

Co. Ld.

Shoes, Etc.

and Shoes in the description of Boots each of our five Letter orders

Co. Ld.

nce

people's favor is shown that as well as

guaranteed pure.

Co., Ld., Johnson Street.

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E MAN

Cash Grocers

r Co.

RKS

H

August 1st. Con-

MANAGER.

e Bark Proof

75c., 90c., \$1.00 each.

Your Furs

against moths and dust.

H. BOWES,

St., Near Yates St.

NOTICE.

heresy given that 69 to the Chief Commission- Works for permission to wing described tract of end of Warkas Canal, in Commencing at a post S. W. corner, thence

WARD E. POTTS,

H. H. V. KOELLE,

C. March 13th, 1906.

given that sixty days to apply to the Honor-

lands situated on the Island, Rupert District,

planted on the north- side Island, thence fol-

the Island to the point including the whole area

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H. H. V. KOELLE,

C. March 13th, 1906.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903.

VOL. 34.

NO. 28.

THERE IS A LACK OF UNANIMITY

DIVIDED OPINION ON SILVER-LEAD QUESTION

Mining Association Recommend Bounty Smaller Than Owners Claim Is Necessary.

Ottawa, May 8.—The Mining Association of British Columbia has sent its recommendations in regard to the lead question to the Finance Minister. It is probably the most malapropos suggestion

arguments, and since the budget was delivered—when it was made clear that there would be no change in the tariff—they have discussed the question of bounty. Without specifying what they believe would be necessary in the event of a bounty being given to induce the mines to work, it need only be said that the amounts suggested by the Mining Association are deemed by the gentlemen named as altogether inadequate to secure the desired results. It will be apparent to every person that when a representative body presents its views to the government great weight will attach thereto, and that the efforts of Messrs. Retallack and Pratt, who consider that it would be worse than useless for the government to act along the line suggested by the Mining Association, are made still more difficult. These gentlemen have been most zealous in attending to the duties assigned them by the lead mine owners. They know the whole complicated subject thoroughly, and naturally must view with chagrin and disappointment the recommendations of a well-meaning, but (on this question)

GOVERNMENT WAS SEEKING A POLICY

A REASON FOR LINE TO SPENCE'S BRIDGE

J. Martin Appears Before Committee and Explains His Position on Subsidy Matter.

(From Friday's Daily.)

At yesterday afternoon's setting of the committee of inquiry into the Columbia & Western subsidy little new evidence was brought forth. The most startling feature was the appearance of Joseph Martin upon the scene to give evidence as to his innocence in connection with the matter and the simplicity which had characterized his every move in that connection.

Other than that the examination of Hon. Mr. Wells was largely one of the construction to be put upon the sections of the acts relating to the subsidy matter.

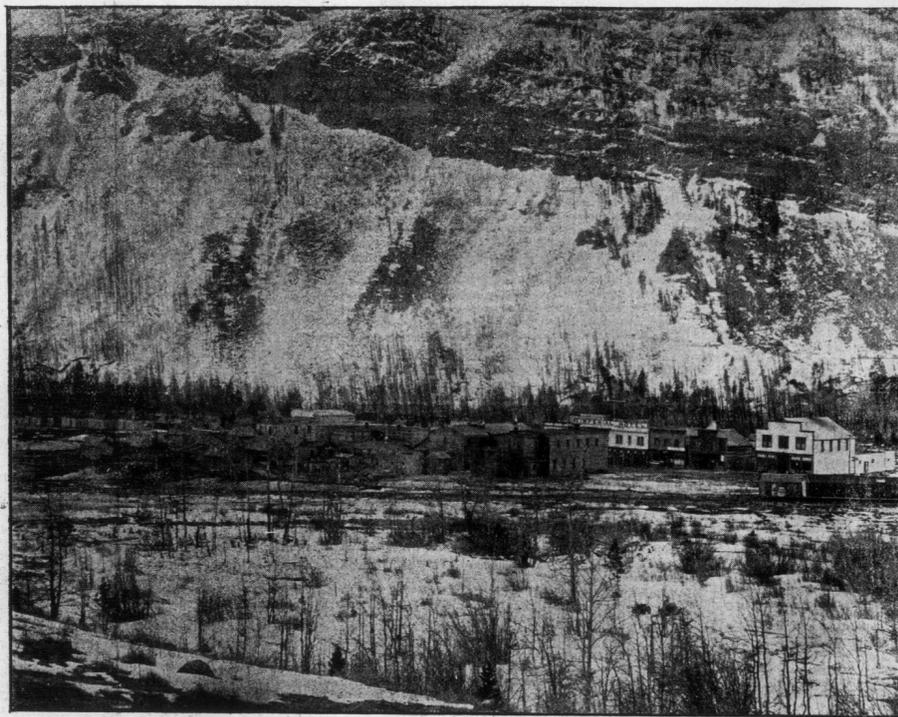
Hon. Mr. Prentice appeared before the committee and read a copy of the letter sent to G. McL. Brown from Hon. J. H. Turner, dated 2nd August, 1901. The letter was in reply to that sent by Mr. Brown to Mr. Wells and taken under consideration on 31st July. The letter stated that Mr. Brown's suggestions for a speedy settlement of the matter had been taken into consideration at the executive meeting, that they would endeavor to meet his views as to a speedy settlement, and that the matter was referred to Mr. Wells for action.

Mr. Duff continued the examination of Mr. Wells. The latter said that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy informed him that he did not know of the order-in-council of the 19th December, 1900, by which these blocks might have been granted in connection with the B. C. Southern. Sir Thomas was surprised and dissatisfied to hear that the order-in-council was granted. "I told him it was," explained Mr. Wells.

"After my return from Montreal," continued Mr. Wells, "Mr. Dunsmuir said Mr. Brown was pressing for crown grants. He wanted to know why they were not granted. 'What is the reason?' Why don't you deliver them?" asked Mr. Dunsmuir. "I said 'Mr. Dunsmuir, I cannot. I do not feel justified.' I said no settlement was arrived at by which I could grant them—that the concessions were not carried out. I said there was another reason—if Mr. Dunsmuir left it for a day or so I would explain. A day or two after I did explain it."

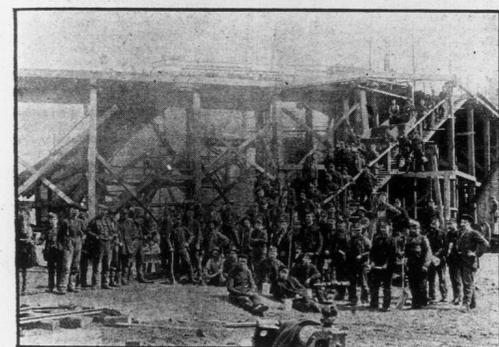
Mr. Wells explained that when he said he was not justified in giving the crown grants, Mr. Dunsmuir said Mr. Eberis will justify it. He understood this came direct from Mr. Eberis to Mr. Dunsmuir. "Then I mentioned the other circumstance. I told him it was surrounded with very dangerous elements, and it was a dangerous thing to deal with. Mr. Dunsmuir, I think, said at once he'd

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



GENERAL VIEW OF FRANK. The Foreground Is Now Covered With Part of the Slide, but None of the Houses Shown Were Touched.

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



GROUP OF FRANK MINERS. The Employees Going on Shift at the Main Entry.

that has ever been made on this vexed matter. The Mining Association—told Mr. Fielding that a bonus of \$4 a ton on lead in the ore, or \$8 on lead bullion mined and smelted in Canada, or \$10 per ton on lead mined, smelted and refined in Canada is all that is required to place the industry on a satisfactory footing. This recommendation, coming as it does from an association that is supposed to represent the great mining interests of British Columbia, should have some weight in determining the action that is expected the government will yet take in the way of aid by bonus to this struggling industry.

The Mining Association has spoken, it is quite clear, without any knowledge of the facts. Messrs. Retallack and Pratt, who directly represent the lead-silver mines, have been here for several months, and have kept in close touch with the government and with the representatives from British Columbia. They have repeatedly presented their

badly-informed body of gentlemen at a critical moment in the negotiations. The position now is that the silver-lead mine owners through Messrs. Retallack and Pratt are asking for what they consider an adequate bounty, and the Mining Association recommend as adequate a bounty much less in amount than the lead mine owners have already said is absolutely necessary. British Columbia opinion being thus divided, what view is the Finance Minister likely to come to? Lack of unanimity, in matters of this kind, like the vagaries of some of its local politicians, is not conducive to the most favorable consideration of British Columbia questions.

—In aid of Banner Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., a dance and entertainment will be given in the A. O. U. W. hall by the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society on Friday, May 15th, when the play "Borderland" will be presented.

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Ruins of Six Cottages Overwhelmed by the Slide. Between the Cottage at the End of the Row and the Debris, the Entire Family of A. Leitch Was Taken Out.

could not be delivered. He understood that Mr. Dunsmuir had been pressed to deliver the grants by Mr. Brown and Mr. Eberis. Mr. Eberis had undertaken to defend the course of the government in granting the land.

In an interview with Mr. Eberis before he left for up country, Mr. Eberis said

"Did you have a discussion with any member of the government other than Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Prentice?" asked Mr. Duff. Mr. Wells said: "Before cancellation I had a conversation with Mr. Eberis, in Eberis's own room. I took strong ground against the grants. I urged that there was not sufficient compensation given. Not so much of giving away too much property; it was as I always held, that they had departed from the spirit of the act."

This was certainly one of the grounds upon which the council acted. All members were present and knew the grounds for cancelling of order as he gave them. Mr. Brown came to him during the session, prior to the 18th March. He did not tell Mr. Brown what took place in Montreal. He told him the crown grants



CYRUS MORRIS, Inside Superintendent of Coal Mine at Frank.

that the transfer from B. C. Southern to Columbia & Western should make no difference, as they were practically dealing with the same company. He (witness) still maintained his former position.

When Mr. Brown made the proposal of granting the lands to the Columbia & Western, he was not sure that Mr. Brown knew they were allotted to the B. C. Southern. He could not remember Mr. Brown showing any knowledge of that fact. But Mr. Brown was present at the meeting when the question was taken up and discussed. "Mr. Eberis was there. I think all members were present. Mr. Brown must have been aware of it." He was opposed up to the time of his going up country to making this transfer.

At the meeting on the 10th August he (witness) signed the recommendation which was acted upon. If the recommendation of a minister was acted upon on the 31st of July or 2nd August, it was not his, as he was not in Victoria. If any action was taken on a minister's recommendation it could not have been his. Mr. Wells never saw the letter of 31st July, and could not have acted upon it. The memoranda describing the lands he was assured were prepared outside of his office.

Referring to Mr. Dunsmuir's assurance by letter, dated 15th May, 1901, to Mr. Brown that a bill would be introduced to deal with the matter, Mr. Wells said he remembered a bill prepared to be introduced on the last night of the session of 1901, reinstating the Columbia & Western.

"Why was it not introduced? Was it a mere matter of delay?" asked Mr. Duff,

"Well I'm not prepared to say—that's all I can say on that," replied Mr. Wells. He added that the members were all unanimous on the matter.

In 1902 bill 87 was introduced by him. It was prepared in the Attorney-General's office. He had nothing to do with its preparation. It was probably prepared by Mr. McLean, Deputy Attorney-General. The bill, he would say, was to carry out the promise made to Mr. Brown by letter from Mr. Dunsmuir on 15th May, 1901.

He understood the bill as a reinstatement of the company. It was to provide that the company was to receive its subsidy for section 4.

Considerable discussion followed as to the relative clauses of the Subsidy Act and the bill introduced, and as to how far the company might go in selecting the lands. Mr. Wells for the most part, however, defended the bill, its purpose being to reinstate the company simply.

Mr. Duff contended that the bill introduced gave the right for the company to make the selection, and that they should be taken anywhere in Yale and Kootenay.

Mr. Wells admitted that the bill was a little deficient, inasmuch as the powers being somewhat larger than under the Subsidy Act.

Mr. Wells did not realize that a change had been made in the character of the bill from other railroad acts, in the way of altering from permissive power of the government to obligatory power. "If shall be lawful to select" being altered

called it to the attention of Sir Thomas. He (Wells) said that he did not see where the company was to get a great benefit from these lands, as another company was to get them. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy told him then that they were to furnish the lands and get shares.

The memorandum he furnished Sir Thomas as to what should be done was at the request of Sir Thomas. It referred to section 4.

He had in his mind in addition to the delivery of the crown grants that it would be a very important addition to the railway policy of the government if the line was built to Spence's Bridge. The government was seeking such. He was exceedingly anxious to get this matter through.

"Why if these crown grants were so important were they not mentioned in the memorandum?" asked Mr. Leitch.

Mr. Wells explained that Sir Thomas and he had talked the matter over, and the conditions were known to Sir Thomas.

The telegrams between Hon. Mr. Wells and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy referred to the evening before were introduced. These were read by the committee and by the counsel, but were not made public.

Mr. Gore was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Duff said he had a copy of memorandum relating to the blocks which was recommended to the executive. It was prepared from a draft

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



BLAIRMORE, NEAR FRANK.

The Point to Which the Frank Inhabitants Were Removed for Safety.

to "the company shall select" was not intentional as far as he knew.

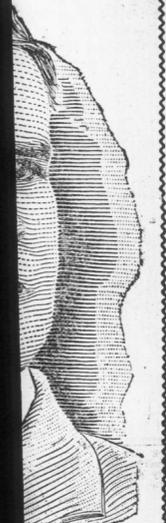
Referring to the visit to Montreal, Mr. Wells said he was not positive that the proposal was made to him on his first interview with Mr. Taylor.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy last fall referred to the furnishing of the lands. He used the words "furnish the lands and takes shares" he thought. Mr. Wells

which he did not prepare, and which he thought came from the private secretary of the Chief Commissioner. He did not know who prepared it. The first two sheets were carbon copies of work in his own office. The remaining sheets were not carbon copies. His type writer dated it the 28th August, 1901, which showed that this document was struck off on

EGE MAN!

ators Says: "Man."



State Representative

Constant travel and
and for months I
felt that the only thing
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your case and he will
you his valuable ad-
vice.

Dr. Hartman, President of
the Antian, Columbus,

occurred at the St.
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the wife of Benjamin
of the B. C. Steam-
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a native of London,
aves besides a husband
children. The funeral
from the parlors of the
urnishing Co. on Sun-
day at 2.15 o'clock, and at
the cathedral at 2.30 o'clock.

WITH GIRLS

MAN BRIGHT EYES
AND ROSE CHEEKS.

and Easily Tired Girls
they to Consumption.

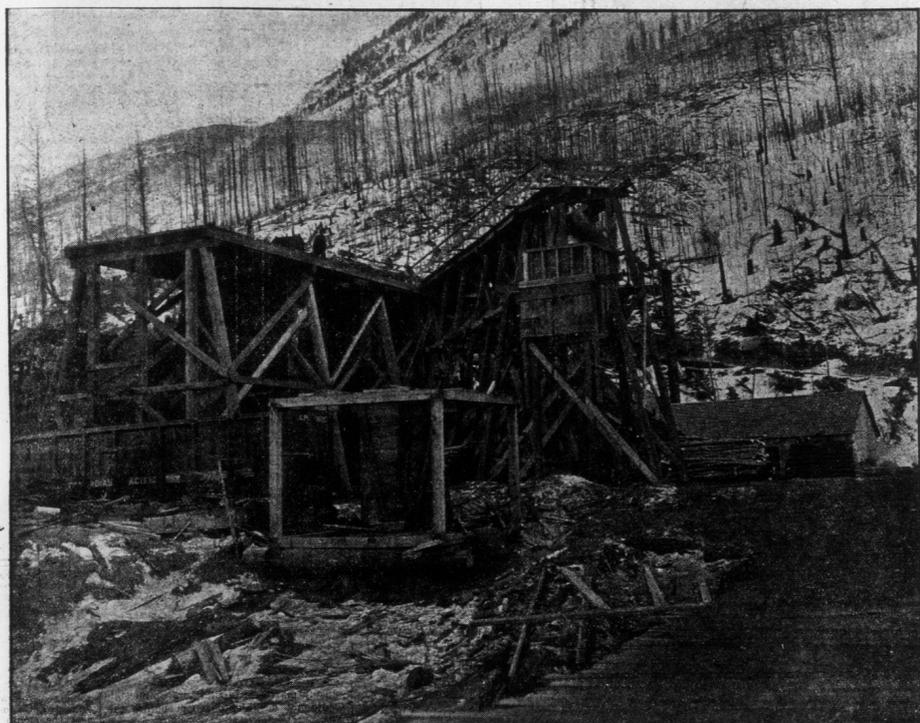
we look for abundant
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caption do not speedily
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natural, logical and
pink girls. These Pills
aid with every dose.
the nerves, act upon the
bring health, strength
those who use them.

skier, South Pelham
county, Ont., says:

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be-restoring virtues of
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he trouble became
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her great difficulty in
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are all mere imita-
medicine. Be sure
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f Pink Pills for Pale
ox. If your dealer
they will be sent post
or six boxes for
of the Dr. Williams'
ville, Ont.

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



VIEW OF OLD AND NEW TIPPLE.

The old one is to the right and the new one partially constructed, to the left. At the lower right side of cut is shown the bridge over the creek. The hillside in background was in the direct line of descent of the slide, and is now a much steeper grade and strewn with great rocks from the peaks above.

NOW UP TO THE COAL COMPANY

TO SHOW MINERS WERE FAIRLY TREATED

Chief Justice Hunter's Statement at Yesterday's Session of Labor Commission.

Ladysmith, May 7.—Five witnesses were examined before the royal labor commission this morning.

The first called was William Joseph, miner, who testified that he built a house for himself, family and boarders at Extension three years ago, that little by little in the last year or two the boarders had been compelled to live at Ladysmith, and even his own two sons, if they were to get work in the mines. After getting a job himself he was told he must live in Ladysmith. He was compelled to leave it. He still owns the house in Extension, but no one has been in it for six months. It had cost him about \$1,200. He told of a deputation having been sent to see Mr. Dunsmuir in regard to the men being compelled to live at Ladysmith. He had told them they might live where they liked so long as the mine officials were satisfied. He took this to mean it was all right. He did not know till after the house was built that he would be compelled to live at Ladysmith. Hundreds would not have come to live at Ladysmith if they had not been compelled to. About two thousand had been living at Extension before the order was given to move to Ladysmith or not get work. Now there are many empty houses at Extension. He told of houses being torn down and brought to Ladysmith, and ascertained that Extension was a better place to live.

Chief Justice Hunter, on hearing the evidence of this witness said to the solicitors of the Wellington Colliery Company: "There is onus on you to show that these men were dealt fairly with

in this matter, especially to show that due notice was given."

George Johnson told the commissioners how his place had been taken from him in the mines and given to men who lived in Extension. A month later when he got work the boss had told him all must live in Ladysmith, but gave no reason except that if they did not they would not be employed. He had built a house, purchased a lot on the installment plan. He had to pull it down and put up a new one at Ladysmith. The company brought the house from Extension to Ladysmith. This was in August last. Two years

and preferred to live at Extension. Dougherty informed the commission that at the time of his being obliged to leave Extension, he and other men were boarded with Mrs. Bailey, a widow. Her husband had been an employee of the company, and had been killed in the mine, the keeping of boarders was her only means of making a livelihood for herself and family. He and others on account of natural sympathy with the woman preferred to give part of their earnings to her in this way, and when they were compelled to move away this woman was also compelled to leave. Before leaving Ladysmith the woman had appealed to Mr. Dunsmuir personally before he went to England on a coronation trip, and he had referred her to Mr. Little, but she had not been able to make a satisfactory agreement with him. She went later to Nanaimo, and after to Crofton, where she is now living with a relative.

Both preferred living at Extension. Dougherty informed the commission that at the time of his being obliged to leave Extension, he and other men were boarded with Mrs. Bailey, a widow. Her husband had been an employee of the company, and had been killed in the mine, the keeping of boarders was her only means of making a livelihood for herself and family. He and others on account of natural sympathy with the woman preferred to give part of their earnings to her in this way, and when they were compelled to move away this woman was also compelled to leave. Before leaving Ladysmith the woman had appealed to Mr. Dunsmuir personally before he went to England on a coronation trip, and he had referred her to Mr. Little, but she had not been able to make a satisfactory agreement with him. She went later to Nanaimo, and after to Crofton, where she is now living with a relative.

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



TWO PEAKS AND DEBRIS WHICH FELL FROM BETWEEN THEM.

before he had had an interview with Mr. Dunsmuir, who said it made no difference to him where the men built so long as work was properly done. He was on the deputation which brought back this word, and he had improved his house in consequence of it. His lot in Extension had cost only \$100. The lots in Ladysmith cost \$250. He estimated his loss in pulling down the old house and rebuilding at about \$300. He would certainly have lived at Extension

ganize. Three or four hundred miners had been present and the vote in favor of organization carried by all but three votes. As an isolated union they felt it would be powerless against the company. Organization was the only weapon of defence the miners had. He had been discharged as he had been made secretary of the meeting.

Examined by the Chief Justice, witness said that he thought an organization of all the miners in Canada would be as good as organization with the Western Federation, provided the mine owners were not able to defeat such an organization. It was their past opposition to any organization of that kind which had led to the men joining the Western Federation, which was already a strong organization, with much at the back of it.

Joseph Jeffries and Samuel K. Mottishaw told of the interview the deputation, of which they were members, had with Mr. Dunsmuir on April 18th. He had told them that he would have nothing to do with them so long as they were members of the Western Federation or of any union; that if the men called another meeting and elected a committee he would deal with such a committee. When asked if the men broke away from the Western Federation and formed a local union of their own would that do, Mr. Dunsmuir had replied that he would not have anything to do with any local union or employ a member of any union.

The commissioners expressed a desire to visit Extension at an early date, and it is probable that a sitting will be held at that place.

Ladysmith, May 8.—Joseph Tassin and Thomas Dougherty, miners, gave evidence before the royal commission at yesterday afternoon's session to the effect that they had been compelled to move from Extension to Ladysmith or lose their employment in the mines.

\$1,000 was being sent to aid in the relief of miners at Frank. If a larger sum were needed more would be sent. He was expected to go there and report as to what was needed. It was the aim of the Federation to aid and maintain friendly relations with employers, and the Federation believed this could best be done through organization. Matters of small importance were disposed of by the unions themselves, and employers never troubled in regard to them. When there was no organization there was a general fear that a man signed his warrant for discharge was moment he appeared on a committee before his employer.

On cross-examination by Mr. Bodwell, witness said that if there was a Canadian organization an exchange of cards might be arranged with the Western Federation, but the moral support would not be as strong as if all miners were in one organization. Unions sometimes taxed themselves to help affiliated unions, and even non-affiliated bodies. There was international organization of capital, and the fight of organized labor against it, if such arose, would be weakened by two separate national organizations.

On examination by Chief Justice Hunter, witness said that local unions alone could initiate strikes, and the general executive had no power to order unions out on strike. There had never been instances where the executive had not approved of strikes advocated by local unions.

In regard to the settlement of strikes by arbitration, witness said the Federation had always favored this method. He himself was strongly in favor of arbitration, provided each side were represented on the board and the third arbitrator could be mutually agreed upon. He had sought to devise a plan which would be satisfactory in the event of it not being possible to choose a third party by mutual consent, but was unable to satisfactorily arrive at one. If any form of arbitration were adopted by the state it should be of a nature which would look to the settling of a dispute before it had

DISASTER AT FRANK.



THE CROSS SHOWS WHERE THE MOUTH OF THE TUNNEL WAS SITUATED BEFORE THE SLIDE.

step to negotiations for a settlement between the parties.

The commissioners went to Extension today to view the town and investigate on the spot the conditions as they were prior to the miners being required to move to Ladysmith. As there are witnesses resident there the commission will also hold a sitting at that place.

The sittings of the commissioners will likely be adjourned over Saturday as well as Sunday, and resumed at Ladysmith next week.

Sit Here on Monday.

Ladysmith, May 8.—The commissioners held a session at Extension this

sittings till Monday, when it will sit at the court house, Victoria, for two or three days to receive evidence from any parties desirous of submitting anything. The sittings will be resumed at Ladysmith on Wednesday or Thursday next, when it is expected that James Dunsmuir will give evidence before the commission.

Ladysmith, May 9.—The royal labor commission visited Extension and held a sitting at that place yesterday. The commissioners left Ladysmith by special train early in the morning, and were accompanied by the counsel of both sides, and a committee of miners and company officials. The commissioners spent some time going about different parts of this "deserted village," noting the number of vacant houses, hotels, schools and other buildings. By the consent of the trustees the public school was placed at the disposal of the commission, and the children given a half holiday.

The first witness examined was Jonathan Bramley, who had been one of the first residents at Extension. He testified as to having bought 200 acres of land in 1884 from the E. & N. railway, and to having subsequently sold for cash about 16 lots to miners at \$100 a lot, and one at \$150, according to registered plan at Victoria. All but two of these lots had been built upon by miners. He also rented lots on which some of the miners had built; they had since left. About a year and a half ago there was a population of 1,000 living at Extension, now nearly all had gone, though the miners had to come back daily to the place to work.

Witness further testified as to having sold the colliery company 50 acres for colliery purposes with a verbal understanding that there should be a roadway through this property, as it lay in the centre of the town. Instead the company had put up a high board fence all around it, so that if children wished to get to the government schoolhouse from one side of the village, they had to either climb this fence twice or walk about a mile around. The same was true of people wishing to get from one part of the town to the other.

Witness promised to supply the commission with a list of a number of houses vacated during the past year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness said Mr. Dunsmuir had refused an offer for some of his property, and told him three years ago he intended to make a townsite at Ladysmith.

The remaining witnesses called testified as to having been told by their bosses that they must go to Ladysmith to live or quit the company's employment.

Thomas Isherwood said he was obliged to quit the company's employ-

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



IMMENSE ROCK CARRIED BY SLIDE AT FRANK A MILE ACROSS THE VALLEY.

resulted in a strike. A compulsory investigation, either side giving notice in advance of the likelihood of trouble and naming a time sufficient for investigation before the issue was to be fought out. He regarded strikes as a deplorable state of warfare.

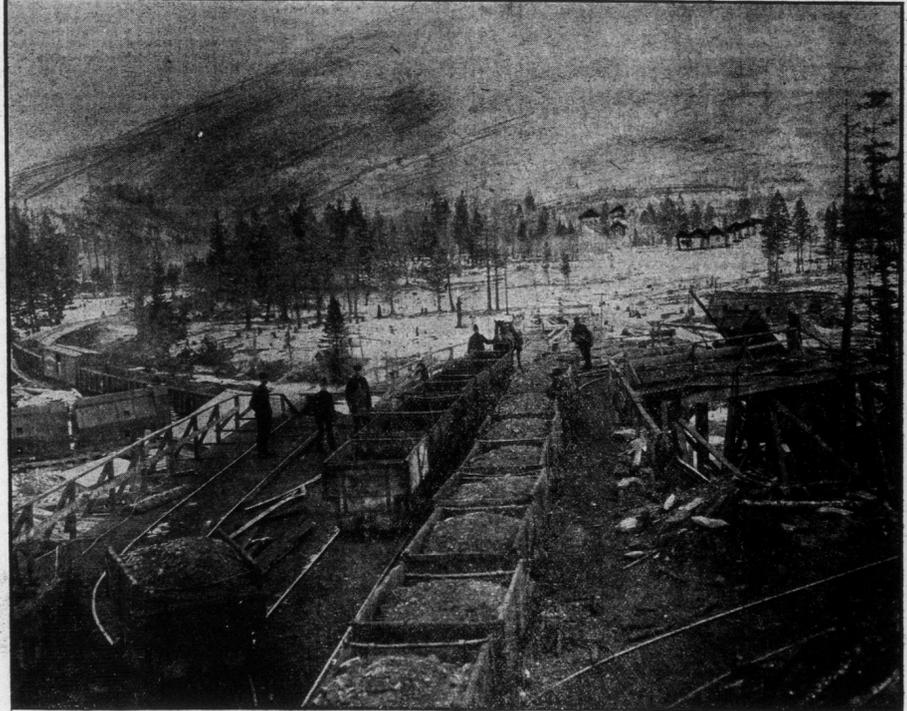
The commission adjourned its sittings at 4.30 p.m., that the commissioners might have an interview with the executive committee of the union, to see if it were not possible by further conference to arrive at some basis of settlement. It was not anticipated that any immediate result would follow the interview, it was rather looked upon as a preliminary

morning. Several miners were called, who testified that they had been compelled by the company to live at Ladysmith or quit its employment. In some cases they had left their families at Extension, and had to board at Ladysmith, staying by stealth at their own homes occasionally. In other cases they had to tear down the houses they had built and rebuild or board at Ladysmith, going to work by train a distance of thirteen miles each day.

The commissioners returned to Ladysmith at 1.30, and will hold a short session here this afternoon.

The commission will then adjourn its

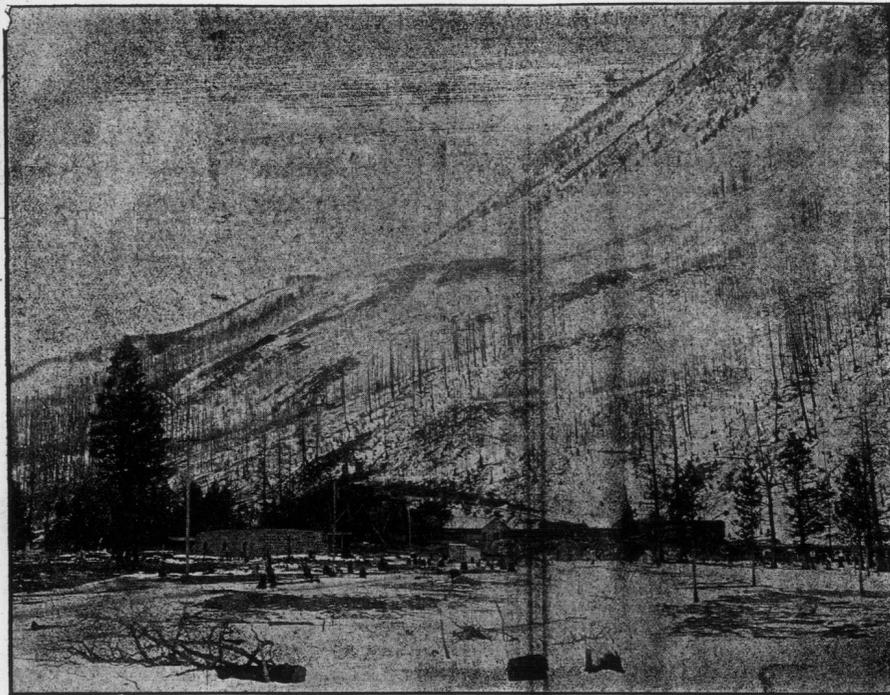
THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



TIPPLE AT FRANK AND ORE CARS.

This was the main entry to the mine. Railway siding, cars and electrical plant on the left in the background. Supt. Morris on left in foreground. Coke oven on right was caught in the slide, the only remaining vestige being bricks scattered along the top of the debris.

THE DISASTER AT FRANK.



TIPPLE AND COKE OVENS.

Everything in Photo as Far to the Right as the End of the Bridge, and to the Left in a Line Following the Road From the Mine, is Now Buried Under Tons of Rock.

ment altogether, as he could not afford to go to live at Ladysmith. He had been ill and had nothing saved up when told he must go to live there. He had bought a place and paid down \$28 in cash for it; was living there and though he had no work. His wife got a little to do now and then. He was married and had five children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell as to whether or not the company were not prepared to move his home for him, witness said that he would have had to tear it down himself and load the timber on the cars, and then he had to rebuild himself at Ladysmith. All the company would do was to run the timber down on its railway from the one place to the other. Witness did not think that the company had any right to sell a man where he was to live.

John Mochar, an Austrian by birth, said that in September last his pit boss had come along and said "Ladysmith or nothing" which meant that he had to go to Ladysmith and live or quit work. Witness told the boss he had put about \$100 into the house he had built at Extension, had paid ground rent and had paid a man who helped him to build \$15 or \$16. He was married and had had two children, one had died a day or two ago. At the time he had built at Extension, he had done so because he could not get a house to rent in the place—all were taken up.

At this point Chief Justice Hunter repeated to counsel for the colliery company the remark that he had previously made at Ladysmith, namely, that there was a heavy onus before the company to show that these men had been rightly dealt with. The Chief Justice thought that a company had no more right to compel a man to live where he did not want to live than to compel him to wear a top hat on Sundays, if he did not want to.

Mr. Bodwell contended that on the ground of abstract right the company had the right to compel the wearing of top hats if they cared to exercise it. He stated that later they would show why the men had been compelled to live at Ladysmith.

Joseph Fontana said that he was asked by his boss's superintendent in July and August last if he was willing to go down to Ladysmith and live; he had replied that he would rather live close to his work than twelve or fourteen miles off. The superintendent told him that he couldn't see any difference in living at Ladysmith rather than Extension, which he had replied that that might be true for the superintendent, but was not so for the miners. He stated that he was a married man with two children and he would have to-as he could not support his wife and family without work, but that he would have to be forced before he would go. He worked on a month or two after that, and was then told by the mine boss that he must live at Ladysmith, and that if on a Monday morning he was not seen getting off the train from Ladysmith with the other miners he need not expect to get any more work. As he had no money for a living he was forced in this way to leave his wife and family at Extension and board in Ladysmith, visiting them when he got a chance. He had to get up at 5 a.m. on Monday mornings when living in Extension, if he left home shortly before 7 he was in Ladysmith by 9.30. It was only a little after 3 when he used to get home when living in Extension; it was a fair time before he got to Ladysmith. He couldn't afford to take his wife and family to Ladysmith. He had tried all over to get a house to rent there, but couldn't, and so was boarding. His home in Extension had been given by his brother-in-law.

Louis Astori, a married man with wife and six children, testified as to having been told at one time by the mine boss that it didn't matter where he lived, but then a few days after that he couldn't get a place to work in the mine unless he went to Ladysmith, as everybody had to go there. He left then to go to work at Union, thinking that perhaps the order would be changed, and he could come back to his own house and home. He came back later to Extension and applied again for work, but was asked where he lived, and when replying that he was in Extension he was told that he need not ask for a job till he moved down. He had replied he had a big family and couldn't move, but was then told that he might go as the other fellows did—leave his family in Extension and go and board at Ladysmith. He had later not a place from another boss, but was told after commencing work that the boss had orders not to let men work unless they were seen coming up on the train from Ladysmith. So he then went to board in Ladysmith, leaving his wife and family at Extension. "If I wanted to stay a Sunday or a night with my family," said the witness, "I had to watch out. I had to sneak down from my house and mingle in among the men getting off the train from Ladysmith on Monday morning, so as to look as if I had come up with them. If it was dark I had to put my lamp out so that they would not see what direction I was coming." Witness said further that it had cost him about \$250 to build this house at Extension; he had paid \$30 to help in putting it up, and that he did not want to live at Ladysmith.

Mr. Wilson, K. C., stated that the miners could bring more witnesses to testify as to their being compelled to move from Extension to Ladysmith or lose employment, but both the commissioners said that they thought the commission had had ample evidence on this point.

The sittings of the commission at Ladysmith were adjourned till Thursday morning of next week, to permit of the commission sitting a few days at Victoria.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

THEY MET IN COURT HOUSE THIS MORNING

No Witnesses, However, Were Examined—Adjournment Was Taken Until This Afternoon.

(From Monday's Daily.) The royal labor commission opened their Victoria sitting in the Assize court room this morning, the commissioners, Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Dr. Lowe, ascending to their places shortly before 11 o'clock. There were very few spectators in attendance, but doubtless when the examination of witnesses commences in earnest greater interest will be manifested in the proceedings. This morning no evidence was taken, but a number of names were given the commissioners, and the owners will be subpoenaed to come and tell the commissioners what they know of the cause of strikes and how to prevent them.

When the proceedings were opened this morning the chairman of the commission, the Chief Justice, said that they would like to hear the evidence of persons who had any of a material character to give. They would particularly like to hear from non-union men and employers who preferably employ non-union men. There would doubtless be a repugnance on the part of some towards giving evidence, but the commission intended to probe the question from all points. If there was anybody averse to appearing before the commission because of intimidation his statement would be taken in private. He would like a list of names of people whom they could call.

Mr. Bodwell said he knew of some witnesses who would appear before the commission to-morrow. While willing to personally assist the commission to the full extent of his power, he desired to point out that he only represented the E. & N. Railway Company in the matter, and was therefore limited in his action. The Dominion government, in his opinion, should be represented by counsel on the commission.

The president pointed out that counsel engaged by the government would feel it his duty to plead for the non-union people, in which case the government would be charged with being partizan.

Mr. Bodwell held a contrary view. A government counsel would be of great assistance to the commission. He would be able to elicit a great deal of evidence in an impartial manner. As to witnesses, they would not come before the commission voluntarily. They would have to be subpoenaed.

The Chief Justice suggested that if anyone knew of people who had evidence to present their names be given to the secretary, W. L. Mackenzie King. The commission didn't want their time to be

WASTED BY THEORY OR FADS, BUT THEY DESIRED MATERIAL EVIDENCE.

A TEMPORARY ADJOURNMENT WAS TAKEN A FEW MINUTES AFTERWARDS TO ALLOW A COUPLE OF WITNESSES TO APPEAR.

THESE DIDN'T TURN UP, SO A FURTHER ADJOURNMENT WAS TAKEN UNTIL THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

(From Monday's Daily.) The royal labor commission opened their Victoria sitting in the Assize court room this morning, the commissioners, Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Dr. Lowe, ascending to their places shortly before 11 o'clock. There were very few spectators in attendance, but doubtless when the examination of witnesses commences in earnest greater interest will be manifested in the proceedings. This morning no evidence was taken, but a number of names were given the commissioners, and the owners will be subpoenaed to come and tell the commissioners what they know of the cause of strikes and how to prevent them.

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THE BERYL LAUNCHED IN HARBOR TO-DAY

New Craft Constructed for Navy by the Victoria Machinery Depot Given the Water.

(From Monday's Daily.) At the Victoria Machinery Depot this afternoon a most interesting function took place at 3 o'clock as one of the new steel launches built by the firm for the navy at Esquimalt was given the water, the event making an important epoch in the shipbuilding industry of this city as signalling the near completion of the first vessel of any description ever constructed for the admiralty in this province.

The craft is small, but in her construction is represented workmanship that could be duplicated by the firm in a much larger vessel with equal facility. The new fact that it has to stand government inspection is of itself a telling commentary on its character. There are two of the launches. The one launched this afternoon is to be called the Beryl, a name of a mineral, which Webster describes as being of great hardness, and when transparent of much beauty. The christening was performed by Miss Maude Bechtel, daughter of the managing director of the firm. At the hour appointed she broke the time-honored bottle, the blocks were knocked from beneath the little craft, and she was allowed to descend into the briny deep. There was a large number in attendance to witness the event.

The Beryl is not quite finished. It will take about three weeks to connect her machinery and get her ready for service, and in the meanwhile the Topex, the name of the other launch building, will be well advanced. Both these vessels are intended for the laying of the submarine mines in Esquimalt. For this purpose they are provided with twin screw engines, and are sheathed at the forward end with a coating of teak wood. There is also a derrick at the forward end, provided with special gear for use in the same connection, and while neither craft will be very speedy they are designed particularly for maneuvering, the nature of their work being such as to require them being specially handy in this respect.

The Beryl has engines of 60 horse power. She is 30 feet long, 13 beam and 5.9 depth of hold. Her inner fittings are of teak. Brass railings also give her a resplendent appearance, and altogether she is an elegant example of the work done in the Victoria Machinery Depot.

The matter of constructing the launches has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. Hardy, the company's supervising engineer.

CATARHAL HEADACHES.—That dull, wretched pain in the head just over the eyes is one of the surest signs that the seeds of catarrh have been sown, and it's your warning to administer the quickest and surest treatment to prevent the setting in of the dreaded malady. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will stop all pain in ten minutes, and cure. 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—120.

STOMACH "BOOWIES."—Ever notice the seams and furrows that steel into the face of the sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic stomach ailments? Watch the sunshiny break in and the lines vanish when Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are given a chance to show their power. One lady, in writing of their efficacy in her case, calls them "A heaven-born healer." 35 cts. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—120.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Number of Private Bills Assented To—An Adjournment Until the 20th.

At the opening of the House on Monday His Honor the Lieut-Governor formally assented to the following private bills, which had passed their third readings:

An Act to Amend the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co., 1901.
An Act to incorporate the Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Co.
An Act to incorporate the Adam River Railway Co., 1901.
An Act to incorporate the Morrissey, Ferni & Michel Railway Co.
An Act to Amend the Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Co.
An Act to incorporate the Flathead Valley Railway Co.
An Act to incorporate the Quatsino Railway Co.
An Act to incorporate the British Columbia, Northern & Mackenzie Valley railroad.
An Act to Amend the Land Act.
An Act to incorporate the Port Simpson General Hospital.
Mr. Curtis, rising to a point of privilege, asked if the government had decided what would be done with regard to prospecting in block 4593, now that bill 16 was assented to.
Premier Prior could not regard this as a question of privilege.
Mr. Curtis thought under the abnormal condition that they should have an answer. He took occasion to refer to a report in a newspaper to the effect that members of the House were placed under a cloud by this, according to the remarks of Capt. Tatlow. He could not understand it in that light. Only supporters of the government and those members of the House who had gone over to the government side since 1900 could be said to be under a cloud.
Mr. Clifford, speaking for the commission, of which he was chairman, and which is now examining into matters connected with the Columbia & Western subsidy matter, said that the commission would not be able to report before the 20th.
He read a telegram which had been sent to Sir Thos. Sloughnessy at Montreal acquainting him with the fact that the commission would extend the time to the 18th for hearing his evidence.
Premier Prior asked an adjournment until the 20th.
Mr. Curtis asked that his question be answered.
Mr. Green, speaking for the opposition, expressed the accord of the opposition in this adjournment for the purposes for which it was taken.
The Finance Minister answered the questions standing on the order paper relating to taxes on railways.
The House then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Yreka Copper Company Elect Officers For the Year—Will Develop Superior Group.

The annual general meeting of the Yreka Copper Company, which took place in Tacoma on May 2nd, was fully attended. The business of the company and prospects for the coming year were discussed. It was decided in order to harmonize all the interests of Pennsylvania, Washington and British Columbia to increase the board of directors from five to eleven. This was accordingly

CHURCH PARADE.

Members of P'th Regiment Attended the Centennial Methodist Sunday. There was a fairly good turnout Sunday morning when the Fifth Regiment paraded its Centennial Methodist church. The band was in attendance and rendered appropriate selections to and from the church, also accompanying the singing during service. The pulpit was occupied by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman.

The subject of discourse was taken from Deuteronomy, and was "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord led thee to the humble and approve thee." The speaker's remarks were appropriate to the occasion. He drew a picture of Moses and his relationship to the children of Israel as the leader of the great army. Attention was drawn to the strangeness of the army. Referring to the life of the soldier he pointed out that it was full of the unlooked for. There were sudden attacks and sudden movements. These the soldiers must anticipate. The remembrance of past things were helpful in the accomplishment of the present and in the preparation for things to come. Every life, he said, should have a definite purpose. Why were large forces of men maintained, drilled and constantly trained to protect a flag? It was because of the meaning of life. If the British legion was insulted every day, should he be eager to avenge the wrong? Why? Not because the cloth had been soiled, but because of what was represented by that symbol. In conclusion he said that the Bible owed little to Great Britain, but Great Britain was greatly indebted to the Bible. The nations today are the satellites of the eternal truth, and it was only the nations founded on truth that could continue to abide.

STOMACH "BOOWIES."—Ever notice the seams and furrows that steel into the face of the sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic stomach ailments? Watch the sunshiny break in and the lines vanish when Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are given a chance to show their power. One lady, in writing of their efficacy in her case, calls them "A heaven-born healer." 35 cts. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—120.

SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

Strike at Montreal Will Likely Be Brought to End To-Day.

Ottawa, May 8.—Sir William Mulock and Hon. R. Prefontaine are in Montreal today negotiating for a settlement of the longshoremen's strike. J. I. Tarte read a telegram in the House of the shipowners in Montreal that the strike was expected to be settled today.

E. L. Borden brought up in the House the position of the Pacific Cable & Eastern Extension Co. in Australia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier after repeating what has already appeared regarding this matter, said he would bring down the corresponding resolutions regarding the protest that Canada had made.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following oyster beds, situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, as follows:

- Tract 1. Commencing at a post placed near the mouth of creek flowing into the head of Pipestem Inlet and marked P. A. Hovelague's & W. E. Norris's southeast corner post; thence (20) twenty chains in a northerly direction; thence (10) ten chains westerly; thence (20) twenty chains southerly; thence (10) ten chains easterly to point of commencement.
- Tract 2. Commencing at a post placed near the mouth of creek flowing into the head of Pipestem Inlet and marked P. A. Hovelague's & W. E. Norris's southeast corner post; thence (10) ten chains north; thence (10) ten chains easterly; thence (10) ten chains southerly; thence (10) ten chains westerly; thence (10) ten chains southerly; thence (10) ten chains northwesterly; to point of commencement.
- Tract 3. Commencing at a post marked P. A. Hovelague's & W. E. Norris's southeast corner; thence (20) twenty chains in a northerly direction; thence (10) ten chains southerly; thence (20) twenty chains southwesterly; thence (10) ten chains northwesterly; to point of commencement.
- Tract 4. Commencing at a post marked P. A. Hovelague's & W. E. Norris's southeast corner, placed near the western end of Canoe Pass, leading from Pipestem Inlet to Toquart Harbor; thence (5) five chains northwesterly; thence (10) ten chains northwesterly; thence (5) five chains northwesterly; thence (5) five chains northwesterly; to point of commencement.
- Tract 5. Commencing at a post placed near the eastern end of Canoe Pass, leading from Pipestem Inlet to Toquart Harbor, and marked P. A. Hovelague's & W. E. Norris's northeast corner; thence (10) ten chains northwesterly; thence (5) five chains southwesterly; thence (10) ten chains southerly; thence (5) five chains northwesterly; to point of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1903. P. A. HOVELAGUE, W. E. NORRIS.

There's No Objection They Know Where

To the use of Good Liquors. To get these, well, better ask your friends. They Know Where To find the best in liquid refreshments, and your favorite is always here. Bock Beer, 2 Quarts, \$2.50. Watson's Scotch, Bottle, 1.00. California Claret, Bottle, 2.25.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

GAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL

For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS. SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. ROWLAND MACHIN, Can. Agent, Yates St., Victoria, B. C. Sold by Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., Nicholles & Renouf.

THE LITTLE BAND OF FOUR

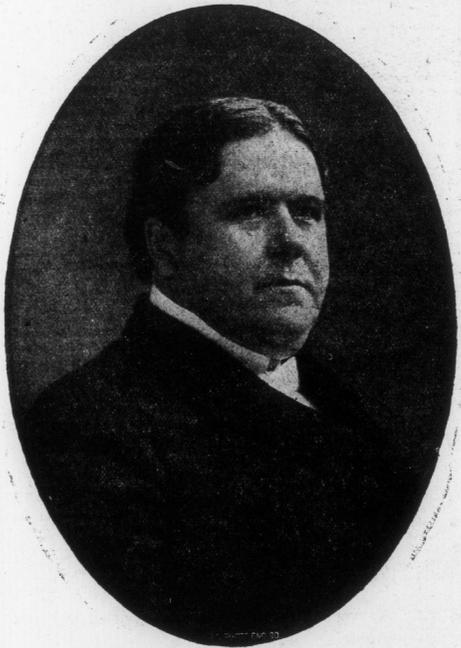
who sailed by the way of Panama and Cape Horn, forty ago, has multiplied and grown eighty at the present day.

changes in the ecclesiastical, and political affairs of the since that date. The coming British Columbia of the Methodist church, convene in the Metropolitan of Toronto, on Thursday afternoon, May 17th, promises a very previous record in point of interest since the organization conference seventeen years ago. The names of those missionaries the foundations for future de are worthy of being preserved are Revs. Ephraim Evans, Ward White, Ebenezer Row Arthur, Browning. The triumphs of those heroes of Bumbia Methodism are not they live in precious memory past memories embalmed in the title of hundreds who have been profited through their more noble class of men. Their courage, their zeal and are worthy of our highest admiration. Methodism from its inception Columbia has had a great in the social, civil and religious the province. The first Methodist service in the old church room in this February 13th, 1859, when Evans conducted the morning service, Edward White in the eve.

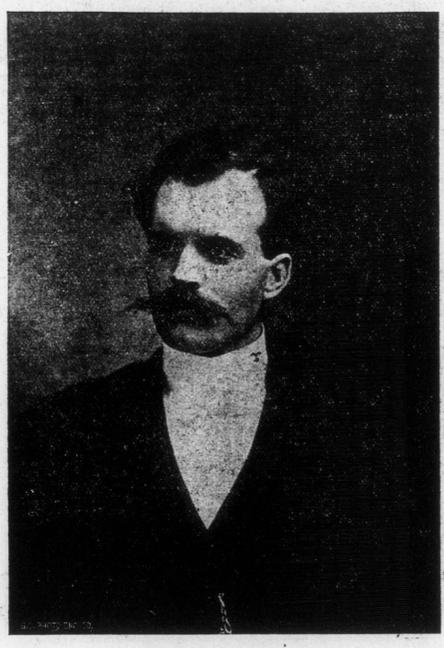
Now Bishop Criddle, Rev. E. Criddle, incumbent church, welcomed the mission province, and Chief Pastor of the Hudson Bay Co., donated on which to build a church an age. Governor Sir James Douglas foundation stone of the first church in British Columbia, was the first Protestant church in vance to be erected by volunteer subscriptions. Like a stream fed by mountain rains—becoming more and more powerful is the work of the church historians Knight, Green and bear noble testimony to the

THE SPRING SUITS, \$8, 10, 12 and 15. 200 Pair New Trousers Just in. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Methodist Conference.



REV. DR. ELLIOTT S. ROWE,
Pastor of the Conference Church.



REV. J. P. WESTMAN—Victoria,
Secretary of Billeting Committee.

The little band of four missionaries who sailed by the way of New York, Panama and Cape Horn, forty-five years ago, has multiplied and grown to over eighty at the present day. What mighty changes in the ecclesiastical, industrial and political affairs of the province since that date.

The coming British Columbia conference of the Methodist church, which will convene in the Metropolitan church, Victoria, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, May 17th, promises to surpass any previous record in point of numbers and interest since the organization of the conference seventeen years ago. The names of those missionaries who laid the foundations for future development are worthy of being preserved. They are Revs. Ephraim Evans, D. D., Edward White, Ebenezer Robson and Arthur Browning. The trials and triumphs of those heroes of British Columbia Methodism are not forgotten. They live in precious memories of the past memories embalmed in the gratitude of hundreds who have been saved and profited through their ministry. A more noble class of men than those Methodist pioneers of this country cannot be found this side of the Apostles. Their courage, their zeal and devotion are worthy of our highest praise and admiration.

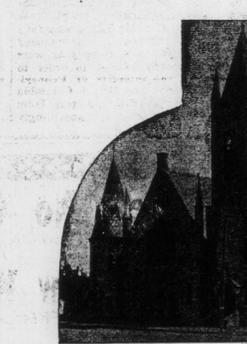
Methodism from its inception in British Columbia has had a great influence in the social, civil and religious life of the province. The first Methodist service was held in the old court house in this city on February 13th, 1839, when Rev. Dr. Evans conducted the morning service and Rev. Edward White in the evening.

Now Bishop Cridge, Rev. E. Cridge, incumbent of Christ church, welcomed the missionaries to the province, and Chief Foster Dallas, of the Hudson Bay Co., donated three lots on which to build a church and parsonage.

Governor Sir James Douglas laid the foundation stone of the first Methodist church in British Columbia, which was the first Protestant church in the province to be erected by voluntary subscriptions. Like a stream fed by mountain torrents becoming more and more powerful is the work of the church. The historians Knight, Green and Lecky bear noble testimony to the life and

work of John Wesley, Methodist England from French Atheism and anarchy; the United States from a licentious liberalism, Canada from a state of ecclesiasticism, and the churches in Europe and America from the stupor of the middle ages. Thirty million of people as the result of two hundred years' service testify to the abiding influence of that great and good man John Wesley and is a satisfactory record of glorious triumph and grand achievement.

The Conference, The stationing committee, which is



METROPOLITAN CHURCH, VICTORIA.

Where the Sessions of the Forthcoming Methodist Conference Will Be Held.

composed of the chairmen of districts and one ministerial representative from each district, will meet on Tuesday evening, May 12th, at 8 o'clock. All the appointments from the Crow's Nest Pass in the East, to the rich and fruitful lands of the Pacific slope in the West and to the far-famed gold mining region in the Yukon will be brought under review. The first draft of stations will be ready for the opening of the session on Thursday morning, and the result of the deliberations of the committee will be awaited with keen interest by the peo-

ple wherever a Methodist minister is stationed in British Columbia.

Changes Anticipated.

Some of the anticipated changes are as follows: Victoria West has given a unanimous invitation to Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D., who has been at Port Simpson as an Indian missionary for the last five years. Rev. W. W. Baer and Rev. R. N. Powell, of Nanaimo; Rev. John Robson, B. A., Princess street, and Rev. E. E. Scott, Wesley church, Vancouver; besides the pastors at Nelson and Fernie, may be changed by the committee.

from the East to fill vacancies and supply the opening fields. Rev. Mr. Scott has been transferred to the East, and is to take charge of a prominent church at Galt, Ontario.

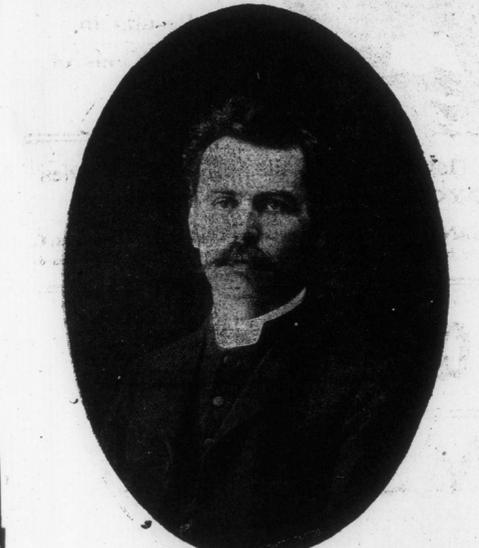
At a recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: President, W. N. Winsby; vice-president, Miss Watson; secretary, J. A. Coates; executive, L. Tait, Miss A. E. Fraser, Miss W. E. Marchant and A. E. Watson, B. A. After this business considerable discussion took place on the subject "Composition," based upon a paper presented by Miss Potts. A motion was unanimously passed favoring the existing system of meeting and other valuable information, the labor men will probably find the book of equal service to them.

On Wednesday evening at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt road, a reception was tendered the central branch of the W. C. T. U. Ten was served at 6 o'clock, this feature of the reception being superintended by Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sarjison and Mrs. McNaughton. After tea a programme was furnished by the Y. W. C. A., a solo being given by Miss Kneeshaw and a recitation by Miss Westwood among other numbers. At the conclusion Rev. Mr. Hicks thanked those who so kindly assisted in the preparation of the evening's programme.

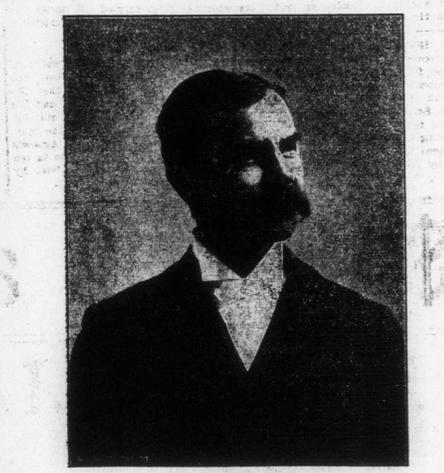
The following ladies and gentlemen were invited to luncheon at Government House Friday to meet Sir Alexander Mackenzie: Mrs. Bowth, Mrs. and Miss Bickford, the Right Rev. Bishop Orth, Lieut-Col. the Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Prior, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Irving, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Commander C. H. Sandwell, R. N., His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McCandless, the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mr. T. R. Smith, Mr. C. A. E. Harris, Miss Ethel Wood, Miss Millicent Brennan, Miss G. Loewen, Miss Strang, Miss Boswell, Mr. George Phillips, Mr. E. H. Russell (hon. conductor Arion club), and Mr. R. B. Powell, private secretary.

At Sample's hall, Victoria West, last Thursday, a juvenile company, under the direction of A. W. Sempie, gave a very creditable presentation of "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Hugh Campbell, a 14-year-old boy, gave a most faithful portrayal of the drunkard pictured in the play. Fred Francis was another of the company winning laurels for his vocal achievement. Bruce Gordon, as the philanthropist; Frank Chery, who took the part of a gambler; Oscar Droob, as his victim; little Roy Wachter, who played the landlord's son; Miss Mabel Turman, as the drunkard's wife; Miss Mable Lang and Miss Dora Droob, all acquitted themselves in an able manner. The play will be reproduced to-night. It is given for the benefit of Victoria lodge, I. O. G. T.

Both the provincial and local police were informed Thursday afternoon that six boys had escaped from the provincial reformatory on Topaz avenue. The boys were William Atkinson, Roy Chunes and Peter Hansen, who it will be remembered, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for breaking into Pendray's paint works; James Bates, who also was sentenced to two years for carrying into a grocery store and saloon on the corner of North Park and Quadra streets, and making away with a quantity of cigars and cigarettes; Harold Emery and Jas. Hargrave, who came from Vancouver. The escape was made about 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The warden had the boys in the reformatory yard playing. The lads were watching for an opportunity to escape, and while the warden had his eyes off them for a few moments they placed a form against the high board fence and scrambled over. They were soon missed, and the police immediately informed. This morning a telegram was received from the Vancouver police authorities to the effect that two of the boys had been caught there. The dispatch did not men-



REV. J. P. HICKS—Esquimalt,
Secretary of Conference.



REV. E. E. SCOTT—Vancouver,
President of Conference.

Local News.

The government telegraph line out of Hazelton to Dawson is now open for business.

The regular monthly meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment will be held next Thursday evening.

William H. Ellis has been appointed immigration officer under the provisions of the "British Columbia Immigration Act, 1903."

In honor of their incorporation the Chamber of Commerce will hold a "free and easy" banquet at the Victoria hotel next Tuesday evening. Mr. Longfield's orchestra will be in attendance, and a pleasant affair is anticipated.

Mrs. Wm. H. Wheeler died Thursday morning at her residence, St. Louis street. She was 85 years of age and a native of the United States. The funeral is arranged to take place on Saturday morning from the residence at 9 o'clock, and at 9.30 o'clock from the Roman Catholic cathedral.

The following officers of the Wholesale Grocers' Exchange were elected at a recent general meeting held by the exchange: President, R. Seabrooke; vice-president, Robert Kelly; treasurer, F. Wollaston; secretary, F. Elworthy; assistant secretary, J. W. Weart; executive for Victoria, C. F. Todd, P. Wollaston and F. Pitts; for Vancouver, P. Chapman, M. Baker and W. H. Malkin.

A vest pocket trades union directory has just been published by O. E. Charrett of the Laborers' Union, and G. W. Wrigley, of the Typographical Union. The business men have had their business directory, and as the new publication has a complete directory of all the officers and delegates of the trades and labor council and trades unions in Victoria, together with the names and places of meeting, and other valuable information, the labor men will probably find the book of equal service to them.

At a recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: President, W. N. Winsby; vice-president, Miss Watson; secretary, J. A. Coates; executive, L. Tait, Miss A. E. Fraser, Miss W. E. Marchant and A. E. Watson, B. A. After this business considerable discussion took place on the subject "Composition," based upon a paper presented by Miss Potts. A motion was unanimously passed favoring the existing system of meeting and other valuable information, the labor men will probably find the book of equal service to them.

On Wednesday evening at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt road, a reception was tendered the central branch of the W. C. T. U. Ten was served at 6 o'clock, this feature of the reception being superintended by Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sarjison and Mrs. McNaughton. After tea a programme was furnished by the Y. W. C. A., a solo being given by Miss Kneeshaw and a recitation by Miss Westwood among other numbers. At the conclusion Rev. Mr. Hicks thanked those who so kindly assisted in the preparation of the evening's programme.

The following ladies and gentlemen were invited to luncheon at Government House Friday to meet Sir Alexander Mackenzie: Mrs. Bowth, Mrs. and Miss Bickford, the Right Rev. Bishop Orth, Lieut-Col. the Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Prior, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Irving, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Commander C. H. Sandwell, R. N., His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McCandless, the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mr. T. R. Smith, Mr. C. A. E. Harris, Miss Ethel Wood, Miss Millicent Brennan, Miss G. Loewen, Miss Strang, Miss Boswell, Mr. George Phillips, Mr. E. H. Russell (hon. conductor Arion club), and Mr. R. B. Powell, private secretary.

At Sample's hall, Victoria West, last Thursday, a juvenile company, under the direction of A. W. Sempie, gave a very creditable presentation of "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Hugh Campbell, a 14-year-old boy, gave a most faithful portrayal of the drunkard pictured in the play. Fred Francis was another of the company winning laurels for his vocal achievement. Bruce Gordon, as the philanthropist; Frank Chery, who took the part of a gambler; Oscar Droob, as his victim; little Roy Wachter, who played the landlord's son; Miss Mabel Turman, as the drunkard's wife; Miss Mable Lang and Miss Dora Droob, all acquitted themselves in an able manner. The play will be reproduced to-night. It is given for the benefit of Victoria lodge, I. O. G. T.

Both the provincial and local police were informed Thursday afternoon that six boys had escaped from the provincial reformatory on Topaz avenue. The boys were William Atkinson, Roy Chunes and Peter Hansen, who it will be remembered, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for breaking into Pendray's paint works; James Bates, who also was sentenced to two years for carrying into a grocery store and saloon on the corner of North Park and Quadra streets, and making away with a quantity of cigars and cigarettes; Harold Emery and Jas. Hargrave, who came from Vancouver. The escape was made about 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The warden had the boys in the reformatory yard playing. The lads were watching for an opportunity to escape, and while the warden had his eyes off them for a few moments they placed a form against the high board fence and scrambled over. They were soon missed, and the police immediately informed. This morning a telegram was received from the Vancouver police authorities to the effect that two of the boys had been caught there. The dispatch did not men-

tion the boys' names or the particulars of the arrest. The other four are still at large, and the police are hard after them.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. H. Wheeler took place Saturday from her late residence, St. Louis street, at 9 o'clock, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9.30. Rev. Father Leterme officiated both at the cathedral and grave. The following acted as pallbearers: A. P. Freeman, Thos. Alexander, John Trill and Vinero Bonacci.

The council's library committee, consisting of Mr. Dunsdale (chairman), Barnard, Stewart and Yates, whose duty is to prepare terms and conditions for the library plans competition, met on Friday. The information received from the Mayor of Ottawa was of great assistance, and it is intended to act along the lines followed by the capital authorities in dealing with the matter.

Word has been received from Fairview of the shipment of 350 ounces of gold bullion from the Steamroller mine of the New Fairview Corporation, Ltd. Another carload of concentrates leaves Pentlison this week. The company are crushing about one hundred tons of ore per day. The mill is now being worked by the new water power plant, which is a great saving of expense. Only thirty stamps are at present being used, but the remaining sixteen stamps will shortly be put into operation.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and party were taken for a drive Saturday by Mayor McCandless. With His Worship were Mrs. McCandless, Geo. Phillips, hon. treasurer of the festival committee, Herbert Taylor, associate conductor, and Canon Beaulieu. The party drove first to Senator Macdonald's residence and then via the beach route to Oak Bay returning by way of Belcher street. The visitors enjoyed the drive immensely and expressed the highest admiration of the scenery about Victoria.

The Pacific Coast Congregational Congress is in session in Seattle, convening there on Friday. Four hundred churches of this denomination on the Pacific coast are represented while some very prominent divines are taking part. Among these are Rev. J. H. McLean, D. D., president of the Pacific Seminary, Berkeley, California, Rev. G. Campbell Moran, Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., president of the National Congregational churches, and Rev. Dr. Temple, of Plymouth Congregational church, Seattle. They will be in session until Sunday week. On Thursday next Rev. R. B. Blyth, of the First Congregational church of this city, will read a paper before the congress on "Atonement in Present Day Religious Thought."

A mass meeting of the building trades unions was held on Friday, when there were present representatives of the plumbers, bricklayers, painters and laborers' organizations. The strike declared by the carpenters was fully considered and the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting the carpenters' demands are just and reasonable, and we pledge our moral support, and will use our utmost efforts to aid their unions to aid their cause." What action will be taken by the respective unions will be decided at separate meetings. A general strike was favored at last night's meeting, but it is the personal opinion of a number of the carpenters that a settlement will yet be arrived at before many more days.

The annual Easter meeting of St. James parish, held on Monday last, was well attended, and the report presented by the church warden highly encouraging, and showed marked improvement over the previous year. The assistance to the parish of the Ladies' Aid Society and Girl's Friendly Aid was particularly gratifying and highly appreciated. The following officers were elected: Rector's warden, T. H. Wollaston, people's warden, Mr. Holloway, re-elected; committee, Messrs. E. Mallett, Northcott, Becket, Marsh, Walter, Goddard, Clark, Capt. Walbran, Car. Hilton, Lugin, Le Page and Abbey; vestry clerk, A. T. Abbey; sinnermen, Messrs. Sweet, N. Scott, Lout, and Goddard; delegates to conference, Messrs. Mallett and Marsh.

The two boys, Peter Hansen and Harold Emery, who were among those who escaped from the provincial reformatory on Thursday, and who made their way to Vancouver, were brought from the Terminal City last night by Constable Campbell, of the provincial police. It appears that the boys boarded the Charmer for Vancouver just before she left the wharf on Friday morning, and the Gulf the steamer blew her whistle in salute of a passing boat. The boys thinking their journey had come to an end jumped out of the boat on deck, and were nabbed by a member of the crew and handed over to one of the officers of the boat, who in return gave them in charge at Vancouver. The boys were taken to the reformatory on Friday night.

A luncheon was given at Government House on Friday in honor of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. A list of the invited guests was published in these columns yesterday afternoon. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in a charming speech, in the course of his remarks said that they were all pleased to welcome one who had brought such harmony to the face of British Columbia, which His Honor humorously intimated was in a position to fully appreciate it. Sir Alexander in responding observed that he couldn't speak as to the harmony of the province, but he knew from experience that there was union (the allusion being to the Musicians' Union). Adverting to a more serious vein the noted conductor described his tour across the continent, giving an interesting account of the progress of the cycle from ocean to ocean.

The funeral of the late Chas. McMunn took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, 94 Oswego street, at 1.45, and at 2 o'clock at St. James' church. The services were conducted by Rev. J. S. S. Sweet, both at the church and grave. There was a

large attendance of friends and many floral tributes. The following acted as pallbearers: P. N. Hibben, H. R. R. W. Davis, J. E. McRoberts, G. Milligan and F. T. Bahr.

A report comes from San Francisco that on the 24th of last month a divorce was granted Mrs. E. J. Earsman, of this city, from her husband, John Earsman, on the ground of desertion.

On the 9th inst. at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. D. MacRae, Frederick street, Victoria West, the marriage was solemnized of Mr. G. H. Barraclough and Mrs. Minnie Wendt, both of Victoria West.

At the special meeting of the Bakers' Union held Saturday night F. E. Graham was elected recording and corresponding secretary, vice Frank E. Schrauck, who died in San Francisco on May 2nd. Messrs. F. A. Graham and J. A. Michael were selected representatives to the trades and labor council.

Mayor McCandless has received an invitation from the mayor of Tacoma to visit the City of Destiny on May 22nd and 23rd, two days on which the President will be there. The chief executive will arrive there at 4.45 p.m. on May 22nd and will leave at 9 a.m. the next day by steamer. Mayor McCandless has accepted the invitation.

One of the largest funerals ever seen in the city was that of the late Thomas R. Porter, which took place on Sunday afternoon from the residence, Gorge road. Many beautiful floral emblems were presented. Rev. W. D. Barber conducted the services at the house and Ross Bay cemetery. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. H. H. Evans, D. F. Adams, A. McKeil, J. J. Wilson, M. Blatchford and J. Barker.

Capt. Jones, the navigator who took the schooner Getawa to Honolulu, completed a hurriedly executed contract on the ship Ivanhoe in drydock Sunday. The ship was placed on the stocks on Sunday morning and was cleaned and painted. D. G. S. Quadra had entered the dock on Saturday night, but it had not yet been pumped out when Captain Jones came along and succeeded in getting government assistance in getting the Ivanhoe, at the latter had to be painted on Sunday and work on the Quadra was not to have commenced until this morning. The latter therefore went back into dock this morning.

The remains of the late Mrs. Florence Louise Bulley were laid at rest on Sunday afternoon. The funeral took place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Home, at 2.15 o'clock, and at 2.30 at Christ Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu at the church and grave. Miss Amy Kneeshaw sang a solo at the church. The large number of friends present and many beautiful floral designs testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The members of the B. C. S. Society attended in a body, also the Socialists. The following acted as pallbearers: A. G. McEachern, G. Davies, R. McLeod, G. W. Wrigley, O. L. Charlton and F. Hodges.

A week ago, when over at Chatham island, H. H. Jones, of this city, obtained a clue to the identity of the body seen floating in the straits a few months ago. The remains were seen from the deck of a vessel there at anchor, and were afterwards brought to the surface by the churning of the propeller of a small launch, the occupants of which, it will be remembered, described the corpse as that of a woman. When on Chatham island Mr. Jones was told by an old Indian named Joe, belonging to the reservation there, that he (the native) had lost his wife, shortly before the body was seen in the straits. She had gotten too much liquor and was drowned through her canoe capsizing. The Indian was never able to recover the body.

The six boys who escaped from the provincial reformatory on Thursday last have all been recaptured and are in the reformatory again. Peter Hansen and Harold Emery were captured at Vancouver and brought here by Constable Campbell on Friday last. The two boys, Atkinson and Hargrave were arrested by Sergeant Hawton, Constable Harper and Detective Sergeant Palmer at the home of Atkinson's parents. The boys were seen about town on Saturday night and information to this effect was given to the police. It was expected that the boys would go home to sleep, and at midnight the police visited the boys' homes and arrests followed. Young Bates and Clunes were arrested on Sunday morning by Sergeant Walker and Constable Claydars at the boys' homes.

CROSS BABIES. Some babies appear always ugly (emphatically). It can't be all original sin either, not in your baby anyway. Your baby is not a cross baby for nothing. He is cross because he is uncomfortable. A difference like magic is effected by Baby's Own Tablets. They do immediate and permanent good; they cannot possibly do any harm. No trouble; no spilling; no difficulty getting them into baby's mouth; for very young infants they can be crumbled to a powder or given in water. They are sweet and children like them. No mother has ever used Baby's Own Tablets without finding that they do good for children of all ages. Mrs. M. Walters, Sherbrooke, Que., says: "I have used many medicines for little ones, but have never found anything equal to Baby's Own Tablets. I simply would not do without them in the house, and I strongly recommend them to all other mothers. Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and you have a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by all druggists or mailed post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BAD HEART—COULD NOT LIE DOWN FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.—"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was."—L. W. Law, Toronto Junction. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—125.

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