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LINEVITCH HAS DIVIDED HIS FORCES

Second Army Retreating North, While First and Third Are Moving Eastward to Kirin.

Hopes to Check Jap Advance by Destroying Bridges and Denuding Country, Compelling Pursuers to Depend on Their Own Commissariat.

Gansu Pass, March 20.—(Morning.)—The last two days have been utterly without incident, except for the removal of the censor to Kodzu pass. The Russian rear guard is retreating slowly and engaging in occasional skirmishes. It has now reached a position 27 miles north of Tie pass. The Japanese are slowly advancing, without pressing the Russians. The Russians are destroying bridges, the railway reached and light ways and carrying off stores and demolishing buildings and everything not portable.

Reports of a wide turning movement by the Japanese are no longer received. There is increasing difficulty in securing reliable information beyond limits within which scouting parties are active on account of the defeat of many Chinese to the Japanese side.

The troops parted in silence with Gen. Kourapatkin, whose labor in snatching the army are recognized, and who was ever attentive to the wants of his soldiers. Regardless of the fact that he has been commander-in-chief, Gen. Kourapatkin is believed to remain here subordinate to Gen. Linevitch, and as commander of a corps.

Gen. Linevitch, who also enjoys the respect and confidence of the troops as a fighter, is determined to initiate operations by wounding out the evacuated and to take other steps, which, it is believed, will result in economy as well as increasing the efficiency of the army.

The Red Cross depot, under the auspices of Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, is doing excellent work in providing officers who lost their effects in the retreat from Mukden. Some officers who are now being supplied with outfits have had no change of linen since February 23rd.

Dispatches received yesterday announce that a cannonade had been heard south of Tie pass is apparently in error.

M. Tussekoff, an Associated Press correspondent who had been accompanying Gen. Rennenkampf's corps of the eastern army, and whose dispatches suddenly ceased with the beginning of the retreat, has arrived at Gansu pass, having been wounded in the early stages of the retreat.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Gansu pass, the appointment of Gen. Linevitch as commander of the army, the new commander enjoying the affection and confidence of the troops almost in the same measure as Gen. Kourapatkin. Both are fathers and not careless.

At the present time the second army is falling back on the line of the railroad, while the first and third, with the transports, are retreating along the Mandarin road to Kirin, both destroying bridges and denuding the country behind them, and making it impossible for the Japanese to live in the immediate wake of the retreat without their own commissariat.

with artillery flanking the body, and cavalry acting as screens, further ahead. The demoralized troops discarded their boots and equipments, and abandoned their transport carts, left guns and carriages, using the horses to save as many as possible. All the last day at Tie pass the Cossacks looted the booths of traders, sold champagne at a roulette table, and smashed and burned everything unsalable. They caught a Japanese spy, who, upon resisting, was killed. The guilty Cossacks were shot 15 minutes later.

Major-General Fokushin has visited Singtun and perfected arrangements for the installation of a Japanese garrison there, and it is probable that in the future that town will be considered within the war zone, and all persons leaving there will be required to have a pass.

London, March 21.—The Daily Telegraph's Yokohama correspondent says that during a storm a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer was lost off the Indo-China coast.

The correspondent at Aden of the Daily Mail reports that 34 steamers, laden with an hundred thousand tons of coal, are waiting at Jebel for the Russian fleet, which is expected there at the end of the month.

Harbin, March 21.—3 a.m.—At the departure southward of Gen. Kourapatkin, crowds of thousands of civilians and soldiers gathered at the station and gave him a great ovation. Above thundering hurrahs were heard cries of "God send you happiness," "Good-bye, brother," "Good-bye, father. As the train started soldiers rushed forward in a surging crowd and grasped the hand-rail of the general's car, throwing their fur caps in the air and running some distance with the car. The scene made a deep impression on Gen. Kourapatkin, down whose face tears streamed.

Everywhere were pale faces of corpses sleeping among dead horses, slaughtered animals and abandoned quarters of beef. Bloody bandages which had fallen off straw the roads. There is shrapnel everywhere. Dead and wounded are passing on the shoulders of soldiers or in mule carts or Chinese vehicles. Here one Russian and one Japanese wounded, side by side, feed each other; there lie seven Japanese wounded to whom big Russians are attentive. In the soft sunshin grave-diggers are at work on all the roads.

Japanese officers who had been taken prisoners are seen in the streets. Everywhere are evidences that the two great armies have come closer than ever before.

Describing the retreat the dispatch pictures debris strewn all along the road, marching soldiers increasing their loads by spearing bread, vegetables or fruit on their bayonets, at the same time discarding heavy boots, Chinese garments, knapsacks and blankets. The correspondent then continues: "The roads and fields are a solid mass of transports and the dust is so formidable that it is impossible to see a hundred yards. Japanese grenades gave the initial impression of shrapnel, and rifle fire set the jammed mass into confusion."

Daybreak disclosed the plain covered with riderless horses, horseless vehicles, fragments of harness and heaps of stores and furniture. Night found the army bravely bivouacking on bare plains swept by a cold, searching wind with not a single dugout to shelter them, but preparing for a new position.

Under date of Kalyuan, March 13th, the correspondent says: "The Russian army east of the point where the Japanese pierced the line at Fu pass was entirely unaffected by confusion during March 10th. Finally a battalion of mixed troops escaped north by rail and were found at Gansu pass, 163 miles northward. Japanese in battle employed phenomenal innovations unknown to European military practice, showing that they are not mere copyists. One Japanese detachment had captured Russian tombs and could have entered Mukden two days earlier, but retreated simultaneously with opposing Russian regiments."

Paris, March 21.—In the course of an interview in the Matin to-day, Viscount Harashi stated that M. Witte, when in Berlin last July, sent an emissary to London asking the Japanese minister the general's cavalry, about 60 strong, with three companies of infantry, attempted a counter attack, but was repulsed.

MEN AND WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

UNABLE TO ESCAPE WHEN SHOE FACTORY COLLAPSED

Number of Employees Were Caught in Wreckage and Perished Before They Could Be Rescued.

Brockton, Mass., March 20.—The city is in mourning tonight for at least three scores of her citizens whose lives were blotted out by the explosion of a boiler in a large shoe factory in the Campbell district conducted by the R. B. Grover Company. The explosion was immediately followed by a fire, which consumed the factory, a long four-story structure, as if it were a house of cards, and cremated or incinerated an unknown number of men and women, who were unable to extricate themselves from a mass of tangled wreckage formed by the terrific upheaval in the boiler room. More than half a hundred of the employees in the building were maimed, burned or bruised by the time they reached safe ground. The total financial loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, \$200,000 of which falls on R. B. Grover & Company. The monetary losses are nearly offset by insurance.

It may never be known just how many persons perished in the big footwear house, the number of employees has been estimated at 400, but Treasurer Emerson said tonight that he doubted whether there were so many at work. Two hundred and fifty survivors have been accounted for, and at midnight tonight the remains of fifty bodies have been recovered.

When the boiler exploded it passed upward almost perpendicularly, tearing a passage as it went, killing many on the way. After rising high in the air it descended half the distance, and then sweeping northerly cut its way, like some huge projectile, through a dwelling house fifty feet beyond. Here its course was stopped. Scenes of horror followed the landing apart of the factory building.

The three upper floors, weighted with heavy machinery, collapsed with a crash that was heard for blocks. Men and women working in this section had time to but turn in an attempt to see when the flooring sank beneath them and they were carried to the ground floor and crushed amid the mass of debris. Many fell into a veritable furnace. In the sections of the factory which remained standing the operatives were panic-stricken as they sought escape. Many fled down the staircase and reached the street. Others ran to the windows, the fire escaped in many cases having been torn away by the explosion. In desperation many jumped from the second and third story windows to the ground and were dangerously injured.

The crush on the stairway resulted in numerous minor injuries. Scarcely had the rear portion of the structure collapsed when a tongue of flame started up from the boiler pit, communicating with the splintered wreckage, and soon the entire factory was in flames. Instant death was the fate of many who

Went Down With the Floors that collapsed. A large number of men and women who were working on the supports were alive after the floors and walls fell.

From these unfortunates cries of agony and terror went up. Almost all had been caught between broken timbers and heavy pieces of machinery. Few persons succeeded in extricating themselves from the wreckage, but more were roasted alive.

By this time nearby citizens had arrived to assist the employees who escaped in the rescue of their fellows. This task became more and more difficult and perilous, for the heat from the fire was almost unbearable.

By the use of long pieces of timber rescuers were able to raise parts of the wreckage and thereby release some of the men and women. Numerous acts of sacrifice and heroism were seen. A man whose legs were caught under an iron beam shouted to the rescuers that they could not extricate him. Then the fire reached him and he died. A woman who was entangled in a shoe machine cried out that she was dying and commanded the rescuers to attend the others who might live. She begged to be shot soon the flames enveloped her.

were to last but a few minutes, spoke words of encouragement to those who seemed nearer to escape. Some prayed aloud. Others pleaded with the rescuers to say "good-bye" to relatives and many shrieked in agony. Members of the fire department, with ladders, aided greatly in the work of rescue, but their time for work was short, for within a brief interval fire closed over the wreckage and the cries of the imprisoned were hushed.

More Bodies Found. Brockton, Mass., March 21, 2 a.m.—At this hour the remains of 53 persons have been recovered from the ruins of R. B. Grover & Company's factory. Seven bodies have been identified, but only three or four positively. Fifty-three persons are known to be missing. The estimates of the dead range from 60 to 80, and of the injured from 50 to 100.

RYAN WON. Kot Springs, Ark., March 21.—The Sayre-Ryan bout at Whiting Park last night went 20 rounds to a decision, and was witnessed by a large crowd. Ryan, who forced the fighting from the gong, was declared the winner.

SCHOOL BOYS ARRESTED. They Tried to Prevent Other Scholars From Attending Schools in Warsaw. Warsaw, March 21.—3:50 p.m.—One hundred and twenty-eight striking schoolboys were arrested here in the course of the day for picketing school buildings and preventing other boys from entering.

AN ULTIMATUM TO VENEZUELA

REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BY STATES

Paris, March 21.—The foreign office says the French minister at Caracas has not presented an ultimatum to Venezuela and no French warships have been sent to Venezuela. The statement to that effect results from the publication in London newspapers of dispatches saying the presentation of an ultimatum had been followed by the dispatch of two warships.

The officials here are surprised and displeased at the reports, which they construe as tending to force the hand of France into a more aggressive and belligerent policy than anything France contemplated. Intimations are that the United States occupies the best position to send warships owing to the length of time the American controversy with Venezuela has been pending, whereas the French controversy is of comparative recent origin, and has not yet been decided by the courts.

The instructions sent to the French minister at Caracas directed that diplomatic representations be made relative to the holding up of the vested rights of the cable company but did not contemplate threats or an ultimatum, as the authorities say the affair has no gravity calling for steps of such a warlike character.

Up to noon to-day neither the foreign office nor the cable company has received the expected decision of the Caracas court upon the French cable company's concession.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—In calling upon President Castro for an answer to his proposition to submit to arbitration the issues between the United States and Venezuela, Mr. Bowen is acting in accordance with specific instructions from the state department.

Mr. Bowen made a proposition of this kind several months ago and there was an exchange of notes on the subject, but its further consideration was cut off by the abrupt departure from the capital of President Castro at a moment when his own decision was required. The Venezuelan government has made propositions looking to the arbitration of the dispute by the Hague tribunal, but with the important qualification that the tribunal should arbitrate as a preliminary question as to whether or not the United States government had the right under international law to intervene at all between the Venezuelan government and American concessionaries for their protection. This was construed as an attempt to bring in the old Calvo doctrine which the United States had resolutely and repeatedly refused to accept. Mr. Bowen reported the fact of President Castro's departure, and asked for instructions. These were prepared with great care, and after an opinion from Attorney-General Moody that the proceedings in Venezuela involving the asphalt company properties were so irregular as to amount practically to a denial of justice, Mr. Bowen was told to renew his proposition for a free arbitration of the issues at the first opportunity, and this it appears he has now done.

Besides the New York and Bermudaz Asphalt companies, there are three other matters which are suggested as proper subjects for arbitration, viz., the Grisfield claim, also based on a special concession; the claim of the Orinoco Steam Navigation Company, based on a violation of franchise, and the claim of the newspaper correspondent Jauret, for damages, arising from his summary expulsion from Venezuela.

If President Castro rejects this last offer of Mr. Bowen to arbitrate these questions, the state department will determine the course to pursue next.

The minister's presentation of this matter is not an actual ultimatum, for the way is still open for further negotiations if the department decides that the time has not yet arrived to withdraw its minister and adopt some coercive measures. There is great reluctance on the part of the officials to the adoption of the latter course, but the situation is believed to be such that unless the department is willing to submit to the complete effacement of the American claims some action must be taken very soon.

Mr. Bowen's arbitration proposition is not, it is said here, dependent in any way upon the proceedings in the Venezuelan courts in the future relative to the asphalt case, and it is believed that he has moved quickly as reported, without waiting for the courts in order to forestall a ratification of the foreign bonds agreement, and conserve the rights of the American claimants, so that they will not suffer therefrom.

ASSAILANT CAPTURED. Youth Who Wounded Governor of Viborg, European Russia, Arrested After Firing Shots.

Viborg, European Russia, March 20.—Governor Miasorodoff was shot and seriously wounded to-day by a lad about fifteen years old, who had obtained entrance to the governor's office and fired three times at him, one bullet inflicting a serious wound and the others slightly wounding the governor's legs. The governor's clerks and secretary were unable to stop the would-be assassin, who rushed to the street. However, he was arrested without a struggle. The governor's condition is critical.

The youth has been identified as Matti Hjalmar Reinken, who admits that he is a revolutionist. He hails from the northwestern part of Finland, but recently has lived in Stockholm to avoid arrest on account of his known revolutionary ideas. He returned four days ago to Finland and spent three days in Viborg, but declines to reveal his stopping place.

Governor Miasorodoff has been most energetic in the Russification of Finland and memorials have been sent to the estates petitioning for his removal on account of his illegal methods and the general conditions in his province, which were pronounced to be intolerable.

Reinken, who had lost one of his arms recently in a railway accident, when asked if his name was Reinken, replied: "The police of Helsingfors know me, my motive, and the governor's record."

SUICIDE AT SEA. A. L. Griscum, of Philadelphia, Jumped Overboard From the Steamer Minnetonka.

New York, March 21.—Andrew L. Griscum, of Philadelphia, Pa., who disappeared from Philadelphia several weeks ago, and was supposed to be in Europe, committed suicide at sea from the steamer Minnetonka. When he jumped overboard the steamer was stopped, and a boat was lowered, but he could not be found. It is supposed that he was temporarily unbalanced mentally. Griscum was a member of a well-known Philadelphia family. When he disappeared from Philadelphia it was reported he had eloped with a young woman, and that both had gone to Europe. Griscum's mother, however, denied it.

OVER-SUBSCRIBED. Boston, Mass., March 21.—Subscription lists for an issue of \$25,000,000 of four per cent. bonds by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company were opened to-day by Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Baring Bros., and as the issue was found to be largely over-subscribed the lists were immediately closed. It was announced that London has subscribed for more than \$10,000,000 of the bonds.

EXCURSION STEAMERS. Albany, N. Y., March 21.—The Senate to-day passed the bill resulting from the General Slocum disaster, which requires the stanchions, deck beams and frames of excursion vessels to be of iron or steel. It applies to New York City.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS DISCUSSING PEACE

CONVINCED JAPAN WILL NOT MAKE FIRST MOVE

Should the Czar Decide to Open Negotiations it Will Be Through France.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, 18 miles from the Pass, March 20.—The Russian guard is now at Sipinghai, 70 miles north of Tie pass.

Apparently Field Marshal Oyama is holding his main army at Tie pass. When the Russians evacuated Tie pass on March 16th, one span of the five-span bridge over the Tehai river, which falls into the Liao river just north of the town, was destroyed by dynamite immediately after the last train had been dispatched northward.

Some desultory artillery fire was heard on the extreme right as the retreat progressed, but the Japanese appeared to be indecisive. Their pursuit lacked strength in spite of four days' rest at Tie pass, which gave the Russians a chance to re-form after the hardships of the retreat.

The rearguard evacuated Shantung, about 18 miles further north, on March 19th. Dispatch orders report that Colonel Madridoff, in command of an irregular force in the mountains, far eastward, found himself cut off before he got news of the retreat.

KOUROPATKIN AGAIN WITH THE ARMY.

Gunshu Pass, March 22.—The correspondent of the Associated Press reports the removal of the Russian headquarters from Tie pass, remained with the rear guard, being some days without telegraphic facilities.

Extensive preparations to carry out the plan of retreat were made by Generals Kouropatkin, Linévitch, Biddling and Kaubars, and were successfully carried out.

On March 18th Kouropatkin telegraphed that the army was safe, departed for Harbin, but having subsequently decided to remain as commander of the first army reached here to-day, receiving a great ovation at the railway station and acknowledging the cheering by a short speech, in which he expressed the hope that the army would soon be able to retrieve its reverse.

The reorganization affected at Tie pass after the retreat from Mukden is contestably marked; the end of the second stage of the war. Gunshu pass, which has a large railroad station and red cross settlements, with military facilities is now almost overflowing. Troops are arriving daily, the advance divisions are continuing their march northward, while some fresh troops from European Russia are coming south to relieve the worn out rearguard.

The bombing of guns on the right flank was heard all morning. St. Petersburg, March 23, 12:35 a.m.—The party within the government which is urging the Emperor to indicate to the Japanese Russia's willingness to end the war if a reasonable basis can be reached, has been greatly encouraged the last few days, and an actual peace proposal may be just ahead.

The subject has occupied much of the attention of the conferences at Tsarskoye Selo. Certain Grand Dukes, supported by General Sakharoff, the minister of war, and Admiral Vellon, the head of the admiralty, and what is known as the war party, are still bitterly opposed to the idea of peace under present circumstances, but, with the exception of war and marine, the Emperor's minister, backed by M. Witte, solidly favor this course, and the convincing arguments they offer are telling. French influences on the same lines are being supported by German opinion.

The rumor noted by the Associated Press last week that Emperor William had tendered his good offices, now seems to be confirmed. The Associated Press is in a position to assert, however, that if the Czar decides to approach Japan, it will be through France, and the negotiations will be conducted either between M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister; Mr. Delon, the Japanese minister at Paris, or M. Harmand, the French minister to Japan, and Count Matsura, the Japanese premier at Tokio.

The Russian government now feels certain that Japan will not make the first move nor disclose her position until reasons are made authoritative. In the Russian Emperor's name, on the ground that he alone is capable of representing Russia. It is quite possible that Japan's attitude in this regard has been exposed through unofficial attempts to ascertain terms. Japan, it will be remembered, took the same position when Herr Dettinger, the German commissioner of customs at Tientsin, without plenary powers, sought to



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"Fruit-a-tives" have some wonderful curative effects in severe cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At all druggists, 50c. a box.

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obtain Japan's terms for ending the Sino-Japanese war, declining to treat until Li Hung Chang, accompanied by General John W. Foster, went to Tokio armed with full powers.

Furthermore, in view of the possibility that no basis of agreement might result even should the Emperor now approach Japan with pacific proposals, it is regarded as entirely likely that hostilities would continue, again following the precedent of the Sino-Japanese war, until negotiations ended. The Sino-Japanese negotiations were begun in December 1904, and were concluded in the following April. Meanwhile the Japanese made a winter campaign in Manchuria. The conferences concerning the question whether Russia should now indicate willingness for peace all agreed, firstly, that preparations to continue the war shall not be relaxed, and incidentally to reject humiliating terms.

It is pointed out, however, that after Japan seriously desires enduring peace on collateral questions, Russia might be ready to offer liberal compensation. For instance, in lieu of direct indemnity, she might turn over to Japan the proceeds of the sale of all the rights and property of the Great Northern and the Chinese Eastern railway, and liberally pay for the maintenance of Russian prisoners in Japan, and while refusing to cede Saghalin, might grant rights to the fisheries there, or even relinquish all the seal fisheries on the Commander islands.

It is possible also that satisfactory arrangements might be made regarding Russian naval strength in Eastern waters for a period of years.

LITTLE KNOWN OF JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.

Gunshu Pass, March 22.—The Japanese appear to have given up the idea of temporary respite from pursuit, probably to reform their forces, as they did after the pursuit of the Russians north from Liao Yang. The Russian front runs southeast by northwest, with the Russian right flank nearest the railway, and the left, while the Japanese position follows a line intersecting Kaiyuan.

The impression here is that the Japanese eastern army is marching on Kirin, while the western army is continuing north between the Mongolian border and the railway, with the main line from Harbin westward its objective; but a period of inactivity is the likeliest out of the great expectations of the Japanese on the Shakhe, at Mukden and at Tie pass.

Rumors of a probability that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch will assume command of the armies, lately current at Mukden, have been revived here the past two days and are continuing in spite of the nomination of Gen. Linévitch. There is little or nothing known here of the happenings in the outside world, since the army is now cut off from all communication by way of China, but all are intensely interested in the rumored peace discussion.

JAPANESE WERE MOWED DOWN AT MUKDEN.

London, March 23.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says: "An officer here who has returned from Mukden, describes the terrible fighting which occurred at the various gates before the capture of Mukden. He says that never in the history of warfare were such formidable field defenses faced by infantry attacks as the works protecting Mukden. The ground became covered with hillocks of corpses. Three separate forces attacked the western, southern and eastern gates. The struggle was not decided for many hours. Line after line of Japanese infantry went down. Finally, at 11 p.m., the Russians broke and fled towards the northern gates. They suffered enormous losses outside, however, being caught on all sides like rats in a trap. Altogether 26,000 prisoners were captured at the southern and 5,000 at the western gates."

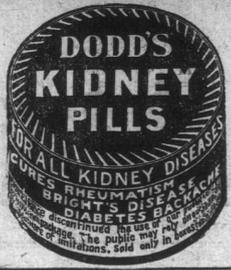
JAP CAVALRY IN FRONT OF ADVANCE POSTS.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—A dispatch from Gen. Linévitch, dated March 21st, says: "Yesterday Japanese cavalry detachments opened in front of one of our advance posts. Behind the cavalry were the infantry, which halted at the Altanchazeta."

MANY VESSELS IN FRONT OF VLADIVOSTOK HARBOR.

Portland, Ore., March 23.—According to advices received by the Portland & Vancouver Steamship Company from Yokohama, there are at present about 40 blockade runners of various nationalities in Japanese ports which have been captured attempting to enter Russian ports. The crews of the captured vessels are treated well by the Japanese and as rapidly as possible sent to their home ports.

According to blockade runners captured on the return trip from Vladivostok, the harbor there is filled with vessels loaded with provisions and coal. Provisions are said to be cheap, meat being sold for 20 kopeks (10 cents) per pound. The impression exists in Vladivostok that the Japanese intend to attack the place in the immediate future.



took, the harbor there is filled with vessels loaded with provisions and coal. Provisions are said to be cheap, meat being sold for 20 kopeks (10 cents) per pound.

Tokio, March 23, noon.—An official report from Imperial army headquarters says: "Our detachment pursuing the enemy entered Chang Tu on March 21st at 2:30 p.m. A large body of the enemy in disorder is retreating towards the north-east, along the line of the railway."

"A part of the enemy's cavalry has halted at a point within two miles north of Chang Tu."

RUSSIAN SQUADRONS WILL BE LIMITED.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—5:30 p.m.—At the admiralty it is strongly intimated that Admiral Rojestvensky will effect a junction with Admiral Negobogoff within ten days, and then proceed to meet Admiral Togo. The third division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Negobogoff, left Suda Bay, Island of Crete, yesterday for Port Said.

ANOTHER TURNING MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS.

Gunshu Pass, March 23.—The Japanese are following the Russian rearguard, which is moving north from Santoupu, at the rate of eight and a half miles a day. On both flanks the Japanese are operating a wide turning movement, but the strength of the flanking forces have not been definitely ascertained.

SIGHTED FLEET OF RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Port Louis, Mauritius, March 23.—5:55 p.m.—A steamer from Colombo, Ceylon, which arrived here to-day, reports that during the night of March 19th she sighted a Russian torpedo boat, which was followed by a squadron of warships some distance behind. The steamer was unable to make out the number or character of the ships.

MAY SUBMIT PACIFIC PROPOSALS TO JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—(6 p. m.)—The ministers and supporters of the course who advocate the submission of pacific proposals to Japan, as previously set forth in these dispatches, so as to ascertain whether an honorable basis of peace is possible, believe they have decided the day, and the Associated Press hears on high authority that an actual step is imminent if not already taken.

HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH INTERVENTION.

London, March 23.—(3:07 p. m.)—The cabinet met this afternoon at the foreign office. According to a news agency the ministers assembled to consider a proposal for the intervention of the powers in the Russo-Japanese war. No confirmation of the report has thus far been obtainable.

RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN HAS BEEN SIGNED.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The internal loan of \$100,000,000 was signed to-day. The price of the issue is 86, and the bonds are redeemable in fifty years.

GOLD RESERVES IN RUSSIAN STATE BANK.

London, March 23.—Referring to statements that have appeared in the London Times, reflecting on Russia's financial position, M. Kokovtsov, the Russian finance minister, yesterday telegraphed to the editor of the Times suggesting that he come to St. Petersburg with experts and they would personally inspect and verify the gold reserves in the Russian State bank.

WHAT CAUSES DYSPEPTIC PAINS

Food is improperly digested. Gas forms and distends the stomach, causing heart palpitation and terrible nervousness. The great specialist for dyspepsia is Polson's Nervine. Never yet failed to cure the worse cases. It prevents fermentation, assists assimilation and converts what you eat into nourishment. Nervine has been successfully used for nearly fifty years. Get a 25c. bottle from your druggist to-day.

RIOTERS SHOT.

Police Fired on Peasants Who Were Looting Estate of the Princess of Murat. St. Petersburg, March 22.—A newspaper in the Caucasus gives details of the burning of the administrative buildings recently in several towns in the Scherapian district and of an agrarian riot on the estate of the Princess of Murat, at Reka, in the Zumdidi district, at which the police were obliged to fire on the rioters, many of the latter being wounded.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has determined to become an expert army signaller. He has begun a six weeks' course of special training at Aldershot.

EDUCATION IN NEW PROVINCES

TORONTO GLOBE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION

The District High Court, Canadian Order of Foresters, in Session at Winnipeg.

Toronto, March 21.—The Globe this morning says that it stands for provincial rights in Saskatchewan and Alberta; that these rights were created, and are secured by and for the British North America Act, and the terms and conditions of provincial autonomy must be subject to the provisions of this act. They can have no rights as provinces that are not expressed or implied in the British North America Act of 1867 to 1886, and can be deprived of no rights to which they are entitled under that constitution.

The Globe holds that the new provinces now to be created do not come under the separate school obligation of section 93, clause 1, of the British North America Act, and therefore are free under the constitution regarding education. The law, in their opinion, relating to education, is their own.

MASS MEETING.

Toronto, March 22.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Toronto was held in St. James Hall last night to discuss the educational clauses of the Autonomy bill, about 2,500 persons being present. The speakers were: Stapleton Caldecott, J. S. Willson, managing director of the Toronto News, and the editor of the Globe; Leighton McCarthy, M. P., and Dr. Goggin, former superintendent of education in the Northwest.

SEEDING.

Winnipeg, March 22.—In the Lethbridge district seeding operations are proceeding rapidly. The new grass is two inches high on the prairie. Foresters Meet. Winnipeg, March 22.—The District High Court, Canadian Order of Foresters, for Western Canada and British Columbia, in session here to-day. During last year seventeen new courts were instituted in the jurisdiction, and in the present year eight. The total membership is 17,000. The insurance fund surpluses for the year 1904, \$1,745,787. Mayor Sharpe welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city.

ON STRIKE.

Winnipeg, March 22.—All the jobbers in the city are on strike to-day, asking for an increase from \$18 to \$20 weekly. One hundred men are affected. Ottawa, March 22.—There were crowded galleries at the Commons to-day when Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed the second reading of the Autonomy bill. He said that on all occasions he had adhered to provincial rights. In this case, however, he was adhering to the terms of the constitution. In 1875 he was a member of the Mackenzie government, and refused to interfere with provincial legislation in New Brunswick because of the secession here of the separate schools. In 1889 he supported Sir John A. Macdonald when the latter refused to interfere with the Jesuit Estates Act. In 1890 he opposed Macdonald's proposal that the government of Canada should be forced to force separate schools in Manitoba, and now in 1905 he wanted to stand on the same platform in extending the minority in Alberta and Saskatchewan, under the constitution, that right to enjoy separate schools, which were given to them in 1875. He stood on the letter of the constitution. It was said that because the territories were created by the act of the Union they were not entitled to separate schools.

R. L. Borden, replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said that he would not make the question a party one. Anyone on his side were not bound in any way by what he was to say. He moved, an amendment that all the words after the word "that," to the end of the quotation, be left out, and the following substituted therefor: "Upon the establishment of a province in the Northwest Territories of Canada, as proposed by bill No. 69, the legislative powers of such province, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 to 1886, shall be the same as those of a full power of provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to education."

The bill was carried by a vote of 10 to 4. The speaker of the house, Mr. Borden, said that he was not a party man, and that he would not make the question a party one. Anyone on his side were not bound in any way by what he was to say. He moved, an amendment that all the words after the word "that," to the end of the quotation, be left out, and the following substituted therefor: "Upon the establishment of a province in the Northwest Territories of Canada, as proposed by bill No. 69, the legislative powers of such province, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 to 1886, shall be the same as those of a full power of provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to education."

SHIPS BUILT IN ENGLAND.

Baron Hayashi on the Secret of Japan's Success on the Seas. Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 22.—The new Japanese battleship Kashima was launched to-day at the Elswick shipbuilding yard of the Armstrong ordnance firm in the presence of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain. The Kashima's main battery will consist of four 12-inch, four 10-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. She is of 16,400 tons. A sister ship is being built at Barrow-in-Furness. Madame Arakawa, wife of the Japanese consul-general at London, touched the button which released the ship from the stocks.

At the luncheon after the launching, Sir Andrew Noble, chairman of the Armstrong Co., proposed the toast, "The Japanese Empire." He said all the European nations, including Great Britain, might learn a lesson from Japan. Their course prior to the outbreak of the war and their splendid strategy and bravery when compelled to strike, together with the consistently dignified attitude of the government, made them an example for all nations.

Minister Hayashi, who responded, said the Japanese success on the seas was largely due to the fact that more than a dozen of their great warships were built in England. He was sorry the Kashima could not take part in the war, but the war must end some time, and thereafter the powerful vessel would be used to maintain peace in the Far East.

SLAIN BY TROOPS.

Fired on Crowd of Peasants, Killing or Wounding Sixty—Several of Injured Succumb. Katno, Russian Poland, March 23.—Ten peasants were killed and fifty were wounded at Lamenta on March 21st as the result of the shooting of the infantry sent to quell disturbances.

Crowd of peasants from Benigowa proceeded to Lamenta to induce the farm laborers to strike, and rioting occurred. The chief of police, with a company of soldiers, went to the scene, and the troops fired two volleys at the peasants, killing ten on the spot and wounding fifty. The latter were brought in carts to the hospital here, where seven men and one woman subsequently died. Eleven others are dying.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.

Public Funeral Services Over Remains of Those Who Perished in Brockton Shoe Factory. Brockton, Mass., March 23.—Public funeral services were to-day held over the remains of those who lost their lives on Monday in the explosion and fire which created the greatest calamity in the history of the city, and one of the greatest New England ever has known. Twenty thousand Brockton inhabitants who work in the great shoe factories of the city joined to-day in public manifestations of sorrow. Sixty factories closed their doors. General business as far as possible was suspended. Street cars did not run during the funeral services, and traffic on the streets was almost entirely stopped. Everywhere flags were at half-mast and buildings draped.

Three public funeral services were arranged for the afternoon—one at the city theatre and another at the Congregational church, and the third at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

EARLY WORK IN THIS PROVINCE

WILL BE URGED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Lieut.-Col. Hesselment Appointed Commander of Bisley Team—Bounty Sought for Vessels.

Ottawa, March 23.—It has been announced that Lieut.-Col. Hesselment, Halifax, has been officially appointed commander, and Major Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, Montreal, adjutant, of the Bisley team.

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD.

In reply to W. Sloan in the House to-day, Hon. Mr. Emmerson said there was nothing in the department of railways to show the Grand Trunk Pacific had completed the necessary surveys or any portion thereof for building the transcontinental line in British Columbia. It was, however, the intention of the government to urge the early construction of that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

SAILORES IMPRISONED.

Were Captured by a Venezuelan Gunboat—Dutch Authorities Enter Claim. New York, March 23.—A Willemstadt, Curacao, dispatch to the Herald explains that Holland's demand against Venezuela grows out of the seizure of several sailors who are Dutch subjects. These men were the crew of a small sailing vessel suspected of smuggling arms for the Venezuelan revolutionists, and the vessel was chased by a Venezuelan gunboat and was overhauled and the crew carried to the mainland and imprisoned. It is asserted that they were in Dutch waters when taken.

EX-MINISTER'S SUICIDE.

Antonin Proust Put Two Bullets Into His Head. Paris, March 23.—Antonin Proust, minister of fine arts in Cambetta's cabinet, died to-day as the result of two shots in the head, self-inflicted. He had long been a victim of melancholy, which is believed to have been intensified recently by difficulties with Rosetta Mand, the celebrated dancer of the opera, with whom he was closely associated. She died at his apartments on Monday evening. The tragedy followed shortly after her departure.

SERIES OF MISHAPS.

Horta, Azores, March 23.—The Danish steamer Heckla, from Copenhagen for New York, which put in here yesterday with her rudder post broken, grounded on entering the harbor to-day but subsequently was refloated. She is leaking slightly. All her passengers and crew are well.

ENDERBY COUNCIL.

Enderby, B. C., March 22.—The first election for mayor and council of the new city of Enderby took place here to-day. For mayor, George Bell defeated G. R. Lawes. Messrs. Smith, Kenny, Bradley and Evans were elected aldermen.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, March 23.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day were \$4,817,833, for the same week in 1904 they amounted to \$4,436,754, and in 1903 to \$3,617,179.

SOLDIERS DYING.

Warsaw, March 22.—Three of the soldiers wounded last night by the explosion of a bomb thrown from a window into a patrol wagon are reported to be dying. No arrests have been made.

THE GRANTS MAY BE CONTINUED

PROBABLE ACTION OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

Condition Under Which Colonies Where Imperial Troops Are Withdrawn May Receive Money.

London, March 23.—It is understood that the grants of money made by the Imperial government towards the upkeep of the regular troops shall be continued in the case of those colonies where the Imperial troops are to be withdrawn, provided the money is used towards the improvement of the local militia.

OUTLAWS SENTENCED.

Fifteen Men Sent to Prison For Terms Ranging From Life to Five Years. Amiens, March 23.—The court of assize, after a fortnight's trial, has sentenced fifteen men, among the notorious gang of twenty-six manufacturers who operated in France and foreign countries under the leadership of Marins Jacob, to terms of imprisonment ranging from life-long at hard labor, for the ringleaders, to five years. The others were acquitted.

For a number of years a gang of outlaws, at the head of which was Marins Jacob, a very young man, had been committing robberies in nearly every city of France and foreign countries, murders occasionally resulting from their operations. Jacob, when arrested, flung himself impetuously, but on the exposure of the pretence, assumed an attitude of defiance and bravado, in which he was imitated by others of the gang.

VICTIMS OF TORNADO.

Number of People Have Been Killed in Alabama—Houses Demolished. Roanoke, Ala., March 22.—Reports have reached here of a disastrous tornado which swept across the southern part of Randolph county late Monday night. Eight or nine lives are known to have been lost, and damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done to property.

Six miles further northwest a number of houses were demolished and three negroes were killed and several injured on the Wilson plantation. At Lime the post office and a store were wrecked and the daughter of Mr. Lucas killed and her mother seriously injured. Details of the storm are difficult to obtain on account of the wires being down.

Seeking Bounty. Shipbuilding interests waited on the government to-day and asked for a bounty of \$6 a ton for ten years so as to establish the interest in Canada. The Canadian manufacturers, Dominion millers and other interests appeared before the railway commission to-day and protested against the rules for demurrage imposed by railway companies, which they said were all against the manufacturers.

GOING TO KINGSTON.

On April 6th Lord Grey goes to Kingston to inspect the Royal Military College, and returns to Ottawa on April 8th. On April 24th Lord and Lady Grey go to the horse show at Toronto.

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FREE TRADER'S RESOLUTION.

How Mr. Balfour Dealt With Motion Proposed By Mr. Ainsworth. London, March 22.—A resolution introduced to-night in the House of Commons by John Stirling Ainsworth (Free Trade Liberal) declaring that: "In the opinion of the House the imposition of a general duty on all manufactured goods imported from abroad not exceeding ten per cent, on an average and varying according to the amount of labor on these goods would be injurious to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom," was carried by 254 to 2.

Mr. Ainsworth's resolution was seconded by Richard Frederick Cavendish (Unionist), who congratulated Mr. Balfour on giving the House an opportunity to express unfettered views on fiscal propositions. Both Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Cavendish maintained that the vote would show a complete discrediting of Joseph Chamberlain.

Premier Balfour explained that he did not consider the resolution as anything more than a show of effort on the part of the opposition to embarrass the government over an issue which was not before parliament. He requested his followers not only to follow the policy he had adopted by not debating the resolution, but also to follow his example by not going into the division lobby.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the time of the question were of no moment now why it was considered a party question.

Lord Hugh Cecil said he believed that after tonight the country would not take the tariff reformers seriously. The electorate would not rally to those who failed to rally to their own cause. The protectionist movement, he said, was dying; it had only been revived into life by the genius of one individual.

It is now stated that Mr. Balfour secured Joseph Chamberlain's assent to his mode of dealing with the Ainsworth motion by representing that any other course would risk the government being defeated.

WEEKLY WEATHER.

The weather during the week ending March 23rd was: Victoria 15 to 25; Vancouver 10 to 20; Seattle 5 to 15; Portland 10 to 20; San Francisco 50 to 60; Los Angeles 60 to 70; San Diego 60 to 70; Honolulu 70 to 80; Sydney 60 to 70; Melbourne 60 to 70; Brisbane 70 to 80; Perth 60 to 70; Adelaide 60 to 70; Melbourne 60 to 70; Brisbane 70 to 80; Perth 60 to 70; Adelaide 60 to 70.

Victoria—Amundsen 14 hours and 48 minutes; highest temperature 37.7 on 18th. New Westminster—temperature, 88 on 21st.

Kamloops—No rain; temperature, 50 on 21st. Dawson—Snow, 20 on 16th. The following is the weather for February: Precipitation: Victoria 1.0; Beaver Lake 1.0; Goldstream Lake 1.0; Sooke Lake 1.0; Alberni 1.0; Alberni Falls 1.0; Nanaimo 1.0; Cowichan 1.0; Victoria Harbor 1.0; Thetis Island 1.0; New Westminster 1.0; Garry Point 1.0; Chilliwack 1.0; Kamloops 1.0; Vernon 1.0; Nelson 1.0; Rossland 1.0; Barkerville 1.0; Chiloquin 1.0; Fort Simpson 1.0; Eslington 1.0; Naas 1.0.

At Victoria there was a heavy rain, the mean proportion of rain being largely in excess of the normal amount. The temperature was 27.7 on 12th; 41.3 on 13th; 41.3 on 14th; 41.3 on 15th; 41.3 on 16th; 41.3 on 17th; 41.3 on 18th; 41.3 on 19th; 41.3 on 20th; 41.3 on 21st; 41.3 on 22nd; 41.3 on 23rd; 41.3 on 24th; 41.3 on 25th; 41.3 on 26th; 41.3 on 27th; 41.3 on 28th; 41.3 on 29th; 41.3 on 30th; 41.3 on 31st.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY

LORD SELBOURNE ON INCREASED EXPENDITURE

Is Not Forcing Building, but Action of Other Powers Must Be Considered.

London, March 22.—In the House of Lords last evening the navy expenditure was discussed on the call of the Liberal leader, Earl Spencer, for papers regarding the naval programme. He said he did not desire to condemn the government, but he wanted an explanation of the plans involving the withdrawal of such a large number of vessels from the fleet of vessels which could be commissioned for active service, and the reasons for the increased expenditure since 1894-95.

Viscount

THE END OF MAN.

That home of new and original thought, Chicago University, has been silent for a long time. Nothing startling has been developed there for a considerable number of months. The president of the greatest of modern schools has been ill unto death, consequently the minds of his staff were temporarily paralyzed and incapable of evolving anything worthy of publication. Now that the tension has been lifted by the knife of the surgeon, the wings of the angel of death clipped, and Mr. Harper has gone east assured of an appreciable prolongation of the ordinary span, again we have something from the home of thought worthy of our most serious consideration. The newest and most startling theory emanates from the brain of Professor Samuel Williston, professor of paleontology in the great university founded on the munificence of Mr. Rockefeller, whose munificence in turn is established on the unstable, yet financially solid, foundation of Standard Oil stock. Paleontology, by the way, it may be necessary to explain to a few of our readers who have not time to devote to the study of the various "ologies" that are included within the compass of the courses of such a school of thought as that of Mr. Rockefeller, is "the science of the former life of the globe; the study of the life of former geologic periods; that branch of biology which treats of fossil organisms, and especially of fossil animals." Professor Williston, then, states that in the course of a few million years man will have run his race to earth upon this globe and that the sceptre he lays down will be taken up by birds. This result will be a perfectly logical development. From the beginning there has been a succession of dominating factors. We have had our turn, and in accordance with inscrutable decrees, we must give way to those who press upon us for the mastery. The professor says: First came the fishes. They were dominant for a while and had to give way to the amphibians. Then came the reptiles, and soon they yielded to the mammals. Now the mammals are weakening and the newest class, the birds, are growing to prominence, and in time, I sincerely believe, will be the dominant inhabitants of the earth. Each of these classes developed to the highest degree of specialization and then began to wane. Man is developed to the highest degree now, and little more can be expected of him. We suppose the professor knows, being one of the most renowned paleontologists on the face of the globe. If he were not as nearly infallible as it is given to man to be he would not be employed by J. D. Rockefeller, who has the wherewithal to command superlative talent. But why is it that the chiefest of the birds, the most capable of assuming a royal prerogative, have been allowed to perish by the way? The Great Auk and the Dodo are as extinct as man will be three million years from now. The crow is a wise bird. Some observant persons hold that he assembles his parliament, makes laws and administers justice even to the point of capital punishment. Will he be the successor of man, and will he be three million years from now passing game laws aimed at the preservation of the interesting race called human? If the sceptre is to pass from us will it be taken up by that regal bird of freedom the American eagle, or by the diminutive but aggressive English sparrow, who compels all who can weigh into his class to flee before him? Fruitless but interesting speculations! Professor Williston should keep his delectable theories under the roof of his head until the school question and the assessment and dyking bills are disposed of.

UNSTABLE AND UNTRUSTWORTHY.

The Colonist on Tuesday quoted the opinions of several prominent gentlemen on the question of the present relationship and future connection of the colonies with the Mother Land. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed himself as satisfied with the existing conditions, predicting that as the necessity for readjustment presented itself it would find statesmen ready and willing to meet it. Public opinion in Great Britain is at the present time opposed to any departure from a policy which is almost traditional. Canada made the first overtures. She is waiting for an answer. As an evidence of good faith the trade preference stands upon her statute books.

MR. BORDEN, THE LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, IS LIKE GENERAL KOUROPATKIN. HE IS THIN. HE HAS NEVER YET TAKEN A STRONG POSITION AND HELD IT REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES. HE THINKS MORE OF THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY OF A RETREAT AND OCCUPYING NEW GROUND THAN OF STANDING BY THE "ETERNAL PRINCIPLES" OF WHICH HIS ORGANIC SUPPORTERS SPEAK WHEN THEY DISCUSS THE SCHOOL QUESTION. AND WHEN WE CONSIDER THE PAST HISTORY AND THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY—WHEN WE REALIZE THAT IT IS NEVER SINCERE IN ITS UTTERANCES, BUT IS ALWAYS PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME.

The Ontario followers of the Conservative leader are very pronounced in their opposition to the policy of the government with respect to Northwest schools. Dr. Spronie, a typical Ontario Tory, is busy preparing petitions pray-

ing that the minority be not granted the rights they have enjoyed since the territories were made a part of the Dominion. Representatives of the Jacques Cartier Club of Montreal, the head centre of Toryism in Quebec, are procuring signatures to petitions praying the government not to make any modifications whatever in the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill as originally drawn. In the meantime the leader of the party, as was pointed out by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House, is in a quandary about the selection of an emissary upon which to plant his artillery. He has not yet fired a shot, although he affects to be greatly concerned because, as he alleges, the Northwest members were not consulted before the bill was prepared. And that other great political idealist, Mr. Power, the sponsor of the remedial bill which proposed to force separate schools on Manitoba at the points of bayonets, he too is waiting for an opening, not knowing exactly whether to say the government has gone too far or has not gone far enough.

If we consider the attitude of members of the party on other important questions we find further evidences of insincerity and duplicity. The party fears the vast majority of the people of Canada favor the preferential trade policy of the present government. A strong wing of the Conservative party—the manufacturing section of it—while professing to desire improved trade relations between Canada and Great Britain, is chiefly concerned about preserving the Canadian market for the goods of its members. Representatives of that wing attend colonial conferences and conventions and loudly proclaim their fealty, their loyalty and their love for the dear old Mother Land and their deep concern for her welfare. But occasionally, in moments of abstraction, they give utterance to their real sentiments and ambitions. One of these occasions arose last week. Mr. Cockshutt, a manufacturer from Brantford, Ontario, a prominent member of the Manufacturers' Association, spoke his mind upon the subject of preferential trade and made clear the fact that Conservative manufacturers do not desire any form of preferential trade or Imperial connection that may bring British goods in active and effective competition with their particular products in any market they consider as their special preserve. Mr. Cockshutt held that the relations between Great Britain and the colonies should be strengthened by interest, and that the sentiment which binds Canada to the Mother Land should be increased by the common tie of advantage, of interest and of inter-trade. He announced himself an Imperialist, but declared that he was opposed now, as he had always been, to the preferential tariff as it now exists on the imports from Great Britain, and contended that it never should have been given until there was a quid pro quo from Great Britain herself. He would advocate the withdrawal of that preference if he could do so without being misunderstood in the British Isles. Can a cause be expected to make progress while such selfishness abounds and takes pride in proclaiming itself not only in Canada, but on the platform in Great Britain as well?

"COMPROMISE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION."

Ontario is the only province in the Dominion that appears to be greatly exercised upon the subject of the school question. The people of Ontario are especially susceptible to the appeals of the political and sectarian demagogue. They have a system of separate schools there that admittedly is not desirable from the point of view of the citizen of the Dominion who desires to see raised up in Canada a contented and united people. This accounts in great part, possibly for the ferment that, not altogether spontaneously, develops whenever the question of education arises in connection with political affairs. But we fear the Ontario does not always approach the question of education in an inquiring, a reasonable, or a tolerant spirit. The separate schools now in existence in the territories are in no respect analogous to separate schools as they exist in Ontario. As we have already pointed out, the territorial separate schools are in fact public schools in the sense that in their conduct they are subject to all the regulations imposed on other government educational institutions. The curriculum is the same, the text books in use are approved by the educational authorities, the teachers must pass the government examinations and take out the regulation certificates of competency. The trustees, of course, are elected by the majority, and are therefore mentally and spiritually in harmony with the religious views or convictions of their constituents. The only distinction as between separate and other schools lies in the provision that after school hours a half hour may be devoted by clergymen or whoever will to the impartation of religious truth or dogma. In cases where Protestants are in the minority they may secure exactly the same privileges as the Roman Catholic minority, and in some instances, they have availed themselves of any of the pupils object to such procedure they have the privilege of withdrawing their children during the half hour's instruction referred to. When we consider that the provision in the Act is exactly what ecclesiastics of more than one denomination in Ontario, and in British Columbia also, have

vigorously contended for, and in the absence of which have condemned our schools as "godless," we fail to see that there is any great occasion for the uproar—for the greater part purely demagogic and political—that is being created, or rather which there has been an attempt to create. However, we admit that allowance must be made for the "vital principle" of Conservatism as exhibited in this instance by the decision of Mr. Borden and his followers to permit each member of Parliament to speak and vote as his tender conscience dictates on the school issue.

TO SAVE RUSSIA'S FACE.

There is little doubt that Russia, defeated in the field and menaced by discontent manifesting itself in insurrection at home, is anxious for peace. But it is hinted in inspired dispatches that a truce can only be secured by Japan consenting to terms that would comport with Russian dignity. If the victors be too insistent the defeated may doggedly plod along, putting up the most effective resistance possible until other powers step in, when terms may be dictated that will again snatch the legitimate fruits of victory from the lips of the conquerors. Parisian newspapers are the mouthpieces through which Russia is assumed to make her aspirations public. Those organs are insisting for one thing, that there shall be no war indemnity paid. To admit that Japan is entitled to compensation for her outlay would be derogatory to Russian dignity. It might also have a serious effect upon the value of Russian bonds, which are largely held in France. It is also pointed out that in addition to the concession of no indemnity, Japan may be asked to forego other demands, which would be hardly justifiable except upon the assumption that the war had resulted in a drawn game instead of in the complete demoralization of the sea and land forces of the Czar. That is to say, France, for pecuniary reasons affecting her own people, is using her influence to have a truce declared that would leave Russia in a position to renew hostilities as soon as she had rehabilitated herself and thought she was capable of overcoming her Asiatic enemy. All these are extraneous influences making for the continuation of the war and the prolongation of the sufferings of the citizens of the belligerent countries. They illustrate clearly the innate selfishness of humanity and its carelessness of consequences so long as its own sectional interests are safeguarded. There is little room to believe that Japan will be intimidated by such vague threats. There are powerful influences behind her also which are concerned mainly in seeing a treaty of peace signed that can be enforced and will be enduring.

MR. BOWSER!

Our friend Mr. Bowser sees an opportunity. He has been waiting for it all session, and it is not in the Bowser disposition to let an opportunity pass unimproved. The party in British Columbia of which friend Bowser is the most splendid intellectual and oratorical light has not pursued a course in the matter of legislation that could be expected to call forth gems of speech during the present session. The genius from Vancouver foresees that the Education Bill and the Assessment Bill and nearly every other bill that has been framed by the inferior talent that acted without the competent advice of the only authority mentally fitted to advise must be amended at the next session of the House in accordance with precedent, and so he has performed been compelled to keep tightly sealed the fountains of eloquence. The Dominion opposition, also, in consequence of the lamentable fact that there is no Bowser to stiffen its moral sinews and direct aright its vagrant but inerrant principles, has decided to permit its members to vote as they please on the controversial educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. But we shall have a high, clear, ringing note upon the subject from the tuneful voice of the infallible statesman Bowser. There will be awesome silence throughout the land until the infallible Bowser has spoken and moved his resolution. Parliament will cease from its labors and sit in stricken silence until the text of the Bowser whereof and whereas is laid before it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will bow his head in submission and Mr. Borden will retreat in humiliation within the lines of Torres Vedras as the tones of righteous condemnation sweep across the Gulf, through the Rockies, over the plains, and settle down upon the tense political atmosphere of Parliament Hill. Men of smaller calibre than the statesman from the Village on the Inlet have improved less favorable opportunities to spring into prominence and to remain permanently in the public eye. We cannot expect our one outstanding genius to neglect his chance. No doubt Bowser's translation will be speedy. We shall miss him sadly when the call comes, but even in our extremity we cannot expect Bowser to remain deaf to the importunities of the voice of manifest destiny. The lamented removal of B. F. Clarke

has left a chair vacant at Ottawa. Who so capable of filling it as Bowser?

FAITH AND WORKS.

A good many years passed by ere the faith of the people of Manchester in their great canal was justified by transportation facts. But the day of triumph came. The canal is now so successful that great and costly improvements were proven necessary in order to enable it to meet the demands of shippers. It is claimed that the new dock which has just been completed, and which will be opened soon, it is expected, by King Edward, is the most remarkable work of its kind to be seen in any port of the world. The total length is rather more than half a mile, and it is between 30 feet and 40 feet deep from coping to floor. Four-story transit sheds stretch from end to end of the quay, and every conceivable facility is afforded for loading and unloading from boat to truck. The width of the dock is 250 feet, and included in the equipment are 52 hydraulic, 58 steam, and 26 electric cranes, a 30-ton steam crane, 34 locomotives, 6 floating pontoons, each with a dead-weight capacity of 800 tons, and a pontoon shears able to deal with weights up to 250 tons, with a lift of 21 feet. At the head of the dock there is to be erected a grain elevator, to which grain will be carried on conveyor-bands from vessels discharging in any part of the port. During the dock excavation work there was a fortunate discovery of gravel, and this led to a considerable saving of money in the erection of the transit sheds. The dock is large and better equipped than any of the preceding seven docks, and is expected to cause a substantial increase in the canal traffic. Arrangements already are in progress to deepen the water in the canal from twenty-six to twenty-eight feet, in order that steamers that draught may be able to fill up at Manchester instead of having to stop at Liverpool for the completion of their cargo.

The McBride government in its "dyking policy" has exemplified its proclivity for taxing a dollar's worth of property wherever it can be found and can be made productive of extra revenue without incurring extra political hostility. It is not claimed that the proposed redistribution of the liabilities in connection with the reclamation of the lands in question is based upon any principle of equity or justice. It is not contended that there is any relationship whatever between the benefit conferred by the dykes and the cost of the same as proposed to be assessed against the settler. It is simply a matter of extorting the greatest possible amount from those supposed to be in a position to submit to extortion. This is in accord with the general policy of the administration. It enables it to discriminate against the man who has been so fortunate as to make his business a success and to screen its friend the speculator from harm. After the mess that was made of the Assessment Act, of the School Bill, and of every measure to which the government turned its attention, one would think it had been taught the necessity for caution.

Notwithstanding the great wealth and the unapproachable grandeur of the United States, it appears there are still places where the sight of an evening dress of the "male persuasion" is an object of wonder, of delight, or of derision, according to the mood of the inhabitants. A dispatch to the New York Times says a mining man from Denver took a dress suit with him when he arrived at Goldfield. On being invited to a dinner he arrayed himself in his best and set out on foot for the scene of the festivities. It was the evening of the Sabbath day, and the miners were at rest. When in front of the principal saloon the decorously appressed young man was kidnapped and taken to the back room, where he was placed in a dry goods box and exhibited at half a dollar per head as the man with the only dress suit in Goldfield.

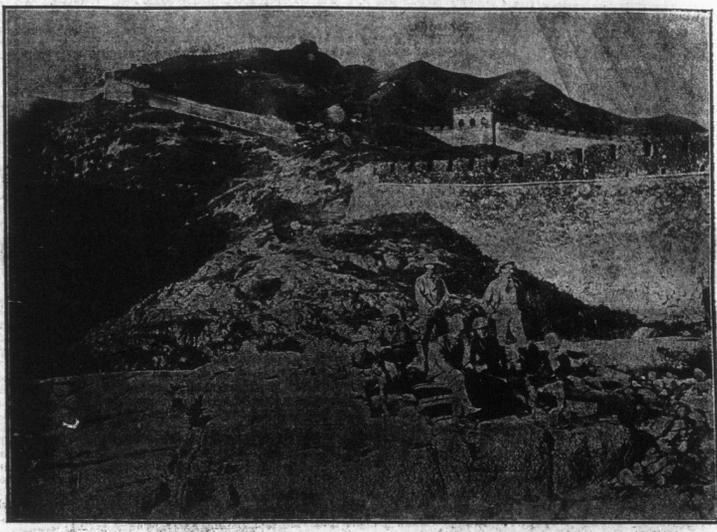
The British army estimates for 1905-06 make a total of \$149,065,000, an increase of \$4,915,000 over the last estimate. The increase is due to the provision of \$9,065,000 for the rearmament of the artillery. Otherwise there would have been a decrease. The estimates provide for a total force, home and colonial, and exclusive of India, of 221,300 men. The expenditure for the North American and West Indian stations is estimated at \$13,215,810.

Now is the wretched time of year when the heart of the young man turns eagerly to field and aquatic sports of all kinds, when the wrestler ceases from troubling and the slugger is at rest. All the talk is of lacrosse and baseball, of cricket and of tennis, of rifle shooting, and of the countless varieties of amusement to which the city dweller turns in order to beguile the tedium of a perhaps none too laborious life.

President Roosevelt has been addressing a Congress of Mothers at Washington. The President is running a close race with Emperor William for the laurel as the most versatile man in the world. We believe the Kaiser yet leads by one lap. The President has never conducted an orchestra, but neither has the Emperor addressed a Congress of Mothers.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN CHINA

Experiences of a Victorian in the Flowery Kingdom With "Chinese" London.



THE GREAT WALL—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF OF INDIA.

BY C. F. MOORE.

The following article is the first of a series prepared by Mr. Moore for the Times, accompanied by half tones from his private collection of negatives obtained at great expense while he was resident in the Chinese Empire. Mr. Moore served under Chinese Gordon, and was the "Green Turban," an irregular force organized by Gen. Ward and Capt. Dew, R. N. He was also employed civilly, and spent from 1850 to 1885 in the East.

By an arrangement with the Victoria Times, I am placed in a position to lay before a Canadian people the reminiscences and doings of a twenty-five years' stay in various parts of the Chinese Empire; endeavoring in a modest way to illustrate my remarks by photographs drawn from local or historical events of interest, or from the remarks of incidents from travellers who have preceded me in days gone by. It may even occur that in placing before an intelligent and discerning people novel and curious matters of conception it may give thought for improvement in design when granted and directed by intellectual minds of a different order. It is in no spirit of presumption that the personal style is adopted, but from a desire to look on my readers as personal friends, resting by cozy hearthstones, listening and viewing scenes passed through by the writer, their neighbor.

With many others, the visit to the great wall of China and Peking had its attraction, an attraction which an acquired knowledge of its spoken language, the Kuan Erh of the northern provinces, enabled me to gratify on small expense, in the train of wealthy men, tourists from distant countries, who took advantage of my photographic tours to solicit the pleasure of my companionship. These journeys, for several years were made, were of a pleasant pickering order. One especially remains engraved in memory. The Commander-in-Chief of India, a finely shaped veteran, accompanied by his wife and retinue, were lodged at the Inn in which I was engaged developing results of the day's work. The General's compliments, my services were enlisted, as some members had strayed and fear was felt for them. I set out on the idea that the wall, the great wall, had drifted against it, and time with the power of hurricanes crumbled its strong towers into the level of the plains. Away in the far north and west he sees misty blue outlines of mountain ranges; the foreground dotted with smiling villages, fertile spaces, broad streams with waving willows; containing much that could please the imagination or charm the eye. A plumed figure where the golden hills, bronze temples in blue outlines of mountain ranges; the foreground dotted with smiling villages, fertile spaces, broad streams with waving willows; containing much that could please the imagination or charm the eye. A plumed figure where the golden hills, bronze temples in blue outlines of mountain ranges; the foreground dotted with smiling villages, fertile spaces, broad streams with waving willows; containing much that could please the imagination or charm the eye.

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ing that makes God nearer one's heart. The search was successful. The student Interpreter fell ill, and I took his place, receiving the thanks of my minister, Sir Thomas Wade.

As I lunched and chatted with a traveling priest I was told that in the early part of the thirteenth century, that great warrior and lord, known in history as the destroyer of many native and foreign nations, the castigating arm of an Almighty Power, in the suppression and extinguishment of millions of mankind, had probably stood and looked from the same place as ourselves before he returned to his capital of Shun-hen-Fu (Peking), the northern seat of his fair home. Fancy's eye saw Kubla Khan seated by his tent, surrounded by generals, his rare breed of snowy white broad manes tethered round in troops of thousands (estimated at ten thousand), not counting innumerable horses of similar color used as mounts for savagery, with flocks of camels browsing on hill-sides. The milk from the mares furnished a supply for the great lord and prince of his house alone, and the minor men looking to the patient camel. With such surroundings, the scene must have been one of pleasing interest to the hardy warriors who guarded his royalty. As he rests in the morning light and looks from the tower (in which my companion and I are seated), before descending into the Pe-ling pass to cross the plain of the Chihli, his eye embraces a fairy scene, beauty in a setting of awe-inspiring grandeur, partly the production of man erected on nature's breastwork, the high precipitous lofty mountain ranges extending to distance which fatigue the eye in their tracery of wall which marks this great landmark of old Tartar times. Stretching in an unbroken line over mountains and plains, it is carried over rivers and across the crests of mountain ranges; the towers and square towers are lost in remote horizons. Fifteen hundred miles long, two thousand years old, built to stop the Tartar, it now has the Tartar Manchu reigning behind it. It is a book with a good deal of teaching in it, even where the sand has drifted against it, and time with the power of hurricanes crumbled its strong towers into the level of the plains. Away in the far north and west he sees misty blue outlines of mountain ranges; the foreground dotted with smiling villages, fertile spaces, broad streams with waving willows; containing much that could please the imagination or charm the eye. A plumed figure where the golden hills, bronze temples in blue outlines of mountain ranges; the foreground dotted with smiling villages, fertile spaces, broad streams with waving willows; containing much that could please the imagination or charm the eye.

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PAVILION IN NANKOW PASS TO GREAT WALL.

PROCEEDING THE

THE DYKING

John Oliver Attacks Favors Land Settlement Act

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE DYKING BILL UNDER CRITICISM

John Oliver Attacks the Measure Which Favors Land Speculators—Assessment Act Considered.

Victoria, March 20th. Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

New Bills. J. A. Macdonald introduced two bills which were read a first time. These were to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Railway Act.

Mineral Tax. The bill to amend the unexpired provisions of the Assessment Act passed its third reading.

Land Registry. The Land Registry Act was further amended, and then left open for later consideration.

Assessment Act. The bill to amend the Assessment Act was committed, with W. Ross in the chair.

On the section defining wild land, J. N. Evans proposed that the provisions to remove property from the wild land classification should be \$5 an acre, rather than \$2.50 as proposed.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow was not prepared to accept this, and the amendment was allowed to stand over.

The following definition of timber land came in for considerable criticism: "The words 'timber land' shall mean all land owned, leased, held under license, claimed or occupied by any person for the purpose of cutting or removing timber therefrom, or is held as an investment for the accruing value of the timber growing thereon, and which is not held for any other purpose, and the land from which timber has been cut or removed, but from which land the roots of the trees and the underbrush growing or remaining thereon have not been removed, shall be classed as 'wild land' until the same is made fit for agricultural, pastoral or commercial purposes. Provided, however, that where land is being cleared of timber, roots and underbrush for the purpose of making it fit for agricultural or pastoral purposes by a bona fide settler, such land shall not be classed as timber land."

T. W. Paterson pointed out that under this section timber lands held under lease would be subject to taxation.

The Finance Minister held that such land was exempted by the present act.

Mr. Paterson could not see why this section was worded to include timber lands held under lease. Last year the government had given an answer to him that all personal property up to \$1,000 would be exempt. In the face of this personal property which was assessed over \$1,000 was all subject to taxation.

In view of this he was somewhat suspicious of these sections. He could not see why a section which it was admitted was not to be acted upon should be inserted.

J. A. Macdonald and John Oliver held similar opinions.

The Minister of Finance and F. Carter-Cotton argued that there were reasons for getting a classification independent of wild lands. Finally the section relating to the taxation of occupied Dominion lands were made to appear so ridiculous that they were allowed to stand over to be considered later.

The proposal to tax personal property which had hitherto been exempt up to \$500 was discussed. Mr. Macdonald held that the Minister of Finance was going back on his theory that the tax on personal property should be done away with altogether. Now he was putting taxation on personal property exempted last year.

Mr. Paterson argued against this section, and W. G. Cameron thought it would press severely upon the small business men said licenses to the municipality or province.

The section was allowed to stand over. In discussing the exemption on farm lands, Mr. Evans thought it would be wise thing to put the same rule into effect with regard to the provincial assessment as was enforced in municipalities. The government in the latter case limited the power to assess improvements to 50 per cent of the value.

W. W. B. McInnes introduced an amendment exempting improvements upon farming land up to \$1,000.

F. Carter-Cotton wanted to know where the revenue was to be derived if these exemptions were allowed.

Mr. McInnes said that if Mr. Cotton wanted to know where revenue was to come from he would show him. The government proposed to reduce the wild land tax from 5 per cent to 3 per cent. This was a reduction upon a class which was doing nothing whatever for the province. If the government could deal so generously with this class surely it could do something for the farmer, who was assisting so much to develop the country.

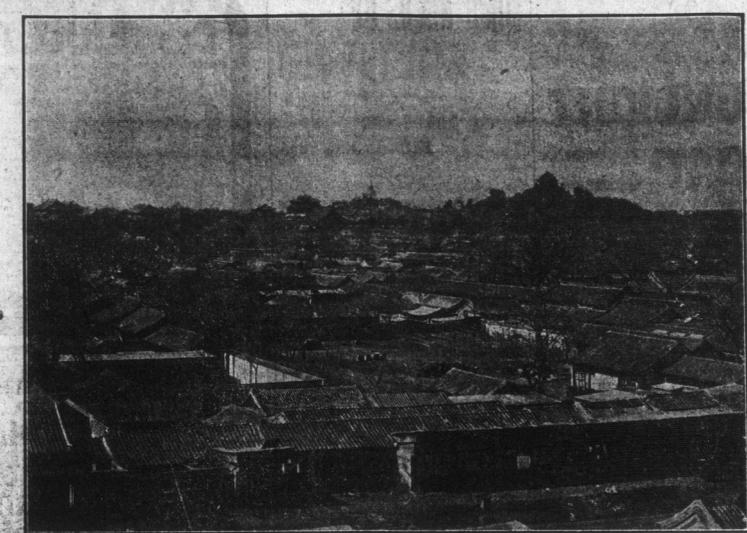
H. E. Tanner supported the proposal made by Mr. McInnes.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite endorsed Mr. McInnes. Last year he had proposed the amendment of Mr. McInnes, as the exemption would allow a class which confined the improvements to building fine houses and did little else. He proposed rather to reduce the rate upon farm property from 1 per cent to 3-5 per cent. The Finance Minister had reduced the taxation of the holders of wild lands and the taxation on the coal barons.

If the government could relieve these classes from taxation he was going to see that the small farmers were given relief.

The section was allowed to stand over. Mr. Paterson wanted to know if when the government exempted minerals and bullion at the smelters, where the mineral tax had been paid on them, if logs in stumps, where the royalties were paid, should be exempted.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow would not agree to exempt logs. He said they did not pay



PEKING.

a fax, which they might be forced to do under the law.

This bore out Mr. Paterson's contention on a previous section, and he laughed scornfully at the remarks of the Minister of Finance.

On the question of taxing banks by bringing them under the ordinary provisions as to income, Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that while the Finance Minister had represented that banks would be taxed higher, the actual increase was one-tenth of one per cent.

Mr. Macdonald argued against the retroactive legislation contained in this section, which allowed of assessment rolls being reopened years after they were prepared. This was legislation which should be avoided.

It allowed of no finality being given to assessments, and would disturb interests represented in the province.

The Finance Minister said they would have to stand by this.

"Right or wrong," said the leader of the opposition.

The section was carried.

On the section relating to tax sales, Mr. Paterson pointed out that there was really misrepresentation now. The section of the Assessment Act only was read at the sale for taxes. This carried with it the understanding that 12 per cent interest would be paid the purchaser of land if it were redeemed.

The section of the Land Registry Act affecting this was not read, and in reality only 6 per cent was derived on the investment. He thought there should be a direct understanding in the matter, and the government should harmonize the legislation.

The section was allowed to stand over. The committee rose and reported progress.

Bill Reported. The House then went into committee on the bill to establish and protect highways, with R. Hall in the chair.

The bill was reported.

Dyking Legislation. On the debate on the second reading of the Dyking Assessment Bill, John Oliver said that the bill appeared to him to be an act of discriminating against the actual settler in favor of the land speculator.

He (Mr. Oliver) had for years advocated the settlement of this dyking question on a proper basis. This bill was acknowledged to be an important matter, as it affected a large section of the people.

Yet out of the 22 supporters of the government only seven were in their places when this was being discussed.

The act of 1898 had authorized the borrowing of moneys for the various dykes then under construction, and to provide for \$1,000,000 for carrying out the Chilliwack dykes.

The government had a right to keep faith with the owners of these lands. There was an agreement to all intents and purposes that the dykes should be constructed for these sums specified. It was afterwards found that \$155,000 would be required to complete the Chilliwack dykes. This was agreed to. The lands of the Chilliwack district did not require the use of dykes more often than once in 10 or 12 years. A large section

of land in Chilliwack was not within the dyking district.

In Matsqui dyking works had been under way for nearly 50 years. The taking over of the works in 1898 was on the authority of the owners of property. The land of Matsqui was prairie, with scrub timber in sections. A good part of this district was in such shape that it could not be brought under cultivation without dykes.

In Maple Ridge the dyking district constituted land which was flooded at every high water. The timber land in that district was not worth 50c an acre. No one would take it at a gift and bring it under cultivation.

The Pitt Meadows district was actual prairie.

In Coquitlam there was a very expensive dyke compared with the value of the land redeemed. There were lands included in the dyking district which had no value.

The Premier, the Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer had been asked to attend the meeting in Chilliwack last Saturday night. They did not go.

Thirty-five per cent of the lands in the Chilliwack district were not benefited by the dykes. The value of the lands in Chilliwack was largely the result of the wise labor of the men settled on the lands there.

In Matsqui district there were 118 settlers or about one for every 80 acres.

Coming to the other dyking districts outside of Chilliwack and Matsqui, the land was owned by land speculators very largely. These men did not do a day's work on these lands.

Before this bill was introduced these land speculators had been approached and asked to put a price on these lands. This they would not do, contending that the government intended to reduce the dyking charges against them. These speculators then would add this reduced rate to the price of the land.

In Coquitlam a bank, which owned a large area, had been asked what it would take for the land. The bank manager replied he would not consider an offer of less than \$20 an acre plus dyking charges. This reduction proposed in the bill meant the putting of an additional value of \$20 an acre on these lands held by speculators. The government had singled out for special treatment the lands which were valued by their own valuations at from \$35 to \$40 an acre.

In Surrey in 1899 reclamation works were carried out by the municipality, which expended \$12,000. Afterwards about \$16,000 more was expended. These works were found to be absolutely useless. Illegally debentures were issued and cancelled. The legislature had assessed \$13,000 upon the residents of Surrey.

In Delta it had cost from \$10 to \$35 per acre to reclaim the lands. The cost of keeping these works up would constitute an additional charge.

Taking up the speculators' names, which appeared on the list of owners, he named Brown, the B. C. commissioner, Judge Bole and the B. C. Dyking & Drainage Co.

He referred also to an instance of 1,800 acres being exempted from assessment altogether. These men got not only the benefit of these dykes for nothing, but saddled others with the expense of dyking their lands. The Chilliwack

dykes had cost \$184,000 more than the estimated cost. How could the minister justify this expenditure? In Matsqui over three times the government's estimate was expended. The government of the day had spent \$150,000 of the \$200,000 expended on these. In Coquitlam the cost had been only about \$9,000 over the estimated cost. In Maple Ridge it had been only \$35,000 over the estimate.

The Chief Commissioner had misled the House when he said that the money in Chilliwack had been expended more carefully than in any other district.

It being 6 o'clock Mr. Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Victoria, March 21st.

This afternoon the government was subjected to a most severe criticism with respect to its dyking policy. John Oliver completed his speech and was followed by Chas. Munro. Both these men have a thorough grasp of the subject. They are familiar with every detail of it, and in this respect differ materially from the Chief Commissioner. But Hon. R. F. Green is thoroughly satisfied with himself. He thinks he knows all about dyking. It bored that mighty man very much to-day to have to listen to Mr. Oliver go into a subject about which he the Chief Commissioner knew so much.

Chas. Munro in his speech very aptly described the situation when he referred to the fact that the members of the government were totally lacking in practical ability on the subject, and the bill resembled one which might have been prepared in his office by a man who knew nothing whatever about the subject.

The most of the supporters of the government having endorsed the bill without consideration in caucus did not remain to hear Mr. Oliver's criticism, a fact to which the member for Delta drew attention, as illustrating the indifference of the government party to the question. The attractive power of Mr. Munro, who speaks seldom on the floor of the House, but whose address is always awaited with the greatest interest, attracted these followers in again, and the arguments put up by him may have some effect therefore.

The speeches of both Messrs. Oliver and Munro were masterpieces. They were delivered under intense feeling that the farmers were being harassed by a bill to the point, which would cut off the settlement of these lands redeemed. The government's subservience to speculators was clearly established, and independent thinkers could not but feel that the Chief Commissioner is incapable to fill the office assigned to him.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. Sweet.

By message from His Honor a bill was introduced relating to unpaid moneys in the treasury. The bill was read a first time.

School Act.

The School bill was again committed with A. H. B. Macgregor in the chair.

W. G. Cameron suggested that the definition of "householder" should stand over. The municipal committee was now considering this subject, and he thought the qualification should be the same under the School Act as under the Municipal Act.

Hon. F. J. Fulton agreed with this.

Hon. Mr. Fulton inserted a section giving power to enlarge the boundaries of city school districts, as deemed expedient, in any case where the adjoining territory is not included within the boundaries of a regularly organized school district, so as to include any portion of such adjoining territory within the city school district.

J. N. Evans introduced an amendment to provide for a High school being established for several districts.

The minister said he had been considering this, and asked the amendment to stand over until report.

The following section was passed on motion of the Minister of Education: "Where any territory has been included in a city school district in accordance with sub-section (b) of section 6, the provisions of this act respecting public schools in cities shall apply thereto, and such territory for all school purposes shall be deemed to be united to such city, and all property situate in such territory shall be liable to assessment for school purposes in the same manner and to the same extent as if the same were included in the limits of the city municipality."

The clauses relating to provincial aid were amended so that the grant per teacher in cities of the first class should be \$300 instead of \$350 as at first intended; the aid for cities of the second class was changed from \$375 to \$420; the aid to cities of the third class was changed from \$420 to \$465. Manual training and domestic science instructors were included

as teachers in arriving at the aid to be given.

The assistance to rural schools was fixed at \$480 instead of \$450.

The minister introduced the following section: "It shall be the duty of each inspector to determine and report to the superintendent what school district or districts (if any), under his supervision may be entitled, during the ensuing year, to special aid as poor districts, and the council of public instruction may, upon receipt of the report of the inspector, and taking into consideration the position and circumstances of such district or districts, allow to any such district such additional amount as by the said council may be deemed necessary."

J. N. Evans objected to the classification of these districts as "poor districts." J. H. Hawthornthwaite supported this also.

The minister consented to strike out the words "as poor districts."

Parker Williams said that the schools within the E. & N. land belt were in a peculiar position, and the dyking works called by "Liberal politicians," but these had not had any effect upon him. He said that in many districts a few settlers had to pay the whole cost of the schools. This was created by reason of the lands of the E. & N. belt being free from taxation.

The minister wanted this to stand over, but Mr. Williams said that he had not much faith in leaving these over, as they were not attended to.

A very fine discussion followed, in which the Socialist members took occasion to attack the Liberal party. Mr. Oliver contended that the two Socialists had been most fulsome in lauding the bill when it was introduced, but were now seeking to get special aid for their own districts.

Dr. Young wanted to know how the other districts were going to fare if the section objected to by Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Williams was struck out to suit their peculiar position. He thought the interests of the province should be looked after, and wanted the section left over.

This was accordingly done.

W. G. Cameron pointed out a difficulty in the section requiring that the trustee board should in submitting the estimates for the year to the city council include only the sums necessary to maintain the schools as they then existed. This would not allow for making provision for an extra teacher.

The minister said the section was a copy of the present act, and thought it

able in its provisions, discriminating against the actual bona fide settler in favor of the speculator; that the present bill should be withdrawn and a bill substituted which granting relief to the various dyking districts should be so framed as to spread the balance of the burden of taxation equitably upon the lands involved, discriminating in favor of the actual settler and so insuring the settlement and cultivation of the lands involved.

Chas. Munro congratulated the people of Delta upon having seen an able representative as Mr. Oliver. He was not going to take this bill up as a carping critic. He did not ascribe to the government intentionally discriminating against the actual farmers. He ascribed this to the fact that there was no one in the government who understood practical farming. He could not understand the bill passing caucus where farmers were represented.

The only principle in this bill was that it made a sharp and notorious division between the actual farmer and the speculators in favor of the latter.

A government actuated by common sense would have to consider the contracts entered into, the relative benefits derived and the early settlement of the districts affected. None of these were apparently considered. If the bill had been prepared without visiting the districts he could have perhaps understood this; but the minister said he had visited the districts and gone thoroughly into it.

Going into the Chilliwack dykes, Mr. Munro said the people had authorized \$155,000. That was a good contract. But the government had spent \$280,000. The Chief Commissioner had said that he would defend every dollar's expense. There was an item of \$25,258 for engineering. The inspector of dykes would not defend that and had repeatedly told him that there had been reckless expenditure in this way. The Chief Commissioner's challenge fell down then. Then there was the wind dam, which every one in the district prophesied would go out. It went out. The expert sent by the Premier to inspect the work had reported that a large amount of money had been wasted on the wind dam. Yet the Chief Commissioner said all these expenditures could be defended.

He took up a matter which came under his own view. The present government had been warned by him last year of a weakness in the dyke. Nothing was done until the water began to rise and thousands of dollars were wasted. This was not justifiable.

The inspector of dykes would not come

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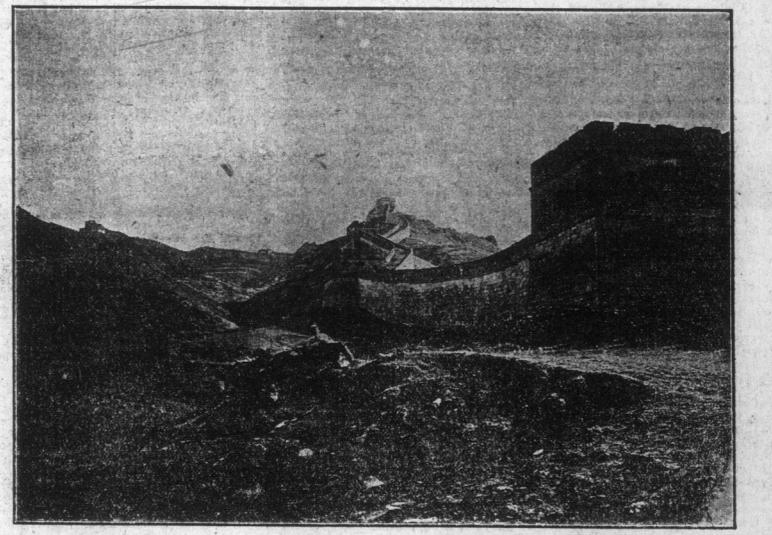
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THE GREAT WALL, MONGOLIA.

should pass.

The section providing that trustees should furnish an assessment list to the assessor came up for discussion. The section proposed was as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of each rural school district forthwith after the holding of any meeting of such district having power to vote money and at which money is voted, to furnish the assessor of the assessment district or of the district municipality in which the rural school district, or any part thereof, is situate with a list of all persons resident and non-resident who own real estate in such district, and of all residents of the district liable to be rated in respect of personal property or income, and of all corporations, firms or partnerships, which are situate within the assessment district, and persons, not being residents, liable as aforesaid to be rated in respect of real or personal property or income in the district, together with the nature of such property. It shall also be the duty of the board of trustees to furnish to such assessor a statement of the amount determined upon at such meeting as the amount to be raised in such school district, which statement shall be certified by the secretary of such board."

H. Tanner objected to the section, but if it were to be enacted he thought the duty should not be compulsory.

John Oliver pointed out that a search of the land registry office might be necessary in order to properly carry this out, and yet no remuneration was to be allowed.

Mr. Tanner alluded to cases where vacant lots occurred near a city. The trustees would not be able to give the names of the owners.

Chas. Munro said that the same occurred in nearly every rural district. Trustees would not know who were the owners of these lots.

The section was allowed to stand over.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Dyking Act. On resuming the debate on the second reading of the Dyking Act John Oliver continued his address. He proceeded to charge the government with legislating in favor of speculators.

The Premier wanted to know how he

in and interrupt members in the discharge of their duty.

Continuing, Mr. Oliver said that representatives of the holders of lands in some of these districts had urged the farmers of Chilliwack not to object to the bill this year and held out the hope that they could come to the legislature again and get redress.

The population in the dyking districts of Chilliwack could support probably ten times the population now there. The object of the government should be to foster population coming onto the land. The actual settlers were entitled to consideration. The land speculators should be made to pay up the full cost.

He proposed that redress should be provided to the farmers. As long as the land was held unimproved by land speculators it should be made to pay the full charges. These speculators would soon dispose of the land then to actual farmers. Nothing but a government in league with the speculators would introduce legislation like this bill.

The Dominion exhibition to be held in New Westminster this year would afford an excellent opportunity for inducing farmers to take up the lands in these dyking districts if the laws were framed to induce it.

He called upon the legislature to do something to fill up the Fraser valley with a prosperous population. He did not wish to make this a party question. If the government would refer the matter to a committee or withdraw the bill and frame a new one along lines suggested he would withdraw the motion which he was now introducing. The resolution was as follows:

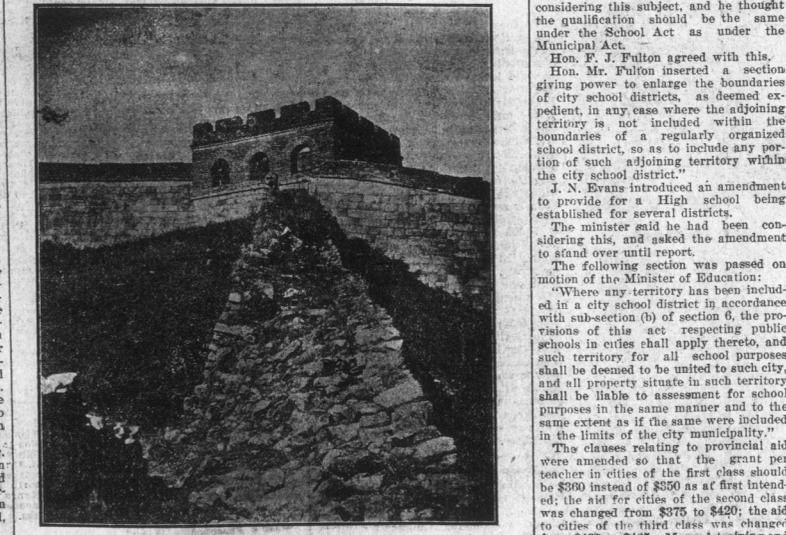
"That all the words of the resolution after the first word 'that' be struck out and the following words substituted therefor:

This House is of opinion: That the dyking works of this province, owing to unforeseen difficulties and the experimental nature of the undertaking have been much in excess of their value to the districts involved; that it is expedient and advisable that substantial reductions should be made in the amount to be charged against the lands in the various dyking districts; that the present bill as introduced is unjust, unfair and inequit-

able in its provisions, discriminating against the actual bona fide settler in favor of the speculator; that the present bill should be withdrawn and a bill substituted which granting relief to the various dyking districts should be so framed as to spread the balance of the burden of taxation equitably upon the lands involved, discriminating in favor of the actual settler and so insuring the settlement and cultivation of the lands involved.

Chas. Munro congratulated the people of Delta upon having seen an able representative as Mr. Oliver. He was not going to take this bill up as a carping critic. He did not ascribe to the government intentionally discriminating against the actual farmers. He ascribed this to the fact that there was no one in the government who understood practical farming. He could not understand the bill passing caucus where farmers were represented.

The only principle in this bill was that it made a sharp and notorious division between the actual farmer and the speculators in favor of the latter.



TOWER OF GREAT WALL.

Chinese'... exquisite landscape before us... Kubla Khan... incense-bearing... great Coleridge... to the north of... always green... moment he saw a... planted thicker... large the tree... mountain, trees... appeared green... mountain was... and the palace... had this hill... beautiful view... pleasure it gave... bill with its... certain tiles in... or Coal Hill... of standing a... inhabitants with... equate for two... risk an Am-... distance into... discovered, lucki-... doubtfully have... a similar sun-... grounds, taking... speed as two... the gate on... at a times in-... of in civilized... AINST HIGH... to it by add-... dge of dia-... until recent... ease, but South... knocked down... ed itself man-... forms. Relief

considered in committee. The committee rose and reported progress. On the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stave Valley Railway Company, C. Clifford explained that the road was necessary in order to bring down timber from the Stave valley. There were no steamers by which the timber could be brought. The road would open a good farming country. The bill passed its second reading. The House then adjourned.

Victoria, March 22nd. Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. Sweet. Petitions.

Several petitions were presented by J. Murphy from residents of Cariboo asking for amendments to the Placer Mining Act.

New Bill. The bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, introduced by Stuart Henderson, was read a first time.

Resolutions. J. A. Macdonald moved: 1. That an order of the House be made that correspondence relating to the presentation of Mr. Kirkland, of Atlin, recorded 30th June, 1904, be brought down.

2. That an order be made authorizing correspondence relating to the Atlin town site, and the new addition to Atlin town site, be brought down. The motion was carried.

Stave Valley Railway. The bill to incorporate the Stave Valley Railway Company was committed, with J. R. Brown in the chair. The bill was reported complete.

Assessment Act. The House again went into committee to further consider the Assessment Act, with W. B. Ross in the chair.

The following section gave some trouble: "Lands belonging to the Dominion government in this province, claimed or occupied by any person unpermitted, or permission from the Dominion government to the person claiming or occupying the same, shall be assessed and taxed as real property, wild land, coal or timber land, as the case may be, and such person shall be personally liable for the taxes thereon, but the land itself shall not be liable therefor, nor shall the rights of the Dominion government to such land be affected in any way by such assessment and taxation."

J. A. Macdonald, John Oliver and others thought that the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the power of the province to tax Dominion lands should be given.

The Minister of Finance allowed the section to stand over. J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved in favor of striking out the section of the original act which exempted clergymen and parsons from taxation. Mr. Hawthornthwaite saw no reason why clergymen, who apparently lived very comfortable lives, should be exempt from taxes.

The Minister of Finance saw no objection to the amendment. Mr. Hawthornthwaite was below \$1,000 a year, would be exempt.

H. E. Tanner was opposed to the amendment. Many of these clergymen in country places drew small salaries and had to do considerable entertaining. Parker Williams thought that if this latter principle was applied that politicians might be exempt, as they had to do considerable entertaining. Walking down the street to unions might as well be free from taxes.

R. J. Brown argued that this was a move in the wrong direction. It would simply come back on the supporters of the church to pay the taxes.

F. Carter-Cotton held that this motion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite was out of order. Mr. Cotton's view was decided at once to be incorrect one.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was not doing this to combat the church. He did it to oppose class legislation. The church was always opposed to reform, however, he said.

The motion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite was carried.

Mr. Carter-Cotton then read from the rules the section which he contended put this amendment out of order. Mr. Oliver broke in with "That's old; it's a generation old; we have an up-to-date decision." (Laughter.)

The objection was passed over. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved an additional clause to the exemption of farmers as follows: "And farm implements, vehicles, and live stock, the property of the occupant of the farm and used for farming purposes, under the value of five hundred dollars, endorse his address."

The bill was reported complete.

Dyking Bill Debate. On resuming the debate on the Dyking Assessment Bill, Premier McBride said that the legislature of the province to approach this subject with unbiased minds. The government was endeavoring honestly to settle this question. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Munro had taken a narrow and party view. If all members took as narrow a view as these men, God help the province of British Columbia. He charged Mr. Oliver and Mr. Munro with talking to the galleries. The debt of the province was about \$12,000,000. Of that \$1,000,000 had been spent on the Fraser river bridge, \$1,250,000 on dykes, and when the expense of trunk roads was added to this it would show that one-quarter of the public debt was due to works in the Fraser valley. These had been well expended.

"Time and time again he had heard Mr. Oliver declare against aiding the men in the dyking districts on the Lower Fraser. Mr. Oliver said the Premier was not speaking according to the facts. The Premier said his hearing was better than Mr. Oliver's. This was an honest attempt by an honest government (laughter) to settle a vexed question. At 6 o'clock the debate was adjourned. The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

The case of Ching Chong, the Chinaman charged with cutting and wounding three boys, Hansen, Forrest and Howard, was remanded until Friday. The hearing of the charge of assault against the boys was also laid over.

The gun and searchlight exercises held in Esquimalt on Tuesday are the first of a series to be held monthly. Two launches, belonging to Work Point barracks, were the objects on which the runs and searchlights were directed.

USE WEAVER'S SYRUP It purifies the Blood and cures Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

suggestions from anyone in the House, whether Socialists or not. Mr. McInnes said that since the minister was in this frame of mind he would suggest that he follow the suggestion that the tax on wild land be put back to 5 per cent. again, instead of the proposed 3 per cent.

The Minister of Finance said the House would see what the government intended to do when that section was reached.

Mr. McInnes said he would then ask Mr. Hawthornthwaite what the intention of the government was. (Laughter.) Mr. Hawthornthwaite then moved to amend the act so as to exempt "all permanent improvements up to the value of \$1,000 made on land used for agricultural purposes."

In support of this he said that the permanent improvements benefited the country more than even implements and stock, which might be dissipated on short notice.

The debate then became general. Mr. Oliver called attention to the fact that the vigorous kicking of the opposition had brought about the reduction in taxation against the farmers.

Mr. Cotton objected to the stand taken by Mr. Oliver before the assessment commission.

Mr. Oliver said he was prepared to be judged by the evidence given by himself before the commission. At that time Mr. Cotton was found advocating the cause of the farmer in opposition to his (Mr. Oliver's) advocacy of those taxed.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if the Finance Minister, who got the praise for reducing expenditure, had not rather shifted taxation to the amount of \$100,000 upon the people by another bill, the School Act?

J. N. Evans supported the motion of Mr. McInnes, as it put a premium upon improving land.

The amendment of Mr. McInnes was lost. J. H. Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams voting against it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then moved to alter the taxation from "one per cent. upon the assessed value of real estate," and substitute the following: "Three-fifths of one per cent. upon real estate of the assessed value of \$2,000, and one per cent. upon the assessed value of all real estate over the assessed value of \$2,000."

This was carried. Hon. R. G. Tatlow proposed to fix the taxes on wild land at 4 per cent. instead of 3 per cent., as in the bill introduced.

Mr. Oliver proposed to make the taxation on wild land 5 per cent. He rate at which it had been taxed by the bill was 4 per cent. and which was the rate now in force.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow raised the point that this was out of order, as it proposed an increase in taxation.

Mr. Oliver contended that this was not well taken. There was no proposed increase in taxation, as the rate was now 5 per cent.

Chalmers Bosc raised the amendment of Mr. Oliver out of order, whereupon Mr. Macdonald asked for an appeal to the Speaker.

The Speaker being appealed to, Mr. Oliver quoted from a decision given by Speaker Trimble.

The amendment, the Speaker said, was in order. He decided that a private member could introduce an amendment which did not put the tax higher than that at present existing.

The committee upon resuming considered the amendment. The proposal of Mr. Oliver to make the tax 5 per cent. was defeated. J. H. Hawthornthwaite voting against it. Parker Williams and W. Davidson being absent.

The proposal of the Finance Minister fixing the rate on wild lands at 4 per cent. was carried.

The bill was reported complete amidst applause from the opposition side.

Highways Act. The bill to establish and protect highways was again considered in committee, with R. Hall in the chair.

The bill was reported complete.

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SCHEME TO SETTLE THIS PROVINCE BOSTON CAPITALISTS TRYING TO GET LAND Seeking Half Million Acres on Which to Establish Large Number of Settlers.

In the consideration of British Columbia's resources so much attention is devoted to its mineral wealth that agricultural possibilities are to some extent overshadowed. But perhaps the importance of this phase of the province's development will be more properly appreciated when it is realized that the investment along the lines of agriculture represents an outlay approximating forty million dollars. This amount will assuredly be vastly increased, as the various districts, now untouched, become settled, and it only remains for that magic developer the railway company, to create in what are now mere dormant wildernesses, entrepôts of trade and commerce.

The agricultural possibilities of this province have evidently impressed themselves strongly upon a certain syndicate of Boston capitalists, who discern in them an opportunity for profitable investment. They have hit upon a scheme for the settlement of some large areas adapted for agricultural pursuits, and have delegated a representative to submit a proposition to the "powers that be" across the bay. That representative is C. K. Barry, who has been in the city for the past few days awaiting a favorable opportunity to broach the subject to the government.

To a Times reporter Wednesday, Mr. Barry explained the prime features of the enterprise. The capitalists he represents, he says, ask for a grant of about half a million acres, on which they will guarantee to establish three thousand five hundred families—farming communities. They will improve the building and maintaining roads, trails and bridges, and sell it to the settlers whom they will attract from Eastern Canada and the United States. They anticipate no difficulty in getting the needed material for settlement purposes, and Mr. Barry says that land will be furnished to none but bona fide farmers.

The representative has made a tour of the province, and has some sites in view, but he is disinclined to state just now where they are. He prefers land in the vicinity of some railway, and would like to have it in an large blocks as possible. Of course agricultural land is preferred, although should the government be favorably disposed to the proposition, some timber would be desired, should it be included in the syndicate's establishment of a number of sawmills for the manufacture of lumber for the settlers. For the necessary improvements the company will spend about a million dollars.

Should the government not be favorable to granting the land, the syndicate are willing to purchase it at a dollar an acre, but under those circumstances they would expect the government to undertake the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. The settlers would be established in ten years—100 each in the first and second years and 250 in each of the remaining eight years. The land would be sold to the farmers in 40, 80 and 160 acre plots. The syndicate could, of course, sell the land to speculators, but Mr. Barry has already consulted Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, who has agreed to arrange for an interview between him and the executive. He expects to be here about a week longer, and during his stay will be a guest at the Driad.

RIVAL RAILWAYS. E. H. Harriman is apparently disposed to give J. Hill a race in railway building in British Columbia. Mr. Harriman has approached McLean Brock with respect to it, it is believed, to acquiring their Coast-Kootenay charter. With matters in such an unsettled condition with the government, nothing was done by Mr. Brock.

Harriman has, it is said, conceived the scheme of entering into competition with Hill in whatever country he enters between Spokane and the Coast.

Advice from Spokane are to the effect that contracts for the construction of the V. V. & E. west from Midway will be let within 30 days if certain arrangements can be made in that time. It is also rumored in Spokane that the Great Northern railway will soon call for bids for the extension of a line from Midway to Greenwood, a distance of 14 miles north of Midway. With a road in Greenwood it will require but fifteen miles of rails to connect with Phoenix, where Hill retained his construction equipment last winter.

It is not stated how far west the extension referred to will extend, but it is supposed that it will be a considerable distance, as Hill is anxious to complete the extension to the Coast as soon as possible.

HISTORIC HOUSE BURNED. New York, March 22.—A Madrid dispatch to the Herald says: "It is reported from Arganzuilla that the house in which Cervantes wrote 'Don Quixote,' while he was kept in confinement, has been destroyed by fire."

First Aid in the Home For the home there is no other so reliable as Pond's Extract. The old family doctor. Emergency remedy for all ailments. Cures colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, influenza, sore throat, diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, and all other ailments. Every family and business should have this bottle of Pond's Extract.

Worn thin? No! Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used. SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE WILL LEAVE ZION CITY. Number of Dovesites Decide to Settle on Puget Sound.

Tuesday's Settle Post-Intelligencer says: "Walter Campbell and Fred Wilson, of Zion City, Ill., backsliding Dovesites, who, as told in the Post-Intelligencer yesterday morning, are in Washington for the purpose of looking up a site for a colony of Zionists who have renounced Overseer John Alexander, better known as Elijah II., left last night for the East. Before leaving they stated that they were satisfied that Puget Sound was the right place for the 250 who have grown to believe that John Alexander is not the saint he declares himself. They still refuse to divulge the whereabouts of the land they have previously offered to recommend for purchase to the reformed sons and daughters of Zion. All they would state was that it was not far distant from Seattle."

Said Mr. Campbell: "We want to get as far away from the home of the 'prophet' as we can, and I do not think we can do better than come out here, bringing with us what little worldly good the overseer has left us. You have the right climate here, and I do not believe there is a better atmosphere in the world in which to forget that we have been a lot of simple folks."

In the opinion of C. Barret, a well known packer and freighter, who is now in the city, these two improvements are urgently needed, and at once. In proportion to their importance their cost would be insignificant. Mr. Barret confirms the accounts which have been published from time to time of the splendid resources of the Bulkley and Telqua valleys. The pre-eminent characteristics are agricultural and mineral possibilities. The latter have attracted the attention of many outside capitalists, among them being some Chicago people who recently purchased the holdings of Mr. Hunter, the man who first located copper propositions there, the price paid being in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Mr. Barret has built up quite an extensive business in the packing line. He winters his freight animals at Chimney Creek on the Fraser, and drives up to Queenell, where he loads freight for points between that place and Hazelton. At the latter point he receives freight for places as far north as the Nass river divide, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. During the summer he makes Hazelton his base for transporting supplies to Babine lake Hudson's Bay posts, as well as miners' necessities to the Bulkley valley. He has 300 head of pack mules and horses in his service. Mr. Barret is an experienced cattleman, having been for years associated with the Douglas Lake ranch, one of the largest of its kind in the province. He has great faith in the future of the interior country watered by the Bulkley and Telqua rivers, and this summer will begin to stock his ranch there on a large scale. During his stay in the city he is at the Driad.

A PIONEER'S DEATH. Donald Mackay Passed Away Tuesday Night at Family Residence.

Donald Mackay, a well known and highly respected pioneer, passed away Tuesday evening at his family residence, No. 25 Adelaide street. He had been an invalid for several years. He had been rendered his retirement from the employ of the C. P. N. Company necessary.

He was a native of Pictou, Scotland, and came to Victoria in 1862. At the time of his arrival here miners were flocking into the interior in search of gold, and catching the fever, Mr. Mackay set out for Cariboo. However, he was not particularly fortunate and soon returned to Victoria, where he found employment with the Hudson's Bay Company. He remained with that company for upwards of twenty-five years, and later was valued servant of the C. P. N.

He leaves a widow and five children—two daughters and three sons—to mourn his loss.

LAND SPECULATOR. Tuesday afternoon Mr. T. S. Higginson, well-known throughout the province as the lately dismissed Dominion government timber inspector, and now engaged as chief lobbyist of the land speculators operating in the dyking districts on the Fraser river, interrupted the proceedings of the legislature by contradicting from the gallery certain statements made by Mr. Oliver in respect to the question under discussion. Mr. Oliver had been pointing out that this bill proposed to reduce the charges on Pitt Meadows lands, which are without a single settler, and entirely owned by speculators, by 61 per cent., while in Chilliwack and Matsqui, in which the lands are almost entirely owned by actual settlers, the reduction is only 13 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. Mr. Oliver proceeded to point out that the chief commissioner had promised to submit the proposed bill to some of the settlers for suggestions from them when interrupted by Mr. Higginson. Never before in British Columbia have the minions of speculators been so bold as to interfere with members on the floor of the House in the discharge of their duties, and such an occurrence could only take place when the government took over the telephone lines, in which the lands are almost entirely owned by actual settlers, the reduction is only 13 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. Mr. Oliver proceeded to point out that the chief commissioner had promised to submit the proposed bill to some of the settlers for suggestions from them when interrupted by Mr. Higginson. Never before in British Columbia have the minions of speculators been so bold as to interfere with members on the floor of the House in the discharge of their duties, and such an occurrence could only take place when the government took over the telephone lines, in which the lands are almost entirely owned by actual settlers, the reduction is only 13 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. 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MARKET HAS BEEN STEADY THIS WEEK

UNUSUAL FEATURE IN QUOTATION ON EGGS

Wholesalers Are Selling at Higher Price Than Retailers—Temporary Drop in Price of Potatoes

The market has been very steady during the past week. Outside of several slight fluctuations there is nothing to record. Local wholesalers have advanced the price of fresh eggs to 22 cents a dozen, but retail merchants are still selling at 20 cents. This peculiar condition is explained by the fact that the former have purchased largely in order to make up a big northern shipment. It is expected that the wholesale figure will fall before the retailers find it necessary to make a corresponding increase.

The heavy demand in hot-house lettuce has resulted in a scarcity in that commodity and, consequently, a rise in its price. New potatoes and green peas have made their appearance, and are retailing at 12 1/2c. and 8c. per pound respectively. Last year's potatoes have fallen a few cents as a result of shipments received from local farmers who, apparently, are now emptying their pits. This, however, is considered but a temporary decrease. All other staples are quoted at the same figures as last week.

Appended are the complete retail quotations:

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Game, Potatoes, Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, Lettuce, Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Hay, Peas, Barley, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Fish, and various oils and flours.

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The total expenditure for the different services connected with the fisheries of Canada comprised the fisheries proper, \$106,111; fish culture, \$109,228; fisheries protection service, \$204,54; miscellaneous expenses, \$56,828, including also \$158,943 distributed as fishing bounties. The net total amount received, as revenue from fishing licenses, fines, etc., during the same period in the different provinces is given at \$95,756. This included the sum of \$10,165 for licenses granted to the United States fishing vessels.

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This gives railways seeking running rights over a line already built the power to make connection. The general Railway Act authorizes for running rights being given after connection is made. A difficulty has hitherto existed in forcing the right to join the lines, and this section is therefore introduced to do away with what has hitherto been a serious defect in the act.

C. W. D. Clifford is introducing a bill again this session to give those employed on the coast vessels, which are out of port on election day, a chance to vote. It is proposed that the captain of the vessel shall be constituted a deputy returning officer. The provisions of this act are applied only to apply to officers and crews of coast vessels as are leaving a home port in British Columbia upon a day set for an election or upon a day anterior thereto, but shall not apply to any vessel who return to his home port for any reason excepted to those days beyond the day set for an election. No vessel shall be constituted a polling place under this act, except in the case of the electoral district in which the home port of such vessel is situated.

Only bona fide officers and members of the crew who are registered voters shall be entitled to vote.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Rich, Pure Blood Will Drive Out the Most Obstinate Case of Rheumatism. Growing pains, aching joints, stiffened muscles, tender, swollen limbs—that's rheumatism—a blood disease that causes ceaseless agony and cripples thousands. It is in the blood that causes rheumatism. Limb aches may ease the pain temporarily—but they never cure. To cure rheumatism you must remove the acid in the impure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills positively cure rheumatism, acute or chronic, by acting directly on the blood, driving the acid out. They make new, warm, pure blood and send it throbbing through the heart, and lungs and limbs. This new blood banishes every ache and pain—brings good health and full activity. Mr. F. H. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., says: "For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled I could scarcely do any work. I tried quite a number of medicines, but they did not help me. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and I got a number of boxes. Before the third box was used, I found myself throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I got so that I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I have told quite a few of my neighbors about the pills, and they are a popular medicine here."

GORGE RECOMMENDED FOR Y.M.C.A. CAMP

Question Discussed at Meeting of Physical Committee Meeting Wednesday—Summer Sports

Arrangements for the summer months were considered at a special meeting of the physical committee of the Young Men's Christian Association held on evening at the rooms. There was a full attendance, W. Major occupying the chair. The advisability of organizing a camp, and of forming baseball, tennis, swimming and field sport branches were some of the questions considered.

The first matter dealt with was the camp proposition, a report being submitted on the most suitable location for such an establishment. It recommended the consideration of the Gorge and Bowker's beach as the only two places having all the requirements necessary to make the enterprise a success. This caused some discussion and, it was eventually agreed, that the former would be most popular with the members because of its unexcelled facilities for bathing and boating. Therefore, the Gorge will be recommended at a general meeting of members interested to-night that the Gorge be selected for the Y. M. C. A. summer headquarters.

Regarding baseball it was thought that a first-class junior team might be formed from among those who have expressed a desire to take up the pastime. Material is available for an excellent nine, and it was decided to organize the league and make a bid for the championship. Ed. Whyte was appointed manager and coach, and intends commencing as soon as the weather permits in getting his team into shape. He is confident of making a creditable race for the pennant. This also will be submitted for approval to-night.

Nothing definite was done in reference to tennis, it being the general opinion that the expense of inaugurating that sport—the rental of courts and many other incidentals—made it impractical as far as the association is concerned. However, a special committee was appointed to endeavor to reach some arrangement to gratify the few Y. M. C. A. members wishing to take up the sport. The swimming club will be organized in connection with the camp. It is the intention to form a polo team and to indulge in other aquatic sports.

Some attention was devoted to the possibility of organizing a field open in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Whyte reported that there were quite a number of Y. M. C. A. members interested, and several already had commenced training. He is confident that the association meet late in the summer. This would give those inclined to spriting, weight throwing, jumping, etc., some stimulus to train during the summer months. The committee will be organized in connection with the association. It was agreed that this would be an admirable plan, and the committee will render Mr. Whyte and his associates every assistance in its power in making the field sports a success.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned. A full attendance of all members interested in any of the questions referred to is requested at the general meeting for this evening.

YOU CAN'T BE ATTRACTIVE

AN OFFENSIVE BREATH AND DISTURBING DISCHARGES, DUE TO CATARRH, BLIGHT, MILLIONS OF LIVES YEARLY. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER RELIEVES IN 30 MINUTES. Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. It is the only relief in all cases of Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Headache and Catarrh. It gives relief in all cases of Catarrh of the nose and throat, and banishes the disease like magic. 45 Boxes 10 Cents. SALT SPRING ISLAND NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward returned on Saturday from California, where they spent the winter months. R. M. Jeffrey and wife left on Monday for Crofton, where they will take up their residence. The harvest of Crofton is the new tenant on the Mahon estate at Long Point.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

Mr. E. C. Pendray and Miss Lottie L. Norris Married Wednesday Afternoon. Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Ernest C. Pendray, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray, and Miss Lottie L. Norris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Norris, of Gorge road, were united in wedlock at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. K. B. Adams, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, in the presence of relatives of both contracting parties and a number of intimate friends. The bride wore a beautiful gown of silk and tulle with tulle and chiffon. She carried a bouquet of white roses and delicate ferns. Miss Anna McQuade, the maid of honor, was attired in embroidered chiffon over tulle and carried a large bouquet of pink and white carnations. Miss Mabel Clarke acted as bridesmaid. She wore a gown of ermine de chine and also carried a bouquet of carnations. A diamond sunburst was the groom's gift to the bride, while his wedding souvenirs to Miss McQuade and Miss Clarke were pearly and diamond necklaces.

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J. A. Macdonald's Proposed Change in Railway Act—C. W. D. Clifford Wants Ballot For Sailors.

J. A. Macdonald has introduced into the legislature his amendment to the B. C. Railway Act. It is in line with that which was proposed by him as an amendment to the several charters which came up for discussion in the House. The amendment consists of a section which it is proposed to add to the act as follows: "Every railway company or other owner or operator of a railway shall have the right to connect their or his line or lines of railway, or branch or spur thereof, with the line or lines of railway or other any other railway company, or other owner or operator thereof, upon such terms as to compensation or rates and subject to such conditions as to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall seem just; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make an order authorizing such connection to be made, and specifying the point where, and the terms in which, such connection shall be made."

This gives railways seeking running rights over a line already built the power to make connection. The general Railway Act authorizes for running rights being given after connection is made. A difficulty has hitherto existed in forcing the right to join the lines, and this section is therefore introduced to do away with what has hitherto been a serious defect in the act.

C. W. D. Clifford is introducing a bill again this session to give those employed on the coast vessels, which are out of port on election day, a chance to vote. It is proposed that the captain of the vessel shall be constituted a deputy returning officer. The provisions of this act are applied only to apply to officers and crews of coast vessels as are leaving a home port in British Columbia upon a day set for an election or upon a day anterior thereto, but shall not apply to any vessel who return to his home port for any reason excepted to those days beyond the day set for an election. No vessel shall be constituted a polling place under this act, except in the case of the electoral district in which the home port of such vessel is situated.

Only bona fide officers and members of the crew who are registered voters shall be entitled to vote.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Rich, Pure Blood Will Drive Out the Most Obstinate Case of Rheumatism. Growing pains, aching joints, stiffened muscles, tender, swollen limbs—that's rheumatism—a blood disease that causes ceaseless agony and cripples thousands. It is in the blood that causes rheumatism. Limb aches may ease the pain temporarily—but they never cure. To cure rheumatism you must remove the acid in the impure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills positively cure rheumatism, acute or chronic, by acting directly on the blood, driving the acid out. They make new, warm, pure blood and send it throbbing through the heart, and lungs and limbs. This new blood banishes every ache and pain—brings good health and full activity. Mr. F. H. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., says: "For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled I could scarcely do any work. I tried quite a number of medicines, but they did not help me. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and I got a number of boxes. Before the third box was used, I found myself throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I got so that I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I have told quite a few of my neighbors about the pills, and they are a popular medicine here."

TOO TIRED TO STIR

ARE YOU ONE OF THE WEAK WOMEN

To Become Bright, Happy and Healthy?—Use Ferrozone.

Modern life makes demands on every woman's strength that seems impossible to meet. Only the robust and strong can stand the strain. The weak, with their delicately balanced organisms, must fail. Blood gets thin, it's innutritious. Nerves go to smash, vitality declines, and then follows misery and suffering caused by interference with certain functions upon which the very existence of every female depends. Don't let your condition grow worse. Check the decline of vital force before it is too late! The one sure remedy is Ferrozone—not a temporary stimulant—but an uplifting nutritive tonic that contains the kind of building material a weak body requires.

Ferrozone revitalizes the system by putting new life into the blood. Not only does it nourish the ordinary blood supply—it does more, it makes new blood, the rich, red kind that denotes health. Energy is reinforced, strength is steadily and surely rebuilt. Keen appetite, strong nerves, more restful sleep, buoyant feelings, all tell of the enormous good Ferrozone invariably accomplishes. For restoring the weak, the pale, the despondent, there is no treatment so instant and permanent in effect as Ferrozone. A trial proves this. Won't you use Ferrozone yourself? It will surely make you well—its effect is instant.

WARNING!

Beware of the substitutor who urges you to accept something "just as good." Only FERROZONE can cure satisfactorily—see you get it, and nothing else. Price 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all reliable dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., or Kingston, Ont.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON HERALD STREET

IN WHICH A WOMAN HAS HER THROAT CUT

Was Assailed With Razor and Received Bad Wound—Assailant Is Now in Custody.

A house on lower Herald street, in what is known as the red-light district, was the scene of an occurrence early this afternoon which very closely approximated a tragedy. A woman named Minnie Williams was assailed by one John LaPlant with a razor, and from her assailant, LaPlant, is in the lockup with the charge of attempted murder registered against him. The trouble occurred in one of a row of cottages on Herald between Government and Store streets, No. 14. Just what prompted the man to make such a murderous attack cannot yet be learned, but the woman declares that he did his utmost to kill her. She said it all took place inside her house and expressed her fear that when LaPlant got free from the clutches of the law he would try to finish his horrible work. She also said "I'd hate to love anybody, the way he loved me."

The first police officer on the scene was Constable Best. He was returning from a call to the Occidental hotel and was at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets when he saw a man mooning to him with an umbrella. Hurrying to him he was informed that a woman had her throat cut on Herald street and that her assailant was in the Princess saloon on the corner. As he neared the saloon LaPlant came out and said, "Here I am; I was just coming up."

LEAVES FOR WHITE HORSE.

Nanaimo, March 22—Miss Edith Smith, daughter of B. H. Smith, collector of customs, left this morning for Vancouver to take the Princess May for the north. She goes to White Horse to marry C. C. Mackenzie, electrician of the Yukon Electric Company, and son of the late C. C. Mackenzie, formerly a member of the legislature.

MYSTIC SHERINERS.

Winnipeg, March 23—The special trains of Mystic Sheriners arrived this morning from Minnesota, the Dakotas and other points for the inauguration of Kharatun Temple to-night. There are over 500 members in attendance from south of the line. The ceremony will be conducted by El Zagal, shrine of Fargo.

AN AMERICAN DISEASE

INDIGESTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE SICKNESS IN AMERICA THAN ANY OTHER DISEASE. Some doctors go so far as to say that indigestion is the national disease of America. Repeated attacks inflame the lining of the stomach and cause the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. Consequently the blood is poisoned, nerve force is reduced, the vitality of the entire system is weakened. There is but one national remedy for indigestion and that remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are used by thousands with marvellous success.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills accelerate the action of the gastric glands and give tone to the digestive organs. They strengthen the kidneys and liver, cleanse and purify the blood, and thus add general tone to every organ of the body. Flesh and strength are fast restored and the patient can eat and digest any food he pleases. Under the vitalizing effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills your system will soon rally; once more you'll enjoy the blessings of health. Test Dr. Hamilton's Pills yourself. 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1. at all dealers or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

REV. E. R. CAPEN DEAD.

Medford, Mass., March 22—Rev. E. R. Capen, D.D., president of Tufts College, died at his home here to-day of pneumonia. Dr. Capen was 67 years of age.

HE WALKED OUT OF THE CAUCUS

MR. MACGOWAN WOULD NOT STAND COERCION

Railway Policy Held Over Until Mr. Dennis Returns—Rumored Preparation of Crown Grants.

The government caucus has become very entertaining. No attempt is made to hide the fact now that harmony in the ranks is a thing of the past. A. H. B. Macgowan and L. W. Shatford cannot be held in line on the C. P. R. railway policy. So beligerent have the caucuses become lately that on one occasion Mr. Macgowan refused to sit in caucus and be abused for refusing to accede to the wishes of the government in this particular proposal. He accordingly left the caucus. It is not reported that Mr. Shatford went quite so far as to leave the gathering, but it is certain that he has stood out against the monopoly policy of the C. P. R., and which was forced upon the government.

This tie up in the proceedings has resulted in better terms being awaited from the railway. Mr. Dennis, the land commissioner of the C. P. R., who has had charge of the negotiations from the standpoint of his company, left suddenly a week or more ago when the strenuous opposition in caucus was found to exist. He left for the East with a case for "better terms." It is understood that the subject was fully gone into. The Premier and his following are killing time until the return of Mr. Dennis with an answer in the way of modifications in the C. P. R.'s scheme for assistance in building from Spence's Bridge to Midway eventually. He is expected in the city on Friday night or Saturday, and an attempt will then be made to bring all the members on the government side into line.

There is a rumor afloat that the crown grants for 12,000 acres in the reserved lands about Tully's Inlet are being prepared for delivery to a syndicate which has taken a great interest in that portion of the country since the G. T. P. project was settled. The report is difficult to confirm, but in view of the fact that reports are current that crown grants on other reserved lands are reported to have been caught just in time to prevent execution, the rumor is believed by many.

It would seem to be imperative that the conduct of business in the lands and works department be thoroughly investigated. The present chief commissioner cannot be expected to give attention to all the small details of his department, such as the issuing of crown grants, but the public interests would be served if the methods employed in that department were thoroughly looked into.

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ALEXANDER BEGG DEAD IN NEW YORK

PASSED AWAY THERE
ON SUNDAY MORNING

Sketch of a Very Busy Career—Was an
Author and Publicist—Advocate of
Colonization Enterprise.

Alexander Begg, author and publicist, whose name rings with a familiar sound far beyond the boundaries of the province in which he has so energetically labored during the past twenty years, is dead at New York. He passed away early Sunday morning at 58 Irving Place, surrounded by most of the members of his family. Quite apparently he realized some time ago that the end of his busy life was rapidly approaching, for nothing else would have influenced him to relinquish the active interest he had so strongly manifested in various matters of moment to this province. But when he transferred his home to New York so as to be among his family, he was unable to so abruptly sever his association with Victoria and the province, and made repeated visits here, the last being in December. And it was noticed there, that although the burden of years bore heavily upon him, he retained the old grasp of the different questions with which the country is inseparably associated.

Alexander Begg was born in Wotton Parish, Cumbria, on May 7th, 1825, so it will be seen that he lacked but a short period of eighty years of age. He was the son of Andrew Begg, a farmer and miller, and Jane Taylor Begg. His early education was obtained at a private school at Backlass, Dunn, and subsequently he took a course at the Edinburgh Normal school, where he received a diploma. For some years thereafter he followed the occupation of a teacher. But he yearned to try his fortune in that greater land beyond the seas, so in 1846 he crossed the ocean to Canada, where for a time he taught school in the townships of West Victoria and the provinces, and at Oshawa. He then turned his attention to journalism, for which he had a natural aptness, and with J. E. McMillan he published the first newspaper in Bowmanville, Ont., known as the Messenger. Two years later, having sold his interests in the Messenger, he published the Sentinel at Brighton. He subsequently produced the Trenton Advocate.

After a few years' sojourn in his native land he returned to Canada, and received an appointment on the customs staff at Morrisburg, Ont. In 1860 he was appointed collector of customs and inspector of inland revenues for the Northwest. He accompanied Hon. Wm. Macdougall on his well-known journey to take possession of the Territories, and got as far as Pembina, when the party were prevented by Louis Riel and his half-breeds from entering upon the promised land. Subsequently Mr. Begg was appointed emigration commissioner in Scotland by the Ontario government, and accomplished a great deal of good in that capacity.

Upon his return to Canada he organized a temperance colony at Parry Sound, and while there conducted the Muskoka Herald, and later the Canadian Lumberman, which is still in existence. Later he again went to the Northwest as correspondent of the Toronto Mail, and established a sheep, cattle and horse ranch at Dunbow, Bow river. A few years afterwards he came to this province, and although then in the neighborhood of sixty years he entered upon active participation in a number of movements of considerable importance to the welfare of this vast western country. One of his darling enterprises was the settlement of the western section of this Island by Crofter fishermen, a movement in which the first minister of the day, Hon. John Robson, was deeply interested. Mr. Begg became special commissioner on the subject, and was the medium through which the Imperial authorities made an offer to the provincial government, which, however, did not take the matter up. The plan contemplated the immigration of 1,250 Crofter families.

In 1894 Mr. Begg published a history of British Columbia, which will be found in every well equipped library. Another matter of great importance



MONGOLIAN ENCAMPMENT.

in which he was profoundly and studiously interested was the Alaska Boundary question. He was probably one of the best informed men in Canada on this subject, having collected a vast amount of data, on which he based his vigorous advocacy of the justice of Canada's claims. And he never relinquished his views, but contended, and backed up his contentions by the strongest possible evidence, that the boundary should be marked along the lines for which the Canadians so zealously fought before the boundary tribunal. He even went to London in support of this claim.

Mr. Begg was married twice, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss. Among his sons are: Phillip Begg, a well-known professional musician; Margnna Begg, Indian agent for an important district in the Northwest Territories; Robert Begg, the well-known proprietor of the Dunbow ranch and one of the leading stock raisers of the Territories; A. L. W. Begg, a business man of Chicago; Dr. Colin Luke Begg, a rising physician of New York city; Roderick Begg, who for some time made Victoria his home, and is now engaged in the practice of law at 220 Broadway, New York; Messrs. Peter and Ralph Begg, also business men of New York city. Among the daughters are: Miss Begg, of New York; Mrs. Hugh Reid Tudhope, wife of the mayor and member for Orillia in the Ontario parliament; Miss North Begg, formerly matron of the state hospitals in the City of Mexico, and now with the United States army at Manila; Miss Emma Helen Begg, a New York practicing attorney, making a specialty of wills and probate; and Miss Grace Begg, an instructor in art in the Atlantic metropolis.

The funeral has been arranged to take place in Orillia, Ont.

IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Justice Martin Awards Steamer
Vermont Sum of \$5,500.

Mr. Justice Martin gave judgment in the Admiralty court this morning in the action of Vermont v. Abbey Palmer. His decision gives the plaintiff thirteen hundred dollars more than the first award, or \$5,500 altogether. The case is well-known in legal circles, having been before the courts for some time past. It arose out of the towing of the Abbey Palmer to port by the Vermont. In the first hearing judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$4,200. An appeal was taken to the Exchequer court, Ottawa, and the matter was referred back to Mr. Justice Martin, before whom a little more evidence was taken. E. V. Bodwell, K. C. appeared for the Vermont and D. M. Eberts, K. C., for the Abbey Palmer.

THE KNIGHT, COMMANDER.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—The Russian press is bitterly attacking the claims for damages for the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander on the mistaken theory that the demand is for exemplary damages put forward by the British government in violation of international law and entirely apart from the owners' claim, whereas the fact is that it is simply the owners' claim, the misapprehension having been created by erroneous reports in English papers.

BELLEVILLE STREET TO BE IMPROVED

A PERMANENT WALK FOR THE NORTH SIDE

Embarkment Will Also Receive Attention—Paint Company's Application Refused by Council.

The city council will devote \$1,000 to the building of a permanent sidewalk on the north side of Belleville street between Menzies street and Birdenage Walk, and in the improvement of the embankment leading down to the water from the proposed walk. It was so recommended by the streets, bridges and sewers committee of the council, and was agreed on at the regular meeting last night. Another decision reached at last night's meeting was to refuse the application of the British-American Paint Company assistance in relocating in this city.

In the absence of Mayor Barnard, Ald. Goodacre, who has been appointed to temporary fill the former's position, presided.

W. M. Ross complained of a nuisance, which he asked to have abated two years ago. Referred to the city engineer for report.

Anthony Genn drew attention to a bad sidewalk on Esquimalt road. Referred to city engineer with power to act.

S. Joyce wrote calling attention to the desirability of Duchess street being extended to Cadboro Bay road. Referred to the city engineer for report.

The city engineer and sanitary inspector recommended respecting the Spring Ridge sand-pits and the danger of the same becoming a nuisance, that the owners of adjoining property on Vining street from Fernwood road westward be notified to stop the dumping of rubbish and garbage on their property, and that fences be constructed on both sides of the streets at the points in question, and that the city erect signs on Vining street prohibiting the dumping of any objectionable material thereon. With reference to improving the street adjacent to the sand-pit on Fernwood road, they recommended that the owner of the property be notified to protect the west line of Fernwood road by constructing bulk heads or filling in the hole which has been caused by the excavation.

The report was adopted.

The sanitary inspector and building inspector condemned an old stable on Kane street, and recommended its removal. The report was approved.

A communication from James A. Mallette and other master plumbers raised another objection to the proposal to change the standard pipes and fittings. Laid on the table.

Phil R. Smith, secretary of the Victoria West Municipal Association, forwarded a memorial asking for the completion of the sewerage system promised last summer as soon as possible, and that the area of drainage be enlarged; requesting a conference in the matter of expenditures in that district; calling attention to the condition of the lower end of Catherine street, and asking that the thoroughfare be opened to its proper width. Other requests embodied in the memorial asked for the removal of obstructions on Russell street enabling the streets, bridges and sewers committee to open out of May street in the vicinity of the churches; the arranging of a crossing on Esquimalt street, near the railroad, for vehicular traffic and the extension of sewerage on Belmont avenue and Pine street.

Referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The finance committee reported accounts totalling \$1,438. Adopted.

The same committee recommended that a grant of \$50 be appropriated for the use of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Carried.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee reported as follows: That Stone street from Discovery street southward, be severed by the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$400; that Montreal street be severed from Michigan street to Superior street, and along Superior street from Montreal street to St. Lawrence street, by the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$400; that the sewer from the sewerer from Michigan street to Superior street, and along Superior street from Montreal street to St. Lawrence street, by the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$775; that an amount not exceeding \$150 be expended in placing North Park street in good condition between Cook street and the gravel pits. Carried.

Motions were then passed appointing F. C. Smith to fill the position of Chas. Kent as city treasurer, while the latter was ill, and Ald. Goodacre as acting mayor during the absence of Mayor Barnard. Ald. Hall announced that he had inquired about the health of the city treasurer, and had been informed that he was making satisfactory improvement.

The council then adjourned.

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BATTALION PARADE.

First Fifth Regiment March Out of Sea-
son Held Monday Night—Credit-
able Attendance.

The battalion parade of the Fifth Regiment at the drill hall on Monday passed off very satisfactorily in spite of the unfavorable weather. While the attendance of some companies was much smaller than it should have been, other companies showed up creditably.

In the restricted space of the drill hall all concerted movements were necessarily hampered. The order to "form company" produced a good deal of confusion for this reason. It was rather embarrassing to some of the stronger companies to form in single rank without coming into collision with their neighbors. No. 4 company, for instance, having the premier place in point of numbers, stretched completely across the hall, so well did the men turn out.

The parade, closed, was enjoyed by the men in spite of the muddy streets. It is an open secret that this marching out is popular in the regiment, and the hope is expressed that future parades will be well attended.

An emergency parade is the next item on the bill, and the men are on the qui vive.

It is gratifying to know that the affairs of the corps are in a good condition, with work going steadily forward.

Appended is the complete parade state: No. 1 Company, 3 officers, three sergeants, 19 rank and file; total, 25. No. 2, 3 officers, 2 sergeants, rank and file, 15; total, 20. No. 3, 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file; total, 18. No. 4, 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 24 rank and file; total, 28. No. 5, 2 officers, 5 sergeants, 10 rank and file; total, 17. No. 6, 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 14 rank and file; total, 18. Commanding officer and staff, four; sergeants, 4; total, 8. Bugle band, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file; total, 14. Grand total, 15 officers, 25 sergeants, rank and file, 108; 148 all told.

JULES VERNE DYING.

New York, March 21.—A Paris dispatch to the Herald says that it is announced from Amiens that Jules Verne, the novelist, is dying. He is 77 years old.

Hopeless.

Amiens, France, March 21.—The condition of Jules Verne is regarded as hopeless. His doctors fear a fatal issue. Telegrams of sympathy from all quarters of the globe have been received.

Doctors' carriages in Berlin have the right of way.

THE DIRECTORS OF COAL COMPANY

INTEREST RETAINED
BY LOCAL SYNDICATE

Provisional Directors of Northern Rail-
way Have Retired and Line Passes
to Big Corporation.

Mention was made in the Times Monday of the sale of coal lands in northern British Columbia to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Official confirmation of the sale was received last night by publication yesterday. The company will be known as the Bulkley and Telqua Valley Coal Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000. The organization has for its object the mining for coal in northern British Columbia, and more particularly in the Bulkley and Telqua valleys.

The directors of the company are: Charles M. Hayes, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific; F. W. Morse, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific; F. G. Vernon, F. S. Barnard and E. V. Bodwell, of this city; E. E. Russell, of Montreal, and H. H. Hays, who has been residing in Vancouver for some months.

The amount paid by the new company to the syndicate, of which F. G. Vernon was the head, has not been made public, and those interested do not care to disclose it.

The lands concerned in the deal are 26 square miles, or about 17,000 acres. They were acquired by F. G. Vernon in 1900, and since that time considerable money has been spent on them. Mr. Vernon had the greatest faith in the property, and tenaciously developed it. He interested a small syndicate of residents of Victoria and Vancouver in it, and it is said over \$10,000 was spent in preliminary work.

The sale to the Grand Trunk Pacific of a controlling interest was largely due to Mr. Vernon's efforts.

The coal measures have been known for many years. C. W. D. Clifford, who used the coal years ago when living at Hazelton, has had the greatest faith in the ultimate value of these beds. He endeavored years ago to interest James Dunsmuir in them. S. M. Robins, of the New Vancouver Coal Company, was attracted by them, and sent C. E. Sheppard to report. The report was favorable, and Mr. Robins became interested in coal propositions in that part of the province. He, however, could not see his way clear to fully develop the mines with insufficient transportation facilities provided.

The coal exists in large quantities, and is expected to yield good results.

While the price is not officially announced, it is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific went into the company, taking a three-quarters interest, the local syndicate retaining a quarter interest of fully paid up stock. The local interests are also to be reimbursed for expenditure to date.

The Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Company has also passed into the hands of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The provisional directors, F. G. Vernon, J. A. Mara and F. S. Barnard, of this city, have retired from the control.

The company was chartered by the Dominion and the Provincial in 1901. It provides for a railway from Kitimat to Hazelton with a branch into the Bulkley and Telqua coal fields. A provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile was granted by the Martin government. This year a bill was passed by its third reading in the legislature, to extend the time for commencing work until 1907, and for completion until 1909.

An Indian shooting record has been set up by Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire, who, with a party of nine guns, accounted for 2,383 head of game in two days. Sir Philip brought down 307 birds, beating all previous individual records.

KIDNEY SEARCH LIGHTS.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the loins? Have you dizziness? Have you a tired dragging feeling in the regions of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases.—94.

THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of
Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at
LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE
General Manager Smelter Manager.

WANTS TO SECURE CLIENT'S RIGHTS

IN LEGISLATION ON
E. & N. RAILWAY SALE

Mayor Barnard Applies to Have Clause
in the Bill Now Before
Committee.

The present visit of Mayor Barnard to the Federal capital suggests two matters that loomed conspicuously in the public eye in recent times. One is the cause celebre in which James Dunsmuir is the defendant, and the other the acquisition of the E. & N. railway by the C. P. R. The legal firm of Barnard & Rogers are solicitors for Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, intervenor in the Hopper-Dunsmuir action, and it is in this capacity that the senior member is now at Ottawa.

As is generally known, it is necessary to have an act confirming the sale passed by the Dominion parliament, and this was introduced by Joseph Smith. It has passed two readings, and has been delegated to the railway committee of the House for consideration. It is at this stage that Mr. Barnard enters into the proceedings. He objects to the bill being passed without the incorporation of a clause safeguarding the rights of his client, Mrs. Dunsmuir, and has applied for an adjournment until Thursday in order that he might formally present his application.

The plaintiffs in the famous will case claim in effect that James Dunsmuir is not entitled to the whole of his brother's (Alexander's) estate, and that half the road that has just been sold is affected by the litigation, in common with the other holdings. Should they win they expect to be in a position to investigate the amount involved in the sale, and if it should prove satisfactory, to claim what they contend would be their legitimate proportion. Should the figure be unsatisfactory, their course apparently would be to get after the road. However, speculation to this length at the present stage is rather premature. To safeguard his client's rights, as stated, is Mayor Barnard's mission to Ottawa, and his application will come up in due course before the railway committee.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Frederick Arm: No. 1. Commencing at a post near the shore, on the east bank about 60 chains south of entrance to Estero Basin, thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains. No. 2. Commencing at the S. W. corner of the No. 1 claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

H. O. STEVENS.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 19, 1905.

SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE.—This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered to any railway station in B. C. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street, Victoria; 123 Hastings street, Vancouver. We have others. Write us for catalogues.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts. Address 014-Field, Box 406, city.

CHING HONG AND A COUP THAT FAILED

Tried to Get Rid of Knife He Feared
Would Be Found Upon
Him.

Ching Hong played a cute trick in the police court Tuesday, but it was the trick that failed. If it were not for this coup de main Ching Hong would not appear to public interest any more than against of his race, who have run up against a trio of belligerent youths, but Ching today did something unusual, and that is why he gets more newspaper space than he would otherwise be entitled to.

In the first place it should be explained that Ching Hong has accused three lads, Forrest, Hansen and Howard, with aggravated assault, and certainly his appearance suggests a violent collision of some kind. Above one of his eyes there is quite a serious cut, and his upper lip is in a similar condition, both casualties receiving the attention of Dr. Stainer last Saturday night. When the boys were arrested for the assault an examination disclosed that they had been cut on the nose and other parts of the body, some of the wounds being quite severe. They claimed that Ching Hong had inflicted them in the fight. On the witness stand in court on Tuesday Ching, during his harrowing evidence against the boys, denied that he cut them with a knife; swore he didn't even carry one. Chief Langley asked for an adjournment until Tuesday afternoon in order that he might investigate the cutting phases of the case. At the same time he concluded to arrest the Chinaman and charge him with cutting and wounding. While Ching was standing in the witness box a warrant was made out, and Sergeant Palmer walked around and placed him under arrest. Then Ching's strategic genius displayed itself like a flash of lightning. With the detective behind him he started from the witness box, ostensibly towards the door leading from the court room to the lock-up. He made an unusually wide detour, which brought him near and other parts of the body, the partition that separates the spectators' section from the rest of the hall, and began to jabber to one of his countrymen. Sergeant Palmer turned to ask Tim Kee, the interpreter, to interrupt the conversation in his own choice of phraseology, when quick as a flash the prisoner drew a knife from his pocket and handed it to another Celestial outside the railing. The latter pocketed it unthoughtfully.

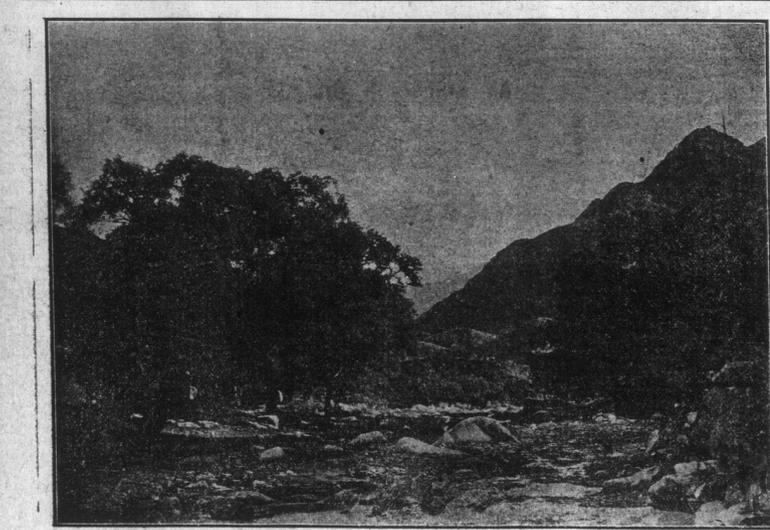
Fortunately the chief saw the movement, and the transfer of the knife. "Stop that Chinaman," he ordered, while Constable Jake Wood reached the door in about two strides and a half. But the Asiatic was already in captivity, a big longshoreman nabbing him just as he reached the street. He was at once searched, and the knife found in his pocket. As for Ching the wily perpetrator of the trick, he beheld the defeat of his stratagem with an air of bored indifference. Both he and his confederate were removed to the lock-up.

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