



VOL. 33.

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NO. 28.

BUILDERS BUSY IN CITY OF WINNIPEG

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED

Notwithstanding Unfavorable Weather
Much Building Is Now Being
Carried On.

Winnipeg, July 2.—Edward Corling, of Minnesota, who was in the city yesterday, said that the crops never looked better in the district in which he resides, despite the very wet weather. The farmers, in what is known as one of the richest wheat belts in the province, feel confident, Mr. Corling says, that they will have a wheat crop which will beat all records.

The prediction of J. W. Wheeler, vice-president of the Minnesota State Bankers' Association, that Winnipeg would in a few years have a population of 100,000, will be verified if the building operations are as extensive as they have been the present year.

Building Inspector Rogers says: "Our resources are simply surprising, considering the wet weather we have experienced. The permits for buildings to date are \$222,000 in excess of those of last year to July 1st. In other words we have issued permits for \$1,328,350 for the period January 1st to July 1st.

"The month of June has been an exceptionally busy one for builders, for we issued permits for \$542,700. One good feature of the building operations this year is the fact that in nearly every instance in which a permit has been taken out the contractors have commenced work shortly afterwards. With a short spell of good clear weather we look for a big increase in the number of permits issued—77.

Land Sales.

Canadian Pacific land sales for June were 257,044.52 acres for \$345,736.39, making the average price per acre \$3.67. The sales in June, 1901, were 50,168.03 for \$101,352.28, averaging \$3.21 per acre. This shows an increase in land sold of 207,476.55 acres, over 400 per cent.

Killed by Electric Shock.

Thorold, Ont., July 2.—Dexter Griffiths was killed at the cataract power house by an electric shock last night. John Higgins, fellow workman, who was alongside Griffiths at the time, received a severe shock, but is recovering.

G. McL. Brown's Appointment.

Montreal, July 2.—Mr. G. McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, has been appointed superintendent of dining cars, hotels, etc., of the same railway, in place of J. A. Sheffield, resigned.

Coming West.

Mr. J. S. Miner, head of the Granby Smelter Company, in company with a number of capitalists and others, left for British Columbia on the Imperial Limited today.

May Visit Westminster.

A prominent official of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club said this morning that the invitation to visit New Westminster would undoubtedly be accepted if Shamrock wins the Eastern league championship.

Dominion Day Celebrations.

Dominion Day was more generally observed throughout Eastern Canada than ever before. Beautiful weather prevailed.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the year ending June 30th at Halifax increased over one hundred thousand dollars compared with last year. At St. John, N. B., the increase was nearly \$40,000.

Explorer Dead.

Hamilton, Ont., July 2.—R. Fraser, who, it is claimed, discovered the Fraser river, B. C., is dead, aged 72 years.

Mill Burned.

Drumbo, Ont., July 2.—Wolverton Milling Company's flour mill at Wolverton was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is \$25,000 and insurance \$10,000.

Many Fell into Water.

Brookville, Ont., July 2.—The wharf at St. Lawrence park, about four miles from here, collapsed yesterday with a large crowd of excursionists who were about to return home. A large number went into the water, but no one was seriously hurt.

Cars Collide.

Toronto, Ont., July 2.—Two electric cars collided near Woodbine near midnight last night. Both motormen were hurt, but the 60 passengers escaped injury.

Smallpox Epidemic.

Norwich, Ont., July 2.—There are some 25 cases of smallpox in this vicinity. The first case was supposed to be chickenpox, but it has turned out to be genuine smallpox, and spread with great rapidity. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the further spreading of the disease.

DEVELOP AGRICULTURE.

C. P. R. President Thinks in This Lies the Prosperity of British Columbia.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy on returning to Montreal was interviewed by a Globe correspondent and gave his views on the situation in British Columbia.

When asked if he thought there was room for the Mackenzie & Mann line to parallel the Canadian Pacific, and how it would affect the development of the present line, Sir Thomas rather made light of this project. "The Canadian Pacific," he said, "has not yet been paralleled, and may not be for some time to come. The line of which you speak presents some very difficult problems both in construction and financing, in view of the territory through which it is projected. It is likely to be a good many years before there is another line across the continent, if ever, to the north of our line. We are not doing any worrying about competition yet." When asked if he noticed any tendency toward business improvement in British Columbia, Sir Thomas said there was some indication of stimulation in affairs on the coast. In spite of all ideas to the contrary, there is still mineral development going on and the mining business is extending. "However," he said, "as I told them in British Columbia, they will never have solid and permanent prosperity until they develop agriculture. The fertile valleys of the province have been neglected. British Columbia should today be a great agricultural province. The people are of course to blame for this neglect. They have shown a tendency to insist upon the government doing the things they should do themselves. They have wanted bonuses for railways, and would not build without them, and the government has been directing its efforts in that direction instead of the development of agriculture. Mining, manufacturing and lumbering and fishing are great sources of wealth in that province, but such industries require agricultural backing to give them stability. The wealth of the province needs to have the wealth of the country to draw upon. The present industrial depression is due in a measure to some of the labor legislation that the province has passed and to the lack of agricultural development."

PREMIERS' MEETING.

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech at the Opening of the Conference.

Montreal, June 30.—The Star's London cable says:

"The colonial conference opened at the colonial office today. Mr. Chamberlain cordially welcomed Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other premiers, expressing the earnest hope that the gathering would form a landmark along Imperial roads. Among the colonial ministers themselves, hopes of anything in the nature of a customs union has been dampened by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's open attitude of hostility. Pending a complete and definite statement of British ministerial views the Canadian ministers adhere to the belief that a preferential tariff throughout the Empire would be desirable in the interests of Great Britain as well as the rest of the Empire. The Australian ministers are sympathetic, although they admit that the revenue necessities of the new Australian federation place great difficulties in the way of an immediate substantial reduction of duties on British imports. Australia certainly could not satisfy Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's idea of free trade within the Empire."

"Messrs. Fielding, Munroe and Pater-son, Canadian ministers, will not attend the colonial conference unless called in to consult on specific points. The conference is confined to premiers. Other Canadian ministers are arranging for a conference at the close of the premiers' conference on trade, postal and similar international questions."

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Fishermen and Cold Storage Company of New Westminster Come to a Satisfactory Arrangement.

News has been received in the city today to the effect that the strike of fishermen on the Fraser river has been declared off. Details of the agreement arrived at could not be learned this afternoon more than that the trouble was amicably settled at a meeting held yesterday.

The provocation of the strike lay between some differences over the price of tows of the collection of fish and spring fish between the fishermen and the Cold Storage Company of New Westminster. The latter refused to pay a higher wage than the former demanded, hence the strike. So far as the canneries are concerned the strike did not apply, but it is possible that the settlement arrived at may have an important bearing on future operations along the river.

INJURED DURING ROW.

Rochester, N. Y., July 1.—Chas. Vansandt, aged 18, shot and perils fatally today at a factory on Galusha street, today Vansandt was arrested and taken to police headquarters, where he is held on a charge of assault in the first degree, to await the result of his victim's trial.

Vansandt was very excited and would not talk much regarding the affair, beyond declaring that he had shot in self-defence. The men at the factory who witnessed the shooting, however, say it was an unprovoked and unjustifiable assault.

IS STILL MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

BULLETIN REGARDING THE KING FAVORABLE

Troops of the Indian Empire Were Reviewed To-day—The Queen Took Snap Shots.

London, July 2.—At Buckingham Palace the following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning:

"The King had an excellent night and is making steady progress in all respects. The wound is much less troublesome, and is beginning to heal.

(Signed) Treves, Laking, Barlow."

The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace at 7 p. m.:

"The King maintains his strength. The local pain being less, the days are passed with greater comfort."

Troops From India.

London, July 2.—The review of the East Indian troops to-day was largely a portion of yesterday's function, but the varied coloring of the uniforms or representative corps from all the parts of Hindustan formed an altogether most picturesque spectacle.

Queen Alexandra was again the central figure of the proceedings, and the public welcomed the opportunity to testify once more its sympathy with her on account of her recent anxiety and its congratulations at the good news regarding King Edward's condition.

The review procedure of yesterday was followed. About one thousand three hundred dark-skinned troops, headed by a detachment of the bodyguard of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, reached the Horse Guards to the strain of "Hands Across the Sea." The members of the Royal family, who reviewed the colonials yesterday, traversed the lines of the soldiers of the Indian Empire. The Prince of Wales, representing the King, stood by the side of his mother's carriage and took the salute, and the proceedings ended like those of yesterday, with cheers for the King, led by the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, and the other princes.

On returning to the palace the Queen appeared at an upper window and took several snap shots of the Indian troops as they marched past on their return to camp. The Indians recognized the Queen, and each detachment cheered as it passed.

The British fleet which assembled off Spithead for the proposed coronation review dispersed this morning.

PRINCE ARRESTED.

Member of Austro-Hungarian Mission Charged With Serious Offence—The Defence Alleges Blackmail.

London, July 2.—Prince Francis Joseph, Braganza, a lieutenant in the 7th Austrian Hussars, a scion of a former reigning house of Portugal and a member of the Austro-Hungarian mission to the coronation, appeared in the Southwark police court today with other men charged with a criminal offence. Strict secrecy was observed by the court officials regarding the nature of the charges. Formal evidence was given that certain information in the possession of the magistrate was true, and the prisoners were remanded.

Prince Francis was allowed to furnish bail for his appearance. His companions were retained in custody. It was said that the Prince's defence would be that an attempt was made to blackmail him, that he resisted, and that thereupon information was given to the police, resulting in his arrest and that of the alleged blackmailers.

MANCHURIA.

Negotiations Are in Progress For the Evacuation of the Country by the Russians.

London, July 2.—When questioned in the House of Commons today on the subject of the collection of Jikan and other dues by the Russian government at Newchang, Manchuria, the parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, said Great Britain had not protested against the action taken because His Majesty's government had been notified that negotiations were proceeding for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and it was expected that Manchuria would shortly be restored to Chinese control.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Conditions Under Which Those of Foreign Nationality May Secure Release.

The Hague, July 2.—The foreign office here has received a notification from the British government to the effect that the prisoners of war of foreign nationality will not be released till all the Boers are reported, with the exception of those who defray their own passages. The latter can secure their release forthwith, but they must not go back to South Africa.

The foreign office has also received a notification from the British government to the effect that the prisoners of war of foreign nationality will not be released till all the Boers are reported, with the exception of those who defray their own passages. The latter can secure their release forthwith, but they must not go back to South Africa.

THE KAMLOOPS FIRE.

One Man Burned to Death in the Blaze on Saturday Night.

Kamloops, June 30.—It was about midnight on Saturday when flames were discovered bursting through the roof of J. A. Mann's old building. The fire alarm was rung in, and the brigade was quickly on the spot. In less than five minutes the west end of the Cosmopolitan hotel had caught, and the rush was made by the boarders and guests to save their goods. Trunks, clothes and various articles were thrown into the street. Several sleeping in the west end of the building had very narrow escapes. Fireman Harding, however, was awakened by water pouring in at the window. He grabbed his clothes and got out just in time. Frank Annistey, a rancher, was awakened, but refused to leave, thinking it all a hoax. He fought with his rescuers, but was eventually got out. The flames had gained such headway that everyone had to leave the building. It was then noticed that William Easton, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, was missing. His remains were found about 5 o'clock in the morning burned beyond recognition. His legs, arms and head were missing. He was identified by a charred copy of T-B-Bits and by buttons of clothing found near the body. The inquest was held to-day and adjourned for further inquiries till Thursday. The building was insured for \$3,000. A peculiar coincidence with regard to Easton is that his mother was burnt to death last year in her hotel at Bradford. A fox terrier perished with him.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

New York, July 2.—The sub-treasury paid out \$250,000 to-day for Klondike gold deposited at Seattle. This is the first payment this season on account of Klondike gold.

THE INDIANS THINK SHIP IS NOAH'S ARK

Natives of Alaska Confirm Reports of Finding of a Large Petrified Vessel.

Tacoma, Wash., July 2.—W. A. Reid, secretary of the Skagway Y. M. C. A., has returned from the interior of Alaska, where he talked with the Indians, whose earnest statements he believes fully confirm the previous report that the Indians of the lower Yukon have discovered an immense petrified ship on Porcupine river near the Arctic Circle, and north of Rampart, Alaska. When asked regarding its size, the Indians traced its dimensions on the ground, indicating a length of 1,200 feet. Such Indians are familiar with the Bible are convinced that the ship is none other than Noah's Ark.

Mr. Reid intends to return to the interior of Alaska this summer when he will take some Indians and request the war office to detail soldiers to accompany him. The ship lies on a hill thousands of feet above sea level.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Thirteen Persons Killed in India—Express Train Derails, Many Injured—Disastrous Cave-In.

Bombay, July 2.—A train on the East Indian railway near Bampurja was blown down by a landslip, and the train was killed, and fifteen were injured.

Twenty-Five Injured.

Bennington, Vt., July 2.—The Troy-Montreal express, due at 8:20 a. m., was derailed at a switch about a mile from here. Twenty-five people were injured, five seriously and one probably fatally. The train, including the engine, was rolled down an embankment and into a trestle work of the Bennington & Hoosick Valley Railway Company's coal pit. The last car telescoped the car ahead. The doctors from Hoosick Falls immediately responded to a telephone summons for assistance.

Accident in Cutting.

Minerva, Ohio, July 2.—The tunnel of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling railway near here carved in its entire length early today. Work was begun some time ago to uncover and make a cut of the hill and this has been partially done. A few of the men had gone to work this morning and a hundred men were preparing to go in, when, without warning, the entire hill settled down on the tracks. Just how many men were caught and injured is not known, but all the doctors from here have been taken to the scene. Traffic on the road will be stopped for quite a while as a result of the disaster.

Slightly Injured.

Minerva, Ohio, July 2.—Later it developed that only four men were caught in the cave-in. Their injuries are not serious.

MANY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Fire Broke Out Yesterday and Was Not Extinguished Until This Morning—Damage \$280,000.

Christiania, Norway, July 2.—The fire which broke out yesterday at Laurvig, province of Jar, four miles south of the city, destroyed many buildings, and the loss is estimated to be over a million kroner (about \$280,000).

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and spread rapidly. The loss is estimated to be over a million kroner (about \$280,000).

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TROOPS CHEERED FOR KING EDWARD

THE REVIEW OF THE COLONIALS YESTERDAY

The Inspection by the Prince of Wales—The Queen Was Present—His Majesty's Condition.

London, July 1.—The following bulletin was posted at 10 o'clock this morning:

"The King passed an excellent night of natural sleep. He has gained strength and made substantial improvement in all respects."

The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 p. m.:

"The advancement in the King's condition is maintained. His appetite is improving and his strength is increasing. He is less painful." (Signed) Treves, Laking, Barlow."

The Review.

London, July 1.—The re-appearance to-day of Queen Alexandra as a participant in a public ceremony practicalized the hopes of the period of anxiety caused by King Edward's condition. Her presence at the review of the colonial troops by the Prince of Wales greatly increased public enthusiasm over what in itself was a picturesque and interesting event. Upwards of 2,500 colonials were brought in from the various encampments. The Canadian detachment numbered 600 men and was by far the largest body of parade troops to be seen in the city. The review consisted of three natives of the Island of St. Lucia.

The Queen's appearance, while on her way from the palace to the Horse Guards, was greeted with many cheers. The Queen was seated in an open carriage, the commandant-in-chief, surrounded by brilliant staff, rode behind the Prince of Wales's party.

The long line of troops completely filled the Horse Guards' parade. All the colonial premiers, Indian princes, and other guests of the nation were present, to say nothing of peers and members of the House of Commons.

The troops quickly marched past the Queen's carriage, the Prince of Wales receiving the salute. The Queen then drove slowly in and out of the lines, and the Prince of Wales closely inspected the troops and dismounted and conferred medals and crosses on those who had merited the honor, shaking hands with the recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Then formed the most picturesque feature of the day. The Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, in clear tones gave the command: "The parade will give three cheers for the King!"

He himself started the "hip-hip." In a cheer such as London seldom hears, the sounds of which must have reached almost to the royal sick room half a mile away. Helmets, caps and campaign hats rose in waving confusion to the beyond's noise, and the assembled crowds joined in with equal vigor. A man in the Canadian ranks shouted "And a tiger!" at which the troops and crowd once more yelled themselves hoarse.

It was the first occasion since the announcement of the King's illness that the general public had an opportunity to give free vent to their feelings, and the people took advantage of it.

And then the Guards rode up to the Queen's carriage, to the accompaniment of "God Save the King," and the cheers were not unmingled with tears of the women, many of whom were deeply affected. The Queen drove slowly past the troops at Buckingham Palace, constantly bowing and smiling acknowledgments of the people's greetings. The Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family followed, and the colonials reformed in columns, and amidst hearty cheers from the crowds, all returned to their encampments.

Subsequently the Canadian troops signified Dominion Day by gathering at the Canadian arch in Whitehall, where they went through a series of evolutions and were afterwards photographed. The arch was illuminated to-night.

There is some talk in official circles of a public thanksgiving service at St. Paul's cathedral when the King is sufficiently recovered to attend, but nothing has been definitely settled. This proposal, if it can be carried out, will be a most fitting coronation which, when it takes place, will be largely confined to a religious ceremony.

CHICAGO MERCHANT DEAD.

Chicago, July 2.—A cablegram received here to-day announced the death in Scotland of Alexander Geddes, one of the most prominent members of the board of trade. Mr. Geddes was at the head of the firm of Alexander Geddes & Co.

DOMINION DAY BANQUET.

Large Number of Distinguished Guests Attended Dinner in London.

London, July 1.—Lord Strathearn and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, presided to-night at the Dominion Day dinner. Among the guests present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; Sir John Gordon Spragg, the Premier of Cape Colony; Rt. Hon. E. Barton, the Premier of Australia; the Canadian statesman now in London, the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General of Canada; the Duke of Argyll, former Governor-General of Canada; the Earl of Aberdeen, late Governor-General of Canada, and the agents in London, Lord Strathearn and Mount Royal read a letter from Queen Alexandra, in which Her Majesty explained how deeply touched the King had been at the outburst of sympathy for him throughout the Empire, and in which she added her thanks to those who had joined her in prayers for the King's recovery.

Sir Chas. Tupper, formerly High Commissioner for Canada in London, who was also present, proposed the health of the Royal family, and said he hoped the conference of colonial premiers now being held in London would result in some system of preferential trade throughout the Empire.

The Earl of Minto, referring to the South African war, said the greatest landmark in Canadian history of the past four years was the sailing of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. This, the speaker said, was a notice to the world that it would hereafter have to reckon with the fighting manhood of world-wide Empire. The Earl of Minto said also, that he thought that the war would have a great and favorable influence upon an Imperial career in the future.

The Duke of Argyll proposed a toast to the Dominion.

Responding to this toast, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was Canada's pride to be first in devotion to the Mother Land. "The colonies came to her assistance," said the Canadian Premier, "not because Great Britain needed help to fight her own battles, but in order to prove, henceforth, the unity of the Empire." In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid said that already he foresaw a new South African confederation with equal rights for all races.

TWO KILLED.

Indian Boys Shot and a Girl Wounded at New Westminster.

New Westminster, June 30.—An alarming and fatal rifle accident took place at New Westminster yesterday, as a result of which two Indian children lie dead at the undertaker's, and the third lies in St. Mary's hospital suffering from wounds which may prove fatal.

A number of Indians are camped on the Crescent, which is situated in the east end of the city, just beyond the Cleve cannery. About 6:30 p. m. two Indian boys outside one of the tents got hold of a rifle and began wrestling for its possession. The boys were children about 6 or 8 years of age, and in their scuffle they discharged the rifle, which was loaded. The bullet went through a tent nearby which was full of Indian women and children. One child, a boy of 6, was killed instantly, the bullet passing through his body, and entering the head of another child, a boy of 8, who died about 15 minutes later from the wound. The fatal course of the leaden missile was not stayed, however, by these two accidents, and a third child, a little girl about 7 years old, received a bullet in the shoulder and after passing through her chest it struck a squaw in the face, inflicting a slight injury on the nose and temple.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Returns For Year at Toronto and Montreal.

Toronto, July 1.—Customs receipts at the Toronto customs house for the year ending yesterday were \$6,007,645, as compared with \$5,310,985 for the year 1901. This increase of \$696,660 is due in large measure to the great increase in dry goods and millinery imports following the general prosperity of the community. The duty collected during June was \$469,531, as compared with \$378,545 in June, 1901. The number of entries shows rapid increase as well as value. There were 105,618 in the year ending yesterday, an increase of 9,067 over 1901.

Over Million of Increase.

Montreal, July 1.—Customs returns for Montreal for the year ending June 30th were \$10,000,508, an increase of \$1,118,123 over the preceding year.

LADY TENNIS CHAMPION.

London, July 2.—In the all-England ladies' tennis championship games at Wimbledon to-day Miss Robb beat Mrs. Sterry, the holder, by 7-5 and 6-1.

Fred Peters, son of F. Peters, K. C., has passed first with a very high percentage in the second year at the Royal Military College, Kingston. He was formerly a pupil at the Victoria High school.

At Moscow a savings bank has been opened for the purpose of assisting prospective brides to obtain the necessary dowry for catching husbands. Dowries are expected to range from \$100 to \$1,500.

Lord Minto remains in England for the coronation.

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TO REDUCE EXPENSE OF PROVINCES

PREMIERS TO CONFER WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN

They Intend Seeking Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Co-operation in Settlement of Several Questions.

Toronto, July 2.—A London cable says: "The Canadian provincial premiers, Messrs. Ross, Murray, Tweedie, Roblin, Peter, Dimsmuth and Haultain, also Messrs. Duffy, Quebec, again conferred today at the Grosvenor hotel. They discussed the expense for the maintenance of Lieutenant-Governors, and decided to confer with Mr. Chamberlain with a view to settling the burden on the provinces, and also to ask for an authoritative statement of precedence in the official status of provincial ministers. They intend to seek Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cooperation."

The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "It is glaringly apparent that the arrangements made by the war office for the Canadian contingent entirely disregarded the convenience of officers and men. In the first place, the location of the camp at Alexandra park was unwise. When the contingent arrived from Liverpool the officers and men were divided. It required a united protest from the Canadian officers to secure the cancellation of the order separating them from their men."

"The Duke of Connaught inspecting the Canadians, expressed surprise that the men should march past in fatigue dress, and was informed that the new uniforms were in the tents. The General had ordered for dress fatigue uniforms, the same as worn aboard ship. The men marched past in fours, instead of full front, which placed them at a great disadvantage. "According to the original arrangements there was no place for the entire contingent in the procession, not even for Col. Pellatt and staff. The command was given to Col. Turner of the artillery, Quebec. The infantry were to be used to line the streets, and the cavalry of the contingent were to be divided up to escort the different premier's carriages. The premiers were to be brought together, Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian minister of militia, exerted the strongest pressure, to bring about a modification of these plans. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is said, would not have accepted the procession if the Canadians had been separated as assigned by the war office."

"Sir Wilfrid was determined the Canadian contingent should be headed by Col. Pellatt at the Canadian head and serious friction would have ensued. The officers of the contingent were unanimous in support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention. In Canadian circles here, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention was unanimously approved. The officers all acted together."

"The Canadian contingent has been invited to remain two weeks longer. The officers are willing, but the men have had enough of Alexandra Palace for a lifetime, and have decided to sail on Thursday."

"At 6 o'clock this evening Sir Frederick Borden, who had just returned from the hospital, stated that the contingent would leave in the morning. The war office had invited the troops to prolong their stay a week, but that would really mean a fortnight, for suitable vessels for transportation home could not be secured in less time. If nothing untoward occurs, the Canadians will sail from Liverpool on the Tunisian at 2 o'clock on Thursday."

"Sir Borden, the new officer commanding the Canadian militia, sailed for Canada on July 15th."

WANTED TO SEE TROOPS.
His Majesty Disappointed at Not Being Able to Witness the March Past.

London, July 2.—King Edward was sick another good day. The quiet and routine of the royal sick room was varied today by the excitement of listening to the music and cheers of the Indian troops as they marched past the palace and across Queen Alexandra on the balcony.

King Edward demanded a full account of the review, and the formal report made by the Prince of Wales was accompanied by the personal narrative of the Queen.

His Majesty dictated a letter to the Duke of Connaught, commanding him to compliment the colonial troops upon their excellent appearance, and to thank them for their expressions of loyalty and sympathy, which he had heard with pleasure in his sick room.

King Edward was somewhat disappointed that he was not able to see the march past of the troops. He had hoped that this would be possible from an invalid couch in a window of the palace, but the King's doctors were unwilling that their patient should risk exposure and excitement, and His Majesty had to content himself with hearing the troops without seeing them.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a brilliant dinner party at York House to-night in honor of the visiting Indian princes.

A unique and impressive scene was witnessed at St. Paul's cathedral this evening, when some 2,000 doctors assembled beneath the dome of the building and offered prayers for the King's recovery. Many of the doctors wore their academic robes, and many were in procession, the doctors joining in the singing. At the conclusion of the service the congregation sent a message to Queen Alexandra expressing its good wishes for His Majesty's speedy recovery.

MUSICAL LEAVE.
Montreal, July 3.—Emory Lavigne, one of the ablest musicians in Montreal, died last night, after a lingering illness, aged 42 years.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Discussion in the Imperial Commons—Mr. Russell Says Trouble Will Follow Evictions.

London, July 2.—A long and heated debate on the Irish land question was precipitated in the House of Commons to-night.

Thomas W. Russell (Liberal) moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the pending evictions from the estate of Lord de Freyne, in Roscommon county, in connection with which Lord de Freyne recently had written issued against a large number of the Irish parliamentary party, whom he charged with conspiracy in the matter. Mr. Russell declared that unless the government intervened to prevent these evictions, an era of trouble and turmoil would be inaugurated in the West of Ireland, where there was trouble enough already. He said that he had visited the De Freyne estate three times, and that he was thoroughly convinced of the injustice under which the tenants of the estate suffered. The people in question were the poorest of the poor. Continuing, Mr. Russell said, and word from Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, would settle the whole trouble, and that he thought that the reduction of the rates collected on the estate by 33 per cent. could not be excessive for those boys, which were renting for more money than was obtained for decent arable lands in Ulster county.

Mr. Wyndham replied to Mr. Russell with some asperity, and said he was surprised to find the latter siding against law and order. The rents from the De Freyne estate, he said, had been reduced 37 per cent. in the past 20 years, and that he knew some of the organists were making money out of the agitation. His advice to the tenants was to stay on. This statement was greeted with groans from the House. Hundreds had done so, said Mr. Wyndham, and this remark was received with Conservative cheers. Mr. Wyndham said it was impossible to carry out the land purchase scheme in Ireland, when it was interrupted by agitators who desired to make government there impossible.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the House, characterized Mr. Wyndham's statement as paltry and flippant. He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De Freyne estate was earned by the male population working in England during the harvest season, and he contended that the government would be directly responsible for the happenings on the De Freyne property.

After other members of the House had spoken on the subject, Mr. Russell's motion for an adjournment was defeated by 234 to 132 votes.

CADETS RUSTICATED.

Left Military College, Sandhurst, Protested They Had Not Been Connected With Fires.

London, July 3.—Twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, led a demonstration protesting that they had not been connected with the recent incendiary fires at the college. A time limit of 48 hours, given by Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, to the cadets to deliver up those who have been guilty of starting the most recent fires at the college, in default of which the "rusticated" of all the cadets was to be ordered, expired last night. It was then understood that a number of the cadets would leave immediately, but the war office was endeavoring to suppress all information on the subject.

ENGLISH TENNIS TEAM.

The Brothers Doherty and Fyn Will represent the American Championship during Next Month.

London, July 3.—The English lawn tennis team, consisting of the Brothers Doherty and Fyn Will, will sail for the United States about July 19th to contest for the American championships. The English players to-day agreed to the proposition of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., to play on the Crescent courts, and suggested August 6th to 8th as being suitable dates.

CANADIAN TROOPS.

Portion of Contingent Sent to Take Part in Coronation Festivities Sails Home to-day.

Liverpool, July 3.—A portion of the contingent of Canadian troops sent to England to take part in the coronation festivities is returning home on the All-India steamer "Tunisian," which sails for Montreal to-day. The soldiers were accorded an enthusiastic reception here this afternoon and were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor in the town hall.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Young Englishman Lost His Life Last Night in the Assiniboine River, Near Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., July 3.—Frank Pickles, a young Englishman, six weeks ago, who arrived here six weeks ago from Bury, Lancashire, England, was drowned in the Assiniboine river, close to the city, last evening while bathing.

NEWMARKET RACES.

London, July 3.—At the first Newmarket July meeting to-day the Princess of Wales stakes, 10,000 sovereigns (\$50,000), for four-year-olds and upward, a mile and a half, was won by Velez, ridden by J. H. Martin. Petermaritzburg, M. Cannon was second, and Lascaris, Maher, third. It is doubtful if a worse lot of horses ever previously contested for so rich a prize as the Princess of Wales stakes. The contest was a hard one, the competitors together were hardly worth the amount of the stakes.

UNDER ARREST.

Damphill, Man., July 3.—Donald A. Mackintosh returned to town on Wednesday and was immediately placed under arrest at the instance of the Attorney-General, who charged that he had been tried at Portage la Prairie. Some time ago he was arrested charged with defrauding a Winnipeg hide dealer; but was discharged for want of evidence.

TOOK ADVICE OF PRINCE OF WALES

W. PIRIE ON THE SHIPPING COMBINE

He Says It Was Established Purely for Commercial Purposes—How to Assist Shipping.

London, July 3.—The committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the question of subsidies, heard William J. Pirie, chairman of the Harland & Wolff shipbuilding company to-day. This witness who figured so prominently in the recent J. P. Morgan deal, expressed the opinion that subsidies were given merely as a bounty and serve to encourage inefficiency, and that even where they could be legitimately bestowed the tendency of subsidies would be to foster individuals as against general interests. Mr. Pirie regarded foreign subsidies as a blessing in disguise, as they stimulated British shipowners to keep more abreast of the times. Replying to a question of the chairman, the witness said the Morgan combine, which he preferred to call a "community of interests," was established purely for commercial purposes and on entirely business principles. He was convinced that a dangerous international situation was rapidly approaching at the time the deal was effected, but by the creation of this "community of interests" the future of the British shipping, as well of British shipbuilding, was assured.

In short Mr. Pirie considered the deal to be in every way satisfactory to the British. Giving subsidies would only invite retaliation in the most important markets of the world. The extent of state assistance in German shipping was greatly exaggerated. He also said that the feeling against the combination was due to misapprehension. All they had been doing was to act on the advice of the Prince of Wales when he said "England wake up."

Mr. Pirie thought that the best way for the government to help British shipping was to deepen the approaches to and otherwise improve the chief ports.

IMMIGRATION.

The Returns Show an Increase of Over Fifteen Thousand Compared With Last Year.

Ottawa, July 3.—Returns issued to-day give the immigration for the year as follows: British, 17,000; European continent, 13,335; United States, 24,000; total, 34,335. This is an increase of 15,490 over last year. These figures will be increased for the States, making in all a total of 65,000 new settlers.

MAY FACE SERIOUS CHARGE.

Thomas Mahar, of Brentwood, Held Pending Inquiry Into the Death of D. Smith.

Brentwood, Ont., July 3.—Thomas Mahar, of Brentwood, is under arrest and is held for inquiry as the result of the death of Daniel Smith, whom he is said to have thrown into a ditch with fatal results. Both men are said to have been quarrelling at the time.

WESTMINSTER TEAM.

The Royal City Lacrosse Players Started on Their Homeward Journey This Morning.

Montreal, July 3.—All members of the New Westminster lacrosse team, excepting Mayor Kearney, left this morning by the C. P. R. Toronto express for Owen Sound, where they will take the train for home via the upper lakes. Some members of the team, however, may remain a short time at different points in Ontario visiting friends. Mayor Kearney remains here on business.

MEET AT ST. JOHN.

Annual Convention of the National Council of Women Was Opened This Morning.

St. John, N. B., July 3.—The annual convention of the National Council of Women of Canada opened in the York theatre here this morning. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the Dominion.

IN PRIVATE CAPACITY.

Washington, July 2.—A report from St. Petersburg that two agents of the United States government have been at work there seeking information about the Russian archives respecting the Alaskan-Canadian boundary, led the state department to make an investigation, for it did not send any agents on that errand to Russia. It is now learned that two Philadelphians, interested in geography, have been in St. Petersburg looking into the boundary matter, but acting entirely in a private capacity.

STRAMER AGROUND.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 3.—Steamer "Ironclad," of the White line, due to arrive from Duluth yesterday, grounded on a bar near Victoria island, 84 miles from here. Tugs have been sent to her rescue. A thick fog was the cause of the accident.

WINNIEPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, July 3.—The clearing house returns for the week ending July 3rd, were: Clearings, \$2,980,021; balance, \$487,457. In the same week, 1901, the clearings were \$1,124,231; balance, \$194,208, and in the same week, 1900, clearings \$1,701,905; balance \$362,887.

WRECKED BY WASHOUT.

Freight Train Ditched—The Engineer and Four Men Almost Lost Their Lives in Accident.

Rochester, Mich., July 3.—A double headed Michigan Central freight train was ditched by a washout near Thomas blocks this morning. Engineer W. S. McGuire and four tramps were killed. A collision.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 3.—The Akron express, on the Pittsburg & Western railroad, collided with the Butler accommodation at Glenshaw, Pa., this morning, and both trains were wrecked. Four persons were seriously injured, one probably fatally.

Line Blocked.
Detroit, Mich., July 3.—As a result of washouts, the Grand Trunk railway will be unable to run trains to-day between here and Chicago. The main line is blocked by a washout, where 15 freight cars are piled up in a ditch and on the air line is a bad washout at Armada.

CONVICT KILLED.
Assaulted Governor of Prison, Who Immediately Shot Him Down, Death Being Instantaneous.

Ensenada, Cal., July 3.—Governor Sanguins, of the upper district of Lower California, has shot and killed a mutinous convict in the prison at Ensenada. The convict, whose name was Luciano Cabrera, has been ordered to a dark cell for insubordination. He refused to go, seized a club and struck Jailer Lazero Valencia twice over the head. The jailer sent word to the governor and the latter personally appeared at the prison armed with a gun. He ordered Cabrera to drop his club. Instead of obeying, the convict struck the governor over the head, whereupon the governor fired, killing the man instantly. The dead convict was about 40 years of age, and had been a soldier.

CANADIAN ROUTES ARE GETTING TRADE

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE ALARMED

Shipments by Georgian Bay and the St. Lawrence Cheaper Than by American Ports.

New York, July 2.—The canal committee of the produce exchange, which is working to have the question on the rebuilding of the Erie canal referred to the people at some date soon, has prepared a table showing the movement of the principal grain shipments for the week ending June 29th, and comparing the amounts passing through Canadian ports and American.

The committee observes that Canadian routes are drawing more and more American traffic away from the American routes, and they note that the rebuilding of the canal, so as to carry 1,000 tons barges, would lower rates and rehabilitate the traffic of this port. The present Canadian routes that are cutting into the canal and canal shipments to New York are by way of the Georgian bay and St. Lawrence river. The rate to Liverpool by this route is at present 1 1/2 cents a bushel cheaper than by way of New York, and Canadian shipments for the week covered by the committee's table were more than New York's by 17,143 bushels and greater than those of all the American ports on the Atlantic by 23,459 bushels. The figure of 1 1/2 cents a bushel on the Great Lakes, the minimum rate arranged by the new shipping combine recently announced.

It is shown by the table for the week ending June 29th that the grain shipment from Montreal amounted to 322 bushels, while the total of the New York was 335,122. The total shipments of all grain by way of Canadian ports the week were 1,002,235, against 742,890 by American ports.

HEAVY RAIN.
Crops in Michigan Suffer and Railway Travel is Also Interrupted by Numerous Washouts.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 3.—A tremendous downpour of rain early to-day did great damage throughout southern Michigan. The fruit crop has suffered much. Wires are down and information is hard to obtain. All railroad running out of here, except the Pere Marquette route, are tied up by washouts, and damage to wires and track. A Grand Rapids and Indiana train, which left here last night for the north, ran into a washout at Belmont and the engine and several cars left the track. Engineer Coleman was seriously injured.

NOTE DELIVERED.
Terms Regarding Friar Lands Presented to the Papal Secretary of State.

Rome, July 3.—Judge William H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine islands, to-day received a long cablegram from Secretary Root containing the department's final instructions concerning the note relating to the disposition of the Friar lands in the islands, which was drawn up here on Tuesday, and this afternoon, after the note had been delivered to the Papal secretary of state.

SHOT HIMSELF.
Chicago, July 2.—Sigmund Guthman, vice-president of the wholesale shoe firm of Gutman, Carpenter & Telling, and a well known clubman, shot and killed himself at his home to-day. The other members of the firm could not explain the cause.

RUMORS REGARDING KING UNFOUNDED

PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY UNCHECKED

London Medical Journals Express Satisfaction at the Present Condition of His Majesty.

London, July 3.—The following bulletin was issued regarding King Edward's condition at 10 o'clock this morning from Buckingham palace:

"The King has slept well and nothing has occurred to mar the excellent progress His Majesty is now making."

The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at 7 p.m. "His Majesty has spent a comfortable day. His condition is further improved and the wound now causes him comparatively little pain."

Medical Opinions.
London, July 3.—Discussing the King's interrupted progress, the Lancet says: "It has been necessary to remove the drainage tubes, as they could not be tolerated, and gauge plugs are now used instead. The wound is granulating satisfactorily, the discharge is diminishing, and is perfectly inodorous. His Majesty's temperature has been normal since June 29th. His constitutional condition is admirable."

The British Medical Journal, in expressing a similarly satisfactory view of the King's condition, says: "At no time has it been necessary since the operation to use sedatives to induce the King to sleep. The medical men who have read the daily bulletins say it has been obvious that the statements therein were entirely frank. There was great anxiety at first. Sir Frederick Treves did not go to bed for seven nights. If the loss of anxiety is now lightened, it has not altogether disappeared. The rumors regarding the King's general health are altogether unfounded and confidence is now felt that, thanks to an unusual degree to his sound constitution, the King will make recovery."

CONSPIRACY IN URUGUAY.
Man Implicated in Plot Against President Cuestas Found Dead.

New York, July 2.—A conspiracy against the life of the President of Uruguay, Dr. Cuestas, has been discovered in a curious manner, says a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres.

Carlos Paganini was found dead in a street of this city. The police were investigating the case when they received a communication saying that Paganini was the chief conspirator against the life of Cuestas. The communication further stated that the police would find in Paganini's dwelling 25 kilos of dynamite. This statement proved to be true. It is understood that Paganini backed out at the last moment in the conspiracy to assassinate President Cuestas and that one of his fellow conspirators killed him to prevent a disclosure of the plot.

THE STEEL CORPORATION.
Earnings for Quarter Just Ended Amounted to \$37,691,696.

New York, July 2.—A statement of the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending June 30th has been issued. Earnings for April last were \$12,204,793; for May, \$13,120,930, and for June, estimated at \$12,250,000, making a total of \$37,691,696 against \$26,362,000 for the same period last year. This statement shows an increase of net earnings for the quarter of \$11,329,696.

The regular quarterly dividends were declared of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock and one per cent. on the common stock.

CHINA LINERS ARE

There were two of the N. Kaisha fleet in port yesterday. Ryojin Maru arrived about last night after a common journey across the Pacific. She brought passengers for Seattle, and also a large cargo of this city. In addition there were Chinese and four Turks. Fourteen stowaways were discovered after the ship sailed. The Chinese and Turks were to be kept aboard and returned on the same steamer.

The Kaga Maru, which was Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer, yesterday proceeded to sea being loaded for Asiatic ports, and including a consignment of silver valued at \$150,000. This steamer was from Seattle. As passengers, she carried eighteen saloon and seven steerage passengers, and was taken on to Seattle by the Ryojin Maru. The steamer was in the province of Kwangtung, and was taken on to Seattle by the Ryojin Maru.

NEGOTIATING FOR ALE

"Victoria parties are negotiating the purchase of the British schooner 'The Albatross' for sale at this port," says a dispatch. "Prospective of a complete conversion of the schooner, and will enable her to be used as a tug, or as a light house, as they are liable to the weather in the Strait."

ALLEGED JEWEL ROBBERY.

Waterbury, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Richmond, of New York, charged with grand larceny in having stolen a \$25,000 necklace of diamonds and pearls and \$427, the property of Mrs. P. H. Delabarre, also of New York, from the verandah of the Grosvenor home at Alexandria Bay on Tuesday night, were arraigned before a justice in the village last night. They waived examination, and were brought to this city to-day to appear before Supreme Court Judge Pardon G. Williams. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

Recent steamer arrivals from the Orient brought news of fighting in northern China. On the 10th of June there was a severe battle with the rebels at Ching-tung, in which they were defeated, losing over 3,800 men in killed and wounded. The troops pursued the rebels to their entrenched villages, and after some manœuvring succeeded in completely surrounding the rebels, cutting off their supplies. On the 13th the rebels made a sortie to break through the encircling troops, but were driven back with loss. On the next day another desperate attack was made on the troops, every one who could wield a weapon joining in the attack, amongst whom there were numerous women and even lads of from 15 to 20 years of age. So headlong was the rush of the rebels that the troops could not stand their ground, and by dusk the latter were forced to retreat on all sides after losing heavily. The rebel losses were also not small. The troops were eventually compelled to fall back, some on Ching-tung, on Chao-chou and some on Lung-yang.

This news being sent to Viceroy Yuan Shikai, H. E., was busily engaged in calling in troops from other portions of the province to send on by rail to Ching-tung, when an important dispatch was received from Tsoai Yun-Tai, a lieutenant of the victory in command of a body of troops near Ching-tung, in which it was stated that he (Tsoai Yun-Tai) had met, unexpectedly, a body of rebels composed of several hundred men, under the chief and leader, Ching Ting-ping, in the neighborhood of Nankang, whereupon a desperate encounter ensued, resulting in the flight of only a few rebels, the body of Ching Ting-ping was discovered, and a great pile of other rebel bodies who had been slain and his head had been slain as they stood. Yuan Shikai then reported that he considered that the back of the rebellion had been broken by the defeat of Ching Ting-ping.

From latest accounts obtained from reliable sources in the north, it is asserted that the news given out by the officials at Ching-tung, that the victories of Viceroy Yuan's troops had "quite pacified" them is a mere fiction, and in spite of the many recent defeats of the rebels, their ranks are being constantly reinforced, and determined fight is, in consequence, yet being continued against the government forces. In view of this the latter have been compelled to retreat to the vicinity of the cities Chien-ching, Shantung and Nankang, where many of the regiments are being reorganized by Viceroy Yuan's orders. The majority of these troops have been charged with wholesale plundering and maltreating the inhabitants of the peaceful districts through which they had to pass when en route to the disturbed districts, and furthermore, when in the rebel territory, to have pillaged, burned and destroyed no less than thirty-seven large mud-walled towns and villages, ruthlessly massacring all the inhabitants, old and young, male and female, who could not escape in time. This has been fully reported to the throne by a censor.

According to advices received from China, the capital of Shantung, it is believed that Boxers are reported to be drilling in the districts bordering Chihli province, and that it is evident that trouble is brewing in Shantung as well as elsewhere.

Plague at Hongkong.
The return of communicable diseases which have been notified to the medical officer of health as occurring in the colony of Hongkong during the week ended 4th May show a record plague mortality far exceeding that of the previous year. There were 33 cases of plague, all of which were fatal. They included 30 Chinese, 2 Malays and 1 Japanese, and 23 of the cases occurred in the colony of Victoria, the others being in the harbor and on the other side of the water. Cholera attacked 2 Indians and 36 Chinese, and 31 deaths resulted from the cases. One fatal case of pneumonia (Chinese) was also reported. Typhus fever and smallpox were responsible for one Chinese death each.

The plague returns for the two days ended noon on the 26th of May, says the China Mail, show a total of 15 cases, 12 of which were Chinese and one a European. No fewer than six of the cases had been dumped one of them in the harbor at Shaikwan.

SURVEYOR ATTACKED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 2.—There was a serious disturbance at the William A. Collier at Old Forge shortly after noon to-day, when a member of the surveying corps, coming out of the barricade, was stoned by about 500 foreigners. The surveyor pulled his revolver and fired in the direction of the crowd. Then the crowd, and the police took to their heels and fled. The surveyor jumped into a wagon and made his escape to Pittston. So far as can be learned no one was hurt in the firing.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

Oxford Players Made Two Hundred and Six Runs in Their First Innings.

London, July 3.—The annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge began at Lord's grounds to-day. The crowd was smaller than usual. Both elevens were admittedly below university form, and were especially weak in bowling. Oxford won the toss and went all out in the first inning for 206 runs.

TWO ARRESTS.

Paying Teller and Assistant Cashier Charged With Embezzling \$80,000 From Salt Lake Bank.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 3.—Alexander Robertson, paying teller, and Harry T. Duke, assistant cashier, of the Wells Fargo Bank, of this city, were placed under arrest yesterday charged with embezzlement of \$80,000 from the funds of the bank.

METEOR PLACED SECOND.
Kaiser's Yacht First Across Finishing Line But Lost Race on Account of Time Allowance.

Kiel, July 3.—Emperor William's yacht Meteor finished first in the return race from Eckernförde to this port, but the Empress's yacht, Iduna, won the prize on time allowance. The Meteor was second. The British schooner Cleely gave up the race.

WONT CHANGE NAME.

Springfield, Mo., July 3.—Lumas H. Holmes, of this city, loses \$12,000, which goes to Vassar College. He was left this amount by an insurance policy which he had changed his name to Friddle, but he refused.

DROUGHT IN NEW MEXICO.
Santa Fe, N. M., July 3.—The weekly crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau shows a severe drought in all parts of the territory. The Chama river has dried up.

SNOW IN JULY.
Wallace, Idaho, July 3.—Snow fell in the Coeur d'Alene region yesterday. Burke and Muller report two inches on the ground.

TRADE TREATY SIGNED.
Madrid, July 3.—The treaty of trade commerce and amity between the United States and Spain was signed to-day.

MARTINIQUE'S FUTURE.
The Reasons Why Speedy Recuperation Is Expected in the Future.

The Temps discusses the future of the Island of Martinique. Its evacuation is spoken of, and it examines the question whether the island is really ruined and its future immediately compromised. Only a tenth of the island has been devastated. In the destroyed portion the damage would be merely material and of little importance. Unfortunately thousands of human lives have been lost, and the moral disaster is without a remedy. The material losses, St. Pierre included, the Temps estimates at a hundred millions of francs. A part of this sum can, this semi-official organ thinks, be recuperated by the subscriptions raised by the relief which parliament will certainly vote, and by subsidies which the Metropolitan government could annually accord the colony. Thanks to this monetary help, the effects of the disaster may be diminished, and the Temps believes that before long the situation may be regarded as repairable, especially as the economic resources of the island have not been touched.

Sugar growing and refining constituted at least 85 per cent. of the exports of Martinique, and 80 per cent. of the plantations and factories are intact. The cocon plantations in the north of the island have certainly disappeared, but the majority of the coffee plantations are uninjured. Through considerable quantities of Martinique coffee are placed on the market, this journal says that much of it came from Guatemala, the vessels conveying it to Europe merely touching a certificate of origin. The chief elements of prosperity in an agricultural island like Martinique, says the Temps, are a good harbor and solid elements of credit. The natural harbor of St. Pierre has, perhaps, become impracticable, and that of Port de France, which offered much greater facilities, remains. As to the banks, the Temps says the situation of the Bank of Martinique is excellent. Exchange is at par, and the bank will come out of the disaster without loss, the profits derived from burned bank notes being sufficient to compensate it. After such a catastrophe the Temps concludes that the economic situation of the island is as satisfactory as can be expected. Its future in no way appears menaced, and the idea of abandoning the colony, says this semi-official organ, should be energetically denounced.

BELS
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The Belvedere left
only after her officers
that their presence would
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terial assistance to the
Jeannie and Port-
land, particularly so
with the Thetis
by ready to render
any necessary aid.

The officers of the
Belvedere prepared
a formal report concern-
ing the Jeannie and
Portland for transmission
by steamer and telegraph
to the Commander-in-
chief, the Pacific Com-
mand, and to the
Northern Commercial Com-
pany and the Pacific
Packaging & Navigation
Company, of Seattle.
The latter concern owns
and operates the Jeannie
and Portland, which are
Commercial Company, of
San Francisco, owns
the Portland, with the
Northern Commercial Com-
pany operating. The
report reads:

"Steam whaler, Belvedere, from
the Arctic, reported the Jeannie
and Portland in the ice
eighty miles north of
Cape Prince of Wales.
All were well on
board both vessels. The
revenue cutter Thetis
was standing by outside
of the pack."

CHINA LINERS ARRIVED.
There were two of the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
fleet in port yesterday.
The Kaga Maru arrived
about 11 o'clock last
night after a voyage
across the Pacific. She
brought three hundred
passengers for Seattle
and fifty Japanese and
thirty Chinese for this
city. In addition there
were one Chinese and
four Turks for Seattle.
Fourteen stowaways were
found on board after the
ship sailed from Yokohama
and were taken on to
Seattle. They will be
kept aboard and returned
to Japan on the same
steamer. While the
Kaga Maru remained over
in port, the right special
officers were kept on guard
to see that none of the
prisoners made their
escape ashore.

The Kaga Maru, which
was the other Nippon
Yusen Kaisha steamer in
port yesterday, proceeded
to sea about noon, being
bound for Asiatic ports.
She carried about 4,000
tons of general cargo,
including a consignment
of silver bullion from
Seattle to the banks at
Hongkong and Shanghai.
As passengers, the steam-
er carried eighteen sailors
and fifty Chinese stev-
ers. Canton steamer, now
lying at anchor, will
bring the Kaga Maru
place the number of
rebels in the province of
Kwangtung at 13,000,
and armed men, who are
said to have 600, their
arms and ammunition
from the United States,
via South America.

NEGOTIATING FOR ALEXANDER.
Victoria parties are negotiating for the
purchase of the British-owned
schooner Alexander, now lying
at anchor at this port, says a Port
Towns-
dispatch. "Prospective owners con-
template converting the schooner into a
harbor and will employ her in conveying
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FREIGHTED WITH
SALMON AND OILNELL IN FROM THE
NORTH WITH FULL LOAD

Victorians Said to Be Negotiating for
the Old Alexander for Log
Carrying.

From Skidegate and other points in
the north the steamer Nell brought in a
good load of freight last evening. The
Queen Charlotte port she had a large
consignment of fish oil, this being one of
many shipments which have of late come
from the refinery at that port. The
cargo also included a shipment of salmon
from the Skeena, which she is dis-
charging at Porter's wharf to-day.
Canneries all along the Skeena and at
various other points in the north had
commenced active operations before the
steamer sailed. On the Skeena the fish
were running more plentifully, and an
average catch of about 25 to the boat
were being caught. There was quite a
strong run of sockeyes on at Rivers In-
let, while at Alert Bay 1,500 fish were
taken the day the steamer was in port.
At Inverness there was some excite-
ment over the finding of the body of an
old man. There was a cut on the old
man's head, the result of a fall which
at first was supposed to have been the
result of foul play. Investigation, how-
ever, disclosed the fact that the deceased
came to his death from natural causes.
The Nell brought no reports of wreck-
age from the Queen Charlotte group. At
Islington on the 29th of last month a
royal celebration was held, notwithstanding
the postponement of the coronation
of the King. All kinds of sports were
provided and a gala day enjoyed.

PORTLAND AND JEANIE SAFE.
The Nome steamers Jeannie and Port-
land are safe. That is the cheering news
brought by the steamship Centennial,
Capt. C. E. Strand, which arrived Mon-
day. The officers of the Centennial re-
port that at midnight of June 19th the
steam whaler Belvedere arrived at Nome
from the Arctic with the first authentic
information as to the whereabouts of the
long overdue liners.

According to advices the Jeannie and
Portland were, on June 17th, in a great
ice pack eighty miles north of Cape
Prince of Wales, with the United States
revenue cutter Thetis, Capt. M. A. Heister
commanding, standing by. At that time
neither vessel was in danger and their
passengers and crews were all well, as
indicated by signals, the only means of
communication between the government
cutter and the ice-imprisoned vessels.

While the vessels themselves, the Port-
land and Jeannie, may sustain injuries
from the ice, the crews are safe. There
is, in view of the proximity
of the Thetis, hardly a possibility of loss
of life.

The Belvedere left the imprisoned craft
only after her officers were satisfied
that their presence would be of no ma-
terial assistance to the Jeannie and Port-
land, particularly so with the Thetis
by ready to render any necessary aid.

The officers of the Belvedere prepared
a formal report concerning the Jeannie
and Portland for transmission by steam-
er and telegraph to the Commander-in-
chief, the Pacific Com-
mand, and to the
Northern Commercial Com-
pany and the Pacific
Packaging & Navigation
Company, of Seattle.
The latter concern owns
and operates the Jeannie
and Portland, which are
Commercial Company, of
San Francisco, owns
the Portland, with the
Northern Commercial Com-
pany operating. The
report reads:

"Steam whaler, Belvedere, from
the Arctic, reported the Jeannie
and Portland in the ice
eighty miles north of
Cape Prince of Wales.
All were well on
board both vessels. The
revenue cutter Thetis
was standing by outside
of the pack."

CHINA LINERS ARRIVED.
There were two of the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
fleet in port yesterday.
The Kaga Maru arrived
about 11 o'clock last
night after a voyage
across the Pacific. She
brought three hundred
passengers for Seattle
and fifty Japanese and
thirty Chinese for this
city. In addition there
were one Chinese and
four Turks for Seattle.
Fourteen stowaways were
found on board after the
ship sailed from Yokohama
and were taken on to
Seattle. They will be
kept aboard and returned
to Japan on the same
steamer. While the
Kaga Maru remained over
in port, the right special
officers were kept on guard
to see that none of the
prisoners made their
escape ashore.

The Kaga Maru, which
was the other Nippon
Yusen Kaisha steamer in
port yesterday, proceeded
to sea about noon, being
bound for Asiatic ports.
She carried about 4,000
tons of general cargo,
including a consignment
of silver bullion from
Seattle to the banks at
Hongkong and Shanghai.
As passengers, the steam-
er carried eighteen sailors
and fifty Chinese stev-
ers. Canton steamer, now
lying at anchor, will
bring the Kaga Maru
place the number of
rebels in the province of
Kwangtung at 13,000,
and armed men, who are
said to have 600, their
arms and ammunition
from the United States,
via South America.

NEGOTIATING FOR ALEXANDER.
Victoria parties are negotiating for the
purchase of the British-owned
schooner Alexander, now lying
at anchor at this port, says a Port
Towns-
dispatch. "Prospective owners con-
template converting the schooner into a
harbor and will employ her in conveying
large and small cargo to and from the
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Our forefathers were great people for
seeds and perfume, fragrant herbs, and
spices, and the automatic amount of sea-
soning they put with the simplest dishes
prepares one for almost any combination.
When to make a cherry tart they found it
necessary to make a syrup of cinnamon,
ginger, and "sawdust," and to add rose-
water to the icing, one can imagine how
they set to work to cook a cornucopia.
Perhaps we remember our readers that
many chapters were provided with
"draughts," which occasionally required
cleaning, and that rushes took the place
of carpets, they will realize one of the
necessities of life is to have a good
water. They were occasionally sprinkled
with the rushes in great houses, or for revels,
or on the mattresses and bedding—Good
Words.

KIDNEY SEARER LIGHTS. Have you
backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do you
have many aches, which you cannot get
rid of? Have you dizziness? Have you a
head dragging feeling? Have you a
stomach trouble? South American Kidney
Cure is the only reliable and powerful
wonderful cure in most complicated cases.
Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co., Pa.

MINERAL WEALTH
OF WEST COASTSTORY OF MAGNETITE
AND COPPER DEPOSITS

Dr. Marshall, of Sidney Inlet, Tells of
the Scientific Side of Mining—
Copper Versus Gold.

There are various schemes afoot for
the advancement of Victoria and Vancou-
ver Island generally, but there can be
little doubt that all the resources upon
which the future prosperity of the Is-
land—and incidentally of Victoria—will
depend the mineral wealth of the West
Coast appears at present to be the
greatest and the most deserving of pub-
lic attention.
As a field for mining enterprise the
West Coast has some great advantages,
and also some disadvantages. The min-
eral belt is known to be of enormous ex-
tent, prospects are generally not far from
tide water, and the climatic conditions
are favorable. On the other hand means
of transportation and communication are
generally inadequate, and labor is scarce.
The principal feature of the West Coast,
familiar to every mining man and pros-
pector who knows the country, is the
frequent occurrence of magnetic de-
posits. Unfortunately the amount of
development work done on the Coast is
not very considerable, and with the ex-
ception of one or two properties at Al-
berni, Quatsino and Sidney Inlet, no
sustained efforts have been made to de-
termine the nature of these deposits or
their extent.
Signs are not wanting, however, to
show that renewed interest is being taken
in the mining industry of the West
Coast, and the idea that the magnetite
deposits will in many cases prove to be
cappings to lodes of copper sulphides
has become prevalent in local mining
circles. This theory originated with Dr.
Marshall, of Sidney Inlet, who has had
considerable experience of the West
Coast, and whose scientific attainments
and practical knowledge of mining in
many parts of the world render his opin-
ion of great value.
Yesterday Times reporter waited on
Dr. Marshall, who kindly consented to
explain this theory as well as other mat-
ters in connection with West Coast min-
ing. Asked whether he believed that
the magnetite would generally prove a
capping to copper deposits on the Coast,
Dr. Marshall said:

"In the event of that theory proving
correct it means probably a very great
future for the Island, and in quite a num-
ber of cases the theory will prove to be
correct. In the first place everywhere
along the mineral belt of the West Coast
there are to be found, and the only con-
dition which can come to the surface
that it is a copper country, that the mag-
netite deposits of the West Coast are
not to be regarded as metamorphism, and
not to regional metamorphism, and that
the magnetite has been produced by the
gradual alteration of limonite or
hematite beds, etc."

"Well, in order to explain that, I may
say that in the earlier part of the coun-
try's history there were outbursts of
volcanic rocks which filled and rent the
country, and the magnetite was produced
by the cracks in these rocks, caused by the
upheaval, were filled by intrusions of
molten rock which consolidated and in
process of cooling in contact with the
sedimentary rocks caused profound
changes. Heated waters laden with
mineral gradually found their way into
the joints and fissures of the shattered
rocks, often carrying with them the
minerals called the 'hard displacement
rock,' converting limestone into granite,
and causing such changes that it is often
difficult to determine whether the rock
itself is altered sedimentary
or volcanic rock."

"But how does that explain the forma-
tion of magnetite and copper deposits?"
Dr. Marshall replied:

"The heated waters I referred to
certainly not in solution, contained
quantities of economic minerals sufficient
to make a great variety of minerals.
As these waters gradually found
their way to the surface there was a
natural tendency for the copper sulphides
to be deposited first, generally by a mode
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We therefore find magnetite on the sur-
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"The formation of the magnetite seen
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Such a condition is commonly present in
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Turning to the consideration of copper
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might mention in connection with the
West Coast, and that is that the deposits
of economic minerals are of compara-
tively recent origin, and in some places
mineralization is still going on. Where
that is the case the surface denudation
cannot have taken place to a great ex-
tent since the formation of the ore bodies,
which explains why outcrops of magne-
tite are found as outcrops to sulphide
bodies."

"This condition is very beautifully il-
lustrated at Sidney Inlet, where along the
hillside nothing but pure crystalline
magnetite is found, but where a ravine
six feet wide has been cut out by a water
course the sulphides are exposed. In
that case the magnetite is not a second-
ary alteration product, but a primary
deposit. In such cases one is apt to find
a scattering and weakening of the ore
body near the surface, and the great
thing to do is to get down to the general
contact between the steel bridge and the
circumstances, they never expected that
the whole question would be reopened.
But Mr. Mohun did it. He sent in a
letter to the council in which he pointed
out that steel truss bridges had gone out
of fashion in most civilized countries, and
that the reinforced concrete bridge was
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economical in the use of material. He
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mineralization is still going on. Where
that is the case the surface denudation
cannot have taken place to a great ex-
tent since the formation of the ore bodies,
which explains why outcrops of magne-
tite are found as outcrops to sulphide
bodies."

"This condition is very beautifully il-
lustrated at Sidney Inlet, where along the
hillside nothing but pure crystalline
magnetite is found, but where a ravine
six feet wide has been cut out by a water
course the sulphides are exposed. In
that case the magnetite is not a second-
ary alteration product, but a primary
deposit. In such cases one is apt to find
a scattering and weakening of the ore
body near the surface, and the great
thing to do is to get down to the general
contact between the steel bridge and the
circumstances, they never expected that
the whole question would be reopened.
But Mr. Mohun did it. He sent in a
letter to the council in which he pointed
out that steel truss bridges had gone out
of fashion in most civilized countries, and
that the reinforced concrete bridge was
not only more durable but also more
economical in the use of material. He
also pointed out that the steel truss bridge
was a very expensive structure, and that
the reinforced concrete bridge was a
very cheap structure. He also pointed out
that the steel truss bridge was a very
expensive structure, and that the rein-
forced concrete bridge was a very cheap
structure. He also pointed out that the
steel truss bridge was a very expensive
structure, and that the reinforced con-
crete bridge was a very cheap structure."

"I think the people of Victoria should
all in their power to secure the de-
velopment of the Island, and in quite a num-
ber of cases the theory will prove to be
correct. In the first place everywhere
along the mineral belt of the West Coast
there are to be found, and the only con-
dition which can come to the surface
that it is a copper country, that the mag-
netite deposits of the West Coast are
not to be regarded as metamorphism, and
not to regional metamorphism, and that
the magnetite has been produced by the
gradual alteration of limonite or
hematite beds, etc."

"Well, in order to explain that, I may
say that in the earlier part of the coun-
try's history there were outbursts of

NATIONAL PURPOSES.

It is there are any weak spots in British methods of doing business as a nation there is a testing time at hand which will surely find them out. It is possible for a great trading and manufacturing community to stick to its principles and to proceed on its course utterly regardless of the strokes that are levelled at it from every quarter, we shall soon know it. If Britain triumphs over the enemies who would pull her down her victory will be greater and more notable than any she has ever achieved in the domain of arms, whether on sea or on land. And her sailors and soldiers have created records in their callings which will stand for a long time. What do we behold to-day in South Africa? The nations which were loudest in their revellings and curings and most open in their expressions of hope that the Boers would triumph, either through their own efforts or with the assistance of a greater power, are the first in the field to take advantage of commercial opportunities which would never have come to them but for the throwing open of the territory through the triumph of British arms. Commercial agents from the United States, Germany, France, Austria and Italy were on their way to South Africa before the terms of peace had been arranged, and although Great Britain is almost completely excluded from the markets of any of these, their commercial and manufacturing concerns are already competing with her for business in the territory she has acquired. If any one of these rival nations had been the conqueror, the raising of the flag would have been taken as an intimation that the door was closed and another great national preserve had been created. On a superficial glance one would be inclined to say that is not a common sense way of doing business. Yet Britain flourishes. All under the flag have the advantage of the cheap goods which competition affords. The people of Great Britain are at least as prosperous and probably better fed than those of any other European country. It is clear, therefore, that the system which is so doggedly adhered to in spite of temptations to swerve to one hand or the other is not to be condemned on a superficial examination as just-handled. If there are eternal principles they cannot be submerged by the deviations of nations.

There is another point at which Great Britain has long been acknowledged to be supreme and upon which she is being most viciously attacked just now. Her ships have plowed every sea. She has been a "common carrier" for every nation. They have all envied her and all have considered ways and means of ousting her. They have not succeeded because she possessed the material for the construction of ships as well as the men who knew how to utilize the material to the best advantage. Her manufacturers learned the secret of economical steel production and of economical generation and application of steam. Their enterprise placed them in the lead and has kept them there. But her rivals have not given up. They have applied their protectionist principles as far as possible to navigation also. British vessels are excluded from participation in the transportation of goods from points under the flag of her rivals. Nor have these rivals been satisfied with that. They have granted immense bounties for the encouragement of shipbuilding. The North German Lloyd Company receives considerations from the government equal to more than 7 per cent. in its total capital. It can afford to run its ships at a loss and still beat out the British. That would seem to be a hard ship on the ordinary German taxpayer, but the government is satisfied, and gives no thought to the matter. The shippers in the United States maintain that a great merchant marine can only be created by following the example of Germany. No doubt in time their desires will be granted and British shipping men will be face to face with the American nation, not with only one or two companies. It is claimed the British merchant marine was built up by subsidies. Those who say so know better. Every cent received from the government of Great Britain is earned by the carriage of mails or under obligations imposed by agreement with the admiralty as to construction and possible demands in case of war.

It is indeed a testing time. If all the nations under one flag be not drawn closer together as a result of the developments to which we have alluded and the Colonial conference, then we believe there can be but one result of the struggle for supremacy.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

There was once a very learned man, a professor in a university or in some seat of profundity where nothing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath is "hid from mortal eyes." This scholar undertook to demonstrate that it was an utter impossibility for any man to make a sphere, such as a baseball, curve in the air in its passage from the hands of one man into the hands of another. The scholar maintained that no human being had strength enough to endow a sphere with a sufficiently swift revolving motion to create the friction in its twirlings through the atmosphere which would make it deviate from a straight course. There is a tradition in the baseball fraternity that this doubting Thomas was convinced by some skilled twirler taking him out to a lonely place and "giving him his bumps" with some twisters that deviated at least two feet from a straight

line that had been drawn under the professor's own superintendence. There are nine baseball players on their way home to Everett to-day who are thoroughly convinced that a ball may be induced by a skillful hand to "deviate" a very long way from a straight line. One could tell from their demeanor yesterday before the game began that they were possessed of the greatest confidence in their ability to "line 'em out" at their own sweet will. These Victorians who had observed their prowess with the bat the previous day sat upon anxious seats. We are possessed of a pride in our local team which is denied to other cities on the coast, because they boys are all of us, strictly amateur and home trained. It was well known that the game yesterday was a mere trifle; he of the opposing stalwarts a giant in stature and in girth, who brought with him also a reputation for great feats on the diamond. The multitude on the grounds became anxious as they observed the disparity in size between the man and the boy, and they grew even more anxious when they saw how eagerly the men from Everett snuffed the battle from afar and paved the air with impatience to "knock the kinks out of Jimmy's curves." It only took about two innings to remove the doubts from the minds of the spectators and the faintness from the manner of the Everett champions. The strong batters were moved down at will by the stripping with a quietness, modesty and seamlessness of demeanor that made his victory all the more popular. He demonstrated most thoroughly once more that there are great possibilities in the ball curving business. It is due to the Victoria team to say that their support was admirable; in fact it was excellent at critical times, while they were not at all aided by the reputation of the great Shock. It was an exceedingly creditable victory for them, and they observe all the encouragement the public and newspapers of Victoria can give them in their efforts to provide us with good, wholesome recreation.

It may be urged that this is a very trivial subject for newspapers to take up editorially. We are not so sure about that. The people will have their recreation. It is all important the form that recreation may take. The boys imitate their elders. If they go out on cricket, lacrosse or baseball fields they will build up strong, vigorous constitutions which will prove a most efficient safeguard against vicious habits. There was a very large element of truth in the remark of the Duke of Wellington about the relation of the game of cricket to the people of Britain bore to the battles of Waterloo. We are not even sure that the recreation of the people are not as important as any other feature of the national life.

VANITY OF VANITIES.

Babylon the mighty is gradually being uncovered by the prying picks of inquisitive men of the present day. Her gods of stone and of brass have been dragged forth from the mass of debris which was laid upon them thousands of years ago by the angry elements and curious eyes gaze upon their crudities and wonder that creatures supposed to be so closely allied to gods in many of their attributes should have been so foolish as to do reverence to such mean things. The sacred foundations too have been laid bare, with their waters still running, but no virtue has been found in them by the unbelievers who are working among the ruins of the once great metropolis of the Orient. Donkeys and camels are bearing away the building material of ancient palaces, once the abiding-places of kings and princes, to be used in the construction of huts for the mean successors, insignificant in numbers, of the men who thought they ruled the world and that it should for all time pay tribute to them. No doubt Babylon had its anniversaries as we have. Probably her statesmen vaunted their might and their power at their banquets, as we are doing to-day. Probably they indulged in dreams of greater empire as we have been doing in our modern Babylon of London and in all smaller centres on the outskirts of our vast dominions. Babylon was overthrown and to-day is merely an object of curiosity to creatures whose existence must appear as evanescent as a dream to the great Power which directs the movements of the universe.

Philosophers tell us no great aggregation of people can stand the test of thousands of years unless it be possessed of some special virtue. Of the ancient empires that of China alone remains. Consequently, deeply though we Occidentals despise the individuals of this great Oriental multitude, there must be something in the character of the race worthy of the approbation of the ages which would have followed its early contemporaries in the mists of oblivion. Occasionally nature expresses her opinion of the doings of the Chinese by carrying a comparative few of them into the great beyond on the bosom of angry waters. There have been no such catastrophes as those which are supposed to have overwhelmed Babylon and laid her in ruins for all time. No doubt the student of ancient history will propose here to say there is no possibility of insubstantiating a comparison between Babylon and an empire of the territorial extent of China. In what manner is our own great empire likely to endure the test under which some thing more than a merely ephemeral career is guaranteed? It may be reasonably contended that we shall be able to defy the competition and the aggressions

of the whole world and emerge in triumph and in strength from the ordeal. But if we prove unworthy of the high estate to which we have been raised the power of empire will as certainly pass from us as it did from Rome. There are other forces than convictions of nature to bring about national disintegration. Greece and Rome were not overthrown by earthquakes nor volcanoes nor buried in ice through a disturbance of the earth's equilibrium. It is possible that in the distant ages a people who know nothing of Great Britain save her history may walk through the banquet halls of London, where the statesmen of the empire and the colonies are now paying each other compliments and expressing their confidence of the great future which is in store for us all, as we are doing in Babylon at the present day, noting with curious eyes the records of doings that are as a tale that is told. There have been tragedies enacted in our ancient halls too, as there were in those of Babylon, and we have relics of what we call ancient days that are curious in our eyes. Possibly a dispatch may some day be sent forth almost as the triumphal march of the one which came from the scene of the excavations not long ago, proving once again that there is absolutely nothing new under the sun. This dispatch says:

"The most important discovery made as yet is that of the royal banquet hall, or throneroom, a vast chamber 120 feet long and 60 broad, and which had once been richly decorated with painted soldiers of described by the prophet Ezekiel. At the end was a raised dais on which was placed the 'king's table,' and in the centre was a recess or alcove, where his throne had stood. The researchers have proved that the place in which Alexander died (B. C. 322), and there is every reason to believe that it was in this room the drunken 'orgie' took place in which his friend was slain and the grief-stricken king lingered to leave his hard-won and widespread conquests to be scrambled among his generals. Other great feasts may be associated with this stately chamber—the triumphal feast of Neuchammar after his victories in Egypt, and his execution of divine wrath upon Jerusalem, and the destruction of the temple (B. C. 586). There is every reason to suppose that it was in this chamber that the fatal last banquet of Belshazzar was held, when the corridors leading up to it echoed to the tread of the advancing cohorts of Goliath, the general of Cyrus and on that night (Ezra 1:15, B. C. 538) the first of the empires fell. 'That night they slew him on his father's throne.' The deed unnoticed and the hand unknown. Crowds and sceptres, Belshazzar lay, 'A round a form of clay.'"

The following from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer proves that the people of the United States have after all a deep interest in all that pertains to the British Empire. They are keen rivals in business and are anxious to be regarded as at the top of the tree in all lines, as members of our great Anglo-Saxon family they probably think they would not mind us getting a whipping for "auld lang syne," but when a time of real trouble comes upon us, we know where to look for genuine sympathy. "The crowds of people, constantly changing but never diminishing their numbers, about the bulletin board tell the greatest interest felt in this country in the progress toward recovery of King Edward. They are obviously gratified by the appearance of each favorable bulletin; but that long week of daily lightning apprehension last September, with its terrible close, is too recent for them to find as yet the relief of even a reasonable certainty."

It is a pity the subject of an Empire news distributing agency had not been suggested as a subject for discussion by the Colonial conference. The Associated Press is no doubt an admirable institution in the field it was designed for, but it comes far short of meeting the requirements of a Canadian news service. Instead of the news of our own country we receive sensational accounts of negro burnings and seizures of illicit whiskey stills somewhere in the South; instead of accounts of events in Great Britain we are compelled to read fables about J. Pierpont Morgan buying railway and steamship lines, old pictures or older castles, and American jockeys teaching Britons how to ride. If the press of this country wants to inform its readers about any event of interest transpiring in Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal, it is told it can be had on the payment of so much per word extra. The Associated Press should understand it is time for a change.

The conversation numbers of the Eastern papers are arriving. That of La Patrie, of Montreal, is one of the most borate we have yet seen. The number is large, 56 pages in all, the supplement of 32 pages being upon extra fine paper, with as fine letterpress and as beautiful illustrations as could be produced. Messrs. Tarte, sons of the Minister of Public Works, are the owners of La Patrie. They evidently believe, like their distinguished parent, that nothing is too good for Canada. We should have the best newspapers as well as the fastest ships and the finest railways in the world.

The foreign trade of the Dominion in the first year of its life was a trifle more than \$130,000,000. In 1902 it will reach close to \$400,000,000. Within the last five or six years the rate of increase has grown very fast. For many years, when our progressive friends the Tories were in power, it was almost imperceptible.

All the Rhodes family manifested idiosyncrasies. None of them ever married. The empire builder's sister, Miss Rhodes, is of a very masculine appearance, and took her greatest pleasures riding among the strongholds of the rebellious natives to distribute glass beads and other articles of clothing for the native warriors.

HOW DOMINION DAY WAS CELEBRATED

PICNICS HELD AT SUBURBAN RESORTS

Sunday School Outings to Bazar Bay Park and Goldstream—Excursions to Vancouver and Ladysmith.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of Confederation was celebrated by the people of Victoria yesterday in many different ways. Weather conditions were most auspicious, and the arrangements for the numerous Sunday school and private picnics and excursions were carried off without a single hitch. No accidents occurred, large numbers of children being handled by the E. & N. railway, Victoria Terminal railway, and the B. C. Electric railway in a manner which is deserving of praise and credit. The transportation arrangements to Vancouver and to Ladysmith were also carried out satisfactorily, excursionists not experiencing the slightest inconvenience in travelling to and from these places.

Large numbers went with the children to enjoy a day's picnicking, and those who desired themselves in ball took in the game at Oak Bay. There were many, however, who preferred participating in the celebrations at Vancouver or accompanying the local Aerie of Eagles on a visit to Ladysmith.

The principal school picnics of yesterday were those of the combined Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools, held at Bazar Bay park and Goldstream respectively. The Methodist picnic included the schools of the Metropolitan, Central, Spring Ridge and Strawberry Vale. The attendance was the largest of any Methodist picnic yet held. At Bazar Bay park everything necessary for the picnic was provided, and the light of the order which had been served upon him, as the registrar of the court, and handed him, Mr. McLellan, a letter from Mr. McLellan, the Chief Justice, stating that he was in a position to come to Victoria to hear the case on the present time, and requesting that the matter be postponed until a more convenient date. Mr. McLellan also put in evidence a copy of the "Lawyer" of June 14th, containing an article which states that the Attorney-General was about to proceed against the editor for contempt of court, and would probably land him in a dungeon, as there should be no difficulty in making the charge stick because the writer pleaded guilty to as great a contempt for the British Columbia judiciary as any man was capable of feeling without becoming violent. Mr. McLellan moved the court for a writ of attachment against Mr. McLellan. The Chief Justice stated that under ordinary circumstances he would be in favor of granting the accused further time in which to employ counsel and make his defence, but as things stood the writ of attachment must be granted. A writ was subsequently issued from the Supreme court registry, under which Mr. McLellan was placed under arrest.

The appeal in Noble Five vs. Last Chance was argued on Monday afternoon, the results being that the trial of the action has been adjourned till October. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., and L. P. Duff, K.C., for defendants, who appeared; Jos. Martin, K.C., and A. P. Luntz for plaintiffs.

Belcher vs. McDonald, an appeal from the Victoria Territorial court, was next taken up. This appeal will probably occupy the greater part of this week. The action was brought by the executors of the late Alexander Calder against Alex. McDonald, the "Klondike King," the claim being for an amount in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Supreme court was divided on the trial, another part was dismissed, and Judge Lucas referred the accounts between the parties to the official referee. The latter, on taking these accounts, found that Calder was indebted to McDonald in the sum of \$8,846.31. The judge therefore dismissed the balance of the plaintiffs' claim with costs, reserving to him the right to file against the estate for above amount.

On this judgment the plaintiffs are appealing. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C., and F. Peters, K.C., instructed by C. M. Woodward, of Dawson, who appears with them in court, represent the plaintiffs, while E. P. Davis, K.C., and A. Noel, of the firm of McKinnon & Noel, of Dawson, appear for the defendants. Mr. Davis raises several preliminary objections to the appeal, and so far the first of these has not been disposed of.

The following applications were disposed of in chambers this morning by Mr. Justice Walker: Re Florida Mines. W. M. Griffin applied for approval of bond put up as security for appeal to Supreme Court of Canada, which was granted. Re Geo. Koenig, deceased. G. H. Barnard obtained probate of will of deceased.

Re Star M. & Co. vs. Byron N. White Co. J. H. Lawson, jr., for defendant, moved for an order allowing inspection of works, which was granted.

WHERE THE GLUEPOT CAME IN. There was the usual collection of commercial travellers in the smoking room of the hotel, and the inevitable quietude was one of them. They had been asking conundrums, many of which had been received with roars of laughter, as being particularly clever. Then the quiet man lit a fresh cigar, and spoke:

"It is easy," he said, "to think of such riddles as 'Why is your hat like a baby?' which contain one simile, but those with two are far more difficult. For instance: 'What are the differences between the son of a millionaire, an organ and a gluepot?'"

"I give it up," said the mustard traveller presently.

"The son of a millionaire is an heir to millions, while an organ has a million arms! Dye see?"

"But what about the gluepot?" inquired the hostly representative.

"Oh, that's your stick!" returned the quiet man.—London Answers.

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The board of directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital met in the city hall, on Monday morning, at 4 o'clock. The following directors were present: Messrs. T. Shobolt, Jas. Pamberton, Joshua Davis, E. A. Lewis, R. S. Day, Ken, Dr. Hassell and Sec. After the usual preliminary reports were read, by President C. A. Holla, the following resolutions were adopted: After alluding to repairs and improvements made, and the kindly and Women's Auxiliary to furnish stalling rooms in a position that the present head of "regarding progress" the report says: "We append the report of the committee of the board, with this subject. We call attention of the chair to the needs of the hospital, and appeal for the assistance which will extend the interior. In addition to the work in that respect, we to other improvements made. From various causes in the roofs of the building and warping and will not last long. We would very much like to have a better form of roof over the inmates. The floors and rooms are well worn and need to be replaced with polished floors. Many of the private well be furnished. These offer favorable opportunities who wishes to assist in donating selected furniture for any particular room."

Lord Strathcona's generosity, secured through Mrs. P. P. Allen. This is also gratefully referred to the visiting medical officer, for their untiring, good report concludes as follows: "The hospital is a pass without recording the predication and thanks to the Women's Auxiliary who assisted in the maintenance of the institution. The total have funded and expended since the past year \$2,446.98. The band of the hospital is a never failing source and during the year gave a musical concert in aid of the recording the state of the hospital. The directors are much indebted to a British Columbia Board of Free office room for the hospital. The directors have thank the very numerous donors, books, poultry, and in every description, which duly acknowledged in the hospital. By the monthly thanks by post in each case, of the board are extended to and Times newspapers for notices and for their payment."

The treasurer's report follows: To the Directors Provincial Hospital: Gentlemen—In submitting statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending May 31, 1902, it is necessary to state that \$632.05, shown as due to the hospital by the last annual statement, has been reduced to \$550.00, an arrear liability of the hospital, May, 1902. The expenditure of \$54,822.48, as against \$24,422.48, of the previous year, shows an increased cost of provisions, and salaries. The bachelors' donation of \$1,000, interest to the hospital, amounting to \$110.02, towards ward, is deposited in the statement of the Bank of Commerce in the joint names of the ward and Mrs. Hassell, for the year ending May 1902, the sum of \$2,808.24, with accrued interest, is shown as received for the year ending May 1902. Yours faithfully, THOS. SHOBOLT, Hon. Secy.

The following abstract from the statement shows the expenditures:

To grants, bequests and donations \$1,000.00

To pay patients' fees \$1,000.00

To Bank of Commerce \$1,000.00

To Bank of Commerce overdraft \$1,000.00

INITIAL TRIP.

Services to Gorge Commenced To-Day—Visitors at Tourist Association Parlor.

The initial trip of the new James Bay-Gorge naptha launch service, which has been inaugurated through the efforts of the Victoria Tourist Association, took place at 10.30 this morning. Through the courtesy of Mr. Jones his boat house will be used temporarily for the receiving and landing of passengers. The launch from now on will run regularly on the schedule time published in these columns on Monday.

The following is a list of recent visitors at the parlor of the Tourist Association: Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Tweasay, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bartlett and Miss E. Reed, Seattle; Capt. T. Robb, Huttigart; Miss K. Arman, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Johnston, Jr., Wichita, Kan.; Miss W. Timpon and Miss C. Simpson, Moosejaw, B. T. Hibbert, Hong Kong; E. C. Amazeen, Boston, Mass.; W. P. Smith, Montreal, Que.; Dr. Low, Regina, N. W. T.; A. G. Low, Vancouver; Miss E. Baines, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Walker, Glasgow, Scotland; Robert James, Denver, Col.; B. W. Turner, Corvallis, Ore.; F. P. Morey, Russell, Man.; Wallace Drew, Port Hope, Man.; Mrs. and Miss J. D. O'Meara, Miss Robinson and Mrs. T. Harry Slater, Winnipeg, Man.; Knight Dunlop, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Hecht, St. Louis, Missouri.

EDITOR W. McADAMS WILL BE ARRESTED

Failed to Appear Before the Full Court Court To-day and Writ of Attachment Was Issued.

When the Full court assembled this morning the Deputy Attorney-General mentioned to their Lordships that to-day Adams, editor of the Sandon Paymaster, was ordered to appear before the court and answer to the charge of being guilty of contempt of court. McAdams was not present, and evidence should be no light of the order which had been served upon him, as the registrar of the court, and handed him, Mr. McLellan, a letter from Mr. McLellan, the Chief Justice, stating that he was in a position to come to Victoria to hear the case on the present time, and requesting that the matter be postponed until a more convenient date. Mr. McLellan also put in evidence a copy of the "Lawyer" of June 14th, containing an article which states that the Attorney-General was about to proceed against the editor for contempt of court, and would probably land him in a dungeon, as there should be no difficulty in making the charge stick because the writer pleaded guilty to as great a contempt for the British Columbia judiciary as any man was capable of feeling without becoming violent. Mr. McLellan moved the court for a writ of attachment against Mr. McLellan. The Chief Justice stated that under ordinary circumstances he would be in favor of granting the accused further time in which to employ counsel and make his defence, but as things stood the writ of attachment must be granted. A writ was subsequently issued from the Supreme court registry, under which Mr. McLellan was placed under arrest.

The appeal in Noble Five vs. Last Chance was argued on Monday afternoon, the results being that the trial of the action has been adjourned till October. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., and L. P. Duff, K.C., for defendants, who appeared; Jos. Martin, K.C., and A. P. Luntz for plaintiffs.

Belcher vs. McDonald, an appeal from the Victoria Territorial court, was next taken up. This appeal will probably occupy the greater part of this week. The action was brought by the executors of the late Alexander Calder against Alex. McDonald, the "Klondike King," the claim being for an amount in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Supreme court was divided on the trial, another part was dismissed, and Judge Lucas referred the accounts between the parties to the official referee. The latter, on taking these accounts, found that Calder was indebted to McDonald in the sum of \$8,846.31. The judge therefore dismissed the balance of the plaintiffs' claim with costs, reserving to him the right to file against the estate for above amount.

On this judgment the plaintiffs are appealing. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C., and F. Peters, K.C., instructed by C. M. Woodward, of Dawson, who appears with them in court, represent the plaintiffs, while E. P. Davis, K.C., and A. Noel, of the firm of McKinnon & Noel, of Dawson, appear for the defendants. Mr. Davis raises several preliminary objections to the appeal, and so far the first of these has not been disposed of.

The following applications were disposed of in chambers this morning by Mr. Justice Walker: Re Florida Mines. W. M. Griffin applied for approval of bond put up as security for appeal to Supreme Court of Canada, which was granted. Re Geo. Koenig, deceased. G. H. Barnard obtained probate of will of deceased.

Re Star M. & Co. vs. Byron N. White Co. J. H. Lawson, jr., for defendant, moved for an order allowing inspection of works, which was granted.

WHERE THE GLUEPOT CAME IN. There was the usual collection of commercial travellers in the smoking room of the hotel, and the inevitable quietude was one of them. They had been asking conundrums, many of which had been received with roars of laughter, as being particularly clever. Then the quiet man lit a fresh cigar, and spoke:

"It is easy," he said, "to think of such riddles as 'Why is your hat like a baby?' which contain one simile, but those with two are far more difficult. For instance: 'What are the differences between the son of a millionaire, an organ and a gluepot?'"

"I give it up," said the mustard traveller presently.

"The son of a millionaire is an heir to millions, while an organ has a million arms! Dye see?"

"But what about the gluepot?" inquired the hostly representative.

"Oh, that's your stick!" returned the quiet man.—London Answers.

The board of directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital met in the city hall, on Monday morning, at 4 o'clock. The following directors were present: Messrs. T. Shobolt, Jas. Pamberton, Joshua Davis, E. A. Lewis, R. S. Day, Ken, Dr. Hassell and Sec. After the usual preliminary reports were read, by President C. A. Holla, the following resolutions were adopted: After alluding to repairs and improvements made, and the kindly and Women's Auxiliary to furnish stalling rooms in a position that the present head of "regarding progress" the report says: "We append the report of the committee of the board, with this subject. We call attention of the chair to the needs of the hospital, and appeal for the assistance which will extend the interior. In addition to the work in that respect, we to other improvements made. From various causes in the roofs of the building and warping and will not last long. We would very much like to have a better form of roof over the inmates. The floors and rooms are well worn and need to be replaced with polished floors. Many of the private well be furnished. These offer favorable opportunities who wishes to assist in donating selected furniture for any particular room."

Lord Strathcona's generosity, secured through Mrs. P. P. Allen. This is also gratefully referred to the visiting medical officer, for their untiring, good report concludes as follows: "The hospital is a pass without recording the predication and thanks to the Women's Auxiliary who assisted in the maintenance of the institution. The total have funded and expended since the past year \$2,446.98. The band of the hospital is a never failing source and during the year gave a musical concert in aid of the recording the state of the hospital. The directors are much indebted to a British Columbia Board of Free office room for the hospital. The directors have thank the very numerous donors, books, poultry, and in every description, which duly acknowledged in the hospital. By the monthly thanks by post in each case, of the board are extended to and Times newspapers for notices and for their payment."

The treasurer's report follows: To the Directors Provincial Hospital: Gentlemen—In submitting statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending May 31, 1902, it is necessary to state that \$632.05, shown as due to the hospital by the last annual statement, has been reduced to \$550.00, an arrear liability of the hospital, May, 1902. The expenditure of \$54,822.48, as against \$24,422.48, of the previous year, shows an increased cost of provisions, and salaries. The bachelors' donation of \$1,000, interest to the hospital, amounting to \$110.02, towards ward, is deposited in the statement of the Bank of Commerce in the joint names of the ward and Mrs. Hassell, for the year ending May 1902, the sum of \$2,808.24, with accrued interest, is shown as received for the year ending May 1902. Yours faithfully, THOS. SHOBOLT, Hon. Secy.

The following abstract from the statement shows the expenditures:

To grants, bequests and donations \$1,000.00

To pay patients' fees \$1,000.00

To Bank of Commerce \$1,000.00

To Bank of Commerce overdraft \$1,000.00

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR FISCAL YEAR

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Large Revenue Derived From Chinese Sources During the Twelve Months Just Ended.

A very large factor in the revenue received at the customs during the fiscal year ending June 30th was that derived from Chinese sources, principally on new immigrants entering the country. In a short of last year, it does not include that of the Yukon and other points, one time coming under the local customs, but this partial loss to the port has in part been made up for by the increased foreign business, particularly with China and Japan. United States Consul Smith's official statement for the year ending on Monday places the total exports to the United States from Victoria at \$896,425.57 made up as follows:

Article Value. Bags \$82.50 Bonds 2,002.50 Canned 656.00 Castings 1,128.75 Chinese groceries 255.20 Clams 341.57 Coal tar 183.94 Coffee 1,374.36 Deer hair 187.60 Dogs 705.00 Furs 26,788.00 Fish 1,175.50 Gold dust and bullion 354,732.81 Hides and skins 95,005.46 Household goods 19,285.00 Indian curios 481.81 Iron drums 1,205.00 Junk 5,172.84 Liquors 30,318.00 Marinate acid 341.00 Miscellaneous 4,477.19 Ore—copper, gold, silver 5,724.29 Potatoes 5,483.55 Rice 1,070.50 Returned American goods 20,425.88 Sausages 1,188.5

RECORDS OF THE YEAR'S GOOD WORK

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Yearly Reports Read From the Board, Treasurer, Resident Physician and Matron.

The board of directors of the Provincial Hospital held their annual meeting in the council chamber, city hall, on Monday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. Mayor Hayward presided, and besides a number of ladies the following directors were present: Messrs. T. Shottbolt, Jas. Forman, P. B. Pemberton, Joshua Davies, Alex. Wilson, E. A. Lewis, R. S. Day, H. D. Helmecken, Dr. Hassell and Secretary Elworthy.

After the usual preliminaries the directors' report was read. It was signed by President C. A. Holland and the secretary. After alluding to a number of repairs and improvements that have been made, and the kindly undertaking of the Women's Auxiliary to furnish and equip sterilizing rooms in a more convenient position than the present room, under the head of "regarding proposed improvements" the report says:

"We append the report of a special committee of the board, dealing at length with this subject. We earnestly beseech the attention of the charitable public to the needs of the hospital as therein set forth, and appeal for that measure of assistance which will enable us to conserve and extend the interests of the institution. In addition to the work set forth in that report, we call attention to other improvements that should be made. From various causes the shingles on the roof of the building have curled and warped and will not last very much longer. We would very much like to see a better form of roof over the heads of the inmates. The floors in the wards and rooms are very worn and are getting rough and uneven. They ought to be replaced with polished hardwood floors. Many of the private rooms might well be refurnished. These requirements offer favorable opportunity to any one who wishes to assist the hospital by donating selected furniture and flooring for any particular room."

Lord Strathcona's generous donation of \$5,000, secured through Mr. Helmecken, is also gratefully referred to. It will be devoted toward the erection of a new wing, to be known as the "Strathcona wing."

Reference is also made to the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (Prince and Princess of Wales) last October, and the receipt of their photographs as well as of the late Queen, by the Duke of Devonshire.

Satisfaction is expressed at the excellent progress of the training school under Miss E. P. Alcorn. Thanks are extended to the visiting medical and surgical staff, resident medical officer, matron and staff for their untiring, good services. The report concludes as follows: "The directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording their grateful appreciation and thanks to the Women's Auxiliary who have so generously assisted in the maintenance of the institution. The total amount they have furnished and expended upon the hospital during the past year amounts to \$2,446.93. The band of the Fifth Regiment, so ably conducted by J. M. Finn, is a never failing source of attraction, and during the year gave the usual annual concert in aid of the hospital, recording the fact the directors tender their best thanks therefor. The directors are much indebted to and thank the British Columbia Board of Trade for free office room for the hospital and meetings. The directors beg to sincerely thank the very numerous donors of flowers, books, poultry, and in fact articles of every description, which have been kindly acknowledged by the hospital and by a formal intimation of a vote of thanks by post, in each case. The thanks of the board are extended to the Colonist and Times newspapers for their kind notices and for their papers supplied daily."

The treasurer's report follows:

To the Directors Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital:

Gentlemen—In submitting the annual statement of receipts and disbursements, it is necessary to state that the sum of \$632.55, shown as due to the Bank of Commerce by the last annual statement, has been reduced to \$550.86, and covers all known liabilities of the hospital to the 31st May, 1902.

The expenditure of \$34,832.45 during the past year, as against \$29,423.10 in the previous year, shows an increase, due to increased cost of provisions, improvements and salaries.

The bachelors' donation of \$400, with accrued interest to the 31st May, 1902, amounting to \$1,100, towards a maternity ward, is deposited in the savings bank department of the Bank of Commerce.

There is deposited in the Bank of Montreal in the joint names of the hon. treasurer and Mrs. Hassell, for the children's ward, \$2,000.24, with accrued interest to the 31st May, 1902, the sum of \$2,063.13.

The cash receipts include the provincial capitation grant to 30th April, 1902, also the capitation of the house of Victoria, \$2,000, being a portion of their grant for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. SHOTBOLT.

Hon. Treasurer.

The following abstract from the financial statement shows the receipts and expenditures:

Receipts.

To grants, bequests and donations \$14,980.19

To payments for fees \$18,214.46

To all other sources \$309.30

To Bank of Commerce \$1,840.01

To Bank of Commerce overdraft \$350.86

Total \$35,824.80

Disbursements.

By expenses \$34,832.45

To Bank of Commerce \$807.99

To Bank of Commerce paid last year's overdraft \$632.65

Total \$36,273.09

Balance forward \$5,551.71

Total \$41,825.50

Balance forward \$5,551.71

Total \$47,377.21

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SKEENA DISTRICT

Interview With W. F. Best, Who Has Just Returned From a Trip North.

W. F. Best, the assayer of Broad street, has just returned from the Skeena district, where he went in order to stake out some claims in the neighborhood of the Oxtal river. On his journey up the river Mr. Best visited the big sulphur mine of the B. C. Pyrites Company, the principal shareholders in which are Messrs. Bryden and Swinerton, of this city.

The Pyrites mine is situated on Red Gulch creek, near the Oxtal, and Mr. Best found it in good shape. A tramway is in progress of construction and will be completed in the near future. This month, the rails having recently arrived by steamer. Extensive development work has been done on the property, and an ore body 100 feet wide at the narrowest part has been opened up. Some 600 tons of ore are on the dump awaiting shipment, and ore bunkers have just been completed at the top of the tramway.

A new discovery has recently been made on the property which greatly enhances its value. A streak of rich ore has been struck, carrying an ounce of gold to the ton. This vein lies near one of the walls of the main ledge, in which the percentage of sulphur is about 52 per cent. The greatest thickness of the material from this mine will be shipped to San Francisco and United States ports, while a few hundred tons will be taken by the Victoria Chemical Works, which at present use Japanese sulphur at a cost of \$20 per ton. The price of the Pyrites sulphur will be about \$6 per ton. The Pyrites mines is situated at the head of tide water on the Oxtal, and has excellent shipping facilities.

Mr. Best followed the Oxtal to its source on two branches of the river. The upper part of the river is a famous hunting ground, and Mr. Best met an Indian returning with his spoils for the season, amounting to the value of \$800. His bag included 20 bear skins, 40 beaver skins, and 60 martens. The river is also a real paradise for fishermen. There are three varieties of trout, which run to a large size and afford excellent sport, taking the fly freely and the spoon in the rapids. Mr. Best saw no small trout, the lightest weight caught being a one-pounder.

A considerable section of the Oxtal country has been very little prospected. There is a great deal of mineral about, and it seems a likely field for the prospector. It is easily reached by a short trail from Kitimat Arm, about four miles long. This route would be very advantageous for mining purposes, both for getting in supplies and shipping ore.

Mr. Best says that Port Essington is going rapidly ahead. There are already three churches, a school house, butcher's and fruit shops, a bakery, a laundry, two excellent hotels, and several general stores. Business depends chiefly upon the three local canneries, the sawmill and upon the travel to and from the upper Skeena. The first number of a newspaper, the Port Essington Star, was published while Mr. Best was in the town, and created considerable interest there. It is small, but very well written, and will serve a useful purpose until such time as the growth of the town warrants a more extensive organ.

Very favorable reports of the progress of the mining industry at Kitimat Canyon have been received at Essington, a large amount of development work being carried on. The steamer Willapa, on which Mr. Best returned, brought down a trial shipment of 20 tons of ore from a claim on Princess Royal Island. The ore is said to be worth \$100 a ton. There are reported to be several other promising prospects in the same locality.

Mr. Best will probably make another trip north this summer.

COAL COMPANY OFFICIALS.

Messrs. Lindsey and Tonkin Here From the Crow's Nest Pass.

G. G. S. Lindsey, K. C., of Toronto, solicitor for the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and John H. Tonkin, the recently appointed general manager of the company, arrived in the city on Monday night, coming directly from the Fernie fields.

Mr. Tonkin holds that the present strike among the miners is entirely unwarranted and unreasonable, and is in fact approved by only a minority of the men. The company wish only an eight-hour day, but are changing to a single shift.

He contends that the question really at issue is whether the men shall actually put in eight hours' work on each shift or whether the time consumed in proceeding to and from work shall be deducted.

"This single shift plan," he says, "would be a great benefit to every miner. In Coal creek mines, he would get more coal, his room would be kept in far better and safer condition, and he would not be hampered by the fear that if he left a little coal at night the men who cross-shifted him would reap the benefit of some of his labor. The miner, as everyone is aware, is a contractor, inasmuch as he works on a basis of coal tonnage, yardage, etc., and is therefore largely his own boss. His earnings are entirely dependent upon the amount of labor he daily devotes to his work. He regulates his hours of work largely by the conditions of his contract, and may labor six, seven or eight hours doing no objection is raised to his so doing, the only requirement being that he does not fall too much behind the turn of the miners in his division or district of work."

He says that the matter of setting up has been provided for as far as possible by having all the brick and other materials on the ground in advance. Shipments to the Hall smelter have been resumed. Developments of interest are promised in connection with the Velev.

Work has been temporarily suspended at the Splitzsee. The prospecting under way to the south of the main drift of the 100 foot level has been completed, and the company will decide upon the programme for opening up the ore body and equip the mine with adequate machinery.

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organization of all departments of the work is of vital importance. The strike, Mr. Lindsey states, is interfering with the work of rescue, and three bodies still remain unrecovered. He says that there is no doubt in his mind that the catastrophe was due to a gas explosion caused by the men striking a match to light his pipe. The finding of the remains of a man behind one of the brattices, with pipe, tobacco and matches, confirms his suspicions in this regard.

Both gentlemen leave Victoria to-night for Toronto.

NEW RATES. Changes Made in Postal Service Which Have Just Gone Into Effect.

The P. O. Guide for July mentions the following changes in the rates of postage in the postal rates which go into effect this month:

The postmaster-general having under his consideration the rates of postage for the various forms of mail, other than letters and correspondence, the rates for which are fixed by the Post Office Act, directs that, on and after the 1st July proximo, the rates for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof shall be as follows:

On legal and commercial papers and all other matter either wholly or partly in writing (except the matter mentioned in the next succeeding section) the rate shall be two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

On manuscript of books and newspapers, printed forms, documents of Dominion and provincial governments, and of municipal authorities, now subject to the one cent per two ounces rate, the rate shall be two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.

On all matters, other than newspapers, wholly printed or lithographed (including circulars, catalogues, pamphlets, etc.), the rate shall be one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

On maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, plans (without specifications), printed forms, documents of any kind, botanical, ethnological and mineralogical specimens, the rate shall be two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.

Seeds, cuttings (but not cut flowers), bulbs, roots, bedding plants, scions or grafts, and patterns and samples of merchandise shall be subject to the rate of two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.

A considerable section of the Oxtal country has been very little prospected. There is a great deal of mineral about, and it seems a likely field for the prospector. It is easily reached by a short trail from Kitimat Arm, about four miles long. This route would be very advantageous for mining purposes, both for getting in supplies and shipping ore.

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Mining News

Roseland Camp.

The ore shipments for the week ending Saturday night are somewhat under the difference being about equal to the production for the one day on which the mines shut down to permit their employees to participate in the programme of sports, says the Roseland Miner.

The Roseland mine reports the same as has been the rule for weeks past. The output of ore for the week ending June 25th is as follows: Le Roi, 3,672 tons; Col. No. 2, 1,400 tons; Giant, 30 tons; Columbia-Kootenai, 30 tons; total, 5,132 tons.

Throughout the camp there has been much mining activity in connection with the mines. The commencement of shipments during the summer is entirely unwarranted and unreasonable, and is in fact approved by only a minority of the men. The company wish only an eight-hour day, but are changing to a single shift.

He contends that the question really at issue is whether the men shall actually put in eight hours' work on each shift or whether the time consumed in proceeding to and from work shall be deducted.

"This single shift plan," he says, "would be a great benefit to every miner. In Coal creek mines, he would get more coal, his room would be kept in far better and safer condition, and he would not be hampered by the fear that if he left a little coal at night the men who cross-shifted him would reap the benefit of some of his labor. The miner, as everyone is aware, is a contractor, inasmuch as he works on a basis of coal tonnage, yardage, etc., and is therefore largely his own boss. His earnings are entirely dependent upon the amount of labor he daily devotes to his work. He regulates his hours of work largely by the conditions of his contract, and may labor six, seven or eight hours doing no objection is raised to his so doing, the only requirement being that he does not fall too much behind the turn of the miners in his division or district of work."

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SPORTING

LACROSSE.

NEW WESTMINSTER DEFEATED. Montreal, July 1.—In today's lacrosse match between the Shamrocks and the New Westminister teams, the second of the two games for the Maple cup, the Shamrocks won by a score of 5 goals to 2. The game was not entirely free from roughness, and many of the men were penalized, but no serious injury was suffered by any of the players, except Hoolib, of the Shamrocks whose wrist was dislocated by a fall, which is claimed to have been the result of foul work on the part of Gray, New Westminister's clever point.

When Hoolib retired he was replaced by P. Doyle, a junior, who showed himself to be a very clever stick handler, and an exceedingly promising end.

For the visitors, Sheyno, young Beanie and the two Giffords played excellently, as did also Cowan, Latham and Peele. Lynch also distinguished himself when he got an opening, but he was too closely covered to accomplish much. The teams and officials were:

New Westminister—Cheyne, Gray, Galbraith, T. Gifford, Rennie, C. D. Peele, Turnbull, Latham, W. Gifford, Cowan, Lynch, S. Peeler, Capt. Wilkinson.

Shamrocks—Quinn, Howard, Kelly, Kavanagh, Flanagan, Smith, Currie, Robinson, Hoolib, Brennan, McKewen, P. Brennan, Capt. O'Connell, Referee, Dr. Irvine, umpires, C. Porten, Dr. Craig. The score follows:

Game. Won by. Scored by. Time. 1—Shamrocks.....J. Brennan.....24.10 2—Westminster.....W. Gifford.....14.10 3—Shamrocks.....Robinson.....1.45 4—Shamrocks.....P. Brennan.....0.00 5—Shamrocks.....P. Brennan.....1.00 6—Shamrocks.....McKewen.....2.20 7—Westminster.....Lynch.....14.05

VICTORIA V. VANCOUVER. The Victoria and Vancouver lacrosse match at the Terminal City was the feature of the Dominion Day celebrations. It was played at the Brockton Park grounds. The match resulted in a win for the home team by a score of 5 goals to 2.

One of the most interesting and spectacular games played in British Columbia this season. The boys in blue put up a splendid game, their combination and defence being "admirable" by all. Their home was, however, weak. In the first portion of the game Victoria seemed to outclass their opponents, but towards the close the effect of having an sleep on the trip over began to tell, and the Terminal City boys put three goals through in succession. The summary is:

One—Vancouver, 4 minutes, Geo. Two—Victoria, 1 minute, F. White. Three—Victoria, 5 minutes, F. White. Four—Vancouver, 10 minutes, Matheson. Five—Victoria, 5 minutes, Blain. Six—Vancouver, 2 minutes, Geo. Seven—Vancouver, 6 minutes, Matheson. Eight—Vancouver, 10 minutes, Geo.

THE RIFLE. COMPETITION AT VANCOUVER. The rifle competition at Central park, Vancouver, yesterday, was participated in by seventy shots. The results follow:

Two hundred yard match—Serg. Ferris, 24; Corporal Grant, Serg. Taylor, 33; J. Duff-Stuart and nine others, 32. Five hundred yards match—Private Turnbull, 35; H. McGee, G. A. Beall, W. H. Foster, J. R. Schlar, 34.

Serg. Ferris, Randle, F. R. Stewart and Private Paul tied at 32 in the six hundred yards match, while Private Miller and six others scored 31.

Private Miller made 37 in the grand aggregate match; Corp. Cunlough, 37; Private Turnbull, 37; Serg. Harris, 36; J. Schlar, 36.

The 100 yds aggregate match, J. Schlar led with 87, Private Paul and Capt. Grant second with 87.

The team match was won by Westminster by an aggregate of 720. Vancouver second with 720, the Vancouver Rifle Association third with 630, Victoria fourth with 630, and Nanaimo fifth with 630.

THE TURF. RACES AT HASTINGS. The horse races at Hastings track yesterday in connection with Dominion Day celebrations at Vancouver were attended by about three thousand people. The results follow:

In the hotel keepers' race, 2.16 trotters, Maple Moos won three straight; time, 2.46. In the Burrard purse, 5 furlongs, for 4-year-olds or over, Eldred took and maintained the lead throughout, Madrone second; time, 1.06.

In the Coronation purse, six furlongs, Sallor won, followed closely by Elk and Granger; time, 1.25.

In the flash purse, four furlongs, for 3-year-olds and under, Gipsy Boy finished second, with Dancer 11 starters. Private won, with Dancer 11 starters. Private won, with Dancer 11 starters.

BASEBALL. BY FIVE TO ONE. The Everett baseball nine went up against a very respectable sample of the king-making triumph yesterday afternoon. The game was a close one, but the Vancouver opponents twice consecutively after availing themselves of the unfortunate little ball sailing under Stanford's colors, the Everett nine, flushed with victory, and with several varieties of pride, ran up against something hard. That something was Victoria, and that it was particularly hard the score of five to one proves.

Some time ago the Times ventured to predict that the spell of defeat in which the Victoria team was held would be broken with a vengeance; that Fortune was merely out playing ping pong somewhere and the local twirlers. That prophecy has been fulfilled, and yesterday the Victoria nine crowned a series of triumphs by laying out the team that was deemed almost invincible. They won it and deserved it.

They triumphed because their pitcher is a star of the very first magnitude, because their catcher is in every way worthy of way to the south of the main drift of the 100 foot level has been completed, and the company will decide upon the programme for opening up the ore body and equip the mine with adequate machinery.

Work has been temporarily suspended at the Splitzsee. The prospecting under way to the south of the main drift of the 100 foot level has been completed, and the company will decide upon the programme for opening up the ore body and equip the mine with adequate machinery.

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tawny scalp. It is something to beat Everett. The game was snappy from start to finish. The crowd was thronged to each play, and every clean piece of work was heartily applauded, especially after Victoria had secured the lead. It is wonderful how generous a grand stand can become when their champions have a material advantage in the score.

Everett batted first. They didn't score on the line. He perished at third, simply because he couldn't beat the ball. On the other hand the very first man to bat, for Victoria landed his feet on the home plate. It was McConnell, the lightning shot stop, who knocked an easy one and then went clean around the diamond on a bad throw away over the first baseman's head.

Everett was retired with a big nothing in their second. Harrison in left, Holmes, and Barnes in centre, helped materially to stop them.

Victoria didn't score in the second—they were reserving their energies for the third. In their part of the third Everett scored their only run. Spencer managed to get one out to right field, and shortly afterwards came in on a nice fly by Schock. Then occurred a pretty play. Mahan banded one out to left field, or rather between left and centre, and Schock went out in sharp order. McConnell scooped up a floor and threw Pringle out at first—a magnificent throw. Donovan was afraid to hit hard and bunted on the third strike. Umpire Smith called him out. The last man, Frank, who gave Haynes a chance to distinguish himself by letting a difficult fly that was handled in good shape.

Richter scored for

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
25th June 1902.

The weather during this week has been remarkably cool and overcast along this coast; though little rain fell in this vicinity, much greater amounts occurred further north, particularly in the Cowichan district. On the mainland the rainfall was exceptionally heavy, especially in the Cariboo district, where it fell upon every day of the week, the total amount being 1.59 inch. These abnormal weather conditions were due to the constant hovering of an extensive low barometer area over the mountain ranges, and off the coasts of Vancouver Island and the adjoining straits the barometer remained above 30 inches. The winds, therefore, in this vicinity were not at all easterly from the southwest and west, and upon several occasions became strong in force.

The weather in the Territories and Manitoba has been generally fair and cool, the highest temperatures seldom exceeding 70 degrees. Considerable rain has fallen in Alberta, and beneficial showers from time to time have occurred from Alberta eastward to Winnipeg; and as there have been few thunderstorms and no destructive winds throughout the above districts, crops are in an exceptionally fine condition. Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded, 27 hours and 27 minutes; rainfall, 1.59 inch; highest temperature, 65.5 on 27th; and lowest, 51.4 on 1st.

Westminster—Rainfall, 37 inch; highest temperature, 68 on 25th; lowest, 50 on 28th and 1st.

Kamloops—Rainfall, 59 inch; highest temperature, 73 on 25th and 28th; lowest, 52 on 25th and 28th.

Barkerville—Rainfall, 1.50 inch; highest temperature, 68 on 25th; lowest, 53 on 1st.

Local News.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The vital statistics show that twenty births, sixteen marriages and twenty-two deaths were registered during the past month.

Smallpox has broken out among some Squamish Indians at North Vancouver. The patients have been removed to the pest house.

The clearing house returns for the week ending June 30th (July 1st being a holiday) are as follows: Clearings, \$410,490; balances, \$155,824.

There was a large pay roll at the city hall this morning when the employees engaged on street and other municipal work received their month's wages. The pay roll was in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

Provincial Constable Hoskins, who has been employed upon secretarial work at the head office for some time past, has returned to the city on leave from his post at Vancouver. He was joined at Vancouver by Provincial Constable Spain, who was recently stationed at New Westminster. The constables will remain at the city during the strike. Afterward Mr. Hoskins will probably be stationed at Cranbrook.

An announcement appears on one of the city bulletin boards to the effect that the brigantine Blakeley was spoken on the 20th of last month by a lumber vessel, which has since arrived at San Francisco. On enquiry at the office of the Pacific Exploration & Development Company this afternoon the report could not be verified, no news of the ship having been received from the time she left.

The Ladies' Aid of the Centennial Methodist church has made arrangements for a moonlight excursion among the islands of the Gulf to take place on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th of July. Those who take in the trip will travel by the Victoria Terminal railway to Sidney, where they will board the steamer Strathcona. The ladies are laboring hard to make the event a success, and those who attend will be assured a pleasant time.

The police record shows that during June 97 charges were dealt with by the authorities, as follows: Assault, 3; aggravated assault, 2; city by laws, 5; creating a disturbance, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; drunkenness, 2; fighting, 2; frequent use of bad language, 2; inmate of a house, 1; larceny, 1; larceny from a person, 1; malicious injury to property, 2; obtaining money by false pretences, 2; possession of intoxicants by Indians, 5; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 1; stealing, 5; vagrancy, 5; wife keeping, 17.

The cheap rate which the C. P. R. has been offering from Winnipeg of late has led to a considerable number of tourists from that part visiting Victoria, and real estate agents found these wealthy prairie people ready purchasers of residential property here. Within the last two weeks several handsome houses have changed hands principally to Englishers, while others had purchased sites and intend erecting homes on them. In nearly every instance the purchasers were men who have achieved competence in the Territories or Manitoba, and intend spending the remainder of their days in a balmy climate.

The gross receipts at the concert recently given by E. G. Wickens and his pupils to provide boots and shoes for the Protestant Orphanage totalled \$91.75, and the expenditure was \$55.75, including rent of hall, \$18; printing, \$10; advertising, \$17.25; professional assistance, \$13, and express hire, \$7.50. The balance, \$36, has been forwarded to the Orphanage.

Judge Hubbard, of San Francisco, has denied application of Capt. Colin Salmon, for a divorce from Mary E. Salmon. Salmon, who is master of the steamer Wellington, charged his wife with extreme cruelty. He alleged that she was intensely jealous and that in consequence she threw crockery and other things at him. Mrs. Salmon contested the suit and in her own behalf filed an action for maintenance. In passing upon the two cases Judge Hubbard declared that Capt. Salmon did not prove his case, but that the evidence showed that

he had neglected Mrs. Salmon. He, therefore, denied the application for divorce and granted Mrs. Salmon maintenance in the sum of \$40 a month.

The long expected and much desired paving of Government street, was commenced this morning, when a gang of men started work on the street at the Johnson street crossing.

Rev. W. D. Barber officiated at the funeral of the late Albert Asquith, which took place Monday afternoon from Hamilton's undertaking apartments, Douglas street. The pallbearers were Messrs. Chas. Lawin, G. W. Unwin, W. S. Mills, Ward, and W. Stewart.

Peter Overmore, an old man about 65 years of age, who arrived from Dawson on Sunday, died at the Jubilee hospital this morning. Deceased has been suffering from pneumonia. So far as known he leaves friends in the northern country who will now be communicated with and notified of the death.

A meeting of the board of management of the Agricultural Society will be held this evening, when a number of vacancies on the committee will be filled and other necessary steps taken in connection with the forthcoming exhibition. The executive find a steadily increasing interest taken in the coming show, the plate lists for which are being prepared. Now that the public holidays for the summer have practically been exhausted, a sustained effort will be made to arouse public interest in the event.

The steamer Amur on her up trip tonight will be freighted with a cargo which is being awaited with some anxiety by the Port of Victoria. The steamer is carrying a large quantity of Agent Blackwood, of the Alaska Pacific Express Company, instructed that officer to procure three hundred long poles and forward them with dispatch. The exigencies of social life at Dawson would seem to be great in view of this rush order, and it is possible that in the meantime society finds a substitute for celluloid in spherical icebergs.

Steamer Oscar, which came in from Port Townsend this morning, brings news of an accident to one of the crew of the freight steamer Trader, of this port. The Trader was discharging ore at Port Townsend when something went wrong, allowing the ore to be falling ashore, which the ore was being swung ashore to fall to the deck. Some of it found its way into the hold, striking one of the men on the leg and body, doing him serious injury. He was taken to one of the hospitals at Port Townsend and is now said to be improving satisfactorily.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Owing to the excessive demands of the Indian people for their indifference about going to Behring Sea, the little schooner George W. Prescott will not after all go sailing, but will be temporarily laid up.

Among the passengers booked to leave on the steamer Princess Louise for northern British Columbia ports this evening are Mrs. E. J. Ross, Mrs. H. Jones, Miss Chambers, Mr. O'Mara, G. M. S. Fraser and A. W. Piper.

Schooner Ida Eliza is being stripped of her cargo again. She was taken up to the Victoria Sealing Company's wharf this morning, all hope of securing an Indian crew for her to go to Behring Sea with having been abandoned.

The funeral of the late Peter Overmore took place to-morrow morning from the parlors of the C. P. R. Funeral Home, at 10 o'clock, and 10:30 at Ross Bay cemetery. Religious services will be conducted by Rev. Canon Padden at the grave.

William J. Williams, the well known mining superintendent of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, accompanied by Orrin B. Smith, paid a visit to Mr. Sicker and Crofton on Monday and Tuesday, returning to the city yesterday.

The Lieut.-Governor and Lady Joly de Leithbridge left on Monday evening for Victoria on the steamer The Earl of St. Henri will spend two months on his estate at Papineauville, Quebec, and will return here in time to open the agricultural exhibition to be held in the fall.

The members of Spanish Methodist church tendered their new pastor, Rev. T. H. Wright, a hearty reception. On Sunday evening next Rev. Mr. Wright will deliver his inaugural sermon. The new pastor had a church for some years in Mitchell, on the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

Through the kindness of Manager McKicking, of the Telephone Company, the Times this morning had a talk direct with Crofton over the new long distance line. On his return he will start for Alaska, to report on some mining properties there.

E. P. Gilman, of the well-known mining firm of Pollock-Harvey, Bryan & Gilman, came over from Vancouver last night and went up to Crofton to see the smelter, people and make arrangements for the shipping of ore there from some properties of clients of the firm. From Crofton Mr. Gilman will go on to Mount Sicker, and will return here on Saturday. On his return he will start for Alaska, to report on some mining properties there.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, principal of the South Park public school, and Miss Spears, another of the city teaching staff, leave to-morrow evening via the Northern Pacific for Minneapolis, where they will attend the session of the National Educational Association. The meetings will be held from the 7th till the 11th. After the convention is concluded they will spend the remainder of their holiday in Ontario, returning via the C. P. R. for the fall school term.

A number of excursions have been arranged to Sidney, during the present season, this resort evidently becoming more popular than ever with the better facilities for reaching it provided during the last year. St. John's church, which held its annual outing there on the 25th and 26th, the Episcopal church on the 29th. The blockading of the city will picnic there on the 15th, while on

the 20th, the Nanaimo Athletic Club will take a trip to Sidney, where they will be joined by an excursion and a band from Victoria.

Some of the firms in town which had arranged to honor the coronation of the King by suitable illumination, employed the facilities they had provided in celebrating Dominion Day. The Victoria Terminal & Sidney railway had a fine crown, and the initials of the road picked out in incandescent lights over their market depot, and the current was turned on to this on the evening of Dominion Day. It is the intention of the management to continue the display nightly for several weeks. The effect facing the end of Broad street is very pretty.

Among the freight cars which arrived in the city within the last day or two were refrigerators from Toronto and Montreal. The Toronto refrigerators came by way of the Great Northern, and the "Tin Pot Ferry," and those from Montreal by the C. P. R., and those from Manitoba by the C. P. R., and those from the Toronto cars came through in exactly fourteen days. The Manitoba produce carrier just took twenty days from Winnipeg. Shippers regard the development of a good quick refrigerator service of great importance to Victoria.

Passengers of the steamship Centennial, which arrived on Monday from the North, declare that the problem of extracting gold from the auriferous sands of the Nome harbor sea bed has been solved. In 1899 Capt. C. F. Stroud, now the master of the Centennial and then in command of the steamer Santa Ana, discovered gold in the sand clinging to his anchors after he had raised them from the harbor of Nome. Since then various devices have been brought forth as practical means for extracting the harbor, and one of these devices is said to be now in successful operation at Nome.

Tug Burmuda, of Vancouver, was in this morning for about eight days having done this matter in hand was with the following arrangements had been made as to rates: "Via Portland, Ore., by rail—One fare from your home to Portland and return; thence to San Francisco and return, \$25.00—meals and sleeper extra. By boat, \$20.00—including meals and storehouse; via Seattle, by rail—One fare from your home to Seattle and return; thence to San Francisco, \$30.20—meals and sleeper extra. By boat, \$25.00—including meals and storehouse."

They ask that the local lodges appoint a committee for the purpose of ascertaining how many would agree to go from Victoria via Seattle by boat.

All mounted officers are requested to report at once at Seattle as horses have to be secured at San Francisco. A first class regimental band of the Uniform Rank has offered to accompany the excursion to San Francisco and furnish all necessary music, for their incidental expenses. This will necessitate the raising of \$500, the expenses falling upon the excursionists and Uniform Rank. If the local lodges wish the band engaged they have to report to the secretary what part of the sum members, company or the lodge are willing to be assessed for the purpose.

It will be remembered that sometime ago reference was made in these columns to an effort being made by the K. of P. lodges to provide attractions here in August after the adjournment of the Supreme convention at Frisco, which would induce the delegates to visit Victoria on their return. Unfortunately the committee did not meet with the success they desired. Nothing could be a better advertisement for Victoria than to have the thousands of people who will attend the convention at Frisco spend a couple of days here. The Tourist Association might take this matter up and aid the lodge in their worthy efforts. However, it is the intention of those who take advantage of the excursion rates from here to Frisco, to go as possible to take in Victoria on their return, so that the city will probably be visited by quite a few contingents of Knights towards the end of August.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Council for Granville H. Hayes Unable to Attend—Hearing Fixed For Monday.

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The applications for leave to add defendants in Le Roi No. 2 vs. Woodside et al. and Roseland G. W. vs. Bulmer et al. were adjourned until to-morrow.

Papermen in London is steadily on the decrease.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS EXCURSION TO 'FRISCO'

Efforts Being Made to Have a Special Boat Take Delegates to Supreme Lodge Convention.

The Supreme Lodge and Uniform Rank lodge, Knights of Pythias, will convene at San Francisco during the month of August. The affair will be attended by large numbers from all over the continent and on this account great preparations for the reception of the visitors are being made at Frisco. Excursions will run into that city from all points.

Arrangements are being made by the K. of P. lodges of Seattle, Tacoma, and other places in Washington and also in British Columbia for an excursion by special boat for the benefit of members of the order with their families and friends, and any others who wish to take advantage of the exceedingly low rates offered.

Brig.-Gen. F. C. Plummer, acting commander, and Past Chancellor, O. M. Moore, of the Seattle branch of the order, have had this matter in hand and are endeavoring to secure the necessary number of excursionists from the different cities can be guaranteed the transportation company to induce them to put a special vessel on the run. As yet it is not known how many have taken the question of going, but it is understood that already a large number have given notice of so doing.

The committee of the Seattle lodge having this matter in hand was with the following arrangements had been made as to rates: "Via Portland, Ore., by rail—One fare from your home to Portland and return; thence to San Francisco and return, \$25.00—meals and sleeper extra. By boat, \$20.00—including meals and storehouse; via Seattle, by rail—One fare from your home to Seattle and return; thence to San Francisco, \$30.20—meals and sleeper extra. By boat, \$25.00—including meals and storehouse."

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FOR BEST KEPT HORSES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Offer Prizes and Badges.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to encourage drivers in the proper care of their horses, propose to award prizes and suitable badges to experienced, tender and hackmen.

On a former occasion, a few friends of the society placed funds at its disposal to assist in carrying out this object. The committee will be glad to receive donations of any amount, in order to make the awards as complete as possible.

It is intended to arrange for the judging of horses and awarding of prizes at the city hall in a public manner on Thanksgiving Day or some other suitable time.

The prizes to be awarded are as under: 1. For the best kept licensed expressman's horse, being the property of the driver, and plying for hire on the public stands. First prize, \$7.50; second prize, \$2.50. 2. For best kept horse, to be given to the driver of a vehicle used by grocers, bakers, butchers and fishermen. First prize, \$7.50; second prize, \$2.50. 3. For best pair of hack horses, being the property of the driver, \$5.00. A suitable badge will be given to the winner of the first prize in each class.

The horses to be judged must be identified by an officer of the S. P. C. A., and have been the property of the owner at least three months previous to the award.

Drivers intending to compete for these prizes and badges may obtain all particulars from A. J. J. Dallas, president, or F. B. Kito, honorary secretary.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Raspberries Have Been Added to Supply of Fruit in Stock.

Fruit stalls throughout the city are just now looking their best. There is a big variety in stock, this week having added raspberries, both red and black, and other kinds of smaller fruits to the supply on hand. Bananas are a little scarce, no shipments having arrived during the past few weeks. Strawberries have been rather a short crop, but all other varieties appear plentiful. Apples are perhaps most plentiful at the present time. Cherries are coming in from surrounding orchards in splendid condition, and an abundance of the fruit is predicted.

Vegetables of different kinds are also being supplied by local gardeners in sufficient quantity to meet all demands. Dealers report that none are brought in from San Francisco, and that the local supply is entirely satisfactory.

With feed merchants high prices rule on all lines of produce. Oats in particular are very stiff, and until after the first of the new crop arrives prevailing quotations are not likely to be changed. On the island the hay crop is reported to be a little short, but the grain here, as on the mainland, is looking well.

Prices of meats have not varied materially during several weeks. Mutton has advanced slightly, but no other change is noted in the general quotations. The following are the Victoria market rates as follows:

Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Barley, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Flour, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Butter, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Eggs, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Onions, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Cauliflower, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Brussels sprouts, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Green beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Lentils, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Chickpeas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Garbanzo beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
White beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black-eyed peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pigeon peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Adzuki beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Mung beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Uradh beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Soybeans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Lima beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pinto beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
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Uradh beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Soybeans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Lima beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pinto beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
White beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black-eyed peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pigeon peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Adzuki beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Mung beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Uradh beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Soybeans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Lima beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pinto beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
White beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black-eyed peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pigeon peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Adzuki beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Mung beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Uradh beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Soybeans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Lima beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pinto beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
White beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black-eyed peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pigeon peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Adzuki beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Mung beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Uradh beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Soybeans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Lima beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pinto beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
White beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Black-eyed peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Pigeon peas, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Adzuki beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Mung beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Uradh beans, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Soybeans, per 100 lbs.	

EVIL EFFECTS OF LAND MONOPOLIES

STIRING ADDRESS
BY PRESIDENT FOLEY

Victoria Branch of Provincial Progressive Party Is Organized—The Policy Is Outlined.

There was a fair attendance at the Labor hall on Monday evening, when a local branch of the Provincial Progressive Party was formed. Chris Foley, the president of the party, delivered a long and able address on the Kamloops platform and on the aims of the organization, insisting upon the necessity of workingmen combining with the progressive section of the public and so acquiring political influence, without which unionism offered but a poor protection to labor. He declared himself for moderation, for progress rather than for political revolution, and alluded more than once to the fact that most of the "planks" in the platform of the party had been accepted by the great political parties in many European countries.

D. L. Kelly presided, and after he had called the meeting to order and announced its object, the secretary-treasurer, Jas. D. McEwen, read the circular letter recently addressed to the various trades and labor organizations throughout the province by the executive of the party, and also the party's platform as formulated at Kamloops.

Mr. Foley, who was received with applause, then addressed the meeting. He said: "I am pleased to have an opportunity of addressing the people of Victoria, especially for the purpose of effecting an organization of a local branch of the new party. No doubt some people think that there is no room for a third party in this province, but I think I can show you that such an idea is a mistake. It is true that the statute books of this province are strewn with laws made in the interests of labor, but the trouble is that they are not enforced. Labor can expect little real aid from the legislature until there are representatives in the House pledged to that party. I believe that most of the great political parties of the world have at one time occupied the position of third parties. The great Republican party in the United States was at one time a third party, and the government of Germany is today controlled by half a dozen parties with the most beneficial results to the people of that country. We propose to generate out of the various political elements that exist in this province a party strong enough to be able to force the government to cease legislating in the interests of powerful monopolies. That is our object, and it is one in which the interests of the ordinary business men and of labor are identical."

Mr. Foley then proceeded to discuss some of the principal planks in the party's platform, commencing with the preamble which provides that as a first principle the party will nominate, endorse and support only such candidates for the legislature as will place their resignations in the hands of the party, which nominates them, such resignations to be handed in to the Lieutenant-Governor whenever a majority of the convention should consider such action advisable. Mr. Foley said that he was not prepared to endorse that preamble in its entirety. He thought there should be left a little room in the platform for those who were in sympathy with the party, but were not of it. The party would not be doing justice to itself by keeping too closely to the letter of the law. He had been unable to attend the convention at Kamloops, but he had been present here and would have fought its passage to the last.

The first plank, the shifting of all taxes from the producer and the producer to the land values, was next considered. Mr. Foley, after pointing out that this policy originated with the late Henry George and had been accepted in other countries, said:

"I should like to ask any man what objection he has to the single tax. There can be no doubt that there is an infernal curse hanging over this province, a system of taxation, and if the majority of the people see as I believe they must—the evil of it, why should we allow the system to continue? Land monopoly has been a curse in every age and in every clime. It has been the cause of the downfall of ancient empires, and it is today the danger that threatens the prosperity of the civilized world, because it removes the prosperity from the land to which they belong and puts a chosen few in their place. In England the land monopoly is certainly a curse. Thousands of acres of land are there being transformed from productive fields to game preserves, where birds and animals are being bred to furnish material for scenes of bloodshed for brutal people in the name of sport."

Continuing along that line Mr. Foley denounced the British sportsman as a being but little removed from his Roman ancestors, who delighted in the cruel games of the arena. He then passed to the consideration of some of the results of the "unearned increment," instancing the Duke of Westminster, whom he described as "controlling" London. This noble lord had, he said, somehow acquired a large amount of land which had at one time been worth little, but had since, by the extension of the great city and by the building of the citizens, become of immense value. So that the Duke had benefited by the increase of the value of the land, while the people, to whom by rights the wealth created by their efforts belonged. Proceeding, he said: "But we do not need to go to Europe for examples of the curse of land monopoly. By examining the statistics you will find that there is an enormous importation into this province of food products, all of which could, and ought to be, produced here. If we could only break up some of the great land monopolies in the interior, and especially in the Okanagan district, there would be enough territory available to supply all the agricultural and garden products necessary for home consumption."

tion. In East Kootenay there is a wide tract of excellent land stretching from the international boundary line to Golden. In that country game and fish abound, and it is in every way an ideal place for settlement. But it is all held by a few individuals who will not part with it, who are waiting until the value of the land is enhanced by the development work of the miners. There is the little settlement at Cranbrook, where land is now worth \$2,000 an acre, while a short time ago it was worth next to nothing. That land belongs mostly to Col. Baker, who has become rich through the discovery of coal at Fernie, and the consequent construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, which was built with the lands and money of the people. Then there is the fertile valley of the Okanagan, stretching from Sicamous to the boundary line, 100 miles in length. A few years ago a railway line was built into that section with the assistance of the people. And what was the result? The land became the property of a few monopolists who will not sell it to settlers, and the little villages which had sprung up there are being deserted. Vernon itself is half empty. It is true that Mr. Ellison has endeavored to cultivate a little land near Vernon, but no white man need apply for work at that farm. At the conclusion of Mr. Foley's speech, a resolution in favor of establishing a branch of the Provincial Progressive Party was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

A brief discussion ensued, in which some of the present took part, after which the meeting adjourned. There is a large number of people in the Okanagan valley, without even a garden, in his little paradise, surrounded by his countless flocks and herds, worth goods and money. But I say that man has robbed 30,000 people of their birthright. I do not believe that any one man should be allowed to hold a tract of country as that. And these large holdings can be prevented, and they can be forcibly cut up by legislation, as has been done in the colony of New Zealand. A picture of the other side of the question was shown at Mission Valley, a piece of country only three or four miles in extent, where the land is divided up into small holdings. There is a little tobacco factory there, and there is a church, and a school, and a little red brick school house, around which you may see groups of happy children. And there are many comfortable, home-like cottages scattered about with flower gardens. What a contrast to the other picture! I tell you that a man going there after wandering over the rough mining country, and surrounded by the hovels of the poor, and feeling that this little settlement is an example of the right and natural life of the people. (Applause.) Why, working men in this rich province should not have a better life than the children! The government protects every industry except the greatest of them all—the propagation of the race." (Laughter.)

Turning to the consideration of the second plank in the party's platform, the government ownership of railways, Mr. Foley said that as a matter of fact the people had built the railways in the province, had paid for their construction in lands and cash, and they should have the people not own what they had paid for. But the people had gone mad to develop the resources of the country, and as that development could be accelerated by the construction of railways they did not care what price they paid for those railways. The railway question was of the greatest importance to working men, and it was a question which practically dominated the situation by controlling the wages. If labor was scarce in any section the C. P. R. Company would promptly advertise the fact and carry cheap labor to that section. During last summer when it seemed probable that labor would be scarce during the harvest in Manitoba and the Northwest, the company had distributed glowing circulars in Eastern Canada concerning the condition of the labor market in the West, and very soon the trains arriving at Winnipeg were black with men who expected to get paid \$100 a week during the harvest. But the natural result of the company's action had been that the price of labor for harvesting fell to \$30 a month, and many of the new comers after the necessary work was returned they procured work eventually before they returned to their homes in the East worse off than when they left. The big railway corporations which contain within which sprang all the great trusts that were now threatening the liberty of the people in the American continent. Manufacturing companies secured preferential rates by giving stock in the corporations with their stock, and so out-distanced competitors or absorbed them. This had been the case in Chicago and in the coal industry of Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States, and it was a strong argument in favor of government ownership of railways.

On the subject of women's franchise, Mr. Foley said not much to say. He insisted on the equality of women with men in intellectuality and administrative ability, mentioning such off-used examples as Catherine of Russia, Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Victoria. He also pointed out that women practically controlled education in this province, and he declared that the extension of the franchise to women would make for purity in politics and morality in private life. The next plank Mr. Foley discussed was compulsory arbitration, which he said would save great losses to the commercial world, and would prove of equal benefit to employers and employees. He said that a deplorable condition of affairs existed in Rossland at present, the mine owners employing strikers who would get miners blacklisted if they were seen talking to those whom the owners considered were not their friends politically. He was strongly in favor of the plank that all transportation companies should be compelled to give free passes to members of the legislature, and to the Supreme and County Judges, which he regarded as a necessary protection against the undue influence of the transportation companies. Even if there was no direct intention to bribe when these passes were given, there was no doubt that there was an intention to create a favorable impression. If a politician offered a railway company by adopting a policy which would benefit the company's interest he would certainly not receive a pass. After remarking that there was not time for him to discuss all the planks in the platform, Mr. Foley turned to the position of the laboring class in the province, and drew a somewhat pessimistic picture of the future in regard to the rate of wages. He pointed out that wages in Eastern Canada and America had reached the lowest possible ebb, and that this condition of affairs was steadily moving westward. The unions could not prevent this gradual movement, and those who would not work for a living wage only were being driven gradually further West in spite of the efforts of labor organizations. The working men desired to retain a fair rate of wages, they would have to rely not upon the unions, but upon political power. The legislature and not unionism should be their safeguard. In British Columbia, while cheap labor was coming in from the East it was also coming in from the Pacific—from China and Japan—and unless this was prevented there would some day be a great industrial revolution. The railways were in many ways the greatest enemies of the working men, because an employer who wished to lower his rate of wages had only to press an electric button, as it were, and the strikers and poverty would immediately set in from some slum in New York or elsewhere to oust the higher paid workmen from their jobs. He reiterated that in political action, and in political action alone, lay the salvation of the working man. At the conclusion of Mr. Foley's speech, a resolution in favor of establishing a branch of the Provincial Progressive Party was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

SALARIES ADJUSTED FOR ENSUING YEAR

School Board Tackled This Momentous Subject Monday Night—What the Teachers Shall Receive.

The salaries of the teaching staff for the ensuing year were adjusted Monday night in accordance with the regulations adopted by the trustees board last December. Under these rules salaries are revised once yearly, and not more than one-half of those in graded schools shall exceed \$900 per year.

Two new appointments were made—Miss A. M. Wriglesworth and Miss Winifred McGill. The school board office will be closed during July.

The list of teachers with the dates of their appointments and their salaries for the ensuing year follows:

Teacher	Salary
E. B. Paul, M. A.	\$1,200
A. J. Pinner, M. A.	\$1,200
E. A. Russell, B. A.	\$1,200
Rosalind Watson, M. A.	\$1,100
S. J. Willis, B. A.	\$1,000
Miss A. D. Cameron	\$880
Miss M. Williams	\$880
L. Tate	\$880
J. D. Gillis	\$880
J. F. Salloway	\$880
M. M. Campbell	\$880
Miss L. A. Barron	\$880
Miss Ada Keast	\$880
Miss S. A. Robinson	\$880
Miss Alex Russell	\$880
Miss G. A. Dowling	\$880
Miss E. M. Speers	\$880
Mrs. F. E. Taylor	\$880
Miss A. F. Gardiner	\$880
Miss S. J. Munro	\$880
Miss M. C. Maclean	\$880
Miss M. Lawson	\$880
Miss S. Blackwell	\$880
Miss A. G. Vason	\$880
A. B. Wallace	\$880
Miss F. C. Fraser	\$880
Miss C. Christie	\$880
Miss M. M. Jones	\$880
Miss E. S. Strangman	\$880
Miss M. Lucas	\$880
Miss F. A. Nisbet	\$880
Miss F. A. Brown	\$880
Miss M. P. Barron	\$880
Miss L. M. Powell	\$880
Miss M. Blackbourn	\$880
Miss A. R. Fraser	\$880
Miss M. M. Marchant	\$880
Miss M. N. MacKenzie	\$880
Miss M. Winter	\$880
Mrs. M. Wheeler	\$880
Miss M. P. Barron	\$880
Miss A. Noble	\$880
Miss G. R. McGregor	\$880
Miss S. C. R. Pope	\$880
Miss Alice Johnson	\$880
Miss M. A. Johnson	\$880
Miss M. J. Blake	\$880
Miss E. L. Brown	\$880
Miss M. McFarlane	\$880
Miss L. M. Sylvester	\$880
J. A. Goster	\$880
Miss C. Chapman	\$880
Winifred McGill, B. A.	\$880
Annie Wriglesworth	\$880

—Mount Wrangell, in the Copper River valley, is said to be giving evidences of volcanic eruption. A dispatch from Valdez says: "Mount Wrangell is in a state of high and great clouds of black smoke can be seen rolling up from her. There is a great abundance of lava in the creek beds here. George and Bill, in exploring the summit of one of the highest peaks here, found some interesting discoveries. They found a large number of petrified fish and what appeared to be the remains of a mammoth. The trunk is twenty inches long, but in taking it out it was broken in three pieces. They will bring these curios out with them this fall."

Wood's Phosphorine, the Great English Remedy, is sold in all drug stores. It is a powerful purgative and is guaranteed to cure all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels. It is a powerful purgative and is guaranteed to cure all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels. It is a powerful purgative and is guaranteed to cure all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels.

OBJECT TO A HIGH FEE FOR LICENSE

GROCCERS FORWARD A PETITION TO COUNCIL

Revenue Amendment By-Law Laid Over for Week for Consideration of Proposed Alterations.

At the regular weekly meeting of the city council on Monday two of the aldermanic seats were vacant. Alds. Yates and Grahame were both absent, Mayor Hayward explaining the indisposition was the cause. Economy was discussed at frequent intervals during the proceedings, one alderman being even opposed to hand concerts or at least to the number advertised by the tender. The Revenue Amendment By-Law was reached, but its consideration deferred for a week.

W. Thorn, mayor of Capetown, wrote asking if the council was prepared to subscribe towards the Rhodes memorial fund. The money is to go towards the erection of a colossal statue in honor of the dead statesman. Received and filed. E. J. Clarke, secretary of the Tourist Association, notified the board that the department of marine and fisheries were willing to prohibit the use of nets in fishing in the harbor, but that the Indian department were not prepared to interfere with time worn customs in stopping the natives using weirs at the mouth of the Cowichan river, thus depleting stock of fish. The association recommended the purchase of a plot of ground on both sides of the river, which could be acquired for a small sum, and would obviate the trouble, and at the same time preserve a valuable fishing ground for tourists. Received and referred to the finance committee for report.

H. Dallas Helmecken, M. P., again wrote enclosing copies of the Municipal Clauses Act, and dealing with legislative matters which came before the provincial house at its last session. Received with thanks. Messrs. Bell & Gregory gave notice that they had been instructed by Mr. Ritchie to take action against the city for damages incurred through a fall as a result of a defective sidewalk. They asked for damages amounting to \$285, which, if not forthcoming, they will be obliged to institute proceedings. Received and laid on the table.

F. Elworthy, notified the council of the fact that the John's hospital board and requesting that new appointments be made. Those named are Messrs. James Iorman, E. A. Lewis, R. S. Day, Wm. Humphrey and R. B. Brett.

Chas. H. Lagrin, on behalf of the Voters' League, wrote asking the co-operation of the board in securing the establishment here of an iron and steel works, and that a committee be appointed to take the matter up.

His Worship named as members of the committee Messrs. Williams, McDonald and Vincent. The McGregors & Co. advised the board that they had been appointed agents for the Canadian Life Insurance Company, and solicited a share of the city's business. Received and referred to the treasurer, who will be placed with others.

Chas. Macaulay applied for a position as night watchman on the government post-pavement work. Received and referred to the city engineer, who will be placed with others.

James L. Rayner, water commissioner, wrote requesting that 1,200 cubic yards of clean sand be purchased for the filter beds. Received and filed, tenders to be invited in accordance with the request.

Tenders for providing band concerts were then read. Bandmaster J. M. Finn enclosing the same tender as he previous supplied, namely, five concerts for \$250 or 14 for \$500. In addition Mr. Finn offered to supply 1,000 printed programmes for each concert. The Victoria City band's offer was \$8 concerts for \$250 or 17 for \$500.

Ald. Worthington, seconded by Ald. McDonald, moved that the lowest tender be accepted. Ald. Williams moved an amendment that only eight concerts be arranged for.

Ald. Vincent, if the city desired to pose as a tourist resort there is no use of haggling over \$250. The city ought to have all the music it can get. The motion was finally put and carried, the contract to be awarded to the City band.

Tenders for the repair of the Victoria West fire engine and the purchase of a hose reel were received as follows: Albion Iron Works, \$100; Maclean Iron Works, \$151; Victoria Machinery Depot, \$150; and Victoria Novelty Works, \$150. Referred to the purchasing agent with power to act.

If You Could Look Into the Future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Coughs and Colds in 24 days. Write to S. C. Willis & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

commending the payment of accounts totalling \$1,185.45. Approved. Ald. Barnard's motion regarding sewer connections recommending that the city engineer be instructed to carry out the work was read and adopted. The city engineer will use his own judgment as to how the work will be done, whether by day labor or by contract.

Ald. Williams's motion that tenders be called for the supply of gravel and sand required for sidewalks and street paving was next introduced and was carried. The third reading of the Revenue Amendment By-Law was reached, but after considerable discussion laid over until the next regular meeting for the consideration of a number of proposed alterations, and the council then adjourned.

Marvellous Escape From Death.

Paine's Celery Compound Does a Wondrous Work For Mr. Geo. March.

After Failures of Other Medicines

It is well known that terrible rheumatism and sciatica cause more helplessness, acute suffering and agony than any of the other diseases that afflict humanity. The great medicinal virtue of Paine's Celery Compound make it the only trustworthy specific for the cure of all forms of rheumatism. Thousands of strong testimonial letters from the most prominent people prove that Paine's Celery Compound has completely banished rheumatism when after other treatment has failed. Mr. George March, Victoria, B. C., writes, "I have been afflicted with this terrible disease, rheumatism, for the past ten years, and having met with so many disappointments after using medicines of all kinds, I consider it a duty to let suffering men and women know what Paine's Celery Compound did for me when my very life was in peril."

"I was strongly recommended to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial for my troubles. I bought it and used it, and the results were simply marvellous. I was encouraged and overjoyed that I could at last find the relief I needed. I cured even such a long-standing case as mine. I continued the use of the Compound, and now find myself a new man in every respect. Paine's Celery Compound also banishes pains and troubles that I experienced in the region of my kidneys. I consider Paine's Celery Compound my health-giver and life-preserver."

NEW SYNDICATE ORGANIZED. Has Been Formed to Develop British Columbia and Washington Mineral Lands.

"The United States-British Columbia corporation has been formed, with Seattle as its headquarters, to mine coal, iron, copper and gold, and to bore for petroleum in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The company, which is composed of Seattle and British Columbia men, is capitalized at \$5,000,000. It owns extensive iron deposits on Vancouver Island, copper and gold in different parts of British Columbia, principally on the Similkameen river, and in the vicinity of Granville, B. C. It also owns extensive iron deposits on Vancouver Island, copper and gold in different parts of British Columbia, principally on the Similkameen river, and in the vicinity of Granville, B. C. It also owns extensive iron deposits on Vancouver Island, copper and gold in different parts of British Columbia, principally on the Similkameen river, and in the vicinity of Granville, B. C.

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Comfort for Close Buyers

We present you with the best stock of GROCERIES you ever had a chance to choose from. Not an article here but has passed the critical inspection of careful eyes. We know quality and sell quality. You'll pay only the lowest prices for what you buy here, because we sell for cash.

PINT FRUIT JARS, doz. 75c. QUART FRUIT JARS, doz. 50c. HALF-GALLON FRUIT JARS, doz. \$1.10. B. C. GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lbs. \$1.00.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. CASH GROCERS.

J. Piercy & Co.,

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Shirt and Clothing Manufacturers

VICTORIA, B. C. Letter orders solicited.

THE MONEY IN IT!

SHIP YOUR FURS HIDES DEERSKINS and SEWECA

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

High Prices. Prompt Returns.

Witch Hazel

For Sprains, Bruises, Bites and Stings of Insects, Swelling, Sunburn, etc., 25c. per bottle.

Cyrus H. Bowes CHEMIST, 96 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close-meshed at bottom and does not require rail or support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12) at top, bottom and in center, and is made easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of very durable and cheap material, and makes a fine and ornamental fence, gates, rails and other uses. The name "Page Acme" is stamped on the netting.

APOL & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES SUPERSEDED BY THE APOL & STEEL PILLS

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal, P. Q. or HARTMAN, Pharmacists, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Notice is hereby given that W. J. Taylor, barrister-at-law, of Victoria, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the "Albion Copper Company" and the "Nahmint Mining Company," in the place of Granville H. Hayes, of the said city of Victoria.

Men

Old or young, married or single, who are weak from any cause whatever, are made vigorous and manly by our VACUUM DIET, which is made of the purest and most refined ingredients, and removes all weaknesses relative to the genito-urinary system. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Health Appliance Co., Summit Bldg., Seattle.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.

Country residents who have accommodation for summer boarders are requested to send particulars to the Tourist Association, No. 54 Fort Street, Victoria.

Two Horses Burned.

House and Blacksmith Shop at Extension Destroyed—Believed to Be Work of Incendary.

Nanaimo, July 2.—Thos. Craig had a house and blacksmith shop at Extension destroyed by fire yesterday morning. He had brought his wife and family into this city to seek to Vancouver, and when he returned yesterday found the place destroyed. The loss is \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendary, as other buildings which were unharmed might be expected to be destroyed had the fire spread from one building to the other. Two horses were in the stable and were burned.

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Men

Old or young, married or single, who are weak from any cause whatever, are made vigorous and manly by our VACUUM DIET, which is made of the purest and most refined ingredients, and removes all weaknesses relative to the genito-urinary system. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Health Appliance Co., Summit Bldg., Seattle.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.

Country residents who have accommodation for summer boarders are requested to send particulars to the Tourist Association, No. 54 Fort Street, Victoria.

Two Horses Burned.

House and Blacksmith Shop at Extension Destroyed—Believed to Be Work of Incendary.

Nanaimo, July 2.—Thos. Craig had a house and blacksmith shop at Extension destroyed by fire yesterday morning. He had brought his wife and family into this city to seek to Vancouver, and when he returned yesterday found the place destroyed. The loss is \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendary, as other buildings which were unharmed might be expected to be destroyed had the fire spread from one building to the other. Two horses were in the stable and were burned.