

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1905.

NO. 17

VOL. 35.

OPPOSES CONFERENCE IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Japan Will Suggest Meeting Place Close to Theatre of War—Oyama Apparently Ready for Decisive Move

Washington, June 12.—Official assurance that the President's efforts in the effort to bring Russia and Japan together to discuss peace will be crowned with success was brought to the White House to-day by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who called by appointment, and in the name of Emperor Nicholas formally accepted the President's offer of good-will.

The following official statement regarding the conference was issued at the White House:

"Ambassador Cassini has called to express the Russian government's assent to the President's proposition and to state that they would appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the plenipotentiaries of Japan to discuss the question of peace. The place of meeting is at present being discussed."

During the past two weeks the President's efforts have been directed towards bringing the belligerents into amicable contact on the basis of a mutual agreement to consider terms of peace. This he accomplished finally today. It remains now for the belligerent powers to name their plenipotentiaries and agree on a

Time and Place
for them to meet to discuss terms and negotiate a treaty of peace. These details are now under consideration with a bright prospect that such minor differences as may exist will be removed within a few days.

Conferences of supreme importance were held to-day in Washington. The blue room of the White House was the scene, and President Roosevelt, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Count Takahira, the Japanese minister, were the principal conferees. President Roosevelt now has unequivocal assurances from both Russia and Japan of the acceptance of his proposition that they enter on negotiations for peace. The President likewise is assured of the absolute sincerity to his suggestion.

Japan was the first of the two powers to indicate its acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposition. The formal response to his identical note of Thursday last was received from the Japanese government Saturday. Informal assurances of acceptance of the President's suggestion were received from the Russian government a little later; but the assurances from St. Petersburg were not of the definite character as had been received from Tokio.

Early to-day United States Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg informed the American government that

Russia had accepted

the President's proposition and would make representatives with plenary powers to meet plenipotentiaries of Japan. While satisfactory, the response was not in the same definite form as that of Japan. It had been the expectation of the President to publish to the world the results of the negotiations to his identical note, but under the circumstances this could not be done.

A few hours subsequent to the receipt of Ambassador Meyer's cablegram, Count Cassini made an appointment to see President Roosevelt at 11 o'clock to-day. The President received him in the blue room of the White House. The ambassador, in the conference which followed, presented verbally Russia's acceptance of the President's proposition. He had been instructed by the St. Petersburg government to convey to the President the willingness of Emperor Nicholas to appoint the plenipotentiaries to meet representatives of the Emperor of Japan to negotiate a treaty of peace.

While the response of the Russian government was not reduced to writing, it was recorded for the time as sufficient for the negotiations.

Shortly after the official statement quoted was made public. In addition to indicating the acceptance by the Russian government of President Roosevelt's proposition, Count Cassini informed the President of Russia's desire as to the place of meeting of the plenipotentiaries, and named those who would probably be delegated to represent the Russian Empire. At the conclusion of the conference Count Cassini declined to discuss the publication of the details of the interview with the President.

Minister Takahira had a conference with President Roosevelt at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The interview lasted thirty-five minutes, and, like that of Count Cassini, was held in the blue room of the White House. After the conference Minister Takahira walked to the executive offices and held a brief talk with Secretary Root.

The minister in response to inquiries

said that the situation was so delicate that he did not feel free

to talk about it. He expressed the opinion that the situation would be resolved satisfactorily in due time, but declined to state in a general way the contents of the Japanese response to the President's identical notes, saying that such information should come from only the government.

M. WITTE NOT ASKED
TO BE REPRESENTATIVE.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—7:30 p.m.—The warring countries, having both formally agreed to try and conclude peace, the next step is, it is explained here, will be the first direct exchange in which Japan is expected to take the initiative by indicating, doubtless through an intermediary at Washington, her views as to the time and place of the meeting. Russia will offer no objections to any reasonable suggestion in this respect, being prepared to at once issue instructions to her preliminary plenipotentiary, whose personality for the moment depends upon the place Japan selects.

The statement is now made that M. Witte is going to Berlin to meet Prince Arisugawa, who represents the Japanese Emperor at the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William, but no confirmation of this can be obtained. In the public mind M. Witte stands out prominently as the one Russian statesman who should direct the peace negotiations, but an intimate friend of the Russian statesman assures the Associated Press that he knows M. Witte has not yet been approached.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—An early indication of the time and place for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries is expected to come from Washington as a result of the exchanges between the belligerents on that subject now proceeding there through Count Cassini and M. Takahira, with President Roosevelt as the intermediary.

In diplomatic circles the report is current that Russia, whose choice of place continues to be Paris, is ready to allow President Roosevelt to decide that point, in which case there is reason to believe the President may name Manchuria, but the report cannot be confirmed.

Another diplomatic report, which has returned from Paris, was quoted with Ambassador Meyer this afternoon. Count Von Alvensleben, the German ambassador, was also among the American ambassador's callers.

In spite of the rather pessimistic official utterances of the foreign office, the atmosphere there is distinctly optimistic, and European ambassadors who saw Foreign Minister Lansdorff yesterday described the Russian plenipotentiary as being in a jubilant mood. The opinion is practically unanimous that Emperor Nicholas avails himself of M. Witte's services, once it is decided the Japanese conditions can be accepted as a basis for peace negotiations, he will be able to make the best terms for Russia.

An eminent diplomat, in conversation with the Associated Press, referred to the possibility of a Russo-Japanese alliance succeeding the war, said he considered that a defensive agreement is entirely unlikely. He added: "If Russia were still the big end of the combination, as was the case when she rejected, against M. Witte's advice, the alliance offered by the Marquis Ito, compelling the Emperor of Japan to turn to Great Britain, it would be difficult to imagine what might be possible." But considering the fact that the Russian alliance has rendered it possible for Japan to fight Russia for the establishment of her position in the Far East, I consider it out of the question that Japan will bind herself in such a manner as might compel her to assist Russia in the event that the Russian Emperor's government does not want Mukden or Chefoo. Both are opposed to Washington for climatic reasons, though neither would oppose the selection of an American watering place, and among those already mentioned are Newark and Manchester, the Seaport of New York, and Boston, the two representative neutral powers who establish their embassies and legations in New England for the summer. Of the places under consideration in Europe it is said Russia

Might Accept The Hague.

Geneva is also considered, and it would not be objectionable to Japan. A meeting of the plenipotentiaries will be held this evening between Mr. Van Swindern, the Netherlands minister, and Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, strengthened the belief that Russia was seriously considering the selection of The Hague for the scene of the negotiations.

The point realized by the representatives of both belligerents here, and which has been emphasized in their dispatches, is that in order to take advantage of the President's offer to give any advice or assistance that might be solicited, the conference would facilitate the negotiations in keeping in close touch with the President.

MINISTER RECEIVED
COPY OF JAY REPLY.

London, June 13.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, has received a copy of the Japanese reply to President Roosevelt. It is identical in terms with the Associated Press announcement of its contents made on Saturday last from Tokio.

ATTACKS BY RUSSIANS
WERE REPULSED.

Tokio, June 13.—2 p.m.—It is officially reported that on June 11th some mixed columns of Russian troops attacked the vicinity of Ying Soen, Ershihpiao and Shufang. All the attacks were repulsed. The losses are not stated.

DELAYS PUBLICATION
OF THE REPLIES.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—It was announced to-day that President Roosevelt's identical note of last Thursday is in the hands of the American government. The response was handed to Ambassador Meyer and transmitted by the telegraph to President Roosevelt. It can be said that it is in perfect accord with the assurances given the President yesterday by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador here.

URGES JAPAN TO
SUBMIT LENIENT TERMS.

London, June 12.—In the absence of the cabinet ministers and ambassadors as country places for the Whist-in-the-Woods, further was ascertainable here to-day respecting British action in support of President Roosevelt.

It had been intended by the President to make public the replies of both Russia

and Japan to his appeal for a cessation of hostilities in the Far East, but a decision has been reached not to publish them at this time.

This determination is urged by the British government to bring the belligerents together, to submit the most lenient terms which Japan considers proper under the circumstances. The foreign office decided to make a statement in the absence of Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, but probably the House of Commons, on assembling, will be informed of the action by the government.

volt's efforts to bring about peace negotiations between Russia and Japan. It is understood that besides cordially supporting the steps taken by the President to bring the belligerents together, the British government is urging its ally to submit the most lenient terms which Japan considers proper under the circumstances. The foreign office decided to make a statement in the absence of Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, but probably the House of Commons, on assembling, will be informed of the action by the government.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Both the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not yet communicated between Russia and Japan, and the informal statements of the contents of the replies are not only accurate, but practically complete as to the information contained in them.

Neither of the formal responses of Russia and Japan contain suggestions as to the place of meeting of the peace conference, or the names of the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. They are not

BLOCKING THE V., V. & E. BILL

FAVORABLE REPORT FROM SUB-COMMITTEE

But on Motion of F. D. Monk Clause
Has Been Referred Back to
Sub-Committee

King and Kicks
the dissolution
of the country
in could not be
seen of Sweden

thing, comment-
ing in Sweden, said
the Associated
den is always
on democratic
sent what they
city in initiating
king, been influenced
the nobility of
ed Norway. The
too, is inclined
the throne par-
stitution, which,
in Norway."

OF
NINE BOAT

THE
TIVE POWER

es, and May Be
Deck of
p.

—The Herald
London dispatch
yard of Forrest
the river Ouse,
there has just
type of submarine
two torpedo tubes
of three men. It
easily raised from
the deck of a bat-
talion truck and
to another.
Principal dimen-
sion, diameter, 6 feet
when submerged,

the motive power,
being entirely dis-
when submerged
at miles an hour,
as the submarine
ed on board a
where it will be
ment in water,
nearly driven it
dium is a pet-
advantage.

were successfully
the tiny craft was
certain dif-
ormounted. The
it in a shed the
re allowed near
essel approached
overnment officials
in what was con-
ant watch on the
the submarine
from the dock
ns house official
platform and re-
until he received
ers that the res-
country without
to the authori-

tious Boat.
—A dispatch to
ridgeport, Conn.,
ilt by the Ameri-
Manufacturing Com-
ed to be the fast-
For the reason-
the boat is
that the keel has
be built after a
it will be driven
motor and that it
6 knots an hour.
craft cannot be
that only those
permitted to
of the power. It
boat will rev-
building."

ETT WON.
of Butte, in Ten
14—After ten
Young Corbett,
the winner over
ast night. Thomp-
and was being
seconds threw up
their man to his
right, and Thomp-
friends when he
in the second
rite had rushed
ight with a swing.
He was up in a
fighting back like
llent impression
a champion and
locked drove him to
sions. His block-
foot work carried
er. He caught
ith right and left
without a return.
t of condition, he
s when he enter-

AND FINE.
Completeness in
the United
ment.

A. Barrett and F.
business men of
yesterday pleaded
to complicity in
the government
our owner claims
and were sentenced
of State penitenti-
fine of \$1,000 and

Brockway, of Spec-
ians, refused to
Master Harris left
to friends in

TO CONFER WITH PREMIER.
J. H. Haworthwaite Is in the City
to Attempt Settlement of Mine
Trouble.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
J. H. Haworthwaite, M. P. P.,
arrived in the city to-day at noon from
Nanaimo. He has come down on the
business of the V., V. & E. Bill for the
purpose of discussing the situation at
the mines of the Western Fuel Company
in order to see if something cannot be
done to settle the difficulty which has
led to the closing down of the mines.

The Socialist leader does not see why
the government cannot arrange a satis-
factory way out of the difficulty by
means of a valuation of the coal tax if it
is found after inquiry that the Nanaimo
mines are unfairly dealt with under the
act as to hours of labor. He thinks the
guarantee of the government to the com-
pany in such a case would be accept-
able, awaiting the meeting of the legis-
lature.

Mr. Haworthwaite says he will go
fully into the question with the Premier
this afternoon, and hopes that some way
may be found for settling the trouble.

It might be said that the bill is to re-
move all doubts as to the legality of
the charter.

In committee to-day Hon. H. R. Emerson
read the report of the sub-com-
mittee which was in favor of passing
the bill.

J. G. H. Bergeron said that this was
not the report of the sub-committee;
that the sub-committee was instructed
to refer the bill to the department of
justice. He wanted the report of the
justice department.

W. A. Galliher read the correspond-
ence which had been had with the
department of justice on the bill. The
report of the department, which he said
was that any doubt which might exist as
to the legality of the charter should be
settled in the same as was done in re-
garding the Nicola, Similkameen and
Kamloops road, both points being exact-
ly similar.

The report of the sub-committee under
these circumstances was as follows:

"That they have carefully examined
the clauses referred to them and recom-
mend that the bill be passed."

Mr. Galliher said to Mr. Bergeron:

Mr. Galliher pointed out that Mr. Bar-
ker, a member of the sub-committee,
agreed with all the members of the sub-
committee that if the opinion of the
minister or deputy minister of justice
was satisfactory the chairman would re-
port to the full committee. The chair-
man had done so.

Mr. Galliher said the report was
not signed.

Mr. Galliher—"I have the telegram of
Mr. McDonald. The chairman carried
out the views of the committee and had
so reported."

F. D. Monk moved that the clause be
referred back to the sub-committee.

D. Tisdale supported this, as did Hon.
G. E. Foster. The latter wanted the
report of the minister of justice. He
asked if Mr. Galliher saw the minister
of justice.

Mr. Galliher—"I saw the minister of
justice."

Mr. Foster wanted to get the views
of the minister of justice.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that so far
as he was concerned he had no views to
express upon the bill.

The department of justice was consulted
before the legislation was introduced
and he would stand by the report of his
officers. He was not satisfied that the
clause restored to the company the
rights in its provincial charter that had
lapsed.

Mr. Foster took exception to the opini-
on they obtained before the committee
on the bill.

Duncan Ross wanted to make one
statement. The clause as placed in the
bill was submitted to the department of
justice by Senator Templeton and the
clause as it now stood was passed upon
by the department. He strongly ob-
jected to being driven from post to pillar
and from committee to committee with
the sole view of blocking the leg-
islation asked for.

The committee divided the motion of
Mr. Monk to refer the clause back to
the sub-committee. This was carried on
a vote of 53 to 51 against.

Union Label Bill.

The Union Label Bill was up in the
Senate committee to-day, J. G. Odon-
oughue, counsel for the Trades and Labor
Congress, was heard for the bill, and
Mr. Stewart, assistant-secretary of the
Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
against. The first clause was rejected
by five to nine. All the committee
without reporting the bill it is not likely
to come up again.

The Budget.

It is said that the budget speech may
be delivered on Thursday next.

PROBABLY FATAL INJURED.

Boy Touched a Live Wire While Climbing
After a Bird's Nest.

Aston, Wash., June 15.—White Gor-
don aged thirteen years, climbed an electric
light pole for a bird's nest. He struck a
live wire and fell to the ground probably
fatally burned.

1896
1898
1900
1902
1904

The above illustrates the rapid growth
of Foot Elm. Merit wins with Canadians
2 or 3 years ago the country was full of
imitations of this most wonderful remedy
for all kinds of foot troubles. The ever-in-
creasing popularity of the original remedy,
Foot Elm, has almost entirely driven these
imitations off the market, and to-day it
you ask for

Foot Elm

It is very seldom that you are annoyed with
the old "just as good" ples of those who
want to make a little extra profit out of an
old idea.

It is hard to buy a remedy that never fails
to give satisfaction. Send stamp for particulars
of our \$100.00 cash prizes we are
giving, or enclose 25¢ for box of 18 pow-
ders.

V. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

INTERESTING POINT IS DISCUSSED

COURT OF REVISION HEARS ARGUMENT

Clearly Shown That Liberal Interpretation
of Valuation Section Would An-
nihilate Revenue From Property

Wednesday afternoon in the Victoria
court of revision an interesting discussion
took place on section 113 of the
assessment act. This section, which was
freely quoted in defense by a number of
persons who deemed themselves over-
assessed, is to the effect that assessments
of property shall be based upon the
actual cash value of the property in
question; that is, on the price that the
property would be likely to fetch in
payment, for example, of a just debt.

In 1883 the Privy Council refused a Just
application from representatives of the
Catholic church, the Church of England and
the citizens of Quebec asking that thirty
thousand pounds held by the British govern-
ment and collected in regard to this
property should be equally divided between
the two churches in Quebec. The Privy
Council, with the assent of Queen Victoria,
decided that the held would be assessed
and paid and that the property was un-
dervalued.

Recently she received from Hon. A. Lyttelton,
colonial secretary, a reply to a letter
she addressed to King Edward, which
states that Lord Knollys, the King's private
secretary, is able to advise His Majesty to take
no other action than to suggest to
the Canadian government to make
such a valuation as will be acceptable.

When he received the letter he said:

"Where have you been for 40 years, Mrs.
Campbell?" said Sir Richard Cartwright.
Mrs. Campbell had visited him two years ago.

"I know every member of your family and
their history, and you are the only missing
member," Sir Wilfrid, through his wife,
was a collateral claimant to the Lambert
estate.

The energetic efforts of Mrs. Campbell,
only child of the late Leander Lambert, of
Kingston, N. Y., so far resulted only in
finding many documents which her Mont-
real and Quebec lawyers told her did not
exist outside of Canada.

Mr. Campbell's son Leander Lambert,
who was the oldest son of Augustine Lambert,
of Quebec, who removed to Troy about
1850 and died there in 1887. Leander had
married, and one child, Mrs. Campbell, was
born before the young father went to St.
Louis in business in 1855 and fell a victim
to the cholera epidemic which swept over
that city.

The estate is estimated to be worth at
least \$20,000,000, but Mrs. Campbell would
not come into actual possession of this. It
is entailed under the British law, she says,
and she would only have a life interest,
with the right, however, to mortgage the
properties.

A BILIOUS HEADACHE

Is one of the meanest things in the
world. To prevent biliousness use Dr.
Hamilton's Pills, which keep the system
clean and pure, regulate the bowels, give
tonic to kidneys and liver. You'll never
have a headache, you'll never have a
sore stomach, but you will have vigor
like Mexico, with a population of
13,500,000 people, an area of over seven
hundred thousand miles of land, and
a great deal of commerce Canada. Such a
place is well known for profitable trade. The
people are progressive. The revenue of that country is rather
markable; it is about the same as the
revenue of the Dominion of Canada, about
\$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000, so that the
13,500,000 people living in that
country pay about half as much taxation
as we do in the Dominion. They have
also ten thousand miles of railway and
forty-four thousand miles of telegraph.
The exports amount to \$80,000,
000, and the imports are about the same
as they used to be in Canada some years
ago, about \$200,000,000; so that with a
foreign commerce of these proportions
there should be room for considerable
trade with the Dominion of Canada. The
forest production of mahogany, rosewood
and ebony is large and might be ex-
changed for our forest products of soft
woods. The oil imports of this country
are textile manufacturers, and the
chief exports are gold, silver, flax, hemp,
coffee, sugar, tobacco, hides, skins, dry
stuffs, logwood and other like products,
many of which could be utilized in Can-
ada, if commerce were put on a proper
basis. All that is required now is to
provide facilities for transportation, and
the commercial men of this country
would then be in a position to promote
trade with Mexico.

The hearing of the charge against
G. H. Campbell, accused of perjury, was
again postponed to-day. When the case
was called this morning before Judge
Harrison it was found that the prisoner
was not represented by counsel. Geo.
Powell, who has had charge of the case
for the prisoner, was not present, it being
learned he was out of the city.

His Honor adjourned court for half
an hour, as he had been unable to find
any lawyer to represent him.

Upon court resuming again an adjourn-
ment was asked until Monday, in
order that Mr. Courtney might acquaint
himself with the case. The judge gave
notice that the case would be proceeded
with on Monday without further adjourn-
ment.

Full Court Appeal.

The hearing of the charge against
G. H. Campbell, accused of perjury, was
again postponed to-day. When the case
was called this morning before Judge
Harrison it was found that the prisoner
was not represented by counsel. Geo.
Powell, who has had charge of the case
for the prisoner, was not present, it being
learned he was out of the city.

Upon court resuming again an adjourn-
ment was asked until Monday, in
order that Mr. Courtney might acquaint
himself with the case. The judge gave
notice that the case would be proceeded
with on Monday without further adjourn-
ment.

Three MEN DEAD.

Steebmed to Burne Received on Battle-
ship When Shell Exploded.

Gibraltar, June 15.—The explosion of a
six-inch shell on board the British battle-
ship Magnificent yesterday during gun
practice on Trafalgar was, it now develops,
due to the cartridge of the shell missing
powder. On board the ship to ascertain
the cause the cartridge suddenly exploded
and ignited two cartridges lying in the
casemate. All of the four officers and four
men died this morning.

Died From Injuries.

John Daniel, a beach-comber, who was
hit on the head by an anchor in a small
boat on Friday, is dead in the hospital here.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Fred. Fields Killed and His Father Danger-
ously Wounded—Revenge the Motive.

Gibraltar, June 15.—The explosion of a
six-inch shell on board the British battle-
ship Magnificent yesterday during gun
practice on Trafalgar was, it now develops,
due to the cartridge of the shell missing
powder. On board the ship to ascertain
the cause the cartridge suddenly exploded
and ignited two cartridges lying in the
casemate. All of the four officers and four
men died this morning.

Two motions. D. H. Dallas Helme- ken, K. C., for defendant; A. J. Reilly for plaintiff; G. A. Murphy for defendant, appellants.

Re Birdcage Walk Extension By-Law.
An appeal from Mr. Justice Irving. A. H.
MacNeil for plaintiff; respondent; C. R.
Hamilton, for defendants; appellants.

City of Victoria vs. Maston.—An
appeal from Mr. Justice J. M.
Bradford; chief justice; D. H. Dallas Helme-
ken, K. C., for defendant.

Jackson vs. Drake.—Jackson &
Heimken—An appeal from Mr. Justice
Irving. C. J. Prior for plaintiff; re-
spondent; A. J. Reilly for defendants;
appellants.

Re Birdball's Case.—An appeal from Mr.
Justice Martin. L. Peart for plaintiff; re-
spondent; C. MacLean for defendants;
appellants.

Pinkerton vs. Thistle Mining Co.—
Two motions. D. H. Dallas Helme-
ken, K. C., for plaintiff; G. A. Murphy for
defendant; appellant; H. Dallas Helme-
ken, K. C., for C. A. Harrison.

Re Jackson & Drake.—Jackson &
Heimken—An appeal from Mr. Justice
Irving. C. J. Prior for plaintiff; re-
spondent; A. J. Reilly for defendants;
appellants.

Re Birdball's Case.—An appeal from Mr.
Justice Martin. L. Peart for plaintiff; re-
spondent; C. MacLean for defendants;
appellants.

Re Jackson & Drake.—Jackson &
Heimken—An appeal from Mr. Justice
Irving. C. J. Prior for plaintiff; re-
spondent; A. J. Reilly for defendants;
appellants.

Re Birdball's Case.—An appeal from Mr.
Justice Martin. L. Peart for plaintiff; re-
spondent; C. MacLean for defendants;
appellants.

</div

THE ALBERNI SEAT.

It is really a sad thing that Commissioner McInnes should threaten to continue a thorn in the flesh of local Conservatives. Politicians can be very deliberate in their movements on occasion. Premier McBride has been known to keep a constituency open for a very long time when party advantage seemed to suggest such a course. The Commissioner of the Yukon is out of politics for the time being, but he is still the member for Alberni, a constituency the government seems to be in a tremendous hurry to see vacated and filled. Why this sudden and unprecedented desire for an election? The Legislature will not be called together until the very last possible moment. There is plenty of time between now and next spring. There is no law to compel the Commissioner to resign on the very instant of receiving his appointment. W. W. B. McInnes might, without kicking a hole in the constitution, continue to sit in the Legislature as member for Alberni. Such a course, we admit, might be regarded as unusual and extraordinary. The government, we are convinced, would try to prevent it. We are not in the confidence of the Commissioner, but we think we may venture to say he will not attempt to establish a precedent that might be unduly embarrassing to the government. Nor will he hasten to resign because the McBride government is elated at the idea of his departure and is in unexampled haste to realize the forlorn hope of an addition to its weakness in the House.

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT.

Admiral Togo cleaned up the forlorn hope fleet of the Russians very thoroughly in the battle of the Japan sea; and his work might have been more complete but for the discreet action of Rear-Admiral Enquist. The latter gentleman retained possession of his faculties of observation, and when the fact became apparent that Russia's forlorn hope was on the point of complete extinguishment, he withdrew with all the speed that could be extracted from the three ships that eventually found a sanctuary in Manila. When Enquist overtook the American ships that eventually convoyed him into the harbor of the United States possessions, he was ploughing the sea at the rate of fifteen knots, which was pretty good going for boats that had been in the water so long and lacking the attention of repairers and cleaners. Therefore it is evident that the speed of the Russians alone saved them from the doom which overtook so many of their sister ships.

It will be remembered that Russia's representatives contended that they were entitled under the law of nations to repair damages in the neutral port of Manila; that the condition of the ships rendered them immune from the 24-hour provision which obliges neutrals to compel the vessels of belligerents to take to the ocean or submit to disarmament and retention during the period of hostilities. If such an interpretation had been accepted by the United States, it would have been tantamount to an admission that neutral ports could be made bases from which operations against friendly countries could be carried on, if such a contention had been allowed, it might have been followed by serious complications. But the United States authorities took the generally accepted international view of the situation and insisted upon strict compliance with recognized law. If Admiral Enquist had taken refuge in a French port, a possibility respecting fugitive ships in the event of a Russian mishap that was not regarded as remote, there might have been serious complications—considering the nature of the relations between the republic and the Russian empire, there might have been created conditions fraught with dire possibilities to the peace of the world. However, Admiral Enquist decided that the route to Manila was least likely to be patrolled by vessels of the victorious Japanese, and thus danger of complications was averted and the United States was given the opportunity of confirming a very necessary precedent in international affairs.

Commenting on this phase of the war situation, the New York Post says the administration's decision to intern the Russian cruisers at Manila is extremely wise, and marks another advance in the law of asylum for belligerents. It will be remembered that the vessels interned at neutral Asiatic ports since the beginning of the war were dismantled only after some days or weeks of waiting. Thus the gunboat Mandjur was not placed out of commission at Shanghai until the arrival of a Japanese warship off Woosung stirred up the Chinese officials. The indefensible cutting out of the destroyer Ryeshtinek at Chefoo was excused by the Japanese on the ground that China had made no effort to intern the boat. The difference between the case of the Lena at San Francisco and that of Rear-Admiral Enquist's vessels at Manila is that in the former case her repairs were due to the ordinary deterioration of active service, while the cruisers in the Philippines received their injuries at the hands of the enemy, and not through "stress of weather." This fact made necessary greater circumspection in dealing with them, since to allow them to repair for some time, and then put to sea might lead to a Japanese complaint that the United States, a neutral, gave the Russians the opportunity to recover from the blows inflicted by Togo's fleet. Since the Russians were able to enter

Manila at a fifteen-knot rate, and could repair the worst damage in sixty days, it is obvious that they are quite capable of taking the seas without danger of sinking. Under the circumstances, the President gave them their choice of taking on the necessary water and stores in twenty-four hours and putting to sea at the expiration of that time, or dismantling. The decision, we repeat, is most creditable to the authorities and at the same time sets a precedent for the treatment of vessels disabled by gunfire, which should be of permanent importance in international law.

THE MAKING OF MCINNES.

Ottawa Free Press: With a "messing to Garcia," young Governor McInnes has been despatched to Farthest North of Canada.

On the tender side of forty, the mettle of McInnes is to be tested in the far away gold country where many reputations have been wrecked.

That the administration has not been as popular as it should be is not proven by the adverse vote given the government candidate in the recent election. But in this calm Eastern Capital, where we know what care the administration intends shall be given and what efforts made in the interests of the Yukon, the surprise is that there is misdirection somewhere.

Governor Congdon did not read aright the temper of the gold miners, else he had been elected as he expected. He was talented and popular. He is upright and dependable.

Out into the West, and towards the American ships that eventually convoyed him into the harbor of the United States possessions, he was ploughing the sea at the rate of fifteen knots, which was pretty good going for boats that had been in the water so long and lacking the attention of repairers and cleaners. Therefore it is evident that the speed of the Russians alone saved them from the doom which overtook so many of their sister ships.

It will be remembered that the political parties contended that they were entitled under the law of nations to repair damages in the neutral port of Manila; that the condition of the ships rendered them immune from the 24-hour provision which obliges neutrals to compel the vessels of belligerents to take to the ocean or submit to disarmament and retention during the period of hostilities. If such an interpretation had been accepted by the United States, it would have been tantamount to an admission that neutral ports could be made bases from which operations against friendly countries could be carried on, if such a contention had been allowed, it might have been followed by serious complications.

But the United States authorities took the generally accepted international view of the situation and insisted upon strict compliance with recognized law. If Admiral Enquist had taken refuge in a French port, a possibility respecting fugitive ships in the event of a Russian mishap that was not regarded as remote, there might have been serious complications—considering the nature of the relations between the republic and the Russian empire, there might have been created conditions fraught with dire possibilities to the peace of the world. However, Admiral Enquist decided that the route to Manila was least likely to be patrolled by vessels of the victorious Japanese, and thus danger of complications was averted and the United States was given the opportunity of confirming a very necessary precedent in international affairs.

Commenting on this phase of the war situation, the New York Post says the administration's decision to intern the Russian cruisers at Manila is extremely wise, and marks another advance in the law of asylum for belligerents. It will be remembered that the vessels interned at neutral Asiatic ports since the beginning of the war were dismantled only after some days or weeks of waiting. Thus the gunboat Mandjur was not placed out of commission at Shanghai until the arrival of a Japanese warship off Woosung stirred up the Chinese officials. The indefensible cutting out of the destroyer Ryeshtinek at Chefoo was excused by the Japanese on the ground that China had made no effort to intern the boat. The difference between the case of the Lena at San Francisco and that of Rear-Admiral Enquist's vessels at Manila is that in the former case her repairs were due to the ordinary deterioration of active service, while the cruisers in the Philippines received their injuries at the hands of the enemy, and not through "stress of weather." This fact made necessary greater circumspection in dealing with them, since to allow them to repair for some time, and then put to sea might lead to a Japanese complaint that the United States, a neutral, gave the Russians the opportunity to recover from the blows inflicted by Togo's fleet. Since the Russians were able to enter

Manila at a fifteen-knot rate, and could repair the worst damage in sixty days, it is obvious that they are quite capable of taking the seas without danger of sinking. Under the circumstances, the President gave them their choice of taking on the necessary water and stores in twenty-four hours and putting to sea at the expiration of that time, or dismantling. The decision, we repeat, is most creditable to the authorities and at the same time sets a precedent for the treatment of vessels disabled by gunfire, which should be of permanent importance in international law.

In both the Ontario constituencies, also, while it is undoubtedly true that the government brought every possible influence to bear to secure the return of its candidates, it is likewise true that the opposition turned every political device known to the Tory political campaign against its foes. The trained Conservative party worker is not without resource at his chosen business. There is nothing known to political tacticians in any part of the world with which he is not familiar. He had his batteries in good working order in both London and North Oxford. But his favorite methods were subterranean and his most popular ammunition was the political equivalent of a vessel said to have been used with great effect by the Chinese against the enemies of their country. He was not hampered for funds. The purity brigade in Toronto had made the fight its own. That patriotic organization realized that the result of the next general election depended in no inconsiderable degree upon success in the two important by-elections. All that money could do was therefore done to win. The blow is a severe one. It should convey another lesson to the managers of the great Conservative party that the people of the country are not to be trifled with.

The Conservative party of Canada will never contest another election that is held on the 13th day of any month.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Tokio, says that the Japanese have been greatly interested in the European comments upon the surrender of Port Arthur. Surprise is expressed at the reported statements of Gen. Stossele with regard to the size of his garrison. He is represented as saying that he had only 3,000 semi-effective

at the time of surrender; others quote him as speaking of 8,000, and all agree that he put the number in hospital at 18,000. Thus his most liberal account shows 26,000, all told. But this figure is wide of the mark. On the other hand, returns, at the time of writing, show that the number of Port Arthur prisoners, actually in Japan, was 34,461 (including 500 officers); that 1,286 were released on parole (664 officers and 622 rank and file), and that there remained in hospital at the fortress 5,055 combatants and 1,502 non-combatants. Here is an indisputable total of 40,832 combatants. It is suggested that Gen. Stossele did not know how many men he had left, or had lost. The same correspondent gives an extract from a private letter of Gen. Nogi, the conqueror of Stossele, to the Japanese minister of war. It is rich in suggestion. Gen. Nogi writes: "You will be amused, perhaps, but I am more than ever convinced of the inevitable injury done to the discipline and homogeneity of an army in the field by the pernicious habit of acquiring costly and useless toys in time of peace. Do not think that I speak too strongly when I express my absolute conviction that for preserving a military spirit, simplicity is as essential as are economy and practicality in moral education. I do not refer merely to the period during which this war may continue, however long it may be. My point is, that when they have ceased to hear the voice of the cannon our military men must never fall into the inconvenient and mischievous habit of regulating their clothing and appurtenances by unilitary standards."

The political situation in Norway and Sweden looks somewhat gloomy. The Storting of Norway has decided what shall be without respect to the attitude of Sweden and Sweden's king. Presently Sweden will intimate what must be, and the question is, will Sweden undertake to force her decision upon Norway?

The people of both countries have remained remarkably calm thus far during the crisis; but the Scandinavian race is of a very determined disposition. It is not easily turned aside once it has made up its mind to go in a certain direction. Will Sweden undertake to compel the Norwegians to revise the decision of their Storting? That is the question.

The British Admiralty, in another moment of pique no doubt the Colonist will say, has ordered all battleships home from the China squadron.

We are told with becoming gravity that Sir Henry Irving, the actor, was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in London during the closing nights of his engagement. He was repeatedly called before the curtain and almost forced into making a speech. What was the purport of that speech? That next season he would visit America!

The representative in St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris sends a curious story of a conversation which he had with a Russian diplomat, described as "exceptionally well informed," who lately had returned from a trip in Europe. This authority said that everybody in Berlin had known for some time that Germany would seize an early opportunity of being disagreeable to France. As long ago as December, he added, it was known in court circles that the emperor, in conversation with the ambassador of one of the Triple Alliance Powers, said: "Now is the time to feel the pulse of France."

Several French ministers, including the minister of war, made remarks in a similar sense. These observations were repeated freely, and there could be no doubt, he declared, of their genuineness.

In accordance with this design, according to this alleged diplomat, the emperor selected the moment after the battle of Mukden to pay his visit to Morocco, knowing that Russia, whom he had urged to the adventure in which she has already lost much blood, was at the moment of his destination, in the Ethiopian desert had to be dealt with by means of ox-power.

We are still far behind the people of the cities of Great Britain in our ideals of municipal government. If we yielded to the desires of professional politicians we would speedily find ourselves under the domination of such influences as control and corrupt municipal life in the United States and, in the judgment of competent men, render the municipal ownership of any public utility such as street railways out of the question.

It will be claimed, of course, that the increased majority for Mr. Hyman in London was gained by the prestige of a cabinet minister and that the government brought all the influences at its command to bear in order to produce the results indicated in the telegraphic dispatches. On the other hand, we might retort that whatever force the Liberal party gained in London through the Minister of Public Works as a candidate was lost in North Oxford in not having the Minister of Public Works as a candidate. All the influence that

was brought to bear in Mr. Hyman's favor in London was lost by Mr. Smith in North Oxford. When we add to this handicap in the case of the North Oxford candidate the fact that he was a new man to the electorate and a political novice, we think it will not be denied that, apart from all mere political considerations, it could scarcely be expected that the representative of the government would retain the seat by such a majority as that usually given the late member.

The Whitney Conservative government of Ontario was wise in its political generation. Not a member of the Ontario cabinet said a word in defense of the Tory propaganda that yesterday was so fatal to the hopes of Dominion Conservatism.

The Conservative party of Canada will never contest another election that is held on the 13th day of any month.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Tokio, says that the Japanese have been greatly interested in the European comments upon the surrender of Port Arthur. Surprise is expressed at the reported statements of Gen. Stossele with regard to the size of his garrison. He is represented as saying that he had only 3,000 semi-effective

at the time of surrender; others quote him as speaking of 8,000, and all agree that he put the number in hospital at 18,000. Thus his most liberal account shows 26,000, all told. But this figure is wide of the mark. On the other hand, returns, at the time of writing, show that the number of Port Arthur prisoners, actually in Japan, was 34,461 (including 500 officers); that 1,286 were released on parole (664 officers and 622 rank and file), and that there remained in hospital at the fortress 5,055 combatants and 1,502 non-combatants. Here is an indisputable total of 40,832 combatants.

It is suggested that Gen. Stossele did not know how many men he had left, or had lost. The same correspondent gives an extract from a private letter of Gen. Nogi, the conqueror of Stossele, to the Japanese minister of war.

It is rich in suggestion. Gen. Nogi writes: "You will be amused, perhaps, but I am more than ever convinced of the inevitable injury done to the discipline and homogeneity of an army in the field by the pernicious habit of acquiring costly and useless toys in time of peace. Do not think that I speak too strongly when I express my absolute conviction that for preserving a military spirit, simplicity is as essential as are economy and practicality in moral education. I do not refer merely to the period during which this war may continue, however long it may be. My point is, that when they have ceased to hear the voice of the cannon our military men must never fall into the inconvenient and mischievous habit of regulating their clothing and appurtenances by unilitary standards."

The political situation in Norway and Sweden looks somewhat gloomy. The Storting of Norway has decided what shall be without respect to the attitude of Sweden and Sweden's king. Presently Sweden will intimate what must be, and the question is, will Sweden undertake to force her decision upon Norway?

The people of both countries have remained remarkably calm thus far during the crisis; but the Scandinavian race is of a very determined disposition. It is not easily turned aside once it has made up its mind to go in a certain direction. Will Sweden undertake to compel the Norwegians to revise the decision of their Storting? That is the question.

The British Admiralty, in another moment of pique no doubt the Colonist will say, has ordered all battleships home from the China squadron.

We are told with becoming gravity that Sir Henry Irving, the actor, was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in London during the closing nights of his engagement. He was repeatedly called before the curtain and almost forced into making a speech. What was the purport of that speech? That next season he would visit America!

The representative in St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris sends a curious story of a conversation which he had with a Russian diplomat, described as "exceptionally well informed," who lately had returned from a trip in Europe. This authority said that everybody in Berlin had known for some time that Germany would seize an early opportunity of being disagreeable to France.

Several French ministers, including the minister of war, made remarks in a similar sense. These observations were repeated freely, and there could be no doubt, he declared, of their genuineness.

In accordance with this design, according to this alleged diplomat, the emperor selected the moment after the battle of Mukden to pay his visit to Morocco, knowing that Russia, whom he had urged to the adventure in which she has already lost much blood, was at the moment of his destination, in the Ethiopian desert had to be dealt with by means of ox-power.

We are still far behind the people of the cities of Great Britain in our ideals of municipal government. If we yielded to the desires of professional politicians we would speedily find ourselves under the domination of such influences as control and corrupt municipal life in the United States and, in the judgment of competent men, render the municipal ownership of any public utility such as street railways out of the question.

It will be claimed, of course, that the increased majority for Mr. Hyman in London was gained by the prestige of a cabinet minister and that the government brought all the influences at its command to bear in order to produce the results indicated in the telegraphic dispatches. On the other hand, we might retort that whatever force the Liberal party gained in London through the Minister of Public Works as a candidate was lost in North Oxford in not having the Minister of Public Works as a candidate. All the influence that

was brought to bear in Mr. Hyman's favor in London was lost by Mr. Smith in North Oxford. When we add to this handicap in the case of the North Oxford candidate the fact that he was a new man to the electorate and a political novice, we think it will not be denied that, apart from all mere political considerations, it could scarcely be expected that the representative of the government would retain the seat by such a majority as that usually given the late member.

The Whitney Conservative government of Ontario was wise in its political generation. Not a member of the Ontario cabinet said a word in defense of the Tory propaganda that yesterday was so fatal to the hopes of Dominion Conservatism.

The Conservative party of Canada will never contest another election that is held on the 13th day of any month.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Tokio, says that the Japanese have been greatly interested in the European comments upon the surrender of Port Arthur. Surprise is expressed at the reported statements of Gen. Stossele with regard to the size of his garrison. He is represented as saying that he had only 3,000 semi-effective

at the time of surrender; others quote him as speaking of 8,000, and all agree that he put the number in hospital at 18,000. Thus his most liberal account shows 26,000, all told. But this figure is wide of the mark. On the other hand, returns, at the time of writing, show that the number of Port Arthur prisoners, actually in Japan, was 34,461 (including 500 officers); that 1,286 were released on parole (664 officers and 622 rank and file), and that there remained in hospital at the fortress 5,055 combatants and 1,502 non-combatants. Here is an indisputable total of 40,832 combatants.

It is suggested that Gen. Stossele did not know how many men he had left, or had lost. The same correspondent gives an extract from a private letter of Gen. Nogi, the conqueror of Stossele, to the Japanese minister of war.

It is rich in suggestion. Gen. Nogi writes: "You will be amused, perhaps, but I am more than ever convinced of the inevitable injury done to the discipline and homogeneity of an army in the field by the pernicious habit of acquiring costly and useless toys in time of peace. Do not think that I speak too strongly when I express my absolute conviction that for preserving a military spirit, simplicity is as essential as are economy and practicality in moral education. I do not refer merely to the period during which this war may continue, however long it may be. My point is, that when they have ceased to hear the voice of the cannon our military men must never fall into the inconvenient and mischievous habit of regulating their clothing and appurtenances by unilitary standards."

The political situation in Norway and Sweden looks somewhat gloomy. The Storting of Norway has decided what shall be without respect to the attitude of Sweden and Sweden's king. Presently Sweden will intimate what must be, and the question is, will Sweden undertake to force her decision upon Norway?

The people of both countries have remained remarkably calm thus far during the crisis; but the Scandinavian race is of a very determined disposition. It is not easily turned aside once it has made up its mind to go in a certain direction. Will Sweden undertake to compel the Norwegians to revise the decision of their Storting? That is the question.

The British Admiralty, in another moment of pique no doubt the Colonist will say, has ordered all battleships home from the China squadron.

We are told with becoming gravity that Sir Henry Irving, the actor, was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in London during the closing nights of his engagement. He was repeatedly called before the curtain and almost forced into making a speech. What was the purport of that speech? That next season he would visit America!

The representative in St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris sends a curious story of a conversation which he had with a Russian diplomat, described as "exceptionally well informed," who lately had returned from a trip in Europe. This authority said that everybody in Berlin had known for some time that Germany would seize an early opportunity of being disagreeable to France.

Several French ministers, including the minister of war, made remarks in a similar sense. These observations were repeated freely, and there could be no doubt, he declared, of their genuineness.

In accordance with this design, according to this alleged diplomat, the emperor selected the moment after the battle of Mukden to pay his visit to Morocco, knowing that Russia, whom he had urged to the adventure in which she has already lost much blood, was at the moment of his destination, in the Ethiopian desert had to be dealt with by means of ox-power.

PRIZE LIST FOR THE FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD HERE
IN MONTH OF AUGUST

The Victoria Horticultural Society Has
Arranged For an Excellent Exhibitor This Fall.

to 36 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.
Sweet Peas, 24 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$3.50; \$2.
Sweet Peas, 16 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$2.50; \$1.
Sweet Peas, 8 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$1.50; 75c.
Verbena, 6 colors, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
Verbena, collection, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
For Plants—Amateurs.
Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.
Cut Flowers—Amateurs.
Annuals, collection—\$3; \$2.
Asters, 5 colors, 3 each—\$1; 50c.
Cockscomb, 12—\$1; 50c.
Dahlia, Camellia, 10 blooms, distinct colors—\$1.50; 75c.
Dahlia, Cactus, 5 blooms, distinct colors—75c; 50c.
Open Class—Amateurs.
Hand bouquet—\$1.50; \$1.
Bridal bouquet—\$3; \$1.50.
Ladies' corsage, 2—\$1; 75c.
Gent's buttonhole—6—75c; 50c.
Bride's corsage, 1—\$1.50.
Pond lily, in vase—\$3; \$1.50.
Floral decoration for dinner table, 5 feet by 4 feet—1st prize, special 2nd prize, silver medal; 3rd prize, bronze medal.

The Victoria Horticultural Society will hold its flower show on Wednesday and Thursday, August 16th and 17th. In view of the fact that the regular fall fair held under the Agricultural Society has been withdrawn this year, the flower show will be the only one which Victorians will have an opportunity of patronizing.

The society is affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of England, all flowers shown must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, and must have been in his or her possession at least three months before the show. Subscribers to the amount of \$2 are members of the society, and entitled to admission to all shows and to compete.

Entry forms may be obtained from Hibben & Co., or Jas. A. Bland, the secretary of the society, 115 Toronto street.

The Victoria Horticultural Society has done much to encourage the cultivation of flowers in this city. Its officers for the year are as follows:

Honorary president, His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor; president, R. F. Pemberton; vice-presidents, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. E. Crow, Baker, Mrs. B. W. Pearce, Major C. T. Dupont, W. Ferrie, W. F. Burton and Roland Stuart; honorary treasurer, P. B. Bland; treasurer-secretary, Jas. A. Bland; director, P. T. James, L. Russell, J. Sherburn, W. J. Savery, J. P. Stewart, G. E. Wilkerson, A. Ohlson, Mrs. H. Siddle, James Manton and Mrs. F. Morrell.

The prize list follows, and except where otherwise mentioned the sums given are for first and second prizes:

Open to All.
Collection of greenhouse plants, arranged for effect, to cover 100 square feet, exhibitors to have selling privilege after judging—plants not to be removed until end of show. First prize, \$15; 2nd prize, \$10; 3rd prize, \$5.

Plants—Florists.
Flowering plants, collection, 15—\$5; \$3.
Ferns, collection, 12—\$4; \$2.
Foliage plants, collection, 15—\$5; \$3.
Cut Flowers—Florists.

Dahlias, collection, 12, 3 blooms each, in vases with green—\$4; \$2.
Asters, 3 colors, 6 each, in vases with green—\$4; \$2.
Gladioli, collection—\$3; \$2.
Perennials, Herbaceous, collection—\$5; \$3.

Roses, Tea, 10 colors, named, shown singly in vase—\$3; \$2.
Roses, Hybrid Tea, 10 colors, named, shown singly in vase—\$3; \$2.
Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, 10 colors, named, shown singly in vase—\$3; \$2.
Stocks, 6 colors, 3 spikes each, in vases with green—\$1.50; \$1.

Pot Plants—Amateurs.
Begonias, Tuberos, single, 10—\$4; \$2.
Begonias, Tuberos, double, 10—\$4; \$2.
Begonias, Tuberos, collection, not less than 15 plants—Silver medal; \$2.
Begonia, Rex—\$2—\$1.50.
Begonia, Fibrous, 6—\$2; \$1.
Coleus, 6—\$2; \$1.

Display of plants arranged for effect, to cover 5 ft. by 7 ft.—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.
Ferns, collection, 12—\$5; \$3.
Foliage plants (Coleus excluded), 12—\$5; \$3.
Fuchsias, collection, 6—\$2; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower, 6—\$2; \$1.
Gloxinias, single, in flower, 6—\$2; \$1.
Petunias, collection, 6—\$1.50; \$1.
Plants in flower, 12—\$5; \$3.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1; 50c.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1; 50c.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.
Annuals, collection—\$4; \$2.
Asters, 5 colors, 4 of each in vases—\$1.50; 75c.
Asters, collection, 3 of each in vases—\$1; 50c.
Begonias, tuberous rooted, collection—\$2; \$1.
Carnation, border, collection, in vases—Silver medal; \$1.50.
Carnation, border, 12—\$1.50; 75c.
Dahlias, Cactus, 24 blooms, distinct varieties—\$3; \$2.
Dahlias, 16 blooms, distinct varieties—\$2; \$1.
Dahlias, Cactus, 8 blooms, distinct varieties—\$1; 50c.
Dahlias, decorative, 12 distinct colors—\$1; 50c.
Dahlias, collection, 1 specimen each, named—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.

Dephiniums, collection—\$1.50; 75c.
Gladioli, collection—\$2; \$1.
Pansies, 36 colors, 1 specimen each—\$2; \$1.
Pansies, 24 colors, 1 specimen each—\$1.50; \$1.
Pansies, 12 colors, 1 specimen each—\$1; 50c.

Primroses, Hardly Hermaceous, collection not less than 12—\$3; \$2.
Petunias, double, collection—\$1.50; \$1.
Petunias, single, collection—\$1; 50c.
Phlox, Perennial, not less than 8 varieties—\$2.50; \$1.50.
Phlox Drummondii, 12 colors, 3 stems each—\$1; 50c.
Phlox Drummondii, collection—\$1.50;

Roses, collection, 12, named, shown singly in vase—\$3; \$1.50.
Roses, 6, in vase—\$1.50; 75c.
Salpiglossis, collection—\$1; 50c.
Stocks, 10 colors, 3 spikes each in vase—\$2; \$1.
Stocks, 5 colors, 3 spikes each in vase—\$1; 50c.

Sweet Peas, named collection, limited to 36 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.
Sweet Peas, 24 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$3.50; \$2.
Sweet Peas, 16 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$2.50; \$1.

Sweet Peas, 8 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$1.50; 75c.
Verbena, 6 colors, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
Verbena, collection, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
For Plants—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.
Annuals, collection—\$4; \$2.
Asters, 5 colors, 4 of each in vases—\$1.50; 75c.
Asters, collection, 3 of each in vases—\$1; 50c.
Begonias, tuberous rooted, collection—\$2; \$1.
Carnation, border, collection, in vases—Silver medal; \$1.50.
Carnation, border, 12—\$1.50; 75c.
Dahlias, Cactus, 24 blooms, distinct varieties—\$3; \$2.
Dahlias, 16 blooms, distinct varieties—\$2; \$1.
Dahlias, Cactus, 8 blooms, distinct varieties—\$1; 50c.
Dahlias, decorative, 12 distinct colors—\$1; 50c.
Dahlias, collection, 1 specimen each, named—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.

Dephiniums, collection—\$1.50; 75c.
Gladioli, collection—\$2; \$1.
Pansies, 36 colors, 1 specimen each—\$2; \$1.
Pansies, 24 colors, 1 specimen each—\$1.50; \$1.
Pansies, 12 colors, 1 specimen each—\$1; 50c.

Primroses, Hardly Hermaceous, collection not less than 12—\$3; \$2.
Petunias, double, collection—\$1.50; \$1.
Petunias, single, collection—\$1; 50c.
Phlox, Perennial, not less than 8 varieties—\$2.50; \$1.50.
Phlox Drummondii, 12 colors, 3 stems each—\$1; 50c.
Phlox Drummondii, collection—\$1.50;

Roses, collection, 12, named, shown singly in vase—\$3; \$1.50.
Roses, 6, in vase—\$1.50; 75c.
Salpiglossis, collection—\$1; 50c.
Stocks, 10 colors, 3 spikes each in vase—\$2; \$1.
Stocks, 5 colors, 3 spikes each in vase—\$1; 50c.

Sweet Peas, named collection, limited to 36 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.
Sweet Peas, 24 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$3.50; \$2.
Sweet Peas, 16 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$2.50; \$1.

Sweet Peas, 8 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$1.50; 75c.
Verbena, 6 colors, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
Verbena, collection, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
For Plants—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.
Annuals, collection—\$4; \$2.
Asters, 5 colors, 4 of each in vases—\$1.50; 75c.
Asters, collection, 3 of each in vases—\$1; 50c.
Begonias, tuberous rooted, collection—\$2; \$1.
Carnation, border, collection, in vases—Silver medal; \$1.50.
Carnation, border, 12—\$1.50; 75c.
Dahlias, Cactus, 24 blooms, distinct varieties—\$3; \$2.
Dahlias, 16 blooms, distinct varieties—\$2; \$1.
Dahlias, Cactus, 8 blooms, distinct varieties—\$1; 50c.
Dahlias, decorative, 12 distinct colors—\$1; 50c.
Dahlias, collection, 1 specimen each, named—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.

Dephiniums, collection—\$1.50; 75c.
Gladioli, collection—\$2; \$1.
Pansies, 36 colors, 1 specimen each—\$2; \$1.
Pansies, 24 colors, 1 specimen each—\$1.50; \$1.
Pansies, 12 colors, 1 specimen each—\$1; 50c.

Primroses, Hardly Hermaceous, collection not less than 12—\$3; \$2.
Petunias, double, collection—\$1.50; \$1.
Petunias, single, collection—\$1; 50c.
Phlox, Perennial, not less than 8 varieties—\$2.50; \$1.50.
Phlox Drummondii, 12 colors, 3 stems each—\$1; 50c.
Phlox Drummondii, collection—\$1.50;

Roses, collection, 12, named, shown singly in vase—\$3; \$1.50.
Roses, 6, in vase—\$1.50; 75c.
Salpiglossis, collection—\$1; 50c.
Stocks, 10 colors, 3 spikes each in vase—\$2; \$1.
Stocks, 5 colors, 3 spikes each in vase—\$1; 50c.

Sweet Peas, named collection, limited to 36 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—Silver-gilt medal; \$3.
Sweet Peas, 24 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$3.50; \$2.
Sweet Peas, 16 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$2.50; \$1.

Sweet Peas, 8 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—\$1.50; 75c.
Verbena, 6 colors, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
Verbena, collection, 3 specimens each—\$1.50; \$1.
For Plants—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Foliage plants, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Fuchsias, in flower, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Geraniums, double and semi-double, in flower—\$1; 75c.
Geraniums, single, in flower, 4—\$1; 75c.
Gloxinias, 3—\$1; 50c.
Plants in flower, 8—\$3; \$2.
Specimen plant, in flower—\$1.50; \$1.
Specimen plant, foliage—\$1.50; \$1.

Cut Flowers—Amateurs.

Begonias, 4—\$1.50; \$1.
Coleus, 4—\$1.5

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
7th to 13th June, 1905.
Fair weather has been very general during the past week over British Columbia and the North Pacific States. A small barometer area has been moving over the eastern part of the province, while areas of low barometric pressure have passed from the Pacific Inland, over the Northern Interior, and these movements have caused a continuance of cool fresh southeasterly winds, which in the Straits became at times much stronger in force. The amount of bright sunshine registered at this station was nearly 62 hours, being about the normal amount. The rainfall in the interior and on the Lower Mainland was almost entirely occupied now with such coal piled up ready for loading, and the railway yards are full of long trains of loaded coal cars.

—Members of the Victoria Pet and Poultry Society held a meeting Wednesday, when it was decided that Elmer Dickson of Oregon City, should act as judge at the next local show. Regular meetings of the society will be held again. The evening, and it has been decided that members shall bring specimens of different breeds to these gatherings for examination. Barred Plymouth Rocks is the variety to be the subject at the next meeting.

Tuesday the remains of Mrs. Emily H. Knight were at rest, the funeral taking place from the family Mount Tolmie Nursery. Services were conducted by George D. Ramsey, a number of appropriate hymns being rendered, including "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and "Jesus Is Coming Again." There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends and many beautiful tributes. The following acted as pass-bearers: T. Fife, H. E. Munro, J. Elsworth, J. LeFevre, G. McMoran and A. Woodward.

Crop reports continue to be favorable, both in this province and the Northwest. At Victoria: 61 hours and 54 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded; the highest temperature, 74° on 8th; the lowest, 43° on 7th; rain, .004 inch.

At Victoria, highest temperature, 76° on 8th; lowest, 47 on 7th and 12th.

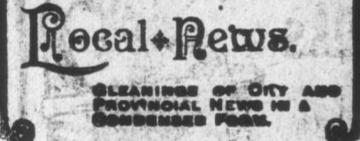
At New Westminster, highest temperature, 74 on 7th and 9th; lowest, 46 on 7th and 12th; rain, 0.10 inch.

At Kamloops, highest, 84 on 9th and 10th; lowest, 48 on 13th; rain, 0.14 inch.

At Barkerville, highest, 74 on 9th; lowest, 34 on 8th; rain, 1.36 inches.

At Port Simpson, highest, 64 on 7th and 8th; lowest, 42 on 11th and 13th; rain, 0.62 inch.

At Dawson, highest, 74 on 8th; lowest, 32 on 11th; rain, 0.14 inch.



The Reformed Episcopal Sunday school have decided to hold their picnic at Bazaar bay on Dominion Day, July 1st.

In the city police court this morning Justice was dispensed to two drunks. One failed to appear, forfeiting his bail. The other was fined.

The Indians at Cleo-osee are holding a big potlatch on the beach there and according to latest reports, are enjoying themselves as only Indians in potlatch can.

The trainway rails were removed from lower Johnson street Tuesday. This section of central city, though fare will be the next to receive attention from the street improvement force.

The Dominion Government's towing steamers are being built at the Victoria Machinery Depot Company's yard is rapidly taking shape. The steam river is doing great work on her.

From information received by W. F. Best it is learned that a five-foot seam of coal has been discovered by Mr. Pearson about five miles from Coal Harbor, on the west arm of Quatsino Sound. This is near the extensive bog iron deposits.

A very successful garden party was held at the residence of F. G. Grant Chestnut avenue, Victoria, Saturday afternoon and the fete was held under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society of the Metropolitan Methodist church. There was a large attendance, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are making preparations for a garden fete to be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 12th. Booths for the sale of fancy work, candies, strawberries and cream will be erected. A pleasant time is promised all who attend.

The Tree smelter at Ladysmith had a short run during May in consequence of the works being stopped to permit of the installation of new machinery. According to the report of the management the smelter ran eight days, and smelted 1,601 tons of泰爾, giving a return after deduction of freight and refining charges of \$23,070.

The Victoria Sealing Company are preparing for the season's cruise, the schooners Done Seward, Director, Libby, Victoria and Ida Etta, which will depart in the early part of June. The Seward is due tomorrow. These will be followed by two others commissioned for the present season's cruise, and all will be at sea by the 20th of June. The independent schooners Jessie, Umbria and Maria Theresa are also being made ready, and will sail within a few days for Behring Sea.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25¢.

The local branch of the Provincial Mining Association met Monday afternoon at the office of Rowland Machin to discuss plans for the entertainment of the members of the Association. Mr. MacLean, who will speak in convention here in the first week in July. A committee consisting of Frank L. Clarke and W. R. Machin, was appointed to wait upon the minister of mines and request that a classified exhibit of Vancouver Island ores be arranged for, to be placed in position in the mineral museum.

Ladysmith wharves are very busy with shipping at present, and great quantities of sacked and bale coal are being sent north. The steamer Comene is loading a very successful strawberry social in the church Wednesday. There was a large gathering and a first class pro-

gramme was rendered. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Vocal duet, Misses Lewis and Emery; recitation, Miss Foxall; instrumental duet, Messrs. Talbot and F. Neelands; solo, Miss Freeman; violin solo, Miss Gilbert; solo, Miss Deaville; reading, F. Schroeder; solo, Miss Howard.

—On Monday the death occurred of Mrs. Rogerson, of Ladner, at the Jubilee hospital. Deceased was 70 years of age. The remains were sent to the Mainland for interment Thursday morning.

—A fairly attended public meeting was held on Wednesday in the Y. M. C. A. hall under the auspices of the Victoria Concert Band. The entertainment, when addresses on co-operation generally as well as to the operations more particularly in Victoria. It was shown that the present organization carrying on business on Yates street was being worked on precisely the same lines as that at Hawick in Scotland, both as shareholders and purchasers appear to be all that is now needed. Rev. Dr. Rowe was expected to attend, but, unfortunately, at the last moment, he was called out of town. John Jardine presided and addresses were delivered by H. H. Jones, J. Peirson, Mr. Marcon, W. Mackay, Mr. Peddle and others.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Marriage Performed at St. John's Church Last Evening—Another Ceremony at Rocky Point.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The marriage of Mr. Frank W. Jeeves and Miss Nellie Penketh, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Penketh, was celebrated last evening at St. John's church in the presence of a very large number of friends.

The church had been specially decorated for the occasion under the charge of the ladies of St. John's Guild. The bride was attired in silk crepe de chene, trimmed with white satin and accordion pleated, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and orange blossoms. She was attended by Miss Nellie Jeeves, Miss Harriet Penketh and little Miss Thelma Penketh.

The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under consideration. The services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; evensong at 8 p. m.

The dedication festival in connection with St. Barnabas' parish will be held tomorrow. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle. The choir will be augmented from other churches in the city. Flowers to be used in the decoration of the church may be sent to the rectory tomorrow morning.

The offertory will be devoted to the self-supporting scheme which the parish has under

TRUSTEES REJECT MAYOR'S PROPOSAL

BOARD DENIES NEED
TO SEEK THE COURTS

Many Other Interesting Subjects Were
Brought Up at the Meeting
Wednesday Night



Sunlight Soap is useful in more ways than one. It will demonstrate its wonderful cleansing power in every cleansing operation.

WEAVER'S SYRUP

It purifies the Blood and cures
Boils,
Humors,
Salt Rheum

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal

of appealing to the courts in this matter. He was in favor of proceeding as at present. The trustee board did not admit that there was any necessity to appeal to the courts. If the city council proceeded along a certain way this matter would probably reach the courts.

Trustee Mowat held similar views. The resolution was carried.

H. F. Langton, of the Week, wrote relative to an account for advertising purposes, which was not paid. It was explained that the finance committee had rejected the account.

The question of granting leave of absence to teachers provoked a very free debate.

Trustee Hall's motion to disband the cadet corps was introduced last evening by a carefully prepared presentation of the objections to the continuation of a system of militarism in the schools. The movers did not wish to press the matter last evening, but allowed it to stand over for further consideration.

Miss Mary Gilmore wrote proposing to institute a class for teaching singing during the holidays, at a small fee, to those taking it and asking for North Ward School Assembly hall for the purpose. Permission was granted.

Miss Christie tendered her resignation as a teacher in the Spring Ridge school.

Miss McGill asked for relief from duty for a few weeks.

Mr. Willis, of the high school, asked leave of absence from September of this year to May, 1906, in order to accept of a lectureship which has been offered him in McGill university.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins moved in favor of granting leave of absence to Miss McGill.

Trustee Hall asked the superintendent if the granting of leave to teachers interfered with the general work of the school.

Superintendent Eaton said that the break caused by these teachers leaving was sure to interfere more or less with the school work.

The question of salary in this connection came up and it was explained that according to the proposal of the trustees, Miss McGill's request, the substitute teachers would likely be paid a lower salary, and the difference, if any, would go to Miss McGill.

Trustee Hall was not in favor of the principle of granting leave of absence on these conditions.

On motion of Trustee Mrs. Jenkins and trustees Mr. Eaton was decided to grant Miss McGill's request of leave, on the condition that her salary cease at the end of the year and begin again only when she resumed duty.

Trustee Lewis wanted to know if these permits would be refused as they were formerly, while there was accommodation in the High school building. In one room in the High school there were not more than six or eight pupils. Under these circumstances he would "kick" if permits were refused.

The motion of Mrs. Jenkins carried.

Trustee Lewis moved that the mayor be asked to submit a by-law for \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a school building in Victoria West.

Trustee Mowat moved to strike out sections 6 and 7 of the by-law as follows:

6. No deduction shall be made from the salary of any teacher for absence from duty on account of illness or for any cause recognized by the board as unavoidable; provided such absence shall not exceed ten days in any term.

7. If the period of a teacher's absence on account of illness exceeds ten days, but does not exceed three months, the salary accruing during such extended absence shall be subject to a deduction of the amount necessary to pay the substitute serving therein, and the balance thereof shall be payable at the discretion of the board to the teacher so absent. The board shall in all cases determine the sum which the substitute shall receive.

He thought these required too much.

He brought these required to the court and he made the motion in order to permit of this course being adopted.

Incidentally the chairman said that permission would have to be got from the council of public instruction to alter the by-laws.

This brought up the point that a revision to a twelve monthly payment system decided upon by the board had not been submitted to the council of public instruction.

Trustee Mowat thought that when the board decided upon this action that the secretary should see that it was communicated to the council of public instruction.

Superintendent Eaton, in explanation, said that this was referred to a committee.

Trustee Mowat wanted to know where the record of this appeared on the minutes.

The motion for the rescinding of section 6 and 7 then came up.

Trustee Mowat said he knew of instances of teachers taking advantage of these sections to absent themselves from the school.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay said he was not in favor.

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore can not favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Trustee Jay moved as follows:

That the communication be received and that the information be given that the board does not entertain such due of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR THIS CITY

WORK TO BEGIN IN
A FEW WEEK'S TIME

The Native Fir Will Be Utilized and
Marketable Products Will
be Extracted.

An industry will be established in Victoria within a few weeks which, when in full operation, will mean much to its industrial life. The preliminary steps towards its inception have all been taken and the machinery is being manufactured at present at the Victoria Machinery Depot. The industry is a new one in this part of the world and looks to utilizing the native fir for the production of resin, turpentine and other products.

Some local capital is represented and local men have also contributed towards perfecting the machinery which will be used in the works. The process employed is new and machinery recently patented and being manufactured especially for this plant will be installed.

The manager of the firm, Mr. Holbrook, an experienced man in this branch of work, is expected to arrive in the city next week and take charge. Mr. Holbrook is deeply interested also in the new process, and has made a thorough investigation into the working of plants in all parts of the United States and other countries where the business is followed as a commercial undertaking. Mrs. Holbrook has already arrived in the city and is awaiting the arrival of her husband, when they will take up their residence in Victoria.

Mr. Holbrook and his associates have secured premises well adapted for the purpose. They have taken the building on Spratt's wharf and the machinery will be put in there as soon as completed. All that can be manufactured in Victoria is to be produced at the Victoria Machinery Depot. Some parts which cannot be made here are being imported.

For a little time at first the process will be in an experimental stage. Those interested have little doubt as to the success of the new machinery and have invested a large sum in it.

The raw material is unlimited, the native fir being rich in resinous and other valuable substances. The industry is one of the most promising of the day in proportions. Those interested are prepared to extend it just as soon as the machinery has proved itself economical in the recovering of the by-products. The industry, when in full swing, will employ a considerable staff.

The works are being located very conveniently on the water front for purposes of receiving the raw material. The enterprise is said to offer splendid returns owing to the fact that British Columbia is rich in timber.

The preliminary work in connection with this enterprise has been carried out without ostentation. There has been no attempt to exploit the public in selling stock in the enterprise. Those interested on the contrary, have put their own capital in the business, feeling assured that it will be a success. The works will probably be in operation in a small way before the end of July.

C. P. R. OFFICIALS HERE.

They Are Taking Over the Head Offices
of the E. & N.

R. Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., is in the city to-day. He is accompanied by other officials of the company, including E. J. Coyle, B. W. Green and H. E. Beasley. They are in conference with J. A. Dennis, land commissioner of the company, with respect to E. & N. affairs.

Mr. Marpole has been away for a good part of the time since the Vancouver Island地震, and is now taking over the offices on Wharf street and entering into definite arrangements for the operation of the E. & N. line, according to the policy considered best by the officials.

The arrangements will not likely be fully completed for a little time. It is said that among the innovations will be a large reduction in cost of operating the line. It is said that the saving in this way is expected to be sufficient to permit of a double service daily being given over the road.

The Wellington Colliery Company will remove its offices from the present block to the upstairs of the building at the corner of Government and Broughton streets.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Indian Liquor Case Disposed Of—
Counter Charges of Assault Also
Settled by Magistrate.

Monday Dr. Campbell, provincial police officer, gathered in several Indians. They were accused of having liquor in their possession, and were turned over to the city police. This morning their cases were disposed of in the city police court. Sally from Clayquot was fined \$27, and Tony Hasum, from Saanich, was fined a similar amount. Both having been in the possession of the Canadian Church Missionary Society, amounted to \$45.70.

John Blackmore, charged with supplying the liquor to the Indians, was fined \$100 or 3 months' imprisonment.

W. F. St. John, charged with assaulting James W. Landeway. Landeway was represented by Frank Higgins, while Harold Robertson appeared for St. John.

According to the story told by the latter Landeway while working with St. John had raised a shovel, threatening to strike him. The latter had invited him to go on, but nothing further was done. Mr. Robertson argued that under the code this was an assault. The police magistrate admitted that while technically

Mr. Robertson had brought this within the code yet it was by a very narrow margin. He dismissed the case as too trifling.

The other case was then proceeded with. It was alleged that St. John the following day had assaulted Landeway. The magistrate convicted St. John, fining him \$20.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Transacted Quantity of Business at Their Regular Meeting.

At the recent regular meeting of the local Council of Women a communication was received from New Westminster regarding the Dominion exhibition, stating that exhibits sent by the council would have free admission. The committee voted to take action until the prize lists were sent out. A communication was also received from the National Council regarding the changing of the standing orders and the reports of standing committees to their convenors. A committee regarding the school education of the children was appointed to report at next meeting. The committee regarding a grant of land for a library was given further time. Mrs. Spofford was appointed delegate to the National Council to be held in Halifax. Mrs. Cooper to act as corresponding secretary during her absence. It was decided that the council should hold holidays during July and August.

TO AFFILIATE WITH CANADIAN CHURCH

Steps Will Be Taken by Diocese to
Bring This About—Conference at
Metlakatla.

The clergy of the Diocese of Caledonia, which includes all the northern part of British Columbia, met in conference at Metlakatla on May the 31st last and two following days, under the presidency of their new bishop, Dr. F. H. DuVernet. The meetings were held in the rectory of St. Paul's church, and the following were present: The Bishop of Caledonia, presiding; the Venerable Archdeacon Collison, Kincolith; Revs. F. H. Keen, Metlakatla; J. Field, Hazelton; J. B. McCullagh, Alayash; R. W. Gurd, Kitkata; W. Hogan; Port Simpson, and W. E. Collison, Massett.

The following were also present as visitors: Revs. A. J. Hall, from Alert Bay; and H. Collison; Messrs. G. W. Morley, London agent, and Dr. R. Scott, principal of the Industrial School. Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Gurd, Mrs. W. E. Collison and the Misses West, Jackson, Davies and Sout. A letter was read from the Rev. F. L. Stephenson, Atlin, stating his inability to attend. Rev. A. E. Price, Gitwangak, was absent on furlough.

The conference opened with a service in St. Paul's church, after which the company assembled to hear the bishop's charge. The bishop began by stating that he had the oath of canonical residence, not as vicar, for the time, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but to the Archbishop of Montreal. He expressed the hope that his diocese would soon be incorporated into the Canadian church. The Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which had hitherto supported all the missions in the diocese were gradually making their support available to the Canadian church. The Diocese of Caledonia, however, was in a position to become self-supporting. The advent of the new transcontinental railway, which would materially change its conditions, The Indian population must be prepared to make their stand side by side with the white man, with whom they would soon be in close contact. The bishop said there were eight thousand Indians in the diocese, two thousand three hundred of whom belonged to the Church of England, and four thousand whites. During his six months' tenure of office he had travelled one thousand six hundred miles within the diocese, visiting all the stations except Atlin and the Stickine River, including one hundred and thirty-one persons.

Indian Agent Morrow, in the name of the people of Metlakatla, welcomed the conference.

The Venerable Archdeacon Collison thanked the bishop for his charge, and expressed the pleasure with which the clergy of the diocese welcomed him as their superior.

The arrangements will not likely be fully completed for a little time. It is said that among the innovations will be a large reduction in cost of operating the line. It is said that the saving in this way is expected to be sufficient to permit of a double service daily being given over the road.

The Wellington Colliery Company will remove its offices from the present block to the upstairs of the building at the corner of Government and Broughton streets.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Indian Liquor Case Disposed Of—
Counter Charges of Assaul

Also Settled by Magistrate.

Monday Dr. Campbell, provincial police officer, gathered in several Indians. They were accused of having liquor in their possession, and were turned over to the city police. This morning their cases were disposed of in the city police court. Sally from Clayquot was fined \$27, and Tony Hasum, from Saanich, was fined a similar amount. Both having been in the possession of the Canadian Church Missionary Society, amounted to \$45.70.

John Blackmore, charged with supplying the liquor to the Indians, was fined \$100 or 3 months' imprisonment.

W. F. St. John, charged with assaulting James W. Landeway. Landeway was represented by Frank Higgins, while Harold Robertson appeared for St. John.

According to the story told by the latter Landeway while working with St. John had raised a shovel, threatening to strike him. The latter had invited him to go on, but nothing further was done.

Mr. Robertson argued that under the code this was an assault. The police magistrate admitted that while technically

COUNCIL DISCUSSES MINOR BUSINESS

CIVIC SOLONS SPENT

TIME AT ROUTINE

Spring Ridge Sewerage Scheme to Be
Considered at Special Meeting
Thursday Night.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday, the Mayor presiding, and present Aldermen Fullerton, Douglas, Hanna, Hall, Elford, Oddy, Fell, Stewart and Goodacre.

Before formal business began, Ald. Douglas moved the following resolution:

That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the Vancouver Power Co. for their hospitable treatment extended to the Mayor and corporation of the city of Victoria on the 10th instant on the occasion of the formal opening of the Coquitlam tunnel, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the said company.

Carried unanimously.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Victoria Property Owners Association, T. C. Sorby, as follows:

Gentlemen.—At a meeting of the board of management of this association, held on the 2nd instant, it was voted

that the members association urge upon the council the greatest necessity for maintaining as far as possible all the natural beauties of this city, not only for the enjoyment of its citizens, but as a means of attraction to visitors and tourists, by whose presence money is circulated in our midst, and the general welfare of the community benefited."

With this object in view, the board would respectfully suggest the appointment (under sub-sections 119 and 119a of section 10, Municipal Clauses Act) of three specially qualified honorary commissioners (one to be suggested by the historical society, another by the cultural history society), who should hold office continuously as in the case of the hospital board, library commissioners, etc., and whose duties should be to conserve the natural beauties of the city and park, and without whose sanction no trees thereto should be destroyed or damaged, or any of the natural beauties and attractions defaced or disfigured.

The board feel that such ruthless destruction of trees has taken place in the past, and is continually occurring along our residential streets, is a serious menace to the natural beauty of the city, and that the practice should be checked and placed under competent control.

The board feel that the park placed under the care of commissioners, as suggested, a plan of steady improvement could be adopted followed up from year to year. Under the present system, no continuous plan of improvement can be followed, as the governing body of the park is altered each year. Vancouver park has been managed in this way, and there is no reason why our park should not be improved and conserved under competent authority in a continuous way, even though the amount to be expended yearly is small.

Reference is made to the Municipal Act of Ontario (section 57a) copies of which is enclosed, it will be seen that the beautifying of public places, squares and streets in cities is encouraged by allowance or compensation and that those attractions that do exist are judiciously protected; and the board of this association would therefore suggest that such commissioners as they propose should be clothed with similar powers to those provided in the Ontario Municipal Act referred to.

Ald. Hanna moved that the communication be received and filed and the writer informed that the council is quite in accord with the suggestion that a steady improvement could be adopted followed up from year to year. Carried.

Ald. Fullerton complained that the painting of the advertisement "Pearline" on the rocks at Dallas road was an abomination and should be painted out. It was decided to do this.

Hopper & Watkins wrote submitting plans, etc., of the proposed Old Men's home, and drawing attention to certain interior changes. Referred to the Board of Works.

Boumont Boggs complained of the state of the roads, particularly emptying the water line. Heavy seas entered the vessel above the water line and the water tight compartments, which were changed several times during the voyage, did not stand the strain they had been calculated to stand, and burst, and flooding the hull, the vessel turned turtle.

The lack of homogeneity among the ships made it impossible to manoeuvre in harmony. The Vladimir, Monomach, Admiral Oushakov and Admiral Seniavin had to lag behind on this account, becoming easy victims.

"What position does the federation take with regard to the present trouble?" Mr. Livingston was asked.

"You may say," he replied, "that we are negotiating with the company with a view to settlement. As soon as I arrived here, he called me in and said, 'Carry out your instructions.'

Ald. Fullerton complained that the painting of the advertisement "Pearline" on the rocks at Dallas road was an abomination and should be painted out. It was decided to do this.

Hopper & Watkins wrote submitting plans, etc., of the proposed Old Men's home, and drawing attention to certain interior changes. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ian St. Clair complained that the boat landing at the foot of Pleasant street he put in proper repair. Referred to the engineer for report.

Ian St. Clair complained that the conduct of batters in the Army is disgraceful and asks police interference. Referred to police for report.

A communication was read from the round keeper, stating that the cow belonging to Mr. Johnson was not injured in being impounded. Mr. Johnson asks for \$10, the amount collected from him.

Ald. Stewart thought the pound keeper had exceeded his duty.

Ald. Fullerton said the suggestion in the communication that Mr. Johnson had tried to bribe the pound keeper was shameful; he was too honorable a man for that.

Received and filed and Mr. Johnson to be informed that no refund can be made.

Tenders for fire hose were then opened

The Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, and the Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, both offered hose at 90¢ a foot. Referred to fire warden and fire chief.

J. S. C. Brown and 18 other hackmen petitioned for a space to be set apart in Belleville street, near the C. P. R. wharf, as a stand during steamer arrivals for waiting hacks. Referred to the streets and bridges committee.

Mr. Shanks and others suggested a petition asking that Snowden street be made passable for traffic. City engineer to report.

A petition was received from St. Saviour's church asking the improvement of Catherine street. City engineer to report.

Streets, bridges and sewers committee reported as follows:

That work was done on the cedar fence proposal in connection with the proposed bathing establishment on Dallas road; that the council cannot see its way to reducing sewer rental tax of the Albion Iron Works;

that the Tramway Company be given permission to proceed forthwith with laying a double track from Johnson to Pandora street on Government, and that the city engineer report in connection with the removing or trimming of the broom on Fairfield road.

The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported that conditions for the month amounted to \$10,205.58. Adopted.

It was moved by Ald. Goodacre, seconded by Ald. Hall, that the following be appointed a court of revision: His Worship, Ald. Goodacre, Hall, Oddy, Hanna. Carried.

Carried unanimously.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Victoria Property Owners Association, T. C. Sorby, as follows:

Gentlemen.—At a meeting of the board of management of this association, held on the 2nd instant, it was voted

that the members association urge upon the council the greatest necessity for maintaining as far as possible all the natural beauties of this city, not only for the enjoyment of its citizens, but as a means of attraction to visitors and tourists, by whose presence money is circulated in our midst, and the general welfare of the community benefited."

With this object in view, the board would respectfully suggest the appointment (under sub-sections 119 and 119a of section 10, Municipal Clauses Act) of three specially qualified honorary commissioners (one to be suggested by the historical society, another by the cultural history society), who should hold office continuously as in the case of the hospital board, library commissioners, etc., and whose duties should be to conserve the natural beauties of the city and park, and without whose sanction no trees thereto should be destroyed or damaged, or any of the natural beauties and attractions defaced or disfigured.

The board feel that such ruthless destruction of trees has taken place in the past, and is continually occurring along our residential streets, is a serious menace to the natural beauty of the city, and that the practice should be checked and placed under competent control.

The board feel that the park placed

under the care of commissioners, as suggested, a plan of steady improvement could be adopted followed up from year to year. Under the present system, no continuous plan of improvement can be followed, as the governing body of the park is altered each year. Vancouver park has been managed in this way, and there is no reason why our park should not be improved and conserved under competent authority in a continuous way, even though the amount to be expended yearly is small.

Reference is made to the Municipal Act of Ontario (section 57a) copies of which is enclosed, it will be seen that the beautifying of public places, squares and streets in cities is encouraged by allowance or compensation and that those attractions that do exist are judiciously protected; and the board of this association would therefore suggest that such commissioners as they propose should be clothed with similar powers to those provided in the Ontario Municipal Act referred to.

Ald. Hanna moved that the communication be received and filed and the writer informed that the council is quite in accord with the suggestion that a steady improvement could be adopted followed up from year to year. Carried.

Ald. Fullerton complained that the painting of the advertisement "Pearline" on the rocks at Dallas road was an abomination and should be painted out. It was decided to do this.

Hopper & Watkins wrote submitting plans, etc., of the proposed Old Men's home, and drawing attention to certain interior changes. Referred to the Board of Works.