the suburbs of Regina, was destroyed by fire last night with contents.

WORKMEN OVERCOME.

Gas in Sarnia Tunnel Asphyxiates Twenty Men.

Sarnia, Ont., June 19.—(Special)—About 20 men employed on the track in the St. Clair tunnel were asphyxiated by gas from an engine last evening. Some of the men are from Sarnia, Waterford, Mandaumin and Hamilton. There were also some Italians. Several of them were in a pretty bad shape when found, but all have recovered. The heavy state of the atmosphere is supposed to account for the accumulation of the gas.

Construction of V.W.N.&Y. Road

Westminster Section Will Proceed If Vancouver Gives Terminal Facilities.

Mr. Hendry States What the Company Is Prepared to Accomplish.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 19.—The announcement was made today to the Colonist correspondent by John Hendry, representative of the company, that the construction of the Vancouver, Westminster, Northern & Yukon railway between this city and New Westminster will be commenced at once if Vancouver grants terminal facilities. Coincident with the commencement of the construction locally, Mr. Hendry says the line from New Westminster to Midway, under the V., V. & E. charter will also be begun, thus affording Vancouver the direct communication so long desired with the interior.

The V. W. N. & Y. will construct their line between Vancouver and New Westminster without a bonus. The line to the interior over the V., Y. & E. route will also be built without a bonus, the commercial importance of such an undertaking having appealed to the board of directors.

What is one of the most important matters is the connection with the principal transcontinental railways which will be afforded. The V., V. & E. will connect with the Northern Pacific at Sumas, at once bringing this prominent line directly into this city. The Great Northern, which at present has a terminus at Brownsville across the river from New Westminster, will also enter Vancouver direct over the line of the V., W., N. & Y. This will give Vancouver connection with all the railways which cross the continent in the Northern part, and add considerably to the city's importance as a commercial centre. It was hoped, Mr. Hendry said, to have obtained assistance from the provincial government for the construction of that part of the system northward to Quesnel, and had this been granted, announcement would also have been made today that this was to be commenced also at a very early date. It is expected, however, that this will yet be satisfactorily arranged, and that the line will be extended through that mining and agricultural country, which extends between this city and the Cariboo district.

The Ajax claims on the lower end of Valdez Island were sold today by Mr. Vaughan Ryhs for $5,000.

A peculiar feature in the dairy market in Vancouver is that local creamery butter is selling for 21 cents wholesale, and wholesale houses import butter at those figures. This state of affairs prevail in spite of the fact that the British Columbia creameries cannot supply the demand. There does not seem to be any fight on between the creameries, and the only explanation given by dealers is that each creamery is afraid to advance prices as unprofitable competition might result. The last quotations for the Northwest was 21 cents on board cars at Calgary. It would cost two cents to bring the butter to Vancouver, and the dealer would have to add two cents to bring the imported butter up to 25 cents. The local creamery butter is selling at 21. Previously local butter sold five cents higher than the imported article.

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. A. M. Elkins, wife of Mr. S. Elkins of this city.

Jas. D. Fraser, formerly principal of the Central school, has been appointed to a position in the Customs department.

The death occurred yesterday of Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Westover. The funeral will be conducted by the Salvation Army.

The Library Board and the City Council, who have had differences regarding the handling of the Carnegie free library funds, have come to a friendly understanding, and there is not likely to be any more friction. The council previous to the declaration of peace, threatened to retire the whole Library Board if they were not amenable to reason, from their standpoint.

The City Plumbing By-law has been found very faulty, and a new by-law is to be drawn up. There was no provision made for apprentices to learn their trade as they were put under bonds and compelled to take out licenses, the same as the master plumbers, which was impracticable. Many other defects were detected in the practical working of the by-law.

The steamer New England has arrived with 75,000 pounds of halibut. She reports good weather.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Large Increase in Returns Still Maintained.

Winnipeg, June 19.—Winnipeg clearings house returns for the week ending June 19, 1902, were: Clearings, $3,018,338; balance, $463,955. For the corresponding week in 1901 the clearings were $1,872,079; balance, $262,884; and for the same period in 1900 clearings $2,362,950; balance, $458,576.

COMMITS SUICIDE.

Fort William, Ont., June 19.—Wm. Verger, cashier of the C. P. R. freight office, committed suicide by drowning in the Neebing river this morning. Mr. Verger had been in the employ of the C. P. R. 18 years, and was one of its most faithful employees. He left home early this morning and evidently went direct to the river and jumped in. The body was found this afternoon. Domestic troubles are the supposed cause.

For They Met Upon The Level

United Service Lodge of Esquimalt Holds Its Annual Installation.

And Entertains Royally Visiting Brethren From All Over the Province.

(From Friday's Daily.)

It was installation night at Esquimalt and United Service lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., did themselves proud with their function. Noted throughout the West for their exemplary working as craftsmen and possessing the additional feature of modelling their labors after the far-famed fashion of Bermuda, their function last evening called a large number of the craftsmen from all the lodges of British Columbia now meeting in Grand lodge in this city, out to the naval suburb, where a right good Masonic time was enjoyed by all.

Very Worshipful Bro. T. N. Woodgate, D.D.G.M., was the installing officer, being assisted by Past Grand Master McKeown, of the Grand lodge of British Columbia, and Immediate Past Master the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, of the blue lodge of Esquimalt. The following were the officers installed: Bro. W. P. Phillips, W. M.; Rev. Bro. Ensor Sharp, I. P. M.; Bro. R. T. Rankin, S. W.; Bro. S. Masey, J. W.; Bro. W. A. Higgitt, S. D.; Bro. J. W. Warwick, J. D.; Bro. W. Cuthbertson, S. S.; Bro. T. Murphy, J. S.; Bro. J. H. S. Matson, D. of C.; Bro. J. Forest, Asst. D. of C.; Rev. Bro. W. D. Barber, Chap.; Bro. Geo. Phillips, Treas.; Bro. William Sayer, Sec.; Bro. A. J. Graylen, organist; Bro. A. Wood, I. G.; and Bro. J. Worden, Tyler.

A pleasant feature of the proceedings was the presentation by Very Worshipful Bro. Woodgate of a clasp to be added to Rev. Bro. Ensor Sharp's P. M. jewel, in recognition of his second year of service in the East, and of a jewel, which was also given by the members of the lodge on account of his having been appointed the representative in this province of the Grand lodge of Nova Scotia. Suitable checks were also presented to the retiring secretary, Bro. Bainbridge, and the organist, Bro. Andrews.

Amongst the guests of the evening were a large number of brethern from Vancouver amongst whom were the following past masters: W. Bros. C. Gatewood, Rev. Norman Tucker and Stuart Livingstone, of Cascade lodge; Chas. Nelson, W. J. Browser, H. A. Bell, F. N. Cowperthwaite, J. N. Jarvett and J. J. Logan, of Mount Hermon lodge, and Rev. Bro. H. G. Flennes Clinton, T. Mitchell, Jhon H. Kilmer and F. J. Burd, of Acaria lodge; Very Worshipful Bro. Chas. S. Stevens and Bro. Geo. Mallery, of Kamloops; John Highman, of Vernon; Norman McLeod, of Armstrong; H. N. Rich and D. P. Sanderson, of Union lodge, New Westminster; Henry Hughes, of Ladysmith; S. Robinson, of Duncan, besides a few of the brethern from this city, together with Wm. Cairus, of The Temple, Manitoba.

On retiring from labor to refreshment the gathering found the United Service supper room beautifully decorated with bunting and colors, the arrangement of which reflected great credit to Bro. Porcher, of the flagship Grafton, while Bro. Day's catering fully maintained that high standard of cuisne which marks the gatherings at Esquimalt.

About 100 sat down to the well laden tables, the red and blue cloth of the forces adding greatly to the attractiveness of the scene. United Service lodge misses many of its old members, the departure of the Amphion having almost cut its ranks in two, but the same old order rules, and with toasts and songs a most pleasant evening was spent, "Bro. Tyler's" toast coming all too soon. A train was specially arranged to carry the visitors back to town was far from the least thoughtful provisions of the officers of United Service lodge, and some 50 or so brother Masons will be delighted at another chance of visiting the lodge.

DEWET'S ADVICE.

Sends a Sensible Advice to Former Officers.

Bellefontaine, Orange River Colony, June 19.—Gen. Dewet has addressed a circular to his adjutants, in which he says:

"Let me tell you, that you and I and every burgher can win the heart of the new government by our future conduct, and of this conduct I am not in the least doubt."

LOYALIST CLAIMS.

London, June 19.—Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the Loyalist claims for compensation in Cape Colony and Natal would be provided for out of the Transvaal fund and out of the first loan raised. The total amount of the compensation to be paid to the two colonies will exceed according to estimates £2,000,000. The grant £3,000,000 mentioned in the terms of surrender is not applicable to Cape Colony and Natal.

CHURCH UNITY.

Movement to Join Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

Toronto, June 19.—The movement for the amalgamation of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians was begun here last night in the Presbyterian general assembly, in an address before it by Rev. T. B. Hyde, president of the Congregational Union for Ontario and Quebec. The speech was warmly received. Mr. Hyde said the wall of division was not of Congregational erection or maintenance, and young men were constantly breaking through. A resolution by John Charlton, M. P., for one or two great universities under the control of Presbyterian churches, instead of the present number of theological colleges, seconded by Rev. R. G. McBeath, was introduced this morning.

At the assembly this afternoon, a resolution presented by Dr. Murray, Halifax, was adopted, extending greetings to the general assembly of Australia on the recent union happily effected within the bounds of that commonwealth. Principal Caven presented a memorial from the Society of Christian Unity, asking for the appointment of a committee to confer with similar committees of other churches to endeavor to secure, if possible, an arrangement by which unnecessary expenditure of mission resources may be obviated.

The assembly closed tonight.

PAPAL DELEGATE.

Mgr. Merry del Val May Be Sent to States.

Rome, June 19.—There is some question now about the nomination of His Excellency Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, archbishop of Garissex, and apostolic delegate for the Dominion of Canada, as apostolic delegate for the United States, in succession to Cardinal Martinelli. It is again rumored that Mgr. Merry del Val, who is a member of a special papal commission to the coronation of King Edward, is likely to be appointed instead.

DAY OF MARRIAGES.

Three Couples United Yesterday by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

At 11 o'clock yesterday at his residence, Rev. W. Leslie Clay united in marriage Mr. Wm. J. Clifford, the Presbyterian missionary at Sooke, and Miss Elizabeth Jones, who arrived from San Francisco by the steamer Queen. The young couple will spend a brief honeymoon in the city before going out to their field of labor.

In the afternoon the same minister performed a similar service at South Saanich, when Mr. John Jack, of the Mount Sicker and Crofton railway was married to Miss Helen Cutler, daughter of Samuel Cutler, of Saanich, and formerly of the Isle of Wight. Mr. and Mrs. Jack will spend their honeymoon on the Mainland before taking up their residence in the smelter town.

At 8:30 in the evening a pretty home wedding was celebrated by Rev. W. Leslie Clay at the home of Mr. James W. Stewart, View street, where Mr. Alfred N. Stewart and Miss Eliza Scott assumed the vows of matrimony. In this instance the contracting parties were attended by Mr. N. B. Maysmith and Miss Maysmith, while Miss Elsie Stewart, sister of the groom, acted as maid of honor.

Mail Advices From Orient

Terrible Famine in Different Districts of Korea—Plague in Formosa.

Boxer Rising in Chihli Was Not As Serious as at First Reported.

Oriental advices to June 5 were received by the Victoria. They contain the information that the remains of the late Li Hung Chang have been removed to his native village for interment. Many people witnessed the removal.

All the bodies of the officers and soldiers lost in the terrible snowstorm in Awomori, Japan, last winter, have been recovered, and grand religious services will be held during the present month. The sum of 183,289 yen has been collected for the relief of the maimed survivors and families of the deceased.

The state of the famine districts of the province of Whang-ha, Korea, is deplorable. In Yunan scores of dropsical sufferers are lying by the roadsides on the verge of starvation. In the Kyo-ha district conditions are even worse. The people have been driven by hunger to tear bark of trees to eat, and under one tree five dead bodies were found. In the town of Im-chiun a family suffering from starvation were driven to eating the bodies of two of their younger children.

On May 25 the rebels in the Taichu district of Formosa had promised to lay down their arms, and the Japanese arranged for celebrations of the event in three different places. While the celebrations were in progress the rebels attacked the Japanese guards, shooting seven of them. The rebels were, however, routed and 189 of them, including several leaders, were killed. A week later a hamlet held by the rebels was taken, and the leader, Liu, was taken. The rebels, when they saw that there was no escape, killed their women and children.

The severity of the Boxer rising in Chihli seems to have been greatly exaggerated. Instead of there being 30,000 Boxers in the field, there were but 10,000, and they were twice severely defeated by the troops of the viceroy. Among the slain was Kin, the Boxer leader, who killed his wife and family before taking the field at the head of the rebels.

Plague is on the increase in Formosa. On May 26 nine fresh cases and seven deaths occurred in Taipeh, one case and one death at Kelung, one case and a death at Ensuiko and seven cases with two deaths at Tainan. Since January last there have been 1,359 cases and 991 deaths in Formosa.

An accident of a shocking description occurred at the South Fork, Taku. Coolies were engaged in digging deep down in order to reach the piles that had been driven by the Chinese in the course of construction of the fort. When a sufficiently deep hole had been made, three men went down to help to lift the pile away. While they were doing so, the earth, being of a loose, sandy nature, and the hole deep and abrupt, the ground caved in and buried the three coolies up to their necks. It being flood tide the water rose and rapidly closed in over the three unfortunate men, in sight of the others, who were unable to extricate them in time. They died a terrible death, hopelessly watching the water come up till they were drowned inch by inch. The men were employed by a Chinese contractor, who is leveling the South Fork under direction of the French.

A second big fire occurred in Hongkong last month, resulting in the destruction of 16 houses and a loss of $200,000.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Engineer's Presence of Mind Averts a Worse Accident.

Shelby, N. C., June 19.—A portion of a mixed train on the South Carolina & Georgia Extension railroad fell through an approach to the bridge over Broad river this afternoon, killing one man and injuring over a dozen passengers, including two ladies. Leroy Grigg, of Shelby, was killed. Just as the rear coach was on the span just above the river, Engineer Albert felt the trestle giving way and sent the train full speed across the bridge, saving all of it except the rear coach and three box cars. The coach fell 50 feet and was caught by the stone pier supporting the bridge. This saved the passengers from drowning.

PATRICK McHUGH.

His Case Discussed in the House of Commons.

London, June 20.—The House of Commons spent nearly all of last night up to midnight discussing the case of the Irish member, Patrick McHugh, who yesterday was committed to jail for three months for contempt of the special court, which assembled at Sligo, Ireland, June 16, under the Crimes Act. A number of bitter denunciations of this act were made from the Irish benches. Mr. A. Balfour, the government leader in the House, finally agreed to appoint the committee, which it is customary to nominate in the case of an arrest of a member of the House of Commons, to inquire into the facts of Mr. McHugh's apprehension and report to the House.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

From Lardeau Eagle:

The gold ledges on Fish Creek are large and on top of this they are excessively rich, its lowest grade tested by Messrs. Pool and Young, going much higher than the great world renowned Homestake and Treadwell mines. Thus it will be seen how bright are the prospects of the Fish Creek mines becoming great dividend payers, and this camp reaping the benedits to be derived from these important operations.

Borne to The Grave

Funeral of the Late Hon. B. W. Pearse Held Yesterday Afternoon.

Last Sad Rites Over the Remains of the Late Jock Pape.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Hon. B. W. Pearse, which took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Fernwood, was one of the most largely attended that has been held in the city for some time. From the residence the cortege proceeded to the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal), where Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, who had been a warm personal friend of the deceased since the early fifties, conducted impressive services, in which he was assisted by the rector, Rev. H. J. Woods, and the choir. From the church the remains were taken to Ross Bay cemetery, where they were laid in their last resting place; services for the dead also being rendered at the graveside. The Pioneer society, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. Among the many and beautiful floral offerings was one from the Navy league, in which the late Mr. Pearse took a deep interest. It was in the form of a large maple leaf, composed of maple leaves, with a rose, thistle and shamrock at the corners, and a white anchor, the emblem of the league, in the centre. The league was represented at the funeral by Capt. Devereux, A. B. Fraser, sr., Capt. Cox and Joseph Pierson. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. J. O'Reilly, B. H. T. Drake, Lindley Crease, F. B. Pemberton, W. T. Oliver, T. Lubbe, C. Vernon and Allan Dumbleton.

THE LATE JOCK PAPE.

In the morning the funeral of the late Jock Pape took place from Hanna's undertaking parlors. There was a very large attendance, all the hackmen and many members of the local lodges of the Sons of England being present. The cortege was preceded from the parlors to the cemetery by the Fifth Regiment band, which played appropriate music on the way. Services were conducted at St. John's church by the Bishop of Columbia and at the cemetery by Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The hack which the deceased drove in life was loaded with floral emblems, the horses being led. Among the floral pieces was a very large and handsome one in the form of a wheel, sent by Mr. R. Bray, in whose employ the deceased was. The employees of the Victoria Transfer company and the hackmen also sent flowers. The pall-bearers were: Messsr. T. Prior and Wm. Smillie, representing the hackmen, and E. Haines, J. W. Taylor, J. L. Croot and A. Petch, representing the Sons of England.

LATE JOHN NELSON.

The remains of the late Mr. John Nelson were interred at the parish churchyard, Cobble Hill, on Wednesday, quite a number of old-timers attending. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the many floral tributes placed by loving hands. The Rev. Mr. Leaky officiated at the grave, and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. J. Riley, Olhsen, Dougan, Taggart, Hollings, Chaddick, Nightingale, Copley.

LATE MRS. BAILEY.

The funeral of Mrs. Leonard Bailey, conducted yesterday afternoon by Rev. Percival Jenns, was well attended by a large number of friends of the deceased. Among the numerous floral offerings was one from the hackmen of Victoria and one from the hackmen of Victoria and one from A. H. Mace and employees, of Nanaimo, with whom the brother of the deceased works. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. I. I. Jewell, A. E. Jewell, J. Wilson, C. Marsh, H. Koewn and J. Smith. Mr. Leonard Bailey, on behalf of himself and family of the deceased, wishes to extend thanks to the numerous friends for their sympathy extended to them during their sad bereavement.

NEW JERSEY RIOTS.

Firemen Turn Cold Water on Mob to Cool It.

Newark, N. J., June 19.—Governor Murphy at midnight ordered a part of the first regiment of infantry, and the mounted troop to Paterson to preserve order. General Campbell commanding the first brigade has taken command.

Paterson, N. J., June 19.—In the main this was quiet day in this city. The most important event of it was the suspension from duty of Chief of Police Fred. C. Graul, by Mayor Hinchcliffe, and the assumption by the mayor of the duties of that position. William McQueen, the English anarchist, who was prominent in yesterday's meeting before the rioting began, left the city, and is believed to be in New York. Galleno, the Italian, and Grossman, the German, who are said to have been prominent yesterday, have also kept from public notice. A majority of the mills closed yesterday as a result of the violence, resumed work today. The police are under orders to shoot straight if they have another encounter with the rioters, and the Mayor has had copies of the Riot Act distributed.

Late in the afternoon a mob of 500 men and women gathered at Simons mill. Police Captain Knight and his five men, with a few citizens, kept the mob in check until the fire department was called out. The firemen turned eight streams of water upon the mob, which scattered it. Seventeen people were arrested and the police this afternoon broke up an anarchist meeting in the outskirts of Paterson. Three women and four men were arrested. The leaders of the anarchists, one of whom was said to be Galleno, who is reported to have led the attacks on the mills yesterday, escaped after several shots had been fired at him.

IMPERIAL GROUP.

From Rossland World:

The Imperial group is developed beyond the prospect stage, and can now be classed as a mine. They have sunk a winze 60 feet below their present workings, and have a big body of high grade free milling ore.

This winze makes a total depth of over 400 feet, which practically blocks out several thousand tons of the highest grade free milling ore which has ever been found in British Columbia.

ANOTHER TRUST.

A relic trust has been organized by the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. The president of this grasping monopoly is Great Thunder, a Winnebago, whose specialty is bows and arrows. Green Rainbow and Prairie Chicken, makers of snakeskin belts, and John A. Logan, manufacturer of eagle feather headdresses, are directors. These leaders will hereafter fix the prices of Indian goods made for white purchasers. —New York Tribune.

CARNEGIE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Filipinos may never know how near they came to living in the free-library headquarters of the universe.—The Baltimore American.

If Mr. Carnegie wants to stop trouble he might make a cash offer for South Carolina during the lifetime of Senator Tillman. —The Baltimore American.

If Carnegie had offered that $20,000,000 to the campaign committee in return for having the Philippine treaty defeated he might have got action on his money.—The Chicago News.

ORDERING BY MAIL.

When purchasing Outfitting from the Mother Country, it is not always a question of sentiment that induces one to send their money across the seas. Neither is it necessary that such feelings should influence anyone when such firms as John Noble, Ltd., of Brook Street Mills, Manchester, England, exist for the British community at large. Indeed a vast proportion of Canadians save money by purchasing from this well known firm of Mail Order Experts. The value offered in all departments of their immense outfitting business is of such a nature that it is well worth the trouble of writing out an order.

In Costumes and Mantles, Blouses and Skirts, Underclothing and House Linens, Hats and Boots, House Furnishing and Dry Goods of every conceivable kind, the prices are surprisingly moderate compared with many of the leading Canadian houses, and even after the cost of postage and the tariff charges are added, a distinct saving remains.

Added to which, we know from experience that the goods wear well, and invariably of soundest make. John Noble, Ltd., manufacture every description of Garments for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's wear, and sell them direct to the wearer, thus excluding the middleman and cheapening their commodities to the public.

Their handsome Catalogue and Picture Lists are sent post free to any part of the World, and a key to Canadian money accompanies each List. Every shrewd buyer should keep these Catalogues handy.

Bad Indians Under Arrest

Troublesome Times at Fort George in Which Natives Try to Run Post.

Officer Brings Down One Said to Have Murdered Chinaman Last Year.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Through the past winter matters were somewhat strained at Fort George, the Hudson's Bay port away up the Fraser river, where the Nechaco joins that famous stream. The Indians there have for long been inclined to make trouble, and during recent years have kept intimidating the company's clerks at this out-of-the-way post. Travelers and prospectors, too, have met with inhospitable receptions on entering their villages, and the pointed gun has been a not uncommon sign of welcome on coming amongst them.

For some time past E. L. Kepner has been the Hudson's Bay company clerk there, and his patience and courage have often been sorely tried by the sullen crew. Matters grew so bad in midwinter that Mr. Kepner had to come out to Quesnel, and it was considered that his return would not be prudent unless accompanied by an officer, for hitherto he and a Chinese cook had been the sole occupants of the post, and on many occasions matters had almost reached extremes. The Indians had tried to take charge of the place. On one occasion they had essayed to throw Mr. Kepner out of the company's premises, and on others had threatened him with axes and other weapons.

In March, however, the post was reinforced by Police Officer William McLaren, and from that time onwards conditions began to mend. McLaren, however, found many things to busy himself about, the villages up Fort George way were often convenient asylums for native lawbreakers, and the officer had not been long there before learning that Louis Tsan, who was wanted for murder, was somewhere in the neighborhood. Sometime last fall this bad Indian had come upon a Chinese mining camp about half way between Quesnel and Fort George, and had murdered one of the miners, the victim being known as Ah Mook. Five hundred dollars was the reward put on Louis' head, and at last, according to a belated despatch from Quesnel, the constable rounded up the rascal in one of the Indian houses, and a short time ago brought him safely down to Quesnel. The trip was a dangerous one, the first attempt to make it being a failure through the smashing of their canoe when trying to run the Fort George canyon—first run by whitemen just 100 years ago, when Simon Fraser came down the river which now bears his name. On going back, no other canoe could be got from the Indians, and it was only through Mr. Kepner's help, who also assisted in the capture, that a second time the officer and his man got down the river.

From Quesnel the prisoner Tsan was taken down to Ashcroft by Stage Guard McKinley, and there arrangements for his trial are now being made.

About the same time Charley Williams, another bad Indian from Fort George, came down the river to Quesnel with Father Morice, and being recognized by Charlie Gordon, was arrested there two weeks ago, and it is expected that these two arrests will put a check upon further lawlessness about Fort George.

EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST.

Committee Complete Their Work and Book Is in Printer's Hands.

The prize committee of the Exhibition association, consisting of Messrs. F. Norris, R. M. Palmer, W. J. Pendray, J. Shopland, A. Olsen, W. H. Price, Watson Clark, George Sangster, Dr. Tolmie and Misses Perrin and Cameron, met last evening and completed their labors, and the prize list is now in the printer's hands. This year it is being made up into a very handy little booklet, much smaller and convenient than that of former years, all the advertising matter having been eliminated. Some 5,000 of them will be struck off, and in a few days it is expected that they will be ready for distribution.

In the ladies' department a thorough revision has been made of the list of the various items of work for which prizes will be offered, and the prizes themselves have been largely redistributed as well.

AND NOT YET ENDED.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Root today made answer to the Senate resolution of April 17, calling for information as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. Reports from the various bureau offices were submitted on the cost of the Philippine war, including outstanding obligations, showing that the total up to date is $170,326,586.

GERMAN RACE.

Austrian Horse Carries Off the Big Prize.

Berlin, June 19.—The largest purse ever offered from the German turf was contested for today at Hamburg. The purse was of 100,000 marks ($25,000) and was won by Nunquam Dormio, owned by Count Trautmansdorff, of Austria. The winner paid ten to one. Easter Monday, owned by Alfred Beit, director of the British Chartered South African company, and others, was a great favorite, but did not secure a place.

Canadian Contingent

Last Regiment of the Mounted Rifles Has Reached Capetown.

Civil Service at Ottawa Has Been Making Some Historical Research.

Dr. Douglas Brymner, Dominion Archivist Is Dead—His Long Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19.—The Allan liner Corinthian, which arrived at Capetown yesterday with the last of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, lost 12 horses en route, a very small percentage considering the number she carried.

The government fishery cruiser Petrel has seized 160 nets of United States poachers in Lake Erie.

Preparatory to deciding upon additional aids to navigation in the Gulf, Mr. Sutherland is making a tour of inspection, accompanied by his chief engineer, Col. Anderson.

Civil servants are expecting a coronation bonus equal to one month's salary. One of the historians in the service has discovered that a bonus was given to the officials of Canada in 1837, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. It is doubtful whether their hopes will be realized this time, as no appropriation was made by Parliament last session.

The dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture is to open a first cheese curing building in Ontario at Brockville next Monday.

Great regret is expressed here at the death of Dr. Brymner, Dominion archivist, who has passed away after long and faithful public service. He was born in Scotland in 1823, and entered journalism, being associate editor of the Montreal Herald until appointed Dominion archivist in 1872, and filled the office with great credit.

KASLO SWEPT BY A STORM

Thousands of Dollars Loss—Two Men Narrowly Escape Serious Injury.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaslo, B. C., June 19.—A wind storm of unprecedented velocity swept over Kaslo and Kootenay lake yesterday afternoon, damaging property to the extent of some thousands of dollars. A fire alarm was rung in just as the wind was at the worst, but the blaze was promptly put out by the chemical apparatus.

Lindsay's boat house and a number of boats were entirely demolished. The K. R. & N. Co.'s wharf broke from its moorings and the lake fleet was greatly delayed.

C. E. Sands was precipitated into six feet of water, and narrowly escaped being crushed to pieces by waves and wreckage.

C. H. Bonner, also known at the Coast, narrowly escaped death in a runaway during the fire. He received a cut on the head. Both men are little the worse for their experiences today.

CANAL BILL.

United States Senate Pass the Spooner Amendment.

Washington, June 19.—An Isthmian canal, while not yet absolutely assured, is nearer to construction than it ever has been. The Senate today, by a majority of 28 votes, adopted the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, the vote on the substitute being 62 to 24. After two amendments the measure was adopted, providing for a commission to supervise the construction of the canal and the other providing for the issuance of $130,000,000 of two per cent. gold bonds, to raise money with which to construct the waterway. It passed, by a vote of 67 to 6.

It has been evident for several days that the Spooner substitute would command the vote of a majority of the Senate.

The Panama route was considered more desirable by the Senate than the Nicaraguan route. The only question left open is the title to the property, and that the President will determine if the House should adopt the Senate's amendment to its bill.

The Spooner amendment, provides that the President, through the law officers of the government, shall determine whether a clear title can be obtained of the Panama company's property, rights, and concessions. If he shall be satisfied that such title can be obtained, he shall purchase the property, rights, and concessions for $40,000,000. If in his opinion a clear title cannot be obtained he shall proceed to construct an isthmian canal by the Nicaragua route.

The bill further provides that a commission of seven shall be appointed by the President to supervise the work, and to make arrangements for all the details of it. It also provides that gold bonds in the sum of $130,000,000, bearing two per cent. interest, shall be issued to raise money with which to construct the canal.

The Senate had some debate over the trouble into which it had got with the House over amendments to the army appropriations bill, and finally asked for a conference with the House, ignoring the "offensive" message which caused the trouble.

COLONIALS INSPECTED.

Canadians Have Post of Honor on the Right.

Toronto, June 19.—(Special)—The Evening Telegram's cable tonight says: Yesterday when the colonial troops were paraded before the Duke of Connaught the Canadians, as representing the premier colony, were given the post of honor to the right of the line, and with their own brass and bugle bands marched past to the music of the "Maple Leaf Forever." In the colonial procession on June 27, the Canadians will have the leading position. They will be headed by Gen. Hunter, followed by Chief Staff Officer Major T. A. Cooke, A. D. C., Canadian Artillery and Cavalry and Australian Cavalry.

The Countess of Aberdeen holds an "at home" every Friday during June and July at Warren House, Coombewood, Kingston-on-Thames. A large number of Canadians receive invitations.

It is estimated that over a hundred thousand people go daily to see Canada's arch at Whitehall. The arch, adorned with the inscription, "Canada, Britain's Granary," in huge gold letters, is most favorably commented upon.

is not true that the Government is pledged to emmancipate the Roman Catholics?" "No," replied the Minister that will be a matter for future consideration." The King protested that he could never consent to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, as it would be a violation of his coronation oath which bound him to uphold the Protestant supremacy. Dundas endeavored to explain that his oath applied to the King in his executive capacity and not as part of the Legislature. "None of your Scotch metaphysics, Mr. Dundas," roared the monarch angrily. "None of your d— Scotch metaphysics." The inconsistency between legal theory and practice in the Constitution is pleed, somewhat bewildering. It is so amusing.

—Michael MacDonagh.

H.M.S. DIAMOND ROCK.

Famous Spot in Martinique Which May be Doomed.

On the southern coast of Martinique, separated from the mainland by a deep channel, lies the perilous, weather-beaten rock, known to the people of the West Indies as H.M.S. Diamond Rock. Whenever a British admiral approaches this famous spot the ensign is dipped and the band plays "Rule Britannia." The honor is well deserved for Diamond Rock was once borne on the books of the British Admiralty as an English sloop-of-war. In Charles Kngsley's book "Last, the following history is given: "In the end of 1803 Sir Samuel Hood saw that the French ships passing to and fro in Royal harbor in Martinique escaped him by running through the deep channel between Port du Diamante and the same rock, which rises sheer out of the water 600 feet and is about a mile round and only accessible at a point to the leeward, and even then only when there is no surf. He who lands, it is said, has then to creep through crannies and dangerous steeps round to the windward side, when the eye is suddenly relieved by a sloping grove of wild fig trees clinging by innumerable air roots to the cracks of the stone.

"So Hood, with that inspiration of genius so common among sailors, had his seventy-four, the Centaur, close alongside the Diamond, made a hawser, with a traveler on it fast to the ship and to the top of the rock, and in January, 1804, got three long twenty-fours and two eighte

Close With A Banquet

Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. Completes It Labors After An Arduous Session.

Installations Held—Church Service at Cathedral—a Banquet at Night.

(From Saturday's Daily.

Grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., concluded its labors yesterday evening. It held two sessions yesterday, one in the morning and the second in the afternoon with a service in Christ Church cathedral in the evening, terminating its proceedings with the usual banquet, which only broke up in time to catch the steamer for Vancouver.

The proceedings of the forenoon were devoted to routine business. From 10 o'clock until well nigh 1, the reports of the finance, jurisprudence and foreign and other committees occupied its time, together with the consideration of the many charitable objects to which the craft gives so much of its attention. Amongst these the terrible disaster at Fernie found place. Only some three of the brethern were numbered amongst the victims, but the charity of a Free Mason is not stayed by the limits of his own order, and a grant of $500 was made by the Grand lodge towards the alleviation of the distressed.

In the afternoon the new Grand lodge officers were duly installed. Grand Master Chipman had made all his appointments, so that the officers for the ancoming year consist of the following (of whom the first eight are officers by election by their fellows):

M. W. G. M., Bro. E. E. Chipman, of Kaslo.

R. W. D. G. M., Rev. Bro. C. Ensor Sharp, of Esquimalt.

R. W. G. S. W., Wm. J. Bowser, of Vancouver.

R. W. G. J. W., T. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster.

V. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. L. Norman Tucker, of Vancouver.

V. W. G., Treasurer, Harry H. Watson, of Vancouver.

V. W. G. Secretary, Robt. E. Brett, of Victoria.

V. W. G. Tyler, D. Hosker, of Vancouver.

S. G. D., Thos. Mitchell, of Vancouver.

J. G. D., William Lewis, of Nanaimo.

G. D. of C., George Cunningham, of New Westminster.

G. S. of Work, James Scholefield, of Trail.

G. Marshal, C. H. Crandon, of Nelson.

G. Sword-bearer, J. W. Crocker, of Victoria.

G. Standard-bearer, Louis Mounce, of Cumberland.

G. Organist, L. T. Davis, of Nanaimo.

G. Pur., W. T. Phillips, of Esquimalt.

Grand Committee, J. A. Catherwood, of Mission; M. L. Grimmett, of Sandon; L. W. Paisley, of Chilliwack; J. T. Brown, of Vancouver, and Alex. McKercher, of New Westminster.

The following were appointed to the office of D. D. G. M., in the several districts:

No. 1 District (Victoria), Harry Smith, of Duncan.

No. 2 District (Nanaimo), William Lewis, of Nanaimo.

No. 3 District (Fraser Valley), Chas. Wilson, of Vancouver.

No. 4 District (Kamloops), Fred. Fraser, of Revelstoke.

No. 5 District (Cariboo), Jas. Stone, of Barkerville.

No. 6 District (Nelson), George Johnston, of Nelson.

No. 7 District (Rossland), George Herring, of Rossland, and

No. 8 District (East Kootenay), Alex. Moffatt, of Cranbrook.

At 7 o'clock Grand lodge paraded to Christ Church cathedral, where, for the first time in this province, a unique Masonic church service was held, after an adaptation of evensong, of which Past Grand Chaplain Yates, of Golden, was the compiler. Copies of this service were distributed in small booklet form, and the act of worship was at once a simple one and most readily to be followed by anyone accustomed either to the rites of the order or to the Prayer Book service. This portion was particularly appreciated by the large congregation present, who carried off the little service books as souvenirs, several of them also securing copies for use in their own church services. The first lesson was read by the newly elected Grand chaplain, Rev. Norman Tucker, of Vancouver, His Lordship Bishop Perrin reading the second. The sermon was preached by Rev. Bro. Yates and was replete with Masonic counsel and splendidly adapted to the occasion.

Returning to the Temple, Grand lodge closed its session for this year.

Soon afterwards the brethern all met at the banqueting board in the Ki of P. hall, on Broad street. This had been beautifully decorated, the local committee having been assisted in this labor of love by several of the brethern from His Majesty's fleet at Esquimalt, and the Grand lodge was feasted under a canopy of the flags of all nations, everyone of which floats over lodges of the Ancient and Accepted order.

Worshipful Brother P. J. Riddell presided at the banquet, which was on this occasion tendered by the several lodges of District No. 1. The cradle of Freemasonry in British Columbia, no effort was wanting in this sumptuous entertainment, to which over two hundred of the brethern sat down. The dinner itself, for which Bro. E. B. Leason, of the Victoria hotel, was the caterer, was one of the finest ever served to anything like so large a gathering in this city, and with a good toast list and all the fund of wit and humor which craftsmen bring with them when they go a-trenchering, a most enjoyable evening was the inevitable result. Throughout the evening some splendid musical selections were rendered by Bantly's orchestra. Good songs were sung by J. Sclater, of Vancouver, Dr. Herman Robertson, W. H. Williams, W. M. Muir and several others interspersing the numerous speeches that such an occasion calls forth.

The toast list ran as follows: (1) "King and Craft," by Chairman P. J. Riddell, (2) "M. W. Grand Lodge of British Columbia," replied to by M. W. G. M. Bro. E. E. Chipman; (3) "Sister Lodges," offered by R. W. D. G. M. Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, and replied to by Dr. Henry Robinson, of Collingwood, P. G. M. of Ontaria Grand lodge, and James Oval, of Glenwood, Grand secretary of Manitoba; (4) "Grand Lodge Officers," replied to by W. J. Bowser, of Vancouver, and T. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster; (5) "The Mayor and Council of Victoria," offered by Henry H. Watson, of Vancouver, and replied to by His Worship Mayor Hayward and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe; (6) "Sister Lodges," offered by Lambert Bond, and replied to by A. McKeon and U. S. Consul Abraham Smith; (7) "Victoria Brethern," offered by the Grand Master and replied to by Chairman Riddell, and (8) "Worthy Distressed Brethern," offered by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe.

The dinner broke up soon after 1 o'clock, and many of the visitors left at once by the night boat.

INDIANS OF THE COAST.

Mr. Hill-Tout Says They Are Comparatively Recent Comers.

"The Siwashes settled on the Coast 250 years ago. They were preceeded by an entirely different race of people." This statement was made by Professor Hill-Tout of Vancouver. He is the organizing secretary of a committee appointed by the British Association for the advancement of science, to make an ethnological survey of Canada. Prof. Hill-Tout's field of research is British Columbia and Puget Sound. The Professor's report, comprising the chronicles of his researches for the past ten years is ready for the printers, but will not be republished by the British Association until the end of the year. In speaking of this report, Prof. Hill-Tout says, "I find by my researches that the present Siwashes are a modern people. They are not the builders of the kitchen midden, but settled in British Columbia, Idaho, Washington and Montana and part of Oregon. They are not builders of the kitchen midden (or mounds), because the human remains found in these mounds are indicative of an entirely different race. The mound builders had long, high, narrow heads, and the Siwash have wide squat or flat heads. In fact, the contour of the skulls are so entirely different as to convince me that the Coast was inhabited at one time by a race of very different looking human beings than the British Columbia Indians of the present day. Taking the cephalic index as a guide, that is the proportion of breadth to length of cranium, I find that the comparison of breadth to length in the mound builders is 74 on the average, while in the British Columbia Indian it is 87 on the average, and I have measured a very large number of skulls of both races. Thus the Siwash settled on the Coast subsequent to the mound builders. I have also found that the genealogies of the chiefs do not go back more than nine or ten generations throughout the Coast, or about 250 years. I believe the Siwash is of the Oceanic race. They are of common origin on the Coast, but owing to tribes living widely apart their language is as different after 250 years, as Spanish is different from Italian or French. For example, the Squamish Indians have a different language from the Fraser Valley Indians, but they can understand one another, showing their language had a common origin; that they at one time had a common country where salmon was unknown is proved by the fact that every tribe on the Coast has a different name for the different kinds of salmon. Salmon is a common article of food with all tribes, and if salmon existed in the country they migrated from they would have a common name for this fish. I believe, therefore, that they are the Salish or fourth division of the Oceanic tribe. First the Malay, second the Polynesian, third the Malaysian, and fourth the Salish or Siwash. There universal language is known by themselves as halka malem.

Prof. Hill-Tou's paper is voluminous and describes among other things the very interesting pre-Siwash relics unearthed in ten year's researches among the kitchen middens of the Coast. Recently the Royal Society of Canada interested themseves in Professor Hill-Tout's work, and have appointed a committee to urge upon the Federal and Provincial Governments to aid financially, the annual ethnological survey of Canada. This Society has also recently made a grant to Prof. Hill-Tout to enable him to more effectively continue his researches.

GORDON HANGED.

Murderer at Brandon Loses His Life on Scaffold.

Brandon, Man., June 20.—This morning at 8.08 Walter Gordon expiated on the gallows the murder of Charles Daw and Jacob Smith. The execution was carried out without a hitch, and life was pronounced extinct 13 minutes after Radcliffe sprung the trap. The last act in the drama was not marked by any sensational incident. The doomed man walked to the scaffold, accompanied by his spiritual adviser and jail officials, without the faintest sign of fear. Last night he slept but little. He spent the greater part of the night in converse with Governor Acton, of the jail, and with his spiritual adviser. Previous to leaving his cell to mount the gallows stairs the prisoner shook hands with Radcliffe. It was while Rev. Mr. Henry was reciting the Lord's Prayer and when he had reached the words, "And forgive us our trespasses" that Radcliffe pulled the bolt and Gordon's body went crashing through the trap. Great care had been taken that only those having some direct interest in the execution, such as clergymen, newspapermen and physicians should be present to witness it. Large crowds had gathered early on the hills outside the prison, but they saw little of the proceedings.

HIS IDEA.

'Would you take our darling daughter from us?' tearfully asked the mother. 'Wh—e—ugg,' replied the startled youth. 'That's my idea. I—I really hadn't contemplated taking the whole family, you know.'

Rich Blood Strong Nerves.

ARE NECESSARY TO GOOD HEALTH —BOTH RESULT FROM THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Evidence From Your Neighbors.

About one-fifth of all the blood used in the human body is sent direct to the brain, and out of this is created the nerve force, which controls and regulates the action of the various organs.

When the blood gets thin and watery, as it usually does at this time of year, the nerves are first to suffer; they are starved and exhausted. Headache, dizzy spells, indigestion, weak action of the heart, languid, depressing feelings, weakness and functional derangements of the bodily organs are the result.

You can feel Dr. Chase's Nerve Food doing you good day by day, as it strikes at the root of trouble and creates new, rich blood. You can prove that it builds up new tissues and adds flesh if you weigh yourself each week while using it.

Mr. J. McFaul, carpenter, 315 Manning avenue, Toronto, states:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for acute indigestion, nervousness and inability to sleep, and now, after a thorough test, I am pleased to say that my nervous system has been built up, and I rest and sleep well. I can speak very highly of this preparation, knowing it to possess curative properties which I have failed to find in other remedies."

Mrs. M. Colwell, 538 Ossington avenue, Toronto, states:—"I think Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a splendid medicine. I was very much run down in health, had dizzy spells, was quite nervous, and was troubled a great deal from indigestion. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has greatly improved my health generally. My nerves are steadier, my digestion is good, and I have not been troubled with dizziness of late."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is for the blood as well as the nerves. It cures each and every ailment resulting from thin, weak, watery blood. Its cures are permanent, because it restores and revitalizes the wasted and depleted cells. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Anxiety For Scottish Hills

Derelict Sighted and Lumber From Her Deckload Seen at Sea.

Amur Brings Gold From Skagway—Sealers Wages—Sugar Steamer Chartered.

(From Saturday's Daily.

Submerged now and then awash the corpse of an unknown craft is cruising somewhere in the Pacific to the south and west of Cape Flattery. For five or six days prior to June 3, incoming vessels reported having sighted quantities of lumber off the Cape, which has been definitely shown to have been part of the deckload of the British ship Scottish Hills, which sailed from Puget Sound for Australia on May 25.—On June 8 the tug Tyee picked up off Cape Flattery a mammoth whale. It measured 120 feet in length—a mammoth. Naught could be told of how the monster came to its death. One thing was certain—life had not long been extinct, possibly not more than two weeks, for Captain Bellong of the Tyee was able to dispose of it to the Indians at Neah Bay, and they have since been holding a prolonged feast of much ceremony on the remains.

Now, says the San Francisco Bulletin of Thursday, sailor men are wondering deeply if all is well with the Scottish Hills. They are thinking of the lumber that has been found and identified as belonging to her, and they are thinking of the dead whale and the derelict, and the fate of a steel ship of the Hills class after one good clip from the tail of such a leviathan.

The circumstances are indeed indicative of some ill-luck having overtaken the ship, says the Bulletin. They have been discussed for a week past, but the report of the derelict which reached San Francisco on Thursday by the steamer Alameda from Honolulu has given them a new importance. The Australian liner Miowera, which sailed from Victoria and Vancouver on May 30, sighted the dead ship the following day. It was in the afternoon, but it was impossible to tell what, if any, cargo or anything that would lead to identity. There it lay heaving and rolling in the sea, waiting like a vengeance determined to kill some other craft and bear it company to the port of missing ships.

The steel of which ships like the Scottish Hills are constructed is necessarily much thinner than iron and will not stand much of a smashing broadside on. It is imagined in the North and here that the dead whale that the Tyee picked up was the result of a meeting with the Scottish Hills, and that the ship also sustained vital injuries. If she did not, how did she lose her deckload? There was no bad weather and she could not have otherwise lost it. She was carefully loaded and well trimmed for a blow, having considerable ballast in her lower hold to offset a heavy weather roll.

The Britisher, for which so much anxiety is feared, sailed from Port Blakely and her destination is Port Pirie. Her charterers, the Puget Mill company, positively identify the flotsam that has come ashore for miles on both sides of Portage Head. It was a special order for timbering coal mines, and a shipment of similar material has not been made in years.

The schooner William Olsen, which arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday from the Sound, upon her arrival in the North, June 8, reported sighting great quantities of the timber Columbia, pieces ten by ten and twelve feet long, in the track that would have been taken by the Hills with the light weather she had.

BACK FROM SKAGWAY.

Amur Brings Gold and Many Passengers From the North.

Steamer Amur returned from Skagway yesterday morning after a pleasant trip, and of her 40 passengers, she landed eight here, the remainder having debarked at Vancouver to entrain there for other points. Included among the passengers were a number of arrivals from Dawson, who brought considerable gold with them. It was estimated that there was about $200,000 in gold on the steamer. Much of this was held by a party of French-Canadians, who kept guard over their pokes, as did the miners of the first outward rush of 98, hardly any entrusting their golden store to the care of the purser.

The river steamers are all running, and the water has risen so rapidly that they have little trouble. A despatch from White Horse to a Skagway paper under last Saturday's date, says:

"The river is rising rapidly and no difficulty is being experienced by the boats in getting down the stream. The continued showers of the last week and the warm days are adding to the volume of water in the lakes and river. The mountain streams are fast becoming torrents and transportation men are feeling easier."

The steamer Olive May, which was wrecked last fall, and after being salved was repaired, is again in trouble. She was launched last Saturday and after running Miles Canyon something happened to her steering gear, and she had to be beached. The steamer was being repaired when the Amur left.

The Amur also had an accident to her steering gear when en route South. She was just leaving Seymour Narrows when the chain broke, and the steamer was drifting shoreward when the hand steering gear was brought into play. The chain was quickly repaired.

The passengers who came down on the steamer were: A. Bradshaw, T. Rowbottom, H. Hardy, S. Ward, A. S. Emery, J. Peterson, N. Boyd, H. Watson, Mrs. Watson, W. Machauson, W. J. Vachon, J. Trimble, L. Faucher, O. Belchart, J. J. Duff, P. Mooney, J. L. Enger, P. Moresut, R. Chisholm, S. Cautin, G. Boucher, A. R. Gordon, J. Ford, A. Cameron, Miss Garretson, A. L. Powell, W. F. Evans, J. Anderson, D. G. Ainslie, Thos. Williams, Thos. Sharp, F. A. Childel, F. Forbes, A. Astand, J. Graham, Neil McLeod, J. Davidson and W. E. Clark.

THEIR DAYS ADVANCED.

Indian Hunters Receive An Increased Wage From Sealing Owners.

The sealing schooner Enterprise and Teresa, which were delayed in James Bay pending the talk with the Indian hunters who had come from the Coast, have sailed for the West Coast, both going to Barkley Sound, and yesterday the schooners Allie I. Alger, Capt. Baker, and the Annie E. Paint, Captain McKiel, started for the Island Coast, the former for Clayoquot and the latter for Ahousett. The Ida Etta, Capt. McDougall, which has been in James Bay since Saturday, is still there awaiting a crew. The Otto, Capt. Gosse, completed her preparations yesterday, and she will be towed up by the tug Albion today en route to Jeklesett, at Cape Cook, to ship her Indian crew.

The hunters who have arrived here from the West Coast are still "wawaing" over their differences, but it is likely that they will go to sea with the schooners, for the sealing owners are agreeing to pay them the increased wages, and it is expected that the schooners now on the coast will not have any difficulty in getting good hunters at the advanced price. The hunters are, it is said, to receive $6.00 per canoe for each skin.

FROM THE ORIENT.

Indrapura Is the Fifth Liner in Port This Week.

The steamer Indrapura, Capt. Hollingsworth, which passed Carmanah Point at noon yesterday, arrived at the outer wharf last night from Yokohama, which port she left on June 5. The Indrapura, which is the second vessel of the Portland and Asiatic line to arrive here, is a monster carrier like the Indravelli, and she is a well fitted up freighter. The Indrapura had a fine passage, with light winds and fog throughout. She brought 2,000 tons of matting, gunnies, tea, rice, cutlery and general merchandise for Portland and through points. She had no freight for this port, but landed 89 Chinese here. One saloon passenger arrived by the Indrapura, Mr. H. Wilgris, son of the cashier of the O. R. & N. company, at Portland. The Indrapura went out into the Royal Roads after landing her passenges, and will leave for Portland this morning.

Steamer Pentaur, of the Kosmos line, which is bound to Vancouver to load lumber, and thence to Conoxx to load bunker coal for her return voyage to Hamburg, passed up last night.

Tug Lorne will bring the bark Louisiana from Chemainus for Sydney to this port to ship a crew, and after anchoring the bark in the Roads, the Lorne will tow the ship Kate Thomas, which has completed discharging, to Vancouver.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Makes a Speech on Religion at Aix.

Aix-La-Chapelle, Prussia, June 20. — A striking speech on religion was delivered by Emperor William at the city hall after his arrival at Aix-La-Chappelle, accompanied by the Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William, on his way from Bonn, where Their Majesties attended the celebration of the combined centennial of the raising of the Bonn Hussars and the establishment of the Boussaris Hussars, of which His Majesty and the Crown Prince are honorary chiefs.

The Emperor said during his speech: "It must not be forgotten that the Empire was rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all to help me uphold religion among the people in order that the German name may preserve its health and strength. This applies equally to the two creeds, Catholics and Protestant. It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the Pope said to my special ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's jubilee that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of Germans and especially of that of the German army. The Pope asked my ambassador to tell his sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the church, and where the church could live, was the German Empire, and for that the Papal See was indebted to the Germans."

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto, June 20.—(Special.)—A deputation of three from the street railway employees, J. H. Pickles, W. T. Thompson and B. Barbeur, waited on the board of control this morning to state that the strike which now appeared inevitable, would be conducted so far as the railway employees were concerned, in an orderly and lawful manner. No violence on the part of the men, Mr. Pickles stated, would be permitted, and every effort would be made to insure the carrying out of that policy. The men had placed what they deemed fair and just requests before the company. The company had positively declined to arbitrate, and now a strike was almost certain.

The rumor that the principalship of Queen's has been offered to anyone by the trustees is entirely without foundation.

A special cable says: "The Germanic arrived in the Mersey this morning. On landing, the Argonauts took the train for London, whence they proceeded to their destination, Bournend-on-Thames, without delay. During the trip, Hardisy injured his foot, but it will not prevent him from rowing, but the hurt is even now rapidly mending. Joe Wright, the veteran oarsman expressed confidence that he can stroke the crew to victory. All the eight are in excellent health and training, and the same may be said of the Toronto aspirant for the diamond sculls, Lou Scholes, who was quite a favorite on board.

The jubilee of Trinity University will be fittingly celebrated during the coming week closing with a thanksgiving service in St. James' Cathedral on Wednesday evening.

THE SECRET.

'How does it come you write such lovely dialect verse?' asked the enthusiastic editor.

'Why, you see,' replied the budding author, 'I use a stub pen, lots of ink, and write left-handed with my eyes blindfold.'—Ohio State Journal.

The population of the civilized world may be divided to-day into two classes, millionaires and those who would like to be millionaires. The rest are artists, poets, tramps and babies—and do not count. Poets and artists do not count till after they are dead. Tramps are put in prison. Babies are expected to get over it.—Gen. Stanley Lee, in The Critic.

KING OF SAXONY.

Prince George, Brother of the Late Ruler, Proclaimed.

Dresden, Saxony, June 20.—The bells of this city were tolled today in memory of King Albert, who died yesterday at the Castle of Sibyllenbrt, and Dresden was hung in black. The body of the late King wil be brought here tomprrow evening at 9 o'clock. It will be placed in the court church and remain there until the interment, which will take place next Monday evening at 9 o'clock in the crypt of the church. In the meantime the body of His Majesty will lie in state for public view.

The Saxon ministry has proclaimed Prince George, brother of the late King, King of Saxony. Prince George has taken the oath of allegiance.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—Five thousand tons of Egyptian sugar, from Alexandria, have arrived here on the British steamship Green Jacket. The sugar was grown in a country which a few years ago was a barren waste, but has been made rich by irrigation. Sugar experts say that is contains more saccharine matter than any other grown in the world. The hold of the vessel appeared like a mass of bright crystals, which in the dark, exhibit a phosphorescent light.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Meeting of School Board

Trustee Matson Seeks Power to Deal Promptly With Epidemics.

James Walker Is Appointed Janitor of New High School Building.

(From Saturday's Daily.

A special meeting the School Trustees was held at the city hall last evening, there being present, in addition to the chairman and the secretary, Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, Messrs. Drury, Matson, Boggs and Jay.

A communication, addressed to the Board was read from Geo. Snider, offering earth for approach to the High school, at 35c. per cubic yard. Filed.

Miss Johnston wrote acknowledging with thanks her appointment to the teaching staff. Filed.

A. J. Dunnell asked for the use of the manual training room and janitor's attendance during the free class for pupil teachers during the holidays. Request granted. Another letter contained the information that the Macdonald Manual Training fund would assume the expenses of the schools until June, 1903, which would give the trustees ample time to decide on their future course as to the continuance of these training centres.

Owing to an outbreak of measles among the pupils of the Hillside school, it was decided to close the school forthwith. In this connection Trustee Matson wished to know why the health officer had not closed the school in the morning instead of keeping it open until the noon hour. It was a very important matter, and in another case the trustees had been accused of being negligent. In the case of an epidemic, the trustees should have the power of closing a school immediately.

Superintendent Eaton thought there could be no question but what the matter of health should be left to the proper officer—the trustees were responsible for the education of the children, and the health officer should be held responsible for what was within his province. Teachers had instructions, and did send home all pupils who appeared ill, but of course teachers could not diagnose all cases, and the health officer could not act until he had been notified of a contagious disease.

Trustee Matson thought that the doctors were in many cases to blame for not reporting all cases of contagious disease.

Trustee Boggs wanted to know if it was not the law that the teachers should periodically examine the out buildings, etc., etc., and if they had done so. No action was taken in this matter.

Several invitations were read from the heads of the various city schools inviting the Trustees to attend the forthcoming closing exercises of the schools under their respective charges.

About 50 applications had been received for the position of janitor of the new High school building, and ballots were spread with the result that James Walker secured the position, the duties to commence August 1 next.

Trustee Matson then gave notice of the following resolution, which he will move at the next meeting of the board:

"Whereas it is desirable that the health of teachers and pupils should be fully protected in our public schools, be it therefore resolved that in the opinion of this board it will be necessary for principals and subordinate teachers to immediately notify the superintendent if they have the slightest cause to suspect that an epidemic of any nature whatever exists in any school or class in the city of Victoria, and further, that in the event of reported illness of a pupil the superintendent be notified, and that he be requested to report without delay to the health officer."

The assistant secretary of the Board, Miss McDonald, was on motion of Trustee Jay given the usual leave of absence during the month of July.

The chairman asked leave to be excused for the balance of the evening owing to ill-health, and Trustee Jay was voted to the chair.

Trustee Drury moved that all supplies for the schools be supplied only on requisition signed by the chairman or some member of the Board, and that such requisition be endorsed by the teacher or other person receiving the goods covered by such requisition.

Trustee Boggs thought that all goods should be purchased by tender in all cases.

Trustee Matson thought that it would be a good idea to carry this out, a list of the various staples required by the Board being supplied all dealers.

Superintendent Eaton pointed out that the resolution was silent as to who was to do the purchasing, which all would admit was a most important point, as articles even at the same price varied exceedingly in qualities, etc. To secure the best results it was necessary for some one should make a special study of the adaptability and qualities of the different articles. As at present conducted, the department made its purchases much more economically now than two years ago. It was necessary to have a purchasing agent, and as it was no part of the speaker's duties to act as such, or as secretary of the Board, he would request that the Board allow him in future to confine himself to his proper work.

Trustee Drury said that there was not the slightest intention to reflect on the past methods of conducting business, but whatever purchases are made should be through the Board.

Trustee Drury's motion was carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

AT THE CAMP.

What the Citizen Soldiers Are Doing at Macaulay Plains.

Yesterday the four field guns were taken to the Fifth Regiment camp, and Nos. 1 and 2 companies supplied teams for practice, while Nos. 3 and 4 went into the fortress for drill with the six-inch guns. The camp is placed in a similar position to that of last year. At the side are three large marquees, the officers' mess, sergeants' mess, and quartermaster's store; at the front, the guard tent, with the sentry pacing in front, and on the other hand are the 30 bell tents, in which the citizen soldiers are housed. The mess tents are placed on the opposite side of the roadway, with the cooks' quarters nearby—each company having its own cook. The cook of the sergeant's mess has also opened a refreshment canteen. Little of incident occurred yesterday other than the usual programme of drill and instruction. Today some of the companies will drill with the big guns of the fort, and other companies will handle the field guns.

The following regimental order by Major Monro, commanding, was issued yesterday from the regimental headquarters, at Camp Macaulay:

"Rations will be issued every afternoon at 4 o'clock from the quartermaster's stores. Orders will be issued every evening at 9 o'clock. Office will be held at 7:30 a.m.

"Headquarters is at southwest corner of camp. Quartermaster's stores is west of the middle of camp. Hospital sergeant's tent is south of No. 5 company line of tents. Sick parade will be at 6:15 a.m. in front of hospital-sergeant's tent.

"Officers commanding companies will be held responsible that their company lines are kept clear and that blankets are neatly folded and tents arranged before men leave camp each day.

"Officers commanding companies will see that their detachments are ready to begin drill at the hour fixed for any parade.

"Hereafter 6-inch, D. R. F. and Maxim drill will be carried out as follows: "Nos. 3 and 4 companies will supply No. 1 detail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Nos. 5 and 6 companies No. 2 detail on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The officers commanding these companies will make their own arrangements as to the detachments which each will supply.

"All those not employed in the fort will parade for physical drill and infantry drill.

"Orderly officer for Saturday, June 21, 2nd Lieut. Vigor; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. Winsby.

"In future the orderly officer will be on duty from 5 a.m. of the day named until 5 a.m. of the next day.

"Hereafter the guard will be relieved at 5:15 a.m. by the camp police."

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

Will Hoist the Pirate Flag on Coronation Day.

London, June 20.—The United Irish League is preparing to keep Coronation Day as a day of mourning for Ireland. The district council of Clare Morris, Mayo county, has resolved to hoist a black flag over the council chamber on June 26th and 27th, and has issued an invitation to the other councils to join in thus celebrating the "coronation of the English King, to whose government the people of this country are so much indebted for famine, coercion and castle rule."

GIRLS DRILL FOR TROPHY

Competition At the Central School Won By No 1 Company.

The third annual competitive drill by the girls of the Central school for the silver cup presented by Lt.-Col. Gregory, was held in the school grounds yesterday afternoon, and the result was a victory for Miss Williams' class (No. 1 company), of which the officers were: Captain, Miss Margaret Baker; lieutenants, Miss Maud Goodacre and Miss Bertha Fraser. Four companies, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, drilled, and the competition was a keen one, as the result shows.

Marks were given for smartness, steadiness, squad drill, and company drill, 10 for each, making a total of 40. No. 1 company made the splendid total of 39 marks, receiving 10 each for smartness, steadiness and squad drill, and 9 for company drill. No. 2 only lost three points, receiving 10 each for smartness and steadiness, 9 for squad drill and 8 for company drill. No. 3 received 36 marks, making 9 for each of the competitions. No. 4 company's total was 36, 7 for smartness, 8 each for steadiness, squad drill and company drill. Lt.-Col. Holmes acted as judge.

The day was an ideal one for drilling. The sun considerately hid behind the clouds, and a soft breeze swept the enclosure, making the event a treat for competitors and spectators. The contest took place in front of the Boys' Central school, and a very large number of friends of the pupils assembled to witness the interesting drill. The school entrance door was covered with a Canadian Ensign (the Girls' school flag), and at the base of the steps, the saluting point, a Union Jack waved proudly in the breeze. Grouped upon and around the steps were Mrs. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. and the Misses Woodill, Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Mr. A. H. Fraser, Ms. Hibben, Miss Williams, Mr. Alex. Wilson, the school trustees and their wives, and a number of other friends of the scholars. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, who was to have been present, could not attend, being unavoidably detained. The young ladies looked in splendid style, and the competition was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Each company had a distinguishing badge, No. 1, Miss Williams' division, wearing a red, white and blue rosette; No. 2, Miss Barron's class, red; No. 3, Miss Keast's division, blue; No. 4, Miss Robinson's class, white. It was very little to choose between the companies, but one division had its chances spoiled by some of the scholars deserting at the last moment. The company had originally been divided into two companies, and when near the close of the drill, an unfortunate mistake occurred, one half going in one direction and the other in another.

The officers of the different companies were: No. 1, Captain, Miss Margaret Baker; lieutenants, Miss Maud Goodache and Miss Bertha Fraser. No. 3, Captain, Miss Marguerite Demuran; lieutenants, Miss Ethel Sargison and Miss Edith Wilkerson. No. 2, Captain, Miss Ethel Woodill; lieutenants, Miss Catherine Munsie and Miss Emily Nicholles. No. 4, Captain, Miss Mildred Sargison; lieutenants, Miss Margaret Le Page and Miss Daisy King. The officers of Nos. 1 and 2 companies gave the word of command too quickly, allowing their troops no time to act. No. 3 was better and No. 4 was very good. The fine swinging marching of No. 4 company was greatly admired by the spectators, who loudly applauded. At the conclusion of the competitive drill, the four companies formed up and advanced in line to the saluting point, afterwards marching past in regular order to the accompaniment of a kettle-drum, which was splendidly played by Miss Connie Jay. Col. Holmes announced No. 1 company to be the winners, and when the applause had subsided, Bishop Perrin spoke, deploring the absence of Sir Henry and Lady Joly. Col. Holmes had given him to understand that marks were allowed for age. They were given to the company which drilled the best. The company which drilled last had originally been two companies and the mistake they made was unfortunate, but it could be rectified next time. The drill must do good, and it would teach the young ladies to walk well.

Miss Holmes presented the cup to Miss Margaret Baker, the captain of No. 1 company. The trophy is a very handsome silver cup, with the following inscription: "Presented to Girls' School for Competitive Drill. Won by Co. 2, L. Marks, Captain, Dec. 1900; Co. 3, E. Woodill, Captain, June, 1901."

The cup must be won three times to become the absolute property of any company. The teachers wish to thank Major Hibben for his kindness in drilling the companies during the term. When the cup was first presented Major Williams drilled the companies. Major Monro took the next term.

Before the competitive drill yesterday, the girls formed in line and then in quarter columns. They marched past in column, and were inspected by Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., accompanied by Bishop Perrin and Major Hibben. Afterwards the companies went through a few other battalion movements, all of which were exceedingly well done.

COAL FAMINE.

What Would Happen in Three Months In States.

Indianapolis, June 20.—It is estimated by W. B. Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, that the supply of bituminous and anthracite coal above ground would be exhausted in less than three months if there should be a general suspension of work in the mines. According to this estimate if the national convention of mine workers in Indianapolis, July 17th, should vote for a general suspension of work in support of the anthracite strikers, the vast industrial machinery of the country would be handicapped. Thousands of factories would have to suspend work.

Leader Of The Reformers

Ts Shue Kan Chinese Reformer Here to Confer With Local Members.

Movement Gaining Strength as Chinese Have Their Eyes Opened.

Ts Shue Kan, one of the leaders of the movement having for its object the reform of China, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and will remain here for several days in conference with the leaders of the movement in this city. Kan is an intelligent-looking young Chinaman, who assumes the European dress, and has abandoned his queue, in this respect setting an example for those Chinamen who, while expressing anxiety for China to conform with the Western idea of civilization, still stick to many of the ancient forms of their country. He has been in America for about a year, his idea being to consult with the Chinamen, who have learned from long residence here of the advantages of the Western form of civilization, and to study it for himself, so that upon his return to China he may be in a better position to disseminate the doctrines of the association among his countrymen.

Kan was found last evening at the rooms of the Chinese Reform association in consultation with a number of the members, among who were several of the leading merchants of the Chinese quarter. He does not speak English, so an interview was pretty much out of the question. However, he stated, through an interpreter, the object of his visit, as above, and added that the reform movement, the leading feature of which is to have China adopt the customs of the Western world, is gaining strength, many members being added as the Chinamen have their eyes opened to the advantages to be derived by adopting these customs. The position Japan has taken among the nations of the world was helping, he said, to open the eyes of the Chinese. Speaking of the Kwangsi rebellion, he said the Reform association was in no way connected with it, but the rebels, or many of them, aimed at the same reforms as the association. Kan will remain in Victoria for several days, and will then pay a visit to Vancouver.

AN AUTUMN SESSION.

Imperial House Has Much Work to Accomplish.

London, June 18.—The government has finally decided that it will be necessary to have an autumn session of parliament in order to dispose of the education bill and other business. The announcement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons, that the tax on maize would be reduced by one-half, has been accepted on both sides of the House as finally disposing of the idea of a British zollverein, and the protectionist party in parliament is greatly disappointed at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's deliberately publishing this idea.

There is excitement in political circles as a result of the announcement that the Duke of Westminster intends to take an active part in politics as a supporter of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. This decision is somewhat surprising, as the Duke of Westminster served a year in South Africa as private secretary to Lord Milner, the high commissioner. The Duke's accession to the Liberal ranks is likely to be important from the view point of party finance.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra drove out in Windsor park in an open carriage for nearly two hours this afternoon. Their Majesties were not accompanied by outriders. King Edward was looking well. Another large dinner was given at Windsor castle this evening.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Verbal and Written Assurances of Appreciation Encourage Executive.

The executive committee of the Tourist association held their regular weekly meeting last night at the association rooms, No. 34 Fort street, a large majority of the members being present.

Quite a mass of correspondence was dealt with, amongst which were letters of appreciation from recent visitors to the city who expressed their satisfaction with Victoria and its surroundings, and their thanks to the association for prompting them to visit the city through the illustrated booklets which are being so widely distributed.

A letter was received from Mr. E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., acknowledging receipt of 1,000 booklets, for distribution at the C. P. R. hotels, and intimating that he can use 2,000 more to advantage.

The committee appointed to entertain the Utah Press association reported the visit a complete success, the strangers having left the city with regret after two days of thorough enjoyment. The executive passed unanimous and hearty votes of thanks to the management of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, the Victoria Terminal & Sidney railway, the Mount Sicker railway, and the British Columbia Electric railway for their very generous co-operation with the association in entertaining the visiting newspapermen. The British Columbia Electric Railway company placed three cars at the disposal of the visitors, enabling them to visit every point reached by the system