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NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF FLOOD

Official Report by Dominion Superintendent of Mines--Ten Bodies Have Been Taken From Debris.

Wm. Pearce, Dominion Mines Superintendent, of Calgary, who is now at Frank, Alberta, in an official dispatch reports that the rock slide extends across the valley and on the opposite side of the bank for over a mile from the front of Turtle Mountain, and is spread out fan-like so that at the extreme end it is nearly two miles wide. It is thought there will be no further slide, but experts are to make an investigation. There was no earthquake or volcano. Men have been at work taking levels for the purpose of preventing any flood in the town. There is no immediate danger of this. The latest estimate places the number of killed at sixty-two.

Several loud thunder-like reports are heard at intervals from the top of the mountain, and it gives a feeling of uneasiness to the townspeople.

P. McVeigh, of the firm of Poupsee & McVeigh, was in town this morning for the first time since the disaster. When he first heard the news in McLeod he was congratulating himself that he was a little distance out, little dreaming that the calamity was so far reaching in its awfulness. Not only had his camp been completely destroyed, but John McVeigh, his brother, and three others mentioned in yesterday's dispatches as victims. Now not a vestige of their fine railroad plant remains.

One more body, supposed to be that of T. de Lapp, was taken from the ruins late this afternoon, making a total of nine so far recovered.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Pearce Reports Result of His Investigations to the Dominion Government.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special)—The latest reports from Frank, now that the excitement is partially over, shows that the disaster was caused by a huge land and rock slide, and that there was no eruption as reported by the president of the board of trade at Frank yesterday; nor an explosion as reported elsewhere. The government has got Wm. Pearce, inspector of surveys, in charge.

The Premier in the Commons to-day read the following telegram received from Mr. Pearce at Frank: "Eighty-three killed, of whom fifteen were women and fifteen children. There will be no trouble by the damming of the river. A rock slide, about four thousand feet long and extending from the top of Turtle Mountain westerly, extends across the valley and on the opposite bank for one and one-quarter of a mile from the front of Turtle Mountain, and is spread out fan-like so that at the extreme end it is nearly two miles wide. There is no trace of the river for one mile, but the water is now going through the rock as fast as it came down. It is thought there will not be any further slide. There was no earthquake or volcano. All working in the mine except two escaped."

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy is in the city this morning. He had a telegram from Frank stating that it was now regarded that an earthquake followed by a landslide caused the catastrophe at Frank. Rock was still falling and another landslide was feared. Engineer Jeffrey, of the Canadian Pacific, had arrived there this morning, and will report to him at once. The telegram explains that a cloud of dust was taken at first for smoke, and the minor slides coming down were taken for inside explosions.

SIXTY-TWO KILLED.

Victims Include Eight Women and Twenty Children--Eleven People Injured.

Ottawa, May 1.—(Special)—Wm. Pearce telegraphs as follows from Frank to-day: "The following is probably nearer the correct estimate of the loss than any yet: Thirty-four men, eight women and twenty children killed, eleven injured, probably only two or three dangerously.

Only two were killed near the mine. Ten bodies have been recovered. The remainder are nearly all buried under many feet of rock, but possibly a few near the edge of the slide may be recovered.

The killed includes twenty-one miners, and among others are ranchers, merchants, livewomen, engineers, railway contractors and laborers. Six cottages were totally destroyed by rock.

The balance of the telegram gives a description of the appearance of the slide, and the arrangements for clearing the debris. Many families, he says, have moved to Blairmore.

STORY OF SURVIVOR.

Mr. McKenzie Tells How the Men Worked Their Way Out of Mine.

Frank, Alberta, April 30.—Daniel M. McKenzie, an experienced miner, gives a thrilling account of the experience of himself and companions who were imprisoned more than twelve hours in the mine, and who eventually escaped by digging their way to freedom. Mr. McKenzie said:

"Three other miners and myself were working in a crosscut off from No. 8 mainway, when we were first aware that something unusual had happened. I was leaning against a chute just at the moment. Suddenly there seemed to be a falling in of the hanging wall, and I was imprisoned between a chute board and the coal. The coal fell from the roof in large quantities and I was badly squeezed. My companions helped me out, and believing that something had happened, but not knowing what it was, we started to make our way to the main entry. Reaching the entry, we started for the mouth of the tunnel.

"On the way we encountered the other men on shift at the time. They were running toward the mouth of the entry. On reaching that point, we found our way blocked as the entry was completely covered over. We turned to retrace our steps. The coal was falling from the roof and progress was difficult. We waited for an hour, debating what should be done, and finally came to the conclusion that we ought to try to get out by way of No. 8 mainway, which would lead us to an air course, which we hoped would reach the surface. I found, however, that gas was accumulating when we reached the mainway, and knew escape by that route was impossible. We, therefore, returned and attempted the 'lover's entry.' That we found to be a filling with water. Sticking my knife into one of the timbers to enable me to judge as to the rapidity of the rise, we went back to the main entry. Some of the men were greatly excited and talked in the irrational way men will in such cases, but others with myself calmed them by telling them there was no danger. It was an occasion when a lie was justifiable, for had they been allowed to realize the danger they were in, there is no telling what might have happened.

"After a time I went down to the lower entry again to see how the water was rising. I found it quite alarming, and figured that at the rate it was coming up, we might expect it to flood the mine to-day at about 4 o'clock p. m. As we had nothing to eat, but the five horses being worked in the mine, which were still alive, I proposed killing one of them when we should need food, and in the meantime we should endeavor to dig our way out. We selected a place near the mouth of the main entry and started to work. We timbered as best we could, as we went toward the surface. We had worked, changing hands, for something more than five hours, when I went in personally to do my turn. I was punching with a bar when suddenly it went through and there was a breath of air greeted me. I gave a few more punches and a rock big enough to have killed us all fell in. I ducked back to save myself, and looking up saw we had reached the surface. I called back to the others, and they literally went mad with delight. We were not long in getting to the outside."

When the miners came from the tunnel, scores of men were at work endeavoring to rescue them from the tunnel. They were trying to open up the entry. They were speedily conveyed across the river on a raft to safety. Little less extraordinary was the escape of the family of Samuel Ennis, who occupied one of the houses destroyed. The home of Mr. Ennis was the second to be struck by the slide. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, their four children and James Warrington were all in bed in the house. The building was destroyed and scarcely a trace of it could be found the next morning, yet every one of the occupants escaped with their lives, and although Warrington was seriously injured, all will live. Mr. Ennis remembers very little with regard to what happened, but Mrs. Ennis has a vivid recollection: "I chanced to be awake," said she, "when I heard a strange rumbling sound which seemed to come from the mountain. I shook my husband and asked him what it was. He replied that it was the wind, and went back to sleep. I heard a still louder sound, which frightened me, and once more asked my husband, but he said it was a storm. Then I felt something strike the house, and remember nothing more until I was carried out of the ruins of our home."

All of the Ennis family were injured, but no one in the house suffered seriously except Warrington, who will in all probability be a cripple the rest of his life.

EXPERTS FEAR ANOTHER SLIDE

Frank's Inhabitants Are Leaving the Town--A Physician Remains With the Injured in the Hospital.

Frank, Alberta, May 1, 9:30 p.m.—(Special)—Premier Haultain, who started East this afternoon, came back as soon as he reached the other side of the slide. There he met Mr. McHenry, engineer of the C. P. R., and that gentleman expressed the opinion very strongly that the remaining peak of the mountain was creeping slowly, and that he considered the town very unsafe.

Immediately upon hearing this Premier Haultain wired back that he had important information to impart, and asked an emergency meeting be called at once to meet him.

As soon as he arrived a large majority of the citizens met him. He explained to them Engineer McHenry's view, and said he did not wish in any way to act as an alarmist yet he deemed the information of such import that he could not leave without first returning and apprising the town of the possible impending danger. Premier Haultain further stated that he had made arrangements with the C. P. R. to have special trains here to convey the people to the different points along the line according to accommodation. Those who were unable to pay for means of subsistence would be cared for, and everything possible would be done to make the best of a very unpleasant, but dangerous, situation.

Governor Spriggs was called upon to express his opinion, and that gentleman stated that speaking for himself, he felt no apprehension, yet, as a means of public safety, the Premier's remarks were very much to the point. Mr. McHenry expressed himself in much the same manner, likewise Inspector of Mines F. B. Smith. Dominion Expert Pearce was largely of the same opinion, though he said it must of necessity greatly be a matter of conjecture as yet, until an examination of the mountain was made.

President Chambers, of the board of trade, was of the opinion that in view of the disaster which had already taken place and as a means of public safety, action should be taken.

Dr. Malcolm deemed the opinion of these gentlemen worthy of serious consideration, and that the matter should receive very careful thought. He himself was compelled to stay to look after patients in his hospital, as to move them meant sure death.

It was ultimately decided to have the police notify everybody and give those who wished a chance to go. This is now being done, and doubtless many will avail themselves of the opportunity. The police will patrol the outskirts of the town, if it is abandoned for the night, and see that no depredations are committed, and will guard all avenues of access and egress. Premier Haultain speaks of remaining in town himself.

The C. P. R. are removing all their men engaged in construction work to a place of safety, and likewise Contractors Breckenridge and Lund. The telegraph office is also removed to the sanitarium for the time being. The railway company are also removing their rolling stock at this place to a place of safety. Everything is being done to avert if possible another calamity.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Pearce Tells of Conditions at Frank.—There Is Little Excitement.

Ottawa, May 2.—(Special)—James A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, received the following telegram this morning: "Frank N.W.T., May 1—Chief Engineer McHenry from observations taken to-day fears a further rock slide from

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. Twelve People Killed and Over Fifty Injured--Factory Demolished.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—The Kohl torpedo factory at the corner of Cass avenue and Orange street blew up shortly after noon to-day. At least a dozen persons, and probably more, were killed, and from fifty to seventy-five injured. There is said to have been fully thirty

ADDITIONAL DEMANDS. Made By Russians--China's Refusal Does Not Change the Situation.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from the Peking correspondent of the Times says that in addition to demands concerning Manchuria already enumerated, Russia, in another dispatch, demands that the navigation of Liao river, which under the inland navigation rules, is open to vessels of all nations, shall be restricted to vessels flying Russian and Chinese flags. Russia also demands that all engagements entered into by the Manchurian provincial authorities with Russia during Russian occupation shall be recognized by China. "China's refusal of Russian demands," concludes the correspondent, "is simply a stereotyped refusal, and does not change the situation."

Even if Russia withdraws her demands, the fact remains unaltered that only force will prevent Manchuria from becoming a Russian province. Admiral Alexief has published a proclamation declaring that as Russian troops have been withdrawn, foreigners may now travel in Moukden province without Russian passports. In view of the fact that Russia never was in more complete military control of that province than at present, and that she is increasing her strength there daily, this proclamation is apt to be misleading.

Will Decide Tonight on Question of Striking in Sympathy With Ladysmith.

Nanaimo, May 2.—The Miners' Union of Cumberland was in secret session all morning. The meeting was called to decide the advisability of striking in sympathy with the Ladysmith men. Up to the time of adjournment at 1 p. m. no decision had been arrived at. The meeting will be continued this evening at 7 p. m., when it is expected a ballot will be taken to decide the issue. Meanwhile all the mines at Cumberland are idle with the exception of No. 7, which is worked principally by Chinese. The general opinion on the streets is that a strike will be declared. James Baker, of the Western Federation, went to Ladysmith on this morning's train. It is reported a meeting will be held there some time to-day.

Exchange of Documents Between Great Britain and the United States.

Washington, May 1.—The case of the United States which is to be laid before the Alaskan boundary commission has been completed, and was to-day delivered at the British embassy here. At the same time the British case was turned over to the American embassy. The United States makes a volume of no less than 650 pages. The next step will be the preparation of the counter case, and these must be delivered, one in Washington and one in London, July 3rd next. All this is preparatory to the meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in London September 3rd, on which day printed arguments of counsel must be submitted.

BACK AT WORK. It Is Probable Threatened Strike of Brewery Workers Will Be Avoided.

Seattle, May 2.—The brewery workers of Seattle, as well as those of all Sound cities, went back to work this morning as usual, and the outlook today is that the threatened strike will be avoided. State Labor Commissioner Blackman came here last night from Olympia and at a meeting of a committee of brewery workers at midnight in the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company's offices at Georgetown, prevailed upon the men to postpone any strike until every effort could be made to settle all differences by arbitration.

TAKEN BY TURKS. Band of Bulgarians Captured--Austrian Squadron at Salonica.

Constantinople, May 2.—Turkish troops have captured a Bulgarian band 200 strong near Nyvrokop, European Turkey. Vienna, May 2.—An Austrian squadron, consisting of three ships, arrived yesterday at Salonica.

BURNED TO DEATH. Great Neck, L. I., May 2.—Two negro stable boys and thirty-two valuable horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed stables here to-day. The loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A big wind blowing rendered the efforts of the local department futile.

UNIONS RESTRAINED From Interfering With the Western Union Telegraph Company at Helena, Montana.

Helena, Mont., May 2.—Federal Judge Jones has granted a temporary order restraining the various labor organizations of Butte from interfering with the Western Union Telegraph Co. The latter has not been doing business in Butte for more than a week, owing to assaults on employees who took the place of strikers.

THE KING VISITS FRENCH CAPITAL

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS CHEERED HIS MAJESTY

Received at the Railway Station by the President and His Ministers--Elaborate Festivities.

Paris, May 1.—King Edward arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by Republican France. His Majesty's welcome at the Dauphine railway station by President Loubet and the chief officers of state, and his drive through the avenues, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees, presented a continuous succession of brilliant spectacles. Everywhere the populace gave the King an enthusiastic greeting, the demonstration at the Place Del Etoile and the Place De la Concorde becoming tumultuous, King Edward saluting and bowing to the people. Vast crowds filled the boulevards from the early hours, people struggling to gain the vantage points along the route to be followed by the royal procession.

On the square fronting the railroad station was a surging mass of humanity. A detachment of the First Cuirassiers in showy uniforms, with glittering brass buttons, helmets and waving plumes, held back the crowd. The front of the station was elaborately decorated with crimson and gold hangings, and the interior was transformed into a superb reception room, hung with Gobelin tapestry, having crimson and gold furnishings, and decorated with flowers and plants. On the balcony was stationed the band of the Republican Guards.

President Loubet, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies, the Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor, the military and naval dignitaries presented an imposing appearance. As the train entered the station the trumpets sounded a royal salute and the band played "God Save the King."

King Edward descended from his car and advanced slowly and alone, smiling and saluting. He wore the scarlet uniform of a British field marshal. President Loubet stepped forward and grasped the King's hand. The meeting between the Sovereign and the President was cordial, almost demonstrative. M. Loubet welcomed the King to France, and His Majesty smilingly replied in French, expressing his thanks for the splendid manifestation in his honor.

King Edward and the members of his party entered the state carriages with gorgeously clad postillions and outriders, and escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers drove to the British embassy. The route for the procession was through the beautiful avenue Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue Des Champs Elysees, arched with chestnut trees in full bloom. The lowering clouds which had marked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun shone forth to add to the splendor of the spectacle. The avenues were lined with solid ranks of dragons, cuirassiers, horse artillery, field batteries, and infantry, guns, helmets, and other trappings glistening in the sunlight. Behind these martial walls the people were banded in solid masses, and all the trees, windows, balconies and housetops, were crowded with spectators. It was estimated that half a million people gathered along the route.

At the Arch De Triomphe the scene was majestic, long lines of soldiers, a forest of waving banners, blaring organs and rolling drums, and succeeding bands taking up "God Save the King." The President and King were continually acclaimed as they passed through the living walls of soldiers. Among the populace occasional discordant shouts were heard, but the prevailing sentiment was strongly friendly. When the line reached the Place De La Concorde, a battery of great guns crashed forth in a royal salute.

King Edward alighted at the British embassy on the Rue Du Faubourg, where sumptuous apartments had been prepared for him, including a throne room, furnished in the art treasures of Versailles. Above the embassy the Royal Standard of Great Britain was raised. The Rue Du Faubourg was densely packed and the crowds continually acclaimed His Majesty.

After a brief rest King Edward proceeded with an escort of cuirassiers to the Elysees Palace, where he was received by President Loubet. They remained together for some time. When the King went on his way to the Elysees the crowds continued their friendly manifestations. Paris to-day was given up to elaborate festivities, the government encouraging fetes similar to those of the 14th of July. The boulevards were ablaze with color, floral arches, and artistic devices symbolic of royalty. Street parades and dances were going on everywhere. Some of the Mosks displayed caricatures of King Edward and anti-British badges were seen, but in the main the sentiment of the people was most friendly, and no notable manifestation of hostility was recorded.

THE TOWN HAS BEEN EVACUATED

Turtle Mountain Is Still Crumbling-- Loose Portion Will Probably Be Blown Up With Dynamite.

Frank N. W. T., May 3.—(Special.)—After the order of evacuation was issued yesterday afternoon by Premier Haultain, in accordance with the report of the experts who examined the mountain, the work of moving was quickly carried out. It was all done in a few hours, for by 9:30 o'clock last evening nearly all household stuff and all the people had been removed to places of safety. Along the line of the C. P. R., Superintendent Taylor, of the C. P. R., had made most perfect arrangements for handling all the effects, and placed all available cars in front of the station and household goods were immediately placed in them. The streets were crowded in a most confused manner with men, teams and furniture of every description.

Although the work was done on such short notice, only a few hours, yet the evacuation was carried out in the most orderly manner possible. At 9:30 p.m. the special arrived for the people and everybody left the town.

Premier Haultain had arrangements made for free transportation to points west of the line as far as Moyie, and too much praise cannot be given Premier Haultain, the C. P. R. and the Mounted Police, who did most efficient service.

The railroad crews at work on reconstruction were all ordered to quit work and assist in taking the effects to the train, and as there were some 250 men engaged it will be seen that they rendered very valuable service and very great credit is due to the officials in charge for the perfect way in which arrangements were carried out. A cord of praise is stretched across the only entrance to the town and allowed no one to pass till this morning, when cars were supplied and merchants began the work of loading their goods in them.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of the mountain to-day, although it is crumbling, and rock in small quantities is falling all the time. Several parties were up on the mountain to-day to view it, and report a widening of the fissure between the overhanging portion and the main body of the mountain, but this must necessarily be accepted as conjecture until experts again make a thorough examination.

Hon. J. H. Frank, of Montana, owner of the White of Frank, and S. W. Gbo, manager and part owner of the mine, arrived from the East to-day. In an interview to-day with your correspondent Mr. Frank said he had no statement to make, as he was too much appalled by the scene of this disaster, and deplored very greatly the loss of life, saying that was the only thing in his mind. He spoke very feelingly of those who lost their lives or were injured in any way, and his feelings were clearly portrayed in his countenance. Speaking for the company, he said work in the mine would be resumed as soon as permission was granted to begin, and he expected in a month's time to have a large force of men engaged getting things in shape.

Mr. Gbo said he had nothing to add to what had already been said, as he felt completely overwhelmed at the magnitude of the disaster. Mr. Gbo has been sick for some time, and this blow is telling on him most painfully.

Premier Haultain went East this evening, having been here continuously since the day after the disaster. Hon. H. L. Frank, Mr. Gbo, Governor Spriggs, Inspector of Mines Smith, and Supt. Taylor of the C. P. R., are remaining in Frank to-night.

A party of experts are on their way from Regina to examine the mountain as to what is best to be done, but it is the general impression that the loose portion will be dynamited and then all danger will be passed. Several parties are going up to-morrow but more for the purpose of sight-seeing than in the capacity of experts.

TO INVESTIGATE.

Messrs. McConnell and Brock, of the Geological Survey, on Way to Frank.

Ottawa, May 4.—(Special.)—A telegram to the Dominion government says that all the people have left Frank for Fernie and other points in British Columbia. Messrs. McConnell and Brock, of the geological survey, have been sent by the Dominion to report upon the causes of the slide, and whether there is any fear of a recurrence of more slides.

POLICE GUARD TOWN.

Only Those on Business Allowed to Enter—Visit to Mountain.

Blairmore, N.W.T., May 3.—(Associated Press.)—There was very little sign of life in Frank to-day. The police maintained a rigid guard over the place,

allowing no one to enter except those having property to look for. Another party ascended the mountain to observe the progress of disintegration going on, and found that the second slide, as expected, has widened greatly since the observations yesterday and the receipt of this information has created fears that another slide is not far distant. As soon as all personal property has been removed, it is proposed to experiment with powder and try to blow down all loose rock and any that shows signs of breaking. This attempt to render the mountain safe will be made by the government.

At the time of the exodus yesterday merchants were not permitted to load their stocks until the people had an opportunity to get their household effects away, and to-day an engine and train crew has been between Frank and Blairmore hauling to the latter place chattels of every description as fast as loaded. Most of the merchants had decided yesterday not to move their stocks, but all have now decided to do so.

H. J. Frank, majority owner of the coal mining property, arrived to-day with the General Manager Gbo, but had no statement to make as to his intentions regarding the property.

The Canadian Pacific, particularly Supt. Taylor, are deserving of great credit for their efforts in behalf of the citizens of Frank in furnishing both transportation for themselves and personal effects to places of safety.

VISIT TO MOUNTAIN.

Times Correspondent Made the Trip This Morning—Blairmore Crowded.

Blairmore, N.W.T., May 4.—(Special.)—The situation is unchanged up to noon, except for the fact that a great deal of uneasiness is felt regarding the final outcome of the rock on the mountain appearing to be loose.

Your correspondent made a trip up the mountain this morning in company with several other parties and on seeing it is overawed by its awfulness and immensity, and the constant rolling down of portions of the loose rock led a further horror to the scene. Others of the party who went up this morning were Mr. McIntyre, inspector of telegraphs for the C.P.R., and a photographer. Some very fine views were obtained, but one does not feel like remaining up there on those dangerous peaks longer than it takes to get a photo.

A large party, including Mr. Gbo, Governor Spriggs, of Montana, Expert Byron and Premier Haultain, was met by your correspondent as he was ascending the mountain. They reported that a thorough examination would be made and an effort made to determine the exact condition of the mountain.

The town of Blairmore is full of the people of Frank, and every available tent and building is called into requisition for sleeping quarters. The hotels and stores are doing a rushing business.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

Of Sympathy Read at Meeting at Frank—More Bodies Recovered.

Frank, N.W.T., May 2.—To-day's developments in connection with the Turtle Mountain disaster have added to the death roll several names. They are: O. Williams Robies and brother John, John Louis, John Clarke, George Lemscio, and R. Wilson, all miners.

In addition, two brothers named Wooster are missing, and are believed to have been killed. B. Sumis and Jacob Stone, who had been reported dead, were to-day found to have escaped. The total of the list of dead and unaccounted for now numbers 64.

Three bodies have been recovered to-day. They are those of John and Alled Leitch, sons of Alexander Leitch, and an unknown, whose remains were picked up in fragments. The number of bodies recovered is now 12. All have been identified but two.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon over the bodies thus far recovered. As there were no eye witnesses, the affidavit added shed no light on the affair relative to the cause of the slide.

The meeting of the board was important. Telegrams were read from the Governor-General conveying condolences of King Edward, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Joseph Chamberlain. King Edward's message reads: "His Majesty the King is most grieved to hear of the terrible disaster that has befallen his subjects. He has commanded me to convey to the bereaved relatives his deep sympathy and condolence with the other sufferers."

The messages of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Mr. Chamberlain are in a similar strain. Messages of condolence were also received from the Lieut-Governor and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING.

Warships Expected Next Week—Complaint to the Government.

St. Johns, Nfld., May 1.—French and British warships are expected at Bay St. George's Nfld., next week to supervise the annual opening of the herring fishing season. The coast folk at Bay St. George recently held a large public meeting, at which they prayed the colonial government to endeavor to secure for them this season a better treatment than they have hitherto enjoyed in the past. They declare they have been harassed by the crews of the warships and subjected to much ill-treatment.

THE INCREASE IN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

OVER TEN THOUSAND IN PAST FOUR MONTHS

Freight Shipped From Winnipeg Delayed and Merchants Will Interview C. P. R. President.

Ottawa, May 2.—The homestead entries for four months ending April were 10,274, compared with 5,252 for the same time last year. The entries for April were 5,675, an increase of 3,597 over April, 1902. The entries for the whole year in 1898 were 1,857.

The Doukhobors. Winnipeg, May 2.—Reports are published to the effect that the Doukhobors are again showing signs of uneasiness in the West. A Saskatoon dispatch reads: "Doukhobors near Redberry and Salt Lake, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, are reported by William F. Woods, a settler, to be on another 'spirit' rampage. The word came from the Elbow of the river to-night. He says that 50 half-naked Doukhobors are on the march for Saskatoon. The first of the detachment was reported at Elbow Village, 22 miles from home, last night, when the headman 'Fred' was trying to persuade them to go home. They say they are searching for Jesus, but will not stop until they find him. Woods says there are no women in the party, that the men have discarded their trousers and are marching in their boots and coats, shouting and singing. These villages did not take part in the Yorkton pilgrimage, but were very restless."

Delayed Freight. At the council meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the commission on railways and rates reported that owing to the recent delay in freight shipped out of Winnipeg by whole train loads, they had taken the matter up with the C. P. R. officials here, and had been pushing the matter for some time, but now that the situation has changed, it has become very serious to the whole business interests of Winnipeg. After full consideration of the report and data laid before them at the meeting, the board decided to send a deputation to Montreal to take up the whole matter with the president of the C. P. R.

A Collision. A freight train and a light engine collided on the C.P.R. at Oak Lake this morning, where a carload of horses was ditched, and a number of animals killed.

ENDED WITH MURDER. Policeman Killed and Two Others Probably Fatally Injured By Colored Waiter.

New York, May 2.—Policeman Ernest O. J. Peters was shot and killed to-night in a saloon known as the "Black and Tan," at Sixty-second street and Third street, by a colored waiter, who was subsequently shot. Sanders also shot Sergt. Thomas Gilhooly and Policeman Joseph Russ, both of whom will probably die. They were shot with their pistol butts, but he was not dangerously wounded. He was captured after the fight. The policemen, according to many witnesses, spent the greater part of the night in the saloon with the waiter. The waiter, identified as John Sanders, is employed as a waiter in a saloon in the same neighborhood. He is 18 years in Sing Sing. According to witnesses, the three policemen teased the negro until a fight started, when they seized him and pounded him on the head with the butt ends of their revolvers. Sanders broke away and drawing a pistol fired one shot which killed Peters. Another policeman ran in from the street, but he was not in time to prevent Sanders from shooting the other. He was fired on and drawing a pistol fired one shot which killed Peters. Another policeman ran in from the street, but he was not in time to prevent Sanders from shooting the other. He was fired on and drawing a pistol fired one shot which killed Peters.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. Dedication of the Buildings of the Various States.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—This was the last day of the dedication exercises of the exposition, and in many respects it was more successful than those which preceded it. The beautiful weather yesterday was continued and the dense crowd that jammed the turnstiles all through the early hours and lined the streets in solid ranks to watch the great city parade, compared favorably in point of numbers with the multitude of opening day. To-day was staid day, and aside from the dedication of the various state buildings, which took place in the afternoon, it was surrendered to a magnificent representation of the arts of peace. The program was most successful, and the military pageant were absent, but the great outpouring of the men of brain and brawn who marched to-day was no less impressive.

British Commission. London, May 2.—Col. C. W. Watson, secretary of the British commission to the St. Louis exposition, is to-day in New York. He expects to spend eight or ten days at St. Louis, and to select the site for the building. Col. Watson said that a visit of the Prince of Wales to America had been discussed. As president of the British commission the Prince's work lay in the United Kingdom.

Other sources it was learned that the Prince of Wales could not visit America upon the formal invitation of the President and the Secretary of State. Such invitation has not even been suggested.

Hubert Dore, who is connected with the Cretle of Musical Festivals, is registered at the Driad.

KING AT REVIEW.

His Majesty To-Day Watched the Manoeuvres of French Troops—Brilliant Scene.

Paris, May 2.—It was a martial panorama of imposing proportion, resembling as near as possible the conditions of warfare, the troops being uniformed and accoutred for actual warfare, which King Edward witnessed at Vincennes to-day.

The King drove to Vincennes in an open state coach accompanied by President Loubet, the cabinet ministers and the heads of the army and navy. The escort consisted of a regiment of cuirassiers. The streets were densely packed and the people continuously acclaimed the King. Even the woods of Vincennes were swarming with sightseers.

The carriage stopped in the field of manoeuvres, and the King, in a deafening manner, fired a salute. King Edward drove along the line of troops while fanfare of trumpets were sounded. Standards were dipped and bands played "God Save the King."

His Majesty, who wore the uniform of a British field marshal, with a gray military cloak thrown over his shoulder, surveyed the scene seriously and critically for it was a sight to interest even a King.

On ascending to the tribune, which had a canopy of flowers, surrounded by the chiefs of state, the King witnessed the review of a regiment of infantry, followed by a squadron of cuirassiers, a regiment of Hussars, Dragons and Cuirassiers and batteries of light field pieces equipped with modern guns, forming a vast array of moving color and glittering steel.

The troops then drilled before the King, who rose and saluted each French regiment. A dramatic climax in the review was furnished by the performance of the cavalry. It was a blood-stirring sight as the solid mass of horses swept straight toward the King's tribune, the cuirassiers yelling and brandishing their swords.

At the close of the review, the King in an unbroken column immediately in front of the tribune. The King rose and bowed acknowledgements to the salutes of the commanders and addressed the troops. He congratulated the troops on the splendid discipline and appearance of the troops.

Later King Edward was driven to the Hotel Deville, where he was welcomed as the guest of the municipality. The King was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, who continued their friendly manifestations.

THREE ARE DEAD. Further Particulars of the Fatal Explosion at Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, O., May 2.—Three persons are known to have been killed in the explosion which occurred in the plant of the "Thor Manufacturing Company," on Orange street, to-day. Twenty-eight others are lying at hospitals fatally or more or less seriously injured. The victims were Mrs. Maurice Cohen, aged 40; Solomon Cohen, aged 12, and Harry Gleason, aged 15. The fatally injured were Mrs. Marie Stone and Ben Cohen. The company's stock is valued at \$1,000,000.

In a house next the factory lived Mr. James Dunsuir, his wife, and eight children. With the collapse of the building, simultaneous with the explosion, the woman and four children were caught in the falling partitions, and all were horribly injured and taken out unconscious. Mrs. Cohen dying on the way to the hospital.

The explosion, originated from the plant of a new girl employee. The girl was collecting a large number of granules of explosives as scattered on the floor. At the lunch hour to-day the girls put on their shoes, and the new girl pushed one of the other girls; the latter's shoes caused the explosion, and continued work without interruption.

He, however, they will close the mines they may do so. He is not particular.

SHAMROCK AND RELIANCE. Trial Spin of American Yacht—Challenge Will Be Out Again on Tuesday.

Glasgow, May 2.—The new sails for Shamrock III, have arrived at Dunbarton and will be bent on Monday. The races with Shamrock I, probably will be resumed on Tuesday. The cup challenger now shows no trace of recent accident off Weymouth. She looks as trim as ever. Her new pole mast is a duplicate of the wrecked one.

Sir Thomas Lipton has arrived here, and is in consultation with the designer, Mr. J. G. Thompson, as to the future of the challenger.

Reliance Out. New Rochelle, N. Y., May 2.—For the first time since she was put into commission the yacht Reliance was taken out for a trial spin in the Sound to-day and under conditions which gave her best opportunity yet afforded to test her sailing abilities in a choppy sea. There was a supply 15-knot easterly wind blowing up the Sound against an ebb tide and knocking up a smart chop, when at 10:30, with Oliver Islem on board, Reliance held away from her moorings and stood off shore close hauled under mainmast, staystail and jib and working topsail. She went up the Sound against the wind, she stood up stiffer, and was not a whit slower than when she had fairly opened out into the Sound she began to send the water spouting from under her bows, indicating that Mr. Islem was having his first chance to-day to discover whether her long bows will be a help or hindrance.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE. Former Commissioner at Skagway Gives Evidence Before Attorney at Honolulu.

Honolulu, May 4.—John U. Smith, of Honolulu, formerly United States Commissioner of Skagway, has important evidence on the boundary dispute. His testimony is favorable to American interests, and United States District Attorney Quinn has been instructed to do so by cable from Washington.

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STRIKE DECLARED AT CUMBERLAND

DECISION OF MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY

Miners Demand Reinstatement of Union Officials—They Expect to Tie Up Transportation.

Cumberland, May 3.—A strike has been declared here. The men demand the reinstatement of union officials who they say are being kept out of work because of the positions they hold. They state that they have been forced to strike to protect themselves. They think the Chairman will not work, and expect to stop up transportation. The meeting was almost unanimous, the vote being 196 to 12. All the miners attended.

The men are confident of winning, and the company officials are equally confident. The men must take out tools on Monday morning.

Superintendent Interviewed. Cumberland, May 4.—Superintendent Little, in an interview, said he intended to work the mines if possible. A committee, consisting of George Richards, R. Cos and G. Kewald waited on him last night. The men said they had struck for the recognition of the Western Federation and the reinstatement of officials. Mr. Little told them to come on Monday and get their work measured up and to take out their tools. The deputations then left. Mr. Little says that Mr. Dunsuir will close his mines rather than give way. He can't say just whether they will import non-union men, but he has taken steps and must also take the consequences. A number of specials are watching Chinatown. Notices have been posted forbidding trespassing.

Situation at Ladysmith. Nanaimo, May 4.—Affairs at Ladysmith do not seem to be progressing as smoothly as might be expected. There is a decided difference among the men regarding the present difficulty with Mr. Dunsuir. A meeting was held yesterday when the relief question came up for discussion. Just what was done is not quite clear, as the meeting was private, but it was learned that Mr. Dunsuir, on behalf of the Western Federation, promised to have that matter adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. A proposal is on foot to call a public meeting next week to fully consider all phases of the problem. It is said that freedom of expression is not allowed in the union. This does not indicate any wavering on the part of the men to the principal of the union; they are as decided as ever on this question, but some of them regard the matter in a somewhat different way. A public one, requiring public sentiments which might clear up many of the difficulties now in the way of settlement.

James Dunsuir, upon being interviewed with respect to this declared strike, said he had heard that 193 of his men at Cumberland had gone out. It would not influence him in the least, however. He was still as determined in the stand he has taken and would fight it out. If it resulted in the closing of the mines he was prepared for that, and was ready to close his mines.

He does not, however, think that the work will cease. There are over 400 men employed at the Cumberland mines, so that there yet remains a large number who will, he expects, go on working. There are a number of Chinese helpers who know just as much about mining as the white miners. These, he thinks, will go right on. By this means he expects it will be possible to supplement the miners now remaining, and continue work without interruption.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, formerly Minister of Agriculture, has written to various Chambers of Commerce urging them to agitate against the repeal of the corn law on the ground that it is objectionable and a step backward.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE. Subsidy Contract Expired To-Day—Negotiating For Improvements.

Ottawa, May 1.—The subsidy contract with the Australian-Canadian steamer line expired to-day. Australia suggested some time ago an improvement in the service, but negotiations are not yet concluded in that direction. In the meantime the service will be run on the old basis.

The British Columbia Southern Bill has passed the Senate. The Kootenay Central Railway Co., which was in charge of Senator Tomlinson, passed the Senate railway committee to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH. Hon. J. W. Carmichael Passed Away at His Home This Morning.

Ottawa, May 1.—Hon. J. W. Carmichael, who resigned his Senatorship a few days ago, died suddenly at his home at New Glasgow this morning.

LONDON TUBES. London, May 4.—The Yerkes-Spicer scheme for the consolidation of all the underground tube railways of London is meeting with considerable opposition. The newspapers protest against such "Americanism" and monopoly, and urge parliament not to submit thereto. The parliamentary committee of the London county council will submit its report to the council to-morrow. This report will insist upon a further investigation of the consolidation scheme, which the committee contends will raise fares and otherwise operate to the disadvantage of the travelling public.

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TORONTO NOTES.

Evidence of Witnesses at Yesterday's Session of Gandy Investigation.

Toronto, May 1.—At the afternoon session of the Gandy investigation, Arthur A. Bowen, of Kenilworth, who occupied the same room as Gandy in the Walker House on the nights of September 5th and 6th, corroborated the statement of S. J. Martin, who was also in the room that Mr. Gandy made that the Boss government gave good legislation for Manitoulin, and he was going to support it. Dr. Arthur, of Sidbury, said that he was an examiner for the insurance company, which Mr. Gandy represents, and also a partner in some mining transactions in McGregor township. Dr. Arthur added that in July Gandy came into his office and said he had been at the Conservative caucus in Toronto the end of June; they then discussed the political situation, and Gandy said: "I think Ross is going to rule for the next four years." Gandy told him he did not want to sit four years in opposition, and that he would give Whitney the first vote, but that he would support the Ross government. There were also others, he said, who would do the same. Another reason Gandy advanced for supporting the Ross government was that scores of Liberals voted for him.

Seven hundred and twenty-five carpenters, seven hundred builders' laborers and fifteen granite cutters, or about 1,400 men, went out on strike to-day for higher wages. A joint meeting of the Carpenters' Union last night rejected the employers' offer of 32 1/2 cents an hour. They have been getting 30 cents and demand 35 cents.

Dr. Emily Howard Jennings Stowe, the first woman to practice medicine in Canada, is dead.

The bill to empower the authorities of St. James's cathedral to erect a crematory in connection with the cemetery and provide all appliances necessary for the incineration of bodies, is now before the Ontario legislature.

Rev. R. J. Wilson, M.A., graduate of Knox, has been called to succeed Rev. Dr. E. D. McLachlan in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver.

IN THE METROPOLIS. Sir Gilbert Parker Introduced Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Bill.

Toronto, May 1.—The News's London cable says: "Sir Gilbert Parker made an excellent speech in the Commons to-day in introducing the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage bill. He read a petition signed by over 75,000 women in Birmingham. Sir Gilbert claimed that the principle of the bill was approved by both houses of parliament and both parties, also by labor unions. He urged the Church of England to abandon its prejudice and to keep even with modern thoughts in the interests of domestic virtue. Sir Joseph Leese, Liberal, seconded the resolution.

"This is Hon. Mr. Sifton's first holiday since the completion of the Canadian side of the Alaskan boundary dispute. He is spending the day in inquiring into details of the immigration office. Mr. Sifton expresses satisfaction with the Canadian immigration policy and with the results being attained. He expects to see the westward tide increase. He is going to Oxford for a few days' rest. The American case is not due in London until May 10th.

Lord Strathcona has issued a reassuring statement to the press to the effect that the village of Frank, where the disaster occurred, is outside the agricultural immigration area, hence no anxiety is justified on the part of friends of recent emigrants who are anxious as to the safety of friends in Winnipeg.

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EFFORT TO SETTLE DISPUTE FAILED

QUESTION OF UNION PRINCIPAL POINT

Shipping Men Refuse to Make Concessions—Militia Still on Duty at Montreal Wharves.

Montreal, May 4.—An attempt to settle the longshoremen's strike was made this afternoon, a conference being held between representatives of the stevedores and shipping agents and the officers of the International Union. As far as wages, hours, etc., an arrangement was quickly effected, but when it came to recognition of the union, defined in this case that none but union men should be employed upon the wharves, the shipping men stoutly refused to make the concession. On the other hand, union officials stated that they considered this the only point of importance in the fight. The conference broke up on the union officials being notified that if the men were not back to work by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the steamship men would at once cable to England instructions to send forward the first batch of one thousand men, with a second thousand to follow the next week. Some of these men have already sailed, and some are now at work in the harbor. The union officials were notified that these men had been engaged for the wharves, and that even if the union did return to work these men would not be discharged to make room for union men. The militia are still doing duty on the wharves, but an attempt is to be made to secure their release by substituting the men attached to the Canadian regular forces.

Back From Trip. Mr. and Mrs. James Ross returned to-day from their trip to the Mediterranean.

Sudden Death. Toronto, Ont., May 4.—A Bradshaw, head of the wholesale dry goods firm of A. Bradshaw & Son, died suddenly on Saturday of heart disease.

Shot By Mistake. Bloomfield, Ont., May 4.—George Martin, farmer, thought he saw a woodchuck this morning behind a stump near where he was working, and fired at a man with him, who agreed with him. Martin got his gun and fired, shooting his four-year-old son through the back of the head. The boy had a brown velvet hood on, which led his father astray.

Going to Halifax. London, Ont., May 4.—Rev. R. W. Woodruffe, B.A., assistant rector of the Memorial church, here, has accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Halifax. He leaves about the end of June.

Bush Fires. Kingston, Ont., May 4.—Disastrous bush fires have been raging north of Sharbot lake. Thousands of acres of fine standing timber have been destroyed, many homes devastated and cattle, stock and household effects consumed. The village of Venacher was burned.

SIX MONTHS FOR FRAUD. Frederick Stone, Who Claims Illustrious Parentage, Goes to Jail.

Frederick Stone, alias Alfred M. Brown, and a dozen other aliases, who claims to be a son of Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, and who has been wanted since March last for obtaining money under false pretences, was tried in the police court. Mother and son were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The story of the prisoner's career in this city dates back to three years ago, when he was arrested on a charge of fraud. Stone says he is an insurance agent of the A. No. 1 class, and that he never thinks of writing up a policy of less than \$100. Mr. Stone in his possession a number of insurance papers of the Equitable Life.

On March 1st Stone entered the store of Kashangi, on Government street, in the Victoria hotel, and purchased a number of silk handkerchiefs and flowers, handing over a cheque for \$25 on the Astoria National Bank. The cheque was made payable to Alfred M. Brown, and was cashed by the bank. J. C. Plevin, supposed cashier of the bank named bank. The Japanese proprietor said he had not change for the full amount, and Stone told him to pay what he could and send the balance over to his address, when the flowers were delivered. He got \$10 out of the Oriental and went away.

Again he showed up on Thursday night at A. Wanibek's store on Douglas street. He made a purchase of goods amounting to \$37, and handed a cheque in payment. This time the amount was \$100. Mr. Wanibek suspected the man and refused to cash the cheque. He informed Detective Perdue, and a warrant was made for Stone. He was finally arrested by Detectives Palmer and Perdue on Saturday night.

The only charge brought against Stone was that of obtaining money under false pretences. The charge of forgery was not made, as witnesses would have to be produced from Astoria. Magistrate Hall sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, as before stated.

TAKEN BY POLICE. Priests and Their Sympathizers Arrested and Monastery Was Se

GOVERNOR HAS ASSENTED TO BILL

Measure Ratified This Afternoon—An Adjournment Until Special Committee Completes Its Labors.

(From Monday's Daily.) His Honor the Lieut-Governor has at last given his assent to bill 16, thus saving to the province the six hundred thousand acres which have been repeatedly attempted to be conveyed to the Columbia & Western railway.

On the assembling of the House this afternoon His Honor entered the chamber and formally ratified this measure, together with a number of others. The announcement was received with demonstrations of applause.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Sunday School Gathering Tuesday Evening at the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

The Victoria District Sunday School Association convention will open to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Methodist schoolroom, and will be continued on Wednesday evening.

Barber—Have an egg-shampoo, sir? Victim—Wow! I should say not!

Barber—Beg pardon, sir. I didn't know you were an actor.

BECOMES MORE SERIOUS.

Turks Discussing a General Massacre of Christians—Will Send Ultimatum to Bulgaria.

London, May 4.—Owing to the existing censorship it is still impossible to obtain reliable news from Salonica. The reports of a general massacre are not confirmed. It is said Turkey has decided to send an ultimatum to Bulgaria.

WILL RECOMMEND NO AMENDMENTS

MINING COMMITTEE WANT THEM DELAYED

Decision in Favor of Leaving Placer Act As It Is for This Session.

Monday the mining committee of the legislature met and listened to the representations made to it by John Keon and D. W. Higgins, president and vice-president of the Prowess Mining Association.

THE GRAVEST DANGER.

The present generation has to face a dyspepsia—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Invariably Cure It.

A MAGICAL LIFE SAVER.

A magical life saver is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After years of pain and agony with distressing Heart Disease, it gives relief in 30 minutes.

AGE'S TRIUMPH.

Hall, great old man! You pass with head bent low; Your eighty years are heavy; in your eyes No sign of latent, smouldering fire lies;

BORN.

WALKER—At Vancouver, on May 2nd, the wife of Dr. Noe Walker, of a son.

MARRIED.

MOTTISHAW—At Vancouver, on April 30th, by Rev. C. A. Wilson, R. Mottishaw and Miss Kennedy.

DIED.

CUSACK—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gibbs, 30 Douglas street, on Friday, May 1st, Charlotte Cusack, in the 56th year of her age.

POSTMASTER IMPRISONED.

Manila, May 4.—O. G. Milne, postmaster of Tacloban, island of Leyte, who was recently convicted of misappropriating government funds, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE LOCAL TEAM

WIN THEIR FIRST AND SO SIGNALIZED OPENING OF SEASON

Nine From Mt. Angel College Could Not Hold Their Own—Other Sports on Saturday.

An almost errorless match resulting in a well earned victory for the home team marked the opening of the baseball season for 1903 in Victoria on Saturday.

BURIALS THURSDAY.

The funeral of the late Capt. Alfred Bodley took place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co. yesterday afternoon.

The Gravest Danger.

The Present Generation Has to Face a Dyspepsia—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Invariably Cure It.

A CLEAN-UP NECESSARY.

Some startling evidence has been brought out before the select committee of the House that is endeavoring to unravel the mystery in connection with the notorious Columbus & Western land deal.

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Table with columns for player names and statistics (a, b, r, h, p, o, a, e).

Score by Innings.

Table with columns for team names and scores.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

ROUTINE OCCUPIED MEMBERS YESTERDAY

Proposed to Summon a Newspaper Editor to the Bar of the House.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The sitting of the House Thursday was a short one. In committee on the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act...

Prayers were read by Rev. D. W. Scott. Lord's Day Observance.

A petition from citizens of the province on the subject of Lord's Day observance, was received.

Withdrawn. When the House reached Mr. Curtis's resolution...

Mr. Curtis would not like to say off-hand that he would withdraw the resolution, but he might let it stand over.

Mr. Curtis said he would sooner see the resolution passed than to see it withdrawn.

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from the executive. 4. No. 5. No. 6. Answered by answer to 5. 7. The grant was made in the year 1890, a grant in aid to the New Vancouver Coal...

Mr. Curtis asked the government the following questions: 1. Has George S. Russell been granted a lease of foreshore on Beecher Bay? 2. If so, what was the date of his application...

Mr. Curtis asked the Premier the following questions: Has the Dominion government, since the visit of the delegates to Ottawa in January last...

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the Chief Commissioner pointed out that its purpose was to extend the provisions of the original measure so that later amendments from any province might take effect...

Mr. McPhillips congratulated the government in doing justice to such a deserving class as those who had taken a part in South Africa. The opposition would support the measure...

The bill intitled "An Act to incorporate the Port Simpson General Hospital" passed its second reading...

The bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'New Westminister Act, 1888,'" passed its second reading...

In moving the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to incorporate the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay," John Houston said the object of the bill was to give the good people of the Anglican church from the more or less good people of the same church down by the coast...

Mr. McPhillips brought the attention of the Attorney-General to the working of the bill in connection with the bill. It might be working an injustice upon other churches...

Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to incorporate the Quesnain Railway Company."

Mr. Helmecken introduced a bill intitled "An Act to amend the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporation Act." The bill was read a first time.

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ing out the work intended. He had no objection to a railway in that section of the country, but he thought the promoters should put up a substantial guarantee with the government that they would build this road.

John Houston brought in an amendment intended to delay a vote on the bill under the Wafer Clauses Act, and the carrying on of telegraph and telephone business. His reason for doing so was that two companies had been granted charters in that part of the country, and in doing so had eliminated these powers. He did not approve of the company getting powers which the other companies did not get.

Attorney-General Eberts said that this was simply renewing the old charter and the elimination of these powers might injuriously affect that company. He was inclined to believe the old charter had not lapsed, but he thought the promoters should put up a substantial guarantee with the government that they would build this road.

Mr. Gilmour agreed with Mr. McPhillips if additional powers were to be given, this company then the House should grant other powers to the companies which had not been granted earlier in the session.

Mr. Eberts believed in keeping the railway companies strictly to their own business. They might get additional powers in the regular way.

Mr. Eberts said several thousands of dollars had been expended in surveying this road. It was a very long road, 2,288,433, leaving a deficiency of 1,248,146 acres, which would have to be added to another parcel, making a total deficiency on 10th September, 1900, of 1,419,901 acres.

It was proposed to give them two blocks in settlement of that, which would make up that quantity, one block to the west of what already was selected and one north. On 10th September, 1900, an order-in-council was passed to give them these two blocks. They were marked deficiency blocks.

Subsequent to that on 19th December a proposal was made by B. C. Southern Company to substitute 4,583 and 4,594 for this northern block. The result of this was that the previous order-in-council was rescinded, and these two blocks substituted for the deficiency blocks. The province made a saving of 167,031 acres by this.

The whole matter then seemed to have remained in abeyance until the summer. The same company, then named as the Columbia & Western, came to the government and asked that these two blocks, 4,583 and 4,594, should be given as the Columbia & Western subsidy.

This proposition was made by Mr. Brown. It was made by G. McL. Brown. He remembered one interview particularly which he had himself. There were others he believed, but he remembered the one in respect to the Columbia & Western. He remembered Mr. Taylor, Mr. Eberts's partner, taking an active part in the B. C. Southern proposition.

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A SESSION FULL OF SENSATIONS

Mr. Dunsmuir's Disclosures--Swears That Mr. Wells Was Offered 30,000 Acres for Crown Grants.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The select committee inquiring into the Columbia & Western subsidy matter examined Hon. Mr. Wells Thursday forenoon. In yesterday's edition the memorandum of the concessions asked of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was given. The main examination which was crowded some time previous to the meeting of the select committee was given.

Hon. Mr. Wells, being sworn, said that he would have to go back farther than the relation with the Columbia & Western in order to make matters clear. He would have to go back to the settlement of B. S. Southern subsidies. That railway was entitled to 20,000 acres a mile. In 1899 the initial block was selected, 611,533 acres. They later selected three additional blocks, comprising 1,046,000 acres. This made a total of 1,657,533 acres. On 10th September of 1900, 2,288,433, leaving a deficiency of 1,248,146 acres, which would have to be added to another parcel, making a total deficiency on 10th September, 1900, of 1,419,901 acres.

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This proposition was made by Mr. Brown. It was made by G. McL. Brown. He remembered one interview particularly which he had himself. There were others he believed, but he remembered the one in respect to the Columbia & Western. He remembered Mr. Taylor, Mr. Eberts's partner, taking an active part in the B. C. Southern proposition.

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that only upon that being agreed upon should the government be justified in carrying out this proposition. There was something said at the same time about existing other improvements. My impression is that their rails should have been extended to Spence's Bridge, immediately after this I remember Mr. Brown coming to my office, and I told him what had taken place, and I replied to him that a proposition was to be submitted to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy about the construction of Spence's Bridge. His reply was that he was satisfied there would be no difficulty about it, so when he says I stated that I was simply going to hand these Crown grants to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in order of him, he was incorrect. He understood that the line was to be extended.

In answer to Mr. Green, Hon. Mr. Wells said that Mr. Dunsmuir, Mr. Prentice and he all agreed upon that action.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Eberts did not know anything of it? inquired Mr. Green.

"They were not there," replied Hon. Mr. Wells. "I only sent for Mr. Dunsmuir. I cannot say how Mr. Prentice was there."

It was then discovered that Mr. Turner was not a member of the government at that time.

Hon. Mr. Wells proceeded: "On the 24th October I left for Montreal, taking with me only these two Crown grants, but 25 other converging blocks along the line of the Columbia & Western railroad. I waited some time for Sir Thos. Shaughnessy to return from the West. I informed him what my instructions were from Mr. Dunsmuir with respect to these two Crown grants. With respect to them they would not be delivered upon the conditions previously arranged. I informed him of the conditions upon which they could be taken up—the extension of the road to Spence's Bridge. I outlined such an agreement as we might enter into. I left my hotel that day. I delivered up a memorandum which I afterwards submitted to Mr. Shaughnessy. I have a copy of that."

The letter in reply, written by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was also read. This, as summarized in yesterday's issue, gave an outline of the objections to these restrictions.

In reply to Mr. Green, Hon. Mr. Wells said that Mr. Shaughnessy was definitely informed that these conditions were essential before delivery of the Crown grants.

"I saw Mr. Shaughnessy again after getting his letter," said Hon. Mr. Wells. "I informed him he would have to accept these conditions in order to get the delivery of the grants." Mr. Shaughnessy made use of an expression, said Mr. Wells, to the effect: "If these Crown grants are going to get your government or yourself into an embarrassing or troublesome position, I will not do it."

Mr. Green interjected: "He has evidently changed his mind since that."

"I don't know that these were his words," said Hon. Mr. Wells, "but they were to that effect. My office afterwards made use of an expression, said Mr. Wells, to the effect: "If these Crown grants are going to get your government or yourself into an embarrassing or troublesome position, I will not do it."

"Do you know what he meant when he referred to getting you into trouble?" asked Mr. Green.

"With reference to the Crown grants being in the possession of the C. P. R., they never left my possession. The C. P. R. never saw them. I did not take them from my hotel," said Hon. Mr. Wells. "If we were in compliance with the government in connection with Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Prentice that I made this proposition. That I kept the grants in my possession as the custodian of the railway company, was nonsense." Mr. Brown came into my office afterwards to find if anything could be done to arrange the matter. I informed him that nothing could be done unless the proposals were carried out. I never made any promise to Mr. Shaughnessy to return the Crown grants to him or any one else in 30 days. I never made a statement to Mr. Brown that he need not bother, he would receive the Crown grants in due order."

He believed he said in his statement in the House that the blocks were never accepted. He meant there was no expressed acceptance by which the company would be bound with respect to them. With respect to Hon. Mr. Eberts's contradiction regarding a petition of rights, he said that the company had asked the government to intervene, which was practically the same thing. He understood also that they wanted a petition of rights, though they had not made any formal application for it.

and the government, he thought constituted a release of the C. P. R. to build sections 5 and 6.

Being handed the draft agreement in 1898, which he understood would have been carried out if the government had been returned to power, and which was signed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and A. Oswald, representing the Columbia & Western railroad, Hon. Mr. Wells said that he thought the company was relieved from building sections 5 and 6 by it. He believed it was the duty of the government to carry out the purport of that agreement, even though it was not fully executed. The government was in duty bound to carry out some agreement by which the company was to be given a subsidy either by land or cash for section 4.

"Are you proceeding under the Subsidy Act or this agreement in making the grant to the railroad company?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"To both taken together," answered Hon. Mr. Wells. There was a mutual agreement among the government and the two railway companies in this matter. Taking this in conjunction with an agreement entered into with Mackenzie & Mann, he thought this was borne out. The agreement was not drawn up, he believed. It was a verbal one. He thought in this draft agreement the C. P. R. was simply reserving its right in case Mackenzie & Mann did not build these sections.

Coming to the bill introduced a year ago to grant a subsidy to the Columbia & Western for section 4, Hon. Mr. Wells said in stating it that the company had reserved its right to build the fifth and sixth sections, he was guided by what Mr. Turner and Mr. Eberts, who were in the government at the time, had told him.

Asked for the reason for allowing of lands for the subsidy being taken anywhere in Yukon or Kootenay instead of as near as possible contiguous to the line of railway, he thought that it would be found if all was settled up there would not be lands enough near the railway.

Mr. Oliver asked if he satisfied himself as to whether there were lands sufficient or not.

Referring to the map he did not think there were lands enough. He thought he made inquiries at the time, but he was not sure. Mr. Oliver asked if it was not a fact that 4,440,000 acres were reserved for the railroad company.

Hon. Mr. Wells did not know that that was it. He supposed it was correct. The government set this aside that the railroad company should select its land from these reserves. He thought, however, that the Subsidy Act gave the government the power to go outside of that reserve. They were held in connection with the land reserved by the B. C. Southern. The Columbia & Western was practically the same company, and if he asked for that he thought they might have it. This referred to blocks 4,583 and 4,594.

"If the bill withdrawn had not become law would not the company have had the right to take sections 4,583 and 4,594 in selecting the lands?" asked Mr. Oliver. Hon. Mr. Wells thought that was only intended to carry out the original Subsidy Act.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that this bill would extend much farther than the original act. Hon. Mr. Wells said he had explained that in his statement, and that was simply to reinstate the company under the Subsidy Act. The blocks were under reserve. They could not have been given unless the government chose to do so.

"Would the government have given them?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"I will not say whether they would or not," replied Hon. Mr. Wells.

Mr. Eberts's statement that it was one or two months after Mr. Wells's return before he knew of the Crown grants being brought back.



stitution owing to the lack of vitality by reason of suffering. All such cases to the right person and good advice. In Pierce's Favorite Prescription needs and put the condition. It has melancholy and miserable and happy, by womanly diseases, woman's health and wishes regularity and monthly misery. It cures the most curable diseases, such as, it and ulceration, and even pains, which are interfering to sick women. Owe themselves. speak louder than the testimony of women during a third louder than mere by guarantee of the reason why the Pierce's Favorite Prescription to offer \$500 reward cannot be cured. Offer is founded on success of the disease peculiar to women. If a woman, suffering from leucorrhoea, or from leucorrhoea, or from Favorite Prescription success, the original makers of that medicine would like to hear and it will be to her them as they offer, a reward of \$500 for above maladies cure. No other medicine is possessed of the same properties that makers in making years with terrible time of menstruation what the trouble pronounced it invaries, and proposed Mrs. Sybil Paine, Chicago, Ill., sick, was sure that such an ordeal, and did not undergo one to persuade me, but the following week I read in the paper as to favorite Prescription, and I determined my joy to find that after taking two bottles I was up on the treatment, weeks from the time I was well. Have I am in excellent one risen from the serve great success wishes."

CURED ONCE AND FOR ALL

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS BANISHED CHAS. INGRAM'S BRIGHT'S DISEASE. And There Have Been No Signs of Its Return in Five Years--He Keeps Dodd's Kidney Pills on Hand. Toronto, May 1.--(Special.)--Charles Ingram of 55 Humbert street, a stonemason well known among the working class of this city, has furnished one more proof that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease, will drive it out of the system so that it will never return. Five years ago an interview with Mr. Ingram was published, in which he said: "For ten years I have been troubled with the first stages of Bright's Disease. I tried several medicines, but could not get cured. A friend of mine advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used one more proof that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease, will drive it out of the system so that it will never return. Five years ago an interview with Mr. Ingram was published, in which he said: "For ten years I have been troubled with the first stages of Bright's Disease. I tried several medicines, but could not get cured. A friend of mine advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used one more proof that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease, will drive it out of the system so that it will never return."

ma Independent... Write for full particulars...

weeks had conversation with Hon. Mr. Wells on the matter. He had no knowledge of Mr. Wells' return from Montreal before the grants were delivered. He had refreshment of Hon. Mr. Wells' memory with respect to the letter. Hon. Mr. Wells had told him that the reasons for the grants not being delivered was that the conditions had not been fulfilled. The only reason was that the railroad company would not build to Spence's Bridge. He had no knowledge of Mr. Taylor appearing before the government in connection with subsidy matters. Mr. Turner, during Hon. Mr. Wells' absence, gave him no instructions as to the subsidy matter. He had no knowledge of Mr. Taylor appearing before the chief commissioner on the matter of the subsidies. Mr. Taylor might have many interviews with Mr. Wells without his knowing it.

In reply to Mr. Phillips as to Mr. Brown acting for the Columbia & Western and B. C. Southern Railroad Companies, Mr. McNell said he had no interviews with Mr. Brown. He did not know whether there was any conditions connected with the delivery of the crown grants which Hon. Mr. Wells took to Montreal. After Hon. Mr. Wells came back he told him of the arrangements and conditions and Mr. Prentice said he was the building of the railway from Midway to Spence's Bridge.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, Mr. McNell said that he had no knowledge of a bill being written to the government agent at Fort Steele informing him of the crown granting of the lands in question. The C. P. R. had made a copy of such a bill and could find a copy of such bill.

John D. Prentice being sworn said he was ready to answer any questions asked him.

In answer to Mr. Oliver, he said he recalled block 4500 being granted to the C. P. R. and resided and changed to 4503 and 4504, which were afterwards given to the Columbia & Western, which was a mistake. He could not give the reason for all these changes as he was not at the executive meetings. It was known to him in 1900 that these two blocks were of more value than other parts, and he thought other members of the council knew it. If those blocks were not given to the Columbia & Western he is informed that the Crown's Nest Coal Company or Crow's Nest Railway Company would be entitled to 10,000 acres. He thought that Hon. Mr. Wells told him so. He was not at the executive meeting when these two blocks were granted to the Columbia & Western. He did not know who was resigning. Mr. Dunsunair was not present, because the order was signed by Mr. Turner.

Messrs. Wells and Dunsunair and witness in the former case before he went to Montreal. The transaction in connection with the granting of the crown grants was never fully completed, even though crown grants were made out. It was arranged by the committee that Mr. Taylor should be called Tuesday. Premier Prior will also be examined by the committee, and Hon. Mr. Wells' evidence will be completed.

Mr. Dunsunair said he preferred to have questions asked him in connection with the matter.

In answer to Mr. Oliver, he said he returned about 1st September and was told that the government was to be granted Western two blocks of land, namely, 4503 and 4504.

He never saw the order-in-council. The order-in-council was passed by the executive on 10th August.

On the 13th of September he signed an order approving of the four crown grants. Before signing that he was not quite satisfied to give them these two blocks, and it was explained to him that the government was going to give 300,000 acres by this.

Mr. Dunsunair said he understood that the Columbia & Western was going to get the lands coming to it, and that there was not lands enough along the line of railway.

Mr. Green, he said, said that this was the Columbia & Western. The subject of there not being lands along the line of the railway was discussed in the executive.

Mr. Dunsunair explained that he was not going to allow his oath as an executive officer to cloak matters. It was a question with him whether he was allowed to disclose conversations which took place in executive. He understood he was doing right in giving it.

The crown grants he understood were signed on 3rd October by the Governor. He met Hon. Mr. Wells before the latter went to Montreal. Hon. Mr. Prentice was also present he thought. He did not think Hon. Mr. Wells sent for him. They talked over the matter of these crown grants. He said he understood that his understanding of the proposed settlement. He understood that the company was to get lands adjoining the Columbia & Western, and he did not think it right for him to get these hundreds of miles away.

He remembered he had one conversation previously, at which quite a number of the members of the executive were present. He said there was to be a saving of 200,000 acres, and all seemed agreeable. He said all right.

At the conversation with Hon. Mr. Messrs. Wells and Prentice, it was agreed that the former should take the crown grants to Montreal and endeavor to get the line extended to Spence's Bridge.

He understood that the best legal advice had been given, stating that the government had the right to give these lands provided there were no other lands in the vicinity. He understood that he did not know who got it or what statement was made in getting it.

He had conversations with Hon. Mr. Eberts about this matter. He thought Mr. Eberts did say that this land could be given away. He would not have consented to giving these lands if lands could have been got alongside the Columbia & Western.

He first suspected there was something wrong when Hon. Mr. Wells came back from Montreal. He could not swear to what was wrong. He was told something by Mr. Dunsunair. He did not know that it would be right to say what I was told. Someone told me what was wrong.

Asked as to who told him, he said: "It was Mr. Wells."

"Did he tell you what?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"Of course he did, or I would not have done what I did," replied Mr. Dunsunair.

"From what Mr. Wells told me I knew

there could be no quibble as to the legitimacy of the matter. The government had not then changed its position. It was not now. The government were of the opinion that no title had passed to the railroad company.

Hon. Mr. Eberts' statement that it was one or two months after Hon. Mr. Wells' return from Montreal before the grants were delivered, was brought to his attention by Mr. McPhillips. Hon. Mr. Prentice said: "I do not know and I believe that the other members of the executive knew it. I do not know any reason why Mr. Eberts should not know."

The seeking of the opinion of Mr. Hunter as to the power to grant the lands was proof that the government was, even after the preparation of the crown grants, seeking to ascertain whether they had the power to do this or not, which showed that they did not regard the matter as finally completed.

Mr. Helmecken asked if the meeting with Hon. Mr. Wells before his going to Montreal was an executive meeting. Hon. Mr. Prentice said he did not regard it as such.

Mr. Helmecken wanted to know what authority such a meeting had to undo what was done by order-in-council. Hon. Mr. Prentice said the Premier had considerable power in such matters. The Premier had never signed the order-in-council.

In answer to Mr. Oliver reporting the bill written last session, as to whether the railroad company might not have selected those blocks, witness said the present government would never give crown grants them. There were good reasons for no doubt for altering the Subsidy Act. It was certainly not to give those lands to the company. His idea was that the order-in-council was not an agreement with the railroad company. He knew of no over-reaching by the railroad company or misrepresentations by which this order-in-council was passed. He did not know that the order-in-council emanated from the government.

The commission adjourned at 12.30 until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Dunsunair will be called.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The appearance of James Dunsunair before the committee inquiring into the subsidy to the Columbia & Western brought forth a sensation Saturday. It was plainly evident that the minister had some information which he did not wish to disclose. He was expected that Mr. Dunsunair would make a revelation, and accordingly Premier Prior, Hon. Mr. Prentice and Hon. W. W. B. McInnes were early on hand to hear the proceedings.

After the statement had been made by Mr. Dunsunair, he seemed satisfied that he had relieved his mind of it. It was arranged by the committee that Mr. Taylor should be called Tuesday. Premier Prior will also be examined by the committee, and Hon. Mr. Wells' evidence will be completed.

Mr. Dunsunair said he preferred to have questions asked him in connection with the matter.

In answer to Mr. Oliver, he said he returned about 1st September and was told that the government was to be granted Western two blocks of land, namely, 4503 and 4504.

He never saw the order-in-council. The order-in-council was passed by the executive on 10th August.

On the 13th of September he signed an order approving of the four crown grants. Before signing that he was not quite satisfied to give them these two blocks, and it was explained to him that the government was going to give 300,000 acres by this.

Mr. Dunsunair said he understood that the Columbia & Western was going to get the lands coming to it, and that there was not lands enough along the line of railway.

Mr. Green, he said, said that this was the Columbia & Western. The subject of there not being lands along the line of the railway was discussed in the executive.

Mr. Dunsunair explained that he was not going to allow his oath as an executive officer to cloak matters. It was a question with him whether he was allowed to disclose conversations which took place in executive. He understood he was doing right in giving it.

The crown grants he understood were signed on 3rd October by the Governor. He met Hon. Mr. Wells before the latter went to Montreal. Hon. Mr. Prentice was also present he thought. He did not think Hon. Mr. Wells sent for him. They talked over the matter of these crown grants. He said he understood that his understanding of the proposed settlement. He understood that the company was to get lands adjoining the Columbia & Western, and he did not think it right for him to get these hundreds of miles away.

He remembered he had one conversation previously, at which quite a number of the members of the executive were present. He said there was to be a saving of 200,000 acres, and all seemed agreeable. He said all right.

At the conversation with Hon. Mr. Messrs. Wells and Prentice, it was agreed that the former should take the crown grants to Montreal and endeavor to get the line extended to Spence's Bridge.

He understood that the best legal advice had been given, stating that the government had the right to give these lands provided there were no other lands in the vicinity. He understood that he did not know who got it or what statement was made in getting it.

He had conversations with Hon. Mr. Eberts about this matter. He thought Mr. Eberts did say that this land could be given away. He would not have consented to giving these lands if lands could have been got alongside the Columbia & Western.

He first suspected there was something wrong when Hon. Mr. Wells came back from Montreal. He could not swear to what was wrong. He was told something by Mr. Dunsunair. He did not know that it would be right to say what I was told. Someone told me what was wrong.

Asked as to who told him, he said: "It was Mr. Wells."

"Did he tell you what?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"Of course he did, or I would not have done what I did," replied Mr. Dunsunair.

"From what Mr. Wells told me I knew

there was something wrong, and I was not going to have my name attached to anything of that character. I saw the best thing to do was to cancel the grants which I did at the meeting.

"I won't say what was Mr. Wells' said, as I can't prove what was wrong. There was a mistake made."

Passed for an answer to what was wrong, he said it was outside of anything to do with the executive."

Mr. Dunsunair, further pressed, said: "I said myself to cancel the crown grants. It was not Mr. Wells' to cancel them. I said to Mr. Wells 'I will cancel the crown grants.' I saw something was wrong, and I saw that the best thing was to cancel the crown grants."

"Mr. Wells told you something was wrong?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"He told me a certain thing. That's all I will say," replied Mr. Dunsunair. "Mr. Wells did not tell me that Mr. Eberts had misled me."

Referring to the bill brought down last session and afterwards withdrawn, Mr. Dunsunair said: "I did not give a promise to Mr. Brown that such a bill would be brought down."

He was told that the C. P. R. had forfeited its rights to build the 5th and 6th tracks something wrong. Mr. Dunsunair said that there was an arrangement with the government, the C. P. R. and Mackenzie & Mann to that effect. He did not know to his own knowledge that the company had forfeited its right to build these sections.

"Was your understanding that under this act the company was to be given the same lands as they would have under the act if they were not?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"No," replied Mr. Dunsunair. "I didn't understand it that way. He understood that the company was to get lands under the act, but not under the Subsidy Act. He was not aware that the company could select these blocks."

Asked if Mr. Taylor had ever appeared before the executive in this connection, Mr. Dunsunair said: "I did not know of Mr. Taylor appearing before the executive, nor that I knew of it." He did not know that he used the word "crooked" in connection with this.

Mr. Dunsunair said: "I am telling the truth. I will tell the truth. I may hurt some of my friends, but I can't help that. I'll take the blame of all on my own shoulders, and I'll stand by it. When I found there was something wrong I did the next best thing and cancelled the grants."

He said that it was a mistake that there was something wrong and I cancelled the crown grants. It was what I heard from the Chief Commissioner and what I saw myself that I cancelled these grants.

Mr. Oliver pressed that it was a serious matter, and wanted an answer of what was told Mr. Dunsunair by Mr. Wells.

Wells' chairman Clifford thought the committee should decide this.

Mr. Green was of the opinion that they should have all the information. Mr. A. W. Smith thought they should have all the information. Mr. Dunsunair said he preferred to answer anything by that stood to gain by it in the matter of a final settlement. His primary reason for not surrendering the crown grants was because they did not consent to build to Spence's Bridge. His official reason afterwards was that given in the statement. He looked upon the blocks as of problematical value.

Mr. Dunsunair did not know why he had been further examined. He said he had been further examined because he was told that Mr. Taylor had not wanted to be examined at all in connection with this matter.

The commission then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Mr. Dunsunair interjected he was willing to answer the question, and proceeded to do so. He said he was told by Mr. Wells that he had seen Mr. Eberts, and that he had seen Mr. Eberts after seeing Mr. Eberts. Mr. Dunsunair would not accept the proposition to build to Spence's Bridge. Mr. Wells would not deliver the crown grants. I was told by Mr. Prentice that after that Mr. Taylor, of Eberts & Taylor, had approached Mr. Wells and offered him a certain number of acres. It was not until Mr. Wells had not over the crown grants. Mr. Prentice said not to say anything until Mr. Wells told me.

"Mr. Brown was pressed for an answer as to why the crown grants were not delivered. I asked Mr. Wells why they were not. Mr. Wells said he would say in a short time. Later Mr. Wells came to my house and told me. I said: 'Well, you will cancel the grants as I see you have some monkey matter in the government while I'm in it.' I found out afterwards that it was wrong to grant the crown grants."

"I've nothing more to ask," said Mr. Oliver.

Hon. Mr. Wells, continuing, explained that he regarded that he had a duty to his colleagues, which prevented his making this statement hitherto. Mr. Dunsunair's statement was substantially correct. Mr. Taylor had approached Mr. Wells and told him a company was being formed in which shares would number 20 in all. Applying that to blocks it would mean approximately 30,000 acres each.

"Who were the 20?" asked Mr. Helmecken.

Hon. Mr. Wells said: "He told me there were two members who were to be allotted shares each—members of the company. He did not name them. Mr. Taylor said he was in Montreal. He did not think Mr. Brown was present for the C.P.R."

Hon. Mr. Wells could not say how many times Mr. Taylor saw him with regard to delivering up of these crown grants.

Mr. Dunsunair's answer to him was very much as Mr. Dunsunair gave it.

Asked by Mr. Smith as to other names, Mr. Wells said: "I did not hear of any names. I think I understood that there were some who were closely connected with the C.P.R. Company who were connected with this company." He said that he understood that the transfer of these blocks to the new company Mr. Wells said that when he was in Montreal last Mr. Shaughnessy and he had some conversation with Mr. Taylor about that arrangement, but the time at their disposal for carrying out the terms of the agreement with the city of Victoria has been so short since the company took hold of the business they find that under existing circumstances the proposed schedule of time which they had intended to carry out will not be possible. This is indicated in the time allowed in making Sidney, which, if necessary, could be reduced ten or fifteen minutes. The schedule referred to is as follows:

East Bound	Victoria	West Bound
7.00 a.m.	Victoria	6.40 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	Sidney	6.00 p.m.
11.20 a.m.	Port Guichon	2.50 p.m.
11.20 a.m.	Inverness	2.25 p.m.
11.40 a.m.	Mad Bay	2.15 p.m.
11.50 a.m.	Cloverdale	2.08 p.m.
12.05 p.m.	Port Kells	1.58 p.m.
12.20 p.m.	Bon Accord	1.54 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	Liverpool	1.30 p.m.
12.40 p.m.	Brownsville	1.20 p.m.
12.50 p.m.	New Westminster	1.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	Vancouver	12.00 p.m.

Trains between Cloverdale and Brownsville will be governed by current time card and rules on the Great Northern railway.

A SCALE SUBMITTED.

Proposition By The Cannery-Question of Prices Still Unsettled.

A meeting of the B. C. Fishermen's Union was held in New Westminster on Saturday afternoon. The most important business was the submission of the offer to the cannery as to the price of fish for this season. The offer was as follows:

A flat rate of 12c. per fish, or a graduated scale as follows:

Twenty cents for 2,000,000 fish, 18 cents for 3,000,000, 16 1/2 cents for 4,000,000, 15 cents for 4,500,000 fish; 14 1/2 cents for 5,000,000 fish; 14 cents for 5,500,000 fish; 13 1/2 cents for 6,000,000, and 11 cents for 6,000,000 fish—each price to hold till the number of fish next above that for which it is quoted is reached.

The meeting was of the opinion that the better terms than either of the above could be secured, and after a good deal of discussion the settlement of the matter was left in the hands of the committee who last met the cannery. Mr. President G. MacKie, chairman; Secretary H. Butterfield, Anton Time and C. Hanson. They will meet the representatives of the cannery in Vancouver on Tuesday next, when the matter will be settled.

The graduated scale above is the same as that of last year, although the scale last year was according to the case. This year a case will count for twelve fish and the pack is to be for gilt-netted fish only.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

Suspicious Circumstances in Connection With the Blaze—Loss About \$1,000.

The fire department had a lively time Friday night. An alarm from box 54 between 9 and 10 o'clock, gave them a run to the residence of Fred Brock, on Hillside avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Brock were out at the time and there was no body in the house, the children being with their grandparents. When the firemen arrived on the scene dense clouds of smoke were rising from the place. The fire was principally confined to the dining room and after a hard struggle the department succeeded in getting it under control. The loss will amount to about a thousand dollars. An insurance of \$2,000 was carried on the furniture and \$1,000 on the house. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Suspicious circumstances are that the back door had been broken open and a makeshift and pair of trousers belonging to Mr. Brock were found in the woodshed. They had been removed from the house. A pair of tan shoes, also missing. These strengthen the suspicion that the thief, taking advantage of the absence of the occupants, paid the house a visit and after thorough search or design set fire to it.

A fire in the International saloon on First avenue, Dawson, came very nearly to Mr. Brock's house. The department, however, succeeded in preventing it from spreading. The damage amounted to about \$1,000.

FLOOD ON BONANZA.

Water Creeping Into Some of the Roadways—Destruction to Other Properties.

Property along Bonanza creek is said to be suffering from a good deal of water from Dawson dated May 2nd says that expensive machinery, costing thousands of dollars to get into the country, is in the way of the spread of the rushing waters. The dispatch adds: "The flood is caused by the fast melting snow and ice from the Eldorado gusher having filled the bed of the creek to an unusual depth, and the water has started on a wild rampage of destruction."

"Water is running through the roadhouses at Magnet City, at No. 60 below, and is still rising. The water is under water, and the flood is creeping into the stores and houses of the town. The floor of the fire station is covered to a depth of three inches, and the people are preparing to move back to higher ground."

"Many dumps containing hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold are piled on the ice along the creek. These are in danger of being undermined by the water and washed away entirely, setting at naught a whole winter's work, and making it practically impossible to again recover the gold."

The greatest danger lies between the Forks and No. 20 below, where the rush of water is the greatest. Coming so suddenly, the people have had no chance to guard against such a flood, and it is practically impossible to build dikes to stop the flood."

"The dumps on Nos. 19 and No. 20 are in great danger, and their total destruction is looked for. There seems to be no abatement in the flow of water, and there is great excitement among the miners all along the creek."

The Klondike and Stewart rivers are open at their mouths, and old Father Yukon is open to its mouth thirty-mile from the river. It is expected that the ice in front of Dawson will be out inside of a week.

Employees of Comer & Smith, owning 10 and 20 below, are out on a strike. They want \$3 a day, and instead of \$4. The employers refuse to listen to their demands.

A fire in the International saloon on First avenue, Dawson, came very nearly to Mr. Brock's house. The department, however, succeeded in preventing it from spreading. The damage amounted to about \$1,000.

THE VICTORIAN'S WORKING SCHEDULE SOON TO BE GIVEN.

Victoria Will Shortly Have Another Every-Day Connection With Provincial Mainland.

A working schedule on which the steamer Victorian and the trains of the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company are to be operated has been prepared, and through the courtesy of the superintendent and traffic manager of the system, F. Van Sant, the Times is enabled to print it. The Victorian is to commence running on Monday, the 11th. From the schedule appended it will be observed that three hours are to be allowed for crossing the Gulf. Leaving Sidney at 8 a.m. she will arrive at Port Guichon at 11:05. Returning she will leave that port for Sidney at 2:30 p.m. This service will be maintained every day in the week, the fares to be charged being the same as those which the C. P. N. Company have now in effect, the rate to New Westminster and Vancouver being \$2.50 and to Cloverdale \$2. In course of time when the bridge across the Fraser has been completed, and when the system has been more perfected than is possible just now, the company hope to give a greatly improved service, but the time at their disposal for carrying out the terms of the agreement with the city of Victoria has been so short since the company took hold of the business they find that under existing circumstances the proposed schedule of time which they had intended to carry out will not be possible. This is indicated in the time allowed in making Sidney, which, if necessary, could be reduced ten or fifteen minutes. The schedule referred to is as follows:

TOUR OF CANADA.

An Interview With Lord Lyveden Regarding Forthcoming Parliamentary Visit.

Lord Lyveden, whose name has been brought prominently before the public in connection with the parliamentary visit to Canada, which he and Mr. Cum, "ing Maedon, M.P.", are organizing, is a member of the name. He was educated at Eton college, and was formerly captain of the Third Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.

An interviewer in London asked Lord Lyveden if he had ever visited America. He said he had travelled extensively for some years, having before his succession to the peerage made an experiment of fruit farming in North Carolina, and when that experiment did not succeed he went on a journey through the States with his father, the Honorable and Rev. Courtney John Vernon, and visited Canada, going up the St. Lawrence river to Montreal.

Asked as to his political views, he replied: "I am a Liberal, both by descent and by the conviction based on experience. I have knocked about the world too much to believe in old-fashioned Toryism. My grandfather was the friend and political colleague of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, and on my succession to the peerage, Lord Spencer wrote a letter to me, which letter is one of my most valued possessions, welcoming me to his side of the House and expressing the pleasure with which he looked back to his early association with my grandfather at the commencement of his political career."

"What is your attitude on the great political question of the day?" was asked. Lord Lyveden replied: "Although I am connected on both sides of the family with Irish loyalists, Lord Castletown being a cousin of mine and my mother being a Townshend of Castle Townshend, County Cork, I am in favor of Home Rule for Ireland."

"What is your opinion of the great issues raised by the policy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain?"

"My own view is that a closer union between the colonies and the Mother Country is inevitable if the Empire is to develop its resources as it ought to do, but at the same time I gravely question the wisdom of the policy indicated in some of Mr. Chamberlain's later speeches to endeavor to secure fixed contributions from the colonies for purposes of Imperial defence. I hold that all such contributions must be as they have hitherto been, purely of a voluntary character, and that unless the colonies themselves prefer, as in the case of the Cape Colony before the war, to make grants towards our navy, we cannot hope for any material contributions. With an Empire so widely circled as ours it is inevitable that questions would arise if a fixed contribution were arranged in any way. However, as any part of the Empire would desire a policy differing altogether from that adopted by provinces separated from the other, perhaps by the whole diameter of the globe."

"What do you hope for from the forthcoming tour?"

"I am of opinion that it will be a means of promoting unity between the two countries. I think, also, that it will have a considerable effect on our legislators themselves. It seems to me that it is an elementary duty of members of both Houses—if, as is the case in my own house, they take an active part in legislation—to visit our principal colonies and gain a personal knowledge for themselves of what those colonies have to offer to the English emigrant, and, as far as they can, an insight into the problems that confront colonial governments."

HAS BEEN HERED TOGETHER Completed His Task— Passed of Twenty-Pieces.

Local News.

The inland revenue returns for the month of April are as follows: Spirits, \$9,089.95; malt, \$2,012.26; manufactured tobacco, \$3,553.75; raw leaf tobacco, \$287.06; cigars, \$853.35; other receipts, \$45.58; total, \$16,441.85.

—For tampering with the B. C. Electric Railway Company's wires Thomas Porter was on Saturday convicted and fined \$75, in default of the payment of which he will serve three months with hard labor.

—On Friday afternoon the funeral of the late Mrs. Ann Overton took place at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Thomas Dods, Admiral road, Esquimalt.

—Three secret service officials are quartered at the Driad. They are W. St. M. Barnes, superintendent of Thiel's detective agency, of Seattle, and G. E. Burns and J. E. McKay, C. P. R. detectives of Montreal.

As a result of the ultimatum drawn up at a meeting of the Builders' Association held on Saturday evening and submitted to the Carpenters' Union a strike has been declared by the union.

GAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS.

Flannelette Our range of Flannelettes, both English and Canadian, is well worth the consideration of the trade. Great variety, good value, lowest prices. J. Piercy & Co., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Musical Festival DRILL HALL THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 7TH AND 8TH FRIDAY MATINEE AT 2.30 P. M. Director, Mr. Chas. A. E. Harriss

VOCALISTS—Miss Ethel Wood, of St. James Hall, London, and British Musical Festivals; Miss Millicent Brennan, of Paris; Messrs. Wilfrid Virgo, Reginald Davidson and R. Watkins Mills. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FESTIVAL CHORUS (160 Voices) Conductor, Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie Associate Conductors, Messrs. Herbert Taylor and E. Howard Russell.

At a meeting recently held at Quantal N. S. Clarke, superintendent of the Victoria mine, was asked to become a candidate for Albert constituency at the next election and, it is understood, he accepted.

At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Friday afternoon it was decided to hold a reception on Wednesday evening at the opening of the reading rooms at the Sailors' Home, Esquimalt.

At a meeting of the Victoria Customs House for the past month is about \$7,000 in excess of that received during April, 1902. It amounted to \$114,944.23, collected as follows: Duty, \$73,903.45; Chinese, \$40,235, and sundry receipts, 145.78; the total imports for the month aggregate \$32,249. The tea being \$58,789 and the dutiable \$203,620.

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NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following oyster beds, situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, as follows: Tract 1. Commencing at a post placed near the mouth of creek flowing into the head of Pipemont Inlet and marked by a horizontal stake and marked by a horizontal stake and marked by a horizontal stake.

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Completed His Task— Passed of Twenty-Pieces. The city council met Tuesday as the streets, being and sewers committee, when the principal work for consideration was the extension of the sewer system now in progress in James Bay district. A report will be submitted to the council at their regular session next Monday.

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200 Pair New Trousers Just in. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

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**THE NEW TARIFF
ON GERMAN GOODS**

**PROVISIONS OF THE
SURTAX TO BE LEVIED**

Copies of Regulations Received by Victoria Customs—Will Be Immediately Enforced.

Copies of the new tariff of German goods have just been received at the Victoria customs. This is the new surtax referred to in the Times a few days ago, and for the information of importers the important clauses therein are given below.

Resolutions for the amendment of the customs tariff, 1907, were introduced by the minister of finance in parliament on April 16th, 1903, and the new law from now on is to remain in force.

The Governor-in-council may, by order in-council, direct that a duty of seven dollars per ton shall be imposed in schedule A on all iron and steel railway bars, or rails, in any form for railways, imported into Canada, and from and after the publication of such order in the Canadian Gazette such duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on all such rails, and thereafter item 238 in schedule A, and item 585 in schedule B shall be repealed; provided, however, that the Governor-in-council is satisfied that steel rails of the best quality, suitable for the use of Canadian railways, are being manufactured in Canada, from steel made in Canada, in sufficient quantity to meet the ordinary requirements of the market.

Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from such countries more favorably than those from other countries may be subject to a surtax over and above the duties of schedule A, such surtax to be fixed by such schedule A. Such surtax shall also apply to any articles the chief value of which was produced in such foreign country, although it may have been improved or advanced in value by the labor of another country, notwithstanding the provisions of the British preferential tariff regulations thereunder.

Any question arising as to any foreign country or goods coming under the operation of this section shall be decided by the minister of customs, whose decision shall be final.

The minister of customs, with the approval of the Governor-in-council, may make regulations for carrying out the purpose of this section.

Such surtax shall not apply to any goods actually purchased on or before the 16th of April, 1903, by any corporation, firm or person in Canada for immediate transportation to Canada.

That the period of exemption from duty of machinery of every kind and structural iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, be extended from the 13th of June, 1902.

That item 406 in schedule A, respecting duties on ships and other vessels built in foreign countries and applying for Canadian register, be repealed.

That machinery and appliances of a kind not made in Canada for exclusive use in alluvial gold mining be added to the free list until June 30th, 1904.

Note.—In connection with tariff item 403, which is no longer in force, collectors are reminded:

(a) That a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be collected on foreign built British ships applying for license to engage in the coasting trade as set forth in menu No. 1,203 B.

(b) Also that gasoline yachts, electric and steam yachts and pleasure boats of all kinds unregistered or foreign built, are to be rated for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem on importation for use coastwise in Canada.

Notice will be given when the duty on steel rails comes into effect.

Re Surtax.
Goods claiming exemption from surtax under the said provision should be imported or taken out of warehouse and entered for duty on or before June 30th, 1903.

In regard to all goods on which exemption from surtax is claimed under the above proviso, collectors should require importers to produce satisfactory evidence that the order from the importer in Canada was received and accepted by the exporter on or before 16th of April, 1903. Such evidence must be produced in all cases before such exemption is allowed.

For a temporary period from May 1st to June 30th, 1903, declarations made before the collector by the importer or his agent, and subscribed to on the entry, may be accepted by the collector instead of the further certificates from the exporter hereinafter prescribed, provided that the collector may require such further proof in cases where the goods are deemed necessary in any case.

The different forms in which the declarations may be made are then attached.

Additional certificates on invoices of goods exported to Canada.

In view of the provisions for surtax in Canada on articles the produce or manufacture of Germany and on articles the chief value of which was produced in Germany, although the articles be subsequently improved or advanced in value by the labor of another country, it is ordered that invoices of goods into Canada shall be further certified and signed by exporters, in all countries in one of the following forms, as hereinafter prescribed, viz.:

Further certificates from exporters, prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on all invoices of goods for entry under the British preferential tariff in Canada, and to be subscribed by the persons herebefore authorized to make and sign "preferential" certificates.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Secretary W. L. Mackenzie King Left For Ladysmith To-day—Arrangements For Sitings.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor and secretary to the commission appointed to inquire into the labor troubles of the province, left this morning for Ladysmith to arrange for the opening sitting of the commission at that place on Monday. On Mr. King, as secretary, devolves the duty of attending to the innumerable details involved in the arrangement for the sessions. It might be noted that the commission is clothed with all the powers of a court, as was the case with the commission appointed to inquire into the subject of Oriental immigration a couple of years ago. It can subpoena witnesses and commit for contempt.

Advertisements have been inserted in the local press announcing the opening sitting. If there is anyone who desires to give the commissioners any information regarding the subject matter under inquiry he should communicate with the secretary. This will facilitate the work of the commission considerably. Mr. King expects that their labors will be completed by the end of the month. He is not in a position to say at present how long they will be in session at Ladysmith, nor give any particulars regarding the time of meeting in the other places, but expects to have a schedule prepared early next week.

The commission, he points out, will in Canada, as far as possible scope. They will be unrestricted in their inquiry as to the time and place of labor troubles, the idea being to ascertain if there is something in the nature of a common cause and if there is a feasible remedy to meet it. They are to particularly investigate the differences between the owners of metaliferous and coal mines, transportation companies and their employees. They can compel the production of books and documents in the furtherance of their inquiry, and, as before stated, can exercise the full powers of the judiciary in such matters. Chief Justice Hunter, who has been in the Mainland the past few days, returned last evening.

**OFFICERS ELECTED
FOR ENSUING TERM**

Annual Meeting of Centennial Methodist Sunday School—Reports of Officials.

The annual meeting of the teachers and officers of the Centennial Methodist Sunday school was held the other evening in the schoolroom of the church. There was a full attendance, and the business transacted was of the utmost importance. The reports of the superintendent, secretary and librarian were united in proclaiming the prosperity of the school in each department. The election of officers resulted as follows: Superintendent, W. C. Holl; secretary, Percy Shakespeare; treasurer, C. B. Deaville; organist, Miss Caryon; chorister, T. H. Mathews. The confidence which the school as a whole has in the ability of Mr. Shakespeare to perform the many duties of superintendent with ability and the respect and esteem in which he is held generally is exemplified by the fact that this is the eighth consecutive year in which he has been elected to that office.

The report of C. B. Deaville, the treasurer, showed a balance on hand of \$32.75. The total receipts were \$322.40 and the total disbursements \$289.65. Outside of this \$116.25 was paid by the children during the year in aid of missions and paid direct to the pastor.

Superintendent Shakespeare's report expressed gratification at the progress made during the past year, and contended that while hard work had been done and good results attained, more work and better results were possible. In conclusion he said: "Our finances are good, but might be better. I believe there is no part of our church work into which we can put money which will yield as good returns as Sunday school work. The improvements we have made in our schoolroom in the way of extra classrooms is appreciated by teacher and scholars."

"The total membership during the year including teachers and officers was 301, consisting of 60 in the primary class, 138 in the intermediate classes, 7 in the Bible class and 130 teachers and officers." This was the opening paragraph of the secretary's report. He went on to give the following statistics: Average attendance during the year, 200; largest attendance on any one Sunday, 246; smallest attendance on any one Sunday, 97. Average number of new members by boys, 163; average number of members recruited by girls, 120; smallest number of verses recited on any one Sunday, 28; largest number of verses recited on any one Sunday, 38. Average collection by school, \$3.80; smallest collection on any one Sunday, \$2.75; largest collection on any one Sunday, \$8.

The report further stated that a "Temperance Army" had been organized in connection with the school, and has a membership of 164. The number of names on the Cradle roll was 82.

Referring to the system of awarding certificates and diplomas for regular attendance, collection and verses, it was reported that during the past twelve months 317 certificates and 44 diplomas had been issued. During the year 24 scholars had become members of the church.

The librarian reported that 106 new books had been purchased during the year, and the total number of books now on hand was 433 in good condition. There were 139 scholars taking libraries, 83 of whom were girls and 56 boys. The average number given out per Sunday was: Girls, 24, and boys, 17. The total for the year was 433 in good condition. There were 139 scholars taking libraries, 83 of whom were girls and 56 boys. The average number given out per Sunday was: Girls, 24, and boys, 17. The total for the year was 433 in good condition. There were 139 scholars taking libraries, 83 of whom were girls and 56 boys. The average number given out per Sunday was: Girls, 24, and boys, 17. The total for the year was 433 in good condition.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

Next Sunday the anniversary of the school will be observed by special services, morning, afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to attend.

**HE IS HUSTLING
FOR THIS CITY**

**TRAVELLING AGENT'S
LABORS IN MONTANA**

Accounts of Mr. Cuthbert's Operations in Anaconda and Butte—Venice of the Pacific.

Copies of the Butte Miner and Anaconda Standard to hand contain accounts of the operations of Herbert Cuthbert, travelling representative of the Victoria Tourist Association, in the two cities. The Miner says:

"Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association of Victoria, B. C., is in the city, en route home from a two months' trip to the chief cities of Canada and the eastern states. Through the medium of a convincing lecture and attractive literature he advertised the delights of a northwestern tourist journey with Victoria as its objective point. The Tourist Association is supported by the citizens of Victoria at a cost of \$10,000 a year, and its object is to draw summer travellers to the beautiful British Columbian city and its environs. Incidentally the effort is a benefit to Montana resorts and those of other northwestern states, as Mr. Cuthbert's lectures to the expatriates upon the points of interest to be found along the Great Northern and Northern Pacific routes, as well as on the line of the Canadian Pacific. In Chicago he distributed 10,000 circulars, urging the people to escape the summer heat by taking a tour through western America to Victoria. He cites Butte, Helena, Spokane and Seattle, besides Yellowstone park, as places worthy of a visit.

"A description of Mr. Cuthbert's lecture contains the following: 'Leaving the Mainland the lecturer took his audience across the Gulf of Georgia to the beautiful city of Victoria and exhibited a large number of views of that city. He described it as the Venice of Canada, and in speaking of the superb sail from Vancouver to Victoria, he reminded his audience that one of the British editors had thus described it: 'The passage from Vancouver to Victoria was a soothing relief to our long journey. Through a perfect maze of well-wooded islands, the steamer threaded her way over the placid and almost glassy waters of the Gulf of Georgia. As we sped along we felt as if we were sailing to the Isle of the Blest.' 'Sea Naples and die.' I would rather say, 'See the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca and live!' . . . As for the city of Victoria it is an ideal place of residence.

"One of the views gave some very interesting and remarkable figures of Victoria's climate, showing that from May to October that city has practically a perfect summer climate. The whole of that period it has a daily average of about seven hours bright sunshine, a temperature which never averages seventy-eight degrees Fahr., and averages about seventy, and a rainfall that does not exceed six inches for the whole six months.

"The costly mansions and cozy cottages, the many charming woodlands and sea coast drives, the noble parliament buildings, the many points of interest, the quiet naval station with its exceeding picturesque surroundings, the far-famed gorge and the many opportunities for sport, and the unrivalled beauty of the bay, were all pointed out in a manner that convinced the audience that there are few places on the coast which are so attractive to the tourist or sportsman.

"Fruit-growing is an industry," said Mr. Cuthbert, "that is now only in its infancy. The government of that province has by appointing capable and efficient officers to look after the welfare of this industry encouraged our people to go extensively into this business with the very best results. The British Columbia ranks higher than that of any other country, and the development that is now taking place in the Northwest is providing us with a market for all we can raise within the next few years. A large number of people are coming into the province and are buying fruit lands around Victoria and will do well on them."

"The Anaconda Standard publishes the following: 'Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association of Victoria, B. C., is in Butte on his return from a six months' trip through the East in the interest of his association and the city of Victoria. Many merchants of Victoria have for several years maintained an association, the objects of which are to call the attention of tourists and pleasure seekers to the beauties and attractions of Victoria, and to pay the expense of maintaining the association in keeping a record in the field six months of the year, the members of themselves. Their enterprise and pride in their city might appeal for emulation to the people of other progressive cities in the West.'

"Mr. Cuthbert has been all through Eastern Canada and the States lecturing, writing and distributing literature about Victoria in particular and the entire West in general. Mr. Cuthbert argues that whatever benefits the West will benefit Victoria, and that if he can get tourists to go to the coast, holding out to them the attractions of the Yellowstone park, the beauties of Butte and the resources of the whole Northwest, they will not stop until they reach Victoria, the end of one of the most wonderful railway journeys in the world.

"Victoria has been on the map as 'the Venice of the Canadian Far West.' It is one of the most beautiful residential cities in America, and is claimed to have the most temperate climate on the continent, the highest temperature for three years being 78 degrees, and the average 63.

"Victoria will have the concluding series of the great musical festivals which have been conducted all over Canada by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Eight of the leading soloists from Great Britain have been taking part in it, and a chorus for the Victoria festival has been in rehearsal for nine months. The affair will be held on May 7th and 8th, and excursions are to be run to Victoria from many points in British Columbia and Washington."

**CONTRACTORS REFUSE
TO DISCUSS TERMS**

The Committee Appointed by the Carpenters' Union Fails to Effect a Settlement.

The three months' notice given by the union carpenters to the master builders of the building societies of the city, that they would strike if their demands for a new wage scale, and if it is not granted a strike will follow. As stated several times before, they ask \$3.50 per day of eight hours, working five days in the week at this rate, for four hours on Saturday. In other words they want \$19.25 a week for 44 hours. This request was presented to the master builders last February, but it was decided to remain on the old scale for three months to permit of the completion of contracts then existing.

A mass meeting of union and non-union carpenters was held at Labor hall last night, on Sunday evening. The meeting was unanimously decided to stand by the request urged last February, and in the event of this being refused they would cease work. A committee was appointed from the union and another to represent the non-union men to look after negotiations with the master builders in the matter. This committee is empowered to discuss the different aspects of the situation.

It seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the request of the master builders for names of the members of the union, which it is claimed was ignored by the latter. It is understood the committee appointed by the union is empowered to consider this question in company with others. In fact a union official explained to a Times representative this morning that such was the case, and that a letter would be sent to the builders at their meeting to-morrow explaining of the committee's powers in this respect.

A prominent member of the Carpenters' Union, understanding the situation, contended that what was asked for was very reasonable. It was not often that the men worked over eight or nine months each year, and those who made an average of \$30 a month during the year round were considered to be doing well. This wage was very poor, especially for those who had large families. The union had dealt most justly with its contractors, and if the matter were given, and during that time every endeavor was made to bring about a meeting of committees representing the Builders' Association and the union to discuss the matter, and if possible, reach some settlement. The union, he pointed out, did not object to members taking contracts, but if assistance was required to carry out the work they must be done, and if necessary, the union would have to be called upon. The Builders' Association, having had ample notification, could not say that the union had seized the opportunity of a rush of work to strike. There was nothing in the contract which made it the best time to fight it out.

The committee appointed at last night's meeting, composed of union and non-union men, for the purpose of interviewing the masters and attempting to effect a settlement, after an hour's discussion with members of the Builders' Association, but their efforts were fruitless. The masters refused to recognize the union or to discuss the matter at all until after their regular meeting on Saturday night.

One of the members of the association, speaking to a Times representative this morning, said that if the carpenters deny that union contractors do not hire inferior workmen at less than the standard wage they could not be acquainted with the workings of their own union. In support of this statement he quoted a letter written by a contractor to the secretary of the Builders' Association, which follows: "In reference to some of our members, who as contractors are not inferior workmen at less than the standard rate of wage, I am requested to say that the society is devising means to deal with our members locally, whereby such practice might be stopped."

This, it was pointed out, practically acknowledges that there have been such practices, while at last night's meeting it was reported that this was emphatically denied. Under any circumstances it was ridiculous for a union to allow contractors among their members.

Continuing, the same contractor said: "It is reported that a delegation is going to the board of directors, and that contractors have agreed to the union's terms. Looking into this matter we find that the bosses, especially the members of the Builders' Association, are a unit in not giving in, or even meeting the delegation until after Saturday night. Further, the builders consider it a most inopportune time to strike, business in the building line being exceedingly dull on account of the recent rise in all building material, and also owing to the shortening of the hours of the workmen from 9 to 8 hours per day."

"Many beautiful presents were received, including a handsome lot of cutlery from the board of directors, an oak and silver salad bowl, and tea tray and butter dish from the matron and nurses; a silver berry bowl, and cream and sugar bowl from the staff; silver toilet, sugar and cream from the Woman's Auxiliary Society; a dozen teaspoons from the Daughters of Charity; embroidered tablecloth from the Chinese employees."

Volcano Eruption in Guatemala—People in Vicinity Are Panic-Stricken.

San Francisco, May 2.—The Santa Maril volcano, in Guatemala, has broken out again.

The news was brought to this city by the steamer San Juan, which left Champerico on April 17th, the day the fresh eruption is said to have taken place. Couriers from the interior brought word that the volcano had broken out, that a stream of ashes was falling, and that the inhabitants in surrounding counties were panic-stricken.

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BUSY HOUSEWIVES.

Pe-ru-na a Prompt and Permanent Cure for Nervousness.

The Committee Appointed by the Carpenters' Union Fails to Effect a Settlement.

MRS. LULU LARMER.

Mrs. Lulu Larmer, Slough, Wis., says: "For two years I suffered with nervous trouble and stomach disorders until it seemed that there was nothing to me but a bundle of nerves."

"I was very irritable, could not sleep, rest or compose myself, and was certainly unable to take care of a household."

"I took nerve tonics and pills without benefit. When I began taking Peruna I grew steadily better, my nerves grew stronger, my rest was no longer fitful, and to-day I consider myself in perfect health and strength."

"My recovery was slow but sure, but I persevered and was rewarded by perfect health."—Mrs. Lulu Larmer.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. headquarters, at Galesburg, Ill., was for ten years one of the leading women there. Her husband, when living, was first President of the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Neb.

In a letter written from 401 Sixty-seventh street, W., Chicago, Ill., she says: "I would not be without Peruna for ten times its cost."—Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty.

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. H. Russell on the subject of the nervous disturbances peculiar to summer, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR."

Pretty Ceremony at the Jubilee Hospital Thursday Afternoon—Late Matron Married.

The inner garden of the spacious grounds surrounding the Royal Jubilee hospital was the scene of a charming event Thursday afternoon when Miss Edith P. Alcorn, the former matron, was united in matrimony to Dr. W. Brenton Burnett, of Vancouver. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Rowe, and the space in which the nuptial knot was tied was tastefully decorated with festoons of blossom, terminating in a beautiful wedding bell, composed of narcissus and lilies. Beneath this the bride and bridegroom stood while the words were pronounced which joined them in wedlock. They were surrounded by the staff and nurses of the hospital and invited friends.

The bride was given away by Dr. Hassel, resident physician. She was attired in soft ivory silk, trimmed with chiffon, and garnished with lilies of the valley, and her long veil of plain tulle was fastened with a coronet of the same flowers. She carried a bouquet of lilies and pansies, and wore a gold and pearl pendant and chain, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Gladys Greer acted as bridesmaid, and wore a dress of white organdy, with fichu and picture hat. She carried a bouquet of narcissus, and wore a gold and pearl fleur de l'ys, the gift of the bride and bridegroom. Dr. Robertson performed the duties of best man. E. H. Russell presided at the organ, and during the ceremony Mrs. Michael Jones sang in beautiful style, "Beloved It Is Morn'g." Following the ceremony the happy couple were subjected to the usual bombardment of congratulations and refreshments were served.

Among those present were Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Day, Miss Burnett, Joshua Davies, Alex. Wilson, Theo. Shubert, Mr. and Mrs. Elworthy, Mrs. Roche, Robertson, and members of the Woman's Auxiliary, Daughters of Pity, Mrs. E. G. Tilton, Mrs. Walter Beavon, Doctors Davie, Fraser and Robertson, and many graduates of the hospital.

VICE-PRESIDENT of the board of directors, R. S. Day, in a few well-chosen words paid a high tribute to the worth of Mrs. Burnett, who, as matron of the institution, had impressed most favorably all those with whom she came in contact.

When all the formalities were over the bride slipped away, still in her wedding dress, and escorted by the doctor made her last "round" in the hospital, visiting every bedside and bidding all a personal farewell, one patient remarking on seeing her: "Sure I'll get well now."

The bride and bridegroom left at 6 o'clock. The bride's travelling dress was of pure colored liberty cloth, with pale heliotrope crepe blouse, trimmed with lace and Oriental embroideries, white club hat, bound with velvet and garnished with purple clematis.

Many beautiful presents were received, including a handsome lot of cutlery from the board of directors, an oak and silver salad bowl, and tea tray and butter dish from the matron and nurses; a silver berry bowl, and cream and sugar bowl from the staff; silver toilet, sugar and cream from the Woman's Auxiliary Society; a dozen teaspoons from the Daughters of Charity; embroidered tablecloth from the Chinese employees."

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from the date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres more or less, situated on the east side of the mouth of Work's Canal, and south of mouth of Zumbasta Bay, as follows: Commencing at a stake marked 'D', E. N. E. Corner, planted at shore and adjoining last surveyed claim on the peninsula on the south side; thence west along section line 40 chains or thereabouts; thence south along section line 40 chains; thence east 40 chains or thereabouts to shore line; thence north along shore line to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
Staked 7th March, 1903.

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 on the east side of the mouth of Work's Canal, and south of mouth of Zumbasta Bay, as follows: Commencing at a post marked 'F', R. S. E. corner, thence forty chains north, thence east 40 chains, thence south, thence forty chains east to place of commencement, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

April 2nd, 1903.
F. RUDGE.

MONEY TO LOAN,
On Household Goods; Plans; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Implements. Payments monthly. Address Box 237, City.

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The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

**Boots and Shoes,
Rubber Boots, Etc.**

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

VICTORIA, B. C.
Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

Saturday's Bargain.

**FINEST
COLE OYSTERS**

10c Tin
Dixi H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

OPEN HANDED METHODS

ARE WHAT PREVAIL AT THE SAUNDERS GROCERY STORE

What we say of Honey and 4 other goods, too, you will find true when it comes to the best of eating. We buy carefully and knowingly, and you profit as well as we. As to prices, we shall appeal to you: HONEY, 1 lb. glass, 25c; BUTTER, 1 lb. block, 25c; CREAMED BUTTER, 1 lb. block, 25c; BOCK BEER, 2 bottles, 25c; GRAPES, 1 lb. basket, 25c; DON'T fail to see our window display of Baskets and Woodware.

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