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Shoe Co. Ltd. Smelters of Silver Ores. ISLAND, B. C. Ry. or the sea.

THOS. KIDDIE Smelter Manager.

Mer La Grippe A Tonic to tone up the System, improve the appetite, increase mental vigor. Try our Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites month's treatment in each bottle. \$1.00 DRUS H. BOWES CHEMIST, GOVERNMENT STREET, (Near Yates Street), ES 425 and 450.

Feeders, Attention! Myerman's and Live Stock Association again selected as their secretary I have been instructed to arrange shipment of Broadhead Stock from the Provinces, and I am now prepared to give you prices, and give such other information that will insure getting good stock at reasonable prices. I will be my earnest endeavor to give you satisfaction to the patrons of the pen in the future as I have in the past.

Notice: 60 days after date I apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase following land, situate on the River, Casiar District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at marked "Martin Letnes No. 15" thence west 30 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, or less, containing 30 acres more or less, situated in block more or less, being a portion of the Eckstall River lot 20th, 1903.

MARTIN LETNES: Competent working house- with long experience, desir- Address X. Y. Z., Times Office. We have available inquiries for over Island farm wonder if you is for sale write us at once, giv- particulars, and we will sell for it can be sold. Heisterman & Co., B. C.

BERRY PLANTS—Magoon, Im- Sharpless, Royal Sovereign, and twenty other varieties. Write descriptive price list. Tanner Avondale Nursery Farm, P. O., South Saanich.

THE NERVES and you will con- every disease that flesh is held foundation of health is a perfect and good digestion—these right and insured plenty of nerve force, per- and pure blood. South Nervine is a wonderful nerve force—makes rich blood. It's "Elixir of Life." Sold by Jack- and Hall & Co.—132.

JAPANESE RACE AGAINST RUSSIANS

Are Busy Fortifying Town in Northern Korea --Report of Bombardment Not Yet Confirmed.

Liao Yang, Manchuria, March 1.—The Japanese have occupied Liao Yang, Korea, and are now fortifying the walls of the town. This was the objective point of Gen. Mitoheko, who, with a detachment of mounted Cossacks, as announced yesterday, had reached Kasanaja, Korea, and was expected to arrive at Liao Yang yesterday. A detachment of Russian troops is in the neighborhood of Liao Yang. The Koreans are averse to giving the Russians information regarding the movements of the Japanese. The Chinese troops around Liao Che are being reinforced. Yuan Shi Kai, the Chinese commander-in-chief, has 10,000 troops near Junpin Fu, while 15,000 men are with General Ma. Fresh troops are arriving in the province of Chi Li.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS ACTED. London, March 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ying Kow, dated February 29th, says: "Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold and Bayan accompanied by four torpedo boats steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik was badly damaged and a torpedo boat sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order." The pause in the war operations in the Far East was broken by an attack on Port Arthur, of which only the foregoing brief account is given. This report, however, shows a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan. It is presumed that this attack was made in bad weather. Previous telegraphic advices have reported a severe gale raging at Port Arthur. As usual the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the forts to get their range. They also, however, showed a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan. It is presumed that this attack was made in bad weather.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 29.—The Novoe Vremya today publishes a remarkable report to the effect that the Japanese fleet is being mobilized, and that the ports are being fortified. The report also states that the Japanese fleet is being mobilized, and that the ports are being fortified. The report also states that the Japanese fleet is being mobilized, and that the ports are being fortified. The report also states that the Japanese fleet is being mobilized, and that the ports are being fortified.

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Twice-a-week Edition VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

Ported to be cruising 350 miles west of Colombo. Russian Retractions. Paris, Feb. 29.—Admiral Bayle, in command of the French "Eastern" squadron, has cabled to the minister of marine that Russia has chartered a ship to go to Saigon, capital of French Indo-China, to take on board refugees. It is presumed that these are the Russian sailors rescued by the French cruiser Pascal at Chemulpo, Korea, and that it may involve the question of the property of their being turned over to Russia.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT. Russian Cruiser Askold Had Gun Dis-mounted—Japanese Ship Found on Shore. Chefoo, March 1.—A Russian official dispatch says that the Japanese renewed the attack on Port Arthur on the morning of February 29th. The fleet kept beyond the range of all but the most powerful land batteries. The engagement lasted one hour, the Japanese then retiring. Their loss is unknown. The Russian cruiser Askold had its gun dis-mounted and two men injured. At low water on February 28th the Russians discovered a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer which had been sunk on the shore of the outer harbor. They also found five unexploded torpedoes. Port Arthur was quiet yesterday.

UNPREPARED FOR SIEGE. If Communication Was Cut Off Port Arthur Would Soon Run Short of Provisions. New York, March 1.—If the Russian communication at Port Arthur should be cut off there would not be sufficient provisions there for a fortnight, says a Paris cable to the Times. Ammunition for the forts at Port Arthur was to arrive by sea, but cannot reach its destination. The informant says the quantity of provisions for the troops in Manchuria are inadequate. The reinforcements arriving daily have to take their own supplies for the long journey, while the provisions for the army already in the Far East have to be forwarded by the same route.

RETURNED TO HARBOR. Russian Torpedo Boat Reported to Have Got Away From Pigeon Bay. Port Arthur, Feb. 29.—The Russian torpedo boat which sought refuge in Pigeon Bay on February 29th was submerged by the Japanese. The Japanese cruiser, one shot piered her hull. The boat was beached, the leak was stopped, she was refloated at high water and returned to Port Arthur.

ADVOCATES WITHDRAWAL. Daily Paper Favours Abandonment of South Manchuria by Russians. St. Petersburg, March 1.—A copy of the Daily Vostok, which has just arrived here, contains a significant argument in favor of Russia abandoning South Manchuria and retaining the northern portion of the province, which, the paper contends, naturally belongs to the Amur region.

LAST ATTACK THURSDAY. Japs Have Not Bombed Port Arthur Since February 29th. Mukden, Manchuria, March 1.—The troops are in excellent spirits, expecting to meet the Japanese soon. The Japanese fleet has not attacked Port Arthur since February 29th. The Japanese are greatly discouraged by their failure to block the harbor.

NOT CONFIRMED. No News at St. Petersburg of Bombardment—Japs Try to Destroy Vladivostok Dock. St. Petersburg, March 1.—There is no confirmation of the Yiu Kow report of the London Daily Telegraph that the Japanese again bombarded Port Arthur yesterday, but news of another attack at any moment would not be surprising.

THE CHEMULPO INCIDENT. Statement Published in Russia Will Clear Up Misapprehension. St. Petersburg, March 1.—All the papers here print prominently this morning, but without comment, Commander Marshall's report of the Vichambur incident off Chemulpo, Korea, and the reasons assigned in the United States for his not uniting in the protest of the other naval commanders against the action of the Japanese. The statements will doubtless clear up the misapprehension existing here concerning the affair. Coming simultaneously with the announcement that the state department has decided to countermand the orders that Edwin V. Morgan, appointed United States consul at Port Dalny, proceed to his post, Commander Marshall's report should have good effect in allaying the anti-American agitation.

CROSSING LAKE BAIKAL. First Train Travelled Over Ice on Newly Laid Railway. Irkutsk, Siberia, March 1.—The first complete train traversed Lake Baikal on the ice bridge at 11 o'clock this morning. It consisted of 25 cars. Prince Kilkoff, the minister of public works and railroads, was present when the train started.

CANAL BLOCKED. Russian Cruiser Aurora, Westward Bound, Is Delayed. Port Said, March 1.—The Russian cruiser Aurora, due here this morning from the Suez, has been blocked in the canal since midnight, probably by other vessels. Five Russian torpedo boat destroyers have arrived here.

TROOPS LANDING IN KOREA. L. J. Dun March 2.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Chefoo, who has just returned there from Chemulpo, Korea, cables that Japanese transports, carrying troops, continue to arrive at Chemulpo at the rate of one a day, while provisions are being landed near Hwangji, 4 miles northwest of Chemulpo, at the head of the Tai Dong river, where a large force of Japanese infantry has concentrated.

Military Railways. Tokyo, March 1.—According to the stipulations of the protocol of Japanese minister at Seoul has notified the Korean government that the building of a railroad from Seoul to Wiju for military purposes will be commenced forthwith. Engineers and surveyors have already left for Seoul.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Several news correspondents and residents of this place who left here a short while ago have returned. They say they found the conditions of living at Nikolai and Harbin to be less favorable than here. Everything is quiet at Vladivostok, the rise in the price of provisions is slight and troops continue. The blizzard has ceased and there are now snowdrifts stretching for sixty or seventy miles from the fortress. Schools have been started here for the instruction of hospital nurses. The conviction in the ultimate success of Russian arms is growing here.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The military authorities are causing to be removed from all strategic points all women and children so that the necessity of protection will not be added to the other duties of the troops, and in order that all supplies may be available for the use of actual combatants.

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IN DESPERATE STRAITS. The Retvizan Blocks Port Arthur Against Other Russian Battleships. New York, March 2.—The position of the Russians at Port Arthur, says a cable to the World from Berlin, is described by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Scheidegg Zeitung as desperate. The damaged Retvizan, he states, blocks the narrow entrance to the harbor against other battleships. She can neither be repaired nor moved. All the other battleships are land-locked. Scarcely anything is heard of the torpedo boats. It is assumed that they are without ammunition. There are consequently only the three cruisers. According to accounts now published, the Novik and Askold have been put out of action.

MISSING AT PING YANG. Large Forces of Japanese Debarking at Nearby Ports. Paris, March 2.—Information reaching here from official sources shows the Japanese concentration of troops is going on in the neighborhood of Ping Yang, Korea. Large forces are debarking from transports at nearby ports, from which it is assumed that an extensive land engagement is imminent in northern Korea.

CHANGE OF PLANS. Land Investment of Port Arthur Will Not Begin For Two Weeks. Washington, March 2.—The landing in force by the Japanese on the Liao Tung peninsula, and the beginning of the land investment of Port Arthur will not begin for a fortnight, according to advices received here, from what are believed to be reliable sources. It was expected that the attack upon the fortress would take place yesterday or to-day, but the later advices, without explaining the reason for delay, show that there has been a change in the original plan.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR. Of the Fall of Port Arthur—Was Current in Lobby of Commons To-day. London, March 2.—A rumor was circulated in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that Port Arthur could not be traced, and no confirmation whatever was obtainable.

CAUSING ANXIETY. Movement of Chinese Towards Manchurian Frontier Alarms the French. New York, March 2.—The French foreign office, according to a Paris dispatch to the World, is worried over the movement of Chinese troops towards the Manchurian frontier. The officials fear that Japan may follow her dominion of Korea by coaxing or forcing China to be a third party in the combination of "yellow peoples."

GOING TO EAST. Sir W. Nicholson, British Military Observer, Leaves Ottawa for Coast To-day. Ottawa, March 2.—Sir Wm. Nicholson, director-general of mobilization and military intelligence, and Lieut.-Col. A. Haldane, arrived here to-day. They were met by Lord Dunsford, who accompanied them to Government House, where they are the guests of Lord Minto. Sir Wm. Nicholson has had a long distinguished military career. He is 68 years of age and has been in the army since 1865. He got his promotion after the South African war. He goes as British representative to watch the military operations in the war between Japan and Russia.

SUFFERING AMONG TROOPS. Pneumonia and Bronchitis Claim Many —The Commissariat Has Broken Down. New York, March 2.—Reports received here, says a cable to the World from St. Petersburg, from the troops along the route to Harbin, show a disheartening condition of affairs. Disease is rife among the soldiers. A smallpox epidemic is raging in East Siberia, and has spread among the regiments, vaccination being unobtainable in the army. Pneumonia and bronchitis are claiming many, and already thousands of men have been rendered unfit for service by frostbite.

under him, played the Highlanders to victory to the tune of "Cock o' the North." Col. Haldane was captured in South Africa and wrote a book telling how he escaped from Pretoria.

PROVIDING FOR TROOPS. Russian General Says They Are Well Supplied With Warm Clothing.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—General Soukhovine, who is on his way to the Far East, telegraphs to War Minister Sakharoff from Tomsk, Siberia, as follows: "During my long journey I saw several divisions of troops. Their transport was proceeding in perfect order. The men were provided with warm clothing. At Chelabinsk everything is under the control of the military chief of the district, who sees personally that the troops are supplied with warm garments."

RUSSIANS NORTH OF YALU.

London, March 3.—Hardly a word of news from the seat of war, the reception of the Russian official dispatches published here this morning, and it now seems clear that the story of the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on February 29th, is a re-echo of previous attacks.

From Yankov comes the report that five hundred men of a Russian regiment, recently landed at Ching-Chang, Korea, about 130 miles north of Wonsan with the supposed object of reaching the rail of the Yalu river, have been killed. This report is discredited at Yankov, but it is true it indicates serious danger is confronting Russia in these well-armed brigand bands. According to the Daily Mail's account of this affair six Japanese found and killed the bandits who were organizing the lands.

Reports received here from Tokio indicate Japan has granted permission for 53 foreign newspaper correspondents to accompany the Japanese forces.

A mile and a quarter of the Siberian railroad, according to the Tokio reports, has been destroyed in the Niguta district, between Vladivostok and Harbin.

The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard calls that the Russians are fortifying points south of Mukden. Heartrending stories are appearing in English newspapers of the sufferings of refugees from Port Arthur on the train journey to European Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—In a dispatch to the Czar, Viceroy Alexieff says: "Admiral Stark, telegraphing from Port Arthur to-day, March 2nd, says the enemy did not appear off Port Arthur on February 28th, 29th or March 1st. Reconnoissances made by cruisers and torpedo boats failed to discover the enemy's vessels."

Major-General Pfing sends the following telegram, dated March 2nd: "According to additional information which has reached me, our patrols have passed the night of 12 vents (eight miles) from Ping Yang, approaching that town on the morning of February 29th. They closely pursued a Japanese patrol with seven officers, forcing it to retreat at a gallop towards the gate of the town."

The Russian government earnestly desires the conservation of the ancient friendship between the United States and the Empire of the Great Mogul. It is pressed here that the two countries are now on the eve of a better understanding.

Negotiations have been completed with France, Great Britain and Italy for the repatriation of the Russian sailors who were taken aboard vessels of these countries after the Chemulpo fight. These men will be brought to Japan, where Russia's pledge not to allow them to fight again during the continuance of the war.

The cars on the ice railroad over Lake Baikal are now drawn by horses. A locomotive which performed this service having broken through the ice.

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Russian Squadrons. St. Petersburg, March 2.—According to a special dispatch from Port Arthur, 20 Chinese have been arrested there, signalling to the Japanese ships from the shore with flashlights and lanterns. A warning has been issued that similar offenders will hereafter be treated as spies and shot.

Although it is denied that the present plans of the admiralty contemplate the dispatch of either the Black Sea or Baltic fleets to the Far East, both are being prepared with the greatest haste to meet any emergency that may arise.

General Altvater, the artillery specialist, and Admiral Verkhovskiy, have been inspecting the ships and crews of the Black Sea fleet.

Work on the warships is being pushed night and day. The battleship Borodino, the battleship Orel and the transport Kamchatka, are nearing completion at the admiralty dockyards here. In the dead of the night the ice-bound Neva is like an Arctic landscape lighted for half a mile by the flare of blazing stacks, the silence broken by the din of drumming hammers. The battleship Borodino must be taken to Kronstadt to receive her armor, and it is reported that the ice-breaker Ermak will be brought from Revel to cut a channel to the arsenal there. The battleship Alexander III, at Kronstadt, is ready, and the Russian fleet recently at Tientsin. French Somalis are returning so that when the spring opens Russia will have an imposing array of naval ships in the Baltic.

About 800 volunteer workmen have left here to work the dockyards of Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

The Novoe Vremya to-day prints an editorial on the "Anglo-Saxon rejoicing in England and America at the reports of Japanese victories," in which it says "the

whole world with those exceptions realize that the Russian occupation of Manchuria would benefit civilization."

The Open Door. Chicago, March 2.—Eli Hoki, first secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, said the Japanese consul at Yokohama, and Tosaburo Kabaya, of the Yokohama-Washington Specie Bank, have arrived at Chicago on route from Yokohama to Washington.

Hoki was one of the Japanese commissioners who drew up the treaty between China and Japan at Shanghai last fall, which, like the American treaty with China, provided for the opening of the ports of Mukden, Antung and Tatum-kae.

"On many points the Japanese government and the United States have agreed," said the diplomat. "They are united on the open door policy and the integrity of China. Japan and the United States would suffer most from the acquisition of parts of China by Russia. The Russian policy in Manchuria seems to be to exclude all other nations."

"The impression among my people is that the government did not go to war quickly enough. They clamored for long before hostilities began. The people will do all in their power to support the government. Even the school children are trying to provide funds to carry on the war."

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artillery, which arrived at Songhin Korea, south of Cape Brant, on February 19th, and from there proceeded escorted by three warships at night and started immediately on a march to Manchuria, South Manchuria, close to the Korean border.

The Japanese, according to Gen. Pfing, have gone to a point whence a mountain pass leads to the headwaters of the Yalu River. The nature of which is that mountainous region is declared by experts here to be almost impassable. The absence of roads, it is said, will completely upset the Japanese plans, the only good road in Korea, leading through Ping Yang, being already in possession of the Russians.

WORK AT DEPARTURE BAY. Fine Seam of Coal Reached in New Slope—Wharves to Be Erected.

Nenaimo, March 3.—All doubts as to the outcome of the sinking of the new slope by the Western Fuel Company at Departure Bay, the nature of which was being largely experimental, were set at rest to-day, when, after months of persistent drilling through hard rock, a fine seam of coal was struck. The thickness of the seam is not yet known. A large force of men were put to work this morning sinking a new shaft on the city side of the channel. New wharves will be built at Departure Bay, the work on which was also commenced and will be pushed night and day until completed.

Miner Injured. Wm. Hogan, a well known old timer, was badly injured by a fall of rock at Extension mines this afternoon.

THE COAL LANDS IN SOUTHEAST KOOTENAY. Famous Bill Number Sixteen Will Not Be Vetoed by the Dominion Government.

Ottawa, March 3.—It is understood that the Dominion government has decided not to interfere with the bill passed by the legislature of British Columbia two sessions ago, dealing with certain blocks of land in Southeast Kootenay, which were to be given to the Canadian Pacific as a subsidy belonging to the Columbia Western, and were afterwards refused by the bill.

The bill which the legislature passed endorsing the action of the government in withholding the land from the C. P. R. is of course a demand, to the nobility in which the Dominion is concerned.

WINNIPEG NOTES. Preparing for Erection of New Immigration Hall—Delegates Leave for Jerusalem.

Winnipeg, March 3.—Local option was defeated in Bothwell, Man., but in Treherne the attempt to secure local licenses failed.

Re-Constable John McKillop has left for Vancouver. He had entered suit against the city in behalf of twelve constables who had recently resigned on account of the feeling towards a sergeant, claiming a month's pay. He got tired waiting.

The old immigration hall will be moved from its present site to a new one by C. P. R. locomotives, preliminaries to starting work on a new \$100,000 structure.

A. H. Irwin, Miss Jenn Taylor, Rev. W. Abbott, Jas. McIntosh, A. E. Dolan, Rev. Hamilton Wigle, and Rev. W. A. McLean composed Manitoba's delegation to the conference of the Dominion of Jerusalem, the majority of whom left on Tuesday for New York.

PANAMA CANAL PURCHASE. Order issued by the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, March 3.—The secretary of the treasury to-day will call on the depositors of New York City to deposit twenty per cent of their government holdings to the subscribers, the money to be turned over to-day to J. P. Morgan & Co. as the financial representatives of the Panama canal purchase. This twenty per cent will aggregate about \$8,000,000, and the remaining \$2,000,000 will be taken from the sub-treasury.

The secretary also will call on all the special depositors banks to forward to designated depositories in New York 20 per cent of their holdings on or before March 23rd. This will require a deposit altogether of about \$20,000,000, the remaining \$20,000,000 will be supplied by the treasury itself.

KANSAS CITY STRIKE. Policemen Accompanied Non-Union Drivers on Wagons.

Kansas City, March 3.—Policemen rode on the wagons to-day with many of the non-union truck and baggage wagon drivers, who have taken the places of the strikers, and many of the strike-breakers were armed. Although the strikers asserted that they were gaining recruits, the employers had an increased number of vehicles in service.

Paris, March 3.—The court of cassation began at noon to-day the consideration of the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial.

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy, in an all well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists and chemists of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine giving universal satisfaction of nervous weakness, indigestion, general debility, and all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a safe and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists and chemists of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine giving universal satisfaction of nervous weakness, indigestion, general debility, and all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a safe and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists and chemists of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine giving universal satisfaction of nervous weakness, indigestion, general debility, and all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a safe and reliable preparation. 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ADA'S SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

LINE OF PLANS JUST DECIDED ON

Arrangements for Training Men to Take the Places of Those Called Out for Service.

wa, March 1.—In addition to Canadian line of defence of 100,000 men, 46,043 will be the peace-establishment, plans matured between the War Office and General Lord Roberts will provide sufficient officers and non-commissioned officers to form a nucleus of a second line. For example, a regiment of infantry will have a captain and each company a captain, a sergeant, a corporal, and a private as the nucleus for this purpose. Attention being that as soon as the war has been mobilized for active service, these will at once set about training the nucleus of the corps which have been called up from the front, so that in a very short time the line of 100,000 men can be put in the field.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the first line will be available for peace training and war service. The nucleus of the second line will be divided into two classes: those engaging for both peace and war service, who will be paid and trained in peace. Those engaging for war service only will be trained in time of war.

JAPAN'S PROTEST

Remarks by President of the Arbitration Tribunal.

Hague, Feb. 29.—The protest of Japan against the arbitration tribunal and the Russian refusal to accept the award of justice, in the speech which he made on Feb. 22nd after announcing the tribunal's decision in favor of the Russian powers against Venezuela.

government of Japan, convinced that permanent arbitration court cannot be used as a means of settling the action, motives or good name of 1890, protests formally and by both in defence of its honor and to prevent further such high court against the insult to the Japanese government.

GUIDES FOR TOURISTS.

R. May Establish a Training School.—The Qualifications.

outing the outlook for a large tourist industry in Canada next year. L. O. Long, colonization agent of the C. P. R., and a training school for the guides. It looks as if this would become a department of the Hudson's Bay Company.

THIBET'S INDEPENDENCE.

Reply of Great Britain to Russian Foreign Minister.

March 2.—The Liberte today led a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the British ambassador Charles Scott, has transmitted to the Russian Foreign Minister Lord Salisbury a note of Great Britain to the Russian ambassador in London, in which he has set forth the reasons for his refusal to accept the Russian ultimatum, and that Russia has no right to demand that Great Britain should guarantee the independence of Thibet, and that Russia has no right to demand that Russia should guarantee the independence of Thibet, and that Russia has no right to demand that Russia should guarantee the independence of Thibet.

FIRE AT SEATTLE.

Club Destroyed—Work of an Incendiary.

Seattle, March 2.—The handsome new fire station, which was to be occupied April 1st, was by fire early this morning. The \$30,000, fully covered by insurance, was destroyed. The club-house was also destroyed.

DOWIE CHASED BY MOB.

Seen Compelled to Abandon His Meetings at Melbourne.

on, Feb. 29.—A dispatch from Melbourne says that the rough element of the city has driven Dr. Dowie through the streets and he had to abandon his meetings.

LOOKING TO SETTLEMENT.

Feb. 29.—Negotiations are proceeding between Russia, Italy and Austria, with a view to a complete settlement of the question.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

slipped, March 1.—While hauling a load of wood near Touchwood hills on the edge of the city, Edwin Bear was crushed to death by the upsetting of the load.

TIMES ACTED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Mr. Justice Irving Dismisses With Costs Libel Suit Brought Against Newspaper by Mrs. Wiles.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

In dismissing the libel action in Wiles vs. The Times yesterday afternoon, His Lordship Mr. Justice Irving said that the paper was quite within its rights in warning the public; that it did so in the public interest; that the item referring to Mrs. Wiles was written without malice; that it was, with the exception of an unimportant inaccuracy regarding the rental of the hall, a statement of fact; and that, therefore, no libel was established.

W. J. Taylor, for the plaintiff, outlined the case. The plaintiff was an organizer of public entertainments, he said. She came here and entered into an arrangement with the Willard W. C. T. U. to give an entertainment. He outlined the terms of the arrangement, which the plaintiff was to participate in the profits of the entertainment through the sale of tickets assigned to her. The local union was to get \$50 and a percentage of the sale of tickets up to \$25, and to get the proceeds from the sale of the tickets at the door. He quoted the terms of the arrangement, which the plaintiff was to participate in the profits of the entertainment through the sale of tickets assigned to her. The local union was to get \$50 and a percentage of the sale of tickets up to \$25, and to get the proceeds from the sale of the tickets at the door.

Mr. Justice Irving, in cross-examination, wanted to know what article was referred to. Given a copy of the Times which specified the local mention made concerning the entertainment. Witness admitted that she knew nothing about how the tickets were sold for the previous entertainments referred to in the item. Mr. Gregory therefore pointed out that she could not consider it as bearing upon the character of Mrs. Wiles.

An attempt was made by Mr. Taylor to put in the examination for discovery of Mr. Nicholas, city editor of the Times, was overruled on Mr. Lawson's objection. The court then adjourned till 2:15.

Upon resuming the trial of Wiles vs. The Times Printing & Publishing Company yesterday afternoon the defence was advanced. Mr. Justice Irving after hearing it all gave his decision that the items were published in the Times without malice. They were given in the public interest and therefore the action was dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Justice Irving, in opening, that over to witness the plaintiff was not called as a witness. In opening the defence F. B. Gregory stated that there was no connection at all between the item headed "Siren Voices" and the local reference to the plaintiff's entertainments. The reference to the "Siren Voices" did not refer to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had attached this item headed "Siren Voices" to herself, when it did not so belong.

It was stated in the reference to Mrs. Wiles that the methods adopted in selling tickets was similar to that employed some years before when an entertainment was arranged under the auspices of the Protestant Orphans' Home. Detective Perdue was the first witness called. With reference to the item of "Siren Voices" witness said he gave a copy of the Times to Mr. Nicholas of the Times. It had no reference whatever to the plaintiff in this action.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, witness said that she had communicated with Mr. Nicholas with respect to the use of the name of Mr. McCandless on the circular. She had told him that this was a printer's error.

Notes were produced by witness to refresh his memory. Witness said she made the memorandum after she knew there would be a lawsuit. She thought she made the notes before Mr. Cassidy wrote the letter to the Times.

In reply to Mr. Gregory, witness said that she had the notes the day after Mrs. Wiles went to Mr. Cassidy. His Lordship said that he would admit these notes. Witness, proceeding, said that the circular contained the name of the new member of the board with this one exception, that the name of Mr. McCandless appeared with the wrong initials, due to a printer's error.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gregory, witness said that she got the name of Capt. Stubbs in Tacoma to telegraph to from Mrs. Wiles's documents. Mrs. Wiles did not know that she was taking this name or any others. Witness told Mr. Nelson that she was satisfied after making inquiries concerning Mrs. Wiles. She had no recollection of saying that the other lady who accompanied her was not satisfied. Mrs. Wiles was looking for the name of the Semmer's Institute and came into the hall when witness first met her.

Going into the agreement made, witness said that there was no arrangement made with reference to the names of those whom the tickets were offered what the agreement was between the union and Mrs. Wiles. The expenses were to be borne by Mrs. Wiles. Witness admitted that the proceeds from the tickets sold by Mrs. Wiles were to be devoted to paying expenses and for the advantage of Mrs. Wiles. The question of reserved seats were only casually spoken of. Reserved tickets were fixed at \$1. She did not know that there was any difference between the 50c tickets and the \$1 ones. Witness attended the entertainment. There were reserved seats. She had a reserved seat. The usher at the door told that this was a reserved ticket. There were a lot of tickets given away when the entertainment was spoiled. They wanted the house filled.

Re-examined by Mr. Taylor, witness said that he gave the tickets away because they could not sell them because people smiled when they offered them for sale and would not patronize it.

Mrs. P. Riddell, an officer of the union, testified that the arrangements were made as to the sale of tickets to give the entertainment. She sold no tickets. She had some tickets, but did not try to sell any in consequence of the entertainment being spoiled. The impression of the witness was that Mrs. Wiles was genuine.

In reply to His Lordship, witness said that no inquiries were made as to Mrs. Wiles before the arrangement was made with the union. She knew nothing about the character or occupation of Mrs. Wiles. Mr. Taylor to put in the examination for discovery of Mr. Nicholas, city editor of the Times, was overruled on Mr. Lawson's objection. The court then adjourned till 2:15.

Upon resuming the trial of Wiles vs. The Times Printing & Publishing Company yesterday afternoon the defence was advanced. Mr. Justice Irving after hearing it all gave his decision that the items were published in the Times without malice. They were given in the public interest and therefore the action was dismissed, with costs.

Protestant Orphans' Home, recalled the arrangements for the entertainment to have been given for the institution by Mr. Greenleaf. The arrangement was that he would pay for the hall and bring young ladies who would canvass for the sale of tickets, and then the home was to get a percentage.

The young ladies came over and canvassed very energetically. Complainers were lodged against the way the work was carried on, and in consequence one of the ladies was lodged in jail. Witness was sent for 1903 the ladies promised to make restitution. This was done and arrangements made for the release of the ladies. The entertainment was never given.

For the entertainment arranged by Mrs. Wiles he bought a ticket. He paid \$1 for it. He knew that Mayor McCandless bought one also. It was a four-bit ticket.

Objection was taken by opposing counsel to comparing these tickets. Witness did not know anything of reserved seats.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, witness said that these young ladies who were arrested were arrested by Mr. Greenleaf, because the latter said so. They had nothing to do with those referred to in the "Siren Voices" item. He did not know that the ladies referred to in his evidence had anything to do with Mrs. Wiles.

The ladies who were arrested had represented the Protestant Orphans' Home instead of selling tickets. All Stewart remembered purchasing tickets for the concert for Mr. Greenleaf's entertainment. He had been at the Orphans' Home. Two ladies came in and said they were getting up a concert for the home. The tickets were \$1 each. They wanted to give them to him. He took only three. He was a little suspicious about it, but he was given to understand that everything was to be done for the Orphans' Home and the money going to the Orphans' Home. He did not know that the concert ever came off.

The ladies who had been solicited to buy tickets for the concert for the Willard W. C. T. U. Two ladies waited on him. They showed a programme. He never saw the ladies before. They stated they represented the W. C. T. U., and were calling upon their friends to get some aid. He was led to believe that they were taking subscriptions for the Orphans' Home. He did not know that they were taking subscriptions for the Orphans' Home. He did not know that they were taking subscriptions for the Orphans' Home.

The same methods largely were employed in the two cases referred to. The instructions were in each case to receive only a small part, tickets were being sold, and subscriptions were sought, according to Mr. Forman's evidence. It was perfectly within the limits of the paper to have freedom to warn the public of what was going on.

The "Siren Voices" article he found was not connected in any way, and was going on in the paper. The second item was also published without malice. The statements were facts, with the small, unimportant inaccuracies referred to.

SUCCESS OF CINDERELLA

Shown by Report Presented Before Daughters of City of Jubilee Hospital.

The Daughters of City of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital held their regular meeting Wednesday. The accounts in connection with the children's Cinderella were presented. There was a balance of \$1,000.00. The expenses were \$250.00. The result of the fund was \$750.00. The result of the fund was \$750.00.

The proposal to furnish one of the rooms in the new Stathcon wing was laid over until Easter.

An invitation was received from J. Pearson, acting secretary of the Lifeboat Association, asking that the Daughters undertake the sale of tickets for "The Creation" concert.

The society proposed to assist in every way possible in the concert, but were averse to the practice of soliciting the sale of tickets.

At Wednesday's regular meeting of the Victoria trades and labor council, T. H. Twigg, a member of the Public Health directorate, in a communication, urged organized labor to undertake the expense of furnishing at least one room in the newly-completed Stathcon wing as a labor union memorial.

The secretary was instructed to send a circular letter to all the unions asking them to subscribe to a fund for that purpose, the council expressing its intention to head the list.

Two communications asking the council's assistance were read. One was from the Lord's Day Alliance Society, and requested, in securing legislation which will assure the sanctity of the Lord's Day.

The letter carriers of the Dominion appealed for the council's influence in obtaining improved conditions for the craft. A copy of the labor arbitration measure, which is to be introduced in the United States congress, was sent to the council for consideration and referred to the legislative committee. Officials from the Electric Workers' Union were received from W. Carson, J. D. McInnes, M. E. P., president of the union, and a representative of the union.

Mr. Gregory in summing up pointed out that there was no reflection as to

impopularity on the part of the plaintiff except that the tickets were sold in a similar manner to those for a former one. This paragraph appeared for the protection of the profitable giving business, as the agreement entered into was not a good business one. The plaintiff had drawn to herself the item entitled "Siren Voices". There was no reason for this. No attempt was made to sell tickets by the ladies who went in the witness box. The press was entitled to comment upon a public matter so long as there was no unjust imputation of improper motives. A comment based upon reason and truth could not be construed as libellous.

W. J. Taylor held that the words complained of uttered verbally would have been actionable because they affected the calling of the plaintiff.

There was really nothing to show that any of the three parties referred to in the evidence were dishonest. He held that the plaintiff's occupation, the Willard W. C. T. U., was to insinuate that something unfair was being done. He contended that a substantial sum would be necessary to occupy the plaintiff in connection with the proposed entertainment for the Protestant Orphans' Home in 1900. A scandal was created through the press. The subscriptions were collected and out of the collectors was lodged in jail and the entertainment cancelled. Again, two women were entered into getting subscriptions for the Orphans' Home. The subscriptions were collected and out of the collectors was lodged in jail and the entertainment cancelled.

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J. Porter, government agent at Telegraph Creek, is appointed stipendiary magistrate. Henry Shaw, of Greenwood, is appointed to be a court of revision and appeal under the Assessment Act of 1903 for Kettle River and Vernon assessment districts, vice D. Rabbitt and J. Mawhinney.

J. R. Saunders, of Victoria West, is appointed a license commissioner for Esquimalt district, vice H. F. Bullen, resigned. Chas. F. McHardy, of Nelson, is appointed a notary public.

John Cochran, of Victoria; H. H. Watson, of Vancouver; and P. C. Stearman, of Nanaimo, are appointed members of the board of examiners under the Pharmacy Act for 1904.

Albert Lanvill, Chas. McCaulay, H. F. Ross, Thos. Anderson, W. J. Orr, W. H. Owens, F. Humphrey, T. T. Richardson and Geo. D. McKay, of Vancouver, are appointed commissioners for taking affidavits under the Election Act.

Members of the Canadian Mining Institute, in session here, have been presented with an advance copy of the summary of the mineral output of Canada last year, prepared by E. D. Ingall, of the geological survey. The total metal production is placed at \$38,707,463; structural material and clay products, \$8,017,945; all other non-metallic, \$2,592,982; estimated value of products not returned, \$800,000; grand total for 1903, \$49,118,390, as compared with \$43,885,900 in 1902.

A paper on Roseland here by E. R. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, shows that the production of the district up to January, 1904, was 1,620,540 tons, worth \$20,000,000.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 3.—The fourth test cricket match between the English and Australian teams was won by the Englishmen by 157 runs.

A SIGNAL STATION IS RECOMMENDED

Council of Victoria Board of Trade Approves of One for Trial Island.

The council of the Victoria Board of Trade met on Thursday with President Todd in the chair, and a representative number in attendance. The only business considered was the report received from the committee appointed to look into the question of more aids to navigation in the waters adjacent to Victoria. This report was adopted by the council and copies will be forwarded to the department of marine and fisheries, and to the local representatives in the Dominion House. After dealing with the recommendations of the committee the meeting adjourned.

The report is as follows: Gentlemen—Your special committee on safety to sea-borne life and property, port of Victoria, beg to report as follows: That, in consequence of the suggestion that a light and fog alarm should be established on Trial Island, we instructed your secretary to obtain the views of pilots and captains conversant with the situation. Appended hereto is a copy of the secretary's letter and all the replies received, which you will observe are all in favor of the proposition. Besides the reasons given in these replies, attention is directed to casualties which have occurred at Trial Island. Only the year since the tug Yewee, with a barge, was wrecked there and nearly all on board lost their lives. More recently the steamer Edna Green, and again, only a few weeks ago, the steamer Des was ashore on Trial Island. This record, together with the testimony of many navigators, is considered strong enough to base an application for the light and fog alarm on Trial Island now recommended. Your committee would further recommend that a signal station be established there and connected with the city by telephone.

Complaint has been made in regard to the strength of the fog alarm on Broche Island. As far as your committee can ascertain that complaint seems to be a great measure overcome by the establishment of a fog alarm on Trial Island, taking it for granted that the alarm on the island would be going on in the event of a heavy fog, and that the establishment of the alarm on Broche Island would be of less importance than it now is. Your committee recommended, however, that the alarm on Broche Island be made easily distinguishable from nearby fog alarms.

Your committee learns that the light on Beacon Island, instead of being a harbor light, is not serving the best interests of the port in its present location, and we have been requested to ask that the light be removed to another position, nearer McLaughlin's Point.

We have been asked by the Yale and New Westminster Pilots' Authority to urge the establishment of a light on the north side of navigation at the mouth of the Fraser river, but consider that a matter outside the scope of our reference, but nevertheless worthy of your consideration.

Other matters requiring the board's attention are the suggestion for a more powerful steamer at the quarantine station and the establishment of a life-saving station on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. The latter has been repeatedly urged by the board at intervals extending over many years.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) GEORGE CARTER, ROBERT MOWAT, H. M. KERR.

"KEEP YOUR STOMACH IN GOOD WORKING ORDER and your general health will take care of itself." This is the advice of an eminent specialist on stomach troubles, and he "clinched" the advice by prescribing Dr. Von Stan's Pileapple Tablets as a wonder-working remedy for all stomach disorders from the little "ferment" after eating to the chronic dyspepsia. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—136.

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CANCER

If you are interested in any person suffering from this trouble, send 5 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Cause and Cure." Others are being cured in all parts of Canada. Why not try this harmless home treatment? V. Stott & J. Bowmanville, Ont.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES FOR STUMPAGE DUES

Property at Port Renfrew, San Juan and Sidney Taken Possession of by Officials.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The provincial government, through its timber inspectors, have made seizures for stumping dues on Vancouver Island. Two logging companies are interested in the matter. One is the Victoria Logging Company operating at Port Renfrew, and the other is the logging company which has been cutting at San Juan.

The former company shipped logs to Blaine. The latter, which is a Seattle company, also shipped out of the country, but in addition sold logs to the Sidney mill now operated by Mr. Moore, of Seattle.

The government officials state that the companies were warned repeatedly in the matter. They were notified that the cut was in excess of the dues paid and were ordered to make up the arrears. In default of this the seizure took place. Not only were logs taken at Port Renfrew and San Juan, but the timber cut from a part of the output from San Juan is under dispute at Sidney. In this latter connection Mr. Moore, of the Sidney mill, is dealt rather harshly with, inasmuch as his contract with Becker & David, who control the logging camp at San Juan, was that the logs were to be delivered free of all dues. Under the act, however, the timber cut from logs may be seized. The amount due by Becker & David for stumping is about \$1,700. Of this amount, it is said, only \$700 is in excess of the dues paid and were ordered to make up the arrears.

The government officials state that unless the dues are paid the logs seized will be sold in order to realize the amount claimed.

They add that the amount claimed is purely the 50c a thousand stumping dues, and has nothing whatever to do with the question of shipping logs out of the country.

In connection with this matter there is said to be a little political story. During the election campaign it is said the report was circulated that the return of the government candidate would result in no stumping dues being required from the logging companies operating there. If this be true the seizure of the property comes as a very sudden awakening for those interested to the fact that promises at election time are not always to be relied upon.

A BLIZZARD.

Destruction of Property—In Places Where Temperature Dropped Fifty Degrees. Lacrosse, Wis., March 3.—A blizzard raged in this vicinity all night and the wind broke many windows. The temperature dropped 45 degrees during the night, the thermometers this morning registering zero.

Cold, Rain and Snow. Louisville, Ky., March 3.—The temperature here has fallen from 40 to 27 degrees in twelve hours, and a heavy rain has been followed by snow showers. The maximum velocity of the wind during the night was 40 miles. No serious damage has been reported.

Houses Unroofed. Kansas City, March 3.—A cold wave prevailed today in Western Missouri, throughout Kansas and in Oklahoma. The temperature of this part of the country having dropped from 50 to 50 degrees within six hours. The low temperature was accompanied by a gale, at some points in Kansas crippling telegraph wires and damaging buildings. At Great Bend a half dozen small houses were unroofed. At Clay Center a part of an unroofed hotel was blown down and a number of houses slight damage was done to property. No one was seriously hurt as far as known. In Western Kansas, in the vicinity of Salina and Blizard, several small prairie houses were unroofed and fanned by the strong wind caused considerable damage to farm property.

BALFOUR'S STATEMENT. Says He Never Advocated Protection Either in or Outside the Cabinet. London, March 3.—Premier Balfour, aroused both cheers and derisive laughter by the statement in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had never advocated protection either in or outside the cabinet.

AUSTRALIA IN LINE. Melbourne, Victoria, March 3.—Premier Deakin to-day announced, in the House of Representatives that the Federal government was prepared to accept the tariff in favor of Great Britain, making sacrifices, if necessary, to secure reciprocal preferences.

FIRE AT TORONTO.

Outbreak in Parliament Buildings—Damage Five Hundred Dollars. Toronto, March 3.—Fire, supposed to have been caused by lightning, did \$500 damage to the parliament buildings this early hour this morning. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

THE DOMINION HOUSE. The Mover and Seender of the Address in Reply. Ottawa, March 3.—Geo. Grant will move the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons, and it will be seconded by L. A. Tritter.

Noah Raby passed away in the parlor here at New Brunswick, N. J., 91 which he had been an inmate for the last forty years. He had lived until 84, and died at 91, according to his own statement, Raby would have been 132 years old.

The Mont colliery near Mahoning City, Pa., suspended operations on Wednesday for three months. No reasons assigned for the suspension. Eight hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE PUBLIC.

It is an inappreciable fact that the newspaper press, after a century of conflict for the liberty of expression which is chiefly of value to the public it serves, still has to wage expensive legal contests for recognized and established rights. The most carefully conducted and the most reputable journals are most frequently targets for the assaults of those whose reputations are alleged to have been assailed by the publication of certain facts it may be essential the public should be informed upon. But such facts are usually held by some one to be prejudicial to his interests, and a retraction demanded for an apology and a retraction from the legal representative of the aggrieved party is sure to swiftly follow. The easier, the more convenient and the less expensive course on the part of the publisher, generally speaking, would be to comply with the demand, express due contrition, and promise not to offend again. The conductors of newspapers are but fallible and they do sometimes make mistakes. When they do, and through such error inflict injury upon any one, they may be depended upon to do all in their power to make reparation. Their mission is not a malevolent one if they live up to the principles of the journalistic profession.

But, as we have said, when a newspaper is sure of the facts it has made public, and is convinced that it is in the public interests that they should stand, and encouraged her in her suit, it is now a subject for comment. In addition to the facts published in regard to the matter, many complaints were lodged in this office in reference to the manner in which the canvass was being carried on. It had been considered necessary we could have had testimony from the provincial police department on that phase of the case. But, diabolical is the loyalty to our cause of many of the ladies and gentlemen who first called attention to the peculiar processes which appeared to be sanctioned by some of the chiefs of the Willard W. C. T. U., that was not necessary. Our contention after the first agitation if we had not been enjoined from expressing it would have been that if Professor Greenleaf and his corps of irascible canvassers were worthy of the patronage of the public, they should have come here upon the same conditions as all other travelling entertainers. The fact that they did not, the fact that they appealed to the public in the much-abused name of charity, in itself was sufficient to cause people of common-sense and understanding to regard them with suspicion.

The public of Victoria is long-suffering. It has to put its hand in its pocket for miscellaneous purposes often, probably than any other community upon earth. Henceforth we believe it will be inclined to examine more closely into the nature of the appeals made in the name of charity.

LIBEL SUITS. (Continued.) We must congratulate our contemporary, The Times, on its successful defence of the libel action brought against it, and in which it secured yesterday in the Supreme Court a judgment with costs. The cause of the action brought against it were some comments made by it cautioning the public against certain parties who were soliciting support and subscriptions for alleged charitable purposes. The facts, as brought out, in our opinion, fully justified The Times's comment. They were made in the public interest; were entirely without malice or prejudice and merited commendation.

It is to be hoped that this decision and some recent cases in Eastern Canada, in which newspapers successfully defended themselves against libel suits, of a somewhat similar character to that brought against The Times, will have a beneficial result in protecting newspapers from such ill-considered attacks. The statements made solely in the public interest, and in the course of duty that devolves on all journals which recognize the responsibility resting upon them as mouthpieces of public opinion and the guardians of public morality.

RUSSIAN CRUISER. Allowed to Remain Five Days at Suez to Complete Repairs. Suez, March 2.—The Russian armored cruiser Dumfri Donskoi, which applied for permission to remain here for repairs, has been allowed five days in which to complete the necessary work.

A London, Conn., dispatch says: "Three are dead and two dying at Port Terry, Plum Island, as the result of a debauch among a small part of soldiers from the 125th company, coast artillery. The men were poisoned by drinking wood alcohol."

Sherman Parker and Thomas Foster, miners' union leaders, accused of attempting to wreck a passenger train at Cripple Creek, Colo., have been acquitted by the jury.

Chilblains Cured by Foot Elm

Foot Elm

TRoubles of Tories.

We are extremely sorry to hear that all is not well with the Conservative party in Quebec. The opposition under the leadership of Mr. Tarte went into the late bye-elections with tremendous enthusiasm. The mercurial little man had made them believe he was the chief source of strength of the Laurier government. He was the hair of the administrative Sanson, who became helpless when storm of his locks. The enthusiasm he displayed was contagious. It was so catching that even independent newspapers like the notorious Montreal Star were carried away in the current. Speakers made special appeals to the workmen. The papers nobly seconded their imaginative efforts. Proof was brought forth that the wages of workmen would be doubled; that the land would flow with milk and honey, just as it did in the days when the good old N. P. was working for the workman. But the people could not be fooled. They voted for the candidates of the government, and the image of Tarte as a prophet and leader from the wilderness was rudely shattered.

Now the party is sorry that it treated Mr. Monk so churlishly and practically demanded his resignation as Quebec leader. There have been meetings at which resolutions were submitted asking him to reconsider his determination to retire. Whatever his decision may be, there will be more trouble, because Mr. Tarte is not the man to give up a position without a fight. There is no doubt that his intention was to eventually supplant Mr. Borden. The success of Laurier has imbued the lightweight with the idea that only a man from Quebec can be successful as a political leader in Canada. When he was making the desperate plunges that resulted in his dismissal from the government he was of the opinion that the health of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was broken and that it would be necessary for the Liberals to select a new leader. He thought there was only one man in the country that could fill the bill. That man was Mr. Tarte, of course. But it was a politician, broken beyond repair. And there will be some difficulty in rehabilitating that politician. It is not likely he will succeed in supplanting Mr. Borden. But he will try, and the trial will mean more trouble.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

We fear Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., will be rent cross when he reads about the action of the Victoria City Council in refusing to endorse the recommendations of the police commissioners appointed by the government of which he is the legal adviser. The hon. gentleman cannot say that Grifts are at the bottom of the latest conspiracy to bring discredit upon the McBride administration. Supporters of the government are most emphatic in their condemnation. Possibly the threat of the Attorney-General to take the control of municipal police entirely out of the control of the people who pay the taxes to support them, coupled with the hint of the Superintendent of Education that it is time the burden of education were thrown completely upon the cities which have been already robbed of the sources of revenue usually applied to educational purposes, convinced all interested in municipal government that it was time to prove to Mr. Wilson that he will have some trouble in carrying out his programme of antiquated ideas. The aldermanic board of Vancouver has already announced its intention of appealing to a higher power than the Attorney-General. The Victoria City Council has also decided to ask for a ruling. Possibly the citizens are anxious to be told why the management of the most important department of a municipality should be taken out of the hands of the people vitally interested in its administration and delivered over to a body who may be heeled or most pronounced kind or men determined upon conscientiously doing their duty? Why should the administration of such a department be dependent entirely upon the mood of the members of the McBride government, or upon the pliant elements of questionable aim and purpose have with that government? The case of Victoria at the present time proves beyond peradventure that it is not in the true interests of any city that such appointments should rest in the government. We think it was about the year 1837 that Canadians first began agitating for self-government. We have made some progress since then. The McBride government with its reactionary ideas might have been tolerated three quarters of a century ago. It will not fit in with the aspirations of the people of this day.

WRECKS OF RUSSIAN AMBITIONS.

The ex-servants of Russia are said to be as patient, plodding and persevering as oxen, with about an equal amount of interest in the large affairs which the great human family spends its time in studying. Just to keep up the balance, the rulers of this people are the most consummate, tireless and persevering schemers within the radius of the universe. The ministers of the Czar are over contriving measures for the extension of the dominions of their master. It is a passion with them as well as a pastime. They cannot rest unless they have some scheme under way that will on discovery create uneasiness and unrest in all contiguous states. They have been carrying on their operations for genera-

tions, and not without results, as the fate of Poland and Finland testify, and as the fate of Turkey would have testified if it had not been for the persistency with which Great Britain has ever stood between Russia and the great southern water ways.

But while the line of Russia's southern boundaries has been thus arbitrarily drawn, let us not suppose that her ambitious statesmen have ceased from troubling. They have pressed down through the Caucasus to Persia; they have been knocking at the gates of the capital of Afghanistan and whispering the honeyed words of diplomacy to successive Amers; they have penetrated the wilds of Tibet and gained the ear of the mysterious ruler of that unknown land. All for what purpose? They will say their intentions are honorable; that they desire to carry the blessings of civilization to the benighted. But the rude men who keep a watchful eye upon the rough exterior which is said to conceal a rougher disposition—the statesmen of Great Britain note that Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet all border upon a British province in Asia, and after their hasty fashion they conclude that the Muscovite mind has not forgiven Britain for the obstinacy with which she has stood in the path of Russian progress and aggrandizement.

The Slav must not be permitted to attain a position from which he can menace India. He has tried to break in from all quarters, and in every instance he has been circumvented. His latest scheme is to gradually acquire dominion over China. He commenced his characteristic business in the north. After his insidious fashion he has worked his way south as far as Port Arthur, with practical possession of a whole province. There is not a shadow of doubt that his ultimate purpose was, or is, to take the whole country for a possession. If he had not such a goal in sight, why should he object to the presence of a British expedition in Tibet? He has done more than object; he has threatened to retaliate if Younghusband and his force are not withdrawn.

The British watchfulness of Russia has been held up to ridicule. It has been ascribed to the workings of an over-worked imagination. The attempted intrigues with Asiatic rulers are not dreams. Russian influence in Tibet is a fact. Her plans may take centuries to mature. There is a continuity of purpose in her diplomacy that is difficult to overcome. There can be no reasonable doubt that the advisers of the Czar aimed at dominion over Asia, including the richest portion of that vast region, British India. But an obstacle has been encountered such as was not thought of thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago. A Mongolian race has emerged from the mists of the past and has taken its station with and laid claims to recognition by the might of the earth. A new island power has taken up the work so long carried on by Great Britain. Japan says this far and no farther. Already she has practically annihilated the power of Russia upon the sea, and is pressing forward with enthusiasm to meet the enemy upon the land. The issue is doubtful, of course, but it is more than possible that Russia is about to undergo such an experience in Asia as she has repeatedly encountered in Europe. It looks as though the Japs were determined not only to deprive her of southern ports but to drive her completely out of Manchuria.

It is devoutly to be wished that the plans of the Japanese may be completely successful.

ELECTION METHODS.

Esquimaux is probably the only constituency in the world where the electioneering methods described by the London Chronicle could be improved upon. This is how they do it in England: "An elector enters the agent's room. Agent (holding up three fingers, to signify three sovereigns): Well, Mr. Smith, how are you to-day?—Mr. Smith: I am not very well to-day.—Agent (holding up five fingers): I am sorry you are not very well to-day.—Mr. Smith: O, I am not very ill. It is all right.—Then Mr. Smith looked out of the window while the agent put five sovereigns on the table. It was then the agent's turn to look out of the window, and when he turned around again Mr. Smith and the 45 had disappeared. Mr. Smith never saw the agent put down the money; the agent never saw Mr. Smith pick it up. Consequently when a parliamentary commission was appointed the agent swore he never gave Mr. Smith any money, and Mr. Smith swore that no one gave him any."

Recent revelations in Toronto prove that the Tories of Canada have perfected a system that is highly creditable to their ingenuity as well as marvellously effective in winning seats. The scheme appears to have been first put in operation in 1895, just in good time for the general elections of 1896. If it could have been carried out all through Canada the corrupt government of that day might have been in power yet. The operations were so complete and comprehensive as to involve the stuffing of the voters' list and the ballot boxes. A good, conscientious Tory, encumbered with a superabundance of property, would divide up his city lots amongst trustworthy henchmen, merely for voting purposes. Then the names of the nominal owners were placed on the voters' lists. If the necessary number of reliable persons could not be secured, fictitious names would do. The deputy returning officers

were always above suspicion. They would cast the votes of absentees or dead men.

In the late municipal elections as many as twenty-five bogus votes were cast in some of the sub-divisions. People who had no knowledge of the methods of scientific political agents will now understand why Sir Charles Tupper was anxious to secure control of the electoral machinery of the provinces and why he held that that was the only means by which the Dominion could be captured. Also why the controllers of the Tory machine have displayed such a deep anxiety of late to capture the municipalities for the party. And to think that they are all consumed with such a burning desire to put down corruption and cleanse public life of its offences.

THE G. T. P.

All obstacles to the construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the new transcontinental line appear to have been overcome. There is no doubt that Parliament will ratify the agreement as modified and that the active work on the road will begin during the present year.

We think it is a fortunate thing for one country that the company is so thoroughly in earnest that it will permit no ordinary difficulties to thwart its ambition to reach the Pacific. Government railways have not proved so successful on this continent that the people would be likely to view with enthusiasm any proposition involving such an addition to the mileage of the Intercolonial as its extension to the Pacific Ocean. But, as the government is committed to the principle of the opening up of new regions all through the northern portion of Canada, there is little doubt that if reasonable terms could not have been made with the pioneer private line the task would have been undertaken as a public work.

The extension by two years of the time for the completion of the line will make no practical difference to the people of any part of Canada. The work will be prosecuted with all the vigor possible. It will be finished with the greatest celerity compatible with thoroughness. The immense amount of capital locked up in the line is the strongest guarantee of that. The greatest immediate activity will prevail on the prairies. There the work of construction will be the easiest and the demand for transportation facilities is now the strongest. Population is pouring in by thousands monthly. The construction of the Grand Trunk line will open up an entirely new belt of territory to the agriculturist and will result in an increase of business which will make its influence felt in all parts of Canada.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

If the recently created Railway Commission performs the duties it was brought into existence to undertake, Canadians will have abundant reason for thankfulness. Just to prove that the commission will have one job on its hands that will prove no sinecure, the Toronto Globe returns to its self-imposed task of pointing out the injustices we in Canada suffer by reason of the discrimination of our own railways, built largely from public money, in favor of the products of the United States. Our contemporary in the article from which we shall quote deals entirely with transcontinental deals. But the discrimination is general, and, as has been pointed out, it in some instances entirely overcomes the advantages the tariff is supposed to give home products. Enterprise is admirable. It is inspiring to behold Canadian roads reaching across the boundary for business, but they should not be permitted to discriminate against the products of Canadians. If there is to be a most favored nation in the business we should be the one. The commission will probably demand an explanation, and the reply will be awaited with a good deal of interest.

The Globe points out that the C. P. R. in the west is exempt from control, so far as the reduction of rates is concerned. But there is little room for doubt, as to the power of the commission to prevent discrimination between shippers and also between different localities. On agricultural implements the rate per cent. on car lots to the Canadian coast cities is \$1.38 from Toronto and Montreal, and \$1.30 from New York, Boston, and Baltimore. The rate for the American part of this haul must be recorded as a separate contract, so the adverse discrimination against Canadian shippers over the Canadian line is even greater than appears in the published schedules. The rate on dynamite from Montreal and Toronto is \$1.58 and from the American cities \$1.45. This is a discrimination of thirteen cents per cwt. against the Canadian manufacturers, and deprives them of such advantages as the protective tariff affords. There is a still greater discrimination on drugs, the rate being \$1.03 to Canadian and \$1.45 to American manufacturers and shippers. On less than car lots the discrimination is still greater, the rate being \$1.08 from the American coast cities and \$2.15 from Toronto and Montreal. The general rate on machinery is \$1.53 to the Canadian manufacturer and \$1.45 to his American competitor. On bolts, nuts, and similar manufactures of iron there is an adverse charge of 10 cents per cwt., the rates being 95 cents to Canadians and 85 cents to Americans. The rate from the American Atlantic coast cities on pianos and organs is \$2.25 per cwt., and from Toronto and Montreal \$2.43. On furnaces and radiators the rate is \$1.55 to the

Canadian producers and \$1.45 to the American. On farm wagons the rates are, respectively, \$1.38 and \$1.30. The discrimination is as heavy as 20 cents per cwt. on sewing machines, the charge being \$1.58 from the American cities and \$1.45 from Toronto and Montreal.

RUSSIAN DEMORALIZATION.

We fear if the curtain were lifted it would appear that the old and trusted ally of Russia had turned his forces against her. It may be that her generals are biding their time and mustering an overwhelming force, which at the opportune moment they will swing down upon the puny enemy and sweep him into the sea, according to predictions. That is one of the possibilities. But other explanations may be advanced for the apparent state of paralysis into which the armies of the Czar have fallen. The dispatch we publish to-day about the effects of bitter cold, starvation and disease upon the poor fellows who are being hurried through inclement regions to the scene of operations may exaggerate some of the features of the situation. But they are possibilities, and they may furnish the true reason for the conditions which appears to give the Japs power to strike just such a staggering blow to the land forces of their enemy as they have already dealt to his fleet.

The Slav is insured to all sorts of hardship. Centuries of experience has developed him into the type best suited to endure the bitter cold, the poverty and the privations of a rigorous climate. But a journey of five thousand miles in a railway truck, without fire or proper sustenance, with the thermometer indicating from twenty to forty degrees below zero, is an experience calculated to try the constitution of any animal that has not the comfort of a polar bear. It is the most certain that the Russian soldiers are not in the fittest physical shape when they reach the front. If disease has attacked them, in their weakened state, imagination can easily picture the condition of affairs in the camps.

Russian statesmen made the initial mistake of supposing that their war would break out until they gave the word. Now the elements are fighting against them. They have their own state of demoralization to overcome as well as the enthusiastic, patriotic and triumphant battalions of the Japs. Another illustration of the fact that the nation that is best prepared to strike at the psychological moment occupies the position of vantage.

The legislator of a democratic country has a material advantage over the fellow whose vote places him in office. The workman must depend upon his union to keep up the rate of wages and upon his employer to meet the terms of the union. The "unorganized" are in a more dependent position. They are in a more dependent position. They are in a more dependent position.

The government retains the right to terminate the lease with compensation to the company to be arrived at by arbitrators. The British Pacific Telegraph Company will have its head offices at Victoria, B. C. Mr. Mott will probably fill the presidency. Mr. Gibbons being vice-president and general manager. The company assumes possession of the lines on May 1st.

FORTE FOR PEACE.

Turkey Will Not Take Advantage of Present Situation in the Far East.

Paris, March 1.—Autonomous advice have been received in Paris which show the eminently satisfactory condition of affairs in the Balkans. Serbia and Bulgaria have given fresh assurances that they propose to maintain peace. Conditions, it is claimed, do not show any indication of the Porte to take advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in the Far East.

The satisfactory condition has been brought about, it is understood, as the result of the attitude of Germany, whose influence was exercised on Turkey by Austria, which represented the inadvisability of a belligerent attitude, and of Romania and Bulgaria, which applied pressure on Bulgaria and Serbia. Austria and Germany are understood to be acting together to bring about the enforcement of financial as well as other reforms in Macedonia. Regarding Great Britain there seems to be some doubt as to her attitude, for a war in the Balkans naturally would further embarrass Russia, but it is pointed out that British influence is not as strong in that part of the world as formerly, and that Russia, Austria and Germany acting together can overcome a meddling policy on the part of any other power.

The Turkish embassy reiterated to-day that the Porte proposed to pursue a policy of peace, and that if war occurs it will be begun by Bulgaria.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Resolutions Adopted Attacking Entangling Alliances With Foreign Powers.

New York, Feb. 29.—A meeting of the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael, to celebrate the 120th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett, has adopted resolutions scoring the so-called policy of the United States in the Far East and asking that the burden of war be turned to Russia rather than Japan. The resolutions, which were of considerable length, inveighed against all entangling alliances with foreign crowns. Many recent acts of the state department were singled out and criticized by the resolutions, which attributed Secretary of State Hay's motives almost entirely to friendship for Britain and hostility towards Russia.

M. McEwan and A. F. McEwan, of Seattle, are guests at the Grand.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES

ISLAND WIRES LEASED BY NEW COMPANY

Assumes Possession on First of May—Head Offices to Be Established Here.

Ottawa, March 2.—An order-in-council has been passed approving the lease to C. H. Gibbons, of Vancouver, and D. V. Mott, of Fernie, in trust for the British Pacific Telegraph Company, for 21 years, of the Dominion government telegraph lines on Vancouver Island.

These lines were originally built about eight years ago, and have since been maintained, chiefly for the purpose of affording distressed shipping and seamen facilities for communicating with owners, agents or the authorities at Victoria, and not being designed for commercial uses, have been a continuous drain upon the treasury. The last report of the superintendent of telegraphs, Mr. Keeley, attached to the report of the minister of public works for 1902, states that the expenditure on the Victoria-Cape Beale line alone for the year ended June 30th, 1902, was \$7,077.03, while the revenue therefrom in the same period was but \$363.81.

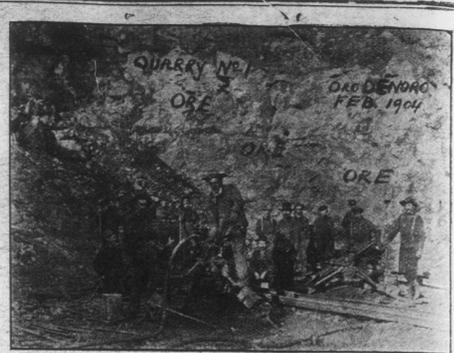
The British Pacific Telegraph Company, which Messrs. Gibbons and Mott are now incorporating under the Companies Act of the Dominion, which will be capitalized at \$25,000, and stock in which is fully taken up and paid for, aims to make the lines acquired commercially profitable while maintaining them in high state of efficiency.

The Victoria-Cape Beale line connecting as it does with the Pacific cable at Sanfield Creek, the American terminals, the intention is to make this line an independent link between the telegraph lines of America, converging at Victoria, and the cable-access to which has heretofore been monopolized by the C. P. R. The volume of cable business is already large, and it is believed that with the promised independent connection and the competition which it will stimulate, the business will be developed.

In return for the lease concessions from the government, which relieves the company of the necessity of building lines from Victoria to the Pacific seaboard, the company guarantees the government immunity from further expense in maintenance and operation of the line, gives free transmission to all government messages, shipping distress reports, weather and departmental bulletins. A cash payment is also made annually to the government, so that a considerable loss is replaced by a certain revenue.

The government retains the right to terminate the lease with compensation to the company to be arrived at by arbitrators. The British Pacific Telegraph Company will have its head offices at Victoria, B. C. Mr. Mott will probably fill the presidency. Mr. Gibbons being vice-president and general manager. The company assumes possession of the lines on May 1st.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—General Stanoviski, former minister of war, died last night.



ORO DENORO MINE.

The Oro Denoro mine, in the Boundary district, began shipping last July, and is already the third shipper in that district, the output being now over 1,000 tons per week, and is expected to be increased in the spring to 1,500 tons, and later in the year to 3,000 tons per week. There are two quarries working and one from other deposits on the claim is also to be operated when the snow goes. The ore carries copper, gold and silver, and is

high in oxide of iron (magnetite), which insures a low treatment rate. The Denoro Mines, Ltd., of which Smith Curtis, is manager, owns the property. The Granby Company recently bought a considerable interest in the company, and has a contract to treat a large tonnage during this and next year. The mine is likely to begin paying dividends before long as it is reported to be making a good profit on its output.

LANTERN CAUSED RISING.

Further Particulars of the Trouble in German West Africa—Punitive Expedition in Field.

Berlin, March 2.—The rising of native troops in the Cross and Sannago River region of German Cameroons, Equatorial West Africa, resulting in several fatalities of the Northwest Cameroon Company being burned down, and four Germans killed, as announced in these dispatches yesterday, was caused by the eccentric conduct of Count Von Puckler, and was directly one to the theft of a lantern from the Northwest Cameroon Co.

Von Puckler, who was the government's district commissioner, was reputed to be a quiet and sensible administrator, having sound knowledge of native ways and character. He formerly was an employee of the Northwest Cameroon Co., but recently had been employed by the government. Herr Schoeller, president of the company, received in December last a long letter from Count Von Puckler regarding the stolen lantern, concluding with the assertion that he intended to make the property of white men respected by punishing several villages.

Herr Schoeller inferred from the violence of the language of Von Puckler that the latter was deranged, and wrote both the Count and the agents of the company commanding that nothing be done of so trivial a matter. Herr Schoeller's letters arrived too late.

The Count, with twenty-five men, tried to arrest the headmen of one of the villages, but the Count was killed and his escort with difficulty escaped. During the next few days the company's posts on the Cross river were burned down and four agents were killed. A punitive expedition has now arrived in the hostile district.

Count Von Puckler, as appears from information subsequently received by Herr Schoeller, had recently given way to fits of fury against the negroes, attributed to the state of his health, as a result of his residence in the hot climate of Equatorial West Africa.

Graham H. Brown, of London, Eng., is at the Grand.

FORMER WAR MINISTER DEAD.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—General Stanoviski, former minister of war, died last night.

Advertisement for 'THE NEW "STORM KING" OAT IS A MONEY MAKER'. It features a large illustration of a stalk of oat and text describing the benefits of the 'Storm King Oat' variety, including its early maturity, high yield, and resistance to disease. The ad lists various other popular sorts like 'New Imp. White Ligowo Oats' and 'New Sensation Oat', and provides contact information for 'The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited' in Toronto, Ontario.

WILL CONSULT THE GOVERNMENT ON RECOMMENDATION OF COMMISSIONERS

City Council Oppose Increased Rate on Police—Longer for Civic Officials.

The city council met on Monday through with considerable interest. The report of the police commission recommending a patrol wagon increased pay for patrolmen was read. The council did not seem to be particularly interested in the proposition and just what power it retained in the matter. It will be referred to the Mayor in Council.

Several new by-laws were presented, including one relating to the proposition and an order relating to the Old Man's Inn. Ald. Fell has moved in the city to get more suitable quarters. He pointed out several very old features in connection with the home. The civic officials have hours of duty at the city hall one hour.

Notice from the Premier's pointment of police commissioners was read. The police commissioners were recommended to accept the proposal to Alex. McLeod entering the Home.

Ald. Stewart wanted the city government to accept. He explained this man did not wish to go to the vicinal Home, and the government to agree to the plan. He stated it would cost to maintain a permanent force.

Ald. Fell wanted it specified additional cost over \$15 a month to be borne by the government. It was agreed to notify the Premier to this effect.

The police commissioners reported: Gentlemen—I have the honor to you that at a meeting of the police commissioners, held on the 27th of February, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. That provision be made for the purchase of a patrol wagon not to exceed the sum of \$100 for maintenance of same.

2nd. That the salaries of the patrolmen be increased to \$2.50 per month.

3rd. That tenders be called for summer uniforms for the police. Gentlemen—I am requested by you that at a special meeting of the police commissioners, held on the 27th of February, 1904, it was decided, and that the council be in the police commissioners' decision the matters referred to in the resolution mentioned in the report.

Ald. Kinsman thought that the council would have no choice but to report.

Others wanted the report of Ald. Stewart said that he thought it would be better to increase salaries. With the coming in in September, that would suffice. He did not think the city should be asked to increase. He thought the council should not have recommended increase in pay. He moved that the matter be laid before the Lieut.-Governor.

Ald. Beckwith, in seconding that with the appeals for improvement on the streets the council was pelted to refuse this expenditure was to improve the streets. When this matter came up he hoped that something would be done for the streets, which the control of the city would be placed in the hands of the council members of the council responsible to the people.

Ald. Grahame said that the council had increased pay would amount to \$250 this year. The improvements to streets were new. Patrolmen started at \$2.00 and now they were paid \$2.50. He said a large area had to be patrolled. He thought that the city should be asked to increase pay. He moved that the matter be laid before the Lieut.-Governor.

Ald. Grahame pointed out that the council had reduced a few and it was then promised that the increase later.

Ald. Stewart said that a might get three stripes and crossed 30 cents a day. That of other civil servants was few years ago also. With Vancouver were much here.

Ald. Beckwith did not see the point. He said that the cost would be only \$250.

Ald. Grahame said that Ald. Beckwith did not understand things so. He said he misunderstood them. He said that the council had decided to pay the salaries.

Ald. Beckwith said that asked for beside additional would cost \$1,500 more. He thought that the council should be asked to pay the salaries.

Ald. Beckwith said that the motion of Ald. Stewart was to submit a by-law for money for new school building. It was decided to have a by-law at once.

WILL CONSULT THE GOVERNMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS

City Council Oppose Longer Expenditure on Police—Longer Hours for Civic Officials.

The city council met on Monday and got through with considerable business. The report of the police commissioners and also recommendations for longer hours for the police were presented.

LANEIN CAUSED RISING.

Particulars of the Trouble in German West Africa—Punitive Expedition in Field.

On March 2 the rising of native in the Cross and Siam Rivers of German Cameroon, Equatorial Africa, resulting in several fatalities.

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W. J. Swinson forwarded an offer made to the agricultural society of a block of 42 acres adjoining the exhibition grounds for \$2,000.

The board of the Protestant Orphans' Home wrote asking for the extension of the sewer system to that institution.

A. C. Galt, of Rossland, wrote explaining the situation with respect to the door of the city hall was broken and offering to reimburse the corporation for it.

Mr. Galt was to be informed that the city council wished for no remuneration.

A request for taking up the pavement on Yates street to facilitate putting in a sewer pipe to the Dawson hotel was referred to the city engineer.

Some of the aldermen wanted to know if this work could not be done without taking up the street.

Ald. Bell said that there was a passageway near the Dawson hotel which might be used.

Alex. Beag wrote concerning Douglas park, which was referred to the park committee.

W. Graham wrote on the matter of newpapers and urging against the prohibition of boys under twelve years from selling papers.

S. Perry Mills wrote informing the council that \$100, less duty, was about to be paid as legacy from the late G. K. to the Old Men's Home.

Ald. Bell wanted to know whether this went to the general fund or formed a special fund.

It was decided to thank the writer and the sum to be placed to a special account for the same.

J. T. Smith asked permission to remove trees in front of his place. This was referred to the engineer.

tables raised within the cemetery grounds. He wanted the committee to make a report upon the cost of a suitable building.

Ald. Kinsman objected to the report going abroad that vegetables were raised for these old men where bodies were buried.

All Beckwith thought something could be done and a by-law got ready to be submitted at the time the school by-law was submitted.

The new milk by-law was introduced and read a first time.

The council then adjourned.

At the Supreme Court Sitting To-day—One Trial Ends Over Until To-morrow.

Mr. Justice Irving this morning presided at the sittings of the Supreme court. There were about ten cases on the list, but none of them were proceeded with.

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ANNUAL MEETING HELD MONDAY

FINANCES OF THE B. C. ORPHANS' HOME

Reports of Board of Managers, President of Ladies' Committee and Secretary-Treasurer Received.

Monday afternoon at the city hall the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home was held.

The statement of the board of managers was read by the president. The liberal support given the home by the public is gratefully acknowledged.

Continuing the report says "An effort is now being made to provide proper sewerage for the institution, and with this end in view an appeal has been made before the civic authorities praying for the extension of the sewer on King's road to its intersection with Cook street, at which point connection would be made at our own cost with the present unsatisfactory and dangerous sewerage."

Reference is made to the satisfactory financial standing of the home. This is contained in a report of the committee for work in connection with the home during the past year.

A commendation is made of the ladies' committee for work in connection with the home during the past year.

Mr. Solomon thereupon withdrew this application and asked that it be adjourned until the following day.

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Table with financial data: To Mrs. E. L. Higgins, refunds on accounts paid, 20 80; To trust funds, wages collected for orphan at work, 60 00; Total, \$6,61 87.

Table with financial data: Expenditure, By monthly bills, 12 months as per receipts, \$1,880 07; By salaries, 12 months as per receipts, 964 15; By light accounts, 12 months as per receipts, 31 23; By printing and advertising, 12 months as per receipts, 69 00; By fuel accounts, 12 months as per receipts, 132 00; By interest on mortgages, as per receipts, 107 64; By taxes, 1903, as per receipts, 217 20; By furniture account, as per receipts, 8 16; By legal expenses, as per receipts, 29 00; By miscellaneous expenses, small accounts, 19 75; By Wm. Scovcroft, com. on collections, 30 83; By mortgages paid off in full, B. C. Corporation, \$1,000 Dr. Wm. Scovcroft, mon. \$2,000, 3,000 00; Total, \$3,630 38.

Table with financial data: By trust funds, orphan's wages deposited, 90 00; By Canadian Bank of Commerce, amount on deposit at 3 per cent, interest, 1,518 75; Goods on hand, 51 50; By balance, cash to credit account current, Bank of Commerce, 1,040 04; Total, \$3,617 87.

Table with financial data: By E. CROW BAKERS, Hon. Treasurer, Victoria, B. C., 20th February, 1904. As will be seen by these figures the home is now on a sound financial basis. This information was most gratifying to those present, and the secretary-treasurer was greeted with hearty applause.

Managers were then elected for the ensuing term as follows: Right Rev. Bishop Orde, Chas. Hayward, Esq., Rev. H. J. Wood, H. D. Helmeck, Esq., K. C. representing the Reformed Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Leslie Clay, Esq., Rev. J. P. Westman, Noah Shakespeare, Esq., Rev. E. S. Howe, W. J. Pendray, Esq., representing the Methodist churches.

Rev. Dr. Blyth, George Carter, Esq., Wm. Scovcroft, Esq., representing the Congregational church. Rev. Roy Dakin, Rev. J. F. Vichert, Adolphus McGregor, Esq., A. R. McNell, Esq., representing the Baptist churches.

Dr. H. R. Carter was appointed honorarium medical attendant for the home. A vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the home for their services during the past year.

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FOR LIFEBOAT FUND.

Preparations for the Production of "The Creation" Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Lifeboat Association committee held a meeting in the office of the honorary secretary Tuesday night in order to make arrangements for the giving of the oratorio "The Creation."

It was decided in connection with the sale of tickets that a special issue for His Majesty's land and sea forces should be prepared and sold at a special price. These will be distributed at Work Point barracks and at Esquimalt.

The secretary reported that the following subscriptions had been received: His Honor the Lieut-Governor, \$100; Miss A. M. Galletly, \$20. These, with the subscription of A. J. C. Galletly of \$20, make a total of \$170.

The rehearsals in connection with "The Creation" are being held regularly and satisfactory progress is being made. The chorus and orchestra will hold a full practice in the Metropolitan hall after service on Sunday night, and again on Monday evening, when Miss Bradley, of Tacoma, will be present. A full rehearsal will be held.

WITHELDRAWN. Action by Columbia Regarding Panama Canal Property Settled Out of Court.

New York, March 2.—The suit of the Colombian government brought in Paris to restrain the Panama Canal Company from delivering the canal property to the United States, according to a dispatch from New Orleans as published in the Sun, has been settled out of court.

The suit, it is said, will be withdrawn at once, but it will be some time before the announcement will be made officially.

The cable message from Brussels is said to have been signed by a high Colombian authority. It is to the effect that a satisfactory settlement of the suit has been agreed upon privately, and that the action will be dismissed without further legal formality.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. City of Mexico, March 2.—A great pilgrimage to Lourdes, Rome and the Holy Land is being organized here. The pilgrims will make the journey in special trains to New York, and thence by steamer to France. Many wealthy pilgrims desire to pay their respects to the new Pope.

Woman's Dangers. THE LIVES OF ALL WOMEN BESET BY SECRET TROUBLES. A Simple and Certain Method by Which the Ills of Girlhood and Womanhood May Be Overcome.

Every woman's health depends upon her blood—its richness and its regularity. Sometimes it is hard to believe that nearly all common diseases spring from the blood, no matter how different they may be.

A HITCH BETWEEN THE TWO BOARDS CAUSED BY DEMANDS OF COMMISSIONERS

City Fathers Have Appealed to Lieut-Governor-in-Council—Their Only Recourse.

A hitch has arisen between the city council and the board of police commissioners. It originated in the annual requisition for expenditure of the police department presented by the board to the municipal government.

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This is the only recourse open to the council under the circumstances. The police commissioners are clothed with powers not enjoyed by any committee of the council. The fire wardens, for instance, whose function is to exercise control of the fire department, a branch of the active public service to none in importance, merely represent the council in this function.

The police board, on the other hand, is nearly as potent as the school board, whose annual ordinary estimates the council cannot refuse. In regard to the request for increases in the salaries of the patrolmen the city fathers take the stand that if this is granted other departments must be advanced as well.

One alderman explained to a Times representative this morning that the call men of the fire department have also demanded higher salaries, and if one branch is favored the other will expect the same treatment, and so on through the entire civic service.

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Advertisement for 'WILL CONSULT THE GOVERNMENT' with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'LANEIN CAUSED RISING' with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'WOMAN'S DANGERS' with a small illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for 'IS A MONEY MAKER' with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'TAIRIOR OAT' with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'ROUGHT DEFYING' with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'FOR ONE NOW' with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'Limited' with a small illustration of a person.

FINANCES OF THE B. C. ORPHANS' HOME

Reports of Board of Managers, President of Ladies' Committee and Secretary-Treasurer Received.

Monday afternoon at the city hall the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home was held.

The statement of the board of managers was read by the president. The liberal support given the home by the public is gratefully acknowledged.

Continuing the report says "An effort is now being made to provide proper sewerage for the institution, and with this end in view an appeal has been made before the civic authorities praying for the extension of the sewer on King's road to its intersection with Cook street, at which point connection would be made at our own cost with the present unsatisfactory and dangerous sewerage."

Reference is made to the satisfactory financial standing of the home. This is contained in a report of the committee for work in connection with the home during the past year.

A commendation is made of the ladies' committee for work in connection with the home during the past year.

Mr. Solomon thereupon withdrew this application and asked that it be adjourned until the following day.

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FOR LIFEBOAT FUND.

Preparations for the Production of "The Creation" Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Lifeboat Association committee held a meeting in the office of the honorary secretary Tuesday night in order to make arrangements for the giving of the oratorio "The Creation."

It was decided in connection with the sale of tickets that a special issue for His Majesty's land and sea forces should be prepared and sold at a special price. These will be distributed at Work Point barracks and at Esquimalt.

The secretary reported that the following subscriptions had been received: His Honor the Lieut-Governor, \$100; Miss A. M. Galletly, \$20. These, with the subscription of A. J. C. Galletly of \$20, make a total of \$170.

The rehearsals in connection with "The Creation" are being held regularly and satisfactory progress is being made. The chorus and orchestra will hold a full practice in the Metropolitan hall after service on Sunday night, and again on Monday evening, when Miss Bradley, of Tacoma, will be present. A full rehearsal will be held.

WITHELDRAWN. Action by Columbia Regarding Panama Canal Property Settled Out of Court.

New York, March 2.—The suit of the Colombian government brought in Paris to restrain the Panama Canal Company from delivering the canal property to the United States, according to a dispatch from New Orleans as published in the Sun, has been settled out of court.

The suit, it is said, will be withdrawn at once, but it will be some time before the announcement will be made officially.

The cable message from Brussels is said to have been signed by a high Colombian authority. It is to the effect that a satisfactory settlement of the suit has been agreed upon privately, and that the action will be dismissed without further legal formality.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. City of Mexico, March 2.—A great pilgrimage to Lourdes, Rome and the Holy Land is being organized here. The pilgrims will make the journey in special trains to New York, and thence by steamer to France. Many wealthy pilgrims desire to pay their respects to the new Pope.

Woman's Dangers. THE LIVES OF ALL WOMEN BESET BY SECRET TROUBLES. A Simple and Certain Method by Which the Ills of Girlhood and Womanhood May Be Overcome.

Every woman's health depends upon her blood—its richness and its regularity. Sometimes it is hard to believe that nearly all common diseases spring from the blood, no matter how different they may be.

A HITCH BETWEEN THE TWO BOARDS CAUSED BY DEMANDS OF COMMISSIONERS

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My Boyhood Days in Victoria

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood. When fond recollection presents them to my view, the orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood, and every loved spot which my boyhood has known.

Oh! give me back my boyhood days, the sportive days of childhood, the merry games with bat and ball, the rambles through the wildwood.

As I stated in my experiences in San Francisco in the early fifties and in consequence of the loss of my father's residence in Alberni, we came north to Victoria after gold was discovered in British Columbia. We took passage in the steamer Northern, which was filled with passengers and freight, and came via Portland, and we arrived in Esquimalt on the 11th February, 1853.

At the time that all the ocean steamers docked at Esquimalt then, and the passengers were freighted round in a smaller steamer to the Hudson's Bay wharf in Victoria harbor. The first thing that attracted our attention on coming into the harbor was the high pallisades of the fort, which ran along Wharf street, from the company's bastion to Broughton street, up then to Government street, along Government to Bastion street, and to the clear store with the brass plate on, now occupied by North & Richardson. Opposite Fort street there was an entrance, and another on Wharf street.

In the centre of the large gates there were smaller ones. These small gates were opened every morning at 7 o'clock, and the ringing of the fort bell, which was suspended from a kind of belfry, in the centre of the yard. To the north were the stores and warehouse, and to the south large barns; the residences were situated on the east side of the fort.

The stores were patronized by all the colonists, not then being confined to the company's servants, as in former times

a log built house, whitewashed. I think part of the bake house was to be seen in late years in the rear of a carpenter's shop on Broad-street, also I think the baker himself is still alive, and named James Stockham. He made excellent bread and charged 25c, a loaf, but such loaves, they being at least three times as large as modern loaves.

There was a good story told of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the price of flour and bread, during the gold excitement, which reflected great credit on the chief factor of the company. It was said that a scheme was concocted to corner all the flour in the country (in trust) by some enterprising citizens across the border; and the company was approached by these gentlemen, who proposed to them to buy their whole stock of flour for that purpose. To the credit of the company's officials they refused to do so, and sold at the usual price, against the combination, and so broke it up.

After we had got settled in our new home the question of sending me to school was discussed, and easily settled, for it was Hobson's choice. The Central school, as it was called, was on the site of the present Central school. It was the only one I can think of except Angela college, and maybe a private school. There was a fee of \$5 a year, charged, payable quarterly in advance.

After you left Blanchard street, the way to the school was by pathway through the woods. The country around View and Port streets, up to Cook, was very swampy, and covered mostly by willow and alder trees. In fact there were small swamps on them. View street, where there was good duck shooting in winter. When I went to the Colonial school in 1850, it was taught by a young man named Kennedy, whose father was Dr. Kennedy of the Hudson's Bay Company, and whose brother was in the same service. Some months later he resigned, and his successor was an Irishman named W. H. Barry, whose temper was quick, like my own, and allowed

with out jackknives we might have been seen sitting on the fence and school porch eating as only boys can eat. In the midst of our vegetarian feast the lookout announced the distant approach of the master, and then there was a scattering of the boys, as fast as their legs would carry them. The school proper occupied only about a third of the building, and was a large room extending from the front to the back of the building. Of

continued friends to the last, and years after I worked like a beaver when he was elected a member of the legislature for Victoria city. And he was grandfather to my eldest son, who was named after him. I have still a handsome book given me by Sir James at the last break-up of school before I left.

Our Bathing Excursions.

We new and then heard complaints by prudish people of the boys bathing on Island Arm, on Deadman's Island and elsewhere "without a full bathing suit. What would they say to the boys of my time bathing in Nature's suit only, and that on the waterfront from James Bay Company's wharf? We bathed there at all times, and to our hearts content, and never was exception taken to it by the authorities, or in fact by anyone.

Use is second nature, and I suppose that all traces of the burying ground had vanished, the surface of the island being swept clean, not a trace of bones, or trees, and it has remained so till this day.

The Expeditions to Hillside Farm.

In the absence of Chinese market gardens, and the kitchen garden now attached to most homesteads, we had to go a distance for our vegetables. It took the best part of a day to get to the side farm for a sack of assorted vegetables. Several boys would start together for this trip into the country. It is astonishing how the absence of streets or roads lengthens this distance, and so it was then. We started after breakfast and took our lunch, going across country by trail, each with a sack, which was filled with the heaviest vegetables got, and therefore the most stoppages were made to rest. At last Port and Blanchard streets were in sight, and we were again, again, tired out and hungry as hunters.

"The Hudson's Bay Fort Again."

The last I remember of the fort was during the contest brought on by the burning question of the day, namely, Union and Tariff vs. Free Port. The Mainland represented Tariff, and the Island Free Port. Should we join with the Mainland with a tariff or remain Free Port. The hustings was erected in the fort, and the pros and cons were discussed by the rival candidates. I took part, although too young to vote, and worked day and night for my friend, Amor De Cosmos, who was in favor of union and tariff, and we won the day too.

So ends the reminiscences of a Victoria school boy in the pioneer days, and hoping it may bring pleasing recollections to the old school boys to-day who may care to read the memoirs of one of their number.

allow Mr. Master James; heed me or I must have a word with Sir James about you." All this time James was standing up at his desk with his riding whip in his hand, and making signs for me to follow, which I proceeded to do, the master protesting all the time. I got my reward next day, but not as bad as I would have had had not good Mrs. Burr come to my rescue. We drove to Upland Farm, then the home of City Clerk Leigh and his family at Cadboro Bay. Mrs. Leigh was always good to James and I, on these visits to the farm, getting us the best to eat and plenty of fresh milk to drink. By some understanding between Sir James and Mr. Burr we continued these afternoon drives, and it may be imagined how we boys enjoyed them. We con-

After each had said his say, we put it to the vote, and it was carried three to one that the fire take place. We set fire to a lot of pieces of broken combs at two separate places outside a pile of boxes or trunks of boxes. Then we made all haste to get aboard our craft, up sail and away. We had hardly reached the top of Johnson street to the Indian reserve, when the fire could be seen plainly as having been a success, from our point of view. So much so that we made greater haste to get to the boat house. We lost no time in setting up for the heat here, and making the best of our legs in getting home. The papering was not done, and the water was with fear and trembling too. There was good reason for fear, for the paper gave an account of the affair. The Indians made complaint to the police, and they were searching for the culprits. I was afraid to go out at all, much less to go to school, and every knock at the door made me start. I at last confessed to my parents my share in the business, and it was decided that I must "lay low" for a few days, and lucky it was for me I did not get what I deserved, a good whipping as my mother said. The quartette of boys kept their counsel, and we escaped a visit from the police.

Some time later we visited the island to see the result of the fire, and found that all traces of the burying ground had vanished, the surface of the island being swept clean, not a trace of bones, or trees, and it has remained so till this day.

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Consumption Not Hereditary.

How It is Contracted and How Best Cured in a Short Time.

Consumption was formerly believed by some to be due to poverty of the blood. By others it was supposed to be hereditary. Both these beliefs are incorrect.

If the disease passes through several members of the same family it is because the germs get into the clothes, bedding, furniture and carpets that are in general use.

These germs find their way into the air, are inhaled, lodge themselves securely in the throat and lungs where they rapidly develop and increase, and soon claim another victim.

The only remedy that has ever cured a genuine case of consumption is Catarrhosis. Its germ killing vapor is inhaled every air cell and air passage of the head, throat and lungs, and creates a healthy condition of these organs in which disease germs cannot live.

It is impossible for Consumption to make headway if the soothing antiseptic vapor of Catarrhosis is inhaled a few times daily into the lungs. The cause of the disease (germ life) is at once removed, the inflamed mucous surfaces are healed, and a lasting cure effected.

It is not a secret, but a well known fact, that a complete Catarrhosis outfit contains two months' treatment and costs only one dollar. It is convenient and very pleasant to use, and a perfect cure to consumptives and their surroundings. You can't afford to miss it. It is sold by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Ragged clothes quickly—that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost; but

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

came ashore to dry ourselves at the fire. This is the exact routine of boys' swimming expeditions of these present times, and will be to the end of all time. We got tired of it at last and dressed, preparing to go home, when the subject of the fire of the Indian reserves was discussed. Should we do it or not? Robert Branks was with me all right, but one boy was fearful of the consequences. The chief and all the Indians on the Sorgh reserve would soon see the fire and would be after us." There was something in this, for there were dozens, dozens then, where there are now dozens, and it was risky.

After each had said his say, we put it to the vote, and it was carried three to one that the fire take place. We set fire to a lot of pieces of broken combs at two separate places outside a pile of boxes or trunks of boxes. Then we made all haste to get aboard our craft, up sail and away. We had hardly reached the top of Johnson street to the Indian reserve, when the fire could be seen plainly as having been a success, from our point of view. So much so that we made greater haste to get to the boat house. We lost no time in setting up for the heat here, and making the best of our legs in getting home. The papering was not done, and the water was with fear and trembling too. There was good reason for fear, for the paper gave an account of the affair. The Indians made complaint to the police, and they were searching for the culprits. I was afraid to go out at all, much less to go to school, and every knock at the door made me start. I at last confessed to my parents my share in the business, and it was decided that I must "lay low" for a few days, and lucky it was for me I did not get what I deserved, a good whipping as my mother said. The quartette of boys kept their counsel, and we escaped a visit from the police.

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A FINE SHOWING FOR FIRST YEAR

ANNUAL MEETING OF WORTHY ASSOCIATION

A Slight Deficit Easily Counterbalanced by Effect of Necessary Expenditure—Officers Elected.

"When the first steps were taken towards the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association in this city, these in favor of the proposal were told by many that it was useless to attempt to establish such an institution with success. Victoria is a city of glorious possibilities. At least this is so in the opinion of a large number. In spite of these prejudices, the Y. M. C. A. had been organized and its first year's record is most gratifying." This statement was made by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, D.D., pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, in an inspiring address at the first annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night. He also congratulated the directors on the success of their efforts on behalf of the institution.

There was a fairly good attendance and shortly after 8 o'clock the chair was taken by the president, R. W. Clark. In a few preliminary remarks he said that it was now just thirteen months since the inaugural meeting was held in Harmony hall. The object of that gathering was realized, a Y. M. C. A. house was organized, and in the course of a year put in a fairly flourishing condition, both in point of finances and membership. The change in the secretary's report was a gratifying one, and no doubt given the association a slight set-back. There was no doubt that the past month had been marked by greater progress than in any previous period. At the present rate he looked forward to seeing a balance on the right side in the near future.

Referring to the finances of the institution, Mr. Clark said that the treasurer's report would show that the institution was \$500 behind. Against this there was an asset on the books of about \$400 in unpaid dues of sustaining and ordinary members. For this expenditure the association had to show improvements in the room, the furnishing of a parlor, the reading and amusement rooms, and the gymnasium, which totalled a much larger sum than \$500. Looking at it in this light the association had not only paid running expenses but met a considerable amount of the capital investment.

The chairman then called for a statement from Secretary Fisher. Since the organization of the Y. M. C. A. the latter stated 436 members had registered. There were at present 200 ordinary members and 100 sustaining members, making a total of 300. On the extra were Tom Allice, Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria, and Mr. Vaughan, of Wilson Bros., Victoria.

"Considering the state of the road it may be said all went well till they arrived at the sawmill on the lake. This ordinarily takes something over two hours and a half, but on this occasion it took five hours. However, at the Kurtz and Lane stage had to pull up, the horses were plunging and getting more and more every minute, and to cut a long history short, it was decided to walk and return next morning for the sleighs.

"Harry Shannon begged to be left there, but it could not be thought of. The poor old chap was unable to walk, so was put on a horse and was nearly frozen riding the last three miles (without his overcoat). But what was the surprise of everyone to find Mr. Allice getting in the stage, not to go on. Snow up to the waist, he wanted to be left to die, practically that is, for he said life wasn't worth living. Finally he was put on a horse and the two ladies rode down on two B. C. X. horses that had never been ridden before. But everything must have an end, and the hospital was reached at about 10 p.m., when Mr. Allice dropped off his horse and got inside the hospital, where he spent the night. But Harry Shannon changed his mind and went up town to record a claim the next day.

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Receipts. Sustaining Fees \$1,075 33, Ordinary Members' Fees 781 93, Special Donations 778 85, Entertainments and Reception 588 83, Collections 112 33, Sundries 151 49, Debitures 110 00, Balance forward \$5,508 84, Cash on hand 77 42, Deficit 456 63, Total \$5,324 67.

Expenses. Furniture and Fixtures \$1,308 10, Rent, Lighting and Heating 602 23, Salaries 1,228 25, Printing, Literature and Sundries 417 38, Cash in hand, Treas. 831 47, Cash in hand, Secy. 45 95, Total \$5,324 67.

Liabilities. Unpaid Salaries \$145 00, Unpaid Rent 39 00, Unpaid Accounts 240 07, Total \$424 07, Debitures 110 00, Total \$534 07.

Rev. Dr. Rowe was then called upon. He said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the Y. M. C. A. work. The record of the past year was extremely satisfactory. When the first steps toward organizing the association were taken those who had the matter in hand met with every discouragement. Victoria, in the opinion of many, was a city of glorious possibilities. In spite of this the organization had been achieved with success.

A Young Men's Christian Association was an institution that should commend itself to everyone. It was not an organization for the advancement of any particular doctrine. Its tendency was towards the cultivation of health and intelligence among the young men. In such a case the work of the Y. M. C. A. was of national benefit.

Some had said that the money expended in the support of a Y. M. C. A. was wasted. What a small proportion of the amount expended in Victoria for amusements was that devoted to the support of the association. Surely the money spent in these amusements was not put to a good purpose as that used for the support of such a deserving institution. He looked forward to the time when Victoria would boast of a Y. M. C. A. building.

ing. This was bound to come sooner or later. He congratulated the board of directors in the success regarding their faithful and zealous work in the interests of the association, and expressed the hope that those appointed would establish a similar record at the expiration of the ensuing term.

J. C. Croft, chairman of the physical committee, and W. E. Staneland, chairman of the reception committee, also spoke. Five new members were then elected to the board of directors as follows: L. Goodacre, S. M. Okell, John Nelson, E. S. Day and W. E. Staneland. A local selection was given by A. Wheeler, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring directors. Communications expressing regret at their inability to attend were read from Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. J. H. Sweet and Rev. Canon Fadden.

STUDIED J. M. BARRIE.

Guild of First Presbyterian Church Spend Literary Evening on This Author's Works.

The Guild of the First Presbyterian church held its first literary evening for the season in the hall of the church last evening. There was a large attendance, not only of members of the Guild but also of the members of the congregation and their friends. It was presided over by A. W. Miller, who explained that the object of the meeting was not so much criticism as for mutual improvement.

Miss Macgregor read a paper on the Life and Works of J. M. Barrie. The essay was very much enjoyed, and Miss Macgregor was given great praise for it. A discussion of the paper followed, in which Rev. Dr. Campbell, Thornton Fell, Mr. Erving, Mr. Walker and others took part. Mr. Erving followed with a reading from Barrie's works, "The Courtship of Townshend's Boy." Following this a selection from the dramatized version of "The Little Minister" was given by Miss Marshall, Miss Nellie Lovell and D. G. Frazer. The programme concluded with a reading, "The Old Dominion," by Miss E. J. Lawson.

The programme was very much enjoyed by those present, and considerable light was thrown upon the works and style of the celebrated Scottish writer.

TRYING EXPERIENCES.

Two Victorian Commercial Men Travel Under Difficulties in Interior.

"Not for years has there been such a large snowfall," says the Ashcroft Journal of Saturday, "and this last week the extra snow, coupled with the wind, has filled every mile of road between Barkerville to Quesnel—more or less. Around lack of Clubs like the drift is awful, and is equalled by around the Kurtz and Lane Point. Some idea of the extent of the storm may be drawn from the following incident which has happily ended without loss of life.

Harry Shannon was coming over to Barkerville in the stage on Friday, from Stanley, and, as misfortunes seldom come single, there happened to be an extra in Stanley at the same time as the regular stage, so both were pulled out together, at 5 o'clock. On the extra were Tom Allice, Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria, and Mr. Vaughan, of Wilson Bros., Victoria.

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A RICH PROPERTY.

Satisfactory progress is reported at the Richard Hill mine at Mount Sicker. E. Dickie, ex-M. P., who is himself interested in the property, is now in the city. He says that in connection with the 60,000 shares put on the market at par, no special effort is being made to sell them. Already 25,000 of them have been taken up by members of the company.

The presence of such a depth of snow on the mountain interfered with the transport of the ore from the mine to the Lenora railway, where it was shipped to the Crofton smelter. The Lenora Company was doing its best to keep the dump clear, but with so much snow it was difficult to have the ore landed every day. In consequence, only about fifteen tons a day was being shipped from the mine. But the remarkable possibilities of the mine is shown by the fact that with only fifteen tons' shipment a day the expenses may be paid and it would also be possible to pay a dividend on it. Instead of this, the company is devoting the proceeds towards more fully equipping the mine.

COLD SETTLES IN THE BACK

It hits people in a tender spot and makes it might hard to brace up. Nervine will take that kind out of your spine in a short order; it soothes, that's why relief comes so soon. Nervine penetrates, that's why it cures. Five times stronger than ordinary remedies, Nervine can't fail to cure lumbago, lumbago, sciatica and neuralgia. Nervine is king over all muscular pain, has no equal and costs 25c per bottle.

At \$2.00 Each

At \$4.00 Each

At \$6.00 Each

OVER.

Butter

and 30c

s & Co.,

GROCERS.

Your Purse

We only buy the CHOICEST goods

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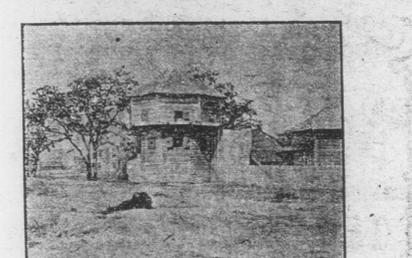
Mortgage Sale

and by virtue of the powers con-

NOTE.

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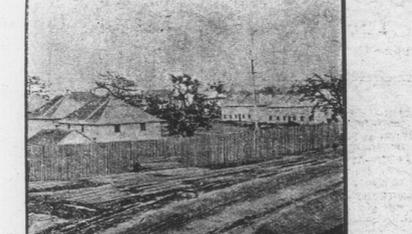


N. W. CORNER OF H. B. FORT WITH BASTION-OAK TREES GROWING ON BASTION SQUARE.

when Victoria was settled by them only. It was said at the time that you might get anything at the stores, from a needle to an anchor. This might well have been true, for it was the repository of all the company's goods, for supplying their servants with all their necessities.

One of the first visits I paid was with my mother, as in San Francisco, and amongst various articles I carried away was a pair of Old Country boots. These boots I am not likely to forget, as I wore them so long. The soles were twice the usual thickness of even boys' boots, and, like a horse shoe, had a row of nails with projecting square heads a quarter inch thick. These boots left their mark wherever they went, and, as may be supposed, as I was a strong, healthy boy with a roving disposition, they travelled considerably. Wear them out I could not, kicking rocks and stubbing my toes against everything I came against, for I found them awkward and heavy to carry, and in fact everything gave way before them. My poor mother often called out at the marks of the square-headed nails on her clean doors, which in those days were not covered with carpets or linoleum, as now. These boots were a feature of the store, and were, I think, \$3.00 a pair, but enough of hob-nailed boots.

We walked through the fort and up



WEST SIDE OF H. B. FORT ALONG WHARF STREET, FACING THE HARBOR.

Fort street, to above Douglas, where we resided for two years. Fort street looked very different to what it does now. The road was composed of boulders, which, being round, made rough riding on, and so muddy, too! Try and imagine it. The sidewalk was of two-inch boards laid lengthwise, three boards wide I think, and commenced at the Brown Jug corner, running up for three or four blocks. Where the Brown Jug now stands was a large orchard and garden, surrounded by a whitewashed fence, which ran along Government street to eastward, taking in the whole block toward. Many an apple have I had from this orchard, and apples were apples in those days, whatever they may be now.

The company's bakery, where we got our bread, was across Fort street, on the right of the Fire Sisters block, and was



INSIDE VIEW OF H. B. FORT, FEBRUARY, 1853, THE GATE OPENS ON PORT STREET. THE BUILDINGS ON EACH SIDE WERE THE OFFICES AND RESIDENCES. THE BELL TOWER IS PLAINLY SEEN.

the old boys and girls who survive those early school days I can think of these: Judge Harrison, John Elford, of Elford & Smith; Theophilus Elford, of Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, and Mr. Anderson, of Saanich; the Toimie and Finlayson boys; Edward Wall (late Erskine & Wall), Ernest Leigh (son of the late city clerk, now of San Francisco), and John and Fred Meerey, also of San Francisco. Of the girls there are Sarah Allatt, now Mrs. Jos. Wriglesworth; Sylvestra Layzell, now Mrs. O. C. Hastings, and her sister Lucy, now also married, and Sarah Pointer, now Mrs. Carter. I had nearly forgotten Ned Buckler, who left here for the States and became an actor of some note.

Of those dead I can best remember peddler Work, of Hillside Farm, and my chum, the late James Douglas, son of Sir James, then governor. If I remember right he was unintentionally the cause of my second whipping. He seemed much attached to me, and many were the rides we had together in his trap, which brought him to school every morning. He was a kindred spirit, wild, like myself, and had a habit of suddenly getting up in school and announcing to the master that he was going home, or it might be for some long drive, usually to Cadboro Bay. Mr. Burr would remonstrate with him, but generally gave way, and off he went. As he and I got intimate he wanted me to go with him on these expeditions and bathing. It was one of two or three o'clock, during school hours. One day he got up suddenly in his seat and said, "Mr. Burr, I am going home and I intend to go with me; that will be all right, won't it?"

"Now, Master James," said Mr. Burr, "I cannot allow this. I must protest against this going away during school hours. If His Excellency only knew what would be after?"

"Oh, that will be all right, Mr. Burr," said Mr. Burr, "I am going home and I intend to go with me; that will be all right, won't it?"

"No, no, James, it is not all right, and as for Fawcett going with you I cannot

