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Va., June 13.—The negro,
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e had made a confession to
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ULTON CELEBRATION.

**repares to Do Some World
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June 13.—Plans for the
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elebration, it is arranged,
r over to a naval parade,
navies of the world wil
o take part.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 51 — VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906. — FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

A REGULATION RE FISHERIES

Matter Affecting the Salmon Industry in Province of British Columbia.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 1906

Major Walsh Who Comes to Victoria Recipient of Nice Gift.

OTTAWA, June 16.—(Special)—Today's Canada Gazette announced: "Whereas by order-in-council or the 3rd of February, 1905, the following section was substituted for section 20 of the general fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia established by order-in-council of the 3rd March, 1894, namely: 'It shall be unlawful to take or fish for sockeye salmon in any of the waters of the Fraser River, Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait, lying east of the 125th degree of west longitude and south of the 58th degree of north latitude, with any pound net, trap, seine, gill net, set net, purse net, drag seine or any other appliance for the catching of fish, or to sell, export or otherwise dispose of, or to can, pack, salt or otherwise cure any sockeye salmon, whether specifically enumerated in this section or not, on the shores adjacent within the limits above mentioned, between the 10th day of July, 1906, and the 25th day of August, 1906, and between the 10th day of July, 1908, and the 25th day of August, 1908.' And whereas it is considered advisable to amend the said section; therefore the governor-general-in-council is pleased to order that the said section as so established by the 3rd day of February, 1905, shall be and the same is hereby amended as to rescind that portion thereof which is applicable to the season of 1906."

Major Walsh, late superintendent of the dead letter branch of the post office department, who leaves for Victoria in a day or two to make his future home there, was this week the recipient of a magnificent case of cutlery from the civil service Masonic Lodge, of which he has been treasurer for many years.

PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED.

Washout on Boston & Maine Throws Locomotive Into Ditch.

Ballston, N. Y., June 16.—Relief trains which were sent to the assistance of the Boston & Maine passenger train wrecked near Schuylerville today are stalled several miles from the scene of the wreck. There are several washouts on the line and railroad men estimate that fully 36 hours will be required to restore the tracks to a condition which will permit the relief trains to proceed to their destination. The wrecked passenger train was due to reach Saratoga at 6:40 a. m. today and was ditched in a washout. Martin Welch, the fireman, jumped when the engine left the rails, and was badly injured. None of the passengers were injured. The train had been running over tracks submerged to a depth of six inches of water which had gathered during last night's heavy rain, and the engineer was unaware the track had been undermined until his engine plunged from the rails. The relief trains started for the scene of the wreck soon after the accident and the crews are now assisting in repairing the damaged tracks.

THIRTY YEARS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Joseph Chamberlain Today Celebrates Anniversary Which Marks Great Record.

LONDON, June 16.—Tomorrow Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, will have completed thirty years of continuous representation of Birmingham in the House of Commons. It is interesting to note that the present week also marked the twentieth anniversary of the defeat in the House of Commons of Gladstone's first home rule bill. The two anniversaries are the occasion of much retrospection, which is not exactly cheering to the Liberal-Unionists in the House of Commons. The historic division of twenty years ago developed 93 Liberal-Unionists Unionists among the supporters of Gladstone, chosen at the general election in November, 1885. This was the number that voted against the bill. Today, as the result of the general election last January, there are only 18 Liberal-Unionists, and only the name adopted in 1886 serves to distinguish them from the Tories. As a party the Liberal-Unionists have ceased to be a factor in English politics. There is still a Liberal-Unionist national organization, but in the constituencies, except in Birmingham and its neighborhood, Liberal-Unionist local organization is of the past. Three well-defined reasons can be advanced for the fate which in the last twenty years has overtaken Liberal-Unionism. After the rejection of the second home rule bill in the House of Lords in 1893, the Liberal-Unionists failed to realize that the country approved the action of the Lords, and that home rule on Gladstonian lines was no longer an issue even with the Liberal and Radical party. Another reason is found in Chamberlain's propaganda in favor of a return to protection. Liberal-Unionism began to lose its strength among the electorate just as soon as it was popularly understood that there had come to be no difference between it and Toryism. The final breach with the Liberal-Unionists in the constituencies came with Chamberlain's abandonment of free trade principles. During the last twenty years whenever Liberal-Unionism has been mentioned Chamberlain comes to mind. It is natural that this should be so, for no man is more responsible for the strength and vitality that characterized Liberal-Unionism between 1886 and 1892 than he. He was the life of its organization in parliament and in the country during those years. Today he is still head and front of the Liberal-Unionism that survives in the House of Commons, but he is without a lieutenant on the Libera-Unionist benches of anything approximating to national reputation. What is left of the party in the House of Commons today is held together absolutely by the Chamberlain element, and, were Chamberlain to retire, the party stands for so little and is accomplishing so little to which the word Liberal can be applied that it would scarcely be worth while for it to keep up the appearance of a distinct parliamentary organization.

Infantile Mortality

The abnormal infantile mortality in England has led to the summoning of a national conference, which met in London today under the presidency of John Burns, president of the local government board. "In the days when there were no canned meats and children were fed naturally," said Mr. Burns, "there was no such sacrifice of child life." He believed he would be well within the mark in saying that 100,000 lives are sacrificed yearly through neglect, carelessness and ignorance. Drinking among women, Mr. Burns further declared, is one of the most serious tragedies which confronts Great Britain. "This is daily increasing the mortality of infants under 5 years of age, and constitutes a national reproach, demanding limitation," he declared.

A great naval sham battle began in the Straits of Dover today between the "Blue" fleet (the enemy) and the "Red" (the defence fleet). It is reported that some of the enemy's torpedo boats were captured. The enemy attacked Plymouth this morning, but the early cessation of firing indicated that the attack was repulsed.

HAPPENINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Daily Robbery Reported From Seattle---Insurance Difficulty at 'Frisco.

SEATTLE, June 16.—(Special).—Mrs. Mary A. Reardon, who says she conducted a lodging house in San Francisco prior to the big fire, was knocked in the head in a room in her lodging house last night and robbed of a belt of money containing $380. A second belt of money containing $560 was found under the washstand where the woman had thrown it. Mrs. Reardon says she was taken to the room by a strange man who said he was a friend of Mrs. Reardon's dead husband. Reardon was recently killed in a railroad accident in San Francisco. The woman arrived here yesterday and brought the money with her to buy a lodging house. She says she has more money in the German savings bank of San Francisco.

Steamer Ashore

San Francisco, June 16.—(Special).—The steamer Thomas L. Wand, which left here yesterday for Coos Bay with the schooner Alpha in tow went aground about 12 o'clock last night near Bolina's bay. The Alpha also drifted on shore, but was floated this morning and is standing off the bay, waiting the result of the efforts being made to float the steamer. There was no loss of life and no one was reported injured.

Captain's Vigorous Action

Captain Ellefson, of the steam schooner Brunswick fired seven shots late last night at five union pickets who steamed out to his vessel to investigate his non-union crew.

Demand for Justice

It is learned on the best authority that the insurance companies which favor paying dollar for dollar in fire losses have cut loose from the "six bit" concerns, and will withdraw from the adjusting bureau. A demand has been made in the name of San Francisco and the state of California on the companies reported to be trying to dodge their obligations, to make payment in full.

Trouble in Sight

Bellingham, June 16.—(Special.—In anticipation of possible trouble at the beginning of the shingle weavers' strike, Monday, the sheriff here is swearing in special deputies.

Suitor's Hard Fate

Because he could not resist the temptation to call on Mrs. Farler at her home in Lynden before he had fully recovered from a mild attack of smallpox, Carrol Currier, who was released from quarantine today, is now under arrest for having broken the quarantine regulations. On the other hand the home of the young woman, her family and Mr. Detwiler, a rival suitor, who was calling at the Farler home when the officer arrived in response to a complaint from neighbors, are all under quarantine, which will continue one week longer.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

New York, June 16.—Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic league in Ireland, and Mrs. Hyde, sailed for their home in Ireland yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. Dr. Hyde took back with him a cheque for $50,000 to aid the cause of the Gaelic league in Ireland. This sum was raised at the public meetings that Dr. Hyde addressed during his visit of seven months.

FURTHER GIFTS FOR McGILL

Sir William McDonald Hands Over the Agriculture College.

TWO MILLIONS ENDOWMENT

Fatal Canoe Accident at Quebec ---Day's News of the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Que., June 18.—At a meeting of the board of governors of McGill University today, Sir William C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, intimated that it was his intention to hand the School of Agriculture and College for Teachers now under construction at St. Anne De Bellevue, over to the board of governors of McGill. The cost of the college building and equipment will be over a million dollars and in addition Sir William is giving an endowment of two million dollars which it is expected will be sufficient to fully maintain it. The institution will be ready to begin work a year from next December. Dr. Robertson, formerly Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is the head of the new institution and is in charge of the construction.

Drowned at Montreal

Montreal, June 18.—Mrs. Yvonne Gagnon, widow, and Emil Peotte, a laborer, were drowned this afternoon by the upsetting of a rowboat by a companion who stood up and overturned the occupants into the river.

United States Papal Representatives

Montreal, June 18—There is a rumor here that the papal representative in Washington is to be replaced and that his successor will be the ablegate in Canada, Mgr. Sbaretti. It was noticed at the Sacred Heart Convent the other day that the Canadian delegate had wonderfully improved his English, and the supposition is that His Excellency has had the Washington post in view.

Prisoner is Acquitted

Kenora, Ont., June 18.—At the conclusion of the trial of the Indian Tushweget, accused of murder at Cat Lake, at the assizes here, the prisoner was acquitted. The evidence was not sufficient to warrant the case being given to the jury.

Sergt. Skinner Dead

Winnipeg, June 18.—Sergt. R. H. Skinner, R. N. W. M. P., died suddenly from convulsions and a weak heart on Saturday morning. Deceased was about 40 years of age and was extremely popular with all members of the force. He joined the police about seven years ago, coming from Hamilton, Ont., where his people reside.

Women's Press Club Wheat Looking Well

Rothern, Sask., June 18.—Wheat is headed out in fine shape, and a magnificent crop is assured.

Lethbridge, June 18.—The members of the Canadian Women's Press Club arrived here early this morning and left at 9 o'clock by special train for Cardston. They were met by citizens with a brass band and driven into the country, where they witnessed exhibitions of roping, broncho busting, etc. At Magrath they were the recipients of souvenir badges and bouquets of prairie flowers from little children, which touched their sympathetic natures more than elaborate ceremonial welcoming. Miss Agnes Deans Cameron expressed the thanks of the party. At Raymond the sugar refinery was inspected. At Lethbridge the ladies were tendered a reception at the new Chinook Club by the members of the board of trade and their wives, where a pleasant programme was carried out and two or three hours most agreeably spent. They were serenaded at their cars by a party of ladies and gentlemen.

A Coast Indian Murdered

Vancouver, June 18.—Johnnie Tackum, an up-coast desperado, yesterday at noon murdered an unknown Indian on Reed island. Tackum shot him with a rifle and then took to the hills. Constable Jones, of Van Anda, was notified early this morning and started in a steam launch for the chase. Details of the murder are unknown. Tackum was 15 years ago sentenced to life imprisonment for killing an Indian. He served ten years and was pardoned. He is supposed to have killed at least two other white men and two Indians in the last three years. He was tried at the last fall assizes and acquitted.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

New York, June 18.—Stockholders of the Equitable Life Insurance Society today, by a vote of 667 to 80, adopted the formal resolutions authorizing the amended charter, which provides for the naturalization of the society.

SHERMAN TRUST LAW.

New York, June 18.—The federal grand jury handed down an indictment charging the MacAndrews & Forbes Co., the John S. Young Co. of Baltimore, and the presidents of the two corporations, Karl Jangbluth and Howard T. Young, with violation of the Sherman trust law. The indictment is the result of an investigation into the so-called tobacco trust commenced by the federal grand jury in May, 1905.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO DEAD.

Cincinnati, June 18.—John M. Pattison, governor of Ohio, died at his home in Milford, a suburb of this city, this afternoon. He had passed a good night and there had been no report of any serious change during the day. During the early afternoon the news from his home was considered favorable, and the later announcement of his death came as a great surprise and shock to the governor's friends.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Wertheim, Baden, Germany, June 18.—Percy Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., the only American who competed in the recent Herkimer automobile contest, while riding in an automobile today near Handheim collided with a wagon containing two physicians, killing one of them, Carter Walter, and injuring the other.

Mr. Pierce, who was accompanied by Mr. Custrey, another American, is staying at an hotel here pending the settlement by the local court of the question of the amount of bail he will have to furnish pending his trial. The machine was badly damaged.

PACKERS NOTIFIED.

Chicago, June 16.—The city health department yesterday sent the first official written notice to the packing companies at the Union stockyards to improve the sanitary conditions of the plants. The packers were instructed that they must, within three days, discard the filthy tables and benches, provide cleaner rooms and tools and correct some of the present unsanitary conditions. Constructural changes in the buildings, including new toilet rooms, and more ventilation and light must be made within 30 days.

TENNIS IN LONDON.

London, June 16.—The United States was today beaten in the doubles for the international tennis contest for the Davis cup and thus lost all chances of receiving the trophy of 1906. The British holders, having won the two singles yesterday have now three out of four matches. The Americans themselves realized that in the enforced absence of Beals C. Wright, they had hardly a ghost of a chance. As a curtain raiser for the big contest F. L. Riseley, the Northern champion, played an exhibition game with Kreigh Collins, the American reserve man. The Englishman won 6-2, 6-1.

In the Dwight F. Davis international tennis challenge cup contest, the brothers Doherty this afternoon beat Holcombe Ward and Raymond D. Little, Americans by three sets to one. The scores were 3-6, 11-9, 10-8, 6-1.

The British thus retain the cup. The games were sharp and interesting.

BLOODY ATTACKS ON THE JEWS IN RUSSIA

"Only Energetic Intervention Can Avert a Bloody Catastrophe."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The minister of the interior has sent a circular to the governors and city prefects, calling attention to the excesses at Bialystok, and instructing them to take effective steps to prevent agrarian disturbances, as well as attacks on the Jews, and to promptly nip in the bud all disorders. Any neglect of these instructions, it is added, will be severely punished.

Found Many Corpses

Odessa, June 18.—The Novosti of this city published a despatch today from its correspondent at Bialystok saying: "I personally counted 290 Jewish corpses, a great number of which were mutilated. Only six Christians were killed and eight wounded."

Organized Massacre

London, June 18.—The Daily Mail prints telegrams signed by Jewish members of parliament, which says the outbreak at Bialstok was the beginning of organized massacres of Jews, similar to bloody October days.

The messages state that only energetic intervention can avert a terrible catastrophe.

Scene of Devastation

Bialystok, June 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press found the victory of riot here written in large letters in the streets, which were one continuous picture of arson and pillage. The windows and doors of the Jewish houses were wide open, giving a view of their wrecked interiors, or were boarded up. Everywhere could be seen weeping women hunting for traces of killed or wounded survivors. The principal streets were devastated, among which wretched proprietors, last week rich but now reduced to poverty, were wandering about endeavoring to ascertain the extent of their losses.

DEFICIT OF $40,000,000.

London, June 18.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says that the deficit in the next budget is expected to reach $40,000,000. The despatch adds that an army reform commission has been appointed, consisting of the ministers of war, instruction and state, to remedy defects in the army disclosed by the war with Russia.

AGAINST SOUP KITCHENS.

San Francisco, June 18.—Three hundred refugees from the camps located throughout San Francisco combined in the adoption, this afternoon, of resolutions calling for the abolishment of the soup kitchens and a return to the former plan of dealing out rations to the destitute of the city. It was also declared the sense of the meeting that the refugees are being oppressed by those in charge of the supplies donated, and calling for a committee appointed by Mayor Schmitz to supersede the army forces.

While there were numerous charges made by speakers at the open-air session that took place in a vacant lot at Fillmore and Eddy streets, the main cry was that home life is being destroyed by requiring husband and wife to be separated during meals, and that such a course is destroying the manhood of the citizens.

CHICAGO MEAT IS DISCUSSED

Matter Yesterday Engaged Attention of Representatives on Two Continents.

A DEBATE IN ENGLAND

Agreement Is Reached Between Roosevelt and House on Agriculture.

LONDON, June 18.—Chicago meat again formed the subject of several questions in the House of Commons today. Mr. Hicks-Beach, Conservative, one of the former chancellors of the exchequer, asked War Secretary Haldane what quantity of Chicago canned meat was supplied to the troops in South Africa during the late war and what proportion of enteric deaths ought more properly to have ascribed as due to ptomaine poisoning.

The secretary replied that rather more than half the canned meat had come from the United States. The war office knew nothing of any cases of enteric fever which would be classed as ptomaine poisoning.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, wanted to know if the war office would not issue an order requiring every can of meat supplied to the army to be plainly stamped with the date of manufacture. The secretary said that such had long been the requirement of the ordinary war office contracts.

To another question the war secretary said he was aware of only one case in the last 12 months where troops had refused to eat rations of canned meat, a sample of which was now under examination.

U. S. Legislation

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The basis of complete agreement of the meat inspection legislation between President Roosevelt and the house committee on agriculture, was arrived at today at the White House. Speaker Cannon represented the committee in the instance and subsequently spent some time explaining the situation to the committee in room at the capitol. The bill was practically completed when the committee adjourned today. It will authorize an annual appropriation of $3,000,000 to pay cost of inspection and will contain no provision for the levy of an assessment to make up any deficiency in the amount available for this work as suggested by Mr. Cowan, representing the Texas Cattle Growers and later urged by the President.

Roosevelt Makes Concessions

The court review provision will not be contained in the measure. This action meets the suggestion of the President. The words "in the judgment of the secretary of agriculture," will not be inserted as suggested by the President, and this conclusion now meets Mr. Roosevelt's approval.

There is to be no date on the label of the packing of meat food products. In this the President yields to the committee.

The language which gives inspectors the right to the packing plants at all times is amplified by the words "Whether the same be in operation or not." With these changes made, the President has indicated his entire satisfaction with the measure which was reported from the committee as a substitute for the Beveridge amendment and was today recommitted to the committee that the changes might be made.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

An Immense Attendance of Delegates at Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The bone and sinew of the Republican party were represented by the gathering that filled Musical Fund hall this morning at the opening of the biennial convention of the National league of the Republican clubs. Despite the fact that this is an off year politically, the attendance is the largest in the league's history, and is likewise remarkable for the number of prominent Republicans present. An explanation of the unusually large and representative attendance is found in the fact that the convention this year partakes of the nature of a jubilee celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Republican party. The convention, which placed the first Republican presidential ticket in the field met just fifty years ago in the same hall where the present gathering is held.

Prominent among the party leaders taking part in the convention are Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania; Governor Stokes, of New Jersey; Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw; ex-United States Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, and Col. Alexander G. McClure.

It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the national president, J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, called the gathering to order. After brief welcomes and responses, Hon. Sid. B. Redding, of Arkansas, vice-president of the league, read the call for the gathering and various paragraphs of which were loudly applauded.

The annual address of President Moore, the appointment of committees and the transaction of other routine business occupied the remainder of the forenoon. This afternoon there was a meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican league, at which the principal address was delivered by ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. Tonight, in the Academy of Music, there takes place one of the series of great mass meetings which make up the golden jubilee programme. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and other distinguished Republicans are slated for addresses. Great arrangements are being made for the big parade of Republican clubs which will be the feature of tomorrow's programme.

NOTED COAST PUBLISHER DEAD.

San Francisco, June 18.—George K. Fitch, 80 years old, one of the most prominent citizens of California, died suddenly last night at San Rafael, where he has made his home since the fire destroyed his residence in this city. He was a pioneer of California, where he was known as a newspaper publisher and state printer before 1856, when he became associated with the late Loring Pickering as proprietors of the Bulletin and Call in this city.

FIRE AT ST. PAUL.

Six-Storey Building Gutted and Loss Estimated at $450,000.

St. Paul, Minn., June 18.—The six-story Ryan Annex building, corner Seventh and Robert streets, was completely gutted by a fire which was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, and which burned fiercely all day. The estimated loss to the buildings and the stocks of the occupants is between $450,000 and $500,000.

The fire originated in the basement of the store occupied by the Palace Clothing company, supposedly from a defective electric wire.

Several firemen were badly cut by flying pieces of glass, and thirty-seven were overcome by heat and smoke. Ten of these were taken to the hospital and the rest to their homes. All of them will recover, with the possible exception of Lieut. William Edwards, who tonight is said to be in a critical condition.

The Ryan hotel is across the alley from the burned structure, but it was not damaged in any way, and there was no alarm among the guests.

ARE BOTTLING UP MANCHURIAN TRADE

Japanese are Seen Working For Commercial Monopoly on Mainland.

PEKIN, June 17.—Widespread and growing dissatisfaction is being manifested by American and European banks and shipping firms against the Japanese administration in Manchuria. The Japanese occupation continues under the Portsmouth treaty until next April and in the meantime foreign commerce is almost blocked, the Japanese merchants gaining advantages which make it increasingly difficult to compete with them. Foreign goods enter Manchuria through the port of Newchwang, where the regular Chinese customs duties are levied, while the Japanese import through Dalny and Antung without duty.

Foreign Trade Injured

Mukden and Antung are nominally opened to foreign trade but foreigners are not permitted to go inland without Japanese passes, while many Japanese merchants, miners and promoters are allowed to travel the country free.

Foreign merchants complain that obstacles are placed in the way of shipping goods to the interior from Newchwang as the Japanese control of the railway gives them special advantages.

Antung and Mukden at present are practically worthless bases for foreign trade because of the difficulty in distributing goods from those points. The foreign merchants are further handicapped by the circulation of war notes to an amount estimated at between fifty and seventy-five million yen which can be used only in Japanese trade.

Chinese Want Control

Large and flourishing settlements of Japanese are located at Mukden, Antung and other places.

The American consul general, Thomas Sammons, visited Mukden and Antung to arrange with the Chinese the details for the opening of those points to foreign trade under the American treaty of 1903. It is believed the Chinese are stubbornly trying to insist on regulations similar to those whereby Tsingtau and Shantung were recently opened, which gives China a greater control of foreign settlements than in the old treaty ports.

PEACE PALACE DIFFICULTY.

London, June 18.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at The Hague says he understands that the directors of the Carnegie fund have resolved that none of the plans submitted for the Palace of Peace is suitable, and that a new competition will be instituted among the competitors.

FREIGHT FOR 'FRISCO.

Railroads Are Unable to Give Reduction on Building Materials.

San Francisco, June 18.—There will be no reduction in freight rates on building material to San Francisco, and builders and property owners who have been hoping for some reduction in the rail rates on structural steel and other materials from the East will be destined to a serious disappointment.

It is announced on the authority of the traffic department of the Southern Pacific that no such reductions have been or will be considered by the transcontinental lines. It is explained, that reductions in rates cannot be made to San Francisco without making them applicable to all other Pacific coast terminals.

TIDE SWEEPS BRYAN-WARD

Even Best Informed Politicians Marvel at Rush to His Standard.

BOOM FOR HIS CANDIDACY

Movement in Favor of Democratic Hero Launched With Gusto.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Even the best informed politicians here marvel at the rush to the Bryan standard, in which the Democrats of Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri and South Dakota have led the way. The Bryan movement, after having been held in leash for many weeks, at last has been launched with great gusto. If the wave of sentiment goes on as it has begun, the Democratic endorsement of Mr. Bryan as their candidate for president in 1908 bids fair to become unanimous.

No less significant than the formal endorsements of the several state conventions are the opinions expressed by the party leaders in every section of the country. Interviews with prominent Democrats show that the Bryan leaven is working throughout the country. Here are

Some of the Opinions

expressed recently on the Bryan movement by Democratic leaders of national prominence:

In calling the Indiana Democratic convention to order, Benjamin F. Shively, the chairman of the convention and a former candidate for governor of the Hoosier state, said: "That which is today eulogized and approved as broad statesmanship and enlightened statesmanship in Theodore Roosevelt was only a few years ago denounced as revolutionary, reactionary and unpatriotic in William Jennings Bryan. The aftersight of the one is almost equal to the foresight of the other."

Former Senator Jones of Arkansas said: "I believe Bryan is the logical candidate and will be the nominee, and if he makes the race I think he will be elected."

Former Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago: "Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1908. He is certainly the most distinguished American in private life today."

Congressman John A. Keliher

of Massachusetts: "There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that Mr. Bryan will be the next nominee of the Democratic party."

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky: "I have long been of the opinion that Mr. Bryan would be the party's nominee in 1908. He will enter that contest far stronger than ever before, and I believe he will be elected over any man whom the Republicans can name."

Congressman Timothy Sullivan of New York: "Bryan will be the next nominee and the next president of the United States. New York will go into the convention with a solid Bryan delegation, and Richard Croker will head it. After the last national convention Mr. Croker declared that if he ever went to another Democratic national convention he wanted to be able to cast a vote for Bryan, and this time he will get the chance."

Former Gov. David R. Francis

of Missouri: "There seems to be one sentiment concerning the next standard-bearer of the Democratic party. This sentiment pervades the hearts and the minds of the Democrats of the nation. I have differed with Mr. Bryan on a question of principles; but never have I doubted his integrity, his singleness of purpose and his loyalty to what he believed to be right."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina: "There is no man in the world I would rather see president. If Bryan is not the biggest Democrat in the country, he is mighy near it."

Senator Bacon of Georgia: "Mr. Bryan has not only all the strength he formerly had in the Democratic party, but he has now also the support of the majority of the conservatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties."

Senator Frazier of Tennessee:

"It looks very much to me at this time as if Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee in 1908. Tennessee has always supported him loyally and there is no Democrat in the country so popular with the rank and file of the party."

Senator Dubois of Idaho: "I am as much for Bryan as I have ever been and that is saying everything. He is the strongest man in the country with the people living west of the Missouri River."

Senator Clay of Georgia: "Mr. Bryan is a great man, a true man, and would make an ideal president. Indications show that he is at this time the favorite candidate with his party."

In view of these expressions of opinion from the most eminent representatives of the party, it would appear certain that if the national convention was to be held at the present time nothing could prevent Mr. Bryan from receiving the presidential nomination. When Mr. Bryan returns home in September from his tour of the world he will be acclaimed as the undisputed leader of his party, and from then until the time of holding the next national convention his every movement and utterance will be followed with keenest attention.

NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION

Shortage of Labor at Montreal Results in Recourse to "Crimping."

HECTOR LANGEVIN FUNERAL

Steel Rails Shipped From Sydney for Hill's British Columbia Railroads.

MONTREAL, June 15.—So short is the local market of ordinary laboring men that manufacturers and employment agencies are now accused of inducing firemen, sailors and others under contract with vessels plying between Montreal and foreign ports to desert. This form of inducement comes under the head of "crimping" and those concerned in such cases are liable to both fine and imprisonment, for it is no light matter under British law to induce a sailor to quit his job. It appears that almost from the opening of the season steamships in port have had difficulty in keeping their sailors and firemen, and on at least half a dozen ships desertions have been so frequent that vessels are seriously handicapped in putting to sea.

On Tuesday the wedding took place of Edith Badgley, only daughter of Dr. Molson, to Richard Benedict Van Horne, eldest son of Sir William Van Horne of the C. P. R. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Carmichael and took place in St. George's Anglican Church, which stands immediately opposite the Windsor depot. A very large and brilliant gathering of Montreal's best known citizens was present at the church.

Sir Hector's Funeral

Quebec, June 15.—The funeral of Sir Hector Langevin took place at the Basilica this morning. The remains were accompanied to the church by hundreds of old friends and admirers, including Lieutenant-Governor Jette, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier Gouin and others.

James Hughes, Scotchman, 44 years of age, an employee of the Phoenix Bridge Company, while at work on a new bridge yesterday was knocked off by a passing engine and hurled to the rocks below and dashed to death. He leaves a wife and family.

Sydney Rails for B. C.

Sydney, N. S., June 15—The steamer Boverick left port Sunday for Seattle, Wash., via Cape Horn, with 6000 tons of Sydney rails, which will be transhipped to British Columbia for use on J. J. Hill's railway. This is the ship's first cargo and the first cargo of Sydney rails ever shipped by water.

Incendiary at Work

Brantford, June 15.—Two Roman Catholic churches and a private dwelling were set on fire by an unknown incendiary yesterday. Much damage was done to the dwelling.

Shooter Found Guilty

Owen Sound, June 15—Albert Stuart has been found guilty of having shot James Morrison, a farmer, while on his way home from town on the evening of February 21 last. Sentence was reserved.

Presbyterian General Assembly

London, June 15.—Rev. Dr. McMullin presented a report on three new synods—of British Columbia and Yukon, Alberta and Saskatchewan—at yesterday's meeting of the Presbyterian assembly. Their boundaries will be coterminus with those of the provinces, and where presbyteries overrun, these synods will settle the debt. The moderator of British Columbia will continue in office until the next meeting of the synod, in May, 1907. An overture from Kamloops relative to the establishment of a theological college in British Columbia was renewed and a committee appointed to report next year. The recommendation of the hymnal committee that the general assembly express its gratification at the general excellence of the new version of the psalms in metre prepared by the joint committee of American and Canadian churches, and advise that the work of the committee be continued, with the object of having the same perfected as far as possible, in the light of criticisms and suggestions sent in by co-operating churches, was adopted. The assembly then closed.

Church Union

Toronto, June 15.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto Methodist conference yesterday, Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, speaking of church union, said: "I admire the statesmanlike course of our Presbyterian brethren. They have sent out to their people a simple statement of the facts of the case, to let the people mature their judgment in the matter." The speaker deprecated anything like rush or hurry in the matter, and said he would be very sorry to see Methodists slacken their diligence or efforts in anticipation of what might be.

Assizes at Kenora

Kenora, June 15.—The trial of Bessie Owens, accused of an attempted murder in the "Redlight" district sometime ago, proceeded at the assizes held here today, and a verdict of not guilty was returned. A true bill against an Indian charged with murder in the northern wilds, has been returned and the trial will proceed tomorrow.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, June 15.—N. Bawlf, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator company organization, stated tonight that the intention of his company was to build a terminal elevator at Fort William and Tissin, on Georgian Bay, each having a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, and costing upwards of three-quarters of a million.

INSURANCE IN FRANCE.

Regulations of Life Business by Foreign Companies.

Paris, June 14.—A decree relative to the regulations of life insurance companies under the new law was published in the official journal today. One article provides that foreign companies shall have a delay of five years in which to replace their present securities by French state departmental or communal securities.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

New York, June 15.—John Hayes Hammond, the mining engineer who came into special prominence during the Jamieson raid in South Africa, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from Stevens institute, Hoboken, N. J., at the commencement of that institution yesterday.

ROBBED EXPRESS COMPANY.

New York, June 15.—Louis Grossman 19 years old, a helper on a wagon of the United States Express company, was arrested today, charged with having devised and operated a system whereby he and his brother William robbed the express company of nearly $10,000 worth of goods. William was also arrested. The police allege that Louis would paste bogus labels over the original ones on likely packages, coming to his wagon, and would then ship them to Youngstown, Ohio, and that Wm. Grossman went there to receive them. Most of the goods have been recovered. The brothers were held in $1,500 bail.

WAR IS DECLARED.

Naval Manoeuvres in Full Swing and Battle off Plymouth.

London, June 14.—The naval manoeuvres are in full swing. War was declared today and a battle is proceeding off Plymouth. The trans-American liners Arabic and Teutonic have been captured and the Nordland has been overhauled.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman will on Monday submit to the House of Commons a resolution with a view of expediting progress with the educational bill. The resolution empowers the government to "closure" the bill by compartments and defines the clauses which may be passed each day, allowing altogether seventeen days for the remaining stages of the bill.

The Morning Post today editorially laments, as an alarming sign of the times, the decay in the study of the German language in English schools and in the army and navy and contends that as Germany is the principal competitor of Great Britain in the world's commerce and as the modern literature of war is either German or copied from German, this neglect will prove serious for Great Britain in the future.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AGAIN SHAKES 'FRISCO

Shock Lasted Five Seconds But May Not Have Done Damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 9:41 p. m. It lasted about five seconds. It was probably not heavy enough to do damage, but possible it may cause some of the ruined walls to fall.

Los Angeles, June 15.—(Special).—According to the police, who claim to have a full confession in their possession, E. J. Stackpole and Mrs. Arilla Scheck are guilty of the murder of the woman's husband, Joseph Scheck, laundryman, who was shot and killed in bed at his home on San Julian street, here early yesterday morning. Mrs. Scheck stated that her husband was killed by two outlaws whom she found in the room when she awoke, and who fired when her husband awakened.

Stockton, Cal., June 15.—(Special).—This was a sensational day in the Ledoux trial, the prosecution putting in testimony contradictory of the statements made by the accused to the officers on her arrest.

San Francisco, June 15.—(Special).—Neither side in the waterfront controversy made any effort today to bring the tie up to an end. The committee of the United Shipping and Transportation association held their annual meeting aboard the H. J. Corcoran to talk matters over, but had no statement to give out when they adjourned. Efforts are being made by the Pacific Coast Steamship company to send the City of Puebla to Seattle today, but up to 1:30 it was still doubtful whether she would go before nightfall, and no tickets had been sold to passengers who sat about the office impatient to go aboard. Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the seamen's union, visited Commissioner Heacock this morning to commence proceedings against the employment agencies, who, he claims, have violated the federal law by charging a shipping fee for each seaman they furnished the tied up steamers.

MURDER IS SUSPECTED.

Portland, June 14.—(Special)—The body of an unknown man was found in the Willamette River this afternoon, bearing evidence of murder. The legs were tightly bound with a strong wire, and there were marks of wire about the hands and body. There was a gash three inches long on the head. The body had apparently been in the water three or four days. The man was about 45 years of age and was well dressed.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Paris, June 14—Five hundred women delegates from twenty nations and claiming to represent ten million adherents of the International Council of Women, convened today at Versailles to prepare the programme of the women's congress which will meet in Canada in 1908. The questions to be discussed include alcoholism, suppression of the "white slave" traffic, women's suffrage, jury reforms and charity organizations.

BODY FOUND.

Remains of Man Drowned in Nanaimo River Recovered.

Nanaimo, June 14.—(Special).—The body of Robert Ross of Extension, who was drowned at Nanaimo River falls on April 21st, was recovered this afternoon some distance below the falls.

A sixteen pound rainbow trout was yesterday caught by J. Turner, of Nanoose Bay at a small creek known as Hamilton's. The fish has been frozen in ice and goes to Seattle tonight as an advertisement of the island fishing, the fish is the largest ever caught in this district.

James Redford passed peacefully away at Alberni at 1 o'clock this morning as a result of being accidentally shot by Mr. Rollin on Monday evening while the latter was hunting a deer. He leaves a wife and seven small children to mourn him. Mrs. Redford has the sympathy of many friends in her sad and sudden bereavement.

MOBS DISPLAY GREATER FURY

Massacres of Jews at Bialystok Break Out With Renewed Fierceness.

PEASANTS JOIN CITIZENS

Bomb Throwing Again Inflames the Populace Against Unfortunates.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15—Disorders appear to have broken out at Bialystok this afternoon with even greater fury than characterized Thursday's riots. No despatches have been received tonight from Bialystok, where the telegraph office is closed but semi-official messages from Grodno report that the excesses were started again today by the throwing of several bombs. The crowds, according to these despatches, then opened fire on the police, which the troops replied to and there was a constant interchange of shots between Jews from their houses and the soldiers from the streets. A mob of peasants, armed with clubs, etc., found their way into the city and are now among the rioters.

Bialystok, June 15.—When the Associated Press correspondent arrived here at four o'clock this morning the city was in possession of soldiers of the Vladimir regiment. The streets and railroad stations were occupied by the military, and entrance into the town was prohibited. The population was greatly excited and the Jews were terror stricken, but there was no resumption of the fighting up to noon.

According to the information obtained, the attacks on the Jews were provoked by the throwing of a bomb into a religious procession yesterday which wounded a priest who was at the head of the procession and several of his assistants. This aroused the Christian population, and although the perpetrators of the outrage were unknown, the responsibility was promptly placed on the Jews. A mob was soon formed and for several hours ravaged the Jewish quarters, pillaging the shops and hunting down and beating their occupants. About twenty persons were killed and eighty wounded. The Jews concealed themselves in cellars and attics, in order to escape the fury of the mob, and many fled from the city.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

Committee of Citizens Praise System of Government Inspection.

Chicago, June 14.—The committee of the National association of Manufacturers' appointed to make an examination of the packing establishments at the Union stockyards, has completed its work and will submit a report to the National association tomorrow. "The work of inspection," the committee says, "was systematized" Dr. Jos. Heuts accompanied the committee, and the assistants of the chiefs of the government inspectors was followed. The committee followed these inspectors in the regular routine from start to finish, and were convinced that so perfect was the organization that no carcass could possibly escape the watchful eye of the inspector, and if by any carelessness on the part of a single individual animal did escape

It Would Be Detected

by some one of the three inspectors. It was demonstrated that if there was a question of doubt regarding the healthiness of a carcass, the carcass passed from the jurisdiction of the factory hands and was placed under lock and key till it entered the rendering tank. The company learned from the government inspectors that 93 per cent. of the business of the stockyards was in fresh meats, against which little complaint had been entered, the principal charge being against the curing and canning departments. The committee did find much to criticize in the way of sanitary conditions, and asked for a conference of the principals of all the large packing houses which was granted. To these representatives the committee presented every point in which, in the opinion of the members an improvement might be made, and the packers unanimously agreed that these suggested should be acted upon immediately as far as practicable.

ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

President's Objections to Amendment Proposed in Case of Meat Inspection

Washington, June 15.—Secretary Loeb today gave out the following summary of the letter President Roosevelt wrote Chairman Wadsworth of the house committee on agriculture, disapproving of that committee's substitute for the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural bill regarding the inspection of meat products. "In the letter to Mr. Wadsworth the President stated that almost every change in the proposed house amendment was a change for the worse, as compared with the senate amendment and no matter how unintentionally, it was in the President's judgment, so framed as to minimize the chance of rooting out the evils in the packing business that the President felt would doubtless suit those packers who objected to thorough-going inspection and that he also felt it would in the long run be a heavy blow to the honest stock raiser and the honest packers that the proposed amendment would gravely hamper the secretary of agriculture in doing the work appointed him to do and would simply defer the day when we could restore the foreign and interstate trade in meat to a satisfactory position. The President has explained verbally that he is far less concerned with the question as to whether the packers or the government should pay for the inspection than with certain other features in the bill."

The Other Side

Washington, June 15.—Chairman Wadworth of the house committee on agriculture tonight made public the correspondence between himself and President Roosevelt regarding the meat inspection bill prepared by the committee. The President in his letter says that almost every change in the house amendment is for the worse as compared with the senate amendment, in his judgment, framed as to minimize the chance of rooting out the evils of the packing house business. In his reply Mr. Wadsworth declares the President is "very, very wrong" in his estimate of the committee bill, and concludes with an expression of regret that the President should feel justified by innuendo at least in impugning insincerity and incompetency to a committee of the house of representatives. "You have no warrant for it," says Mr. Wadsworth in closing.

PERJURY CHARGE.

New York, June 15.—David Hobbs, a former customs inspector of the Canadian Pacific railway arrested here June 7th was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander today, charged with perjury by the British consul general, Sir Percy Sanderson. The case was adjourned until June 27.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO HAAKON.

Emperor of Germany Will Arrive at Christiania on July 8.

Christiana, Norway, June 15.—Emperor William will arrive at Trondhjem July 8th on an official visit to King Haakon.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

Prospects That Archbishop Farley of New York Will Get Promotion.

New York, June 15.—According to a despatch to the Sun from Rome, Cardinal Satolli, in presenting the canons of the church of St. John Lateran to Archbishop Parley of New York yesterday, said that the archbishop was destined to received higher honors soon.

REBEL CHIEF KILLED.

Bambaata, Cause of All Trouble in Natal, Killed on June 10.

Durban, Natal, June 15.—It is now definitely known that the rebel chief, Bambatta, the cause of all the recent outbreaks, was killed in the fighting which occurred June 10th. His death had been previously reported and denied, but his body has been fully identified. The revolt is now expected to speedily die out.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The French Supreme Court Debate Whether Justice Shall Be Done.

Paris, June 15.—The supreme court today began consideration of the results of the inquiry which has been going on for the past 25 months relative to granting Alfred Dreyfus another trial. The private sessions will last four days, after which the public arguments will be made. A decision is expected at the end of the month. The present hearing follows the decision of the court of cessation, March 5, 1904, having an investigation which has since been going on.

"EMPRESS OF IRELAND."

C. P. R. Atlantic Greyhound Completes Her Trial.

Liverpool, June 14.—Amid many manifestations of enthusiasm the new Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Empress of Ireland arrived at Liverpool this morning. Both on the Clyde and Mersey greatest interest was taken in the new ship and the welcome to English waters was as hearty as her departure from Scotland. A distinguished party was sent around to Liverpool from Glasgow, a special compliment being paid the Emerald isle in making a tour around Ireland before setting out for Canada. The C. P. R. company was represented by Messrs. Piers, Cameron, Flanagan, Annable and Gilbertson and there was also a representative of prominent British railway companies, traders and shippers from all parts of Great Britain.

During the trial run, congratulatory speeches were made. Mr. Brice Walker, Canadian government representative in Scotland, spoke of removal of the cause of Canada having to take back place in direct transportation from the Old Country, only those who could not help it went to Canada direct a few years ago, but all that had changed and in the C. P. R. new boats, magnificent connection between kindred nationalities had been established. The C. P. R. had been a mighty factor in unity of empire and was steadily and surely binding distant east with immediate west. On trials "Empress of Ireland" attained average speed of twenty and a quarter knots and on a 770 mile run from Clyde to Mersey she steamer at an average of eighteen knots.

MIOWERA'S SURGEON COMMITS SUICIDE

Dr. Richard Puts Revolver in His Mouth and Blows Brains Out.

VANCOUVER, June 15.—Dr. Richard, surgeon of the steamer Miowera of the Australian line was found in his surgery this afternoon, having shot himself. The revolver had been put into his mouth, the bullet coming out at the top of his head. Deceased was of Winnipeg, where a sister lives and where he formerly had a practice. He was to have left yesterday afternoon on a trip to Winnipeg. He had been missing since noon yesterday.

WEDS ARMY OFFICER.

Newark, N. J., June 14.—A brilliant military wedding attended by many army officers from various points was celebrated in Trinity church at noon today. The bride was Miss Eleanor Forrester Parker, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. James Parker of the 13th United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg, assisted by the Rev. Louis S. Osborne, rector of Trinity church. The bride had her sister, Mrs. Mrs. Ronald Theodore Lyman of Boston, as matron of honor, and the best man was Victor Cushman, a brother of the groom. The ushers were Midshipman Malcolm Campbell of the United States ship Colorado; Cadet Cortlandt Parker, 3rd, of West Point; Midshipman James Parker, Jr., of the United States Naval Academy; Capt. William Glasgow, of the 13th United States Cavalry, Lieut. John Dilen, of the 13th Cavalry, Alerton Cushman, of Washington, Roland Theodore Lyman and Robert M. Parker.

CHAMPAGNE ON THE ARCTIC

Iced Wine Flowed in Hyperborean Climes on Christening of Localities.

THE PACIFIC AND EASTERN

Long Debate on Question of Granting Charter to New Line.

OTTAWA, June 15.—(Special).—Letter patent of corporation has been granted to Messrs. Hays, Wainwright, and Biggar, of the G. T. P., and Nicholas Bawlf, Winnipeg as G. T. P. Terminal Elevator company with a capital of $5,000,000 and headquarters at Montreal.

Good progress was made in the house today on government measures. The penitentiaries act was passed, also the new immigration law. The head tax of two dollars on immigrants from the United States was struck out. The opposition ridiculed the idea of paying a bonus of five dollars to secure immigrants and then proposing to tax them to get in.

At the Arctic committee today, Purser Weeks testified he had "o. k.ed" invoices for over eleven hundred dollars worth of goods which it was said had been put on board the vessel before he reached Quebec. Dr. Flood, the ship's surgeon, admitted the officers quaffed champagne when Cape Laurier and Prefontaine bay were christened. He thought champagne was necessary in the far north.

The civic lighting plant shows a net profit of $826 for the six months after paying interest and sinking fund.

The Sabbath Observance bill will be taken up next Tuesday.

The railway trainmen saw the railway commissioners today and urged new regulations for the better protection of train crews.

The Pacific & Eastern

In the senate today on notice for the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Pacific and Eastern Railway company, Senator McMullen moved in amendment that the portion of the line from Edmonton to Fort Churchill should be dropped. His reason was that a road to Hudson's Bay had been begun by MacKenzie and Mann, and the granting of this charter would interfere with the financing. When the Pacific and Eastern had shown good faith by building from Victoria to Edmonton then they could obtain a charter for the remaining distance to Hudson's Bay. These views were supported in speeches by Senators Davis, Sullivan, Wilson, Kerr of Coburg, McHugh and Jones. Senator Watson thought that the fact that J. T. Bethune was one of the applicans for incorporation showed that it was a paper charter. He therefore opposed it. Senator Kerr, of Toronto, declared the project was a bona fide one. Senator Henry Pellatt and Mr. Pugh Blain showed the good faith of the enterprise. The country was big enough for a charter to be given this company without interfering with the MacKenzie and Mann project. In this he was supported by Senators Bostock, Edwards, Gibson and Macdonald of B. C. The amendment was defeated by 23 to 17. Before the vote for the third reading, Senator Davis spoke again, criticising the proposal and questioning the ability of any one to build such a road on the twenty-five million dollars capital asked for. The debate was adjourned by Senator Davis.

The Forest Reserve

The bill respecting forest reserve will stand until Hon. Mr. Oliver brings down an amendment embodying Mr. Borden's suggestion to prevent the increment of the increased value of those holding timber limits on account of the creation of the reserve should the government hereafter expropriate them.

The Commons committee on private bills after an animated discussion this morning threw out the application of Eileen MacKintosh who is seeking divorce from her husband, Charles St. Lawrence MacKintosh, formerly of Rossland. The vote stood 18 to 13 against the bill which consequently was rejected although the Senate had previously passed the measure. It is noteworthy that all the medical men of the private bills committee who were present voted for the measures.

An order-in-council makes it unlawful to take sockeye salmon from the Fraser River, Gulf of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait between July 10, 1906, and August 25, 1906, and between July 10, 1906, and August 25, 1908.

ACCUSED BY SWEETHEART.

Prisoner Declares Daughter Confessed to Father's Killing in Mineola.

Mineola, La., June 15.—Gertrude O'Hara, the 18-year-old girl who has been the principal accuser at the trial of her former sweetheart, Grover Cleveland Poole, charged with the murder of her father today was accused of having threatened to kill her father long before the crime for which Poole has been called to answer for, was committed. Yesterday Poole declared on the stand that the girl had confessed to him that it was she, herself, who had killed her father. When the trial was resumed today Frederick C. Green, of Port Washington, for the defence said that during the fall of 1905 while Gertrude was employed as a domestic at his house, her sister came to visit her and told her that their father had been beating their mother. "Gertrude became excited over the story told by her sister," said the witness, "and declared that she would go home and kill her father."

The Widow's Statement

Mrs. Green corroborated her husband's testimony on this point. The defence then rested and the prosecution called Mrs. O'Hara the widow of the murdered man to testify in rebuttal.

Mrs. O'Hara declared that on the day following the murder, Gertrude had told her that Poole had confessed that he killed O'Hara and later that day Poole admitted the same thing to her. Immediately afterwards, however, said the witness, Poole withdrew the statement and denied that he murdered O'Hara.

LOCK TYPE ADOPTED.

U. S. House Finally Decides on Question of Panama Canal.

Washington, June 15.—The house has adopted the lock type for the Panama canal by a vote of 110 to 36. The provision was made a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which appropriated $25,000,000 to continue work on the canal.

FATALLY INJURED.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Representative Rufus F. Lester, (Georgia), was tonight seriously if not fatally injured by falling from the roof of the Cairo apartment house to the eleventh floor of that building where he has apartments. There was a consultation of physicians late tonight and it was said it would be twenty-four hours before it could be determined whether he could recover.

U. S. OFFICERS KILLED.

Governor of Davo Island Murdered by Natives.

Manila, June 14.—First Lieutenant Edward C. Belton of the 12th Infantry, governor of the province of Davo, island of Mindanao, and Benjamin Christian have been murdered on the beach on the west of the coast of Davo by a Mungalayan and his two brothers. The murderers have not yet been captured. A report received here by General Wood from General Weiss, who is at Soamboanga, states that Bolton and Christian passed a night at the Mungalayans' house and were to return in the morning with the Mungalayan brothers as guides. The Americans were unarmed and were attacked unawares. The Mungalayan has the reputation of being a cut-throat and murderer. He is the second chief of the Tagicolas, who are non-Christian people. Lieut. Bolton was endeavoring to pacify the people by peaceful means and had gone there unarmed. He was considered one of the best officials of the government, and had accomplished much. Christian, the other man, was a discharged soldier and foreman of the government work at Milio. Captain Langyere has been made acting governor of Davo and placed in charge of the operations.

NAVAL BATTLE IS STILL FIERCELY WAGED

British Fleet's Manoeuvers Continue and Several of Vessels "Are Lost."

LONDON, June 15.—Following the declaration of "war" yesterday, the two fleets, the "Red" (British), "Blues" (the enemy), have been actively engaged. The enemy lost 9 torpedo boat destroyers and a gunboat in the course of an hour's attack on Portsmouth this morning, according to the ruling of the umpires. The "Blues" fleet's flotilla attempted to rush the boom and blew up the mine in the fairway leading to the warships in anchorage, but the tremendous fire of the defenders, it was estimated, utterly annihilated the flotilla of the "Blue" fleet. An attack on Sheerness was similarly repelled and subsequently the "Red" battleships and cruisers steamed out to try and capture the raiders or drive them back to their base at Bereshaven, Ireland.

Fred Landan described as a doctor of medicine, who arrived here from America three weeks ago, was arrested today on the charge of stealing $9,000 worth of jewelry and money from a room in the Langham hotel here. Landan, according to the police evidence, admitted the theft, saying he was in great need of cash at the time he committed the crime. The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being refused. The jewelry was recovered.

Former Colonial Secretary Lyttleton and Sir Frederick Banbury have been elected to the House of Commons unopposed for the vacancies in the representation of St. George's and the City of London respectively, caused by the resignations of Heneage Legge and Sir Edward Clarke.

Central Railroad of Canada

The Financial News says that rumors are in circulation that the "Central Railway Company of Canada" will shortly offer for subscription 5 per cent first mortgage bonds. So far, nothing seems to be known of the company in the market.

A despatch from Tangier to a news agency here says: "According to advices from Marakesh, the cobbler, Mesfewi, who has been accused for the murder of 36 women whose bodies were found buried under his shop and his garden has expiated his crime. Instead of being crucified as had been intended, at the last moment it was ordered that he be walled up alive. Previous to the final act in the tragedy Mesfewi was subjected to daily floggings. While the masons were working they were surrounded by a mob who jeered Mesfewi. The first two days of his entombment, the cobbler screamed continously but the third day the living tomb gave forth no sound. It is presumed that the murderer died from exhaustion."

Tennis Challenge Cups

The contest between the United States and Great Britain for the Dwight F. Davis international tennis challenge cup opened today. Through the incapacitation of Beals F. Wright the Americans have an uphill game to play, especially in the doubles tomorrow. Owing to Wright's accident the Doherty Bros. are confidently expected to retain the cup here. H. L. Doherty beat Holcomb Ward in the three straight sets. The scores were 6-2, 8-6, 6-3. At the Princess club this afternoon Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., defeated the world's champion court tennis player, Cecil Faire, by 3 sets to one. Scores were 6-4, 5-6, 6-2, 6-2. The American received 15 and bisque. His service was very effective and completely puzzled the professional. The match lasted an hour and 20 minutes. The victor was heartily applauded. The first match of the series, Raymond Little, American, fell somewhat an easy prey to S. H. Smith, British, not scoring a single set. The American appeared to be nervous. Once or twice he rallied in good shape but this did not last. His service was rather erratic. Smith had the best of matters throughout. James Braid, the holder, won the open golf championship today with a score of 300. The match consisted of four rounds.

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An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.
COCOA
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Doings in Camp.—The members of the Fifth Regiment encamped at Macaulay Plains were yesterday put through gun drill, No. 3 Company practicing with the disappearing guns, No. 1 Company at infantry and No. 1 Company with the 13-pounders. As there will be no drill today, there will be rifle practice at the ranges, and all members who have not qualified for efficiency pay are asked to turn out and shoot. Tomorrow there will be a church parade to St. Paul's, Victoria West, which service all members are urged to attend.

CELEBRATE FLAG DAY.

Anniversary of Birth of "Old Glory" Fittingly Observed.

Philadelphia, June 14.—Probably in no other city of the country is "Flag Day" so generally observed as in Philadelphia and, quite naturally, for it was in this city that the flag was given birth. Congress, assembled at Independence Hall 129 years ago, resolved, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing the new constellation."

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and with the formal repudiation of the flag of St. George and the Union Jack of England, there was no American flag under which the impending battles were to be fought. There were conglomerate colonial flags, and here and there a private banner of some great landed proprietor, but no recognized American flag.

There was no little worriment over this fact, and the Continental or Confederate congress set about agreeing upon the form, character and general purport of one. Congress accordingly appointed Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch and Benjamin Harrison as a committee to agree upon and formally report a flag design.

Near the close of the year 1775 they reported in favor of adopting the British union jack plus 13 stripes as a flag. This report was never acted on or at least was not adopted. Washington wanted a five pointed star added; others were inclined to adopt a modified form of the Dutch flag with its broad red stripes.

Finally, on June 14, 1777, Congress agreed upon a flag of 13 stripes with 13 stars on a blue field, thus appropriating a little here and a little there until the star and the stripe and the colors red, white and blue appeared upon the banner, and the "Stars and Stripes" became the insignia of the republic. Of course everyone recalls the work of Betsy Ross, who no doubt suggested much as well as did the sewing of the first flag.

At the Betsy Ross house, 239 Arch street, the national anthem was sung today by school children and addresses appropriate to the day made by representatives of various patriotic societies. The house has been turned over to the federal government by the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial association and will be maintained as a public memorial and museum of colonial and revolutionary relics.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf this morning's sunrise was greeted by a raising of flags, in greater number and with more ceremony than on any other day of the year, except perhaps July 4. Today is Flag Day, the 129th anniversary of the creation of the "Stars and Stripes" by the American congress. Thirty-five years after the adoption of the flag congress ordered that a new star should be added for each new state admitted to the Union. There are 32 more stars in that field now than when the flag was first raised and this number soon will be increased by the admission of the southwestern territories.

NEW GRAND AN EXCELLENT TH

Brilliant Interior Arra of Latest Addition to Places of Amusem

WILL OPEN ON NEXT MON

Fire Appliances and Exit It Most Safe--Arti Decorations.

(From Friday's Daily

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When Sullivan & Considine ever adding to their houses ment, purchased the old Sa ing and gutted the place, the not only a pretty theatre but

Substantial One

The rebuilding has been carri such a way that the structur stronger than before. Iron been run through the new anchored into the outside. Tanc been run through all new and and fastened to every fifth jo the floors and ceiling and rig four heavy channel irons foundation to roof on each sid bolted through the brick walls intervals; a new and stronger been put on. The balcony is 3 by 18 inch joists, resting in th the brick wall and in the front on 12 by 12 girders, sup heavy iron columns, being calc bear many times over the w can possibly be put upon it.

The fire protection facili exits have been well considere this respect the New Grand arranged better than any oth ing in the city. A 17-inch b has been built between the auditorium as required by the and an asbestos curtain has in which is not required by Moreover an automatic sky been built over the stage wh upon a cord on the stage leased. The opening of this v nish a draught which would fire on the stage to the roof bestos curtain and 17-inch b which is carried to a height above the roof would cut off from the auditorium entirely front of the asbestos curtai inch water pipe has been pu tending across the top of opening. By turning a han stage a veil of water will be between stage and audience feet of fire hose is on a reel of the main floor, 50 feet in cony, 50 feet on the stage an under the stage.

The Exits

are three pairs of doors in the main floor, one exit Yates street, one on the opp leading to Johnson street, th rear, leading to Broad street, leading to the street from the rooms. The doors from the fitted with fire-proof doors. balcony there are two stairw and left leading to Governme An iron fire ladder in fron from the rear of the balcon a large manhole to the ro reaching which a person can anywhere for a block.

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Clear View of the Sta

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HOTEL PROPRIETORS, GROCERS and all dealers in the LEADING BRANDS of tch and Canadian Whiskies, ench and Rhine Wines, AVANA CIGARS, Etc., Etc., e invited to mail for our wholesale price list and best terms.

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mirable food, with all tural qualities intact. xcellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health and enables it to resist inter's extreme cold.
OCOA
e Most Nutritious and Economical.

in Camp.—The members of Regiment encamped at Macains were yesterday put gun drill, No. 3 Company with the disappearing guns, pany at infantry and No. 1 with the 13-pounders. As no drill today, there will practice at the ranges, and all who have not qualified for pay are asked to turn out t. Tomorrow there will be parade to St. Paul's, Vict, which service all members to attend.

EBRATE FLAG DAY.

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NEW GRAND AN EXCELLENT THEATRE

Brilliant Interior Arrangements of Latest Addition to Local Places of Amusement.

WILL OPEN ON NEXT MONDAY NIGHT

Fire Appliances and Exits Render It Most Safe--Artistic Decorations.

(From Friday's Daily.)

On Monday the New Grand vaudeville theatre, which will be one of the best of its kind on the Pacific coast, will be opened with a gala night by Robt. Jamieson, local manager for Sullivan & Considine, who entered the vaudeville field two years ago and whose interests have since increased until they now own and control houses from New York to Victoria. A good programme has been booked and preparations are proceeding apace for the opening night.

A look into the new theatre is surprising. Where the interior fittings of the old Savoy were torn away leaving only the bare walls, the Gribble Skene Co., Ltd., has built an entrancingly pretty theatre from the plans of the well known theatrical architect J. J. Donnellan. The interior decorations, mural painting, panels, friezes, bronze and gold walls and boxes, cornices, etc., the brilliant lighting effects—there are over 1,000 lights in the interior, and they are most artistic. The charming arrangement of gallery and boxes, two tiers of three boxes each, rising one above the other, with well-curved front on either side of the house and the graceful sweep of the gallery, the sweeping slant of the sounding board with its lights and decorative painting, are component parts of an interior scheme which makes the New Grand a theatre of which Victorians may well feel proud.

When Sullivan & Considine, who are ever adding to their houses of amusement, purchased the old Savoy building and gutted the place, they planned, not only a pretty theatre but a

Substantial One

The rebuilding has been carried out in such a way that the structure is much stronger than before. Iron rods have been run through the new walls and anchored on the outside. Tanchors have been run through all new and old walls and fastened to every fifth joist in all the floors and ceiling and rigging loft; four heavy channel irons run from foundation to roof on each side and are bolted through the brick walls at short intervals; a new and stronger roof has been put on. The balcony is built on 3 by 18 inch joists, resting in the rear on the brick wall and in the centre and front on 12 by 12 girders, supported by heavy iron columns, being calculated to bear many times over the weight that can possibly be put upon it.

The fire protection facilities and exits have been well considered and in this respect the New Grand will be arranged better than any other building in the city. A 17-inch brick wall has been built between the stage and auditorium as required by the bye-laws, and an asbestos curtain has been put in which is not required by byelaws. Moreover an automatic skylight has been built over the stage which opens upon a cord on the stage being released. The opening of this would furnish a draught which would carry any fire on the stage to the roof—the asbestos curtain and 17-inch brick wall, which is carried to a height of 4 feet above the roof would cut off any flame from the auditorium entirely. At the front of the asbestos curtain a 2 1-2 inch water pipe has been put in, extending across the top of the stage opening. By turning a handle on the stage a veil of water will be dropped between stage and audience. Fifty feet of fire hose is on a reel on a wall of the main floor, 50 feet in the balcony, 50 feet on the stage and 50 feet under the stage.

The Exits

are three pairs of doors in front on the main floor, one exit landing on Yates street, one on the opposite side leading to Johnson street, three in the rear, leading to Broad street, and one leading to the street from the dressing rooms. The doors from the stage are fitted with fire-proof doors. From the balcony there are two stairways right and left leading to Government street. An iron fire ladder in front leading from the rear of the balcony through a large manhole to the roof upon reaching which a person can go almost anywhere for a block.

The front and foyer is beautifully finished with composition carvings in bold relief over the doors and ticket office, with mosaic tiling in the lobby with the name of the theatre outlined. The perfect architectural arrangement is another noticeable feature. The lines of sight are excellent, and there is not one of the 800 opera chairs in the house from which the auditor will not be able to get a

Clear View of the Stage

and hear even a stage whisper, so well are the acoustic arrangements.

The roof over the stage has been raised so as to give a loft of nearly fifty feet from the stage giving excellent scope for handling scenery, a complete new set, full and satisfactory, has been painted for the new theatre. The dressing rooms are all nicely carpeted, and fitted with porcelain basins and hot and cold water, with nickel fawcetts. These dressing rooms will doubtless surprise the actor who is fortunate enough to use them. The dressing rooms and the whole theatre is heated with hot water, a big furnace being located in a brick and asbestos ceiled room under the stage. Radiators are set in the walls to save floor space; in ladies parlor, ticket office and dressing rooms. The radiators can all be turned independently. The ventilation is well carried out. There are three large ventilators in the ceiling, one 6 inch and 2 of 18 inches each, and there are three smaller ventilators in each of the side walls.

The Decorations

are carried out as follows. The ceiling is of light blue, with ornamental borders, and the walls are rose-tinted, ornamented and with large panels representing music, drama and art, on the walls of the auditorium, both in the balcony and on the main floor. The walnscoting all around the main floor, balcony and boxes is of gold bronze, and the face of the balcony and boxes and separating the boxes, and an orchestra railing is placed, all being draped with maroon velvet. There is a cork carpet in the aisles and on all stairs, and Brussels carpet in the boxes, with appropriate decorations and drapings.

The lighting includes a total of over 1,000 lights. On the stage there is a line of grouped red, white and blue lights in both upper border and footlights, and all around the proscenium opening, all around the cornices of the ceiling, in the sounding board in rows, around the face of the boxes and gallery, on the walls of the balcony and main floor, and there are six ceiling fixtures of groups of six lights. There are also gas fixtures in all parts of the house, on the stage and in the offices, which can be utilized immediately in the event of anything happening to the electric lights. The front of the theatre has also several rows of incandescent lights. At the rear of the balcony is a box lined first with asbestos and then with galvanized iron for the projectoscope.

The new theatre will be under the management of

Robert Jamieson

for eleven years manager of the Victoria theatre and for eight years of that time, also manager of the Vancouver opera house, he having brought both houses up to successful business after years of loss to owners previous to his tenancy. For two years he has been in the Grand theatre, Johnson street, during which time, he has seen opposition of all kinds, both stock and vaudeville companies come and go and who now shows more of the good judgment which has entitled him to make a pronounced success of every theatrical venture which he has undertaken by identifying himself with Messrs. Sullivan & Considine, proprietors of the splendidly equipped theatre to be opened Monday.

Those whose work the new theatre shows are: Architect J. J. Donnellan; contractors. The Gribble Skene Co., Ltd.; lighting, G. C. Hinton Co.; heating, S. E. Brown & Co.; plumbing, Mr. Knott; painting and decorating, The Melrose Co.; from designs and under the direction of Mr. Paul (Beygrau.

The Opening Bill

will be as follows: Eugene Ellsworth and Madge Burt in their hilarious sketch "Domestic Pets," Col. Billy Link and his Ho-Bo-Can regiment, assisted by Miss Millette Charters; Coyne & Sining, European acrobats, hand-to-hand and head to head balancers; Falardo, the instrumental man; Frederic Roberts singing the illustrated song "Longing for You", and a new line of moving pictures entitled "Moving Day." The Grand opening will take place Monday night and there will be a daily matinee and Light performances for the balance of the week.

An orchestra of four pieces, piano, violin, cornet and drums, under Prof. M. Nagle has been engaged, and the professor has been fortunate in securing Signor Claudio as violinist.

John Cort, Jessee of the Victoria and Seattle theatres, has been summoned to New York by telegram to a theatrical conference. What the nature of the New York conference was, Mr. Cort refused last night to divulge. He would only say: "The meeting is in connection with the big merger of interests recently completed by the leading theatrical managers of the country."

A GROWING MARKET FOR STRAWBERRIES

Shipments to Mainland - - - The Outlook for the Season.

(From Friday's Daily.)

According to the development plan of the Victoria Fruit Growers' association, the shipment of strawberries to the mainland has already commenced for this season. The daily shipment so far seems to be about one ton per day, but owing to the very unfavorable weather the berries are only coming on very showly, and the real season is only just commencing. So far only 235 crates have been shipped, and it will not be very long before the daily shipment is 3 or 4 times this qutntity.

When interviewed by a Colonist reporter, the secretary stated that the demand on the Mainland for Island grown berries was many times greater than the supply, and the association have nothing to fear whatever in finding a market for their product even if the crop of berries was 100 times the size of the crop today. It is an undeniable fact that Vancouver Island is the one place in Canada where strawberries of the highest class will grow to perfection, and in quality both in size and taste the growers here have nothing to fear from any competition from the Mainland. He further stated that from experiments conducted by the Victoria association it has been found that berries can be shipped as far east as Winnipeg and placed on the market there in as fresh a condition almost as when picked.

Over 40 acres of plants have been planted this Spring, and next Spring it is expected that the acreage will be more than doubled. It only requires 12 months for the plants to bear fruit after being planted, and next Summer this additional 40 acres will be ready, and it is the policy of the Fruit Growers' association, to enlarge this exporting scheme every year.

The market here, however, will not be supplied with the same class of fruit as formerly, for it will be to the interests of the Fruit Growers to export their finest berries they pick, not only for the advertisement but also for their desirable keeping qualities. The market here will also be affected in another way, there will be no "slumps in berries" for the market will be cleared out every day. That is, of course, if the growers can obtain the extra help which is necessary, and keep their gardens picked up, but if help is scarce, and so far it has been, the crops get neglected, get overripe, and are unfit for shipment at all.

It is stated that the Saanich farmers have left the Fruit Growers' association and are working individually, every man for himself. As to how this will affect the market it is hard to say.

ARABIAN HINTERLAND.

Lagos, June 14.—The Southern Nigerian regiment sent to the Arabian hinterland to suppress the political rising there, an incident of which was the murder of the British commissioner, Oswald Crewe Read, had a fight lasting twelve hours, resulting in the rebels being driven off with some loss. The British casualties were 2 killed, 7 seriously wounded and 20 slightly injured.

THE GRAND LODGE INSTALLS OFFICERS

Proceedings at Yesterday's Session of the Odd Fellow's Convention.

BANQUET AT THE DRIARD HOTEL

Pleasing Function Marks Close of the Session Held in Victoria.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows continued its sessions yesterday morning at the hall on Douglas street, with Grand Master Mackenzie in the chair. The special committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this grand lodge are due and hereby tendered to His Worship Mayor Morley of Victoria for his hearty address of welcome at the opening of this session and for extending to us the freedom of the city.

"Resolved, that this grand lodge extend to the sisters of Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1 a hearty vote of thanks as a token of appreciation of the greetings extended by the sisters of Victoria to this grand lodge. Also for the pleasing manner in which they have entertained the members and their wives attending the session.

"Resolved, that the thanks of this grand lodge be tendered to the committee on entertainment composed of the following brothers: T. M. Brayshaw, T. Hubbard and Robert Livingstone of Victoria No. 1, A. Henderson, P. Dempster and J. Wilby of Victoria No. 2, A. Sheret, R. Anderson and A. Mulligan of Victoria No. 4, for the courteous manner in which they have entertained this grand lodge while in session; also for the appropriate souvenirs presented to the representatives.

"Resolved, that the transportation companies be awarded the thanks of this grand lodge for reduced fares to members and wives attending this session, and for other favors extended.

"Resolved, that the thanks of this grand lodge be tendered to the press for the ample and fair reports forwarded of its proceedings, and also to the hotels for reduced rates, and to the citizens generally for the many courtesies shown the representatives of this grand lodge, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the local press.

"Resolved, that this grand lodge thanks most heartily the different lodges throughout the province for the liberal contributions extended to the brethren in San Francisco who met with the terrible disaster by earthquake and fire recently.

"Resolved, that the thanks of this grand lodge be tendered to the grand master and executive officers for the efficient manner in which the business of this grand lodge has been conducted during the past year."

During the afternoon the time of the members was largely taken up with motions regarding changes to the constitution and bylaws. During the session Bro. Waller of Victoria, who has been an Odd Fellow for over 39 years, and who is the oldest member of the local lodge, was present. He was wearing a jewel presented to him some 14 years ago, which is beautifully embellished with diamonds, sapphires and carbuncles and is the most handsome specimen of a fraternal presentation ever given in the province, having cost $570. In addition he wore medallions showing his attendance as a grand representative at the supreme grand lodges held in Milwaukee, 1883; Topeka, 1890; St. Louis, 1891; Portland, 1892; and Chicago, 1893.

During the evening session the grand master installed the following officers, after which the members adjourned to the Driard Hotel for the banquet:

Grand Master—F. E. Simpson, Crambrook.
Deputy Grand Master—T. Embledon, Rossland.
Grand Warden—H. T. Fulton, Ladysmith.
Grand Secretary—Fred. Davey, Victoria (23rd term).
Grand Treasurer—Wallace Law, Vancouver.
Grand Marshal—S. C. Smith, Vernon.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. E. G. Miller, Victoria.
Grand Conductor—T. Dixon, Nanaimo.
Grand Guardian—G. B. Taylor, Greenwood.
Grand Herald—R. H. Turner, Agassiz.

District Deputies

The following district deputy grand masters were appointed:

District No. 1, comprising lodges Nos. 1, 2 and 4—Frank Taylor, Victoria.
District No. 2, comprising lodges Nos. 3 and 27, J. J. Johnston, New Westminster.
District No. 3, lodges Nos. 5 and 20—J. E. Nicholson.
District No. 4, lodge No. 6—H. Carroll.
District No. 5, lodge No. 7—E. A. Klpp.
District No. 6, lodges 8, 10, 19, 24 and 26—A. Cleland, Nanaimo.
District No. 7, lodge No. 9—C. J. Chapman, Kamloops.
District No. 8, lodge No. 11—John Bennie, Cumberland.
District No. 9, lodge No. 12—H. Gough, Revelstoke.
District No. 10, lodge No. 15—A. D. Matheson, Cloverdale.
District No. 11, lodge No. 16—Geo. W. Hale, Nelson.
District No. 12, lodge No. 17—E. Castley, Duncan.
District No. 13, lodges Nos. 18, 48 and 50—S. A. Shatford, Vernon.
District No. 14, lodge No. 21—A. P. Paterson, Ladner.
District No. 15, lodge No. 23—J. Burr, Ashcroft.
District No. 16, lodge No. 28—Frank Baker, Agassiz.
District No. 17, lodge No. 34—A. M. Langlands, Golden.
District, No. 18, lodges Nos. 36 and 43—E. Johnson, Rossland.
District No. 19, lodges Nos. 38, 45 and 46—Martin, Phoenix.
District No. 20, lodge 39—W. J. Garbutt, Silver City.
District No. 21, lodge No. 40—A. E. Teeter, Slocan.
District No. 22, lodge No. 41—A. M. Craig, Trout Lake.
District No. 23, lodge No. 42—H. Hickenbotham, Cranbrook.
District No. 24, lodge No. 44—C. A. Foote, Moyie.
District No. 25, lodge 47—Geo. Clapp, Fernie.
District 26, lodge No. 49—J. McDowell, Camborne.

Grand lodge adjourned sine die at 9:30 p. m.

The Banquet

At the Driard hotel last night the grand lodge convention was brought to a close by a very pleasing function—a banquet being given in honor of the visiting delegates. The attendance was large, the menu was an excellent one, the speakers in a happy mood, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

A MARINE DISASTER.

Amsterdam, Holland, June 14.—The Dutch warship Piethelm, arrived at Nieawediep and reported having been in collision with the Belgian steamer Meuse off Haks lightship. The Meuse and her captain and 12 of her crew were drowned.

FIRE AT BELLA BELLA.

Dr. Large, an official of the Methodist Church, who is stationed at Bella Bella, had the misfortune recently to lose a large quantity of his medical appliances through a fire which occurred on the wharf at Bella Bella, where the goods were stored. The doctor had taken all of his appliances which he had been using at Bella Bella and had prepared them for shipment to Rivers Inlet. He stored them in the shed on the wharf at Bella Bella, awaiting the arrival of the steamer Tees. While the wharfinger was absent a careless Indian entering the shed dropped a match, and before he could extinguish the blaze the shed was wrapped in flames. The Tees came along shortly after and with the assistance of the crew the fire was put out. Upon examination it was discovered that Dr. Large's outfit had been badly damaged by the fire. The goods which were destroyed by the fire were valued at between $50 and $75. The wharf was slightly damaged by the blaze. News of the fire was brought by the steamer Tees.

A new hospital is being built at Rivers Inlet by the church authorities and the construction of the building is being rushed ahead by the contractors. The building is being put up at a cost of about $3,500, and will be one of the finest of the kind in operation along the Northern coast.

ARE COMING AGAIN.

Members of Canadian Manufacturers' Association to Tour the West.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, many members of which organization were here two years ago, were so impressed with Victoria that they intend to come again in the fall. Secretary Cuthbert of the Tourist Association yesterday received the following letter from the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association:

"Toronto, June 8, 1906.

"Herbert Cuthbert, Esq., Tourist Association, Victoria, B. C.:

"Dear Mr. Cuthbert—I am in receipt of your favor of the 1st. I certainly remember your visit to Toronto and also remember the beautiful storm we had on the night of your lecture.

"With reference to our trip to the West this fall, we hope to carry it out and to have at least as many with us as we had three years ago. You may rest assured that if we do we will not fail to visit Victoria. The time table that we are now working on provides that we shall arrive there at 6 p. m. on Monday, September 24, and leave at 7:30 a. m. Wednesday, September 26. If this is carried out it will give us a full day in your city.

"J. F. M. STEWART,
"Secretary."

RE-ARREST OF BROTHIER.

Some Uncertainty as to the Law's Next Step.

Just what course will be followed with Brothier in the future appears to be rather uncertain, says The Vancouver News-Advertiser. In this city there are still five untried charges against him, two of theft, two of forgery and one of procuring, but of the witnesses who testified at the former trials, only one is now in Vancouver. One of them is back in France, and Guilbault and the women witnesses are scattered about in different parts of the United States, so that it would be a difficult matter to make out a case against him now. Whether he will be extradited, be brought back by the American Immigration officials, or packed off to France does not seem to be very certain. It is thought in some quarters that since one of the conditions of his release was that he should leave for France and he failed to fulfil that condition he may be remanded to the penitentiary to serve the rest of his seven-year sentence. But all these are matters of speculation so far, and future developments will be awaited with interest.

The news of Brothier's arrest was wired to The News-Advertiser by Mr. W. J. Bowser, M.P.P., who is in Victoria attending the Full Court at presena. Mr. Bowser has always taken a keen interest in Brothier's re-arrest.

NAKUSP SAW MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Plant and Yards of Yale Columbia Lumber Company Burnt Yesterday.

Nakusp, June 14.—A most disastrous fire raged here last night, starting at 5 o'clock from a spark from the sawmill of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, totally destroying their plant and the entire stock of lumber in the yards. For several hours the entire water front was in danger of being gutted, many families moving all their household goods to places of safety, expecting the flames to extend to their dwellings. The C. P. R. shipyard, which adjoins the mill, was also almost in the grasp of the dread flames. Fortunately at about 7 o'clock the wind changed its course and with the help of the pumps of the C. P. R. steamer Minto, which was got under steam as quickly as possible, the fire was confined within a small area. The tug Columbia later arrived and is throwing a stream of water on the fiercely raging piles. The steamer Rossland has also been hurriedly sent for to protect the company's property. The C. P. R. has lost three boxcars and one flatcar, but saved several others. The entire population is working hard to confine the flames to the mill, and has made many fruitless efforts to save some of the lumber piles. The mill had a capacity of about 50,000 feet per day and the loss is about $25,000. The yards contained nearly 2,000,000 feet. The whole is covered by insurance, but the amount is unknown.

Unless the wind changes its course during the night all outside property is saved. The company's offices, stores and cookhouse are intact. Between 50 and 60 men were employed at the mill.

INDIAN A GREAT MAKER OF NAMES

Poetic Names He Gave Places Will Make Him Eternal in Civilization's Memory.

HIS LEGEND HAS BEEN PERPETUATED

Thousands of U. S. Towns Bear Red Man's Euphonious Appellations.

The commission appointed by the United States Government to translate into concise, correct English all Indian names found in the geography of the United States has on its hands a job of great magnitude, as may be comprehended when it is considered that more than six thousand names now fixed to various points betwen Maine and California and the Canadian line and the Rio Grande commemorate the fact that the red man once was the sole possessor of the land. The names of his chiefs and of his tribes are forever fixed in memory. Indian traditions are perpetuated, and musical Indian words have been incorporated into our tongue, a legacy of poetry and romance even in this practical age, says a writer in The New York Herald.

Every name the Indians gave meant something. He left to his pale-faced brother the absurdities of prefixing to 2,700 towns and settlements the stale descriptive terms, east, west, north, south; he left to the white man the confusion of thirty-three Springfields in one union, not a fifth of which were ever built in a field or by a spring; of Pinevilles without a pine, Oakdales without an oak, Weymouths and Plymouths that are not at the mouth of the Wey, the Plymouth or any other river, of Mount Vernons twenty-five strong, many of them without even a hill to their credit, and of 1,100 New Havens, New Yorks, Newtowns and New everything else, all of which have long since ceased to be new.

Indian Names Mean Something

Not so with the Indian. He pitched his wigwam beside the stream. Through the curling waters the long, dark stones on the river bed looked like otters at play, and forthwith the camping place received the name it bears today—Kalamazoo—"Stones-like-otters" in the Indian tongue. Again he saw on a river bank a pine tree wreathed in flames, for hours it threw its torch-like glare over the landscape, as would have beamed the glow of some council fire fed by attendant warriors, and Potmac that region became a literal translation of which is "the place of the burning pine that resembles a council fire." Poughkeepsie is "a safe harbor for small boats"; Norridgewock, "the place of the deer"; Ontario, "the village on the mountain"; Saranac, "the river that flows under rock," and Saratoga, "the place of the miraculous waters in a rock."

Similarly, Schnectady is "the river beyond the pine trees," Schoharie is "the tributary that throws its waters strong over and across the main stream," the Wabash is "cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind," Monongahela is "the falling-in-bank river," Rappahannock, "the river of quick-rising water," and Toronto, "oak trees rising from he lake." Such words show a wondrous skill in the art of word painting, and their expressive Indian tongue reflects their impressions with a vivid minuteness impossible to more cumbersome English.

Poetic and Otherwise

There is no commonplace in Indian names. All of the Indian's terms are picturesque, because they are alive and full of meaning to him. A thousand examples could be given. Once, before the white man's day, a caving in of a river bank revealed the huge fossil tusk of some prehistoric monster. At once the river received the name Chemung ("Big Horn") and generations of squaws told to generations of papooses the traditions of the big bones and white jaws that once had been found there.

In 1675 a portion of Maine was visited by a devastating fire. The Indians at once gave the region the name of Schoodic, "the great burnt lands," perpetuating forever the memory of the terrible disaster. Orinoco is "coiling snake," possibly a reference to the crooked course of the stream, but more probably marking the notable killing of some venemous reptile.

Sometimes it was the physical features that the name reflected. Thus: Wetumpka is "tumbling waters"; Sandusky, the "cold spring"; Katahdin, the "highest place"; Tioga, the "swift current"; Niagara, the "neck of water"; water"; Nahant, is "at the point"; Passumpsic is "much clear water," and Chautauqua is the "foggy place. Sometimes the Indian's names reflected his superstitions Thus Manitou is "spirit," Mountank is "a manitou of spirit tree," and Minnewaukon means the "devil's lake." Sometimes his names celebrate his hunting or fishing exploits. Mackinaw is an abbreviation of a longer word meaning "the great turtle place," Quinsigamond means "the fishing place for pickerel."

There are several Ammons, which, as the government has a peculiar penchant for lopping off the terminative syllables of Indian words, may not unreasonably be taken to represent Ammonoosus, an expressive Indian word, meaning "fish story river," a proof positive that the red man, as well as his successors, was given to telling tall stories about his luck in fishing.

Expressions of Hate

Even the Indian hates and hereditary feuds find expression in names. The members of a certain Indian tribe despised for their peacefulness were in contemptuous parlance Ottawas, "traders," while a fiercely fighting tribe were admiringly termed Eries, or "wild cats," by their enemies. Iowas is a corruption of a derisive word signifying "drowsy or sleepy ones," a term given by the warlike Sioux of the North to his quieter red brethren of the plains. The scornful Iroquois called each Algonquin of New York mountains an "Adirondack," signifying "he eats bark." The latter retorted by dubbing each Iroquois a "Mohawk," or "man eater," a grim testimonial in its way to the fierce and relentless Iroquois character.

The family of the Sioux, the famous fighters of the Northwest, divided as they were into eight great branches or sub-tribes, gave to themselves the comprehensive name of Dakotas, "allied together in friendly compact," but their Indian foemen called them by the bitter term of Sioux "cut-throats."

The Indian was a born story teller. Every lake and river, every rock and every plain had its story, its incident, its legend. The Indian gave ever those names that recalled these legends to his mind

Legend of Winona

Winona, Minn., has a beautiful legend. Winona, "first born daughter," was the child of a stern warrior. He bade her marry one of the notable braves of his people. She loved another. Rather than marry the brave whom she hated, she threw herself from the cliff of the Maiden's Leap, that overlooks the point where the Mississippi's waters flow through Lake Pepin and beneath the river's turbulent waters found the peace that was denied her on earth. Another Minnesota legend, that of Minnehaha, recalls to most minds Longfellow's famous poem. He, however, took the usual poet's license in the matter. For in the real legend, Minnehaha, "laughing water," did not become the bride of Hiawatha, but was crossed in love. In her despair she sought the falls of Minnehaha, after which she had been named. Here, over a precipice sixty feet high, she took the fatal leap.

The Indian traditions are not sorrowful. Quite the reverse in many cases, as the story of the naming of Wakarusa, Kan., will show. Once a party of Indians on the trail were stopped in their progress by a swollen and angry looking stream. "Deep water, bad bottom," grunted the braves, hesitating at the brink of the river, unwilling to turn back, doubting that they could cross.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Marietta, O., June 14.—The south bound passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad due here at 7:30 o'clock jumped the track at Elba, while running 40 miles an hour. The engine, baggage car and tender went down an embankment and the rest of the train ran to the edge of the bank. Engineer Vaughan and Fireman Shackles were fatally injured and many passengers were hurt. A relief train was sent from this city with all the local physicians and surgeons. Investigation showed that a spike had been driven between the rails.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Fall Victims to Attack of Natives in Soudan.

Cairo, Egypt, June 14.—Capt. S. C. Bull, of the Sixth (Inniskilling) Dragoons, was killed and four other British officers badly injured by natives near Tantab yesterday. During the march of a detachment of British troops from here to Alexandria the five officers, apparently on the invitation of a village official, went to a hamlet to shoot pigeons. The villagers surrounded the party and deprived the officers of their guns and attacked them with bludgeons, with the result that Capt. Bull was killed, another had an arm broken and the others were badly injured. The affair appears to be outcome of the recent pan-Islamic campaign carried on during the Anglo-Turkish dispute over the Tabah boundary.

CONTEST BETWEEN CZAR AND PEOPLE SURE

Hope of a Peaceful Outcome of Popular Struggle Abandoned.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—The feeling of gloom pervading the leaders of the Constitutional Democrat party over the poor prospects for a peaceful outcome of the struggle between the government and parliament has been deepened by the events of today's session of the lower house. The address of General Plabloff, the military procurator, and the deputies, are accepted as showing that both sides realize that a struggle cannot long be postponed. It is also remarked that the president of the lower house today abandoned attempts to check unparliamentary abuse which is taken as evidence that the president also looks upon the situation as lost. M. Pitrojivsky, in a speech besought the emperor to discard his evil advisers and listen to the voice of the people before it was too late. The anarchy in the government was illustrated by the response of Minister of War Radiger to one of the later interpellations with regard to the executions at Riga. Although Premier Coremykin had transmitted the first interpellation on the subject to the minister of war and General Pavloff today responded on behalf of the ministry to similar interpellations. General Radiger replied that the matter was not within his jurisdiction, and referred it to the minister of the interior.

Fierce Storms in House

The lower house of parliament was swept today by successive waves of passion caused by a series of government communications including military Procurator Pavloff's rejection of the appeal of the house for a cessation of the executions in the Baltic provinces and the request of the procurator of the district court that the house expel M. Ulienoff, who has been indicted although a member of parliament in order that he may be arrested pending his trial for press offences. So fierce was the storm that President Moucomtsoff was compelled to announce that he would adjourn the session if the demonstration was continued.

Sedition in the Army

A monster petition praying the stoppage of executions was presented to Emperor Nicholas today. The revolutionary propaganda has been conducted so actively among the soldiers of the Preobrajensky guard regiment, which has been considered one of the most faithful in the service, that the commander of the regiment has ordered the reading of all correspondence addressed to enlisted men. Quantities of letters to soldiers from their home villages have been seized in which the writers implored the soldiers not to act against parliament if they should be ordered to do so, but rather to defend the deputies. The propaganda also is affecting officers at the capital, a number of whom have been relieved from duty with regiments in sympathy with the revolutionists.

Moscow, June 14.—On account of the disaffection in several regiments of the garrisons here, because they had been served with spoiled rations, the surgeons and commanders have been ordered to make a daily personal examination of the soldiers' food

SCHOONER ON FIRE OFF CAPE FLATTERY

News Reached City Yesterday That Argus Was Burning and Crew Had Left.

DERELICT FLAMING NEAR THE STRAITS

Steamer Ascunsion Passed the Vessel 35 Miles From Entrance to Straits.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A burning schooner without anyone on board was sighted yesterday afternoon, 35 miles southwest of Cape Flattery by the steam schooner Ascunsion, which called at Port Crescent yesterday evening to report the disaster. The flaming derelict was learned to be the well known coasting lumber schooner Argus of 415 tons, owned at San Francisco and bound to that port from Port Gamble with lumber. News of the fire on the vessel was given in a private despatch received in Victoria yesterday from Port Crescent.

What had become of the crew was unknown. There was no vestige of them to be seen when the steam schooner Ascunsion, inbound to the Sound from San Francisco passed the burning vessel yesterday afternoon.

The entire crew had seemingly left the schooner to seek to reach the shore, which is so rough and broken with scant opportunity for landings for a considerable distance north and south of the latitude in which the flaming vessel was seen.

The tug Richard Holyoke was seen heading toward the vessel on fire to investigate.

The Colonist correspondent at Port Townsend telegraphs as follows, regarding the advices that have reached the Sound port: "Advices were received from Cape Flattery this evening to the effect that the schooner Argus had been sighted by an incoming vessel afire and abandoned off the coast.

"The news caused little surprise here as it had been expected ever since gasoline auxiliary power was installed in the vessel that she would meet such a fate. Gasoline engines are considered most dangerous even under the greatest care and it was predicted that the first time the schooner was caught in a walowing gale off the coast she would take fire, if indeed she did not go to the bottom as a result of an explosion. The vessel which was owned by C. A. Hooper & Co., of San Francisco, sailed from Port Gamble yesterday morning, lumber laden for San Francisco. It was particularly fortunate that the tug Richard Holyoke was at the Cape and sent to the rescue as she was provided with large fire pumps, which will prove of valuable assistance combatting the flames on the ill-fated schooner."

The schooner carries 750,000 feet of lumber and is a well known coast carrier.

MURDERER CONFESSED.

Perpetrator of Crime on Long Island Tells Victim's Daughter.

New York, June 14.—In court today Gertrude O'Hara, daughter of James O'Hara of Port Washington, L. I., who was murdered last August testified that Grover Cleveland Poole confessed to her on the night of the murder that he shot and killed her father. She said Poole told her to be silent about it or she would suffer a similar fate.

NORTHERN CANNERIES READY.

New Ventures Started for the Present Season's Business.

G. F. Johnstone, who has just returned from Rivers Inlet, where he has been superintending the putting in of cannery plants, says that three new canneries have been completed and equipped on Rivers Inlet this season. One of these is for C. H. Todd & Co., Schooner Pass, one for Bain & Wilson, at Strathcona, and one for Dawson & Buttimer, at Kildella. The Schooner Pass cannery has prepared for a pack of 20,000 cases; Strathcona, 14,000; Kildella, 14,000; Wadhams, 15,000; Bell-Irving's, Good Hope, 14,000. The Findlay, Durham & Brodie, and the Brunswick cannery are also preparing for big packs. The plants at the new canneries have been tested and found perfectly satisfactory. The weather conditions are such that a large run of fish is expected. The erection of a hospital has been started on the grounds of the old cannery formerly owned by Rev. A. E. Green, but sold by him to the B. C. Packers' Association and by them shut down. Medical Missionary Large is in charge of the work and all the canners have subscribed liberally. Mr. G. G. Mackey of Steveston is in charge of the construction work and he is pushing things so as to have it ready for occupation by July 1st. The staff of nurses is already doing good work, having established a temporary hospital in the old meat house of the Green cannery.

WEST COAST NEWS.

A Boom in Gasoline Launches—The Weather Reported Boisterous.

A Clayoquot correspondent, writing under date of June 9, says: F. A. Macdonald of the Sutton Lumber Co. returned with his bride on the Queen City. Before leaving Mr. Macdonald was the recipient of a check for a goodly sum, subscribed by the employees of the company as a token of esteem.

The school started on Clayoquot townsite, so ably presided over by Miss May Clark of Victoria, has been very successful so far, the daily attendance averaging 12 scholars.

Sealing off shore by the Indians this year has been very poor, but the prices have averaged more than last, some of them receiving as high as $24 per skin.

Captain Fuller McKinley, M. D., returned to Clayoquot on the Queen City and has resumed his medical practice.

Clayoquot has a gasoline and coal oil launch boom. There are no less than nine of them at present and others in the course of construction. The latest addition to the fleet is a 30-foot gasoline launch built by J. P. Jensen.

The weather for the last two weeks has been very boisterous, continuous southeasterly gales and heavy rains prevailing, the worst experienced for years for the season.

The Colonist.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

SEEKING AN INVESTIGATION.

At the first meeting of the executive held since the return of the ministers from the interior, Hon. Mr. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, asked that an enquiry be granted for the purpose of investigating the charges that have been made against the department by the Vancouver World in connection with the Pendray lots. It is understood that the request has been acceded to and that a judge of the supreme court will be asked to conduct the enquiry. This news will be received with satisfaction by the friends of the government, in particular. When the statements as to collusion between the chief commissioner, or officials in his department, and outsiders by which the latter were enabled to obtain confidential information with respect to certain tenders was made, the Colonist took the position that the government could not afford to rest under such allegations, the most serious that could be preferred against a public official, and it was confident that when Mr. Green returned to Victoria steps would be taken to afford an opportunity for the fullest investigation possible. While it may be argued, and with much force, that the government is not bound to pay attention to every charge that is laid at its door by irresponsible parties, or by newspapers, reckless of their reputation, still when a charge so specific of wrongdoing is preferred, there was only one method to adopt. In deciding to ask for a judicial enquiry, the chief commissioner has taken what will be regarded as the only satisfactory course to pursue. There will now be an opportunity of examining all witnesses whose evidence directly or indirectly affects the issue, and we trust that no stone will be left unturned to lay bare every circumstance calculated to throw light on the truth or falsity of the charges made. The government, we feel assured, has nothing to fear as the result of the most scrutinizing enquiry, and if there be those who believe the department of lands and works is implicated in wrong-doing, they will now have an opportunity of establishing the truth of what has been charged. The government, is, therefore, to be congratulated upon the prompt action to place its record in this matter before the public.

HON. GEO. COX ON THE STAND.

Hon. George Cox, president of the Canada Life Insurance Company, stepped out of the witness box of the insurance investigation the other day after seventeen and a half hours of examination, and was still smiling and ready to answer more questions. In fact, it was difficult to stop Mr. Cox from supplying information, with which he fairly inundated the commission. The story he told was largely the evolution of George Cox, from the time he became an agent of the company away back in the sixties, with an ambition to be president of the company, until he got there, and long afterwards as well. As an eminent example of success Canada can afford but few instances of men who are his equals. James J. Hill, who has been much in the public eye of late, is one of these. It might be difficult, too, to discover a more successful autobiographer. Senator Cox was placed on the stand to be examined as to the methods pursued by the Canada Life, but he soon had the commission in hand, and for several days it was quite impossible to sidetrack him. It was only near the close of his examination that he incidentally lifted the veil to transactions in which the public were really vitally interested, although the previous voluntary information furnished by himself was quite romantic and well worth reading. It was not, however, the business for which the commission was seeking. It was a very clever effort on the part of Mr. Cox to obscure the objects of the examination in his case and to "obfuscate" the commissioners and all others concerned by admiration of the feats of Hon. George Cox, financier. When he stepped out of the box smiling, it was with the air of a man who asks: "Is there anything else I don't want to tell you that you wish to know?" He was immensely pleased with himself, and with good reason. No wrongdoing was discovered, and no improper relations revealed. In fact, he came out of the ordeal personally scatheless; and yet there were features of the situation that might not have been satisfactory had some one else been at the helm instead of Mr. Senator Cox. As the Toronto News points out, danger exists where wrong conditions exist. It points out that Senator Cox has testified that he has a controlling interest in the Canada Life and, in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company. This latter corporation owns the Dominion Securities Company. It was disclosed in the evidence before the commission that Mr. Cox, president of the Canada Life, has in the last five years bought 43 per cent. of its investment securities from Mr. Cox, president of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, and Mr. Cox, president of the Dominion Securities Company. More than that, Mr. Cox, president of the Canada Life, lent $500,000 to Mr. Cox, president of the Dominion Securities Company, on the security of stock of the Dominion Coal Company, in which, again, Mr. Cox was largely interested.

Senator Cox, says the News, admits all this quite frankly, and only asks that each of the transactions be investigated on its merits. We do not wish, it adds, to cast any reflection on these particular transactions. They have been, Senator Cox says, carried through honestly, honorably and with due regard to the interests of the Canada Life. "Granting all that," the News concludes, "we contend that the question is not answered. Senator Cox stands to profit, as director and as the holder of the majority stock interest in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, and the Dominion Securities Company, by his relations with Senator Cox, president of the Canada Life. The principle is inherently wrong. It provides the machinery, the opportunity and the temptation for every one of the abuses disclosed in this connection by the Armstrong investigation."

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The elevation of Mr. Fitzpatrick to the Supreme Court has made way for more changes in the Dominion cabinet, and it is an appropriate time to discuss those which have preceded the very latest. Upon the organization of Sir Wilfrid's government, it included such men of great strength as Sir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Blair, Tarte, Sifton, Fitzpatrick and Sir Richard Cartwright, still a strong, vigorous man, Sir Henri Joly, Fielding, and a little later on the Hon. David Mills. It was humorously, and not inappropriately, referred to as the cabinet of all the talents. Provincial politicians complained that Sir Wilfrid, in his anxiety to get together a bright and shining aggregation, had robbed the provinces of men that could be ill-spared. Out of the above only Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fielding remain. Since the year 1896 there has been only one strong man added in the place of the many retired. We refer to Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, and his genius as a cabinet minister has yet to be demonstrated. Sir Richard is no longer strong, and Sir Wilfrid himself, Fielding and Aylesworth represent the only men of first rank left. Hon. R. W. Scott, Sydney Fisher, R. H. Emmerson, William Patterson, Charles Hyman, L. P. Brodeur, William Templeman, A. Lemieux and F. Oliver are either no longer forces in politics or never were men above the average. With one exception, every change made since the first organization has been one towards weakness. The withdrawal of Mr. Fitzpatrick is especially so. As remarked by the Toronto News, "his political methods were shifty and dubious and his ascendancy in the cabinet of doubtful advantage to the country, but for sheer intellectual capacity he was one of the leaders of parliament, and after the Premier, the most powerful factor in the politics of Quebec."

Referring to some of these names we have mentioned, the News further remarks that "all these were of the first, or nearly of the first, rank, and hence the government was as popular and powerful as any that has been formed since Confederation. It is just as true that now we have as weak a government as ever administered federal affairs. We have the whining feebleness of Mr. Oliver for the capacity and audacity of Mr. Sifton, and only Mr. Aylesworth to counterbalance that half dozen men of first-class reputation who had seats in the first Laurier cabinet. As the government has lost in personnel, so it has lost in vigor, capacity and influence with the people."

The News thinks it will be difficult for the Conservatives to win even at the next election, notwithstanding the rapidly growing weakness of the administration, owing to the hold which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has on the province of Quebec, but, while they may lose, the fight will be a close one and one of the most desperate ever waged in Canada.

APPLYING THE ROD.

It was very bitter medicine for the Liberals at Ottawa to swallow when they had either to vote for Sir Wilfrid's motion of censure upon Mr. Cinqmars, the representative of La Presse, for his libel upon Mr. Foster, or defeat the government. Sir Wilfrid has only to talk of an appeal to the people to frighten them into doing his utmost bidding. It has its effect invariably. Brave Duncan Ross even went so far as to move that the House should proceed to the consideration of the orders of the day, but he too surrendered at the crack of the whip. Parliament has a certain dignity to observe, and it is fortunate that Sir Wilfrid at least has a fine sense of the fitness of things. He did not propose that his followers should go to the length of turning parliament into a comique opera resort, and he administered his drubbing effectually. It was not only the proper thing for Sir Wilfrid to do in the circumstances, but it was good "ball" politically. Of course, it will temporarily offend his friends in Quebec, but that is of little consequence to him, as Sir Wilfrid and Quebec are indispensable to each other; but there is a large element of English Liberals in whose estimation he will be largely reinstated by his action in this case. The impression was getting abroad generally that the Prime Minister was more French-Canadian than Canadian and he could not have chosen a more favorable opportunity to remove that impression in a spectacular way. It ought to have a good effect in allaying the rather bitter feeling which occasionally asserts itself as between the two races in Canada. It originates to a large extent from the efforts of politicians to play on race prejudices, and the rebuke could not be better administered than by a man in the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the compatriot and acknowledged leader of, in this instance, the offending parties. We hope to see further efforts in the same direction by leaders of both parties and of both races. The fault is not all on one side.

A RAILWAY FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A short time ago the Colonist discussed the probabilities of Vancouver Island being included in the route of one or more of the new transcontinental lines now heading for the coast, and there is little more in the way of argument to be added in order to fortify the contentions of those who confidently look to Victoria becoming a terminus in fact as well as in name. Geographically it is the most favorably situated town on the Pacific Coast in relation to the ocean which lies to the west of it and the continent which lies east of it—that is, if we premise the possibility of bridging Seymour Narrows.

The problem of continuous communication with the Mainland does not present insuperable obstacles. It is a question of what is practicable and feasible, having in view the traffic in prospect. There is nothing impossible in engineering. Cost is merely a relative matter. A bridge costing any sum would be quite justifiable if there were sufficient traffic in sight to make it pay. At first it will probably resolve itself into a ferry proposition, which is entirely feasible and from a financial point of view simple. The question of a bridge will shape itself as traffic is developed. However, even the matter of the cost of a bridge may not deter the government from undertaking its construction in the first instance. Conditions which affect the undertaking have materially changed since Marcus Smith made his report on the Bute Inlet route, and recent developments are entirely altering the situation.

We have now within the past few months the prospect of three or four, possibly five, railways coming through the Yellowhead Pass, each, without doubt, having common running powers over one or two tracks. The government has given no indication of what its policy will be, but it is almost certain that no monopoly or prior rights will be permitted in a matter so vital to the interests of the country west of the Rocky Mountains. One of these railways—the Grand Trunk Pacific—has obtained, or is obtaining, a charter to build a railway on Vancouver Island to tap a line running north and south from the main line. Another—the Canadian Northern—is almost sure to seek an entrance to Vancouver Island, and may make Victoria its main terminus. It may be assumed that all the transcontinental lines running through Yellowhead Pass will want to tap the Island of Vancouver, the riches of which in natural products, in proportion to its area, is vastly greater than of any other part of the province.

It seems to us, therefore, that the key to the situation is a government-controlled line through Yellowhead Pass, with common running powers to all railways using it; and a government-owned bridge crossing Seymour Narrows, with similar running powers in regard to all railways desiring to use it. In other words, there would be two areas under government control for the purpose of regulating and placing railway traffic on an equal footing in British Columbia, and particularly on Vancouver Island. One would include the whole of the Yellowhead Pass and the other the area between a point on Bute Inlet, or selected point of departure, and a point opposite on the Island—sufficient in each case to give the government complete control of the position.

With a bridge across to the Island, to which each of the railways would pay toll, there is no reason why all the transcontinental railways should not make Victoria one of their terminii on this coast. Each one may seek to have an independent port of its own, but there are certain ports to which all will come for traffic, and Victoria and Vancouver are such ports. In the long run the city offering the greatest general advantages will be the city of greatest importance. All Victoria asks is that she may be permitted to enter upon the lists on terms of equal opportunity. It will then depend upon the citizens themselves as to what the future will be, great or small.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It is well for a country to maintain its reputation for dealing summarily and effectively with crime. The authorities in British Columbia may have erred in some cases in the past with respect to those guilty of criminal offences, but as a rule the administration of justice has been commendable. Crime of any kind is accompanied by imminent risk of punishment, and the fact is recognized in the neighboring states of the American Republic, where good citizens are often disgusted with the delays which there clog the wheels of justice, and the too frequent escape of guilty parties from a just and fitting punishment of their misdeeds. How our system is appreciated is illustrated in the following extract from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

"Within one month from the date of his capture, Bill Miner, bandit, sentenced by a provincial judge, was in the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster, B. C., serving a life sentence. It once took the King County court machinery nine years to send a murderer to execution, and the Massachusetts authorities have been more than two years getting the murderer of Mabel Page to the electric chair. While the Miner case may not be the rule in Canadian courts, the delays characteristic of those of America are rarely met in practice there. The fundamental difference is that British judges do not play politics. The contrast is an eloquent argument for a non-political American judiciary."

This record of which we are justifiably proud and which is regarded as worthy of emulation by other portions of the continent, does not comport well with executive acts of clemency such as was witnessed in the Brothier case, and whereby the good work of our courts was set at naught. This is something for which we cannot expect to receive bouquets from the United States newspapers.

In contrast with the Brothier case, the Daily Canadian of Nelson gives an instance of what occurred at Nelson in another case, showing that the exercise of executive clemency evidently depends upon other conditions than those that are purely humanitarian. It says:

"An unfortunate colored girl, Florence Ford, is a prisoner confined in the Nelson jail. In a moment of insanely drunken and jealous rage she stabbed her drunken lover, inflicting a serious, perhaps, but by no means dangerous wound. Charged with the offence, she was tried, convicted and sentenced to 23 months' imprisonment with hard labor. The punishment was doubtless commensurate with the crime, and none too severe.

"During her incarceration she was visited from time to time by the people of the Salvation Army in the usual course of their humane rescue work. After months of counsel and advice, they became convinced of the sincerity of her professed reformation and desire to lead a changed life. They therefore petitioned the minister of justice, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, that the girl's sentence be commuted in order that they might send her to the army's rescue home at Vancouver, for which arrangements had been made. The department of justice took cognizance of the petition and corresponded with the officials at Nelson as to the character of the offender and the nature of the offence. The trial jury reported in favor of the prayer of the petition, the chief of police told of the girl, and the warden of the jail said she had been well behaved in prison. Adverse reports, however, must have been received at the department, for the girl was informed that His Excellency the Governor-General did not see fit to exercise the prerogative of mercy in her case.

"This incident may not be unique. There may, perhaps, be similar cases elsewhere in the Dominion. It is, however, near at home, and sharply marks for us the different and devious methods pursued in precisely similar cases by the government at Ottawa.

"Florence Ford is poor and without influential, if any, friends. She has not the means of purchasing the energetic and vigorous assistance of Quebec barristers having influence and power with the ministers of the crown from their own province.

"Desire Brothier was rich from the proceeds of his foul and filthy crimes, continued for years, and his money talked out of the mouths of scheming politicians and lawyers, who cared little how the moral sense of western communities were outraged provided their machinations prevailed. The richer and much the viler professional criminal is pardoned secretly, without the slightest local enquiry, and spirited hastily away to prey upon other peoples in other lands after his own vile manner, while the poorer and less hardened girl is held in companionless durance and deprived of those humane and ennobling influences which might have led her to a better and more useful life. Surely there must be serious responsibility somewhere for this unequal and distorted treatment."

DENATURIZED ALCOHOL.

We trust that Hon. William Templeman, who is head of inland revenue, the department that would be most affected by the removal of excise imposts on denaturized alcohol, fully realizes the importance of the legislation that has been passed by congress, and will follow suit this session with a similar measure in the House of Commons. It means a very great deal to the industries of this country, which will otherwise be placed at a disadvantage as compared with their Yankee competitors, and also means a great deal to the farmers of Canada, and especially in British Columbia, where the materials of manufacture can be produced in such abundance and so cheaply.

We have on a former occasion outlined the economic advantages of the proposed change in the law permitting unrestricted manufacture of denaturized alcohol. The June number of Mines and Minerals contains an article referring to the advantages of its use in mining especially, but also to potentialities in a general way. The possibility of saving a large amount of money on the annual fuel bill, it says, is a subject well calculated to arouse popular interest. During the last few years hundreds of mining companies have installed gasoline engines to run power and lighting machinery. In competition with cheap fuels, such as coal and wood, gasoline has not made a marked advance, but in regions remote from such fuels and sources of cheap water or electric power, it has been extensively adopted. Whether or not the rapid increase of gasoline was justified by the danger of a shortage on account of the greatly increased demand, is a question. The fact remains that the price of gasoline has nearly doubled in a few years' time, and the retail price today varies from 20 cents per gallon in the vicinity of the oil regions, to from 40 cents to 60 cents in most of the mining camps of the West.

The public has only just awakened to the fact that the removal of the present tax of 1000 per cent. on denaturized alcohol will make it available as a cheaper and in many ways better fuel than gasoline. Denaturized alcohol may be briefly described as pure grain alcohol mixed with from 10 to 50 per cent. of such liquids as wood alcohol, gasoline, etc., in order to make it non-drinkable. At prices ranging from 15 cents to 30 cents per gallon, it can be made as a by-product at any place where potatoes, sugar beets, corn or grain can be grown. For hoisting, pumping, power machinery, etc., at isolated mines, where other fuels are dear, this alcohol will make possible a considerable reduction in expense. Contrary to the popular belief, however, the calorific power of alcohol is considerably less than that of gasoline, a gallon of pure ethyl alcohol having but 7000 heat units, compared with 12,000 to 18,000 heat units in gasoline, so that for strictly heating purposes alcohol is inferior to gasoline. By mixing the pure alcohol with from 10 to 50 per cent. wood alcohol, gasoline or turpentine, the mixture is rendered non-drinkable and the calorific power greatly increased over the plain alcohol. In France and Germany, where there has been no tax to impede the development of alcohol engines and locomotives, experiments have shown that a 50 per cent. mixture, having some 11,000 heat units, gives the best results. For a given power, the consumption of this 50 per cent. denaturized alcohol is about equal to that of pure gasoline, thus showing that 11,000 heat units in a gallon of denaturized alcohol furnish the same amount of power as 18,000 heat units in a gallon of gasoline proving a greater efficiency of the alcohol when used in internal combustion engines. This efficiency Professor Musel of Berlin gives as nearly one third greater than that of gasoline, which is probably due to the expansive force of the water vapor generated at the moment of explosion. Thus it is seen that in internal combustion engines denaturized alcohol is the equal, if not the superior, of gasoline.

Hitherto the objectionable stench from gasoline locomotives has been one of the items contributing to prevent their extensive adoption for underground mine work. But locomotives having the manifest advantages of this type and burning alcohol, thus eliminating the only objection of stench, will rapidly gain the favor of mining men, as there are many mining situations to which they are admirably adapted.

DIMINISHING MUNICIPAL CREDIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Attention has been called from time to time to the notable increase in the municipal indebtedness of Great Britain, and the alarm has been more than once sounded that it means financial discredit in the end. There is a tendency to experiment in municipal ownership, which is largely responsible for this state of affairs, and also to enter too largely upon improvements out of proportion to the tax-bearing capacity of the ratepayers. Glasgow has been instanced as a municipality doing wonderful things with its tramway system, which would eventually do away with taxes altogether. As a matter of fact, in taking over public utilities provision has not been made for deterioration and repairs, and reconstruction, or for a reserve fund to meet maturing liabilities and new expenditures—in other words, living financially in a fool's paradise. Now with some experience to guide municipal authorities, the more conservative elements see the danger in store for a policy such has been carried out in too many towns and cities. Even in London, the metropolis, the people are beginning to realize that there can be a limit to enterprise for which they or their posterity must pay dearly.

From the evidence of Mr. Haward, Comptroller to the Council, before the parliamentary committee on the London county council tramways bill, it appears, says Engineering, that the total capital outlay on tramways, including the proposals now before parliament, amounts to almost £11,000,000, of which over half a million has been paid off. This represents 121 miles of double track, and, as a member of the parliamentary committee pointed out, "that means, roughly, £1,000,000 invested to carry on 11 miles." We wonder if any other tramway system in the kingdom, or in the world, can rival this achievement. If this were to be the end of all expenditure on tramway matters, one might be inclined to say: "The money's spent, and there's an end to it; least said, soonest mended." But, continues Engineering, we are not nearly at the end, if all these extensions are to be promoted; and the ratepayers of London may well ask: What will the total expenditure be when the highways committee is at length satisfied? In this connection it is important to note the remarks of Lord Welby in introducing the council budget on Mar. 8. Referring to tramways expenditure, he said that with regard to existing lines the finance committee agreed that it was desirable to complete the work of electrification, which requires £6,000,000, as soon as possible, but, "he would point out to the council that this policy involved a heavy demand on the money market in the next two or three years. They were already paying a high price in proportion as their loans were larger. He hoped that the council would bear this in mind, and would not entertain new schemes of expenditure until this great work approached completion. As it had been expressed to him, 'Would they give their stock a little rest?'" It is all very well, continues Engineering, for the comptroller to direct the attention of parliament to the fact that since the year 1897-98 there had been carried to the relief of rates from tramway revenues the sum of £293,592, but the council knows that these payments come mostly, if not altogether, from the northern tramways for wayleaves. They were not earned by the county council, and the ratepayer thus got relief without pledging his credit for the success or failure of a speculative undertaking. The council, adds Engineering, now loses that source of revenue, and from its electric lines on the south side of the river it has not yet earned sufficient to make proper payments to a reserve fund.

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POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte chicks from 3 days old up; price reasonable. C. Malcolm, 47 South road. je17

FOR SALE—Cheap, a light team of horses, very gentle, accustomed to all farm work; also one very quiet pony. Apply Burchell & Janson, Thetis Island. je17

FOR SALE—Bay mare, 5 years old; quiet, sound, good traveler, suitable for buggy or light delivery. Apply Geo. Skinner, Esquimalt road. je17

FOR SALE—108-egg Cornell incubator, No. 2 Peep o' Day Brooder, 120-egg Chatham incubator, above $10 each; Chatham outdoor brooder, $5. Mrs. Francis, Victoria West P. O. je17

FOR SALE—Horse, 8 years old, gentle, drive single or double. Apply 240 Simcoe street. je17

FOR SALE—Newly calved cows. Apply Frank Turner, Burnside road. je17

WANTED—Team for heavy work; weights 1,300 to 1,500; also driving horse. Give full particulars and price, Box 262 Colonist. je17

FOR SALE—Good driving pony. Apply Geo. A. Allen, Duncan, B. C. je15

HORSES FOR SALE—Well for drivers. Apply Johnson Transfer, 135 Douglas street. je14

FOR SALE—Wire-haired fox terrier puppies, by imported dogs, $10 each. R. S. Hall, James Island, B. C. je13

FOR SALE—Carload of horses all broken in; can be seen at 326 Douglas street. Porter's property. je12

FOR SALE—Two brood mares, one weighing 1,300 lbs, one weighing 1,550 lbs.; also three geldings, cheap. Aply John Haggerty & Co., 49 Discovery street.

FOR SALE—3 milch cows, young, well broken, freshly calved. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., 21 Broughton street. ap28

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. a10

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A young Englishwoman wishing to return to England, would like to assist in the care of children on the journey, in return for part payment of traveling expenses. Address "Enquirer," Station S, Tacoma, Wash. je30

Local News

(From Friday's Daily.)

Swimming Club.—The first steps for the formation of a swimming club will be taken this evening at the Y. M. C. A. After Mr. St. Clair's lecture on swimming.

For Alert Bay.—Today W. Halliday, of this city, who has been appointed Indian agent at Alert Bay, will leave for that point. Mrs. Halliday and family will remain in the city for a little time.

Moonlight Excursion.—The letter carriers of this city have chartered the City of Nanaimo for a moonlight excursion on Monday, July 9th for which all necessary preliminary arrangements were made at a meeting held on Wednesday last.

Atack-Bell.—The marriage took place on Monday last at No. 91 Fernwood road, of Alfred Ewart Atack of Victoria and Miss Elizabeth R. Bell, daughter of Mr. Henry Bell, of Galashiels, Scotland.

Succumbs to Injuries.—At Alberni yesterday morning, James Redford passed peacefully away, as a result of being accidentally shot by Mr. Rollin on Monday evening, while the latter was hunting a deer. Deceased leaves a wife and seven small children.

Horticultural Society.—There will be a meeting of the officers and board of directors of the Victoria Horticultural society at the residence of Mr. Burton tonight, the principal business being to consider matters relative to the Rose show to be held by the society on the 22nd inst. A large attendance is requested.

Advertising Cards.—The provincial bureau of information is having printed two new advertising cards having on one side a picture of fruit cultivation in British Columbia and on the other the latest fruit statistics. The new cards when ready will be distributed in Eastern Canada and a parcel of them will also be sent to England to the agent general of the province, Hon. J. H. Turner for distribution throughout the Old Country.

Paint Worker Injured.—Yesterday morning while oiling a shaft at the British American Paint works, John Greenwood, an employee of the company, was caught by a moving belt. Assistants who were in the room immediately stopped the machinery and the young man was relieved from the position. His condition is not dangerous. He was immediately placed under the care of a medical man and removed to his home where he is making satisfactory progress.

Honor Graduate.—Thomas Green, M. A., B. D., of Victoria University, an honor graduate at the recent examinations of the University of Toronto, has been informed by the British Columbia conference, where he served on probation for two years, of his appointment to a circuit in Chilliwack valley. He has, however, decided to continue his studies for the present, and has been released by the British Columbia conference.

Delighted With Victoria.—Mr. John Spencer, a retired Bradford (Eng.) shipper, is a guest of his brother, Mr. David Spencer, Moss street. Mr. Spencer left England about seven weeks ago and has since then been making his way leisurely towards Victoria, where he intends to spend a few weeks. Although Mr. Spencer has a very pretty home at Colwyn Bay,—which is called the residential city of Wales—he is delighted with Victoria. In his opinion it is far and away a prettier place for a home than Colwyn Bay.

Carnival at Gorge.—The auxiliary of the Anti-Tuberculosis society have arranged to give two prizes for the best decorated and illuminated boats at the carnival to be held at the Gorge park tomorrow afternoon and evening. During the past few days the ladies of the auxiliary have been very busy arranging the necessary details and as a result they have arranged a very attractive list of events for the entertainment of their guests. As the proceeds of the affair will be devoted to the tuberculosis fund it is expected that a large number will be present to contribute their mite towards the fund.

Canadian Patents.—The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada and Washington, D. C. Gedeon A. Frechette, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. tire upsetting apparatus; William Montminy, Montreal, Que., means for attaching runners to vehicle wheels; James C. Anderson, Victoria, B. C., improvements in beds; Charles Gay, Malone, Ont., cheese box; Alex. B. McLachlan, Magnetawan, Ont., horseshoe attachment; Octave Lavoie, St. Gabriel, Rimouski, Que., hook.

Judicial Enquiry.—At a meeting of the provincial executive yesterday it was decided to hold a judicial enquiry into the charges made by the Vancouver World in connection with the lease of two lots to W. J. Pendray & Son at Sehl's Point. It was charged that Mrs. James Anderson had access to tenders in the office of the chief commissioner of lands and works, or had obtained information from officials in the department, which enabled a higher tender to be placed in competition for the property in question. It is understood that a judge of the supreme court will be asked to hold the enquiry.

Gazette Notices.—In yesterday's issue of the B. C. Gazette, notice is given that A. S. Burchett, of Port Neville, and W. Fleet Robertson, of Victoria, are to be justices of the peace. The council of public instruction has altered the date set for the high school entrance examinations in city school districts to the 20th, 21st and 22nd of June. The name of the Burrard Farmers' Institute has been changed to that of the Central Park Farmers' Institute. Certificates of incorporation have been granted to the Dominion Hospital Co., Ltd., the North Vancouver Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., and the Pacific Coast Oyster and Trading Co., Ltd.

Cut Off in Youth.—The death occurred on Wednesday at the family residence, Superior street, of Walter Carthew, eldest child of Mrs. C. Carthew. Deceased, who was but 16 years of age, met with an accident some weeks ago and complications setting in, death resulted. He was a very popular and promising lad and for over two years was an employee of the Colonist newspaper circulation department. Latterly he had been an employee of the provincial government in the immigration department. The funeral has been arranged to take place tomorrow from the residence at 2:30, and half an hour later at the Reformed Episcopal church.

Mission Work on Coast.—Mr. C. Jenner Hogg of the Columbia mission ship is in town on a few days holiday. Mr. Hogg only recently arrived from Johannesburg, South Africa, and when asked by a Colonist reporter as to the condition of things in that part of the Empire, he stated that there is no doubt the war has done a great deal of good for the country, and now everything is straightening out into its right groove. In regard to the Chinese there, he states that they work far more satisfactorily than the natives and the mines now are working to their full capacity. Mr. Jenner reports good work among the lumber men of the west coast of this island. The Columbia is now having a new engine installed in Vancouver and is expected will sail for the west coast again in two or three days.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Body Recovered.—The body of Robert Ross, of Extension, who was drowned at Nanaimo river falls on April 21st, was recovered on Thursday afternoon some distance below the falls.

Divorce Refused.—At Ottawa yesterday the bill granting a divorce to Eileen Mary MacKintosh, wife of Charles St. Lawrence MacKintosh, of Ottawa, was thrown out by 13 for, to 18 against in the private bills committee today.

Interior Prosperous.—After spending several weeks touring the Kootenay and Boundary country, Roland Machin, agent for the Bennett Fuse company has returned. He reports prosperity in all lines throughout both districts. The mining industry is flourishing as has never before been the case and everywhere an optimistic feeling in regard to the future prevails.

Action Withdrawn.—The action of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical association against the firm of Terry & Marett of this city, for employing an unregistered clerk in the person of Mr. W. B. Grant, was withdrawn in the police court yesterday morning upon Messrs. Terry & Marett undertaking to have Mr. Grant furnish, to the registrar of the association, as soon as possible, evidence of his ability to register as an apprentice, Messrs. Terry & Marett further agreeing to pay costs.

Grand Trunk Branches.—The plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific with respect to British Columbia would indicate that that corporation has in view extending the scope of its area so as to include the whole of the province. Included among the branch lines, for which application has been made by the company at Ottawa, is one of 390 miles to Vancouver and another of 300 miles on Vancouver Island. By these branches the southern part of the province would be brought into close touch with the new transcontinental railway.

Geological Survey.—D. D. Cairnes and H. Matheson of the geological survey of Canada, arrived at White Horse from Ottawa, June 2nd. They intend to spend a couple of weeks at Windy arm looking over the mines and other places. They will then visit the coal mines this side of White Horse, and also at Tantalus. On their return trip they will go by the way of the Wheaton river and explore that place thoroughly. They intend to remain in the country until the first of October.

Tourist Travel.—The present season promises to be a banner one in the tourist business and already a large number of parties have passed through Victoria. The Yukon promises to be the Mecca for American tourist parties this year. Several parties have booked passage on the C. P. R. steamers and they will go right through to Dawson. Two parties, one from Philadelphia and another one from Minneapolis, have made reservation on the steamer Princess May on her sailing about the middle of July.

Well Known Here.—James Redford, whose death was announced in Colonist despatches as occurring at Alberni as a result of bullet wounds inflicted by accident by James Rollins, of the same town, was well known in Victoria. He was a brother-in-law of Andrew Wood, of the Victoria city police force. The deceased was about 42 years of age. He was born at Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, Scotland. It is about 20 years since he came to British Columbia, taking up his residence at Alberni. He engaged in the butchery business there, and has ever since resided in the West Coast mining town. He also owned a large ranch. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Suburban Train Service.—It will be of interest to campers and others to note that the suburban train service on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway between this city and Shawnigan lake, and intermediate points, will be inaugurated next Thursday, 21st inst., the service arranged being similar to that in effect last year, while the same cheap rates will also apply. It is anticipated that the tented city at Shawnigan lake will, this year, be of much larger proportions than previously as there are numerous private parties now being arranged, intending to spend the warmer months at this charming resort. The train service provided affords an excellent opportunity for business men and others to visit the camps each evening, returning in time for business the following morning, while the fresh water bathing and cool evenings need only to be experienced to be appreciated at their real value.

Redivision of Wards.—Two notices of motion are on the bulletin board at the city hall dealing with the sub-division of the city into five wards. One is by Ald. Fell and the other by Ald. Hall. As both have the same object in view it is very likely that one will be withdrawn. That of Ald. Fell's is that a by-law be prepared to take effect at the next general election, repealing the Ward by-law 326 and re-dividing the city into Wards No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and that the assessor be instructed to prepare a map of the city showing the said five wards redivided to be equally represented in the council, and as near as may be on the basis of the assessed value as shown on the latest revised roll, and that the council be increased to 10, two from each ward. Ald. Hall has also given notice that he will move that five aldermen be appointed to compose the court of revision for the year 1906 as provided for in section 126, Municipal Clauses act, the first sitting to be held in the council chamber on Thursday, June 21st at 10 o'clock. These motions will come up before the council on Monday evening.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Packers' Stock In Demand.—Somebody is out after British Columbia packers' stock and the price of common went soaring on the Montreal market Friday. For common there was bid 23, a rise of 7 points since Wednesday. In the same time preferred had jumped from 72-72 1-2 to 80-81. It is reported here that certain parties are out after the control of the stock and are making a great fight to get it before the annual meeting occurs, which will be shortly.

E. & N. Improvement.—It is announced that the C. P. R. will spend between $50,000 and $60,000 this summer improving the road-bed of the E. & N. railway. So much work is in contemplation that the company has decided to have an engineer permanently located in Victoria. A. W. R. Wilby, who left for the Mainland Friday night after looking over the ground, will return in a few days and act in that capacity. The sum mentioned, which has been included in the company's appropriations just received by local officials, will be spent filling in bridges between two miles this side of the summit and Shawnigan lake.

For the Firemen.—A performance of more than usual merit is being prepared and will be put on at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, June 28, for the benefit of the funds of the Victoria fire department's relief association. The principal features of this programme have been in preparation for some time and are pronounced by those who have seen some of the work to be equal to any professional acts of that class ever seen here and well worth the patronage of the public, apart from the fact of the deserving cause for the benefit of which this performance is to be given.

The Water Question.—It is likely that at tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council a report will be presented as to the result of the visit of the civic committee to Sooke Lake on Friday. Mayor Morley states that every energy is being expended towards an early settlement of the problem. The committee having the matter in hand is not confining itself to one thing, but is looking in all directions, so that when it comes to the stage of placing the issue before the public the latter will probably have the choice of two or three alternative propositions. Within a month, he promises, definite information will be forthcoming.

Outsiders Interested.—Grant & Conyers are about to close several deals of importance to Winnipeg people. Lee & Fraser find the influx of outsiders has stimulated interest by local buyers, who realize the low figures at which Victoria real estate is at present held. Among their sales during the past week were three lots on Green street; two lots in the Fernwood estate; house and lot in Victoria West; six acres of the Oakland estate, and several pieces of acreage property outside the city. They expect to close a couple of more deals on Monday.

Real Estate Active.—Among the real estate transactions noted last week is the sale by P. R. Brown, Limited, of the Smith cottage and five lots on Foul Bay road to J. W. Fletcher, a new arrival from Moose Jaw. The same firm Friday completed the transfer of a handsome bungalow and two lots, at the corner of Springfield avenue and Esquimalt street, to J. B. Hughes, formerly of Stonewall, Man. Dr. O. M. Jones is having plans prepared for a 20-foot addition to the building on Fort street he recently purchased from Dr. Duncan. It will cover the ground occupied by the old office of the former.

Narrow Escape.—Mr. Olsen of the Oakland Nursery company had a narrow escape while driving home from the city on Friday night, when two cars passing on the double track on the narrow part of Cadboro Bay road, somewhere between St. Charles street and the junction. Mr. Olsen attempted to pull off the track suddenly, rendered necessary by the closeness of the car pursuing him as well as the car approaching him. The wheels catching, upset his vehicle and threw him heavily to the ground inflicting injury severe enough to confine him to his bed, although he believes there are no bones broken, and expects to be about in a few days again.

Teachers' Convention.—The annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, which will be held in Victoria on the 26th, 27th and 28th of the present month, promises to be attended by a large number of delegates. Conservative estibates place the total at about five hundred, although it is impossible to arrive at any definite figure. Some idea of the attendance may be gleaned from the fact that Vancouver alone will have a representation of about t hundred. As the organization covers the whole of the province it can easily be seen that the number mentioned is not an exaggeration. Superintendent Eaton has been endeavoring to arrange for a public meeting to be held on the evening of Wednesday, the 27tr, in the Victoria theatre. His plan is to have a debate take place between some of the prominent educationalists who will be in Victoria at that time on some question of general interest.

Affects Canning Industry.—Persons connected with the salmon canning industry in the province are greatly alarmed lest the passage of the Sabbath Observance bill at present before the House of Commons at Ottawa, should stop fishing and canning operations on Sundays entirely. A number of telegrams on the subject have been sent to Coast members, and in reply Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., has sent to the canners in Victoria, asking them to forward specific reasons why the salmon industry would be harmed should it not be exempted from the provisions of the act. As the sockeyes are very perishable it is often needful to run the canneries on Sundays to get rid of the stocks accumulated through the week. It would also be a great loss to the fishermen because the weekly close season ends at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and the boats set out, but if the proposed law were passed they could not start out till the following morning and would lose fully twelve hours.

Through Checking.—Travelers by the C. P. R. from any Canadian point, may now have their baggage checked direct to Liverpool, a convenience which will be appreciated by those who have to make that trip. Instructions have been received that all checked articles may be sent through over the company's lines to Quebec, and thence by the new steamers Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland. When the baggage leaves here it is marked wanted or not wanted, as the case may be, and in the first instance, the passenger when arriving on board the steamer at Quebec, may have the wanted pieces by handing the check to the stateroom steward. The convenience of baggage checked through is at once apparent, any personal trouble at the point where transshipment was formerly necessary being obviated by the present arrangement. The company expects to be able to announce that baggage may be checked direct from points in the Orient through to Liverpool.

ENGINEER'S STORY OF A TRAIN ROBBERY

Brother of Victoria Man Principal in Exciting Affair in California.

The Commercial Appeal of Los Angeles, in its issue of June 4th, contains the following interesting article. The Mr. Phipps mentioned is the brother of Mr. Herbert and Stanley Phipps, of Victoria.

How does it feel to be held up by daring arain robbers who have no scruples of committing murder to carry out their plans? This question has been answered during the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by Al. G. Phipps of the Southern Pacific Company, who was in one of the most sensational hold-ups on the Pacific coast years ago, but the incidents of which remain engraved on his memory in unfading characters.

Engineer Phipps told the story the other night in graphic manner and declared that not till his dying day will he forget the time when a bullet would have cut short his career at the whim of a desperate man had he not obeyed orders to the letter in the most thrilling incident of his life.

"It was the night of August 3, 1893," said Mr. Phipps reminiscently, "that I thought I had pulled a throttle for the last time. I was running a passenger train between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and while I never had much fear of a hold-up they had occurred rather frequently in California, and on my line, too. There were six engineers on my line, and nearly all of them had been held up in turn, so I was kind of looking for something to happen, and when it did happen I was not much surprised.

"On this particular night we had left Mendota, 191 miles south of San Francisco, at 11 p.m. We arrived at Carlos, eighteen miles farther south, on time.

"It was not customary to stop at Carlos unless there was a passenger, and as I saw a trunk on the platform I slowed up and stopped at the signal. Just before we pulled out I looked back and saw a man on the water tank and told Will Lewis, my fireman, to go back and put that hobo off.

"'As I turned back to the throttle a gun was thrust in my face and a voice said, 'Do you know what this means? If you don't obey orders I'll blow your d—d head off. You go ahead to the nearest switch and we'll do the rest.'

"I saw or felt that the 'hobo' on the tank had my fireman covered, so there was nothing to do but obey orders. I kept my eyes on the man with the gun drawn on me, trying to study the man's appearance for further identification. There was something familiar in his looks, but I could not locate him. He was heavily masked, as was his partner, so all I could do was to study the clothes of the man near me, which I did very carefully, which was of use to me later, as I will explain.

"Right here it is just as well to explain that this was the Evans-Sonntag train robbery, which was followed by a bloody series of encounters between the outlaws and the authorities before all the principals were rounded up or finished off. Chris Evans and George and John Sontagg were the three who turned the trick, and all were supposedly respectable laboring men up to the time of the robbery, but known to be rather on the rowdy order.

"Well, as I said, one of the men had me covered and made me start the train on south. This was George Sonntag, and Evans had the drop on my fireman. Sontagg said to me, 'We didn't come to rob you, but to rob the express train. If you don't do what I tell you your life isn't worth a d—n.'

I looked him in the eye and replied, 'Why don't you leave us out of this? You know we are not armed. Why don't you go and tackle the express messengers and get a fair fight? They are ready for you.'

"Sonntag answered with an oath and advised me to shut up.

"After explaining to Sonntag that my fire was low, he and Evans let Lewis come and fire up, but never for an instant let their guns down—kept us covered from start to finish.

"I kept up a conversation with Sonntag in my effort to discover his identity, but couldn't for the life of me recollect where I had seen him before.

"While the train was moving south Sonntag remarked, 'We have the dope,' and showed us some dynamite bombs which they intended to use in wrecking the express car. They made the fireman light their cigars so they could use the lights in touching off the dynamite.

"We were only a few minutes in reaching the switch a few miles south of Carlos, and as we got near the men fired three shots. Obeying orders, I stopped the train with a jerk and the robbers fired three more shots toward the rear of the train, which would have killed anyone who might have stuck a head out of a window, but fortunately this did not happen.

"I forgot to mention that we had a deadhead passenger on the engine, one of the railroad boys who was going down to Bakersfield, and when the train stopped Sonntag took the fireman and jumped off, while Evans took the other fellow and ran back to the express car.

"Keeping these men before them, the scoundrels applied the dynamite to express car doors and blew them in. The express messenger must have been too dazed to resist for he threw up his hands at once and was covered by the revolvers of the three men, for John Sonntag had joined them by this time, and he handed out three bags of silver which had not been put in the safe. I don't know how much money they got, but I am sure it was only a few hundred dollars.

"After securing their booty the robbers came back to the engine and blew off one of the driving rods, leaving us badly disabled.

"I'll tell you right here that all this took place much quicker than it takes to tell it, so quick that very little alarm was raised till the men got away. It appears that John Sonntag had a wagon ready not far from the switch, and the three disappeared immediately.

"From what we learned later two of them drove away while one bought a ticket and took this same train to the South.

"After some delay we tinkered up the engine and managed to pull out towards Fresno, and when we arrived there found the alarm already given, for the operator back at Carlos had found out that the train was delayed, and hearing the explosion of dynamite, reported that he feared that a hold-up had occurred.

"Fortunately no one had been hurt but the express messenger, who was slightly wounded by flying splinters in the explosions.

"Now, for the sequel of the affair. The sheriff of the county immediately took the trail and Evans and the two Sonntags were at once suspected owing to certain suspicious movements, but they didn't run away, just went about their usual occupations as if they had done nothing unusual.

"Detectives got a clue and very soon George Sonntag was arrested. The detectives then went to Evans' home, where Sonntag boarded, to get his trunk, but Mrs. Evens wouldn't let them have it. While they were arguing with her Evans and John Sonntag ran in and opened fire and wounded one of the detectives and finally got away. They were pursued and one officer was killed while the men fled to the mountains.

"George Sonntag was convicted and sent to the penitentiary, and the other two men remained at large for several months, aided by friends in the mountainous districts. During this time the pursuit was kept up and three more officers were killed by the desperate men near Samson's Flats, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

"In the last fight Evans lost his left hand and one of his eyes, and John Sonntag died from his wounds two or three days later. Evans was captured soon after this and put in jail, but escaped through the carelessness of the jailer. He had allowed Mrs. Evans to bring food to her husband, and one day she sent a restaurant waiter named Morrell with the meal, and he smuggled three revolvers into the jail.

"Evans promptly held up the jailer when he came around and escaped. He was joined by Morrell, who was a wayward cuss, hankering for an outlaw's life, and the two got away together after taking a shot at the town marshal.

"It was not long until Evans and Morrell were captured, this time without any more bloodshed, and they are now in the penitentiary at Folsom.

"I shall never forget the trial of Evans. I was the principal witness, as I had closely observed the men during the hold-up, and was able to identify them by their clothing. I was thirteen hours on the witness stand, but I proved my case to the satisfacaion of the prosecution.

"I may add that I never realized how little my life was worth on that memorable night of the robbery until the career of those bloody desperadoes was ended."

HOW IT SPREADS.

The first package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out went to a small town in Nebraska.

It cured a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread, and although this was only two years ago, the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box.

Sold for $1.00, with absolute guarantee. It is for sale by druggists, or by The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CUP.

Dover, Eng., June 16.—Six yachts started today in the annual Dover-Heligoland race for Emperor William's cup. With a fair easterly breeze blowing the boats got off in the following order: The American built yawl Navahoe, owned by G. H. Watkins, of Bremen, the British cutter Ailsa, owned by Mrs. A. H. Lewis Hill, of Southampton; the British built schooner yacht Clara, owned by Max Von Guilleam, of Cologne; the British schooner yacht Sunshine, owned by Arthur H. Solomon, of Glasgow; the German yawl Arangard, owned by C. Avonbrocken and G. Zebeck, of Travemude, the British yawl Beauty, owned by Ian Hamilton Benn, of Cowes.

The Navahoe allows the Aisla 45 minutes; the Clara 2 hours and 7 minutes, the Armgard 2 hours and 40 minutes, the Sunshine 5 hours and 15 minutes, and the Beauty 3 hours and 45 minutes.

A TALE OF CRIMPING.

Two Brothers Have Exciting Experience Leaving New York Vessel.

New York, June 16.—Rather than take a voyage to China as seaman is a Standard Oil vessel two brothers, John and Louis Lonsberg, of Brooklyn, jumped in the lower bay nearly two miles off shore from the bark Arrow today and attempted to swim to Staten island. John was drowned, Louis was picked up unconscious and revived after hard work.

The young man who was saved told a strange story that approaches a tale of crimping. He accuses his iwn father of forcibly putting him and his brother aboard the Arrow for the trip to China. Young Lonsberg says that his father met the captain of the Arrow who needed several sailors and completed a deal with him whereby the two youths were to work their way to China and back. They were taken aboard the Arrow by a subterfuge, according to the boy's story, and were then informed that their father had signed them for the long voyage. The young men protested but the captain refused to release them and they decided to desert the ship and swim to Staten island.

They made a miscalculation as to the tide, however, and when they jumped overboard the water was racing out through the Narrows at terrific speed. The boys sion found that they could make no headway toward shore and called for help when they were about a half mile from the Arrow. Members of the Ocean Yacrt club and the crew of a tug boat heard the cries for assistance and hurried to their aid. They rescued Louis just as he was about to give up the struggle. The other fugitive was not found as his body was probably swept out to sea. Louis refused to give his father's address.

CANNERS DOUBLING PRICES ON SOCKEYES

Fraser River Association Make Important Announcement of New Scale.

As foreshadowed several weeks ago, the prices to be paid for sockeye salmon on the Fraser river this year will be 25 cents and 20 cents each during the months of July and August respectively says the Province. This is exactly double the prices paid last season, which was a big year. The expectation of a very light run of fish this season is the reason for the doubling of the prices.

At a general meeting of the Fraser River Canners' association, held yesterday afternoon, a decision as to prices was arrived at, and it is expected by the canners that the prices named will be satisfactory to the fishermen, both white and Japanese, and no trouble in regard to the scale is deemed possible.

As yet no communications have passed between the association and either the white or Japanese fishermen's unions in regard to prices. However, how that association has fixed the scale, the unions will be officially notified concerning it.

The resolution passed at yesterday's meeting, which was attended by canners from Vancouver Island as well as from the Fraser river, was as follows:

"Be it resolved that the prices to be paid for sockeyes during the coming season shall be 25 cents for July and 20 cents for August, and that the 25-cent price referred to shall include all fish delivered at the canneries or camps up to midnight of July 31st."

The fishing season on the Fraser river will open on July 10th, and will continue with intermission for the usual weekly close-season periods till August 25th.

Fishermen are now commencing to get boats and gear from the canneries, and are making preparations to be ready for business by the opening day of the season. Now that the season's prices have been announced hundreds of fishermen will flock to the river, and Steveston will in a week or two present a very lively appearance after its winter's rest.

VETERAN ACTOR DEAD.

a veteran of the stage and a noted repas Nero in "Quo Vadis." A Scotsman resentative of the old school of acting, died today in the New York hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Lyon's best character acting in recent years was as Nero in "Quo Vadis." A Scotchman by birth, he had lived in America about 20 years.

VICTIMS OF LIGHTNING.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 16.—During a severe storm which prevailed here today, two men were instantly killed and a third rendered unconscious by lightning.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 16.—A terrific thunderstorm which amounted almost to a cloudburst, passed over this section late this evening. West of the city there was a heavy hail which was reported to have done considerable damage to crops. Lighting struck in half a dozen places in the city, but no serious damage was done.

BREAD-RAISER.

Protects the Dough From Dust and Undesirable Moisture.

In the operation of raising bread as ordinarily carried out it is quite desirable that the bread be maintained at a uniform temperature. This is difficult of accomplishment with the means ordinarily at hand. A bread-raiser that fills this want is among the recent inventions patented. It has many advantages, the most important of which is that it protects the dough from dust and undesirable moisture while it is being raised. In the illustration the bread-raiser is shown in cross section, the extreme width showing an outer can, or other receptacle, which is used to hold hot water, lid fitting tightly on the edge. In the centre of the outer pan is an inner receptacle, which is similar in general shape. Upon the bottom of the inner receptacle is a screen support. In use the dough is placed in the inner receptacle, and the intervening space between the two cans filled with hot water to a height equal to that of the dough. The cover prevents impurities and moisture from coming in contact with the dough. At intervals, if necessary to maintain the dough at a certain temperature, hot water can be added. Otherwise the temperature of the bread can be maintained at any desired point by keeping the pans in a warm room free from drafts.

[redacted]

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Borders at the Same Prices per Roll as Walls and Ceilings You Get This Great Advantage at THE MELROSE Co., Ltd.

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Including This Season's Patterns This Offer Will Shortly Expire.

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A RIGHT WAY and A WRONG WAY

Many people have many ways to bring about the same result. Most of them are mistaken ways, but this is not known until the test of time points plainly to the error. Practically there are but two ways to accomplish anything; a right way and a wrong way. Take, for instance, a man with a bad back, there are lots of them, and of various kinds, some with stiches and twitches, others with cricks and twinges; then there's the dull, heavy continuous kind that lasts all day and doesn't sleep at night. They're all bad enough, they're all hard enough to get rid of. Some people rub the back with liniment, others cover it with plasters, either or both means often bring relief, but the pain comes back—it's the wrong way to cure the trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

have a way to cure backache, a way that's all their own—the right way. They're made for the kidneys only. When the kidneys fail in their work of filtering the blood the back aches because they are situated in the small of the back; backache is the kidney's warning of trouble, and every day you let the warning go it brings you nearer to urinary disorders, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, etc.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ills and that's why they bring such quick relief from backache. Mr. Fred Gray, Good Corner, N.B., writes: "I was greatly troubled with pain across my back. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and received so much benefit from them that I consider them the best remedy for kidney trouble there is. I would not be without them in my house."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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"The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

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(Continued from Last Sunday.)

THE men were impressed. They had a respect for me, since I had been closeted with Monsieur. Yet they dared not disobey Vigo for their lives. In this dilemma the poor sentry, fearful of getting into trouble whatever he did, sent up an envoy to ask Monsieur. I was frightened then. I had uttered my speech in sheer bravado, and was very doubtful as to how he would answer my impudence. But he was utterly careless, I trow, what I did, for presently the word came down that I might pass out.

The sun was setting as I hastened along the streets. I must reach the Rue Coupejarrets before dark, else there was no hope for me. A man in his senses would have known there was no hope anyway. Who but a madman would think of venturing back, forsworn, to those three villains, for the killing of one? It would be a miracle if aught resulted but failure and death. Yet I felt no jot of fear as I plunged into the mesh of crooked streets in the Coupejarrets quarter—only arduous to reach my goal. When, on turning a corner, I came upon a group of idlers choking the narrow ruelle, I said to myself that a dozen Parisians in the way could no more stop me than they could stop a charge of horse. All heels and elbows, I pushed into them. But, to my abasement, promptly was I seized upon by a burly porter and bidden, with a cuff, to mind my manners. Then I discovered the occasion of the crowd to be a little procession of choristers out of a neighboring church—St. Jean of the Spire it was, though I knew then no name for it. The boys were singing, the watchers quiet, bareheaded. They sang as if there were nothing in the world but piety and love. The last level rays of the sun crowned them with radiant aureoles, painted their white robes with glory. I shut my eyes, dazzled; it was as if I beheld a heavenly host. When I opened them again the folk at my side were kneeling as the cross came by. I knelt, too, but the holy sign spoke to me only of the crucifix I had trampled on, of Yeux-gris and his lies. I prayed to the good God to let me kill Yeux-gris, prayed, kneeling there on the cobbles, with a fervor I had never reached before. When I rose I ran on at redoubled speed, never doubting that a just God would strengthen my hand, would make my cause His.

I entered the little court. The shutter was fastened, as before, but I had my dagger, and could again free the bolt. I could creep upstairs and mayhap stab Yeux-gris before they were aware of my coming. But that was not my purpose. I was no bravo to strike in the back, but the instrument of a righteous vengeance. He must know why he died.

One to three, I had no chance. But if I knocked openly it was likely that Yeux-gris, being my patron, would be the one to come down to me. Then was the opportunity, man to man. If it were Grammont or the lackey, I would boldly declare that I would give my news to none but Yeux-gris. In pursuance of this plan I was pounding vigorously on the door when a voice behind me cried out blithely:

"So you are back at last, Felix Broux!"

At the first word I wheeled around. In the court entrance stood Yeux-gris, smiling and debonair. He had laid aside his sword, and held on his left arm a basket containing a loaf of bread, a roast capon, and some bottles, for all the world like an honest prentice doing his master's errand.

"Yes, I am back!" I shouted. "Back to kill you, parricide!"

He had a knife in his belt; the fight was even. I was upon him, my dagger raised to strike. He made no motion to draw, and I remembered in a flash he could not: his right arm was powerless. He sprang back, flinging up his burdened left as a shield, and my blade buried itself in the side of the basket.

As I stabbed I heard feet thundering down the stairs within. I jerked my knife from the wicker and turned to face this new enemy. "Grammont," I thought, and that my end had come.

The door flew open and, shoulder to shoulder like brothers, out rushed Grammont and—Lucas!

My fear was drowned in amaze. I forgot to run, and stood staring in sheer blank bewilderment. Crying "Damned traitor!" Gervais, with drawn sword, charged at me.

I had only the little dagger. I owe my life to Yeux-gris's quick wits and no less quick fingers. Dropping the basket, he snatched a bottle from it and hurled it at Gervais.

"Ware, Grammont!" shouted Lucas, springing forward. But the missile flew too quickly. It struck Grammont square on the forehead, and he went down like a slaughtered ox.

We looked, not at him, but at Lucas—Lucas, the duke's deferential servant, the coward and skulker, Grammont's hatred, standing here by Grammont's side, glaring at us over his naked sword.

I saw in one glance that Yeux-gris was no less astounded than I, and from that instant, though the inwardness of the matter was still a riddle to me, my heart acquitted him of all dishonesty, of all complicity. His was not the face of a parricide.

"Lucas!" he cried, in a dearth of words. "Lucas!"

I was staring at Lucas in thick bewilderment. The man was transformed from the one I knew. At M. le Duc's he had been pale, nervous and shaken—senselessly and contemptibly scared, as I thought, since he was warned of the danger and need not face it. But now he was another man. I can think only of those lanterns I have seen, set with colored glass. They look dull enough all day, but when the taper within is lighted shine like jewels. So Lucas now. His face, so keen and handsome of feature, was brilliant, his eyes sparkling, his figure instinct with defiance. A smile crossed his face.

"Aye," he answered evenly, "it is Lucas."

M. le Comte appeared to be in a state of stupor. He could not for a space find his tongue to demand:

"How, in the name of Heaven, come you here?"

"To fight Grammont," Lucas answered at once.

"A lie!" I shouted. "You're Grammont's friend. You came here to warn him off. It's your plot!"

"Felix! The plot?" Yeux-gris cried. "The plot's to murder Monsieur. Martin let it out. I thought it was you and Grammont. But it is Lucas and Grammont."

Lucas hesitated. Even now he debated whether he could not lie out of it. Then he burst into laughter.

"It seems the cat's out of the bag. Aye, M. le Comte de Mar, I came to warn Grammont off. The duke will be here straightway. How will you like to swing for parricide?"

Yeux-gris stared at him, neither in fear nor in fury, but in utter stupefaction.

"But, Gervais? He plotted with you? But he hates you!"

We gaped at Lucas like yokels at a conjurer. He made us no answer, but looked from one of the other of us with the alertness of an angry viper. We were two, but without swords. I knew he was thinking how easiest to end us both.

M. le Comte cried: "You! You come from Navarre's camp, from M. de Rosny!"

"Aye. I have outwitted more than one man."

"Mordieu! I was right to hate you!"

Lucas laughed. Yeux-gris blazed out:

"Traitor and thief! You stole the money. I said that from the first. You drove us from the house. How you and Grammont——"

"Came together? Very simple," Lucas answered with easy insolence. "Grammont did not love Monsieur, your honored father. It was child's play to make an assignation with him and to lament the part forced on me by Monsieur. Grammont was ready enough to scent a scheme of M. le Duc's to ruin him. He had said as much to Monsieur, as you may deign to remember."

"Aye," said M. le Comte, still like a puzzled child, "he was angry with my father. But afterward he changed his mind. He knew it was you, and only you."

Lucas broke again into derisive laughter.

"M. de Grammont is as dull a dolt as ever I met, yet clever enough to gull you. He thought you must suspect. I dreaded it—needlessly. You wise St. Quentins! You cannot see what goes on under your very nose."

M. le Comte sprang forward, scarlet. Lucas flourished the sword.

"The boy there caught at a glance what you had not found out in a fortnight. He gets to the duke and blocks my game—for today. But if they sent him ahead to hold us till their men came up, they were fools, too. I'll have the duke yet, and I'll have you now."

He rushed at the unarmed Yeux-gris. The latter darted at Grammont's fallen sword, seized it, was on guard, all in the second before Lucas reached him. He might have been in a fortnight's trance, but he was awake at last.

I trembled for him, then took heart again, as he parried thrust after thrust and pressed Lucas hard. I had never seen a man fight with his left arm before. I had not realized it could be done, being myself helpless with that hand. But as I watched this combat I speedily perceived how dangerous is a left-handed adversary. In later years I was to understand better, when M. le Comte had become known the length of the land by the title "Le Gaucher." But at this time he was in the habit, like the rest of the world, of fencing with his right hand; his dexterity with the other he rated only as a pretty accomplishment to surprise the crowd. He used his left hand scarcely as well as Lucas the right; yet, the thrust sinister being in itself a strength, they were not badly matched. I stood watching with all my eyes, when of a sudden I felt a grasp on my ankle and the next instant was thrown heavily to the pavement.

Grammont had come to life and taken prompt part in the fray.

I fell close to him, and instantly he let go my leg and wound his arms around me. I tried to rise and could not, and we rolled about together in the wine and blood and broken glass. All the while I heard the sword-blades clashing. Yeux-gris, God be thanked! seemed to be holding his own.

Fighting Gervais was like fighting two men. Slowly but steadily he pressed me down and held me. I struggled for dear life—and could not push him back an inch.

I still held my knife, but my arms were pinned down. Gervais raised himself a little to get a better clutch, and his fingers closed on my throat. One grip, and life seemed flowing from me. My arm was free now if I could but lift it. If I could not, never should I lift it on this sunny earth. I did lift it, and drove the dagger deep into him.

I could not take aim; I could not tell where the knife struck. A gasp showed he was hit; then he clinched my throat once more. Sight went from me, and hearing. "It is no use, I thought, and thought went, too.

But once again the saints were kind to me. The blackness passed, and I wondered what had happened that I was spared. Then I saw Grammont clutching with both hands at the dagger-hilt. After all, the blow had gone home. I had struck him in the left side under the arm, three good inches of steel were in him.

He had turned over on his side, half off me. I scrambled out from under him. To my surprise, Yeux-gris and Lucas were still engaged. I had thought it hours since Grammont pulled me down.

As I rose, Yeux-gris turned his head toward me. Only for a second, but in that second Lucas pinked his shoulder. I dashed between them; they lowered their points.

"First blood for me!" cried Lucas. "That serves for today M. le Comte. I regret that I cannot wait to kill you, but that will come. It is necessary that I go before M. le Duc arrives. Clear the way."

M. le Comte stood his ground, barring the alley. They glared at each other motionless.

Grammont had raised himself to his knees and was trying painfully to get on his feet.

"A hand, Lucas," he gasped.

Lucas gave him a startled glance, but neither went nor spoke to him.

"I am not much hurt," said Grammont, huskily. Holding by the wall, he clambered up on his feet. He swayed, reeled forward, and clutched Lucas' arm.

"Lucas, Lucas, help me! Draw out the knife. I cannot. I shall be myself when the knife is out. Lucas, for God's sake!"

"You will die when the knife is out," said Lucas, wrenching himself free. He turned again to M. le Comte, and his eyes gleamed as he saw the blood trickling down his sleeve and the sword tremble in his hand.

"Come on, then," he cried to Yeux-gris.

But I sprang forward and seized the sword from M. le Comte's hand.

"On guard!" I shouted, and we went to work.

I could handle a sword as well as the next one. M. le Duc had taught me in his idle days at St. Quentin. It served me well now, and him, too.

The light was fading in the narrow court. Our blades shone white in the twilight as the weapons clashed in and out. I saw, without looking, Grammont leaning against the wall, his gory face ashen, and Yeux-gris watching me with all his soul, now and then shouting a word of advice.

I had had good training and I fought for all there was in me. Yet I was a boy not come to my full strength, and Lucas was more than my match. He drove me back farther and farther toward the house-wall. Or a sudden I slipped in a smear of blood ('tis no lying excuse, I did slip) and lost my guard. He ran his blade into my shoulder, as he had done with Yeux-gris.

He would likely have finished me had not a cry from Grammont shaken him.

"The duke!"

In truth, a deepening noise of hoofs and shouts came down the alley from the street.

Lucas looked at me, who had regained my guard and stood, little hurt, between him and M. le Comte. He could not push past me into the house and so through to the other street. He made for the alley, crying out:

"Au revoir, messieurs! We shall meet again."

Grammont seized him.

"Help me, Lucas, for the love of Christ! Don't leave me, Lucas!"

Lucas beat him off with the sword.

"Every man for himself!" he cried, and sprang down the alley.

"It is not the duke," I said to Yeux-gris. "It is most likely the watch." I paled at the thought, for the watch was the League's, and Lucas by all signs the League's tool. It might go hard with us if captured. "Go through the house, M. le Comte," I cried. "Quick, if you love your life! I'll keep them at the alley's mouth as long as I can."

Not waiting for his answer, I rushed down the passage. At the end of it I ran against Lucas, who, in his turn, had bowled into Vigo.

XI.

I knew of old that it was easier to catch a weasel asleep than Vigo absent where he was needed; yet I did not expect to meet him in the alley. Monsieur, then, had changed his mind.

"Well caught!" cried Vigo, winding his arms round Lucas, who was struggling furiously for liberty. "Here, Maurice, Jules, I have number one. Ah, you young sinner! with your crew again? I thought as much. Tie the knots hard, boys. Better be quiet, you snake; you can't get away."

Lucas seemed to make up his mind to this, for he quieted down directly.

"So the game is up," he said pleasantly. "I had hoped to be gone before you arrived, dear Vigo."

We had both been deprived promptly of our swords, and Lucas' wrists were roped together, but my only bond was Vigo's hand on my arm.

"Where are the others?" he demanded. "No tricks, now."

"Here," I said, and led the way down the passage. Maurice and Jules, with their prisoner, pressed after us, and half a dozen of the duke's guard after them. The rest stayed without to mind the horses and keep off the gathering crowd.

One of the men had a torch which lighted the red pavement. Vigo saw this first.

"Morbleu! is it shambles?"

"That is wine," I said.

"They spilled wine for effect, they spilled so little blood!" Thus Lucas, speaking with as cool devilry as if he still commanded the situation. Vigo could not know what he meant, but he asked no questions; instead, bade Lucas hold his tongue.

"I am dumb," Lucas rejoined, with a mock meekness more insolent than insolence. But we paid it no heed, for M. le Comte came forward out of the shadows. He held his head well up, but his face was white above his crimsoned doublet.

"M. Etienne! Are you hurt?" shouted Vigo.

"No, but he is." M. le Comte stepped aside to show us Grammont leaning against the wall.

"Ah!" cried Vigo, triumphantly. He and two of the men rushed at Gervais.

"You would not take me so easily but for a cursed knife in my back," Grammont muttered thickly. "For the love of Heaven, Vigo, draw it out."

With amazement Vigo perceived the knife.

"Who did it?"

"I."

"You, Felix? In the back?" Vigo looked at me, as if to demand again which side I was on.

"He lay on me, throttling me," I explained. "I stabbed any way I could."

"I trow you are a dead man," Vigo told Grammont. "Natheless, here comes the knife."

It came, with a great cry from the victim. He fell back against Vigo's man, clapping his hand to his side.

"I am done for," he gasped faintly.

"That is well," said Vigo, carefully wiping off the knife.

"You is the scoundrel," Grammont gasped, pointing to Lucas.

"He will die a worse death than you," said Vigo.

Grammont looked from the one to the other of us, the sullen rage in his face fading to a puzzled helplessness. He said fretfully:

"Which—w...ch is Etienne?"

He could no longer see us plain. M. le Comte came forward silently. Grammont struggled for breath in a way pitiable to see. I put my arm about him and helped the guardsman to hold him straighter. He reached out his hand and caught at M. le Comte's sleeve.

"Etienne—Etienne—pardon. It was wrong toward you—but I never had the pistoles. He called me thief—the duke. I beseech—your—pardon."

M. le Comte was silent.

"It was all Lucas—Lucas did it." Grammont muttered with stiffening lips. "I am sorry for—it. I am dying—I cannot die—without a chance. Say you—for—give——"

Still M. le Comte held back, silent. Treachery was no less treachery though Grammont was dying. All the more that they were cousins, bedfellows, was the injury great to forgive. M. le Comte said nothing.

How Grammont found the strength only God knows, who haply in his goodness gave him a last chance of mercy. Suddenly he straightened his sinking body, started from our hold, and tottered toward his cousin, both hands outstretched in appeal.

M. le Comte's face was set like a flint. The dying man faltered forward. Then M. Etienne, never changing his countenance, slowly, half reluctantly, like a man in a dream, held out his hand.

But the old comrades, estranged by traitory, were never to clasp again. As he reached M. le Comte, Grammont fell at his feet.

"He was a strong man," said Vigo. He turned Grammont's face up and added the word, "Dead." Vigo adored the Duke of St. Quentin. Otherwise he had no emotions.

But I was not case-hardened. And I—I myself—had slain this man, who had died slowly and in great pain. Vigo's voice sounded to me far off as he said bluntly:

"M. le Comte, I make you my prisoner."

"No, by Heaven!" cried M. Etienne, in a vibrating voice that brought me back to reality; "no, Vigo! I am no murderer. Things may look black against me, but I am innocent. You have one villain at your feet and one a prisoner, but I am not a third! I am a St. Quentin; I do not plot against my father. I was to aid Grammont to set on Lucas, who would not answer a challenge. I have been tricked. Gervais asked my forgiveness—you heard him. Their dupe, yes—accomplice I was not. Never have I lifted my hand against my father, nor would I, whatever came. That I swear. Never have I laid eyes on Lucas since I left Monsieur's presence, till now when we came out of that door side by side with Grammont. Whatever the plot, I knew naught of it. I am a St. Quentin—no parricide!"

The ringing voice ceased and M. le Comte stood silent, with haggard eyes on Vigo. Had he been prisoner at the bar of judgment he could not have waited in greater anxiety. For Vigo, the yeoman and servant, never minced words to any man nor swerved from the stark truth.

I burned to seize Vigo's arm, to spur him on to speech. Of course he believed M. Etienne; how dared he make his master wait for the assurance? On his knees he should be, imploring M. le Comte's pardon.

But no thought of humbling himself troubled Vigo. Nor did he pronounce judgment, but merely said:

"M. le Comte will go home with me now. Tomorrow he can tell his story to my master."

"I will tell it before this hour is out!"

"No. M. le Duc has left Paris. But it matters not, M. Etienne. Monsieur suspects nothing against you. Felix kept your name from him. And by the time I had screwed it out of Martin, Monsieur was gone."

"Gone out of Paris?" M. Etienne echoed blankly. To his eagerness it was as if M. le Duc were out of France.

"Aye. He meant to go tonight—Monsieur, Lucas and I. But when Monsieur learned of this plot, he swore he'd go in open day. 'If the League must kill me,' says he, 'they can do it in daylight, with all Paris watching.' That's Monsieur!"

(To be Continued.)

"Well Caught!" Cried Vigo

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NOTICE

A meeting of the Board of ... missioners will be held on th... July, 1906, at the Court Ho... sington, B. C.

CANCELLATION OF R...

NOTICE is hereby given t... vation established covering ... land at the northwest end of ... has been cancelled.

NEIL F. M...

Deputy Commissioner of Lan... Lands and Works Departm... B. C., May 9, 1906.

NOTICE

The Taxpayers of the Mu... Saanich are hereby notified t... for 1906 are due, and payable ... vincial Assessor's Office, Vict...

H. C...

my29

TIMBER NOT...

NOTICE is hereby given t... after date, I intend to apply ... Chief Commissioner of Lands ... for a special license to cut a... bee from the following deser...

Commencing at a post pl... N. E. corner of Lot 969, situ... son Island, New Westminst... thence North 40 chains, We... South 120 chains, East 40 c... 80 chains, East 40 chains to ... mencement.

May 9, 1906.

M...

my19 JOH...

NOTICE is hereby given ... two months from the first p... this notice, I intend to apply ... the Chief Commissioner of ... Works at Victoria for a spec... cut and carry away timber f... lowing described lands: Com... post marked "E. S. T. N.E. ... at the northwest corner of ... location in the Skeena dist... south 80 chains, thence wes... thence north 80 chains, the... chains to point of commence...

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 E. S.

NOTICE is hereby given ... two months from the first p... this notice, I intend to apply ... the Chief Commissioner of ... Works at Victoria for a spec... cut and carry away timber f... lowing described lands: Co... a post marked "H. E. McD... planted on the south bank of ... river, sixteen miles west of t... the same, in the Skeena dis... south 80 chains, thence east ... thence north 80 chains, the... chains to point of commencem...

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 H. E. MAC...

NOTICE is hereby given ... two months from the first pu... this notice, I intend to apply ... the Chief Commissioner of ... Works at Victoria for a specia... cut and carry away timber fr... lowing described lands: Comm... post marked "T. S. McM. S.E. ... at the northeast corner of E. ... location, thence west 80 cha... north 80 chains, thence east ... thence south 80 chains to poi... mencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 T. S. McP...

NOTICE is hereby given t... two months from the first pu... this notice, I intend to apply ... Commissioner of Lands and W... toria for a special license to cu... way timber from the following ... lands: Commencing at a p... "J. J. C. S.W. C.," planted a... east corner of T. S. McPherso... in the Skeena district, thenc... chains, thence east 80 chains, t... 80 chains, thence west 80 chai... of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 J. J. CA...

NOTICE is hereby given that ... months from the first publica... notice, I intend to apply to t... Chief Commissioner of Lands ... at Victoria for a special lic... and carry away timber from t... described lands: Commencing ... marked "A. H. K. N.E. C.," ... the south bank of the Tel Kwa ... teen miles west of the mouth ... in the Skeena district, thenc... chains, thence west 80 chains, ... 80 chains, thence east 80 chai... of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 A. H...

NOTICE is hereby given ... two months from the first pu... this notice, I intend to apply ... the Chief Commissioner of ... Works at Victoria for a specia... cut and carry away timber fr... lowing described lands: Com... a post marked "F. W. R. N.W. ... ed south of the Tel Kwa river ... west of A. H. Kelly's north... thence south 80 chains, then... chains, thence north 80 cha... west 80 chains to point of com...

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 F. ...

NOTICE is hereby given th... to apply to the Chief Comm... Lands and Works for licenses ... remove timber from off th... described tracts of land, situ... Juan Valley, Renfrew District, ... Island:

Tract No. 1.—Commencing ... placed at the south-west corne... nineteen (19), township fou... thence north forty (40) chains; ... one hundred and twenty (12... thence south forty (40) chai... west one hundred and twenty ... to the place of commencement, ... 480 acres more or less.

Tract No. 2.—Commencing ... placed at the north-west corn... north-east quarter of section fo... township ten (10); thence sout... chains; thence west eighty ... thence north eighty (80) cha... east eighty (80 chains; thence ... (40) chains, to the place of ... ment, comprising 640 acres mo...

Tract No. 3.—Commencing ... placed at the south-east corner ... seventeen (17), township (14); ... forty (40) chains; thence south ... chains; thence east one hu... twenty (120) chains; thence n... (80) chains; thence west forty ... thence south forty (40) chai... west forty (40) chains, to th... commencement, comprising 640 ... or less.

E. J. ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE... days after date, I intend to a... Hon. Chief Commissioner of ... Works for special licenses t... carry away timber from the fo... scribed lands in New Westm... trict:

No. 1 Claim.—Commencing ... planted about half a mile in a ... erly direction from the Sou... West's lake, on Nelson Isla... West 40 chains; South 160 chai... chains; North 160 chains to po... mencement.

No. 2.—Commencing from ... corner of G. E. Davenport's th... License 5888, on Sechalt peninsu... South 80 chains; West 80 ch... 80 chains; East 80 chains to po... mencement.

No. 3.—Commencing at a st... on the East shore of Agamem... about four and a half miles ... from Captain Island; thence ... chains; South 40 chains; West ... to shore; thence following th... point of commencement.

M. GREEN.

J. We...

May 22, 1906

NOTICE

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held on the 15th day of July, 1906, at the Court House, Port Essington, B. C. jel4

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation established covering the spit of land at the northwest end of Salles Island has been cancelled.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., May 9, 1906. my17

NOTICE

The Taxpayers of the Municipality of Saanich are hereby notified that all taxes for 1906 are due, and payable at the Provincial Assessor's Office, Victoria, B. C.

H. O. CASE,
C. M. C.
my29

TIMBER NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry timber from the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Lot 969, situated on Nelson Island, New Westminster District, thence North 40 chains, West 80 chains, South 120 chains, East 40 chains, North 80 chains, East 40 chains to point of commencement.

May 9, 1906.

M. GREEN.
JOHN WEST.
my19

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "E. S. T. N.E. C.," planted at the northwest corner of F. W. Rolt's location in the Skeena district, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 E. S. TOPPING.

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "H. E. McD. N.W. C.," planted on the south bank of the Tel Kwa river, sixteen miles west of the mouth of the same, in the Skeena district, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 H. E. MACDONALD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "T. S. McM. S.E. Co., planted at the northeast corner of E. S. Topping's location, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 T. S. McPHERSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "J. J. C. S.W. C.," planted at the southeast corner of T. S. McPherson's location, in the Skeena district, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 J. J. CAMPBELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "A. H. K. N.E. C.," planted on the south bank of the Tel Kwa river, sixteen miles west of the mouth of the same, in the Skeena district, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 A. H. KELLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "E. W. R. N.W. C.," planted south of the Tel Kwa river, two miles west of A. H. Kelly's northeast corner, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

je8 F. W. ROLT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for licenses to cut and remove timber from off the following described tracts of land, situate in San Juan Valley, Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Tract No. 1.—Commencing at a post placed at the south-west corner of section nineteen (19), township fourteen (14); thence north forty (40) chains; thence east one hundred and twenty (120) chains; thence south forty (40) chains; thence west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, to the place of commencement, comprising 480 acres more or less.

Tract No. 2.—Commencing at a post placed at the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of section fourteen (14), township ten (10); thence south forty (40) chains; thence west eighty (80) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east eighty (80) chains; thence south forty (40) chains, to the place of commencement, comprising 640 acres more or less.

Tract No. 3.—Commencing at a post placed at the south-east corner of section seventeen (17), township (14); thence west forty (40) chains; thence south forty (40) chains; thence east one hundred and twenty (120) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence south forty (40) chains; thence east eighty (80) chains; thence north forty (40) chains, to the place of commencement, comprising 640 acres more or less.

E. J. PALMER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in New Westminster District:

No. 1 Claim.—Commencing at a stake planted about half a mile in a southwesterly direction from the South end of West's lake, on Nelson Island; thence West 40 chains; South 160 chains; East 40 chains; North 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2.—Commencing from the West corner of G. E. Davenport's timber claim, License 3888, on Sechalt peninsula; thence South 80 chains; West 80 chains; North 80 chains; East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3.—Commencing at a stake planted on the East shore of Agamemnon channel about four and a half miles Southwest from Captain Island; thence East 160 chains; South 40 chains; West 160 chains to shore; thence following the shore to point of commencement.

M. GREEN.
J. West, Agent.
May 22, 1906 je7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Morsby and adjacent islands, Queen Charlotte Island District:

Claim No. 1—Commencing at a stake on shore, first rocky point East of the head of Second Bay, South of Skedance, Indian Village, Louise Island; thence 60 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence along beach to place of beginning.

Claim No. 2—Commencing at stake on beach near head of bay, East shore of Louise Island, West of Limestone Island; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 3—Commencing at stake on beach at head of bay Southwest shore of Louise Island, about one mile from Limestone Island; thence North 40 chains; thence West 160 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East to point of beginning.

Claim No. 4—Commencing at stake on West shore of Centre Bay, Atli Inlet, Lyell Island, one mile North of Claim No. 5; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to place of beginning.

Claim No. 5—Commencing at post on beach at head of Centre Bay, at Atli Inlet, Lyell Island; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 6—Commencing at stake on beach West side of East Bay, Atli Inlet, near entrance; thence West 40 chains; thence South 160 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North along shore to point of beginning.

Claim No. 7—Commencing at stake at Mouth of Creek at head of East Bay, Atli Inlet; thence West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 160 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence West 120 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 8—Commencing at stake at Mouth of Creek at head of Sedgwick Bay, Lyell Island; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 9—Commencing at stake in small Cove on East side of entrance at Atli Inlet, Lyell Inlet; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to place of beginning.

Claim No. 10—Commencing at stake 20 chains West from beach and in line with Rocky Point and two small islands off shore of first valley going South on the Eastern shore of Lyell Island; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 11—Commencing at a stake on beach North side of Bay in second valley going South on East coast of Lyell Island; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 12—Beginning at stake near Northwest point of Frandy Island; thence East 160 chains along shore; thence South 40 chains; thence West 160 chains; thence North 40 chains to place of beginning.

Claim No. 13—Commencing at stake at mouth of Creek on Southwest shore of Lyell Island East of two small islands near lower end of Darwin Sound; thence East 60 chains; thence South 60 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South about 60 chains to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 14—Commencing at stake on beach near the extreme Northwesterly point of Lyell Island; thence South 80 chains; thence West 60 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 60 chains, more or less, to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 15—Commencing at stake one-half mile from point on Moresby Island, on South side of Echo Harbor; thence East 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 120 chains to head of harbor; thence Northeasterly along the shore to point of beginning.

Claim No. 16—Commencing at stake at head of Echo Harbor, Moresby Island; thence West 60 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 17—Commencing at stake on beach East side of large island at West end of Richardson Inlet; thence West 40 chains; thence North 160 chains; thence East 40 chains to beach; thence South along shore to point of beginning.

Claim No. 18—Beginning at stake at West end of Tanoo Island; thence East 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 60 chains; thence South to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 19—Beginning at stake 10 rods North of Claim No. 18, West end of Tanoo Island; thence East 80 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 20—Beginning at stake one-fourth mile South of the Indian Village of Old Clew; thence 40 chains North; thence West 160 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 21—Beginning at stake on shore of Dana Inlet, Moresby Island, about four miles West from point of Moresby Island peninsula; thence South 40 chains; thence West 160 chains; thence North to beach; thence East along the shore to point of beginning.

Claim No. 22—Beginning at a stake at the head of Dana Inlet on Moresby Island; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North to point of beginning.

Claim No. 23—Beginning at stake on beach near the Northeast corner of Limit No. 22; thence West 60 chains; thence North 80 chains to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 24—Beginning at stake on beach to West end of Sewall Inlet, on Moresby Island, near the East line of Timber Limit 7046; thence South 100 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 60 chains to beach; thence along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 25—Beginning at a stake on beach on Moresby's Island, at West end of Sewell Inlet; thence West 160 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 160 chains to beach; thence South along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 26—Beginning at stake on shore of Moresby's Island, in small bay at North end of Narrows called South Arm; thence West 160 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 160 chains to beach; thence along the beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 27—Beginning at stake on shore of Moresby's Island in Bay South of West Arm of Cumshewa Inlet; thence South 40 chains; thence West 160 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 160 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 28—Beginning at stake on beach at extreme Northwest point of Louise Island, 100 feet South of burn; thence East 80 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 60 chains; thence North to beach; thence Southwesterly along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 29—Beginning at stake on shore of Moresby's Island, on the South side of West Arm, one-fourth mile from point; thence South 40 chains; thence West 160 chains; thence North 40 chains to beach; thence Easterly along beach to point of beginning.

Claim No. 30—Beginning at stake on Moresby's Island, at head of West Arm, on point between two creeks; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 31—Beginning at stake at Northwest corner of Limit No. 30; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 32—Beginning at a stake at the South side of Creek entering into the North Bay at head of West Arm Moresby Island; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 33—Beginning at a stake at the Northwest corner of Limit No. 32; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 34—Beginning at a stake at Northwest corner of Limit 32; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 35—Beginning at stake on shore of Moresby's Island at point between Cumshewa Inlet and West Arm; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 36—Beginning at a stake at Northeast corner of Limit No. 35; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 37—Beginning at a stake on the East side of Creek, 10 rods from Southeast corner of Limit No. 35; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 38—Beginning at a stake at Northwest corner of Limit No. 37; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 39—Beginning at a stake on Moresby's Island North shore of Cumshewa Inlet, four feet from Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 7061; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of beginning.

Claim No. 40—Beginning at stake on Southwest shore of Louise Island, due West from Southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 7053; thence East 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West to shore; thence along shore to point of beginning.

je13 D. DRYSDALE.

LAND NOTICES

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, 60 days from this date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on the forks of Howson and Lake creeks, one mile below Mooseskin Johnny lake, at the head of the south fork of Tel-Kwa river, Skeena district: Commencing at a post marked "S.W. Corner," thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1906.

je8 TEL-KWA MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of the Tsimpsean Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Salt Lake, No. 1, east of Kalen Island, Range 5, Coast District, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of Salt Lake No. 1, thence following said shore line to the place of beginning, and continuing about 320 acres.

FRANK W. SHILLESTAD,
Locator.
J. F. Ritchie, Agent.
April 20, 1906. my16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, on the Skeena River, Coast District, B. C.:

Commencing at a post at F. A. Turner's Southeast Corner, and marked A. M.'s Northeast Corner, thence running East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

ALEXANDER MORTON,
H. L. Frank, Agent.
Frank's Landing, Skeena River, B. C.,
April 28, 1906. je7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special timber licenses to the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a point marked J. Dunsmuir's N. W. Corner, planted on the north bank of the Copper River, about 13 miles from the mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's N. W. Corner, planted about 26 miles up the Copper River, on the north bank, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 10. Commencing at a post marked J. Dunsmuir's S. E. Corner, planted on the south bank of the Copper River, about 28 miles from the mouth, thence east 60 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north to the river, thence east to point of commencement.

J. DUNSMUIR.
F. M. Dockrill,
Agent.
Victoria, B. C., 22nd May, 1906. my31

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase the following described land:

Beginning at a post at the Northeast side of Salmon River, at the head of Portland Canal, thence running in a Northerly direction 20 chains, following the International Boundary, thence Easterly 20 chains, thence Southerly 20 chains, thence Westerly 20 chains to point of commencement, being in all (40) forty acres more or less.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1906.

DAVID A. REARICK.
je9

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about 3 miles South of Kalen Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Lot 503, Range V, Coast District, B. C., thence East 80 chains, thence South 20 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 20 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 160 acres.

H. N. HOWARD,
Locator.
May 22, 1906. my31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, The Canadian Industrial Company, Limited, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore:

Commencing at a post at the Northwest corner of Lot 450, New Westminster District, thence Southeasterly along high water mark to the Southwest corner post of said lot, and extending Westward to deep water at right angles to a line drawn between said posts.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
April 19, 1906. ap20

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated south of the Tsimpsean Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post planted on the East bank of Salt Lake, No. 1, East of Kalen Island, Range 5, Coast District, thence east, twenty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of Fern Passage, thence following said shore line to the place of beginning, and containing about 320 acres.

BERT HAIGH,
Locator.
J. F. Ritchie, Agent.
April 20, 1906 my16

An Absolute Cure For DYSPEPSIA

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Belching of gas after eating, mean weakness.

By means of its muscles, the stomach should churn the food—changing solids into liquids—mixing in the gastric juice to start digestion.

If the stomach is weak—then food is not properly churned and mixed with enough gastric juice. Then you have indigestion and then dyspepsia.

Fruit-a-tives
OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

strengthen the stomach—just as juicy beef and eggs and milk strengthen the wasted frame of a patient getting over Typhoid.

FRUIT-A-TIVES contain the elements that give new—vigor new energy—to the muscles lining the stomach—stimulate the digestive glands and assure a copious flow of gastric juice for each meal.

More than that, FRUIT-A-TIVES correct the Constipation which usually attends stomach trouble—and by acting directly on kidneys and liver, put the whole system in healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are a peculiar combination of fruit juices and tonics that are known all over Canada for their wonderful cures in all stomach, liver and kidney troubles.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.
Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED,
OTTAWA.

PENSION SCHEME SAID TO MEET WITH APPROVAL

Outline Presented to Street Railwaymen's Union at Meeting at Vancouver.

The pension system for the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway company, which was formally submitted to them a few days ago by Mr. J. Buntzen, managing director of that company, was discussed last night at a meeting of the railwaymen's union, of which practically all the employees are members, says the Vancouver Province of Thursday.

While the pension scheme as outlined was not formally adopted, it met with general commendation, and its general terms were satisfactory to the majority of the men, with the exception of some minor points in the age limit. There was a particularly large attendance of members of the union at the meeting, and after some discussion of the details of the pension scheme it was decided to refer the matter to the executive committee to finally report upon at the next meeting. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, July 30.

In discussing the question today members of the union stated that the scheme would undoubtedly be reported on favorably by the executive committee and adopted at the next meeting of the union.

"It is an excellent pension system, and there is practically no opposition to its adoption," said Mr. A. G. Perry, president of the local street railwaymen's union, to a Province representative today. "But the men may possibly ask for some slight modifications in the age limit at which benefits are to be received, and also with regard to the length of service in the company's employ before participating in the pension benefits. The submission of the scheme shows the careful regard the management has for the welfare of the employees, and will still further cement the very cordial relations between the employees and the management."

All the employees of the company are at present in receipt of a yearly bonus consisting of a certain percentage of the company's profits, which amounts to about $40 per man. The pension scheme suggests that each man contribute $3 of this bonus each year toward the pension fund. For every dollar contributed by the employees the company will contribute a similar amount—all of which is to be invested and draw interest as a perpetual pension fund. A representative of the company and one from the employees are to be the trustees of the fund, and in the event of a deadlock between them on any question, a third party is to be agreed upon whose decisions are to be final. All employees over sixty years of age who have been in the service of the company for a term of fifteen years will be eligible to participate in the benefits of the pension fund, which will of course amount to a large sum in a few years. The amount of benefit to be received will be equal to quarter of the average salary which the employees received during the last three years of his service with the company. The trustees, however, are to have discretionary powers, and if a man is in urgent want when entitled to pension benefits, the amount he is to receive may be increased to an amount equal to half the average salary of the beneficiary.

As there are at present over five hundred men in the company's employ, it would mean that $1,500 would be contributed yearly by the men at practically no outlay to them, while a similar amount would be added to the fund every year by the company.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Washington, June 16.—President Castro will resume the presidency of Venezuela on July 5th. The state department today received a despatch by way of Willemstadt announcing that on June 11 President Castro declared this intention. Vice President Molze and a delegation that visited him at La Victoria and requested him to resume the presidency.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED

ELLIS—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 14th instant, William Ellis, a native of Hayle, Cornwall, England; aged 65 years.

McQUILLAN—On the 15th instant, at the residence of his uncle, Captain J. J. Barry, No. 112 Fort street, Jack, the darling and beloved son of Frank and Rose McQuillan; aged 6 years and 6 months.

SOMERS—At the family residence, Gordon Head, Frances Somers, aged 94 years; a native of Fermanagh Co., Ireland, and relict of the late William Somers, of Goderich, Ontario.

BROTHIER HAS BEEN ORDERED DEPORTED

United States Immigration Officials Will Return Pardoned Convict.

DID NOT INTEND TO GO TO FRANCE

Will Department of Justice Cancel Pardon Because of Broken Agreement?

Desire Brothier has been ordered deported from Seattle to Vancouver by the United States Immigration officials. He has been taken to Port Townsend for confinement in the immigrant detention shed, pending confirmation of the decision of a special board of immigration officials which decided to deport him from Seattle. The pardoned convict gave notice of appeal from the decision to the secretary of commerce and labor at Washington. The Seattle Times says:

"If Brothier is compelled to return to Vancouver he will have to complete a seven-year sentence in the penitentiary. He had served two years when he was pardoned on condition that he would return to France. Instead of doing this he came to Seattle and attempted to secure naturalization papers.

"Brothier was ordered deported on the ground that he had been convicted of a felony before entering the United States. Brothier contended this morning that Vancouver was never his permanent home but that he has always claimed Seattle as his legal residence. According to Brothier's story he landed in New York from France in 1896. He lived there until 1900 when he came to Seattle. Since the last date he declares he has made frequent trips between Vancouver and Seattle but that he always considered the former place his residence. He swore that while in New York he took out his first naturalization papers.

"After he was in the penitentiary he says he hired a lawyer at Ontario who secured him a pardon upon the condition that he return to France.

"Brothier's lawyers argued that the fact of his being convicted of a felony was no ground for his deportation as it was subsequent to his first landing in the United States. Their theory is that the law only applies to foreigners convicted of felonies before their first entrance. The special court refused to take this view of the law and ordered Brothier deported."

As is evident there are some misstatements in the Seattle newspaper's account, but it is interesting, as showing the claims of the convict pardoned by the federal department of justice. There are many cases upon which stay of proceedings was entered when he was sentenced to the term of seven years imprisonment, for which, for some inexplicable reason the Dominion government freed him after serving two years' imprisonment. It was stated from Ottawa that he was freed on condition that he returned to France. Obviously, from his own statements, he had no intention of carrying out that condition, and it remains to be seen whether the federal department of justice, cognizant of this fact, will cancel the pardon. There are several cases of forgery and of theft that were preferred against him, but never came to trial.

THE GLANDERS LAW.

Mr. Justice Morrison announced it as his opinion this morning that the Dominion law relating to the stamping out of glanders was constitutional and intra vires and everything else that is good says the Vancouver World. The matter came up on application in Brooks vs. Moore. Mr. Brooks is a horse owner. Dr. Moore is the Dominion veterinary surgeon. Some time ago Brooks got out an injunction to restrain Dr. Moore from destroying his horses. This injunction Mr. Justice Morrison continued this morning in view of the fact that Mr. Kappelle, for Brooks, said that he would appeal. It was intimated that the manner of carrying out the law might be a ground for an injustice as well as the question of the constitutionality of the law. Mr. Justice Morrison said that he supposed that the chief justice no doubt had all the facts before him when he granted the injunction. Mr. Duncan, for Dr. Moore, said that the chief justice could not have had the matter fully before him as he would not listen to anything at all that Mr. Duncan had to say. Mr. Duncan went on to point out that the government was not actuated by any desire to slaughter horses as some seemed to suppose. The government's object and the object of the law was to protect the public from the ravages of a terrible disease. Mr. Justice Morrison wanted to know if there was any danger from Mr. Brook's horses at present. It was pointed out that at present access was prohibited to where they were. In view of that Mr. Justice Morrison continued the injunction and impressed upon Mr. Kappelle the advisability of getting his appeal before the court as speedily as possible.

YUKON POLICE.

Major Z. T. Wood, assistant commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, accompanied by his wife, arrived yesterday from the East, and is at the Hotel Vancouver, says Saturday's Vancouver News-Advertiser. They have been on a trip to England, having left Dawson last February. Major Wood went into the Yukon nine years ago, and has been promoted in rank until he is now the first police officer in the territory. He was acting governor during Mr. Ross' illness, and subsequently when Mr. Congdon resigned he was administrator until Mr. McInnes assumed office.

In the work of the Yukon police, Major Wood says, is much more extensive than the name would indicate. For instance, they help in the administration of the mining laws, crown timber and land regulations, act as postmasters, and represent the various departments in the districts where it would not pay to maintain separate offices. The carrying of mails to outlying points in the Far North, Major Wood says, necessitates despatching three or four men equipped at great cost for the arduous journeys. These trips are made in winter, as many remote points can be reached by navigable streams during the summer. The police have a small steamer for this purpose, which, as well as rendering efficient mail service, carries many prospectors with their outfits into the mining regions. As the Yukon becomes more thickly settled, the mounted police force is being reduced. When the population warrants it the government replaces a constable who is performing duties for other departments.

Major and Mrs. Wood will go over to Victoria this afternoon and will spend a few days on the Coast before leaving for the North.

SUCCUMBED TO INJURIES.

Washington, June 16.—Representative Rufus Lester of Georgia, who last night fell through the skylight the apartment house where he lived, died this evening.

HARRISON WEBSTER DEAD.

Rochester, N. Y., June 16.—Harrison E. Webster formerly professor at the University of Rochester, and former president of the Union college, died today at the family residence here.

DRIED FRUITS.

Fresno, Cal., June 16.—Within the last few days dried fruit prices have taken a big jump. Buyers are offering ten cents a pound for dried peaches and 15 cents for apricots. Both crops are light. These are the highest prices offered for many years.

GRAND LARCENY.

Minneapolis, June 16.—Dr. Jacob F. Force, former president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of this city, was today sentenced to serve three and a half years in the state prison. The charge was grand larceny.

ANOTHER STAR ADDED.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Another star was added to the Union today when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklalama and the Indian territory as one state. The measure also provides that Arizona and New-Mexico may be admitted to the statehood as the State of Arizona, providing the people of the territories vote in favor of the admission on the terms submitted by congress.

HORSES BURNED.

New York, June 16.—Twenty-six horses were burned to death today in a fire which destroyed the stables of James F. Ryan and Joseph Cody in West 11th street. While the stables was on fire Cody's daughter, Lucy, aided by her small brother, saved six horses. The loss was said to be $25,000.

CONSERVATIVES IN ANNUAL SESSION

(Continued from Page Eight.)

of the fruit growers went to Manitoba and interested themselves to get practical fruit growers interested in the district with success. Before the government went into office, though, three years ago, there has been stagnation in land values.

There had been little or no demand for land, and the reason was given that people would not buy land in British Columbia because the government was so unstable. British Columbians were told that the province owed $13,000,000 or $14,000,000 and that the

Situation Was Serious

and what justification could there be, in consequence, for investment? So it was with the timber industry. The mills were idle; what few remained running did so to keep their business dragging on. There was no margin of profit, and the industries were stagnant. This was due to the fact that capital was afraid to come here because of the conditions. So with the fisheries and with every line of industry in the province. But take any line now and compare any industry three years ago with that of today. There was a marked change. Why were these things? Simply because the business of the country had been conducted in a businesslike and proper manner.

The records of today differed greatly from those of three years ago. Now every year a surplus is announced, and although the government refused to go to England or the East to negotiate loans, the province was in as healthy a condition as it had ever been since it was a colony. True enough, the government had not launched great programmes of public works or other popular movements designed to catch votes. But the good common sense of the country had been shown in the endorsement of the

Government's Business Policy

All these go to make a good record and were a stimulus to the Conservative party in British Columbia to continue in the work that had been carried out for the past three years.

In Golden district, which he had visited during his trip, a district always favorable to W. C. Wells—an estimable man—there had been a great many Liberals. He had found during his visit numerous Tories and Tory associations, and they were active. They took an active interest in the business of the Conservative party, and on every occasion when asked to speak to the people of that riding, with his colleague, Hon. Mr. Green, he had been heartily received. The visit was to familiarize themselves with local conditions of that community, which is one of the most delightful parts of Kootenay, if not in British Columbia. That run on the steamer takes the traveler through a fairyland, with the Selkirks showing on one side and the Rockies on the other. The Tories who live there love that land and when another election comes around they feel that it is just good enough to fit a Tory.

"Of course I would not like to disturb Mr. Wells in that section, but if the people of Columbia feel that it better suit a good Conservative, well that is their business."

Not that he would not help the good work along. He found people well satisfied with the conditions and the work of the government. It had not catered to any clique or cabal when it was found necessary to expend money on trails, roads or bridges, or other public works. The government had, consistently with its policy, seen that the province got the

Best Value for the Money Spent

This was not always popular. In some districts the road work is considered, as it were, a good side line. When the government spent money for works it was now found that with an expenditure of $200 it was possible to get more value than when five times the amount had previously been spent. Why? Because it was more properly and economically spent.

AN ASSURED FACT.

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

The road of a thousand wonders is the Southern Pacific Co.'s Scenic Shasta Route and Coast line. Tickets, reservations, and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First avenue. E. E. Ellis, general agent.

RUSSIA'S DAILY TALE OF TERROR

One Hundred Killed as Victims of the Bloody Jewish Revolutionists.

ANARCHISTS IN COMMAND

Fire on the Military From Barricades and Roofs of Houses.

BAILYSTOK, via Warsaw, June 16.—In order to revenge the victims of the massacre, Jewish revolutionists, hidden on the roofs of houses and behind fences and the draperies of windows, have fired the whole day long with revolvers and rifles at the government buildings and the workmen and peasants passing in the streets. One band ambushed in a factory, fired on the passenger train. The exact number of victims is not known but it is estimated 100 persons have been killed. Two hundred persons are lying wounded in two hospitals of the city. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the troops are arriving constantly.

Frightful Massacre

Berlin, June 17.—The Alliance Israelite has received a telegram from Bialystok, saying that massacres continue in a frightful manner there and also in Grodno, and that panic and terror have seized Grajwo.

The Lokal Anzeiger prints a special despatch from Warsaw, saying that Minister of the Interior Stolykin has telegraphed the governor of Grodno to restore order at Bialystok at any cost.

The despatch adds that although the sixteenth division is at Bialystok it has been impossible to restore order. Many anarchists have barricaded themselves in certain houses from which they fire on the military. Infantry answer with salvos upon the posse from which the firing comes.

Regular scenes of seige are being enacted with in the town. The correspondent says many Jewish families are leaving under military escort to take refuge across the nearby Prussian frontier. Fifty armed persons in a house in Suwbrow street refused to surrender, and the military stormed the place and killed many of the inmates. The despatch concluded by saying that patrols of Cossacks and dragoons traversed the streets continuously and prevented the movement of traffic.

THE MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

New York, June 16.—After more than five years of litigation, work was begun today on the superstructure of the Manhattan bridge, which will span the East river a short distance above Brooklyn bridge. The Ryan Parker Construction company have contracted to complete the work in three and a half years for $6,403,223. The bridge was authorized during the Mayor Van Wyck administration.

MINER'S DREAM FULFILLED.

On going to work at Warrins Hall colliery, Rowley (Staffs), recently, a miner told the manager that during the night he had dreamt twice that a serious accident had occurred. The manager in consequence warned the miners to be careful.

Five hours later, while the men were erecting an additional support to the roof, a "bump" occurred, and fifteen tons of coal fell on the men below. William Edwards, Edward Guest, and James Trowmans, were killed instantly, and Henry Farkes had one of his legs broken. The man who had the dream was close by and had a narrow escape.

PARTICULARS OF SUICIDE.

Sad Circumstances Surrounding Death of Dr. Richardson of the Miowera.

Additional particulars are at hand respecting the suicide at Vancouver on Friday afternoon of Dr. R. H. Richards, surgeon of the steamship Miowera. Dr. Richards was last seen about 11 o'clock Thursday morning. At that hour he sent for a boy to bring some little thing to his cabin, and then would have appeared to have locked the door. The crew possibly thought that he had locked up and gone ashore, and thought no more of it till yesterday afternoon, when he was wanted for some purpose, and Captain Hemming went to his cabin. He looked through the window and saw what appeared to be a cuff lying on the table.

Something in the appearance of the place suggested

Something Wrong

and he sent for the police. Detectives Jackson and Waddell were sent down, and after forcing open the door found Richards lying dead in a sitting posture, in the corner of the room, with an Iver-Jackson revolver grasped tightly in his right hand. From the blood stains on the floor it was quite evident that he had shot himself while standing in front of the looking glass. The ball had entered his mouth and gone through to the back of his head.

Captain Hemming and his officers were shocked by the discovery, as Dr. Richards was the last man they would have expected to do such a deed. He was rather of a jovial disposition, if anything, and had not seemed to be at all despondent of late, and they can assign no possible cause for the act. Dr. Richards was a man of apparently 26 or 27 years of age, and of

Splendid Appearance and Physique

With a good education, good ability, youth and health, and the faculty of making friends, it seemed strange indeed that he should have chosen to leave a world where conditions were apparently so pleasant for him, in such a way.

Dr. Richards came from Winnipeg and had been two trips to Australia on the Miowera. It was said that he had begun to establish a good business in Winnipeg, but for the sake of change and experience thought he would try a few trips abroad. He was a graduate of Manitoba university.

It is thought from the condition of the body that the deed must have been done some time on Thursday, though strangely enough no one seems to have had any very distinct recollection of hearing the sound of the pistol shot. One of the crew who was in a cabin nearby says now that he thinks he heard something like the sound of a shot, but some mechanics were engaged in repairing the engines at the time, and the thump of the machinery and the blows of the hammers rendered the sound very indistinct, and he did not know what it was.

CONSERVATIVES IN ANNUAL SESSION

A Rousing Rally Held at the Institute Hall Yesterday Evening.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Premier McBride and Other Speakers Deliver Stirring Addresses.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A rousing and enthusiastic meeting was held last night at Institute hall which was thronged when the annual session of the Liberal-Conservative association took place. The president and officers were unanimously re-elected as follows: President, Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C.; vice-presidents, H. F. Bishop, Ald. J. A. Douglas and R. Bolden; treasurer, J. L. Tait; secretary, Thomas Cashmore. The following executive committee was chosen: R. E. Gosnell, E. B. Thomson, W. H. Price, W. Mable, J. Brown, J. E. Phillips, J. H. Penkett, G. H. Barnard, R. J. Riddell, H. J. Cookson, H. Maynard, H. D. Helmcken, K. C., W. Ryan, Mr. Eccles and E. A. Lewis.

Mr. McPhillips, president, occupied the chair, and the officers of the association, and Hon. R. McBride, premier, J. L. Beckwith, and Mr. Moore, a visiting Conservative from Alberta, had seats on the platform. A feature of the meeting was an address by the premier, Hon. Richard McBride, who told of conditions noted by him throughout the province during his recent trip.

The meeting was opened with the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting and then the president, Mr. McPhillips, said that after succeeding Mr. Mable, who did yeoman work in

The Interest of the Party

he had found a great deal of interest manifested. There had been during the year eighteen meetings of the executive, all well attended and the work of the executive had turned out well. There was no reason to feel dissatisfied at what had been carried out during the year. A Liberal stronghold had been taken when Alberni, a district from which W. W. B. McInnes, now governor of the Yukon, had resigned, and it was impossible to take it from the Liberals. The Conservatives went in and worked with the result that Mr. Manson had been elected by a handsome majority over the Liberal candidate. (Applause). In that district they had to contend with two men considered important in that district, Ralph Smith, M. P., and W. S. Sloan, M. P., as was known. Mr. Sloan was a man of means, and, whether for patriotic reasons or otherwise, distributed those means during an election. He had taken the steamer Maude and gone up the coast, using some influence where work had been previously done.—A voice—metallic influence. In Mr. Manson, the party had made a substantial gain. He was a man, who was an acquirement to the party. In Victoria

The By-Election

which resulted in the return of Hon. Mr. Templeman had been contested with great odds. The Liberal party said, incorrectly, that in Mr. Templeman British Columbia had its first cabinet minister, but all knew that Hon. Col. Prior had been a cabinet minister of the Conservative government in 1896. It took the Liberals years to do what the Conservatives had done in 1896. Yet they had the hardihood to say this was the first time the province was given cabinet representation. At the eleventh hour Mr. Templeman had admitted that the Conservatives had given the province a cabinet minister in 1896. It was unnecessary to enumerate the tactics that had been used; they were well known. Yet over 500 loyal Conservatives went to the polls and cast their votes for Mr. J. L. Beckwith. (Applause). That was a demonstration of faith in the principles of the party.

All Kinds of Influences

had been used by the Liberals on that occasion; they sought to bribe the electors in every possible way. Even in the little matter of Darcy Island which had cost $2,000 a year, they had said they would give $4,000. They were going to establish wireless telegraph stations on the West coast; have these been established?

Voices—No.

Now there was that lifeboat which was said to be on the way west; has it arrived?

Voices—No.

Have they ever made any effort to put a proper and satisfactory steamer in the salvage work?

Voices—No.

No, they still had an old unsatisfactory vessel, whose condition was well known. This vessel had been away in the north for a long time—salvaging some vessel—and if any disaster had taken place in British Columbia waters, where would aid have been?

In Victoria, as all knew, the federal government had shown no interest in the

Welfare of the Province

or done anything with regard to granting better terms. In British Columbia, where 177,000 white people lived in the largest and richest province of the Dominion. There were difficulties of administration owing to geographical conditions. Fifteen millions of dollars lie in the treasury at Ottawa which ought to be returned to the province. Now, though the tide was changing, Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, was now asking the endorsation of the people of that province on a policy of better terms. If Nova Scotia is entitled to better terms, is not British Columbia? The leader of the Conservative party, Mr. R. L. Borden, had positively stated at Ottawa that when the Conservative party came into power this matter would at once receive attention.

The laxity in morality of public life of Canada as administered by the Liberal government at Ottawa showed how the fair name of the country had been besmirched by this party, which was willing to so degrade Canada. The Liberal government had entered power with no policy, though they had talked free trade, and had

Taken the Conservative Policy

for which he could not blame them, and had as a result filled the treasury to an overflowing degree. But they had filched on every hand, and instead of the capital debt of the country being reduced it had been increased largely. He concluded by speaking of the energetic work of the Conservative party and of the association's work during the year, which had been ended with a balance on the right side of the treasury.

The elections then took place, with a unanimity that evidenced the solidity of the association, resulting as stated above. The various candidates spoke, thanking the association for their re-election, and commenting on the work done during the past year with satisfaction. During the election Hon. Mr. McBride entered the hall and was received with long and continued applause.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken said that the past year had shown a further development of the endorsation of the government under the leadership of Hon. Mr. McBride which had done wonderful things for the province of British Columbia. Mr. McBride, he said, was a thorough going Conservative, one of those who fights to the last ditch. He had had a good career, and it afforded the speaker great pleasure to note how well his government had done and the manner in which it had earned the confidence of the people. It afforded him great pleasure to move a vote of confidence in the government under his able leadship. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. L. Beckwith, had pleasure in seconding the motion. He felt, as did all present, that the premier had done his duty, as he believed it to be, in an honest, straightforward and businesslike manner. It was difficult to form an idea of the difficulties which had confronted him when he took office when the coffers of the province were emptied, and the success of the local government was a source of gratification as was the feeling of confidence felt in it throughout the province. The people had a greater confidence, as had capital, in the province than ever.

The motion was carried and three rousing cheers were given for Hon. Mr. McBride.

The Premier

rising, said he wished to acknowledge on behalf of the local government the vote of thanks, and hoped that it deserved the enthusiasm and general endorsation he had witnessed. The chairman had been good enough to testify to the work. He was pleased to take his part in it always, counting it a privilege to take part in the work of the executive. It was perhaps to be expected that he would give an account of his stewardship and of his recent visit to the interior of the province. This visit was in line with the policy of the government. As far as possible and as was convenient for the ministers they always, without sparing themselves, endeavored to familiarise themselves with local conditions. It was hard and trying work, especially at some seasons. But he had always considered it his duty to go to the people and meet with them, to fully understand the local conditions. In some quarters this was not looked upon with satisfaction. When he did so last year the irresponsible Grit organs had indulged in rumors and circumstantial stories of impending dissolutions, etc., and this year they had indulged in the same kind of fireworks. In visiting the province and the people he was but carrying out the pledges made before election, and in previous governments, as he knew, there had been neglect shown in the matter of the ministers familiarising themselves with local conditions.

The Present Government

has increased very strongly in the support it can count upon by the people of the province since he took office three years ago. The government had been before the people three times at by-elections where it had been opposed and once where it had not. In three fights the government candidate had on each occasion carried the day by strong majorities. In Vancouver, a Liberal stronghold, where a bitter attack was made upon Hon. Mr. Wilson, who had succeeded his old friend Mr. McPhillips, after a ten days' fight, Mr. Wilson had been returned by a handsome majority. When the legislature convened and it was found necessary to indulge in certain law-making which could not be called popular—it was hardly necessary to recall the unpopular assessment laws—and it was found necessary, where the public service of the province was not impaired, to practice strictest economy, a bye-election had been held and in the face of this in the rural district of Alberni the government candidate, Mr. Archie McDonald, had been returned by a handsome majority. Seven votes more would have deprived Mr. Stoddart, his opponent, an old politician and a warhorse, of $200 which would have been forfeited to His Majesty the King. The chairman, who then visited Lillooet will remember how the government was assailed because of the unpopular legislation, and of how the Liberals

Fought Tooth and Nail

how they appealed to Ottawa for federal interference and some of these appeals were answered. All manner of practices were indulged in by those at Ottawa to assist Mr. Stoddart in not losing in any event, and it had been a surprise to them that Mr. Stoddart had gone down to defeat. Another matter was the fight in Alberni district, a constituency that for years had been solidly Grit. Mr. McInnes had always won hands down, and it was said that Mr. Sloan had every vote in the district in his breeches pockets. Notwithstanding, though, that Mr. Ralph Smith had left his duties unattended at Ottawa and Mr. Sloan had found urgent business which called him to a yachting cruise on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and that their man was practically the strongest that could have been brought into the field, the government candidate had won by a large majority, and what had been practically a Liberal district became a Conservative stronghold. It was only necessary to point to these records, to show how confidence in the Conservative party had increased, and what better evidence could be given of increased support?

There must be some ground for the change of public sentiment. This is because the local government grasped conditions in

A Businesslike Manner

and did what was right and just to the people of British Columbia, and their efforts had borne fruit. Conditions in the province of British Columbia today were greatly improved in contrast to what they had been three years ago. As regards the mineral industry, of which he could speak well, having had so much to do with this department of the government work, it now promised better than it has ever done in the history of the province. In Kootenay, Rossland camp, South East Kootenay, Boundary, Lardeau, in every one of these districts, it was shown that wherever there was a proper investment where any showings were to be seen conditions had never been better. And why? Simply because the people who had opportunities, which were industrial opportunities were able to go to the bankers and readily secure capital. Capital is necessary to any mine, and because of the business policy of the government the bankers have gained confidence and were not afraid any longer to readily invest capital when investment offered.

The agricultural interests were the same. There was some time ago development in sections of the Okanagan district with regard to fruit-growing. Some

(Continued on Page Seven.)

VANCOUVER ISLAND TO PRODUCE STEEL

Hill Says Western Canada Will Be Manufacturing Centre on Large Scale.

VIEWS OF THE RAILWAY MAGNATE

British Columbia Has a Great Future as Fruit-Growing District.

Interviewed at St. Paul, in a further statement regarding Canadian railway affairs, President James J. Hill of the Great Northern said:

"If you are going to build a railroad, you must know what a country produces and what it can produce with a profit, and if people will engage in that production. It is necessary to make the country prosperous in order to make the road prosperous. Canada west of Winnipeg all the way to the sea is a productive country. It produces tonnage of a most profitable character in its wheat, barley, oats, fruit, vegetables, minerals, coal and lumber."

"Do you believe Western Canada will be a manufacturing country?"

"Some day, and on a large scale."

"Where iron and coal are close together?"

"Yes; and on the coast."

"Where are the best places for establishing iron industries?"

Iron on Coast Islands

"There is an abundance of iron of very high quality along the north coast of Vancouver Island, Texada and other islands along the coast, and a great deal of coal in that same country, and there is an abundance of iron on the west side of the main range of the Rocky mountains, together with an abundance of good coking coal in the Crow's Nest region on the east side of the main range."

"Where will the market be?"

"The Orient for a time will furnish a good market, but China has its own coal and iron, probably the largest undeveloped resources of its kind in the world, but it has the high seas, hasn't it? (evidently referring to Canada) and with the coal and iron close to the high seas, there wouldn't be any trouble in finding a market. The chief geologist at Harvard is authority for the statement that iron ore is getting very scarce in Great Britain, France and Germany, and thus Europe will be one of the great markets for Canadian iron and steel.

A Regular Panama Canal

"They are manufacturing iron and steel in Canada already, and there is a great future for that industry, because Canada has the materials from which iron and steel are made. The consumption of these products is enormous. Fifteen years ago they took eight million tons of iron ore from Lake Superior; this year forty million. The ore and the stripping of other material to get at the ore that are moved every three years from Lake Superior equal in quantity the material dug out of the Panama canal. Now, at the rate of forty million tons a year the whole of the iron in Lake Superior will be exhausted in forty years. With that condition demonstrated in front of us, Canada has no reason to be uneasy as to what will become of her ores."

"There will be a good deal of railroad iron used in the next few years in Canada, Mr. Hill?"

"Yes."

"Do you think they will get it from the States?"

"No; I should think British Columbia would see what a good opportunity this is for establishing iron and steel industries."

Would Purchase Here

"Would you prefer to purchase your rails for Canadian railroading in Canada?"

"Why, certainly; we should be very glad to see some rail industries built up. I shall be disappointed if they are not."

"Can they manufacture cars and locomotives there?"

"There is nothing to prevent. They are already putting in an American locomotive establishment near Montreal, and it is doing well, but that is a long way from the West to get material. They can make locomotives cheaper where they get material cheaper, although the Dominion Steel company ought to furnish a good deal of these products. I do not know as to the quality of their iron or coal."

Fruit Important

"How about fruit success?"

"It was only a few years ago that we thought we could ship fruit at all. Now we are shipping it to New York, and our apples are sold there at one and a half times the price of California oranges, while in British Columbia every valley in it can raise the best fruit, or as good fruit as there is in the world."

"Do you think British Columbia has a good system of fruit raising?"

"Yes; but it can be improved."

"How?"

"Find out the varieties that can be best raised and will stand shipment best, and then be sure the apples are well packed. Fine apples should be carefully packed in paper and not bruised.

"Experience will settle all these things, and British Columbia is doing splendid work in organizing her fruit raising industry."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

(In the Full Court.)

Green vs. B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and Cook. In this case, on the conclusion of the arguments, the court dismissed the appeal, but, in view of the importance of the points involved, promised to hand down written reasons for judgment later on.

In re E. A. Carew-Gibson. In this matter the court announced that they had come to the conclusion to dismiss the appeal, but would at a later date give written reasons for their decision.

Dickinson et al vs. Helliwell, before Hunter, CJ, Irving and Duff JJ. An appeal from the judgment of Henderson Co. J. in an action tried before him at Vancouver, wherein he gave judgment for the plaintiff who sued on behalf of himself and seventy-five others in respect of wages due from an estate in liquidation of which the defendant was assignee. The appeal was dismissed.

Mr. L. J. McPhillips, K. C. for appellant; Mr. Macdonell and Mr. McHarg for respondent.

Boag vs. Wharton.—This was an appeal from the decision of Henderson Co. J. who dismissed the action of the plaintiff with costs. The dispute arose over a lease of certain premises in Vancouver, from which the plaintiff alleged he had been evicted by the defendant It transpired that in a discussion over insurance the defendant said to the plaintiff "If you are going to lie about it in that way, you had better get out." He took him at his word and left the premises. On the trial of the action he set up eviction as a plea, and the defendant entered a counterclaim for the amount of rent for the balance of the term of the lease. The evidence before the court of appeal was so fragmentary and unsatisfactory that their lordships dismissed the appeal on the defendants undertaking not to set up the plea of res judicata in any future action, and also abandoning their counterclaim.

Mr. Martin, K. C., for appellants; Mr. Macdonell and Mr. McHarg for respondents.

WORKMENS COMPENSATION ACT

Much Comment Over a Recent Decision by Mr. Justice Duff.

Nelson, B. C., June 12.—The recent decision of Mr. Justice Duff under an application on the Workmen's Compensation Act for damages to the relatives of a miner killed at the Granby mines, his head striking the mouth of the tunnel while riding on an electric ore train has caused much comment. Mr. Duff holds that the deceased was guilty of "serious neglect" and as such his relatives are not entitled to damages. These words are peculiar to the British Columbia Act and it is thought that hereafter, if the decision is upheld on appeal, workmen will not find it easy to obtain compensation under this law. A second decision of the same judge has declared that the police magistrate at Rossland, W. J. Nelson, was quite right in fining the Centre Star Mining company for employing stationary engineers for shifts of over 8 hours. The mining company had relied on a literal grammatical construction of the act which made it appear as if engineers were exempted from the operation of the 8-hour law.

The Dominion Day celebration is progressing rapidly under the management of Will Irving. Horse races will be run on the new quarter mile track laid down by the city. There will be baseball and football games. Later on in July will be the regatta in which the boat clubs of the Victoria, Vancouver and Portland will compete and arrangements are being made for the permanent illumination of the streets of the city by the grouping of many arches of incandescent lights.

The first shipments of strawberries and cherries were made today the shippers being C. G. Broadwood and E. C. Butler for berries and James Johnstone and A. Zimmers for cherries. The fruit crop is in excellent shape and though it is reported there will be no material increase on the strawberry crop of 1905 the crop of raspberries and of cherries will be more than doubled while many of the other stone fruits, pears and apples are now coming into bearing. The fruit growers will exhibit at Brandon and Winnipeg next month and expect to capture some prizes. J. E. Annable has been appointed secretary, J. Laing Sticoks resigning through pressure of work.

CATTLEMEN OF PLAINS PROTEST EMBARGO

A Gathering at Edmonton Denounces British Governmental Regulation.

Edmonton, June 15.—At the board of trade convention which comprises delegates from almost all representative points in western Canada yesterday afternoon, an interesting discussion on the cattle embargo was led by Mr. Lines of Edmonton, who wanted it to be proven once and for all that our cattle were healthy and then bring the fact strongly before the imperial authorities. "We should fight, fight and cast off the stigma resting on the cattle trade," he said.

Mr. Croswell, Red Deer, spoke from the standpoint of the Englishman. The resolution implied that the embargo was employed because it was alleged that Canadian cattle were diseased. No British statesman believed this, it was a mild dose of protection which was cloaked by this monstrous fiction.

Mr. Strang quoted from the report of an agriculturists convention held in Glasgow in 1904, stating that Canadian cattle and sheep were the healthiest in the world, and that the restriction imposed upon the Canadian cattle was unjust.

Asks Government Aid

Mr. Ivor, of Lethbridge gave a new turn to the discussion by declaring that the government should go into the cattle export trade and save the people from the control of Gordon and Ironsides and the P. Burns & Co., who with the local dealers actually dictated the western cattle trade. Under them, a beef steer would bring only $37.50 which, if shipped direct to the producer would bring $42.50. The farmers were being imposed upon, he said by the local dealers and the whole question could be solved by the government going into the exporting trade.

Mr. Pearce, of Calgary, introduced a resolution on enlarging the markets for western products. He urged that the government should organize special statistical and intelligence bureaus in connection with the department of agriculture in order to keep the farmers and manufacturers in close touch with the conditions prevailing in the home and foreign markets. The resolution carried.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, addressed the meeting. In opening the minister said that agriculture was the most important department in the public service, since the farming industry was the foundation of every business in the country. It was his intention to do all possible

To Help the Farmers

One thing he had already done was to take up the creameries when the Dominion government had signified their intention of giving up this work. The success of the undertaking was seen in the increased sale price of butter, which primarily benefitted the farmers. The government would handle 200,000,000 pounds of butter this year. Thus distributing over half a million of dollars among the farmers of Alberta.

The department took the butter stored at cold storage points where it was held for an advantageous market. Last year the government shipped 50,000 pounds of butter to Japan, thus relieving the congestion of the local market and incidentally aiding the butter makers. The speaker intimated that the pork industry was one the government might undertake, also the feeding of winter cattle. He advised mixed farms as the only sure basis of good times in all years. Another matter that was engaging the attention of the government was that of wider markets. New railroads would create an outlet to eastern Canada but the fact that last year Japan took a large quantity of butter was significant as we might be able in the near future to establish a market in the far East for our cereals. We should ask the Dominion government to establish commercial agencies in China and Japan to create a trade with those countries so that when we had a surplus we would have a ready market awaiting us. The minister urged more systematic and intelligent methods in agriculture and was sure the convention would do their part to reach the desired end.

GOSSIP OF THE PRESS GALLERY

Interesting Resume of the Week's News at the Federal Capital.

ANNUITIES TO MINISTER

Daily Record of Unbusinesslike Methods of the Grit Administration.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special).—There is every prospect that parliament will complete its labors by the last of this month or the first week in July. The Conservatives have had two caucuses this week at which the political situation was thoroughly discussed, and they have come to the conclusion that in view of the fact that parliament is to meet in November it is not advisable to unduly prolong the present session. Under any circumstances the recess will not be more than four months, and it will keep the government busy to prepare for a session in November. Moreover, the Conservatives realize that they have put up such a good fight this year that the country will be well satisfied with what has been accomplished, and as dissolution of parliament is at least two years away it is advisable to keep some of their ammunition in reserve. As a result of the decision reached there will only be three or four more amendments to supply, and when these are disposed of business will go with a rush.

This, of course, assumes that the government in the dying days of the session will not bring down important legislation. About the only measure of importance which the Commons has still to receive is the bill to amend the act respecting annuities to privy councillors. There will be no change in the indemnity of members. Mr. Uriah Wilson, who brought in a bill to reduce the amount to $1,500 had to withdraw it this week, because he found the overwhelming preponderance of feeling in the house against it. The general idea of the Annuity bill is known to the house, but there may be certain matters of detail which will call for criticism. The English system of a privy councillor making formal application by reason of poverty, to the prime minister will be adopted, but with this variation, whereas the first minister in the mother country is the sole arbiter as to whether a pension shall be awarded or not, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declared that he does not care to assume the responsibility of deciding these matters, and therefore it is likely that the governor in council will be charged with the duty of awarding the pensions.

A Distinct Loss

The House of Commons has lost one of its ablest members this week, Andy Ingram, one of the Conservative whips for Ontario was not an aggressive member of the house, but he was a hard worker, and his contributions to the debates were always characterized by sound common sense and excellent judgment. The Ontario legislature at its recent session created a railway and municipal commission, and Mr. Ingram is one of the three members who have been selected. A better choice could not have been made by the Whitney government than in selecting Mr. Ingram. He is essentially a self-made man, and a thoroughly practical railway man. When he first entered the Ontario legislature Andy was a conductor on the Michigan Central railway, the old Canada Southern. He has been respectively brakesman, baggageman, freight conductor and then passenger conductor. He was selected by his fellow workmen as their representative, and after four years in the Ontario house he came to Ottawa and has been a member of the Commons for seventeen consecutive sessions. The handsome watch and chain which his fellow Conservatives presented to him yesterday was a well deserved evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Ingram is held by his colleagues. In his new sphere of labor his practical railway knowledge will stand him in excellent stead. The riding which he represents in the Commons—East Elgin—has always been a close constituency, but the Conservatives are sanguine that they will be able to hold it, especially in view of the revelations of graft which have come to light this session.

Hardly a day passes but that evidence of the unbusinesslike methods of the present administration are brought to light. An instance of this yesterday was in regard to purchases of cement. The great International cement works at Hull is turning out 1,800 barrels a day. They have a standard price of $1.70 a barrel. The Marine Department gives the contract for 5,000 barrels to a Montreal friend named Strubbe at $2.20 per barrel, who charges freight in addition, making a clear profit of 80 cents a barrel. The curious feature about this job is that Strubbe bought the cement from the International Cement Company, and if the department had desired to have the people's money, all they had to do was to telephone over to the cement works, which are not more than two miles away from the parliament buildings. Similarly, it was pointed out, that $2.75 a barrel was paid for cement required in connection with the lighthouses in the Maritime Provinces. The product was supposed to be English cement, which is somewhat higher priced than Canadian. It was invoiced as "English cement," but investigation showed that it was made in Deseronto, Ont. Tenders were not asked for, as favored friends of the ministry in St. John had to be placated. Mr. Foster took occasion to roundly score the Marine Department for permitting this "rake off" policy to continue. Nothing in his judgment could justify, for instance, the purchase of British Columbia lumber in Montreal. If the government wanted to do the fair thing by the people, then they should have asked the British Columbia mills to have submitted their prices. Naturally people are inquiring what John Hendry and other stalwart friends of the party in British Columbia are doing to permit Montrealers to get ahead of them.

Some Rank Graft

Probably one of the rankest instances of graft which came to light this week was in connection with the purchase of two-year-old heifers for one of the Indian reserves in Alberta. Fancy coming to Ottawa and obtaining through a supporter of the party, Mr. Edward Devlin, generally known in these parts as "the Senator," 531 two-year-old heifers at $30 each, and then paying freight upon them from Ottawa all the way, 2,000 miles, to the very heart of the ranching country. And yet this is what the government did last year, and it is but one of a score of instances of the manner in which the money of the people is squandered.

The House witnessed the unusual spectacle this week of a newspaper man, Mr. E. E. Cinq Mars, parliamentary correspondent of La Presse, being summoned to the bar of the Commons. This is the second time since Confederation that a newspaper writer has had to face the highest tribunal in the country, the other occasion being in 1873, when Mr. Eli Tasse, an Ottawa newspaper man, was brought before parliament for maligning two members of the House. In the present case Mr. Foster is the complainant, and he certainly has good grounds for desiring to discipline the offending newspaper man. Mr. Foster is not by any means a thin-skinned individual, but the limit was reached when Mr. Cinq Mars went out of his way to charge the member for North Toronto with incessantly throwing slanders in the face of the inhabitants of Quebec, of French Canadians and Catholics, and of the Catholic clergy. The article complained of was unfair and absolutely without justification. There is a quaint formula pursued when a person is summoned to the bar. First of all the article complained of is read, and then every question put to the individual summoned before parliament has to be submitted in the form of a motion. It is obvious that Mr. Cinq Mars is being encouraged by the Liberal party. When the article was read it was noticeable that phrases which he had applied to Mr. Foster, representing French-Canadians as fools, steeped in ignorance, or their clergy as "a collection of fanatics and hypocrites," were applauded, and this applause was renewed when the writer described Mr. Foster as belonging to a school of "lying, hypocrisy, and cowardice." Cinq Mars had evidently been primed what to do. He asked for an adjournment of one week in order that he might consult consul. This request was granted. In the present attitude of the Liberal party it does not look as if Mr. Foster will accomplish much in the way of disciplining the newspaper writer. His move will have the effect of calling attention to the plan of campaign which has for its purpose, in the province of Quebec more particularly, the representation of Conservative public men and the Conservative party as fanatical opponents of the Catholic Church. Nothing could be more untrue, nothing could be more unfair. It is a deplorable method of warfare, for which the Liberals are responsible. As Mr. Foster himself pointed out, one word from Sir Wilfrid Laurier could stop the whole thing.

The Lord's Day bill will be taken up in parliament this week, and now that its progenitor has been translated to a higher sphere, one wonders what will become of it. The special committee which took evidence upon the subject has reported many amendments, which in large measure do away with the objections to the Draconic provisions of the first bill. The Lord's Day Alliance is not satisfied with these amendments, and is energetically canvassing members of parliament, through its lobbyists, to stand by the original draft. The principal feature of the amended bill is in the exceptions to the strict enactment set forth in the first clause, which declares that no manner of work shall be performed on the first day of the week. The clause creating exceptions has eighteen sub-sections. They refer particularly to transportation and industrial operations. Certain industrial processes must be carried on continuously; certain classes of freight must go on to their destination, otherwise they would deteriorate by delay. Both houses of parliament are greatly divided as to the necessity of adopting legislation of this kind, and there will be some animated debates before it becomes law, even if it ever reaches that point, and upon this score there is considerable doubt.

FRACAS OCCURRED DURING TIMBER DEAL

C. S. Battle of Vancouver Charged With Assaulting E. Leverson of Same Place.

CUT HIS HEAD WITH AN UMBRELLA

Row Took Place Because of Dispute Over Deal for Timber Lands.

C. S. Battle, a prominent business man of Vancouver was charged with assault upon Ernest Leverson, another Vancouver man, in the police court yesterday morning before Magistrate Hall. The alleged assault was committed on June 10th in the office of Mr. C. H. Lugrin, arising out of a dispute regarding a timber deal. Both were represented by counsel, Mr. F. Peters appearing for defendant and H. Robertson for the prosecution. Mr. Leverson was battle-marked, several inches of plaster covering a scalp wound, when he gave evidence. He said he had secured an option from a syndicate including C. S. Battle, C. H. Lugrin and W. B. McGregor, on a 20,000-acre timber limit, and had called at Mr. Lugrin's office on June 10th to talk over the details of a contemplated transfer of the property to Tacoma capitalists for whom he was acting. The discussion had started quietly, but soon Mr. Battle made some personal assertions regarding his actions, which he resented. The talk grew warmer and Battle took an umbrella and struck him on the left side of the head with the handle, following this attack with several other blows, and blood flowed freely from his head, so much so that he became unconscious.

In cross examination by Mr. Peters the victim said he had not used the term liar or used the term with an adjective before it. He might have used the word "lie," for he said Battle's assertions were untrue. He had addressed the gentlemen gathered generally, not Mr. Battle in particular. He had not advanced toward Mr. Battle. A conversation had taken place in Vancouver between he and Battle, but no warm words were exchanged. He had never struck anyone, as far as he could remember, since he was a boy at school.

Dr. Holden gave evidence that with Dr. Jones he had treated the prosecutor's wound. There was a two-inch scalp wound, exposing the skull. The wound had bled freely, an artery having been cut. It must have been a heavy blow to have inflicted such a wound. The patient had been removed to St. Joseph's hospital by the physician's instructions.

A. C. Galt, barrister and solicitor, who was present at the meeting when the alleged assault took place, said the meeting had been arranged for the sale of the timber limits, an option having been given to Leversen with the understanding that the sale price would be at the rate of $18 an acre. A timber cruiser had since returned with a report that but 12,000 of the 20,000 acres were well timbered, and in consideration of this and other reasons it was decided to advance the price to $20 an acre. To this, Leverson objected strenuously, stating it would necessitate his going over the whole matter again with the prospective purchasers at Tacoma. After the meeting opened, Battle asserted that Leverson was engaged in selling other properties. Leverson indignantly denied this, and witness corroborated him, having knowledge of the transaction to which Battle referred, and the assertion was withdrawn. A heated discussion then arose as to various details, commission in connection with the transaction, etc., and Leverson became quite excited. Witness believed he advanced a step. Then Battle raised an umbrella and struck Leverson on the head. He and Mr. Lugrin intervened and a doctor was summoned to attend the wounded man.

Cross examined by Mr. Peters, witness said he could not say whether Leverson used the words "d-d liar," but he heard the word "lie," and there was no doubt that the remark was intended for accused.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin was the next witness, and he again related the terms of the deal. Mr. Lugrin said Leverson became in a towering rage, his voice becoming louder and louder in the altercation with Battle, who remained, seemingly quiet, in his chair until the last minute. He, himself had become uneasy regarding Leverson's loss of temper and went to the windows to see that they were closed, fearing the noise of the row would be heard in the street. Leverson certainly had used the words "d—d liar" and at the same time advanced close to Battle, whom he was addressing. The case was remanded until Friday next

WESTERN CANADA COLLEGE

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

New Separate Building With School. Accommodation for 150 Boys. Five Masters. New Gymnasium. 20 Acres of Grounds.

The Autumn Term begins on Septem ber 14, 1906. In the School, Senior Classes personally prepared for the University, Professional, and Royal Military College Examinations. Very special training for Business Life and in Writing and Drawing by an expert with actual business experience. In the College, classes conducted to the end of the first year in Arts. College affiliated with Toronto University. Wonderfully dry and bracing climate.

PRINCIPAL: DR. A. O. McRAE.

References—The Very Rev. Dean Paget, Rev. W. J. Kirby, Rev. Dr. Herdman, Rev. F. Patterson.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN THE INTERIOR

Track Laying Begun on V. V. & E. A New Era For Similkameen.

The Similkameen Star, in its issue of June 9th says: J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of V., V. & E. construction, was in Princeton last Monday inspecting survey work and conferring with his staff here. He expects that construction will actually begin west of Keremeos this month. Grading is almost completed between Midway and Oroville.

Train loads of steel rails are arriving at Midway every day and are stacked in the yard, which is rapidly filling with material for bridges and trestles to be put in place as the track reaches the point where they are to be used. All bridge timbers and castings are fitted at Midway by a gang of mechanics and then sent on to their destination where a steam derrick car places them in the structure. The tracklaying machine has begun laying steel on side tracks about Midway and will be laying on the main line west the first of next week. Barring accidents and unexpected delays, rolling stock will be in Oroville not later than August.

About 2,000 graders with contractors will soon be ready to move forward to new contracts, presumably west of Keremeos. It is not improbable that the C. P. R. may attempt a holdup at Hedley of the V., V. and E, by beginning construction there when the Hill contractors put in an appearance with their graders. The C. P. R. has almost invariably contested the right of its competitor to cross its line and as often failed when the matter was argued in court or before the railway commission. Hedley may yet see some very lively days should the dirt fly from opposing shovels at the same time.

Engineer Amburn is surveying a spur to the Vermilion Forks Co.'s coal mine.

Chief Engineer Hogeland is expected in the Similkameen soon.

The V., V. & E. will be laid with 90-lb steel rails.

It is understood that agreements for purchase of right-of-way via the tunnel on J. Gulliford's ranch have been made between the owners and the railway company.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R. has been back from the old country for nearly a month and the people of the Nicola and Similkameen districts are anxiously waiting for that vigorous policy of railway construction which was said to be hanging fire until he returned. If the boast made by C. P. R. officials that their road would be built here as quickly as any other it is about time something was doing.

Can Blame Only Himself.

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Back Again to the Horrors of Devil's Island

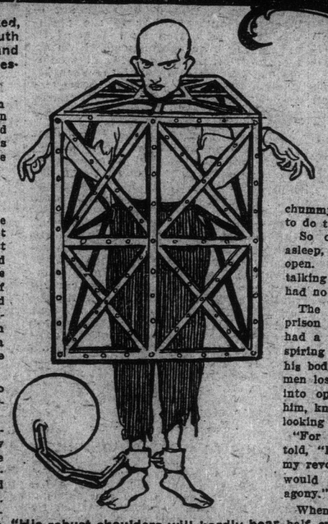
Eddie Guerin, Who Once Escaped from the Pestilential Spot Where Capt. Dreyfus Was Confined, Lured to London by a Chicago Woman and Captured, Will Soon Resume His Former Sufferings, This Time Securely Riveted In An Iron Shirt, With Ingenious Tortures Added.

"With great and savage relish, the Paris police will hustle Eddie Guerin back to his awful punishment."

Ada Mitchell, Whom Guerin Followed to London.

General view of Devil's Island, the sun-baked, pestilential rock off the east coast of South America, where Dreyfus was confined and from which Eddie Guerin miraculously escaped.

EDDIE GUERIN.



"His robust shoulders will hardly bear the weight of the iron truss-work, sleeveless garment into which he will be riveted."

London, May 20.

IT is settled that Eddie Guerin must go back to the horrors of Devil's Island. "From Devil's Island there is no escape," the French prison authorities are fond of saying. As this American criminal and all-round adventurer is the only Devil's Island prisoner who ever disproved that boast, it is with great and savage relish that the Paris police are preparing to take him off the hands of the Scotland Yard authorities, and will hustle Eddie Guerin back to his awful punishment. Guerin is at the moment a prisoner in a London jail.

There will be no difficulties in the way of extradition, and while the papers are being made out the French prison officials in charge of such matters are planning a future for Eddie Guerin on the most pestilential, vermin-infested island in all the oceans that will make the idea of escape one long despair.

There were times when Captain Dreyfus was chained to his bed in the miserable hut he occupied on that sun-baked rock. That was pleasant treatment compared with what Guerin now faces. The same ship that transports him again to Cayenne, the nearest port to that most dreaded French penal settlement on the South American coast, will carry the wrought iron truss-work costume which will be riveted upon Eddie Guerin, in which, strong as he is, he can move only a few steps at a time, and of which only death will relieve him.

For this dreadful prospect Eddie Guerin can blame no one but himself. No criminal ever had stauncher or abler friends, including Pat Sheedy, "the honest gambler." Through them he found the means of his extraordinary escape of last year. They nursed him back to health in New York, sent him to his old home in Chicago and set him up in business there. But he could not forbear boasting of his exploit in outwitting the Devil's Island officials, nor following to London the first woman to again capture his fancy.

Can Blame Only Himself.

Just as it was "Chicago May" Churchill who lured him to Paris to become the chief conspirator in dynamiting the American Express office there and robbing it of $20,000, it was a mysterious woman, called Ada Mitchell—who promptly disappeared after his arrest—in whose wake he recklessly rushed to London, whose detective force is hand in glove with the Lecocqs and Dupins of Paris.

Scotland Yard men found Guerin living under an assumed name in a small hotel in Soho, and pounced upon him, immediately notifying their Paris comrades. Guerin was very cool. He is a wonderful man, big and handsome, with fine features and a really refined and gracious manner. He did not look a day older than when he passed through London shortly before the Paris robbery.

"Eddie Guerin?" he laughed easily. "Do I look like a man who had been grilled for two years on Devil's Island, who got away a mere bag of bones crammed full of fever?"

Even yet he stoutly denies that he is the man for whom the French yearn so maliciously; but there is no possibility of mistake. He is Eddie Guerin all right, and a few more days will see him secure in French clutches.

The Scotland Yard men find it difficult to suppress all sympathy for Guerin. They are of Pat Sheedy's confessed belief that Guerin is a talented and worthy fellow who went wrong through force of circumstances, after he had shot a Chicago policeman, and needs only a fair chance to reform himself into a good citizen. But they were bound to reciprocate favors from their Paris comrades.

The same Paris trial that condemned Eddie Guerin to Devil's Island five years ago sent "Chicago May," who loved and tried to shield him, and her jealous husband, George Miller, to prisons in France, where they died. Guerin himself has told of his imprisonment and his escape.

"Dreyfus," he said, "has not exaggerated the horrors of convict life on Devil's Island. Everybody has read the published letters he wrote to his wife from that accursed spot, where France herds the most despised victims of her courts—till they die.

"Dreyfus would have died soon if he had not been taken home for retrial; I would have died by this time if I had not escaped. I doubt if I could escape again, or if any one else ever will.

"Before I set foot on the convict ship that carried me to that tropical, rock-bound, death-infested spot, I realized that my only hope for more than half a dozen years of life was in carrying out some plan of escape. I managed to get word to my friends in America of my resolve to escape. I knew that Pat Sheedy could help me if any man could, and I knew that I could rely on him to the limit of his powers — that's Pat Sheedy."

As Guerin was an ordinary French convict of the class to whom is awarded the most severe punishment next to the guillotine, he was dumped onto Devil's Island with a lot of the vilest sort of human riff-raff, to receive the poorest fare and do the hardest manual labor under the bayonets of the guard. In that climate it rains half the year, and during the other half there are twelve hours a day of grilling sunshine—and all the time the air is rotten with germs of pestilence.

Clothed in rags, Guerin and other prisoners toiled in rain and sunshine, and at night slept under guard in hovels which were alive with vermin. Venomous reptiles abounded and had always to be looked out for.

"When I arrived," says Guerin, "I was an unusually robust man. I weighed 220 pounds, and wasn't fat, either. But soon the fever got into my blood and I felt myself going. There was no time to lose in perfecting my plans of escape."

Guerin had always found it easy to gain the friendship of women. He labored first to make himself agreeable to his guards. Then he looked about him for the woman whom he could make an intermediary between himself and his American friends. He found her in the pitying young wife of one of his guards. In a few brief conversations he won her to his purpose.

Escaped in a Dugout.

Months passed, when, one day, she slipped into his hands a sum of money sent to him through her. Discreet use of part of this fund acted like magic. As he had planned, he and two fellow convicts were ordered under guard to the outermost of the penal isles, upon which was a wooded swamp. The next day friendly guards solemnly buried a dead convict in the prison potter's field, and over the grave set a headboard bearing the name, "Eddie Guerin."

Guerin knew that by the next ship to France would go a copy of the prison record telling of his death and burial.

No sooner were he and his two companions on the other isle than the guards grew careless, allowing them to escape to the swamp, carrying some tools, water and provisions. There they felled a large tree and from it fashioned a dugout and paddles. Loading it with their goods, they embarked, headed along the coast for Dutch Guiana, the three men paddling and sleeping by turns.

Guerin was armed with a revolver and cartridges, fortunately, as otherwise all his planning would have been in vain. After a day or two in the boat he noticed that his two companions were growing very chummy. They were astonishingly willing to do the paddling and let him sleep.

So one night Guerin feigned to be asleep, but kept an eye and both ears wide open. Presently he heard his companions talking together in Spanish, which they had no reason to believe he understood.

The men whom he had helped out of prison had made up their minds that he had a lot of money left. They were conspiring to slit his throat as he slept, rob his body and feed him to the sharks. The men lost no time in putting this enterprise into operation. But as they crept upon him, knives in hand, they found themselves looking into the muzzle of his revolver.

"For three days and nights," Guerin has told, "I could hardly lower the muzzle of my revolver, and for them to stop paddling would mean only prolongation of the agony."

When at last they all landed all were half crazy with fatigue and loss of sleep. Guerin left the accomplices snoring in the bottom of the dugout and started on his long tramp northward. The tramp occupied more than a week. When Guerin stumbled more dead than alive into Paramaribo, where correspondents of his American friends were watching for him to put him aboard a tramp ship for New York, he could remember vaguely that his tramp had been a series of captures by and escapes from bands of Indians. In New York, although tenderly cared for, it was weeks before he was able to journey on to Chicago.

But after a month in his old home, assured of a means of honest livelihood, he felt none the worse for his incredible hardships, and it was then that he told his story and made the boasts that have been his undoing.

"I have no fear that those Frenchmen will get me again," he said. "They're very methodical, those Frenchmen. When you're dead on their books you're dead all over. And they're too polite to think of extraditing a dead man."

Again the woman! This time to lure him into the French trap set and baited at Scotland Yard!

This time Eddie Guerin will go to Devil's Island as its most distinguished convict—more distinguished even than was Dreyfus, because Dreyfus did not have the impertinence to violate Devil's Island traditions by escaping.

Accordingly, he will be a solitary prisoner. He will not have to labor, because that would enable him to conspire with other convicts. His guards will be forbidden to speak or listen to him, and will be watched to see that they obey. Least of all will he be permitted to set his magnetic eyes on any member of the fair sex, or her to sympathize with him through viewing his misery.

Will Die by Inches in an Iron Shirt.

When Guerin lands on Devil's Island he will have changed his garments for the last time. This is because there will be immediately riveted upon him that other garment of wrought iron which will accompany him on the ship, the model for which these French prison officials found in China.

The Chinese model is of wood. It is like a basket nearly the height of the criminal, without any bottom, and through the top of which the man's head protrudes, his neck being firmly clasped by a yoke fixed to the basket's top. The criminal can touch the ground only with the tips of his toes. When his toes become tired he must swing with his head in the yoke.

Although in Guerin's case he will have some freedom of arms and legs, his robust shoulders will hardly bear the weight of the iron truss-work, sleeveless garment into which he will be riveted. He can hobble about a few steps at a time, and feed himself; but it will be impossible for him to rest easy in any position. Neither can he use his hands to fight away vermin from any part of his body but his head.

This horrible garment is of open trellis iron-work, which, as his garments rot away, will offer no impediment to the approach of insects and reptiles, will not protect him against the drenching rains nor the scorching sun. How long he lives will be merely a matter of endurance.

As he grows weaker from the inevitable fever pestilence, the burden of his iron shirt will become greater. When he can no longer stand he can lie down only to be twisted and racked by the cruel ironwork. Throughout he will be a prey to absolute despair—only a madman could have the slightest hope of escape.

So, in a year or two—perhaps in a few months or weeks—the prisoner who had the impertinence to escape from Devil's Island—and boast about it—will be put under ground to redeem from satire the headboard now standing over the body of another convict, but bearing the name of "Eddie Guerin."

PICTURES OF WAR

NO 14.

THE SALAMANDER

A Narrative of Hopeless Endeavor Incident to the Siege of Port Arthur, Dealing With the Heroic Effort of Rear Admiral Wiren—The Man Who Fought a Navy."

J. GORDON SMITH

"She opened fire at seven miles—
As ye shoot at a bobbing cork—
And once she fired, and twice she fired,
Till the bow-gun drooped like a lily tired
That lolls upon the stalk.

"Captain, the bow-gun melts apace,
The deck-beams break below,
'Twere well to rest for an hour or twain,
And botch the shattered plates again."
And he answered: "Make it so."

She opened fire within the mile—
As ye shoot at the flying duck—
And the great stern gun shot fair and true,
With the heave of the ship, to the stainless blue,
And the great stern turret stuck.

"Captain, the turret fills with steam,
The feed-pipes burst below—
You can hear the hiss of the helpless ram,
You can hear the twisted runners jam."
And he answered: "Turn and go!"
—Kipling.

BEHIND Golden Hill the sun set in a crimson flare on the horizon of the Yellow Sea now covered with the chromatic debauch of evening and Togo's watchful lead-painted warships cast long shadows as they lifted on the long rollers as they had done for several months. They were not far from where they rode that grey morning when the Petropavlovsk was mined and Makaroff with seven hundred others went to death when she careened and foundered, leaving the sea littered with bodies the flood tide threw on the beaches for days.

Capt. Naikimoff stared at the distant squadron for some minutes from behind the casemate of the big group of single pivot quick-firing Creusot guns on Tiger's Tail; then he threw away his half-burnt cigarette and shook his fist at them with an almost Gallic excitement. Then he turned on his heel and made his way back to the New Town where his friends awaited him at the Bear—though Nogi's eleven-inch Osaka mortars threw shell crashing through the stone walls of the New Town Chinese servants still carried trays burdened with champagne glasses to the bon vivants of the Port Arthur restaurant.

It was August, and the lean days had not commenced.

There were two Port Arthurs in those days, the old narrow-streeted and brown Chinese city and the new European city two miles away with its new-made dock-basin where a Scotch engineer was in charge of the repair crew patching stricken battleships, its three 700-feet-long wharves, its railway terminal, roads, bridges and modern buildings, a palace half builded for Admiral Alexieff, the Czar of the Orient, a Russian cathedral with long-haired, unkempt priests of the orthodox faith, tenements, parks, shops like those of the Nevski Prospect, public gardens, bandstands and all the impedimenta of a city of Russia, lit at night by oil lamps at the street cotners which burned oil carried over the trans-Siberian road from far Baku, but not a tree or shrub. A bare city it was. Alexieff and his engineers had plans they will never carry out for electric tramways, waterworks and other public works. They had pyramids of Welsh coal and coal briquettes, and heaps of Japanese coal—over 200,000 tons there were for which Russia had paid ten prices to peculating officials, and the Novi Kral was published daily to tell of things that showed the hopelessness of everything. Forty-one cemented, over-fortified works, that thousands of be-queued coolies, with many a Nipponese spy among them, had builded, were filled with fighting men to screen the city from the enemy worming daily nearer; gullies which cut the brown land to the north, east and west, were thick with frowning works bristling with guns, bastioned with firm-built granite and with slippery concreted glacis showing like shining ribbons of white cement, beyond where serried outlying hills were encircled with trenches and gartered with earthworks thrown up to give cover to riflemen. Mines were laid in fields, booms with iron-shodded chiveaux-de-frieze were inadequately placed to seaward. And fourteen warships were at anchor there. Baroutsky's circus had long since concluded the zabouska of performances for the war-worn men had no further need of its amusements, and the butchers had slaughtered its horses; the theatres were dark; only the Chinese theatre with its clanging, metallic orchestra and whiny actors had survived.

Since that fateful night when naval officers had run dumbfounded from Admiral Starck's historic ball and the frail American women who conducted the caravanserais at either end of the town known as "North America" and "South America" had shouted tersely and ungramatically to callous and half-drunken sailors, "Run, boys, there's the Japs," as all Port Arthur had listened to the booming guns and dull thuds of exploding torpedoes, there had been bloody fighting off the roadstead and in the hills, the hills in whose gullies Nogi's hard-working men were slowly sapping their runways and tunnels nearer the heart of the fortress and the growing debacle had disheartened the naval force. The military called the sailors cowards and poltroons. They no longer cared even for the stigma of cowardice. The death-seeking ventures which sought to block the harbor-mouth where Russian engineers had previously made intricate booms with small stone-filled steamers that made these brave efforts futile, the long-distance bombardments when an occasional shell rarely burst in the besieged city, and the terrible blow of the Petropavlovsk tragedy, had been only passing horrors: time had dulled them all. The sledge-hammer battling at Nanshan, when three gunboats decided the struggle in the absence of naval aid for the little Bobyr in Taliewan bay, an omission which won the hatred of the military who acclaimed the naval officers as poltroons therefore, the sauve qui peut which followed the flight from the hill near castellated Kinchau when the grey-coats came bundling pell-mell into the fortress, leaving their stored wares at Dalny to fall into the foemen's hands; even these things were no longer a depressant memory. The garrison had assumed the blase sullen attitude of a flock of hopeless cattle whose corral was being narrowed daily by the herders, and the hopelessness of everything was apparent. In May, the one energetic officer, brave Capt. Wiren of the Bayan, had sunk with his cleverly-arranged mines the enemy's battleships Hatsuse and Yashima and the cruiser Yoshino. Like grease on a dying fire this had flared the garrison's hope for a time, and it still looked into the hills hopeful of relief, expectant of an army with banners, marching through the gullies that led from the hills after breaking the army of the besiegers. But the most hopeful no longer dreamed of this after the heartbreaking days of the early summer. With August the realization was begun and the novelty had even worn from the hopelessness. Wherefore, while there was wine and vodka to be had and horse-flesh to eat with an occasional piece of pork or other meat after the junks came into Louise bay from Shanhaikwan and Chefoo, the coterie of bon vivants gathered when occasion offered at the Bear, to eat and drink and sing, to quarrel and make merry.

The tables were half-filled; the clientele of Artiemovitch were assembling for the evening. In a corner near the big window a Chinese was kneeling to pick up some broken china; a drunken military officer had playfully kicked a laden tray out of his hands.

"Ha, Capt. Naikimoff, come in," said the proprietor, rubbing his hands "there's mule to eat today, fine mule steaks. Some day we'll get a real porterhouse."

"Nichevo" (no matter), said the captain, shrugging his shoulders.

The doors swung again, and a tall, intelligent-looking naval officer with short curly hair and such clear blue eyes, bright flashing eyes, and long thin straggling moustache, ran excitedly in, his epaulets shaking.

"The walls of the hospital near the wharf road are breached," he said; "come and help them move the sick. A shell came through an hour ago; it killed six."

"Don't worry, Wiren," said Capt. Naikimoff; "the Red Cross people'll look after that. They've got enough stretcher-bearers to move an army. Stay and have a drink."

No one moved. Then something happened which old Artiemovitch had never seen since the siege began—a naval officer insisting upon others doing something. Capt. Wiren talked to the men present with no small emphasis. "If they who were gentlemen would not hurry down to move the wounded and sick he could get moujiks," he said.

Artiemovitch laughed until his fat sides shook. As he told his friends later in the evening the Salamander—for so all Port Arthur knew Capt. Wiren who had taken his little cruiser Bayan out single-handed to fight the enemy's squadron—had ran in and tore the souls out of the gathering, and having no use for them, had thrown them away.

Capt. Wiren swung the doors of the Bear shut behind him and hurried off alone. Capt. Naikimoff looked after him and turned to the infuriated group, most of whom were muttering curses because of Wiren's impudence in asking them to go out and work as coolies when they had gathered for the evening's enjoyment, as if the little enjoyment one got when the whole place was a living hell was to be denied.

"Don't berate him," said Capt. Naikimoff, quietly; "if more of us were like Wiren there'd be a different story to tell of these months. We might have lost our ships, but we'd have taken a big toll for them."

"Here's a health to the Salamander," said a young subaltern, mockingly, raising his glass.

The sinking of the Hatsuse, Yashima and Yoshino and disabling the Azuma on that May day had won for brave Wiren the enmity, instead of praise, of many of his jealous fellow-officers.

In the corner of the restaurant a tall military officer sprang to his feet, with his glass raised high. "Come, by heaven, we'll drink his health; he's the only brave man in your navy of cowards."

Some one threw a glass filled with wine at the military officer, his table was knocked over with a sound of breaking crockery, and there was a scuffle, a clash of swords, a few pistol shots, and crafty Artiemovitch doused the lights. The brawling crew was left to fight in darkness and make its way as best it could to brawl in the streets, an event too common to attract much notice. The provost guard soon dispersed them, though, and the last Artiemovitch heard was the voice of the military officer:

"Yes, by heaven, a health to Capt. Wiren, the one man in the navy."

Capt. Wiren stepped out on deck, out of the thick, reeking atmosphere of his stripped cabin. Early morn had come. In the misty, growing light of the grey daybreak he saw the hulls of the fleet showing more plain in the roadstead. They had made their way out, mostly in tow, during the night. The swells of the lead-grey seas rolled in, long-lipped, and the whole scene was as bleak as an old Java field. His eye went from battleship to battleship, and further to the following cruisers, mere black iron boxes they were, with all the glinting substances stripped away. All were cleared for action.

Last night he had taken his place with the others in Admiral Witgeft's cabin on the Caesaresvitch, a cabin that looked little like the sumptuously furnished palace it was once, now that its wood and furniture was removed. They had discussed the plans of the morrow and the pros and cons of battle, the defects and weaknesses of the enemy's ships, the mistakes of aforetime, and all else that bore on the battle so soon to commence. The little printed silhouettes of the enemy's fleet had been distributed, and orders noted in the memorandum books of the commanders. All was in readiness for action. The sacks of coal piled at the funnels, the decks were brittle with new-spread sand, mats of rope and chain were spread to lessen the effect of splinters between the heavy guns in the superstructure. Shells were in readiness in the casemates of the quick-firers and cartridges piled in brackets, as much sheltered as possible. Barefooted seamen were huddled at their stations, some sleeping on deck, and the gun-crews were in the barbettes, cotton wadding in their ears and lint bandages ready in their waist pouches. The shiny rails were gone, the brass and the shining equipment no longer glinted, everything was bare, naked and cleared for the horrors of the morning. The ammunition hoists were grating as the grimy men hoisted huge projectiles and powder to place the dangerous, but necessary, packages near the guns, and on the bare deck forward some begrimed seamen were singing a Russian folk-song—the singing relieved the awful tension of the waiting.

On all six battleships and four cruisers, on all destroyers, the crews stood in expectant groups. They were not afraid, but the utter feeling of hopelessness, bred of incompetency, overawed them; the crestfallen consciousness of foretime failure overcame them. But their blanched faces showed determination to fight desperately.

In front of the squadron three torpedo boats dragged mine trawls; they were the pathfinders seeking a channel for Witgeft's fleet, that Prince Umtomsky had ordered from the unprotecting shelter of a fortress whose value had fallen below par.

Engineers came on deck to whiff the clear air of early morning and cool their parched bodies. The burning glare from the furnace doors of the fire-rooms, the busy, half-naked stokers gasping as they piled fuel on the iron floor in the inferno where the crash of falling coal rattling on the metal plates, the grating of shovels and the hot glow, were as a hell from which men were glad to escape to the cool, invigorating air of the decks, if only for a moment. The heated lanes between the many boilers were as long ovens. In the engine rooms the machines chugged with the evenness of liners' well-nursed engines, with grimy, waist-bare oilers busily lubricating the gliding eccentrics and rods. Ready, with pent nerves, the warrant mechanics held their levers, staring at discs of the telegraph with ears attuned to the whistle of the telephone or the bells that would soon signal from the conning towers, where sixty feet above the throbbing machinery, the commanders were encased high in the superstructure to direct the fighting machines.

Capt. Wiren leaned over the bridge rail of the big Sevastopol, and called his lieutenant. Flags were fluttering, new broken out, from the yards of the flagship, ahead of their vessel. The other battleships were in line behind, with the cruisers following. Would that the Bayan were with them, thought Capt. Wiren; the Bayan was his own, his very own. But the cruiser was then in harbor, disabled.

The officer in charge of the wireless reported that Japanese messages were being intercepted. Obviously the scout boats, unseen from the Sevastopol in the grey smudge of from cruisers following. The stripped the morning, had carried the news of the outcoming fleet. The Japanese vessels were telegraphing to each other.

A wireless message was carried to Capt. Wiren by the signaller: "Torpedo chief reports enemy's battleship squadron nearing in line of battle."

From behind Encounter Rock came the Japanese squadron, their hated red and white banners dirtier than when they were last seen, fouled by months of smoke. Five, no six, there were, the Shikishima, Mikasa, Fuji, Asahi, Nisshin and Kasuga—the superstitious Japanese would ever have their flagship second in line, because of a belief that the second vessel was more immune from danger. The battleflags were floating from each vessel; probably also decks and towering superstructure of the battleships and the lean-hulled cruisers showed plain in the distant grey as the fleet rounded into view from behind Encounter Rock. White bones of spray stood at the bow of each, and the smudge of their smoke—Moji coal is so dirty—swirled in clouds above them.

"Try the guns, Naikimoff," shouted Capt. Wiren from the bridge-rail.

The gun crews swung the hoods of their long guns to starboard and port, the nozzles rising and falling at touch of lever by the officers in the sighting hoods, who were busy with their sights. The electric gear had been overhauled for the fortieth time. Guns had been loaded since the night and ammunition carriages held projectiles for the following rounds. Artificers worked to get fans in place to clear the smoke and saltpetre from gunrooms, telephones were tried, big tuns of water to wet the gun sponges, were brought—everything was made ready for battle.

The Japanese ships were plain in the mist; range-finders showed them to be 14,000 metres distant.

The enemy steamed silently out of the grey. If the Russians had but known there was a horrible fear that unnerved for the time every officer of the Japanese fleet. Not long before one of the 12-inch guns of the Kasuga had blown its muzzle off. The fragments, so experts said, showed the metal to have become brittle as glass; this was the effect of the Shimose powder, invented by a Japanese engineer, which had crystallized the gun-metal.

"Were all the guns of the fleet in this condition?" This question worried Togo, already grey; it worried his officers.

The range-finders showed a distance of 11,000 metres when the first tongue of flame spouted from the Tsarevitch and a curving dot of black shrieked as it soughed toward the Mikasa. Togo's gunners did not reply. The distance was too great. At 8,000 metres they opened fire. They were steaming quicker than the Russians; the story that their Belleville boilers had given out could not be true, after all.

It was after noon. Pitfully the sun burst through the cloudy sky at times. The crews were lunching from tin cans with their naked fingers. Then, as the range lessened, they forgot food, forgot everything but the reverberating noises which rattled their frames, jolting their every bone with the terrible concussion. The guns were now firing heavily, and in the turrets men coughed and choked with the acrid smoke of the picric clouds. Smoke clouded over everything, a thick, pasty smoke that made breathing a luxury. With crackling sound six-inch batteries joined the ear-splitting bombardment, as did the quick-firers in the fighting tops, the unprotected circular galleries about the steel masts where men were perched with little hope of safety—the fighting-top-crews long since abandoned thought of safety when they looked into the fogged clouds that swept up to them from the decks below, showing men huddled writhing in agony on the heated deck plates, showing men scattered by explosions which showered splinters and carved flesh from half-nude men who ran with ammunition over the stripped deck. They laughed shrill hoarse laughs like those of maniacs, as they watched the reliefs file into the place of the mangled dead, and busied themselves again with their scant-hooded guns.

"See, that must be Togo out on his bridge again; he will not stay in the conning tower," said Capt. Wiren, handing his glasses to his lieutenant.

The Salamander ever gave this as his excuse for refusing to coop himself in the conning tower; if Togo could keep to the bridge, who was the admiral of a fleet, surely he could.

The sea was marked with salty geysers, where great projectiles splashed and threw up spray, and one after the other big shells ricochetted overhead. The battle was on in earnest, and gunners were giving shot for shot. Only 5,000 metres now separated the battling squadrons, and tons of steel flew, shrieking, between them. The range was decreasing, and the 12-inch guns were making havoc, the superstructures, open ports and men in the fighting topmasts being constantly covered with the smoke of bursting shells. The thing seemed horrible, and beyond endurance. Hulls of the fighting ships were now but faint-seen blotches in a fierce smother, the air being dense with murky clouds, with an occasional brilliant flash as a gun tongued with flame or fires leaped from the smokestacks to show how liberally the almost nude stokers, suffocating in that awful heat below decks, shut in from the dully-echoed bombardments, were feeding the furnaces. Every pound of steam was needed.

The Sevastopol had been singling out the Shikishima for her fire, and, staggering, like a drunken thing, the big, foremost battleship of the enemy was now leaving the line. The Salamander had scored again for Russia.

Unsatisfied, Capt. Wiren, standing bareheaded, with his curly hair waving, leaned forward over the bridge-rail—his fellow-officers were encased with the steering officer in the conning tower. He now steamed nearer the Mikasa, singling out the flagship, and, at a signal, his gunners belched a bombardment of the forward 12-inch guns that sorely hurt the Japanese flagship. With a dull roar an explosion shook the forward turret of the Mikasa; it ceased to swing and the two long barrels were seemingly broken. The bruised dead could not be seen where they lay in the smoke-filled turret. The after turret was busy, though, and a shell crashed through the Sevastopol's superstructure where it towered aft. The Salamander was staring at the Mikasa, and he saw the shell sweep away the admiral's staff. Togo stood alone, clinging, for a moment numbed, to the rail of his bridge; the most of his staff lay dead in their blood about him. The body of his young friend Inouye was crumpled against the rail. The surgeons pleaded with him to go into the conning tower when they came to look for wounded, but he refused.

Little though the surgeons knew, and far less did the Salamander and Witgeft and all those officers of the Russian squadron know Togo felt that everything was lost. He did not care what befel. He would not go into the conning tower, for what mattered death in the hour of defeat? Death was welcome, but it had spared him when it lifted away nearly every member of his staff.

A moment before the shell swept his bridge the wireless had brougght him messages that the guns of three of his cruisers had blown their muzzles off!!

Shimose powder had been even more destructive than the inventor willed, for with its awful consequences to the enemy it had also so weakened the guns that it would involve defeat.

"Signal the withdrawal," said Togo, quietly, to the lieutenant who had come to him with the messages; he dared not betray the sadness that filled him.

Another shell from the Sevastopol struck the Mikasa's bow, ripping a hole in her armored plate near the water line, and it tore into the crowded 6-inch battery as it deflected, with dead scattered thick in its path. Tons of water poured in before the crew, piped quickly from fighting stations, got out collision mats to stay the inrush of water at the riven bow.

The Tsarevitch swung as the Mikasa staggered. Admiral Witgeft had been as quick as the Salamander to see the advantage. But the despairing gunners, choking in the intense heat of the armored barbettes, were unconscious of the Mikasa's wounds. They fired almost mechanically now. To Capt. Wiren, though, the thing was plain; they had won their first victory.

Through the openings in the smoke clouds the enemy's line was seen to be broken; the ships were preparing to withdraw. Shells were hurtling fearsomely with awful noises; the range was now cruelly close. The sore places of the fighting ships were showing plain. Through the big funnels of the Tsarevitch big patches of daylight showed through ragged holes.

The flagship signalled to the Sevastopol the message for which Capt. Wiren had been waiting: "Close up; follow me," signalled Witgeft. They would pursue the withdrawing enemy.

With deafening roar a shell struck the conning tower of the flagship and biting, stinging smoke blinded the men all about. When they recovered they saw the broken conning tower and Admiral Witgeft's headless body lay across that of his mangled flag-lieutenant. A blackened survivor slid down the iron ladder.

"They're all killed—the admiral—all—all," he shouted, running aft, shouting the fatal news.

On the Sevastopol Capt. Wiren was unable to comprehend the continued swinging of the Tsarevitch; he did not know that a straining, perspiring officer who had just heard that he was the chief in command was toiling to repair the broken steering gear. Capt. Wiren followed the flagship as his orders bade him to do, uncomprehendingly, and as the Sevastopol veered within striking distance of the smoking Fuji, the Japanese gunners landed a shell that struck her conning tower, wrecking it. Had the Salamander been in it his body would have been jammed in the wreckage with the five broken corpses mixed with the tower's wreckage. The five bodies were lurched across the unguided steering wheel, blocking it completely, as the Sevastopol circled, even more absurdly than the flagship as night was drawing near.

Thank God for the night. In the night the defeated squadron fled, many of its ships back to Port Arthur, the Novik vainly seeking to reach Vladivostok, and others making for neutral ports of China, where the Tsarevitch steamed next day into Tsingtau with a salute to the German flag.

Togo looked with astonishment at the thing; then he quickly put about and ordered his cruisers and destroyers to pursue the defeated fleet.

Not long before he had been ready to give up the fight!

On the blood-stained deck of the Sevastopol the Salamander sat down and cried like a child. His vessel had been hit by no less than ten 12-inch shells as she was with difficulty brought to answer her helm and fled, and the Retvizan, driven from her course by the uncontrollable Sevastopol, suffered severely; the Pobeida, swinging to follow the line in obedience to orders, lost her funnels and the fighting topmast, with its crew, was lifted away with a crashing explosion as a shell struck. The torpedo craft charged, seeking to save the day, to be countercharged with the old Chin Yuen, Matsushima and other old war craft, and the disorganized squadron that had been so near to victory found safety in flight.

Two weeks later a junk that ran the blockade from Shanhaikwan brought a mandate from the Imperial Nicholas of Russia that he was pleased to make Capt. Wiren a rear admiral. If he had made him an admiral when the war began he might have had a fleet still. It was too late then. Stoessel had taken all of the available naval men and drafted them into the forts where the soldiers cursed them as cowards. Vainly the Salamander, now an admiral, pleaded for his crews, even until the Japanese batteries behind 203-Metre-Hill were dropping a plunging fire into the anchored fleet within the harbor.

Hopeless, unable to get more than a scant crew for the old Bayan from Stoessel, the Salamander steamed out of the harbor to give battle to a victorious navy. As the Bayan emerged from the roadstead that November day every Japanese gun was concentrated upon her, shell after shell hit her, but the Bayan breasted the long-rolling seas until an 11-inch shell, exploding aft, damaged the steering gear. Then she swung shoreward and her bow lifted high on the baked brown of the Tiger's Tail—the Japanese gumers shelling the wreck as Rear-Admiral Wiren and his crew made their way ashore to walk, tired out and numbed spirits, back to Port Arthur.

That night Artiemovitch of the Bear found the Salamander sitting at one of his almost deserted tables, alternately singing and crying.

Some early arrivals found him asleep with his head resting on the table.

"Well," said an artillery officer, "if it isn't the Salamander, and he's dead drunk."

DERANGED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

"For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends and they have all been well satisfied with the results."—Miss Julie Langlois, Manor, Assa.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Irving, J.)

Rex vs. Olson et al—On the return of the rule nisi for a writ of certiorari herein this morning, Mr. Helmcken, K. C., for the crown, raised the objection (1) that the affidavit of service of notice on the convicting magistrate was defective in certain respects; (2) that the grounds in the order nisi were not properly stated; and (3) that no recognizances had been given. After a short argument His Lordship overruled the objections and directed the hearing to proceed on the merits. This will take place this morning, previous to the sitting of the full court.

Rex vs. Edwards et al—Mr. A. D. Macintyre is moving in the matter of having a case stated to the Full Court in the interests of the defendants, who are the men convicted of robbing the Canadian Pacific train.

In the Full Court

In re E. A. Carew-Gibson—Argument on the question of the local judge's jurisdiction herein was concluded, the court intimating a desire not to trouble counsel on any of the other points raised in the notice of appeal at present.

Green et al vs. the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and Edward Cook—(Before Hunter, C. J., Irving and Duff, JJ.)—This is an appeal from the judgment of Morrison, J., in an action by the widow and children of R. L. Green under the Families Compensation Act (R. S. 1897, Ch. 58) to recover damages for the death of the said R. L. Green. Deceased was employed as a workman by the defendant Cook, a contractor to the company, and while so employed came in contact with an exposed electric line wire and was killed. He died on the 6th of August, 1904, and the writ in the action was issued on the 15th of July, 1905, within twelve months from the date of the death and the accident causing it.

The defendant company pleaded, as a defence, section 60 of their act of incorporation as a bar to the plaintiffs' right of action by reason of its not having been commenced within six months from the date of the acts complained of. Section 5 of the Families Compensation Act provides that every action thereunder shall be commenced within twelve calendar months of the death of the deceased person.

On a comparison of these two statutes, as well as others of a similar nature, the learned trial judge came to the conclusion that section 60 of the company's statute did not apply, and held that the action was commenced in time.

From this the defendants appeal, and this is the only point before the court in the action just now. The respondents (plaintiffs) contend that the private statute of the railway company does not take away their right under the public statute to bring the action within twelve months; and, further, that the provision "by reason of the works or operation of the railway" in section 60 does not apply to a case of the kind at bar.

Mr. L. G. McPhillips, K. C., and Mr. Martin, K. C., for appellants (the company); Mr. Macdonell and Mr. McHarg for respondents.

COUGH LASTED 3 MONTHS.

"I was taken with a severe cough which lasted three months, and though I had tried all sorts of medicines they failed to do me any good. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and I was completely cured by two bottles."—Miss Ada O'Brien, Cape Cove, Gaspe Co., Que.

FOR SALE CHEAP

BY C. H. SUTCLIFFE

"Why don't you fellers," wrote Burt Henderson to young Weaver and Knowlton, of Columbia College, "hire an auto some Saturday and come down here to see me? The old folks will make you welcome, and my sister Annette, of whom you have heard me speak, is home now. Arrange to stay over Sunday with us. We'll have a bully time."

Young Henderson was still living with his parents at their country house on Long Island, and had been chummy with the two men during his days in college. The invitation was alluring. Each of the sophs had taken lessons in running an auto, the Long Island roads were known to be good, and at the end of the run was a handsome girl, as they knew by a photograph which they had seen.

It was a rare change to get out of town and do a lot of other things besides, and on a certain Saturday morning of a certain June an auto might have been seen speeding two rather hilarious young men up the Island roads. The garage man had been particular when they went to hire the machine. They confessed to being timid about speed, but felt perfectly confident on all other points, and after displaying their knowledge in a practical way he had placed them in charge.

The destination was thirty miles from Brooklyn, but at a steady jog this might have been covered by noon had not something happened to prevent.

As they were passing through Jamaica, the journey only just begun, a handsome young lady emerged from a house, stepped into a steam runabout, and, acting as her own chauffeur, started off at a fast clip.

"By George, but did you ever see anything to compare with her!" gasped young Weaver, who was noted as impressionable.

"Handsomest girl I ever saw," was the reply.

"Did you notice that look she threw at me?"

"It was meant for me."

"You go on! Say, I'd give all I expect to get from my grandmother's estate to know that girl. What eyes! What hair! As her eyes looked into mine for an instant I ——"

"She was looking into mine, and there was a roguish, defiant look in them, as if she dared us to follow her."

"By George, but come to think of it, we ought to follow her anyhow. No woman has any business driving a machine. Suppose a tire comes off or anything breaks. She may meet a train at a crossing, run into a ditch or have something else happen. If we are on hand we can assist ——"

More speed was put on to decrease the distance, and the young lady looked back as she heard the chugging of the big machine.

"She's surely flirting with me!" gurgled young Weaver as he clasped his hands.

"You dolt!" replied young Knowlton. "She doesn't know that you are on earth. Isn't she skimming along pretty fast?"

"Seems to me she's let out a link. This is faster than we ever drove before, but we've got to take chances or lose that girl."

The girl in the runabout had several ideas on the subject in hand. One was that the two young men behind her were new to the sport. Another was that they had left the direct road in order to follow her. The third was that she would be revenged on them. She rattled along at a high speed for a mile, and turned to see, turning her head too much that the big machine was wobbling badly and being driven by a trembling hand. On coming to where the highway separated to unite a quarter of a mile further on, she chose the roughest way. The light-weight runabout seemed to sail over the humps and ruts and washouts, while the larger machine had to slow down and bump its way along.

"If we lose her I'll commit suicide!" said young Weaver, as he hung on for dear life and grew paler every minute.

"Don't you fear that I will lose her!" grimly replied Knowlton. "This is rather bumpy, but I'll stand ten miles of it for another look from those blue eyes."

"Her black eyes, you mean."

"I mean blue. If I ever take you out into the country again, may I be hanged."

"Ditto. Because a handsome girl takes it into her head to flirt with me a bit ——"

But the rest was lost in the bumping. The girl could have dropped them on that bit of road, but she made no effort. When they debouched into the main road she was in sight and jogging along at an easy pace. She had led them seven or eight miles out of their road before they realized it. Each was wishing that the other would throw out a hint about abandoning the chase when the runabout turned into a highway that was not macadamized. It was heavy with sand, and the auto groaned and complained as it made the steep hills.

"If she wasn't the best looking girl I ever saw ——" began Knowlton.

"If she hadn't dared us to follow her ——" replied Weaver.

Then there was a scream ahead of them and a tire was seen to leave one of the wheels of the runabout, and the machine to come to a standstill.

"Ye gods, but what luck for me!" whispered Weaver.

"Say, now, if you don't let me do all the talking I'll break your neck!" replied Knowlton.

When the auto came up the girl was down on her feet inspecting damages. It was easy to see that the machine must be got home by some motive power beyond its own. There were too many stony spots on the highway to run it on the rim of the damaged wheel Mr. Knowlton at once introduced himself and companion and tendered their services.

They found the young lady even better looking than they had given her credit for. She was not at all embarrassed over the meeting. She was chatty and vivacious, and in five minutes' talk she made them realize that she knew twice as much about an auto as they did. One thing the boys forgot until afterwards. They gave their names to her, but she did not reciprocate. It was decided that the damaged machine must be drawn to the side of the road and sent for later on, while the auto was to convey the girl to her home—a distance of fourteen or fifteen mile. Why she had gone out of her way she didn't explain, and the boys didn't ask.

"As I am used to autos I shall ask the privilege of acting as chauffeur," announced the young lady as she was ready to get in.

This seemed like a reflection on the abilities of the young men; and they were hesitating over it when Miss Blank took the matter in hand. There was room for one of them beside her, and both jumped for the place at once. There was a struggle, but shame soon came to both, and they humbly climbed into the rear seat and glared at each other and mentally threatened murder at the first opportunity. They soon discovered that the young lady was no vain boaster. She turned the machine about with a whizz and started off at a speed that had not continued for five minutes when young Knowlton felt compelled to lean forward and say:

"This is certainly exhilarating, but do you think it altogether safe?"

"This isn't twenty miles an hour," was the reply as the machine sailed around a curve on three wheels.

Three minutes later Mr. Weaver, whose face was growing as white as chalk and his teeth clicking together, managed to make the young lady understand that he was troubled with palpitation of the heart at times.

"Best remedy for it in the world," she replied as the machine struck a road as level and hard as a floor, and she increased the speed.

The young men instinctively clasped hands and said farewell to each other. They didn't dare reach over and twist the wheel out of the driver's hands, and yet they realized that a calamity must soon happen. A word from her might have prevented what followed, but she was intent on the road ahead. Of a sudden, as they came upon a long strip of hazel bushes, both stood up and jumped for it, and landed among the bushes with a crash.

The auto did not stop. If the girl missed them she was not concerned. They picked themselves up after a while and limped out to the road in time to make inquiries of a passing team. They walked two miles and then hired a farmer to drive them six more, always inquiring for an auto driven by a girl. At length, as they drew near a manor house embosomed in a grove, young Weaver exclaimed:

"Say, now, it's dollars to cents that this is the house we were bound for—the Henderson place!"

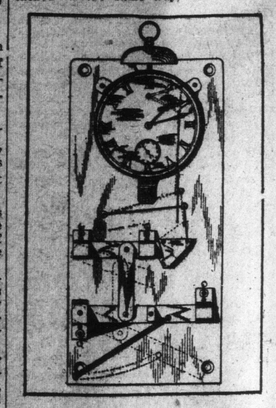
"And if that isn't the young lady we have been chasing may I never eat again!" replied Knowlton as he nodded at a girl on the veranda.

In front of the house was an auto tied to the fence with a rope. It was their auto. Hung in a conspicuous place was a sign reading: "For Sale Cheap." The young men did not stop to ask any questions. If their friend Burt was home they did not want to see him. If his sister Annette was home they did not want to see her. All they wanted was to get back to New York by the shortest route.

CIRCUIT-BREAKER.

Automatic Arrangement for Shutting off Lights in Windows, Etc.

An invention of more than ordinary interest is an automatic circuit breaker, which shuts off window lights, display lights, etc., at any time desired, and then does away with the necessity of having a man go and shut them off by hand. The mechanical parts are attached to a switchboard, the connecting electric wires passing through two holes in about the centre of the board, one of the wires supplying the electricity from an outside source and the other furnishing it to the lights. The ends of the wires are attached to two spring plates, about a foot apart, a pivoted conductive bar joining the two plates. To normally hold this connecting bar in position to close the circuit is a pivoted catch, this catch being suspended on wire rods connecting with the mechanism of an alarm clock. A second conductive bar is placed beneath the upper one and attached in the same way, the two being



connected by a bar. The alarm clock is set for the hour at which the lights are to be extinguished. When the alarm is set in motion it pulls the rods connected with the catch up far enough to release the conductive bars. A strong spring then acts to draw one end of the bars away from the spring plates, breaking the circuit and shutting off the lights.

35 Per Cent. Die From Indigestion

From insurance records it has been found that about thirty-five per cent of the deaths of policy-holders was attributed to diseases of the digestive system.

To persons who have been accustomed to think lightly of indigestion, biliousness, and liver derangements this statement will be rather startling, but it cannot be refuted.

To a large extent the liver controls the digestive system by supplying the bile to insure the prompt passage of the food along the intestines, where the difficult part of digestion takes place.

Because of their immediate and direct influence on the liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a good flow of bile, and by so doing positively overcome constipation and intestinal indigestion.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and discomfort after meals, and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys, and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly overcome these symptoms. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

VOL. XLVIII.,

NEWS NOTES THE DOM

Premier of Newfoundl Union With Domini a Dead Issue.

REDUCE IMPERIAL P

Bishop of Huron Enunc Anglican Basis of C Union.

TORONTO, Ont., June Hon. Sir Robert Bo premier of Newfound the city. He says the questio foundland entering confede never mentioned now as the solutely no sentiment in re Annexation to the United S an equally dead issue and heard of, a strong imperial ment pervading the people.

The annual statement of tario bank shows net profit year amounted to $156,915.89 nual statement of the Trad of Canada shows profits for amounted to $396,231.75.

Big Fire in Montre

Montreal, June 21.—Dama extent of $400,000 was cause which broke out tonight in town on the south shore of the rence, about sixty miles from fire was discovered shortly o'clock in the old parish chur of fifteen minutes the efforts firemen were seen to be usele call for assistance was sent to cinthe, meanwhile the new ca stone edifice, recently constru valued at $100,000 caught flames spread to St. Josepha home for the priests, and fou the Nicolet co[illegible] All fou were completely destroyed. Th was a [illegible] of ston large main building and two at the time of the fire, there residence over three hundred building cost $150,000, and th ings $50,000. So far as is no no lives were lost.

Wholesale Grocers Comm

Hamilton, Ont., June 21.— ficers of the Dominion whole cers' guild were committed fo noon today by Magistrate Jel were committed on a charge o acy to restrain trade and en prices of commodities. E. F. ston, Toronto, appeared for th ants and spoke for over an h ing that the magistrate shoul the case as it effected about dred grocers.

Imperial Postage

London, June, 21.—At the League this afternoon Sidney British postmaster-general was in communication with adian authorities regarding tion in postage on newspap magazines between Englan Canada. He hoped for a favo ply. He realized that Canada ing flooded with American and advertisements which wa ous menace to imperial unity trade but he was glad Canad sufficiently robust to withst appeals, but he would like t at an end.

Electric Storm

Severe electric storm pass this vicinity Monday night considerable damage and m sons had narrow escapes fro by lightning. Charles Evans had nearly all his teeth kno by lightning and yet escaped further injuries.

Anglican Terms of Uni

At the opening of the s Huron yesterday, Bishop made a frank and full state the basis upon which the church would be prepared with other Christian bodies. four in number as follows: acceptance of the scripture a velation of God and the wa faith and conduct. (2) The ac of the nicene and apostles c The acceptance of the two ments ordained by Christ. (4) ceptance of the historic epi The action of the Presbyter eral assembly last week, sai Williams, in advancing the negotiations now being carrie tween the Methodists and C tionalists, at least opened a sibility of negotiations.

Canon Struck Out

Hamilton, June 21.—Niagar yesterday at the request of Dumoulin struck out the canon. "The habitual infring the rubrics, for holding or at any religious service in a clergyman's parish without sent or permitting unauthori sons to officiate in any ch church building in his cure. I. Perry took strong objection canon declaring that it narro limits of clergymen. To avoid discussion Bishop Dumoulin ed the synod to strike out th which was agreed to.

A $50,000 Fire

Fire at an early hour this did damage to the extent o