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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

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NO. 46.

GIANT AIRSHIP FALLS TO EARTH

SIXTEEN MEN PINNED BENEATH DEBRIS

Several Will Die as Result of Oakland Disaster—Gas Bag Bursts.

(Special to the Times)

Oakland, Cal., May 23.—Sixteen men, several of whom will die, sustained broken arms, legs and in some cases internal injuries when the giant Morrell airship, the largest ever constructed, fell three hundred feet on her trial trip this forenoon.

The sixteen men are all residents of Oakland and Berkeley and were making the trial trip before taking stock in the invention.

The gas bag, containing 500,000 feet of illuminating gas, burst suddenly. The machine settled slowly till 15 feet above the ground, then went down with a rush. The occupants were caught under the heavy machinery.

The Morrell airship is 450 feet long, and 36 feet in diameter.

HARBOTTE ON TRIAL.
Ex-Inland Revenue Collector at Edmonton Admitted to \$20,000 Bail.

Edmonton, May 23.—The preliminary trial of N. P. F. Harbottle, late collector of inland revenue for Edmonton, charged with misappropriation of the funds, came on before Inspector Wray today at the mounted police barracks yesterday.

The evidence of only one witness was taken—S. Sander, collector of inland revenue at Calgary. He found some receipts for duties not entered properly. They showed duties paid to Harbottle amounting to \$6,318.98. For these entries no cheques had been forwarded to Ottawa, and the money was missing. This concurred with the evidence and the prisoner was remanded for trial at the next sitting of the district court. Harbottle was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000.

WANT NATIONAL ALMANAC.
Royal Society of Canada to Discuss Equalization of Months.

Ottawa, Ont., May 23.—One of many important subjects to be brought forward at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, which meets at Ottawa next week, will be the need of a national almanac on which an address will be given by Moss B. Cotsworth of England, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The paper is to be presented to the society on his behalf by Sir Sanford Fleming. The writer complains of the irregularities of the present calendar, and suggests the equalization of months to facilitate calculation.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE ON FIRE.
Damage of \$50,000 to June Publication—New York Factory Suffers.

New York, May 23.—Fire which broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning in a five-story building on Park street, occupied by J. Goldstein, a manufacturer of gas stoves, gave the firemen a stubborn fight for two hours and caused a loss estimated at \$100,000, half of which was on the factory building and contents and the greater part on the remainder of the stock in the building of Harper Brothers, publishers, next door.

The Harper building caught fire on the fourth floor and officials of the publishing company, after an inspection of the building early to-day declared that a half million dollars worth of the June edition of Harper's magazine stored on the floors below had been damaged at least \$50,000 worth. The building of the Derby Desk Company, adjoining the Goldstein building on the other side, was also slightly damaged.

NEW YORK TO LONDON IN THIRTY HOURS

Inventor Perfecting Airship to Have Speed of 100 Miles an Hour.

New York, May 23.—An announcement was made last night by John B. Holland, inventor of submarine boats, that he is at work on an airship in which he expects within five years to be able to travel from this city to England in thirty hours.

"I fully expect my airship will be capable of a speed of one hundred miles an hour," said Mr. Holland, "and I expect also the speed will be attained within the next five years. I have already built six airships, three of which have been successful. If there comes that high development in airships that I confidently expect, the steamship will be a thing of the past. We shall travel in the air."

GOING TO ARCTIC CIRCLE.

(Special to the Times).

Winnipeg, May 23.—Agnes Deans Cameron, of Chicago, formerly of Victoria, is here on her way to Fort McPherson, at the mouth of the McKenzie river, where she purposes gathering material for her literary work.

LADY BARRISTER.

(Special to the Times).

Toronto, May 23.—A thirty woman has been called to the bar of Ontario in the person of Grace Hewson, of Barrie.

54 Drown in Tornado Shipwreck

Brussels, May 23.—A dispatch received here from the West Coast of Africa announces that the steamer Ville de Bruges has been sunk by a tornado on the upper Congo. Six Europeans and 48 blacks were drowned.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mackenzie King, a Royal Commissioner, to Investigate—Strikers Resume.

Ottawa, May 23.—Mackenzie King has been appointed a royal commissioner to investigate the conditions of labor in the textile industry of Canada with special reference to the strike of 6,000 operatives in Quebec. Pending the suit of Mrs. King's inquiry the strikers will return to work.

CHICAGO ALLEY CRIME.

Police Narrowing Down Investigation Into Brutal Murder of R. C. Holmes.

Chicago, Ill., May 23.—The death of R. C. Holmes, passenger agent of the Commonwealth Electric Railway, was not cleared up yesterday, but the investigation narrowed down to two evenly balanced theories. One is that Holmes, after a display of money and his jewelry in several bar rooms, was followed by clever and high-class Jack rollers into the alley off Adams O'Conners' buffet in the Republic building, where he was assaulted and robbed. The blow, as a result of his physical condition, killed him.

No definite clue has developed, however.

BANDSMAN MURDER.

Indictments Returned Against Two Men for Brutal Fort Worden Crime.

Seattle, May 23.—The grand jury in the federal court yesterday returned indictments against James Hoyt and Henry Knight for the murder of Henry Johnson, a musician at Fort Worden, on the night of May 8th. The killing of Johnson was one of the most brutal in the history of northwestern criminal annals. After the musician had been robbed, he was killed and his body dissected, and then thrown into a furnace.

GERMAN COURT SCANDAL.

Verdict Against Editor Harden Set Aside by Supreme Court—Case to Be Retried.

Leipzig, May 23.—The Supreme court to-day set aside the verdict of the lower court under which Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, was found guilty of libelling Count von Moltke, and ordered that the case be retried by the lower court. Harden was cheered by the crowd as he went to and left the court room.

PEEP SIGHTS AT BISLEY.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Dominion Rifle Association has ordered the best ammunition obtainable in England for the Olympic team representing Canada. They will have Lee-Enfield rifles, new barreled and tested. Sutherland peep sights are to be used at this contest and at the Bisley matches.

KILLED BY 15,000 VOLTS.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 23.—Calvin Milbanks, an expert mechanic, accidentally came in contact with a switch before a crowd that was scarcely smaller than that which greeted them on their first appearance. It was a hard struggle, more varied than the first, and better on his feet than ever before. He took the first fall in forty-six minutes and five seconds by clever leg work, followed by a half-Nelson. The second trolley lasted thirty-five minutes and thirty-eight seconds, and was the outcome of a series of locks, starting with cancery and going to a leg lock, and ending with the scissors. The total time for the two falls was one hour and twenty-one minutes and forty-three seconds, as compared with two hours and fifty seconds for his first match.

"BLACK HAND" IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 23.—It is understood that the case against Iva Edrado, the Italian committed to stand trial at the court of King's bench next month on the charge of sending threatening letters to Madame Forget, wife of Senator Forget, demanding \$2,000 in the name of "Black Hand," will be dropped, and the accused deported to Italy.

DEADLOCK MAY REACH SOLUTION

BORDEN TO RELY ON PREMIER'S GOOD FAITH

Victoria Stands Ninth in Canada in Amount of Building During Year

(Special to the Times).

Ottawa, May 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden held a further conference this afternoon with a view to reaching an agreement on the election bill deadlock. The opposition leader is willing to rely on the premier's good faith in desiring only a fair deal in the matter of the Manitoba lists, and will so report to the Conservative caucus next week.

Jap Immigration.

The new Japanese Consul General Shimidzu has told the government here that his instructions from Japan are to discourage in every way the possible emigration of Japanese to Canada. He is personally strongly opposed to any influx of Japanese to this country.

Victoria's Growth.

Statistics gathered by the labor department regarding the building operations in Canadian town cities for last year show Vancouver fourth on the list in value of new buildings, and Victoria ninth, in respect to the increase in the amount of building during the year, as compared with 1906. Vancouver stands first, Toronto second, Hamilton third, Victoria fourth, Ottawa fifth and Calgary sixth.

BODY TAKEN FROM RUINS.

Chicago, Ill., May 23.—The body of Louis Bender, badly burned, was taken from the ruins of the Westmorel box factory, which was destroyed by fire. This is the only body so far recovered.

RAVAGES OF "WHITE SCOURGE" IN ALASKA

U. S. Captain Reports Nearly Half Indian Population Have Tuberculosis.

Seattle, Wn., May 23.—Forty-eight per cent. of the Indians of Alaska are suffering from tuberculosis, while practically all their children are suffering from the disease, according to the report of Capt. Hutton, of the U. S. army, who arrived in Seattle from Seward with a detachment of the Tenth Infantry.

Capt. Hutton when he went north had instructions to make a special investigation of the health of the Alaskan natives. The only station, he says, lies in sending medical men north to instruct the Indians in sanitation.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECT.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 23.—Officials at headquarters of the International Typographical Union announced yesterday that enough votes of local unions had already been received to assure the re-election of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The official counting of the votes will begin June 1st.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Ottawa, May 23.—The woman suffrage meeting here was addressed by Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, who cordially endorsed the movement and promised it his full support.

ROLLER AGAIN VICTOR OVER FRED BEELL

Seattle Wrestler Throws "Little Hercules" in Two Straight Falls.

Seattle, May 23.—Dr. B. F. Roller, of Seattle, won his second consecutive match from Fred Beell, the little Hercules, last night at that was scarcely smaller than that which greeted them on their first appearance. It was a hard struggle, more varied than the first, and better on his feet than ever before. He took the first fall in forty-six minutes and five seconds by clever leg work, followed by a half-Nelson. The second trolley lasted thirty-five minutes and thirty-eight seconds, and was the outcome of a series of locks, starting with cancery and going to a leg lock, and ending with the scissors. The total time for the two falls was one hour and twenty-one minutes and forty-three seconds, as compared with two hours and fifty seconds for his first match.

SNAPPED CABLE ACCIDENT.

Loaded Car of Calgary Works Crashes Into Building Where Men Were Engaged.

Calgary, May 23.—A serious accident has occurred at the Calgary Pressed Brick & Sandstone Company's plant. The company has a trolley for running up the hill, down which loaded cars are sent, controlled by a cable. A loaded car weighing a ton was standing at the top of the hill when the cable broke and the car shot down two hundred yards into a building where a number of men were at work, injuring Robert Pepperin, Charles Thomas, J. Bennett and W. Ramsey. All are in the hospital.

CARS AGAIN RUNNING IN CLEVELAND CITY

Arbitration Proposals Put End to Rioting and Outrages.

Cleveland, O., May 23.—Marked by a night of absolute quiet in contrast with the violence of the preceding twenty-four hours negotiations for peace in the street car trouble, traffic was continued this morning. The declaration of Glenn K. Shurtieff to act as third arbitrator brought with it the necessity of further discussion of a name to complete the proposed arbitration board.

The street cars between the city and the amusement park at Lake Whatcombs were heavily patronized by the bluejackets, and a crowd was riding on the front fender of a car entering the city. The fender broke. Staub was out in two, Lullinski losing both legs. The bodies were moved to the battleship, and will be taken to the navy yard at Bremerton for burial.

The electric illumination of the New Jersey ceased on receipt of the news, and the ship went into mourning. The accident, however, hardly dampened the enthusiasm of the bluejackets, and the hundred thousand visitors to the city, which is still en fête. Thirty-five hundred sailors and marines, with three naval and two military bands, paraded the principal streets in the forenoon. Rear-Admiral Sperry and the officers of the fleet riding in automobiles, dinners, dances and smokers for the officers were given at the clubs this evening, with theatres and amusement parks, wrestling and sparring matches for the sailors.

The grand stand, containing 400 people watching a wrestling match, collapsed at 11 o'clock, but by a miracle no one was seriously injured.

It is the opinion of Vice-President Bremer and President Pararray of the local union, that the men will emphatically vote down the arbitration proposal of the company. The vote will be taken to-day. The men will vote, yes or no, upon a proposition to submit to full arbitration, their seniority rights, and the binding force of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company's labor agreement, upon the new company.

LAMPHERE FACES AWFUL CHARGES

HIS RESPONSIBILITY IN FARM MURDER MYSTERY

Laporte Grand Jury Regards Mrs. Guinness as Officially Dead.

Laporte, Ind., May 23.—On returning true bills against Ray Lamphere yesterday, the grand jury also indicted Mrs. Belle Guinness for the murder of Andrew Heiglein.

No warrant was issued for Mrs. Guinness, as she was declared officially dead by the verdict of Coroner Mack, but in order to vote a true bill against her, the grand jury also indicted Mrs. Guinness as the principal.

Lamphere now stands charged with arson, with five murders and with being an accessory in the Heiglein murder. Separate bills are returned against Lamphere for the murder of Mrs. Guinness and her three children.

The slaying to-day in the unearthing of a human skull, which it was decided belonged to one of the bodies dug up two weeks ago. At that time three bodies were found in one hole, but there were only two skulls.

BITUMINOUS STRIKE OVER AT LAST

Miners Numbering 35,000 Will Return to Work Next Week.

Kansas City, Mo., May 23.—Thirty-five thousand coal miners in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, members of the United Mine Workers of America, who have been on strike since March 1st, will return to work early next week. The convention of miners of these states here yesterday ratified and signed the agreement reached by the sub-committee of the miners and operators last night. The operators will follow suit. Prices and conditions are to remain the same as they were last year.

TO WORK FOR G. T. P.

Ottawa, May 23.—Guy C. Dunn, an engineer on the Intercolonial in New Brunswick, will, it is said, enter the service of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

TRAPSHOOTER GETS HUMAN VICTIM

Seven-year-old Boy Killed by Bullet Fired at Clay Pigeon.

Northport, Sask., May 23.—Elmer Nelson, a seven-year-old boy, was shot and killed yesterday by J. M. Hughes, a traveler for the Peters Cartridge Co., of Milwaukee. Hughes is an expert trap shooter, and after giving an exhibition at the traps did some shooting with a No. 22 rifle. He had objects thrown up at which he shot. He must have shot one of these when near the ground, for young Nelson was some distance away when the bullet struck him in the heart.

TWO U. S. TARS MEET SAD DEATH

CRUSHED UNDER STREET CAR AT BELLINGHAM

New Jersey in Mourning on Receipt of News—Sound City Honors Fleet.

Bellingham, Wash., May 23.—The first serious accident attending the cruise of the Atlantic fleet since leaving Hampton Roads occurred here last evening, and resulted in the instant death of J. J. Staub, a seaman on the New Jersey. F. Lullinski, master-at-arms on the same vessel, and lightweight boxing champion of the navy, died in the hospital an hour later. Three others were slightly hurt.

The street cars between the city and the amusement park at Lake Whatcombs were heavily patronized by the bluejackets, and a crowd was riding on the front fender of a car entering the city. The fender broke. Staub was out in two, Lullinski losing both legs. The bodies were moved to the battleship, and will be taken to the navy yard at Bremerton for burial.

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The grand stand, containing 400 people watching a wrestling match, collapsed at 11 o'clock, but by a miracle no one was seriously injured.

MINERS WILL END STRIKE AT MICHEL

No Agreement Yet Reached, but Conference is to Be Held.

Field, B. C., May 23.—Another fatal accident has occurred at the new tunnel here, where the C. P. R. is having their great piece of engineering work done. The accident occurred in the tunnel. Some charges had been blown, and then a Galician went in to do some pick work after the explosion. He was about a hundred yards from the other men who were working. Suddenly another explosion rent the air, and when he arrived it was found that the Galician had been blown to pieces. It is supposed that a cartridge had not exploded when the first blast came, and the workman struck it with his pick, with the fatal result as given above.

STROKE OF DOOM.

Galician Blown to Pieces by Dynamite Explosion at Field.

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U. S. STREET RAILWAY PIONEER.

Desmet, South Dakota, May 23.—William P. Boardman, who built the first street railway in America, died at his home here, and will be buried in Binghampton, New York. Mr. Boardman superintended the construction of the old New York and Harlem railway, the line which now nearly corresponds with the Fourth Avenue railway. It connected the Bowery with Harlem.

NANAIMO'S NEW BRIDGE.

Building Across Chase River to Connect E. & N. With Harewood Mine Slip.

Nanaimo, May 23.—This morning another portion of the work that is to make Nanaimo a connecting link of the island with the mainland was commenced. It is a new bridge across Chase river for the Harewood mine tracks, connecting the E. & N. with the slip at the coal bunkers, which has been under construction for some time for the Western Fuel Company. The bridge is being built by the Western Fuel Company under the supervision of the company's engineers. Mr. Cooper's election. There has all along been a feeling that the ranchers of this valley should have been represented on the school board, and Mr. Cooper's election meets this requirement. The school trustees now are J. A. Dinamore, H. C. Hannington, and W. Cooper.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

(Special to the Times).

Ottawa, May 23.—Alexander McLean, for many years the Canadian trade commissioner in Japan, has been transferred to Shanghai. W. T. R. Preston takes Mr. McLean's place at Tokio.

JAY GOULD WINS.

London, May 23.—In the Olympic court tennis contest at the Queen's Club, Jay Gould, of New York, beat Eustace Miles, the English player, by three sets to love. The scores were, 6-5, 6-4, and 6-4.

RANCHERS REPRESENTED.

Grand Forks, May 21.—William Cooper, a prominent rancher of the province, was yesterday elected a school trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. Spier. There was no opposition to Mr. Cooper's election. There has all along been a feeling that the ranchers of this valley should have been represented on the school board, and Mr. Cooper's election meets this requirement. The school trustees now are J. A. Dinamore, H. C. Hannington, and W. Cooper.

ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

(Special to the Times).

Hamilton, Ont., May 23.—Bishop Dowling as senior bishop of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, has received official notification of the appointment of Dr. McEvay, bishop of London, to the position of the archbishopric of Toronto.

40,000 Victims of Famine in Africa

Mobia, British South Africa, May 23.—Over forty thousand deaths have resulted from the severe famine prevailing in the Vgsa province of Uganda. The government is feeding fifty thousand of the natives. The crops are a complete failure, and there is a prospect of much suffering during the next few months.

LISBON POLITICIANS FIGHT IN LOBBY

Pummel Each Other in Improved Style Until Separated by Deputies.

Lisbon, May 23.—Former Minister of Finance Martinez Carvalho, who on Wednesday last challenged Alfonso Costa, one of the Republic leaders in the chamber of deputies to a duel, because Costa in a speech declared the Francoist ministers had abandoned every shred of political and private honor when they signed the decree of January 1st, yesterday met Costa in the lobby of the chamber and the two men immediately exchanged blows. They pummelled each other vigorously for several minutes and the spectacle was only ended by the intervention of other deputies. Both men bore numerous marks of the fray.

Later Senor Costa had another altercation in the lobby of the chamber with Senor Charges, editor of the Diario Ilustrado.

CAPTURE OF RAILWAY ROBBERS.

J. D. Forrester, Who Looted C. N. R. Station at Atikokan, in the Toils.

Kamsack, Sask., May 23.—J. D. Forrester, who robbed the Canadian Northern station at Atikokan, Ont., a few days ago, was captured here yesterday by the mounted police. The prisoner was armed with a gun and a belt full of ammunition. A large sum of money was found concealed on his person.

LAW'S REVENGE.

Body of Negro Murderer Riddled With Bullets by Sheriff's posse.

Columbus, Miss., May 23.—Ike Watson, the negro who killed a policeman while at Meridian on Tuesday, was shot to death by a sheriff's posse about eight miles west of Columbus yesterday. Watson was chased in the bush, surrounded and fired on. The body was then riddled with bullets.

LIQUOR IN MILITIA CAMPS.

Middlesex County Methodists Will Be Asked Not to Permit Sons to Enlist.

London, Ont., May 23.—The London district Methodists have adopted resolutions praying the Dominion government to prohibit the use of liquor in all the summer encampments, and in addition recommends to the 20,000 Methodists of Middlesex county that until the conditions are completely altered they do not permit their sons to enlist.

GRIST MILL GUTTED.

Linwood, Ont., May 23.—Edith's grist mill was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$5,000, partly insured.

SULPHUR AFIRE ON STEAMER MONTREAL

Fumes Drive Men From Vessel—Flames Subdued by City Brigade.

Montreal, May 23.—A bad time was experienced on the C. P. R. steamer Montreal last evening, when twenty tons of sulphur in the hold became ignited as the vessel was being unloaded.

A gang of men was unloading the inflammable material when through the heat of the day and probably friction of ropes on loose sulphur, the mass suddenly broke into blue flames. The sulphur fumes drove the men away, and at first little could be done, the captain of the vessel being overcome by the thick fumes while trying to direct the operation. The ship's fire-fighting apparatus proved too small for the blaze, and the city brigade was called out with one of the harbor fire tugs, and it was not long before the flames were subdued. The loss will not be heavy as the sulphur was carried in a large tank, so that the water used in extinguishing the flames did not reach any other part of the vessel, while the water would not cause much damage to the unburned sulphur.

MOBILISATION AT PORT TOWNSEND

SAIL FOR SEATTLE

Precision in Manoeuvring is Shown by Vessels of American Navy

(Special to the Times).

Port Townsend, May 23.—Thirteen warships of the Atlantic fleet mobilized here at 10:50 to-day, seven from Bellingham, four from Port Angeles and the two which were at anchor here. The ships formed a three-pointed star as they concentrated on Admiralty Inlet.

The manoeuvres of the ships concluded by a single line formation and the vessels departed for Seattle and Bremerton amid an uproar of fire crackers and the tooting of steamboat whistles. When the hour for departure approached the big vessels quietly heaved anchor and wheeled into line before the people on shore realized that Uncle Sam's fighting machines were about to depart. The ease and grace with which the ponderous ships moved their places in the line without the slightest orders from any source is a tribute in a high degree to the precision and discipline of American navy.

The public reception tendered the enlisted men of the Kearsarge and Illinois here last evening was a complete success.

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CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE

DR. CARTER MAKES STATEMENT IN CASE

Witnesses Examined Yesterday Afternoon in Judge Lammman's Court.

Sensational in the extreme was yesterday afternoon's session of the Carter-Garesche trial before Judge Lammman. If the case was an unusual one when in the police court, it was rendered more so by the production in court yesterday for the defence, of a woman of the underworld in this city and of a man from Vancouver, who, according to Miss McIntosh's evidence, was closely identified with houses of prostitution in Vancouver. The most of the afternoon was taken up by Frank Higgins in cross-examining Miss McIntosh, and it was in the course of this examination that Mr. Higgins presented the people in question to Miss McIntosh to see if she recognized them. Following this Miss McIntosh told of the circumstances under which she had met these people in Vancouver while living there, and in doing so told a story, of a nature such as perhaps has never before been told before in a court in this city. Since during the afternoon Miss McIntosh was overcome by her emotions and the court had to adjourn for a time until she was sufficiently composed to go on. Altogether Miss McIntosh was about six hours on the witness stand yesterday, and had not, at the end of that time, yet concluded her evidence.

When the court resumed in the afternoon Mr. Taylor proceeded with his examination. Mr. Taylor spoke to Mr. Higgins and announced that, with the latter's consent, he intended to introduce the details of a conversation between Mr. Higgins and Miss McIntosh. Mr. Higgins, addressing the court, said he had gone to see Miss McIntosh on the advice of City Solicitor Mann. He had told her that this conversation was purely confidential. His reason for going to see the girl was that he could not get satisfactory information from his clients, and he wanted to get at the facts. He had intended to bring the matter up anyhow. Mr. Taylor agreed to forego his examination on this matter if Mr. Higgins would agree to do so. This Mr. Higgins did.

This concluded the direct examination, and Mr. Higgins started his cross-examination. He directed question after question to the witness in regard to apparent discrepancies between her evidence given during the forenoon and at the police court. He asked her why her evidence in this case was different from that in the police court, and the reply was, "There are lots of things I did not think of at the time of the police court trial."

"You have talked the matter over with your mother, haven't you?" asked Mr. Higgins. "Yes," came the reply. In reply to a series of questions the witness remained unshaken in her statement that she went to see Dr. Carter on account of Dr. Garesche's importuning of her to see some doctor. Mr. Higgins then questioned the witness regarding her acquaintance with Dr. Garesche while she lived in Vancouver in 1906. He asked her if she had lived there with Dr. Quirk and if she knew C. S. Askew, a man named Heinrichs, Jack Ferguson or Ruth Owens, or Mr. Donovan. The witness acknowledged knowing the Owens woman and that she was in a Chatham street resort, but said she was a thoroughly nice woman at the time she first met her. She admitted having telephoned the Owens woman at the resort in question the night previous. She denied knowing the men mentioned.

Mr. Higgins then sent out for the Owens woman and the man from Vancouver to refresh the witness's memory. There was some delay in the arrival in court of the two, which led Mr. Taylor to say if they were shy. The man came in first and smilingly presented himself at the bar of the court. At first Miss McIntosh did not recognize him, but Mr. Higgins drew attention to the fact that he had saved his mistakes off. Then the witness recognized him and recollected her friend Mr. Donovan of the Sullivan-Considine circuit. Mr. Higgins then announced that the man's name was Matt Vanderville. The witness admitted that Vanderville had given her a cross fox stole and she had written to him in Belgium regarding gloves. He had sent her a number of post cards from there, which she still had. Ruth Owens, in a fresh bleach and a smile that was meant to be winning, next entered the court and the witness asked her to identify the man. "Why did you telephone this woman last night?" was the next question to which there was no answer. Mr. Higgins pressed the witness to tell what she said to the Owens woman over the telephone, but she refused to answer.

Judge Lammman joined his request to that of Mr. Higgins for an answer to these questions. "Did you telephone her?" queried Mr. Higgins. There was no answer. Referring to the evidence of the witness in the police court that she knew no fast women in the city, Mr. Higgins remarked: "Then you told what was untrue?" "Yes, I did," was the reply. The witness, who had been weeping bitterly for some time, now showed increasing signs of agitation, and spoke in with a plaintive wail: "Oh, I wish you would bring in my mother," accompanying the appeal by the raising of her hands in supplication. The appeal was not granted and Mr. Higgins continued with his cross-examination. "Now," said he, "tell the truth and stop all this falsifying. Remember, Doctors Garesche and Carter

are liable to go to jail on your evidence. I don't want them to go to jail," was the reply. "Your mother does, then?" "No, only Dr. Garesche for his attempt to blackmail by character to every one who came into his office." "Is all he said true?" "Yes." "Now tell the truth for once in your life. Have it out once and be done with it and it will not hurt you again."

This question sent the witness into hysterics. After some minutes Judge Lammman adjourned the court for fifteen minutes to give Miss McIntosh time to compose herself. When Miss McIntosh was sufficiently composed, the cross-examination continued. Mr. Higgins proceeded to question her regarding a Dr. Quirk of Vancouver. She also knew Dr. Boyle of Vancouver.

"What other doctor do you also know in Vancouver?" asked Mr. Higgins. "No answer." "Come on, Miss McIntosh, tell the truth. If you know any other doctor say so." "Dr. Longe." She said that she had employed Dr. Longe professionally. She remembered having met a man named Donovan at Vanderville's. Then followed a lot of questions as to what the witness was supposed to have told Vanderville, and Mr. Higgins cautioned her about selling the truth. To this the witness replied with the question: "When have I told a lie since I came in here?"

The reason that she had come home from Vancouver was that a woman had written her mother about her going to the theatre and other places with Dr. Quirk. She knew Carl Keller, who had afterwards played the piano in a Chatham street resort, and she knew Ruth Owens. The next matter Mr. Higgins took up was a visit of two men to the McIntosh home last Saturday, one of whom had formerly been a waiter at the Poodle Dog hotel, and the other of whom Mr. Higgins intimated during his cross-examination had been a detective employed by him. These men asked her to describe how she got into the Poodle Dog, and she told them and also how she had gone to the room, where she said she had met Dr. Carter. Curtis, the former waiter, had said from her description that it must be No. 5, but the other pointed out that that room had been occupied that day by Jack Hassard and Carl Keller, and suggested she should say it was No. 48. She hadn't heard her mother say that if the witness hadn't talked she would have got \$300 out of Dr. Garesche. She would have heard it if it had been said. She had seen Curtis again that afternoon. Her mother and she had had an appointment to go to the Poodle Dog at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon to pick on a room to which she could swear as being the one in which she had been in, but she had advised her mother against that. She did not like the looks of the men, especially of Curtis's companion, whose name it transpired was Gordon. Gordon reeked of whiskey at the time. If Curtis had demanded \$300 of Dr. Carter to keep quiet she did not know of it. She had telephoned Detective Palmer about the visit of the two men, and on his advice they had not gone to the Poodle Dog as arranged by her mother with the two men. One reason that her mother placed such reliance in the men knowing the house well was that it was Gordon's duty to make up the beds at the Poodle Dog. The next matter Mr. Higgins took up was his visit to the McIntosh home the night of the arrest of Doctors Carter and Garesche. He asked her if he had told her he had no desire to "pump" her. "No, that's not the word you used, although that is what it meant," replied the witness.

"It wouldn't have been true anyhow if she had said you tried to pump her, would it?" remarked Mr. Taylor. In reply to questions, Miss McIntosh repeated most of the facts regarding this visit as she had told them in the police court. She said that Mr. Higgins had said something about her mother and City Solicitor Mann being liable to go to jail for having taken money from Dr. Garesche in connection with the case. Mr. Higgins pressed her to be exact on this matter, but she stayed with this statement, and Mr. Taylor broke in with the remark: "She has the right end of the legal stick."

She had told him and also the chief of police and the detective that the operation had been performed in a doctor's office. "You told Mr. Aikman when he came into the case that it was in the Poodle Dog hotel," asked Mr. Higgins. "Yes," replied the witness. Continuing, she said she had not paid Dr. Carter any money, nor had she asked Dr. Garesche for any money with which to do so. She didn't remember whether she had told Dr. Frank Hall on the occasion of his first visit what had been done. On the occasion of his second visit she had done so. Although she knew that her mother had said to get a settlement from Dr. Garesche she had never heard any amount mentioned.

She had told Mr. Mann of her relations with Dr. Quirk before he commenced negotiations with Dr. Garesche for damages for seduction. The first she had known of the fact that her mother was not satisfied with the amount of money she had received from Dr. Garesche, was when she read the report of her mother's evidence in the police court. She had talked the matter of the case over with her mother but they had not discussed the matter of damages, except generally. Her mother had said several times that she wished to see Dr. Garesche punished. In re-examination by Mr. Taylor, Miss McIntosh said she had told Mr. Higgins as she had told the police. Mr. Higgins had told her that Garesche deserved a good horse-whipping, and that he was stingy. Mr. Higgins had told her that if she did not give much evidence, except generally, her mother would send her to the police court and the matter would not become public, but that if she gave enough evidence, Doctors Carter and Garesche would go to the higher court for trial and every one would know of it. She had told him she did not want the case to go to the higher court. She then, at Mr. Taylor's request, told the story of her life in Vancouver. She had been then 15 years old. She had met a woman named Worme, against whom she had not a word to say. Through Miss Worme she had met the woman's brother, who had taken her

to the show one night and had been introduced by him to a Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. After the show she showed against her inclination she had accompanied the party to supper and had got in a hack with them afterwards to be driven home, as she thought. Instead they had been driven to the restricted district and she had practically been forced to go with them into one of the houses. Following this the Ferguson woman had induced her to go to live at the Fender house where the Ferguson woman lives with her husband. It was while there that she met the Owens woman, who was a waitress in the hotel. While there a Ferguson man had come to the house to induce her to enter a life of shame, promising her all kinds of good clothes, money and jewelry, but she had refused. One evening she had gone to a drug store with Ruth Owens.

"That's the woman who put her face in here to-day in yellow clothes," interjected Mr. Taylor. Witness replied it was. While they were in the drug store the Owens woman had gone into the back of the store and a man, a customer in the store, had asked the witness what one so young as she was should be doing with a woman of the Owens woman's character. This man had taken her away from the Fender house and she had afterwards secured employment in a respectable family. In examining the witness regarding the man, Vanderville, who was in court, Mr. Taylor referred to him and his occupation, said: "Runner for a house of prostitution eh? He looks the part."

At this stage Mr. Higgins inquired: "What does all this mean?" Mr. Taylor: "That this girl was surrounded by a band of procurers and I want to see how they work." Judge Lammman—Apparently they all wanted to help her. She told of several meetings with Vanderville and the man now here, and of having called at his house with a man named Donovan. Vanderville had proposed that she go for a trip with him but she had refused. She afterwards learned that Vanderville was in the habit of taking young girls away with him and leading them to destruction. Nothing improper had taken place between her and Vanderville. As it was now after 6 o'clock the court adjourned. Before this was done, however, Judge Lammman warned the witness not to speak to any one about the case before the morning, especially warning her against people who professed to be her friends of several, for whom she had apparently already been the victim.

(From Friday's Daily.) Yesterday saw the examination of several witnesses in the Carter-Garesche trial, including the cross-examination of Mrs. McIntosh by Mr. Higgins and the hearing of Doctors Ernest and Frank Hall, Chief Langley and J. P. Mann, city solicitor. Mrs. McIntosh was put through a rigorous cross-examination to show if possible that blackmail had figured in the case, and there were a number of clashes between her and Mr. Higgins. Throughout her evidence she was an unmistakable hostess to Dr. Garesche, having placed her and her daughter in the position which they at present occupied in the public eye. Dr. Ernest Hall merely gave evidence as to Dr. Carter having had the use of an office adjoining his, while Dr. Frank Hall gave medical testimony in connection with the case. Chief Langley's evidence was to the effect that the McIntoshes had no part in the starting of the prosecution, while Mr. Mann told of the negotiations with Dr. Garesche regarding a settlement.

The prosecution has several more witnesses to be heard after which the defence will be heard. When the court resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Higgins again took up his cross-examination of Mrs. McIntosh. She couldn't say whether she had discussed the matter of getting money from Garesche with her daughter. She might have mentioned it to her. She never asked money from Dr. Garesche. She had left the house with Mr. Mann. Dr. Garesche had, however, offered her money. She had gone to Dr. Garesche's office to tell him that she had left the house with Mr. Mann. Dr. Garesche had told her to go to the Poodle Dog hotel and for her to go. By the word "settle," she had meant the payment of money. In reply to further questions she said there had been some talk between her and Curtis and that she had been a fire-place in the room. The man that Gordon was drunk. Gordon had told her that Lawyer Higgins wanted him to say everything in his favor. She had refused to go with these men. She had told her daughter to let her daughter go. Dr. Ernest Hall then went into the witness box. He had allowed Dr. Carter the use of an outer room adjoining his office for the purpose of meeting male patients only. He had not allowed him to use his consulting room or any other portion of his office. Dr. Carter had the use of this outer room during October, November, December, January and February. John M. Langley, chief of the Victoria police, followed. He had commenced this prosecution as a result of rumors that were flying around town of Doctors Carter and Garesche. He had requested Sergeant Detective Palmer to bring Mrs. and Miss McIntosh to him and he had questioned them. There was no request from Mrs. or Miss McIntosh that a prosecution be undertaken. They had appeared unwilling that this should be done. Dr. Frank W. Hall testified to having treated Miss McIntosh for an abortion. He had at first refused to undertake her case until she told him who was responsible for the condition in which he found her. This she had done in the presence of her mother when he visited the house the second time. She had said that Dr. Garesche was implicated and told of Dr. Carter's connection with the case. Dr. Garesche had not paid him for treating the girl, although he had promised to do so. In cross-examination he said that her daughter was not truthful. Providing a certain hypothetical case that Mr. Higgins put to him were founded on fact, the girl's illness might have been due to other causes than an abortion. He had seen no evidence that this was so, although there was one symptom that might bear out Mr. Higgins' supposition. Judge Lammman directed some ques-

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies. The Home of the Dress Beautiful.

Bewitching Frocks for Empire Day

AN OFFERING of dainty washable suits, this season's most charming styles at specially low prices in honor of Empire Day and to assist the feeling of holiday joy.

- JUMPER DRESS, in white with blue dot, or in white with black dot; bias fold on skirt, dainty Val. lace insertion on jumper; either a great bargain at \$3.90. CHARMING JUMPER DRESS in white with black dot, with white duck bias fold on skirt \$4.25. VERY FINE zephyr, shirt waist suit, fashionable pin dot, prettily tucked, long sleeves, a great snap at \$3.75. NAVY BLUE duck shirt waist costume, very popular and fetching white dot design; finely tucked skirt with bias fold. \$4.75. CAMBRIC ZEPHYR COSTUMES in navy, sky and gray; waists have lace yokes, strapped with contrast colors, buttoned at back; skirts have two bias folds \$5.75. MERCERIZED SATENE suits in navy and white, and black and white; blouse is front buttoned with long sleeves; skirts are very prettily tucked, charming suits at \$6.90 and \$7.50.



You will need Long Gloves. See our Specially Selected Stock.

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- WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, very daintily pleated and embroidered, all lengths, 37 to 43 \$2.50. WHITE DUCK SKIRTS, handsomely tucked, bias fold, bargains at \$3.00. WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, beautifully tucked and embroidered, price \$3.75. FINE WHITE LAWN SKIRTS with deep flounce, trimmed with Val. lace insertion, best value in the West at \$4.25. FINE LAWN AND PIQUE SKIRTS, very elaborately trimmed with embroidery, prices range from \$9.75 down to \$5.00.

Our Summer Underwear Will Interest You, Both in Quality and Price.

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Govt Street LIMITED

and Curtis had told her and her daughter to come down to the Poodle Dog hotel, had come to him where he was working at the Strand cafe, and had asked him whether he intended to stay with the "house" in connection with the case. She asked Curtis to leave his name and address in order that she might tell Detective Palmer where to find him. She had sent the name and address to Mr. Palmer by Mr. Moore, the police court prosecutor. She had not met Curtis again from Saturday until she saw him in the court house. Her daughter had visited Mrs. Davies when she ran the Poodle Dog hotel. Mr. Taylor postponed her re-examination of Mrs. McIntosh until after some other testimony had been called. Dr. Ernest Hall then went into the witness box. He had allowed Dr. Carter the use of an outer room adjoining his office for the purpose of meeting male patients only. He had not allowed him to use his consulting room or any other portion of his office. Dr. Carter had the use of this outer room during October, November, December, January and February. John M. Langley, chief of the Victoria police, followed. He had commenced this prosecution as a result of rumors that were flying around town of Doctors Carter and Garesche. He had requested Sergeant Detective Palmer to bring Mrs. and Miss McIntosh to him and he had questioned them. There was no request from Mrs. or Miss McIntosh that a prosecution be undertaken. They had appeared unwilling that this should be done. Dr. Frank W. Hall testified to having treated Miss McIntosh for an abortion. He had at first refused to undertake her case until she told him who was responsible for the condition in which he found her. This she had done in the presence of her mother when he visited the house the second time. She had said that Dr. Garesche was implicated and told of Dr. Carter's connection with the case. Dr. Garesche had not paid him for treating the girl, although he had promised to do so. In cross-examination he said that her daughter was not truthful. Providing a certain hypothetical case that Mr. Higgins put to him were founded on fact, the girl's illness might have been due to other causes than an abortion. He had seen no evidence that this was so, although there was one symptom that might bear out Mr. Higgins' supposition. Judge Lammman directed some questions to Dr. Hall, who replied that an examination of the girl at the present time would enable him to speak with authority on the matter. Mr. McIntosh was then recalled for re-examination, but after a few questions was told she was through. J. P. Mann, city solicitor, was next called by the prosecution. As soon as the witness had been sworn Mr. Taylor told Mr. Higgins to go on with his cross-examination as he did not propose to ask any questions. In reply to Mr. Higgins' questions, Mr. Mann said that he had been consulted by Mrs. McIntosh in connection with the case. Wanting to learn the facts regarding the story he had sent for Dr. Carter, who had come to his office. He had been particular to warn Dr. Carter that anything he might say to him might be used in court against him. Dr. Carter had then denied what has been alleged by Miss McIntosh, although he said he had examined her. He had also seen Dr. Garesche and had also warned him that anything he might say might be used against him. Dr. Garesche, while admitting intimacy with Miss McIntosh had intimated that she had not been living a good life. He had told Dr. Garesche that it was all the more shame to him to keep the girl in his employ. He had approached Dr. Garesche about a settlement while the girl was in the hospital, and it was about three weeks afterwards when the girl had practically admitted to him by her silence in reply to questions put to her something of her past life before she first met Dr. Garesche. He had figured out the amount that Dr. Garesche should pay by taking into consideration the fact that it would be well to place the girl in new surroundings, that she would be taught some new vocation and that her mother would be without her services for a certain time. He had told Dr. Garesche that if he did not settle on the basis suggested by him he would wipe his hands of the whole case. He had told Mrs. McIntosh that she had better see the police about the matter. Being doubtful about his position in the matter, being city solicitor, he had had a special meeting of the police commissioners, when he had laid the case before them. At that time he did not believe what was alleged, for he recognized the difficulty of establishing such a charge. Shortly after Mr. Taylor started his re-examination of Mr. Mann. Mr. Higgins objected to a question as to whether any demand had been made upon him for a return of the money paid by

THREE OCEAN RECORDS BR LUSITANIA AVERAGE TWENTY-FIVE

Clips 3 1-2 Hours Of Ship's Performance Wonderful Fea

New York, May 22.—The records for a voyage, average and for the shortest trip of course, were broken by the liner Lusitania which arrived at Sandy Hook lightship in 24 hours and 22 minutes after Daunts Rocks.

This beats the best previous long course made by the Lusitania, which was made in 24 hours and 15 minutes, and is only one minute longer than the record of four days 13 hours 45 minutes over the coast cut by the Lusitania's average voyage was 24.83 knots an average far toward securing for the British mail subsidy promised when she was built. She has averaged 24.50 knots better, for a round trip to Queen of the Sea.

New York, May 22.—Some near the Sandy Hook lightship dense fog bank which has been over the ocean since the big liner Lusitania is unrivaled today, probably of unrivaled speed of the sea giant turbine ship past 7.10.5 this morning at a speed of 30 miles an hour (more than 40 knots) and at the same time carrying a record of hours never made before by a ship trans-Atlantic highway. S. M. Mann has been absent from the Lusitania since she left New York. She has told that she could not fly over at least most miles which separated her goal. Just where she was was not known, and it was the steamer did not know. It is taken for granted that Watts made certain that the record line off the fore of the Lusitania, and that ever she is there she must fog lifts sufficiently to work her way cautiously the narrow channels to the dock.

LET AT LAST Contract for Fort Garry Said to Be Awarded Winnipeg, May 22.—Minn. was expressed here yesterday announcement that the big union depot for the Pacific and Canadian railways had at last been awarded to Lyle, Jr., and Peter Mitchell, manager of Lyle & Co. The report that their firm would be awarded the contract will be rushed and completed by the time past, 1909.

TICKETLESS TOUR Attempt to Put Family North Bay Nearly Lost North Bay, May 22.—A Russian Doukhobors had only one ticket, and was made to put them on a car was side tracked from front quarters.

GOOD FRIDAY Cooksville, Ont., May 22.—A Switzer was committed to stand trial in the autumn of a fellow countryman near Erinville last.

MORE OUTRAGES CLEVELAND

Dynamite Injures Passengers—Section Blown to A

Cleveland, Ohio, May 22.—A train of the Erie Railroad did not prevent dynamite from their usual operation less than half a damaged, while several injuries. The most serious occurring up the corner of Euclid 11th street. The car was two of the ten passengers hurt. A section of the train was derailed at the city during the morning no disorder of reported.

HOSPITAL EX New Westminster, decided at the meeting of the board yesterday. The maternity cottage at the hospital should be opened on the 1st. The monthly report of the superintendent showed that four patients had been admitted and that the amount to \$23.10. Patients in the hospital is forty-one.

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A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Pleasant indeed it is to read that a new electric lamp has been invented. The ordinary bulb light—carbon-film we believe it is called—is a clean, convenient and more or less satisfactory substitute for the tallow candle and the oil lamp.

HOW ONE TRUST DOES THE PUBLIC.

The manner in which the trust magnates of the United States make themselves rich at the expense of the American people and enable their sons and daughters to enter into "splendid alliances" with the nobility and gentry of Europe is illustrated by the case of the paper combine.

The promise was speedily broken. A trust was created. The price of paper was put up, one advance succeeding another. That was not for the benefit of the employees, who, according to government reports, had to accept in 1906 lower wages than they had been getting in 1905.

Now, what should be done when the men who control a protected industry resort to tricks of this kind? Manifestly they should be deprived of tariff protection they do not deserve and which in the case of the print paper industry is not needed.

there would be a fair profit on every ton of paper sold. The way to dissolve the paper trust is to repeal the two duties. That will be much more efficacious than any decree of a court.

LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The destruction of the Harlem river bridge of the Vanderbilt railway system and of street cars in Cleveland indicate a serious state of affairs in the United States. The plutocracy and the democracy are in conflict, with consequences which may be appalling.

The most deplorable feature in the showing is that the grinding effect of existing conditions is felt most severely by those least able to bear it. The manufacture of clothing in New York is carried on almost wholly in sweat shops.

No such situation prevails in Canada, which is under a moderate tariff. Says the Toronto Star. It is not duplicated even in the United Kingdom, which, with an area less than half that of Texas, maintains a population equal to that of half of the whole United States, and under a free trade system.

The Conservative party is quite enthusiastic for civil service reform as long as such reform means nothing more than the enunciation of abstract principles. But when the party has an opportunity to put its abstract principles into practice it falls down most lamentably.

In Chambers this morning, before Chief Justice Hunter, an application was made by W. H. Langley to appoint a guardian for the estate of a girl of seventeen, who wishes to marry Percy Arnott, of Telegraph Creek. Counsel said that he knew the proposed guardian, W. Hyland, who was a prominent merchant of that place, and Arnott was also a merchant at Dease Lake.

An Ottawa correspondent gives the following pathetic account of the failure of a scandal hunt: The Public Accounts Committee closed its investigation into the western fishery leases. The members of the opposition who instituted the inquiry were caught on their own "shining lines."

A Victorian just returned from Ottawa says: "To read the Colonist one would think there was some kind of a strong opposition at Ottawa, but he said, after you have looked down on them from the gallery for a week, as I did, you realize what a poor, disorganized affair they really are."

about the job he has undertaken. It is also natural to presume that the council has confidence in Mr. Adams' qualifications or it would not have entrusted him with such large and important powers. That being the situation, it is not so interesting to learn authoritatively what Mr. Adams thinks of the high pressure, salt water scheme. We know in a general way that Mr. Adams has told the council what he thinks about it, and that the council does not think it would be advisable to give the public Mr. Adams' opinions. But it is the public which has to pay the bills, therefore the fullest information should be given in such a case as this considering that the board, if all accounts be true is going counter to the advice of the expert it has engaged. We are astonished at the Colonist's sneer at the qualifications of Mr. Adams, because in this instance the opinion of the San Francisco expert coincides exactly with the opinion of the expert engaged by the provincial government, whose advice in other respects our contemporary counselled the city council to adopt. Yet after all we do not know that there is any occasion to be surprised at the change of attitude of the Colonist. It is only consistent with its immediate past when it is advocating to-day that which it opposed yesterday.

Railway accidents are fortunately of rare occurrence in Europe. But when there is a mishap, it is generally attended with terrible results. Perhaps the fact that rolling stock is of light construction has something to do with the proportions of the death list. At least that is the impression in this country. American railway cars are all larger and heavier than the European variety, and it is natural to assume that the material in them must be correspondingly stronger and heavier.

A California scientific fruit culturist has introduced a bug from Asia which he believes will prey upon another bug which is a great nuisance in California orchards. It is a dangerous experiment. Very often experience shows that the benevolent bug becomes a greater nuisance than the other fellow.

Now the question arises, why did Major Hodgins, honest man, destroy his correspondence with the other engineer who supplied him with "Information" before proceeding to Ottawa to give testimony?

COUNTY COURT VACATION.

Change Made in the Months for the Holidays.

A change has been made in the rules regarding the county court vacation season. In this week's gazette there appears the following notice: "There shall be a vacation in the county courts of the province, except the county court of Atlin, from the 1st day of August to the 30th day of September (both days inclusive), in each year."

IN CHAMBERS.

In Chambers this morning, before Chief Justice Hunter, an application was made by W. H. Langley to appoint a guardian for the estate of a girl of seventeen, who wishes to marry Percy Arnott, of Telegraph Creek. Counsel said that he knew the proposed guardian, W. Hyland, who was a prominent merchant of that place, and Arnott was also a merchant at Dease Lake.

In Boscowitz vs. J. R. Dunsmuir, an application for probate was granted on application of J. P. Walls. The injunction in Deakin vs. Depe, the receivership was continued for another week on application of Barnard & Robertson.

In Furman vs. E. & N. Railway, an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act to appoint an arbitrator, stands over till Monday.

Re Katherine Jay, probate was granted on application of Yates & Jay.

FIRST SAW LIGHT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Margaret Anglin, Canada's Famous Actress, Sails for Antipodes To-day.

An interesting passenger. In the person of Margaret Anglin, sails for Australia to-day on board R. M. S. Aorangi. As is generally known she is the most famous actress that Canada has produced up to the present time.

Her leading man, who is accompanying her on the tour, is Henry Miller, also well known to theatrical fame. The presence of Canada's leading actress in the city recalls the unusual fact that she was born in the House of Commons at Ottawa and holds the distinction of being the only child who first saw the light of day in a similar environment in any part of the British Empire.

The Pilmey Automobile Company, on Government street, have had a striking electric sign put in place on their garage. The lights will be turned on this evening for the first time. The sign bears the word "Autos," set out in letters five feet in height, and raised six feet above the level of the roof. The sign throughout is a striking one.

MANY COMPANIES ARE GRANTED CHARTERS

Official Gazette Announces Incorporation of Several City Firms.

The announcement is made in this week's issue of the British Columbia Gazette that letters of incorporation have been issued to the following companies:

Silver Spring Brewery, Limited, of this city, with capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 250 shares of \$100 each. This company will operate the Silver Spring Brewery of this city.

The Northern Trust Company, Limited, of Port Eastington, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of \$10 each.

The Northern Trust Company, Limited, of Port Eastington, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of \$10 each.

The Bella Coola Telephone, Light & Power Company, Limited, with a capital of \$25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$10 each.

The News Publishing Company, Limited, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each.

ARTILLERY CORPS IS GOING INTO CAMP

The Training on Big Guns at Rodd Hill Will Be Taken.

The Royal Canadian Artillery from Work Point barracks will go into camp at Rodd Hill next Wednesday.

The history of sealing in Newfoundland dates back for very many years. During the last eighty years or so statistics have been preserved, whilst during the past two score years these statistics may be regarded as accurate.

CATCH RAPIDLY DIMINISHING DURING LAST FEW YEARS—NEW METHOD.

The sealing voyage of 1908 will be a memorable one, and will probably prove a parting of the ways, the losses to our present sealing fleet, the damage done to other vessels, and the success achieved by the Adventure, all pointing to new methods of conducting the fishery.

The history of sealing in Newfoundland dates back for very many years. During the last eighty years or so statistics have been preserved, whilst during the past two score years these statistics may be regarded as accurate.

OFFICER COMMENDED.

Examiners for Army Promotion Refer to Paper by Capt. Elliston.

The results of the army promotion examinations held last November, have just been issued in militia orders for Ottawa. The examination papers all come from the war office, London. The examiners state that the result generally was very satisfactory and that the officers of the Canadian permanent forces show that they have studied their subjects carefully.

Captain P. Elliston, Royal Canadian Artillery, stationed at Work Point, is specially noted as having done a good paper in military law.

38 BODIES RECOVERED.

Crown Princess Elizabeth Visits Wounded From Awful Belgian Train Disaster.

Antwerp, May 22.—Thirty-eight bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the excursion train teleported at Conth, six miles southeast of Antwerp, by the Antwerp Brussels express yesterday morning.

Crown Princess Elizabeth arrived here this morning and visited the wounded.

U. S. CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Washington, May 22.—The House committee on currency today voted by a substantial majority to recommend the passage of the Aldrich joint resolution creating a currency commission which passed the Senate yesterday.

RUSSIA'S NEW RAILROAD.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—The Council of Empire today issued a concession for the construction of a railroad to traverse the Doneb region northward for a distance of 660 miles. The line is to cost \$40,000,000 and the bonds paying 4 per cent will be guaranteed by the state and quoted on the Paris bourse.

DEFEAT OF SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The House to-day rejected the conference report on the post office appropriation bill by 147 votes to 55. This means the defeat of the ship subsidy bill.

Special Offerings for To-Night

At 7.30 To-Night JAPANESE SUNSHADES 10c Extra special... At 7.30 To-Night JAPANESE SUNSHADES 5c Extra special...

To-Night's Underwear Sale

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR AT REDUCTIONS. A special sale of Summer Underwear for to-night. Some good money-saving chances are here offered. These specials will be on sale to-night.

To-Night's Parasol Special

\$7.50 Fancy Parasols To-night, \$4.75. If you would like a handsome new Parasol for the holiday, here is your chance to buy something extra nice at a moderate price.

To-Night's Costume Sale

\$30.00 Suits on Sale To-night at \$13.75. As a special inducement to to-night's shoppers, we are placing on sale an extra lot of costumes.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

BAD SEALING SEASON OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Catch Rapidly Diminishing During Last Few Years—New Method.

The sealing voyage of 1908 will be a memorable one, and will probably prove a parting of the ways, the losses to our present sealing fleet, the damage done to other vessels, and the success achieved by the Adventure, all pointing to new methods of conducting the fishery.

The history of sealing in Newfoundland dates back for very many years. During the last eighty years or so statistics have been preserved, whilst during the past two score years these statistics may be regarded as accurate.

The Gulf Fishery. Only two vessels prosecuted the Gulf fishery this year, the other nineteen being at the front to use the name generally given to the ice-fleets on the northeast coast.

There is a popular belief that the sealing voyage is the key to the year's prosperity. It is, of course, possible that there may be some connection between the migrations of the seal and the cod, but that sort of thing may be left for scientists and "nature fakirs" to argue over.

The Adventure is a new type of vessel, 329 tons net. She was introduced as an experiment, and the experiment has proven very successful. Last year she brought in about 25,000 seals, and this year 27,000, being the first arrival.

While burglars were attempting to break open an automatic piano and extract the coins at a Munch Inn, it suddenly burst forth into a popular tune, and caused them to be arrested.

JUDGE HARRISON HELD COURT AT DUNCAN

Interesting Cases Under Mechanic Lien Act Brought Up.

On Wednesday last Judge Harrison held before him four actions under the Mechanic Lien Act, arising out of the creation of Arthur Parry's residence at Cowichan Bay by a contractor, C. G. Harris, who left this city in March last, leaving several contracts for houses at Cowichan Bay incomplete.

The catch for 1906 was valued at \$207,000, and for 1907 at \$456,000. It is thought that the total catch this year will be considerably under \$300,000, or very much below the average in weight and value.

FOR LITTLE BABIES AND BIG CHILDREN. Baby's Own Tablets is good for all children, from the feeblest baby, whose life seems to hang by a thread to the sturdy boy who occasionally gets his digestive organs out of order.

The new police uniforms will not be seen on the streets for some time to come, their use being delayed through the fact that the buttons which are to be attached have to be obtained from England. The helmets also will be obtained from England.

Building permits have been issued to Mrs. H. O. Miles for a nine-roomed dwelling house on part of lot seven, block 0, Work Estate, Ellis street.

NOT MUSIC LOVERS. While burglars were attempting to break open an automatic piano and extract the coins at a Munch Inn, it suddenly burst forth into a popular tune, and caused them to be arrested.

CONTINUATION OF EVIL

(Continued from Page 1)

over to Seattle to see the coming to him when the case after Mr. Higgins had crossed-examination Mr. Taylor in hand again, and after over again for him. The man had been threatened with grave evidence in the case.

When the court resumed for, for the prosecution and he desired to recall Miss B. a few questions.

His first was: "You told one occasion while in Dr. office, Dr. Carter had asked to the skating rink?"

"Yes."

"Did you have any further Dr. Carter in Dr. Garesche?"

"Yes." The witness then told how one day while she holding her hand Dr. Carter told him that she was suffering from cold. This was about a she had met Dr. Carter on a Do you remember you Ruth Owens over the telephone?

"Yes."

"Was there any talk as to was living?"

"Yes. I told her it was was in such a place, but I plied that it was 'the best there is.'"

In an examination Mr. H. bances, asking her if she man to whom he pointed, plied that she did and that Longe. She did not think Dr. Longe her own name is

Mr. Higgins proceeded to tions relating to matters th up previously, when Judge broke in with: "Who is th ing over this again?"

Mr. Higgins: "I didn't honor was satisfied."

Judge Lampan: "I ha to."

Mr. Higgins next produ esche's engagement book, she had ever seen it. Mr. facted to the question of the book, and demanded the gins let the court know wh portion of it he intended.

He had the right to see ment, and of arresting Mr. Higgins refused to thing until the witness h

Mr. Taylor was eventua book and looked into its broke in with: "Who is th eminently satisfactory to base.

Mr. Higgins then presen to Miss McIntosh, who ide without difficulty turned entry affecting the case w sworn had been made in

Mr. Higgins proceeded to objection, and Mr. Taylor matter was already on r

Mr. Higgins—I appear ing you.

Mr. Taylor—You'd ann When you have driven a is the use of smashing- pieces?"

J. A. Alkman was nec had been retained in co the case by Mrs. McInto lor proceeded to ask the

a conversation when o plation. Mr. Taylor expla Alkman desired to give s as some aspiration had b his reputation during th

Mr. Higgins—Who was Mr. Taylor—You did.

Mr. Higgins explained t want to cast any asper Alkman's reputation. H

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Judge Lampan—The whether you had receiv I would like to hear y much other evidence I a not hear you.

Detective H. Claydard, Mr. Higgins said of arres

When he had read the Carter, the latter had re little liar." He had th

after that ap him that he had had been a consultation ination and had told b follow. He had told b

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came to him (Robertso sent her home. He was

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After a brief cross Mr. Higgins, Judge La

some questions to the w to which Detective Pa

when he had arrested D latter had started to

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In cross-examination he said that he had e

evening told a bartend that he was going aft

and Garesche for mean with this case. He had the Poole Dog last Su

Mr. Smith, one of the had there met Mr. Hig

and Messrs. Smith an the owners of the plac

ter of money was beln Higgins had suggested

CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

over to Seattle to see the feet and coming to him when the case was over. After Mr. Higgins had concluded his cross-examination Mr. Taylor took him to the Poodle Dog and asked Judge Lammman to repeat the story all over again for him. The man swore he had been threatened with arrest if he gave evidence in the case.

When the court resumed W. J. Taylor, for the prosecution, announced that he desired to recall Miss McIntosh for a few questions.

His first was: "You told me that on one occasion while in Dr. Garesche's office, Dr. Carter had asked you to go to the Poodle Dog?"

"Yes."

"Did you have any further talk with Dr. Carter in Dr. Garesche's office?"

"Yes." The witness then proceeded to tell how one day while she was sitting in her head Dr. Carter had asked her what was the matter, and she had told him that she was suffering from a bad cold. This was about a week before she had met Dr. Carter on the telephone.

"Do you remember your talk with Ruth Owens over the telephone?"

"Yes."

"Was there any talk as to where she was living?"

"Yes. I told her it was too bad she was in such a place, but she had replied that it was 'the best kind of life there is.'"

In re-examination Mr. Higgins went back to the girl's Vancouver experiences, asking her if she recognized a man to whom he pointed, and she replied that she did and that he was Dr. Longe. She did not think she had given Dr. Longe her own name in Vancouver.

Mr. Higgins proceeded to ask questions relating to matters that had come up previously, when Judge Lammman broke in with: "What's the use of going over this again?"

Mr. Higgins: "I didn't think your honor was satisfied."

Judge Lammman: "I haven't forgotten."

Mr. Higgins next produced Dr. Garesche's engagement book, and asked if she had ever seen it. Mr. Taylor objected to the question until he had seen the book, and demanded that Mr. Higgins let the court know which particular portion of it he intended to refer to.

He had the right to see any document before it was produced in court. Mr. Higgins refused to answer anything until the witness had seen the book. Mr. Taylor was eventually handed the book and looked into its contents and after announced that the result was eminently satisfactory to his side of the case.

Mr. Higgins then presented the book to Miss McIntosh, who identified it and without difficulty turned up a certain entry affecting the case which she had sworn had been in the book.

Mr. Higgins proceeded to ask certain questions already dealt with and Mr. Taylor objected, pointing out that the matter was already on record.

Mr. Higgins: "I appear to be annoying you."

Mr. Taylor: "You'd annoy any one. When you have driven a nail in what is the use of smashing the board to pieces."

J. A. Alkman was next called. He had been retained in connection with the case by Mrs. McIntosh. Mr. Taylor proceeded to ask the witness about the evidence which had been taken that it did not relate to the case. Mr. Taylor explained that Mr. Alkman desired to give some evidence as some aspersion had been cast upon his reputation during the trial.

Mr. Higgins: "Who made it?"

Mr. Taylor: "You did."

Mr. Higgins explained that he did not want to cast any aspersion on Mr. Alkman, but that he was sorry if any one had so understood.

Mr. Alkman asked, however, to be allowed to make a statement.

Judge Lammman: "There is no reflection on your character. While I would like to hear you, I have so much other evidence I am afraid I cannot hear you."

Detective H. Claydars, the next witness, told of arresting Dr. Carter. When he had read the warrant to Dr. Carter, the latter had replied, "She's a little liar." He had then cautioned Carter. After that Carter had told him he would admit that there had been a consultation and an examination and had told her what would follow. He had told her to go home and tell her mother. Carter appeared in the witness box, and these girls coming around. They are coming around to me all the time." At the police station Dr. Robertson came in and as he passed through, Dr. Carter had retained the girl, but she also came to him (Robertson), but he had sent her home. He was wise.

The next witness was Sergeant Detective Palmer. He had arrested Dr. Garesche and had counselled and examined him and had told her what would follow. He had told her to go home and tell her mother. Carter appeared in the witness box, and these girls coming around. They are coming around to me all the time." At the police station Dr. Robertson came in and as he passed through, Dr. Carter had retained the girl, but she also came to him (Robertson), but he had sent her home. He was wise.

After a brief cross-examination by Mr. Higgins, Judge Lammman directed some questions to the witness, in reply to which Detective Palmer replied that when he had seen the girl, she had later had started to say something, but on second thought said: "I guess I had better not say anything to you."

Thomas Michael Curtis, until April 15th, waiter in the Poodle Dog hotel, swore that he had seen Dr. Carter coming out of a room in the Poodle Dog between 4 and 6 o'clock one day early in February about the time that it is alleged the operation was performed. He did not know Dr. Carter at the time but had learned his name later.

In cross-examination by Mr. Higgins he said that he had not on Sunday evening told a bartender named Frank Higgins that he was going after Dr. Carter and Garesche for money in connection with this case. He had been called into the Poodle Dog last Sunday evening by Mr. McIntosh, one of the proprietors, and had there with Messrs. Smith and Shaughnessy and Messrs. Smith and Shaughnessy, the owners of the place. When the matter of money was being discussed Mr. Higgins had suggested his coming to his office after the case was over and he would use him right. The witness had held out, however, that any payment that was to be made must be be-

fore the trial. Mr. Higgins had told him that Gordon was getting something out of the case. He had not told Gordon that the man whom he had seen in the Poodle Dog was a big man with chin whiskers. "No," replied the witness, "that would have been Dr. Morrison."

He had seen in the Poodle Dog Sunday evening that he wanted \$250 to get out of town and Carter had said that he would not give him 250 cents. Dr. Carter had not said anything, however, about blackmail. He had not denied to Dr. Carter that he had seen him come out of the Poodle Dog.

In reply to another question the witness replied: "You told me that a trip to Seattle would do me good."

"No, I told you you had better take a trip to Seattle," replied Mr. Higgins. "And I told you I had you just where I wanted you, didn't I?" continued Mr. Higgins.

"You said that you would have me arrested the moment I got off the stand."

Mr. Taylor, addressing Mr. Higgins: "It looks to me that you are the man in the trap."

In reply to other questions the witness said that it was Gordon, the man who made up the beds at the Poodle Dog hotel and whom Mr. Higgins said was a detective employed by him, who had suggested getting a piece of change out of Carter and Garesche. Last Friday evening Mr. Smith had come to see him at the Strand Cafe, where he was now working, and had asked him whether he intended to give evidence against the "house" in this case, and he had replied that he was not going to favor any one in his evidence. As to a visit which he and Gordon had made to the McIntosh home, Gordon had suggested it, and had come around and had got him out of bed an hour ahead of the time he was to go to the purpose of going there. Mrs. McIntosh had not promised him any reward for testifying in this case, but had told him that he would get his reward as long as he was in the truth.

"Why then did you make a demand on me for money in the Poodle Dog Sunday evening?" pressed Mr. Higgins.

"To get a hold on you," replied the witness.

Mr. Higgins: "That will do."

Mr. Taylor: "Oh, no it won't."

Mr. Taylor then took up his re-examination of the witness. He swore he had told her about the room, to Detective Palmer and Mr. Moore last Saturday evening, following his visit to the McIntosh home, while on the following Sunday he had called into the Poodle Dog and had there met Mr. Higgins, Dr. Carter and Smith & Shaughnessy. When Smith came to him at the Strand Cafe on Friday evening, Mr. Higgins had said some one had telephoned to the hotel and had asked the witness's full name and that he had then known what was on. In the Poodle Dog Friday evening Smith had urged him to get them exactly where he stood in this case. Mr. Higgins had suggested that the battleship fleet was going to Seattle and suggested that he should go over and see it. Dr. Carter had told him that he was foolish to mix up in this case. Mr. Higgins had told him that he would be a fool to give him money in advance for he might go back on them at the trial.

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evidence as to the girl's experience in Vancouver and in cross-examination swore that she was animated by hostile motives in giving testimony against Miss McIntosh, because Miss McIntosh had been the cause of trouble between the witness and a "very dear" gentleman friend.

When the case opened yesterday afternoon Frank Higgins, the counsel for the accused, moved for a dismissal on the ground that no offence had been shown to have been committed by Dr. Garesche, and secondly, that there had been no corroboration of the evidence of the girl, who was an accomplice in the crime.

Referring to the case of Dr. Garesche, Mr. Higgins quoted authorities to show that anyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life who with intent to procure an abortion causes to be taken any drug, or uses any instrument with like intent. He claimed that there must be an intent, and, as Dr. Garesche did not, according to the evidence, know the condition of the girl, there could have been no intent.

Judge Lammman could not agree with this, and although Mr. Higgins argued at length, Judge Lammman was not convinced.

Continuing, Mr. Higgins said that there was no evidence to prove that there was any connivance between Dr. Garesche and Dr. Carter.

Judge Lammman: "They don't need that, do they?"

Mr. Higgins: "The lack of this strengthens the case for us. Garesche when arrested said he had nothing to do with the abortion, although he admitted having been intimate with the girl. Money was accepted and Mr. Mann had satisfied himself that there was nothing criminal. There was no corroborative evidence of the girl's story. Under the code the girl was an accomplice and the evidence of an accomplice is not sufficient to convict."

A number of English and United States cases were then read to show that judges usually charged in favor of the prisoner when there was no evidence but that of an accomplice. Although the jury had the right to convict they were advised not to do so by the judge.

There was absolutely no evidence to connect Dr. Garesche with the case. The positive evidence was that Dr. Garesche had not met Dr. Carter in the matter and that Carter had not been in Garesche's office after November. Then Dr. Garesche had consistently denied being responsible for anything that took place, to which must be added the testimony of Mr. Mann from such a life and she said she would, she had helped Miss McIntosh while in Vancouver.

"Did you get her confidence while assisting her?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"And you have revealed what she told you in confidence to the other side in this case?"

"I have."

"Is that the way to redeem a young girl?"

"I don't understand."

"Was it the part of a kind friend to tell all this?"

"You were a friend to her in Vancouver?"

"I have changed my mind."

"Now you are sufficiently down on her to go forward and give evidence against her?"

"Yes."

Mr. Taylor inquired, if it were motives of revenge that induced her to come forward and attempt to disgrace Miss McIntosh.

Mr. Higgins: "She disgraced herself."

Mr. Taylor: "Like you in some respects in connection with this case?"

"Order!" shouted the court constable, and the laugh that had gone up from the court at this sally subsided.

In reply to a question the woman said she would not come forward to this case if she had not been sent for.

"But you rushed to the other side and told them about Miss McIntosh telephoning you?" queried Mr. Taylor.

"Yes."

Mr. Taylor inquired why she had changed her mind regarding Miss McIntosh and the woman replied that Miss McIntosh had been the cause of a falling out between her and a very dear gentleman friend.

"You wouldn't have told anything about Miss McIntosh if it had not been for this row?"

"There has been a bitter feeling in your heart against her for a year?"

"There has."

In reply to a question she said that Miss McIntosh had telephoned her before Tuesday last, having been told by a mutual friend where the witness was to be found.

"Did you know the handsome Mr. Helricks in Vancouver?"

"Not to know him."

She also said she did not know Vancouver, the man in court the other day, but out in the hall he had told her he knew her.

"Your friendship for this girl is so strong that you are willing to come here for \$2 per day and disgrace her?"

"She's already disgraced."

"And there's no harm in adding to it?"

"No."

To Mr. Higgins the woman said in re-examination, that Miss McIntosh was the only one who has ever spoken to her about the case before Tuesday. It was Wednesday before any one else spoke to her about it. While in Vancouver she had advised Miss McIntosh against entering a life of shame.

Judge Lammman then directed some questions to the witness.

"You were living at the Poodle Dog?"

"Yes."

more subdued than on the occasion of her previous appearance in court.

Her right name, she swore, was Lillian Hill, although at present she was going under the name of Ruth Owens. When Mr. Higgins asked under what circumstances she had met Miss McIntosh, Mr. Taylor objected to any questions along that line. Miss McIntosh admitted knowing the woman, and the woman could not, therefore, be called to give evidence to disgrace her, as was the object of this woman's testimony.

Judge Lammman remarked that Mr. Higgins might wish to ask about other matters, and Mr. Higgins announced that he had called this witness to prove facts and not to disgrace Miss McIntosh.

6

pear so anxious in this case?
Mr. Smith—I'm not anxious.
Judge Lampman—Didn't you go down to the Strand hotel and see Curtis about this case?
Smith admitted that he had. This was because Gordon had told him that Curtis was going to give evidence in this case.

Following this a number of questions were addressed to Smith by both counsel and the judge, in the course of which Smith explained various matters about who had occupied rooms in the place about February 3rd. He said that on Sunday night when he was talking to Curtis he did not know that Curtis had already been to the police and told his story there.

The judge then said he was through with him, but Smith asked if he could not go on and say something about Curtis. The judge allowed him to go ahead, and he said that from what he knew of what was going on, he was impossible for Curtis to have heard Dr. Carter in the hall, as he hears he had or to have seen him.

As this stage Mr. Higgins asked for an adjournment, as his detective had disappeared, and it was material to the case that he be presented here. Gordon had last been seen at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, when he had left the house to keep an appointment at his office an hour later. Following that he had been seen at the Strand hotel with Curtis. He feared that this man had been spirited away.

Judge Lampman—The case was too much for him?
Mr. Higgins—No.
Judge Lampman—According to the evidence his first detective work in this case was too much for him.
Edward Charles Shaugnessy was next called and gave evidence largely identical with that of Smith and other previous witnesses. He was put through a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Taylor, who asked him about the character of the hotel and whether certain women of the underworld had not been living at the place previous to November last. There had, he swore, been no such women in the place since that he knew of. If Ruth Owens said she had seen she would not be telling the truth.
Detective Palmer was recalled and swore that on Saturday evening last Curtis had gone to see him and had told him that he had seen Dr. Carter in the Poodle Dog the day of the alleged operation.
After some discussion the case was adjourned until Thursday morning. It was proposed to go on Wednesday but it was pointed out that the Duck case came up that day.

LOCAL TEST MADE OF THE NEW ROSS RIFLE

Members of Fifth Regiment Shot Over Range With It.

The new Ross rifle model received a good test last evening at Clover Point ranges by Sergt. Major McDougall, C. S. M. Calvin and Staff Sergt. Richardson. At 200 yards the shots were grouped on call shots within three inches. The rifle will be given a further test next week. The above experts are much taken with the rifle and efforts will be made to secure a number of the above model.

DEATH OF GENERAL MANAGER CABLE BOARD

Charles Henry Reynolds, C. J. E., general manager of the cable board, died yesterday at Lisbon, Portugal, where he recently went to attend the International Telegraph Conference.

Born on January 15, 1844, Mr. Reynolds had an eventful and distinguished career. He was educated at the London University College and the Glasgow University and entered the India Government telegraph service in 1868. In 1895 he was appointed director general of telegraphs in India and held this position until his retirement in 1899. During his services during the Trian and Northwest Frontier rebellions in India in 1897, he was made the recipient of special praise and the thanks of both the commander-in-chief of the Indian forces and the Indian government. His services during the famine of 1874 and on several other occasions were also officially recognized, and he was decorated as a consequence.

The deceased was the son of the late Major W. Reynolds, Indian army, Bombay. He was known in Victoria, having visited this city in 1903 and 1904, on his way to Europe. The cable office station at Banfield creek.

MANOGLER IN LATHING MILL.

Nanaimo, May 22.—An accident occurred at the Red Fir Lumber Company's mills this afternoon, whereby Henry Davidson had his arm badly broken and practically torn from his shoulder. The victim is now in the hospital in a precarious condition, suffering from shock and loss of blood. Just how the accident happened no one knows.

The lad, who is 19 years of age, is employed at the mill as an oiler. He had evidently been oiling one of the pulleys connected with the lathing mill when he was struck by a bolt which hit him a short time before, heard a yell and looking around saw the lad tangled in the shating below. The engine was stopped and the boy was extracted from the machinery, having suffered the injuries above stated.

SAY MINE OFFICIALS BROKE CONTRACT

Strike at Michel Leads to Action by Crow's Nest Pass Company.

Fernie, B. C., May 22.—Charges preferred by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company against James Douglas, president; Charles Giesfer, secretary; William Whitehouse and other members of Michel Local, U. M. W. of A., for breaking contract, were tried here to-day before Government Agent J. H. McMullen. Three separate cases will be taken up individually. J. H. Harvey, Cranbrook, is counsel for the prosecution, and W. A. Macdonald, K. C., of Nelson, for the defence.

James Derbyshire, superintendent of the Michel mines, was the first witness for the prosecution. The latter called on Mr. Derbyshire, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday evening, coming from a miners' meeting with Giesfer, and asked if Harry Marchant, the man who has caused the strike, was fired. He answered "yes." They went back and returned fifteen minutes later and said the men wanted Marchant to be fired. Mr. Derbyshire told them he would do his own work and did not want others interfering. In consequence, the mines were closed. He told him not to dismiss Marchant because of personal matters, but because he was not a practical miner. He had known Marchant seven years ago, and did not consider him fit to work on dangerous seams. Cross-examined, he said Marchant was engaged by the pit boss on May 1st, and had a lamp to start with. On Monday, May 4th, he was told by the pit boss that he was not wanted. His place had been filled on that day. John Thomas, pit boss, was with Derbyshire when Douglas and others called. He did not hear their conversation. Cross-examined, he did not know why the men did not go to work.

John Bastian, pit boss, was with the other witness Douglas called. A circular was put in, sent out by the Michel men re the cause of the strike. He was asked if he had seen it. He had seen it distributed on station by the miners. He engaged Marchant on May 1st, and told him he could start on Monday. After he had his lamp he told him he was not wanted. Cross-examined, as to why he gave as a reason for dismissal that the place had been closed in, he admitted that was a lie. He said it was the only reason for dismissal from the superintendent. After he had seen him at 10:15 a. m., he told him to go back to work. He said he had information that Douglas and other union officials at Michel that there was a strike there. He had no knowledge of the affair until he received this information. He was also asked as to the circular, and he said he had copy sent him in a letter from Douglas and others. He said the mines were open and wanted the men to go back to work. The district official officers held a meeting in his office the afternoon to come to some arrangement but nothing was done. He stated that the men acted contrary to the agreement entered into with the U. M. W. district 18, whereby all differences are to be submitted to district offices, the men to continue working.

COST OF ORCHARD LAND IN KOOTENAY

Net Return Which Investment is Likely to Bring in.

Nelson, May 22.—What should be the cost of orchard land in the Kootenay and what return should the investor reasonably expect, are two very important questions that are frequently asked here at the present time.

The opinion of Roy C. Brock, the secretary of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association, when asked on those two points and the figures he gives are worthy of very careful attention. Mr. Brock states that over the bearing period of ten years one of the best mixed orchards that has come under his notice yielded an average of 1500 p. acre, giving an average net income to the grower of about \$250 per acre. This is, in his opinion, a very conservative estimate of the product of an ordinary fruit ranch, and in his opinion these figures may be safely used as the basis for the calculation of the value of fruit lands in the Kootenay district. Ten per cent, is an exceedingly good return on the average investment. Hence \$250 per acre net profit represents a 25 per cent return on \$1000 per acre, and shows that land value at present hereabouts cannot now be said to be exorbitant, judging from the prices advertised. Mr. Brock, however, cautions that in all intending purchasers of land should personally visit, investigate and ascertain all the facts as to its fruit producing value before buying.

BRIDGE AGREEMENT.

Vancouver, May 22.—The agreement between the city and British Columbia Electric Railway Company covering the use of the new bridges by the tram company, was formally signed yesterday. As soon as the ties are laid in place on the temporary bridge the company will proceed with the laying of the tracks, preparatory to abandoning its present trestle over the Westminster avenue structure.

PLATINUM FINDS AT INGENICA

Gold Mining on River and Tributaries May Take Second Place.

New Westminster, May 22.—Bert Glassey, an old-time miner with an extensive knowledge of the Kootenay, is authority for the statement that gold mining on the Ingenuka river and tributaries is likely to take second place to the search for platinum, as the latter is becoming more in evidence every day. Writing to Constable Wilkie from McConnell's creek, Ingenuka river, on April 14th, Mr. Glassey says: "The indications for platinum are good; several pieces being found in almost every place."

MINING AGAIN ACTIVE IN BOUNDARY DISTRICT

Resumption of B. C. Copper Company Means Much to Camp.

(Special Correspondence.)

Grand Forks, May 21.—Although in the American side no mining camp is being worked, the activity in the present time than what is known as the "Reservation Camp," near Grand Forks, at the present time probably 100 men are employed at the various mines, and within the next thirty days it is estimated that fully 500 men will be working.

COMPANY MAY START AT PRINCE RUPERT

Power and Light Company is Finally Given Permission to Proceed.

After a long delay the provincial government has approved of the plans of the Prince Rupert Power and Light Company, Limited, in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette appearing a notice authorizing the company to undertake the following work: "The construction of works consisting of dam, pipe lines and power houses at or near Woodworth Lake, Shoowahitans river in the Skeena River mining division."

APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Quite a Number Appear in Current Issue—Examinations for Miners.

Notice of quite a number of appointments are given in this week's issue of the official gazette and notice is given of the dates of the holding of miners' examinations. The notices follow:

William Brett, of Lumby, and Neil Peter Nelson, of Maple Lake, to be deputy game wardens for the Okanagan electoral district.

Robert H. Spedding, of the city of Vancouver, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court, for the purpose of acting under the Provincial Elections act in the Vancouver city electoral district, until the 31st day of December, 1909.

Joseph Wilson McCullum, of Abbotsford, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

W. N. Rolfe, of the town of Ashcroft, to be acting government agent; acting assessor and collector for the Ashcroft, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Kettle River and Princeton assessment districts.

Acting assistant commissioner of lands and works for the Yale Land Records division.

Acting mining recorder for the Ashcroft mining division.

Acting district registrar of the supreme court, and acting registrar of the county court.

Acting district registrar of births, deaths and marriages.

Acting registrar under the "Marriage Act."

Acting registrar of voters for the Yale electoral district.

Acting recording officer for the Yale

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DOUKHOBORS TO LIVE LIKE ORDINARY MEN

Claim No Connection With Fanatics of "Naked Parade" Fame.

Roseland, May 22.—A party of eighty Doukhobors have arrived in Waterloo and have entered upon the occupation of fruit land, recently purchased for them there by Peter Veregan, their head man. It consists of a solid tract of 3,500 acres, situate at the junction of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. They are very much pleased with the land, as it is similar in their native country. The climate, too, is in numerous ways similar, and they like it much better than the cold of the prairies.

They brought with them 100 horses, 200 cows, many fowl, plows and other agricultural implements. They have a sawmill which will be used to manufacture lumber for houses and barns. They are putting in a ferry. They seem to be a sturdy, hardy and industrious lot. They declare that they have no affiliation with those who have been misconducting themselves on the prairies, who they declare, although they call themselves Doukhobors, are not Doukhobors, but are simply religious fanatics.

The Doukhobors embarking in fruit raising principally, and expect to market their product on the prairies. They will also carry on mixed farming, and will include some dairying. They intend to irrigate the land by means of wooden pipes. They will live in villages and farm on a community plan. The title to the land is all vested in Peter Veregan, who is the head man. They state that they are but the vanguard of a considerable number who will follow within a short time.

PRINCE RUPERT

Police Rounding Up Undesirable Characters—12 Men Arrested and Fined.

Prince Rupert, May 20.—Chief Constable Vickers and his men are making a determined effort to stamp out gambling in Prince Rupert and to rid the town of undesirable characters. On Saturday night a tobacco store in "Knoxville" was raided and twelve men placed under arrest. At the same time a "floating hotel" at the wharf was visited and three more names taken. On Tuesday, before Wm. Manson, stipendiary magistrate, who had just returned from Hazelton, all were charged with gambling, or frequenting a gambling resort, and each fined \$20 and \$2 costs. A second charge of keeping a gambling house was laid against the two proprietors, who were found guilty, but allowed to go on suspended sentence for one year.

DESTITUTION AMONG VANCOUVER HINDUS

Oriental Wait on Relief Officer McMahon—Say Work is Refused to Race.

Vancouver, May 21.—A deputation of Hindus waited on Relief Officer McMahon yesterday morning asking that the city aid them to obtain work or provide them with food. A signed communication was presented stating that there were 1,000 Hindus out of work in the city and that their situation was daily becoming more distressing. These men are British subjects, some Italian, Japanese and Chinese being employed on every hand, but work was refused their race almost everywhere. When a Hindu did get work he divided his rations with his fellows; but of late days there was hardly anything coming in. The result was that it was now up to the city to provide for the men in some way.

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We recommend them for their PERFECT FIT, and being DOUBLE SEWN and RIVETED, they are STRONG.

DO NOT RIP OR TEAR.

J. Piercy & Co.

MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA, B. C.

NARROWLY ESCAPES DROWNING IN SKEENA

W. R. Morrison, Caught in Whirlpool, Saved From Death by Operator.

Prince Rupert, B. C., May 20.—W. R. Morrison, contractor of Prince Rupert, narrowly escaped drowning in the Skeena river yesterday while endeavoring to reach Port Essington on a raft. Morrison, who is unfamiliar with the river, went to his tie-up some time ago when it was a harmless looking stream, to cut ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The camp boat being away, he made a raft, intending to float down but continued mild weather and warm rains have so swollen the river that it has become a rushing torrent, and when his raft reached the bend above Hole-in-the-Wall it was caught in a huge whirlpool and wrecked. Morrison, who was unable to swim, clung to a log and shouted lustily for help. Government telegraph operator Kinnear and his lineman who heard the call, put out quickly in their boat and rescued Morrison as he was being hurried along by the strong current towards the big bluff below, where there is a strong wind and a high tide, and where no doubt he would have met his death. Morrison, who was completely exhausted, collapsed when hauled into the canoe, but nursing and stimulants given by the telegraph men soon revived him.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE MODERN METHOD OF TREATING EVEN OBSTINATE CASES OF INDIGESTION.

The old fashioned methods of treating stomach diseases are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned method, which was aggravated by treatment was stopped, the trouble returned in an aggravated form. The modern method of treating indigestion, catarrh of the stomach or chronic gastritis, is to tone up the stomach and glands to their normal work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained, not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain, the absence of gas—all are steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs and therefore are the very best remedy for chronic cases of stomach trouble. The success of the treatment is shown by hundreds of cures like the following:

Mrs. Wm. E. Dunn, Prince Dale, N.S., says: "For upwards of seven years I was an almost continuous sufferer from stomach trouble, which was aggravated by obstinate constipation. Food was not only distasteful, but every mouthful I ate was painful. The trouble so affected my heart that at times I thought I could not live. My stomach constantly doctoring, but did not get the least relief. Indeed I was growing worse, and in the summer of 1907 had got so bad that I went to the city of Boston, where I spent some time under the care of a specialist. I returned home, however, no better than when I went away. The pains I endured were almost intolerable, and would sometimes cause me to drop. I kept getting weaker and weaker and had practically given up hope of ever being well again when my mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought a box and now am that I took her advice. My case was a severe one and did not yield readily, but once an improvement was noticed the cure progressed steadily and satisfactorily, and after the use of ten boxes of the Pills I was again a well woman. Every symptom of the trouble disappeared, and it is years since I have enjoyed as good health as I am doing now. All who know me look upon my cure as almost a miracle, and I strongly urge all suffering from stomach trouble to give this medicine a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RACE HORSE MYSTERY.

Grand Forks, May 21.—A valuable race horse owned by James McArdie of this city is missing. Diligent search proves that it has either been appropriated by some person or has met with foul play. This animal, as well as being valuable for its speed, was a "luck horse," and has several times been valued at \$500.

CROPS IN KETTLE VALLEY.

Grand Forks, May 22.—The recent rains of the past two weeks, together with the bright spells of sunshine, is working marvels with the grain and root crops of the Kettle valley.

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DO NOT RIP OR TEAR.

J. Piercy & Co.

MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA, B. C.

NARROWLY ESCAPES DROWNING IN SKEENA

W. R. Morrison, Caught in Whirlpool, Saved From Death by Operator.

Prince Rupert, B. C., May 20.—W. R. Morrison, contractor of Prince Rupert, narrowly escaped drowning in the Skeena river yesterday while endeavoring to reach Port Essington on a raft. Morrison, who is unfamiliar with the river, went to his tie-up some time ago when it was a harmless looking stream, to cut ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The camp boat being away, he made a raft, intending to float down but continued mild weather and warm rains have so swollen the river that it has become a rushing torrent, and when his raft reached the bend above Hole-in-the-Wall it was caught in a huge whirlpool and wrecked. Morrison, who was unable to swim, clung to a log and shouted lustily for help. Government telegraph operator Kinnear and his lineman who heard the call, put out quickly in their boat and rescued Morrison as he was being hurried along by the strong current towards the big bluff below, where there is a strong wind and a high tide, and where no doubt he would have met his death. Morrison, who was completely exhausted, collapsed when hauled into the canoe, but nursing and stimulants given by the telegraph men soon revived him.

RUBBER SPONGES

These seem to be the general favorites now-a-days, doubtless because they are easily kept clean and are very durable. Their manufacture is an interesting study, tungstate of soda being used to make the rubber rise up porous much in the way that yeast acts in process of bread-making. Mediterranean Sponges are still advancing in price, but the Rubber Sponge seems here to supply its place.

Prices 50c to \$3.50

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CHEMIST GOVERNMENT ST. Near Yates.

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A NEW LINE OF FINE WOOL TAFFET SHIRTS

In pretty Greys, Tans, Mauves, with silk stripes \$3.00 AND \$4.00

They are as soft as finest velvet. Wear and look same after laundries.

Chaete Penbody's Fine Zephyr Coat Shirts \$1.50 to \$4

MEN'S SOFT CRUSH STRAW HATS \$2.50

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THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE

HATTERS. 1107 GOVERNMENT STREET.

In England's various military and especially in overhauling and mending of England's naval attack, particularly services from a foreign source is completed. At present there are less telegraph stations signal stations at around the coast of Victoria, and it is intended more of the former, financial year. Tents are all linked up signal and telegraph stations, the former signals are received from vessels, while the latter can send signals from a vessel to vessels thousands of miles away. This work will be finished on the Admiralty head is completed.

Signalling between merchantmen is being contained a block of vessels for the purpose of signalling to the purshipmasters in the navy. By this means the movement of war vessels will be made known to his Majesty's ships. In carrying out the organization of the department all the heavy work has been done by the kicker and at Stoke removed by the royal navy to Weymouth.

The Isle of Wight, Rouron fort in Spit, include those of 9.2 calibre. Some of the total weight of 20 tons is of great importance. The Admiralty is considering the Tyne Island. The Admiralty are making a bill, and it is of the greatest importance, that nothing should be done to diminish the depth of the Tyne. Not only is this important in his Majesty's ships, a dock on the Tyne is being a vessel of class. The present

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EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

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Take notice that E. N. Brynildsen, of Bella Coola, occupation, farmer, intending to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of Lot 15, thence west 4 chains 6 links to shore line of Lot 22, thence north 3 chains to point of commencement.

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February 23rd, 1908.

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The Times Nature Club

Oak Catkins. How many have noticed the catkins on the oak trees? They are often too high to examine without reaching up and breaking off a small spray.

Vancouver Island is the only part of British Columbia where the oak flourishes to any great extent. Those that grow here are too knotty to make good lumber but they are very beautiful.

In the old days in England the oaks were very much valued. The Druids considered the tree sacred and the mistletoe growing on its branches was cut once a year with a good deal of ceremony.

Among the Saxons the oak was chiefly valued for its acorns. They were used for feeding pigs, or swine, as they were called in those days. A present of acorns was considered valuable, and when the crop failed there was almost a famine.

Willow Grouse. Anyone who goes far enough afield can scarcely help hearing—the drumming of the willow grouse. The humming whir of the wings of this bird, reinforced probably by voice, is a sound not to be forgotten. It is only in the spring of the year in the love season that the grouse drums. It stands usually on a fallen log when drumming and anyone wishing to watch the operation may do so by approaching the direction whence the sound comes, taking care not to make noise or be too conspicuous.

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Crushing the beetle in his coat of mail. And giving havoc on the slug and snail. But the townspeople refused to listen and the work of destruction began.

When all the birds were gone retribution descended speedily. In the orcharded fields of caterpillars and around the cultivated fields and garden beds.

Hosts of devouring insects crawled, and found no check their march, till they had made the land a desert without leaf or shade. Devoured by worms, like Herod, was the town.

Birds Used. Something has been said in this column before about the usefulness of birds and of their protection on that account. Several cases have, however, come to hand within the last few days of boys robbing nests both of the eggs and of the young. One can understand why a boy might perhaps take the eggs, but to take the young bird is very cruel and useless.

Redwing Blackbird. Last week mention was made of the redwing blackbird, which makes its home in swamps and nests among the reeds. Since then a number of these birds have been noticed at Swan lake. A nest was found in the reeds on the banks of that water hanging about three feet from the ground. It was a simple structure of mud and was fastened to the reeds, tied in a manner very similar to that adopted by

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The presence of birds on a farm, then, is manifestly not a disadvantage. To find them there is to discover a natural resource, and to encourage their occupation of one's property is a good investment.

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The utility of bird life to mankind more than counter-balance any harm done by the feathered tribes. The cherries eaten and the seeds picked are made pay for the work done, and if the birds ever went on strike like other poorly paid bodies we should realize just how much we owed to them. One of the tales of the Wayside Inn is called "The Birds of Killingworth," and in it Longfellow describes the result to a town when the inhabitants destroyed all the birds. Only the young Preceptor had the courage to protest: "You call them thieves and pillagers; but know they are the winged wardens of your farms."

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The utility of bird life to mankind more than counter-balance any harm done by the feathered tribes. The cherries eaten and the seeds picked are made pay for the work done, and if the birds ever went on strike like other poorly paid bodies we should realize just how much we owed to them. One of the tales of the Wayside Inn is called "The Birds of Killingworth," and in it Longfellow describes the result to a town when the inhabitants destroyed all the birds. Only the young Preceptor had the courage to protest: "You call them thieves and pillagers; but know they are the winged wardens of your farms."

Who from the cornfields drive the insidious foe. And from the cornfields drive the insidious foe. Even the blackest of them all the crow. Renders good service as your man-at-arms.

Crushing the beetle in his coat of mail. And giving havoc on the slug and snail. But the townspeople refused to listen and the work of destruction began.

When all the birds were gone retribution descended speedily. In the orcharded fields of caterpillars and around the cultivated fields and garden beds.

Hosts of devouring insects crawled, and found no check their march, till they had made the land a desert without leaf or shade. Devoured by worms, like Herod, was the town.

Birds Used. Something has been said in this column before about the usefulness of birds and of their protection on that account. Several cases have, however, come to hand within the last few days of boys robbing nests both of the eggs and of the young. One can understand why a boy might perhaps take the eggs, but to take the young bird is very cruel and useless.

Throw Away Liniments

HERE'S THE PRESCRIPTION TO CURE RHEUMATISM.

Liniments only reach the skin and the muscles directly under the skin. Now, liniments can't cure rheumatism. They simply deaden the nerves for a time. When the effect wears away, the pain returns worse than ever.

If the bowels do not move regularly—if the kidneys are strained or weak—if the skin is dry or harsh—the blood is sure to be filled with impurities or urea. This urea is changed into uric acid which is the poison that causes rheumatism.

Now the only possible way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent uric acid from being formed. Logically, the only way to do this is to keep kidneys, bowels and skin in good working order, and to prevent uric acid from being too acid. And the only way to do this is to take "Fruit-a-tives."

These marvelous tablets of fruit juices and tonics act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin—and put them in perfect condition. That is the only secret of their great success in curing rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. Sec. 2259. "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ottawa.

corner of the Farmer's Advocate and is as follows:

When I was a little girl in Ontario the first of spring was the day we went to the woods and found the downy sweet Hepatica and the pink-veined Spring Beauty. We were wild with joy, and these were we were so happy and excited we did something I have been very sorry for since. We picked and picked—and picked—every blossom we could see until our hands were so full that we did not notice when some of the flowers fell and were left to fade and die upon the ground. Some-times instead of breaking off a single flower on its stem, we pulled roughly and the whole plant was up out of the moist soft earth. The best of the blossoms were picked off and the poor plant was thrown down to die, mangled by the hands of careless children.

And because we and thousands of other children worked such destruction in those days, there are fewer flowers for your children to-day. And if you are going to be as foolish—and as wicked—we did not notice when some of the flowers fell and were left to fade and die upon the ground. Some-times instead of breaking off a single flower on its stem, we pulled roughly and the whole plant was up out of the moist soft earth. The best of the blossoms were picked off and the poor plant was thrown down to die, mangled by the hands of careless children.

Horrid Thief. There was great interest taken in the pretty little bird. She could be seen through the window from the interior of the room. All were expectant of the time when they could watch the feeding of the little ones, but alas, their hopes were destined to be unfulfilled. One fateful Sunday a boy from South Park school, one who had formerly attended at Kingston street, having heard of the nest from a smaller lad, went in and deliberately stole the eggs.

There was great mourning at Kingston street the following morning and naturally Miss Lawson was furious. There would have been a hard time for the thief if he had come along then. Later he was found and acknowledged the theft and was well scolded for having taken the eggs; but that did not result to the little bird her eggs from which she had hoped to raise a family of little chirping sparrows.

Bald Eagles. Mention was made during the week of a fine bald eagle that was shot at Saanich Arm near Seventeen-Mile. It measured seven feet two inches from one wing to the tip of the other. The curious thing about these eagles is that last year one was shot and the other bird went off and got another mate, with which the young were reared. Whether or not there were eggs or young at the time the old bird was killed is not known. It is also told on good authority that two years ago both old birds were shot when nesting, but that two others came to the nest and raised young there in the same season. It was the shot of shadow as well as the bird went off and got another mate, with which the young were reared. Whether or not there were eggs or young at the time the old bird was killed is not known. It is also told on good authority that two years ago both old birds were shot when nesting, but that two others came to the nest and raised young there in the same season.

Who has ever heard of a hen making her nest in a hole? Was a hen once I am sure. In England the wild ducks sometimes nest in the old pollard willows ten feet or more from the ground. On Davie street, off Oak Bay avenue, one of these ducks had been seen in the act to make her nest in the low boughs of a fir tree and laid twelve eggs there. For three weeks she sat on them and at the end of that time twelve little chicks came peeping out of the shells. Mrs. Bray took them down from the nest, all except two, and they tumbled down but did not hurt themselves. Now they are kept in the yard near by and are strong and healthy. The nest was not very high, being about five feet from the ground.

Collecting Shells. Last week a suggestion was made in regard to collecting shells. Anyone doing this should go about the work with some method. Every new shell should be labeled or numbered in some way and a record kept showing when and where it was found, and if the name is not known a place in the record should be left for it. The record should also be a short description of the shell, and something about the life of the creature it once contained. If the latter is not known at any rate the collector would do well to learn something of it.

Probably the commonest shell fish on this coast is the clam. The following little sketch of its life history may prove of interest, and will show that the clam would learn even about the latest forms of life.

Story of the Clam. The clam never gets a cold in the head for the simple reason that he does not possess a head. He does not need one. If he had one it would be of no use to him. Lucky clam to have no hair to comb, nor a face to wash, nor teeth to clean, nor a necessity to smile when he feels sad. Does he ever feel sad I wonder? No one knows.

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Then as well as taking his food from the water that is pumped down through the tube, also takes the oxygen that is needed as it passes through the gills. Clever fellow, is he not?

When the tide goes out and leaves the beach dry the clam waits patiently without eating or breathing until the water comes in again. If you are walking across the sand and have withdrawn the tubes that reach to the surface. The result has been that in withdrawing the water which they contained was spurted out.

A good many people eat clam chowder, but they never know anything about the wonderful little shell fish from which it is made.

Young Clams. It may be interesting to know that the young clams, soon after being hatched from the eggs, attach themselves to some fish for some time. After awhile they free themselves and dig down into the mud. Some clams do not dig far into the mud but live on the surface. These have no long tubes through which to pump the water, but the method of living is exactly similar to that of others.

Clams are known scientifically as pelecypods. This word means hatch-foot, and is given them because the foot looks something like an axe. There are over one hundred different species of these creatures.

Odd Nesting Site. A week or two ago a chirping sparrow commenced to build its nest in the rose bush just outside one of the windows in the Kingston street school. It was at once noticed that the principal, Miss Lawson, cautioned the little folks not to touch it or even to go very near. They obeyed faithfully and, after some days, the nest was completed. Then an egg was laid, a pretty little blue thing with reddish brown spots. The all-d number having been placed there, the little mother commenced to sit on them, remaining on her nest even when the principal rang the school bell a few feet from the nest. The children, as they rushed to the line at the assembling call and shouted and played in the vicinity, failed to drive the chirpy from her snug nest.

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bars a continuation of... Mr. Sears in the I. C. R. baggage... with Mrs. Sears has... eastern of a boat of...

IONS IN NOME DISTRICT

ty Tells of Mining... Alaska.

In the winter, says S. A. Bell, Alaska, who is at... hotel, there have been... the Nome district, and... mer there is looked for... them; although Nome... a winter than a sum...

the summer, says Mr. the owner of consider... the district, there will... workings carried out...

Eight Mining Company... their claims on Opin... Goose will be running... W. A. Black, of San... have one hundred and... king in place of sixty... and J. Wilson on No. 25... large creek on his sl... creek, he says, is the... et found and has pro... No. 15 alone \$3,000... a dowry from a pros... stery creek there will... At Fort Davis and... ery he says there has... in good pay found at... low the sea level. The... been big pannings re... rek which as much as... has been taken out... nly been a big strike... being kept quiet as... gh at the present tim... rties in Seattle buy... shipment into the... ct, where it is intended... large way this summer... houses of Seattle are... for large supplies to... to Koyukuk. Mr. Keller... he has learned there... velous finds in this co... ntry, through the old... a big strike has been... set below bedrock in... ings at a depth of one... hirty feet and several... s are giving nearly the... he says, the men are... d. There the wages are... ge to \$2.50 per day. They... know the outlook expect... this summer. The... ova has been a hard on... ed not getting the work... went in and bent out... for jobs for less money... ing out as fast as they... gh the winter there has... rain in the Cordova di... ment have been very... I have been undergoing... ps. At Nome, Carson... he says, the wage socie... ed and further up it is... Referring to the labor... rinks, he says, there is... there, whatever the re... The men are beaten and... on shipped in to take... the figure named. There... any man as any needed... he says, they having... in from all the sound... ason this year is thought... er output than for many...

DID HONOR TO EMPIRE DAY

Given Instructions Meaning of the Event.

made yesterday of the celebration in the city... the schools in the city had... ristic exercises of some... exception of Victoria... the teachers... th touching on the day... ing in the classes. At... et the flag was saluted... songs sung by the little... putting on their coats and... g places of entertainment... tra was playing "God... example, went through... of saluting the flag... were led in the singing by... on, teacher of the Man... department in the North... The proceedings were... conclusion by the singing... South Park.

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SIR EDWARD GREY

A CHARACTER STUDY.

By A. G. G. in the London Daily News.

If one asked to say whose word carried the most weight in Parliament to-day there could, I think, be only one answer. Whether in office or out of office, whether in friend or foe, Sir Edward Grey is intrinsically the weightiest speaker of his time. When he sits down in the House of Commons it is as though discussion had ceased. Other men speak from the bench; he speaks from the bench. He does not argue; he delivers a judgment. There is no appeal, and no one asks for an appeal.

I remember a curious instance of this note of final authority. It was during the time when Mr. Balfour was holding his ministry together by his arts of evasion and agility. The attack was hot and furious, the temper of the house high and passionate. It seemed that nothing could tear away the veil of falsity behind which Mr. Balfour concealed his evolutions. At night Sir Edward Grey arose. It was as though a visitor from another planet had invaded the House. He spoke briefly, quietly, without heat and without emotion. But it was as if the House had listened to a remark that was almost a sentence. Mr. Balfour was silenced. There seemed nothing to do but to go home. If we seek for the source of this authority we are struck, first, by the relative poverty of his equipment. There are many brilliant men in the House of Commons; Sir Edward Grey is not one of them. The stuff of his speech is plain to the point of homeliness. His thought is ordinary, almost conventional. He never coils a phrase that sticks, nor wears a rhetorical flower in his buttonhole. He has none of the arts of popular ap-

peared, leaves one at a loss to understand that demand for silence from one whose tendency is to understate the facts. For it is clear that there was never any real peril. But, indeed, the whole of that dark story, with Sir Edward's defence of the officials, followed by the sudden resignation of Lord Cromer and the belated release of the wronged villagers who had escaped the scaffold, is obscure and disquieting. Not less typical of his attitude of reserve towards parliament was his silence as to the Russian agreement, which was never allowed to be discussed, and which with apparently studied scorn was published a few days after parliament had risen. Sir Edward Grey's view for foreign affairs, indeed, is that it is a close bureaucratic pressure into which he will allow no important trespasser. It is outside the field of democracy. There is no right of way through his woods, and he is the keeper with a gun. This is a just view so far as the conduct of delicate negotiations is concerned, but it is less desirable when applied to the spirit of national policy. Even Prince Bulow in bureaucratic Germany seeks the endorsement of parliament, to which he explains his policy at least with seeming frankness. But in democratic England the foreign minister is silent as the Sphinx, looking out over the desert of parliament into infinity.

Others abide our question: thou art free, We ask and ask: thou smilest and art still. Out-topping knowledge. Sir Edward is, indeed, the least democratic as he is the least demonstrative of men. He belongs more than any man to-day to the tradition of statesmanship which is the Whig tradition, touched by the strong personality of Bishop Creighton, who was his tutor when he was a boy. He is a man of a certain grandeur, a certain grandeur held a paragon in Northumberland and by the name of the Duke of Devonshire. He is a man of a certain grandeur, a certain grandeur held a paragon in Northumberland and by the name of the Duke of Devonshire. He is a man of a certain grandeur, a certain grandeur held a paragon in Northumberland and by the name of the Duke of Devonshire.

THE MINISTER WHO FEELS THE PULSE OF EUROPE

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WILLIAM H. TAFT

A MAN OF THE HOUR.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

That William Howard Taft will be the next president of the United States is probable; indeed his chances for fitting that office compare with the chances of any other person who can be named as three to one. Therefore, his personality becomes of general interest, and facts concerning his career have some claim to be considered of historical importance. At the moment, a host of scepticisms on the Republican side of politics are besleaving him with praise, and it is not difficult to find eulogies of Taft which begin with the infant prodigy in the cradle, and trace every step, down to the present day. It is necessary, for a just understanding of the man, to largely discount what is said about him from now until next November. He is not the colossal figure the Republicans are busily trying to make. He is the mere figurehead the Democrats paint.

A man reputed to have been twice a millionaire figured in a strange romantic story told at Brentford (England) police court a few days since. His name was given as Daniel Rylands, aged 53, and he was described as a colliery proprietor, living at Avenue road, Southall. The charge against him was of bigamy. Rylands, immediately after the preliminary hearing was taken to the local workhouse infirmary, and had to be placed in a padded cell. The evidence against him was that on Good Friday evening he went up to a stable in Southall and asked to be arrested for "marrying another woman." The case was placed in the hands of Detective Inspector Pollard, to whom prisoner related a remarkable story.

He said he married one woman in Yorkshire in 1879, and another in 1897 at Torquay. The latter ceremony was added because of the habit of accepting money and competing for prizes. How do Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son know that my story was the best they received during the quarter? Are they posterity? Are they the verdict of history? Have they even the very doubtful qualification of being professional critics? "I return the cheque. If you should see it to use it for the purpose of erecting a tombstone to Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son I shall be happy to contribute the epitaph, in which I shall do my best to do justice to their monstrous presumption." — G. Bernard Shaw.

At the end of that time young Taft struck into the elected assisting prosecuting attorney. Next year in 1882—he was made United States internal revenue collector, a position he held for a year and a half, and then resigned. He held no office for two whole years, but at the end of that time became assistant county solicitor. After two years he resigned and was appointed judge of the superior court in a glass case. He remained on the bench, but resigned in 1890 to be solicitor-general of the United States. He again resigned, to become a judge of the United States court. For the remarkable career of the Philippines, Judge Taft resigned himself to this position, once more resigning to become president of the Philippine commission. On July 4, 1901, he was appointed to the position of the Philippines. His next jump was to the War department, a cabinet position, which he has not yet resigned, although he promises to do so should he be chosen by the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

At a meeting in London of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, Dr. Stanley B. Atkinson, in opening his session, mentioned that one of the principal objects of drinking was to produce temporary insensibility to the mental condition affecting the drinker. Some people, when the truth was that they craved for the mental state which drink produced. Thus, Holmes, the well-known police court missionary, said that although he had come into contact with men and women drinkers for many years he had found only one reason why they drank unduly, and that was because they liked it. Speaking of the case with which he had to do, Mr. Holmes mentioned the case of a man who had picked up hairpins in the streets of London, and stored no less than 600,000.

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NEWS OF THE MOTHERLAND

Value of London.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 58 Douglas street, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. L. J. J. Fisher, 140 Victoria street.

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MEN WANTED—in every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, take up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission on sales, \$25 per month, and expenses \$1 per day. Steady work, no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada.

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TO LET—A quiet home in the country for a convalescent. Apply Box 348, Times Office.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—New 7 roomed bungalow, with two large lots, \$3,300. Easy cash balance on terms; at this price only for one week. Address J. W. Times Office.

FOR SALE—Six roomed house, with stable, electric light, city water, 12 full baths, 2nd floor, current and hot water, gas, only \$1,000; terms, 300 cash, balance \$10 per month. Apply 282 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—2 1/2 foot launch, equipped with 3-h.p. Lister motor in good condition. Inquire 279 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Boiler, 36 inches diameter, 12 ft. long, in first-class condition, with chopping machine. Apply B. U. Land Co.

NEW OR SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, or anything for bicycles, catalogue free. Bicycle Museum, 702 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A few new buggies, latest styles, also good second-hand wagons and carts, two good fresh calved cows; also all kinds of horses. Apply at J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, 123 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Mandolin, \$4.50; single barrel shotgun, 12 bore, \$5; leather valise, \$2.50; large glass, \$1.50; pocket watch, \$1.50; bicycle, Cleveland, coaster brake, \$12.50; Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand store, 56 Johnson street, four doors below Gordon street. Phone 1747.

Rooms and Board

2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS (front), with bath, hot and cold. 318 Pandora Ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, bath and linen, Collins street, 5 minutes from Post Office.

TO RENT—Well furnished room, in new, modern house, 381 Broughton, cor. of Quadra.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—New house, Beacon Boulevard, Beacon Hill. Mrs. Klaus.

FURNISHED ROOMS, \$49 Fort street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with electric light, bath and phone, 1018 Fort street.

FURNISHED—Or with board. The Pandora.

TO LET—Two airy furnished rooms, with State rent and bath, from Fort street car, 1024 Vancouver street.

TO LET—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Apply to 1223 Government street.

TO LET—Pleasant furnished housekeeping rooms, also single rooms, board if desired; use of bath; rates very reasonable. 1219 North Park street.

TO LET—Room and board, with private family, moderate terms. 1217 Cook St.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, Apply 245 Russell street, Victoria West.

FOR RENT—Furnished front bedroom, with electric light and use of bathroom. Apply 525 Superior street.

TO LET—Large front room, bungalow, new, furnishings new. 144 Government street, near Park.

LARGE, furnished, sunny room, with bath for one or two gentlemen; no other furniture. 217 Cormorant, second house above Blanchard.

FURNISHED ROOM—Would be pleased to rent a furnished room to one or two ladies. Apply 1018 Fort street.

Miscellaneous Goods for Sale

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20-foot gasoline launch, four-foot beam, Sheffield motor, engine, 10 h.p., running satisfactorily to date. Would exchange for good saddle and driving horse and buggy, or reasonable terms. Write at once to Rev. Thos. Geo. Harlow, Clayoquot.

FOR SALE—Handsome mare, with or without rubber tired buggy and harness. Apply P. O. Box 683, Phone 32.

FOR SALE—Three hundred loads of rock, Oak Bay avenue, suitable for concrete, filling and walls. Apply P. O. Box 555, city.

FOR QUICK SALE—Cheap, cash register, safe and fixtures; splendid condition. Box No. 360, Times Office.

FOR SALE—Nearly new lady's chainless bike for \$25, a snap. 2317 Graham St.

CROCKERY—Restaurants, dealers and others, we have a large quantity, cheap. Fletcher, cor. Fort and Blanchard Sts.

FOR SALE—Good 15-foot 3 h.p. gasoline launch, six acres orchard, quantity small fruits. Newcomb, Swan Lake.

FOR SALE—Good 15-foot 3 h.p. gasoline launch, six acres orchard, quantity small fruits. Newcomb, Swan Lake.

FOR SALE—A busy top spring wagon and 150 Cook street. Apply Box 343, Times Office.

FOR SALE—Fine family rig, reversible seat for four persons. 816 Cook street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, lady's bicycle, best English make, in perfect condition. Box 77, Times Office.

AUTOMOBILE—4-passenger car, practically new, in first-class condition, new tires; will exchange for real estate. Times Box No. 384.

FOR SALE—Brand new rubber tired buggy, months in use, very cheap. 1223 Gladstone street.

FOR SALE—Team standard bred mares, drive well single or double; a Gladstone and set of double harness; also lady's and gentleman's saddles. Apply 282 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—2 1/2 foot launch, equipped with 3-h.p. Lister motor in good condition. Inquire 279 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Boiler, 36 inches diameter, 12 ft. long, in first-class condition, with chopping machine. Apply B. U. Land Co.

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HOLMES & CRAIG

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. 575 YATES ST., PHONE 1698.

OUR WEEKLY SPECIAL. FOUZ BAT ROAD (near Fort), lot 62x120, \$500; \$100 cash, balance monthly instalments of \$10.

Property for Sale

FOR SALE—Property, James Bay, guaranteed to pay 10 per cent clear of all taxes; will take half cash; no agents. Apply Box 363, this office.

FOR SALE—36 acres, good soil, overlooking beautiful sheet of water, 1/2 mile from Victoria, beautiful piece for country home, price \$1,700. Apply C. B. Jones, Colquhoun P. O.

FOR SALE OR RENT—1/2 acre of land and substantial brick building with central house, situated on Carey road, and lately occupied by the Victoria Creamery Association; also 1/2 h. p. engine, in first-class condition, not used. Apply A. G. Snelling, Victoria Creamery, Johnson St., Victoria.

FARM FOR SALE—138 acres, all good land, 20 acres cleared, 48 fruit trees, good barn, outbuildings, furnished cottage of 5 rooms, horse and light wagon, farming implements, 3 head of cattle, chickens, geese; this is a bargain at \$400. Inquire No. 128 Fort street.

A LAUNCH FOR SALE—5 ft. 6 in. beam, 21 ft. long, in good order, will sell cheap. 1217 Cook street.

FOR SALE—Fine oak dresser, Kensington art squares, oak rockers, folding bed, tripod camera, hand decorated china, etc. 282 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A busy top spring wagon and 150 Cook street. Apply Box 343, Times Office.

FOR SALE—Fine family rig, reversible seat for four persons. 816 Cook street.

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AUTOMOBILE—4-passenger car, practically new, in first-class condition, new tires; will exchange for real estate. Times Box No. 384.

FOR SALE—Brand new rubber tired buggy, months in use, very cheap. 1223 Gladstone street.

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Situations Wanted—Female

ENGLISHWOMAN wants morning engagement, needlework, care or teach school children. Apply Box 354, Times Office.

WANTED—Position as nursemaid or light house work, by girl 15 years. Address 321 Times Office.

Wanted—Female Help

WANTED—At once, good woman pastry cook, forenoon. Apply Royal Hotel Cafe.

WANTED—Five women to travel with show; good salaries; experience not necessary; we learn you. 1120 Vancouver St. Phone 1429.

WANTED—A girl for house work. Apply Mrs. Bowers, 530 Springfield Ave.

WANTED—Waitress, at Windsor Restaurant.

WANTED—At once, experienced dressmaker for alteration department. Apply to Mantle Department, Spencer's. Apply Box 343, Times.

WANTED—Lady bookkeeper to post ledger and make out bills in evenings. Apply Box 343, Times.

WANTED—At once, skirt and waist makers, improvers and apprentices, apply to Miss McMillan, Spencer's.

DRESSMAKING MADE EASY—At the school of ladies' dresscutting and designing, in the Polaris Hotel, in the work. Call and see it demonstrated. Anyone can learn. 715 Humboldt street.

WANTED—Immediately, general servant. Apply 737 Vancouver street.

WANTED—Young Jersey cow in full milk. Apply Box 386, Times Office.

IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO CANADA

Interesting Report Made by W. L. Mackenzie King on His Mission to England Representing the Dominion Government.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, has presented an interesting report of his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.

The events leading up to the mission and the objects to be attained by Mr. King are set forth in the following report of the committee of the Privy Council:

On memorandum dated 2nd March, 1908, from Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing that notwithstanding the regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in particular British East Indians, are being induced to come to Canada under circumstances which may necessitate a refusal of their admission to our shores.

That an effective restriction of immigration from India is desirable, therefore, not less in the interest of the East Indians themselves, than in the interest of the Canadian people.

That moreover, the whole subject of Oriental immigration is one of the first concern to Canada, and affecting, as it does, the relations of the Dominion with foreign powers, and the relations of our people with fellow British subjects in India, involves considerations of the highest importance, not only to Canada, but to the British Empire as a whole.

That it is desirable that on this important question the Dominion should complete an interchange of views between the authorities of Great Britain and Canada as may be possible, and that in reference to it there should be a complete understanding between the governments of the two countries.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., deputy minister of labor, has recently made full inquiry under royal commission into the causes by which Oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada, and as he is familiar with the subject in its many bearings, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of the opinion that by sending him to England to confer with the authorities of the colonial and India offices, and such other departments of the British government as may be desirable, a more complete and satisfactory understanding of the situation may be reached than would be possible by the necessary limitations of official correspondence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, recommended that Mr. King be commissioned to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient and the immigration from India in particular, and that for this purpose he proceed to England immediately, also that upon his return to Canada, Mr. King report to the Governor-General in council the result of his conference with the British authorities.

The report sets forth that he was received by the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, secretary of state for the colonies, who arranged for interviews during the course of the same week with the Right Honorable John Morley, secretary of state for India, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs. The interviews of the first week were followed by interviews with Lord Elgin, Mr. Morley and Sir Edward Grey during the three subsequent weeks, as well as by interviews with other gentlemen of the colonial and India and foreign offices. Of the interest taken in the subject of my mission by the British ministers and officials of the several departments with whom my interviews were held, it may be said that, in some respects the pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time accorded by the ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the duration of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct such negotiations as affords reason for believing that a satisfactory understanding of the situation has been reached, in so far as at least an appreciation of Canada's position in regard to Oriental immigration is concerned, and as may serve to prevent such immigration from India as may not be desirable in the interest of other of the natives of this country or of the people of this country. Having concluded the necessary conferences and negotiations, I returned from England to Canada.

Nature of Interviews. It is, perhaps, sufficient to direct attention to the words of the report of the council above quoted, to the effect that foreign relations and considerations of high importance are involved in the question of Oriental immigration, to make it apparent that a minimum of publicity is desirable in the matter of representations bearing upon this subject. It has seemed in the public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and

Canada respectively, should be set forth, together with an account of the negotiations, in a confidential memorandum, to accompany this report, and that reference should here be made to such phases only as seem deserving of explicit mention, and the result of the negotiations outlined just in so far as may be necessary to afford a satisfactory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course will explain the brevity of this report.

The question of the migration of peoples of the Orient, and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emigration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Australasia, South Africa and India have each forced a consideration of the subject upon the attention of British statesmen for years past. Of the outlying dominions, Canada's experience has been the most recent, though in kind, the issues and possibilities involved are much the same. As between Great Britain and Canada the effect of this is not without its advantage to the Dominion. It has afforded in England a ready appreciation of Canada's position, and understanding of the sort of considerations of which it is necessary to take account. That Canada should desire to restrict immigration from the Orient is regarded as natural. The fact that she should remain a white man's country is believed to be not only desirable for economic and social reasons, but highly necessary on political and national grounds. With this general view in mind, the particular one that in matters which so vitally affect her own welfare, Canada is the best judge of the course to be adopted, and that as a self-governing Dominion she cannot be expected to refrain from enacting such measures in the way of restriction as in the discretion of her people are deemed most expedient. As a corollary to this, the matters affecting immigration, and the British international alliances, and British connection, place no restrictions on the right of the Dominion to legislate as may be most desirable in the matters affecting immigration. Whilst Canadian autonomy is thus fully conceded and respected, Canada's position as part of the British Empire is regarded as affording a sufficient guarantee that the Dominion will not be without a due regard to the obligations which citizenship within the Empire entails. The attitude of the Canadian government, as expressed in the present mission, was regarded as affording a most welcome and opportune expression of Canada's recognition of her responsibilities. Nothing could have been more cordial than the explanation everywhere expressed, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of British subjects in remote parts of the Empire, Canada should have been prepared to seek a conference with the parts affected, that the several policies might be brought into harmony and the wiser counsels of conciliation made to prevail.

The variegated character of the British Empire is in no particular, perhaps more fully exemplified than in the circumstance that within its confines are to be found all the features which the problem of Oriental immigration presents. This fact differentiates to a degree, as compared with countries of a single nationality, some of the factors which are of vital moment in a consideration of the best methods by which to cope with the difficulties that arise, in that whilst new obligations are encountered, opportunities of mutual arrangement and concession are afforded which are often comparable between countries of distinct sovereignties. A recognition of the good of the whole brings with it an attitude of forbearance and restraint in the several parts, and what at all important comprehensive understanding is rendered possible.

It was clearly recognized in regard to immigration from India to Canada, that the native of India is not a person to be brought to this country, that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical climate, and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in the interest of the Indians themselves. It was recognized, too, that the competition of this class of labor, though not likely to prove effective, if left to itself, might none the less were the numbers to become considerable (as conceivably could happen were self-interest on the part of individuals to be allowed to override considerations of humanity and national well-being and the importation of this class of labor under contract permitted) occasion considerable unrest among workmen whose standard of comfort is a higher order, and who, as citizens with family and civic obligations, have expenditures to meet and a status to maintain which the coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore.

Causes of Immigration. My inquiry under royal commission into the methods by which Oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada, which was conducted in the city of Vancouver during the months of November and December of last year, though not extensively pursued, so far as the immigration from India is concerned, was quite sufficient to show that this immigration was not spontaneous, but ever decreasing, among other causes, to:

1. The distribution throughout certain of the rural districts of India, of grow-

ing reduced to a condition of mendicancy or becoming a public charge. The regulation at present in force, requiring all immigrants to have in their possession a sum of at least \$25 constitutes a requirement which for the protection of the natives themselves, is an obvious necessity. Should this amount prove inadequate it could be increased. There is thus, in the last analysis, a dovetailing, so to speak, of Great Britain's well-known policy in the protection of the native races of India, and Canada's policy in the matter of immigration. Harmony of Policies. Whilst effective as a means of restricting a class of immigration unsuitable to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangements as here set forth are one which finds its justification on grounds of humanity as strong as are the economic reasons by which it is also supported. The liberty of British subjects in India is safeguarded, rather than curtailed, the traditional policy of Britain in respect to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either to restrict or to regulate largely appears to reflect on fellow-British subjects in another part of the Empire has been wholly avoided. Nothing could be more unfortunate or misleading than the impression that for the first time in Canada, in respect to a matter of domestic concern, is not deeply sensible of the obligations which citizenship within the Empire entails. It is a recognition of what has been the policy of the British Empire, and by removing the possibilities of injustice and friction, is best calculated to strengthen the bonds of association with the several parts, and to promote the greater harmony of the whole. In this, as was expected, Canada has had not only the sympathy and understanding, but the hearty co-operation of the authorities in Great Britain and India as well.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN CHURCH'S CASE The Evidence Was Taken in Move to Get Mission Property.

The case of the Methodist church vs. Roach came up for trial before Judge Lampan in the county court yesterday. The case was outlined in these columns some time ago on a preliminary hearing. It showed that the Methodist church had purchased the property known as "Corona," situated on Pandora avenue, on the understanding that they could obtain possession of the land in one month. Their object in purchasing the property was to place a Japanese mission to take the place of the property which they had sold on Broughton street.

C. F. Beavan, from whom the house was bought, told the court that the transaction by which Mrs. Roach took the house for \$25 a month for the first three months, \$30 for the next three months, and \$35 for the remainder of the year, was raised to \$50 a month and that amount had been paid ever since.

G. W. Dean told of meeting Mrs. Roach, who was suggested by her, to contest the right of the church to take over the premises until she had seen her lawyer.

Mrs. Roach and her daughter both gave evidence of their misunderstanding of the nature of the tenancy and after a long summing up by counsel the court reserved judgment. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., appeared on behalf of the Methodist church, and R. T. Elliott, K. C., for Mrs. Roach.

STATISTICS SHOW BIG GERMAN SLUMP Official reports on the state of the labor market in Germany during the first quarter of the year 1908 tell a tale. Although in some trades prospects are better than in others, it is clear that the first quarter of the present year compares very unfavorably with the corresponding period of the year 1907. The purchasing power of the general public is rather weaker than otherwise, and large numbers of factories and businesses started during the last few years are suffering severely from lack of orders, the first consequences being an unusual number of failures.

In the building and allied trades there is some slight improvement with the return of warmer weather, but large numbers of workmen have little or nothing to do. Tailors, especially those who make to measure, complain bitterly of the lack of work, and in the shoe-making trade the number of suspensions of payment is extraordinarily high. Barbers, bookbinders, saddlers, watchmakers also complain of slow business.

The official report of the labor market for the month of March registers an improvement in electrical industries, but again there is a decline in the business of steelworks, rolling mills, chemical industries and in the iron industry, the two latter being affected chiefly by the state of the American markets. In the textile trades many factories are kept going only by working up old orders, and in the cloth industry business is as unfavorable as ever.

The number of unemployed has been decreased during the month by 67,267 persons, as compared with a decrease of 40,818 in the corresponding month of last year. Receipts from the goods traffic of all state railways were nearly \$485,000 less than in March, 1907.

Back Watch Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug.

TIMBER WEALTH IN PROVINCE

DR. JUDSON CLARK ON THIS SUBJECT He Describes the Vast Resources Possessed by British Columbia.

As to the resources of the province of British Columbia in standing timber there are various and very widely divergent views. Only one thing is quite certain, namely, that no man knows even approximately the actual stand. A short time ago one of the largest operators on the coast expressed to me his belief that ten years would see the exhaustion of all the timber which is now regarded as merchantable. This view may, I think, be taken as marking the low water mark in estimates of persons who have had practical experience in the woods. From a prize essay on this subject recently published, I learn that the total stand of timber in British Columbia exceeds five thousand million feet, an estimate which is double that given by the editor of the American Lumberman for the forest resources of the entire North American continent. This may be regarded as the high water mark estimate by persons who have no practical knowledge of the subject whatever. It reminds me by its extravagance, of the statement which recently went the rounds of the press to the effect that Canada had a total timber land area of 1,677,000,000 acres; an area which is without doubt in excess of the total area in North America, which can in any fairness be termed "timber land."

Another statement which reflects a more or less popular impression in the east, I quote from an article recently published in one of our trade journals. The writer, who could hardly have been out of doors in British Columbia, stated that the whole province consisted of an unbroken stretch of forest extending from the forty-ninth parallel to Alaska, and comprising the largest and most compact body of timber on the "American continent." This is not only grossly misleading in the impression it would give as to the amount of the standing timber, but it gives an altogether false idea of the character of the timber lands. Far from being an unbroken body, the merchantable standing timber of British Columbia occurs for much the most part in comparatively narrow strips along the river courses, fringing the shores of lakes and arms of the sea, and occasionally extending high up the flanks of the ever present mountains. My personal experience in forest cruising has been limited to the country lying west of the Cascades range and tributary to the waters which separate Vancouver Island from the mainland. This section is everywhere conceded to carry the heaviest and finest timber in the province, and yet I should say that in the seven months that we tramped in this region, fully 80 per cent. of the area of the territory examined was not timbered in the British Columbia sense, and I am confident that less than 30 per cent. was timbered in any commercial sense. The waste lands consisted of rugged mountains, glaciers, lakes and a very large area which had been totally destroyed by fire. What British Columbia lacks in continuity of timbered areas she more than makes up for in the quantity and quality which may be cut from the area that is actually timbered.

Beyond all question the forest resources of the province are very great, and as regards saw timber, probably exceed those of all the rest of Canada combined. It would perhaps be a conservative estimate to place the stand of merchantable timber at present under lease or license at 150,000,000,000 feet. Ultimately, when the scarcity and resulting high prices of lumber shall cease to be a factor in the commercial conception of the word "merchantable," it is possible the exploitation of areas now deemed inaccessible, the total cut may easily reach double the figure given above. The virgin stand is exhausted.

In estimating the value of standing timber it is everywhere more a matter of accessibility and markets than either quantity or quality or stand. It can be more truly said of British Columbia than of any other heavily forested country that the timber markets of the world are here. On this coast, for its entire length, is a success of deep water harbors surpassing anything to be seen elsewhere. Directly tributary to these harbors are the finest of the forest lands. The interior, while less accessible, has many mighty rivers which outlet to the sea. Railroadings, to be sure, is very costly where trunk lines are concerned. Fortunately, no trunk lines will need to be built to tap the timber. Within four years there will be four trunk lines from the plains to the sea. These lines will open up a vast area by tapping the drainage courses of the interior, and comparatively cheaply constructed branch lines and logging roads will open up the rest. As I have already remarked, the markets for the product of the British Columbia forests are the markets of the world. The only market which can be reached at small cost is the local market, which already consumes a vast deal of timber, and is increasing its demand by leaps and bounds. All other markets are reached at considerable cost, but ever decreasing cost. At the docks of our great coast mills may be seen ships loading for China, Japan, Australia, Western and Eastern South America, South Africa, Europe and even Eastern North America. The opening of the Panama canal ten years hence cannot fail to give a great impetus to all trade touching that half

of the world which borders the Atlantic ocean. The cargo trade is already very large and is growing rapidly. The only thing that can prevent its growth to enormous proportions will be the overwhelming demand for the products of our forests throughout Canada, particularly in the plains country and in the United States, which may make very great exportations to other continents impossible. It is my own view—as some of your readers know—that the district of which Chicago is the commercial capital will, within half a century, lead the world in timber-hunger and lumber prices.

Before closing the discussion on the resources of the province I must comment on the climate of the coast district. With one exception, perhaps, of the present virgin stand in timber, the climate is to be regarded as the greatest provincial forest resource. Forests of British Columbia are almost wholly evergreen, and every winter day that the temperature stands above freezing point the green leaves of the forest are storing up reserves preparatory to the production of wood the following season. In the east there are at best not more than seven months of such food storing—here there are twelve, with the result that when spring comes the terminal shoot rapidly marks the upward growth commonly extends itself skyward in the neighborhood of three feet, and often much more, as compared with an average of a foot or eighteen inches in the west. Doubtless, the heavy rainfall and the humidity of the atmosphere contribute greatly to this remarkable growth.

The different forest types of the entire province have two characteristics in common. They are all predominantly coniferous, and contain practically no trees which are not useful and even valuable for the production of saw lumber. Otherwise they may be divided into two distinct groups—the coast and the interior.

On the coast forest trees attain much larger dimensions and the undergrowth is very dense, making travelling in the "bush" a very tedious and very laborious process. An average of a mile an hour is extremely rapid travelling west of the Cascades, and it is often impossible to make an average of half that speed. The only possible means of locomotion in this region is foot. In the interior, on the other hand, the trees are smaller, and the ground is comparatively free from undergrowth. In many places it is possible to travel rapidly many miles in different directions on horseback.

The leading species on the coast is the Douglas fir and the red cedar. North of Queen Charlotte Sound the spruce takes the place of the fir as a leading tree. The only other trees of commercial importance are the western hemlock, the white fir (so-called "larch"), and the yellow cypress. All six rank amongst the world's best timbers, are, in fact, unexcelled in their own classes. The fir naturally falls into the same class as southern pine, and is its equal in every respect, and superior in the dimensions afforded. The red cedar is the best cedar in the world, and superior in the dimensions obtainable. The hemlocks is free from

two defects of the eastern hemlock, viz., britchness of grain and "shakes," and has no new faults, with the enormous size, compared with that of the eastern tree, gives it a greater value for many purposes. The white fir (abies) and the spruce are ideal pulp woods, and can be used for any purpose for which the eastern spruce is used. The yellow cypress resembles a cedar, but the wood is harder, stronger, lighter, more elastic, and highly aromatic. It is exceedingly durable, and when found in large sizes is much the most valuable wood on the Pacific coast.

The leading species of the interior valleys are the yellow pine, tamarac, Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock. The cut per acre of these interior lands is, as a rule, much less than on the coast, but occasionally areas are found on which the trees stand very close, and the cut is enormous.

MANY INQUIRIES MADE FOR TIMBER LAND Activity is Again Shown in Connection With Resources of Island.

The importance of Vancouver Island timber lands is fast coming to the notice of outside investors and enquires from the American side are coming in large numbers from persons and firms who are interested in the shortage of timber limits in United States territory.

The importance of Vancouver Island has before been put forward as being one of the very few places where large timbers suitable for railway and bridge work can be obtained and these statements are daily being borne out from the enquiries that are coming to hand among timber dealers in Victoria. The Griffiths company has on hand at the present time over 120,000 for the purchase of suitable limits and they say that during the past week deal has moved towards completion involving the sum of \$100,000. A small deal of \$4000 for limits on the island has been closed in the last few days by this firm while an enquirer is at the moment making an inspection of about \$200,000 worth of timber on Nooka sound for which purpose they on Saturday last took a launch from Alberni. An \$18,000 deal in the same locality is also under consideration and many enquiries are coming to hand as to the resources of the island for timber of the high grade kind.

The company say that the majority of the enquiries are from United States capitalists, many of whom are at present in the city while two parties are making arrangements to outfit for a trip up the coast on an inspection tour. The firm say that in the last two weeks there has been greater enquiry for timber lands than for the whole of the previous six months.

FLOURISHING CLUB IN A Flourishing Condition of 25 Annual Meeting.

Edmonton, May 28.—A meeting of the grand lodge A. M. of Alberta, was held in Masonic temple by 100 delegates from all parts of the province assembled in the reading and confirming of the grand charter and the grand and impressive address assembled brethren.

From the number of reports at the morning session, the grand lodge is in a most flourishing condition. Among other matters attended were the following: Rev. G. H. Hough, J. T. McDonald, Calgary; Letbridge; Charles C. and others.

The afternoon session of 2 o'clock and the presentation of reports was during the afternoon. The officers take place to-day and the grand lodge will be held in the afternoon. The afternoon session of 2 o'clock and the presentation of reports was during the afternoon. The officers take place to-day and the grand lodge will be held in the afternoon.

PRAIRIE CLUB New Social Organization Has Now Upwards of 200 Members.

A well-attended meeting formed Prairie Club was evening in the old rooms C. A. on Government streets. The meeting was held in the afternoon. The officers take place to-day and the grand lodge will be held in the afternoon.

JAP AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BARON CHINDA Reappointed to Diplomatic Post.

Baron Chinda Reappointed to Diplomatic Post. The appointment of Baron Chinda to the post of Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, was announced in London, May 27th. The appointment is expected to be confirmed by the British government.

TO GOLD TO GOLD TO GOLD GIVES ADVICE ABOUT FINDLEY RIVER Foolishness to Stamp at Present—Transaction Uncertain.

Vancouver, May 28.—A patch from Hazelton, B.C., concerning the Ingenia placer fields a correspondent with A. N. Johnson and Rosenthal. Each man what different story, and need for anyone to rush present expecting to pick the grass roots.

There is no doubt about being there, but in what can be learned the ground, and water will hand a considerable extent.

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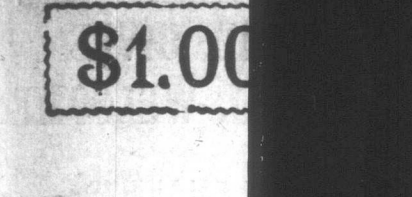
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