

# The Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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VOL. 11

No. 4.

## Mayor Schmitz Outlines Regulations for Preservation of the Public Health--Partial List of Identified Dead--Fire Still Raging Around the Wharves, But in Other Sections the Flames Are Reported to Be Completely Under Control.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

### Mayor Schmitz's Proclamation.

San Francisco, April 21.—For the first time in its history San Francisco has had its taste of martial law.

When darkness fell upon the desolate city every inhabitant of the houses that were left standing grouped about their homes in darkness in the evening cooking their suppers on fires built in front of their houses. The wind fanned many of the fires into nasty blasts, and for a time it looked as if many new fires would be started. Police orders were issued that all fires must be put out, and with a score of assistants and soldiers the building of fire, front of houses was summarily suspended. In all of the homes left standing no lights were allowed.

In places where the orders of the police and the military were disregarded, the occupants were forced to extinguish them. The only exception was in the hospitals.

Police controlled the streets, and no citizen was allowed to pass from one block to the other except by written permission of the chief of police.

Mayor Schmitz has issued the following proclamation, which citizens are instructed to observe:

"Do not be afraid of famine. There will be abundance of food supplied.

"Do not use any water except for drinking and cooking purposes.

"Do not light any fires in houses, stoves or fireplaces. Do not use any house closets under any circumstances, but dig earth closets in yards or vacant lots, using if possible chloride of lime or some other disinfectant. This is of the greatest importance, and the water supply is only sufficient for drinking and cooking. Do not allow any garbage to remain on the premises, bury it and cover immediately. Pestilence can only be avoided by complying with the regulations.

"You are particularly requested not to enter any business house or dwelling except your own, as you may be mistaken for one of the looters, and shot on sight, as the orders are not to arrest, but to shoot down any one caught stealing."

FUNSTON TELLS OF SITUATION THIS MORNING.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—The following dispatch from General Funston regarding conditions at San Francisco came to the war department at 5:40 o'clock this morning. It was sent from the naval station.

"Fire is making no progress to the west from Van Ness avenue. A west wind of considerable force is now beginning. Indications now that all that part of the city east of Van Ness avenue and north of the bay will be destroyed.

"Some considerable apprehension is felt as to the post of Fort Mason, but it is believed that we can save it.

"Weather conditions fine and warm, practically no suffering from cold.

"It will be impossible at once to establish proper sanitary conditions. Much sickness must necessarily be expected.

"If the city to the west, now standing, remains intact there are many good buildings that can be used as hospitals.

"The water situation is encouraging. The Spring Valley water people believe they can deliver from ten to twelve million gallons daily. This, with other sources not mentioned, will prevent a water famine."

FIRES IN VICINITY OF THE WHARVES.

New York, April 21.—The Western fire received the following from its headquarters at the foot of Market street in San Francisco early today:

"The fire is still burning around the wharves. The superintendent of the ferry building at the foot of the wharves was safe and would not take fire.

"It is still difficult to estimate the number of dead as bodies are scattered all over the city. They are burying them in trenches, and putting fifteen bodies in a ditch."

A later dispatch reads: "The ferry boats are running on schedule time. There is an immense crowd at the depot here and committees from all towns across the bay are urging the people to leave and go with them to their homes, but the authorities can't let them take any baggage with them. It looks like an immense second-hand store. The people have dragged everything down here from pianos to baby

carriages and their goods are all piled up around the depot for a long distance.

"The fire is still burning fiercely up north, but the wind has gone down, making it less dangerous."

FERRY BUILDING SAFE FROM DESTRUCTION.

San Francisco, April 21.—According to the latest reports the ferry building is safe from destruction, which at one time threatened it from the flames, which spread along the sea wall.

A force of men under General Carter aided by the fire tugs and steamers will succeed in checking the fire near Lombard street freight sheds.

In other directions the fire is now completely under control.

Mayor Schmitz and General Funston have established headquarters at Fort Mason, which was saved by some desperate work on the part of the soldiers, aided by a body of sailors from the warships.

The reports in the Hall of Records have been unharmed, which will prevent any tangles in titles.

NO TROUBLE IN DISTRIBUTING FOOD.

San Francisco, April 21.—Dr. Vorsanger, chairman of the committee to feed the hungry, says that everything possible was done to provide food for the populace and not a hungry soul existed in San Francisco last night.

There was no trouble in the distribution of the food nor in procuring it, and in quantity and quality it was satisfactory.

At the Y. M. C. A. building on Page street and at the Park Lodge thousands and thousands were fed. From morning till night all kinds of provisions and clothing, meat and vegetables, canned goods, tea and coffee and the like were handed out in abundance, not a soul being turned away empty handed.

Dr. Vorsanger appeals to all persons who own teams or horses to come to the front with them as the committee has experienced much difficulty in moving the supplies.

This morning 150 Stanford students will traverse districts of the city and hand out provisions from door to door.

Twenty carloads of food of various kinds will be here this morning.

Jas. D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee, stated yesterday

that local subscriptions had reached a total of \$28,260. The following additional donations were announced: The Union Trust Company, of Oakland, \$25,000; the United Railroads, \$75,000; commercial men of Cleveland, \$100,000; William Waldorf Astor, \$100,000; supplies from Cornwall, \$14,000.

Mr. Cerr, chairman of the committee of refugees for the homeless, says that temporary structures will be erected in Golden Gate park for protection of the homeless at once.

Major McBer, of the United States army, is now laying out a sanitary camp at this point, work on which will be rushed as rapidly as lumber can be secured. The camp will be under the supervision of an officer of the en-

gineer corps of the United States army and the chief of the army medical staff will be in charge of it as chief sanitary officer.

CARING FOR DISTITUTE PEOPLE IN OAKLAND.

Oakland, Cal., April 21.—The Oakland relief committee reports that more than fifty thousand destitute persons were cared for in and about Oakland last night.

Many residents of eastern states are attempting to get word to their friends, but it is almost impossible to get a message sent before a 24 hour wait. The telegraph offices are more than a day behind with messages, so persons who have relations and friends here should not worry if they get no word for several days.

The chamber of commerce, churches, newspaper offices and relief headquarters have provided registers for the refugees, and are aiding in the work of finding friends and relatives for distressed survivors.

OAKLAND IS NOW CITY OF REFUGE.

Oakland, April 21.—Oakland is a vast city of refuge, and an intelligence office for the innumerable thousands of refugees from San Francisco is open.

A great section of the cosmopolitan population of that stricken city has taken every available space that offers itself in Oakland, and shelter and food are being provided for all, though the relief committee is taxed to the limit of its powers.

The tremendous and most hopeless task has begun of trying to reunite scattered families, of getting trace of lost ones, of determining whether the missing are dead or still safe somewhere in the great and tangled mass of stricken refugees that spreads itself over all the country through a thousand highways on this side of the bay and in San Mateo county to the south of San Francisco. Messages are stack-

money to aid the homeless poor arrive quickly, the famine and pestilence and wretchedness may not add their horrors to the present calamity. One with a sufficient amount of fortitude may look on the present plight of the city not without a strong confidence in the future.

Committees examined all the banks and safe deposit vaults in San Francisco and found them intact. This makes it certain that the money and papers on deposit are all safe. It was also reported that the books and records in the San Francisco hall of records also escaped serious injury.

MEN FROM FLEET ASSIST THE SOLDIERS.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Several important dispatches came to the war department at an early hour this morning from General Funston, commanding at San Francisco.

The first dated at the naval training station was as follows:

"So far as known no casualties among the army or navy or families except Lieut. Pulls, artillery corps, who was seriously injured during the firing."

The second dispatch was dated Fort Mason, San Francisco, and said:

"At 8:30 p.m. a hard and successful fight is being made to save the western section of the city. Fort Mason, where army headquarters have been established, may go, but that we will know in an hour."

"Supplies arriving are being distributed to homeless people camped in parks, military reservations and vacant spaces."

"Troops, police and firemen almost exhausted by 36 hours terrible work."

"The conduct of the people in general has been exemplary, although in some cases looters have been shot."

"Admiral Goodrich has landed all

## Nineteen Killed at San Jose.

San Jose, April 21.—Nineteen people were killed in San Jose and the entire business section wrecked. The estimated damage is some \$5,000,000.

One hundred and ten persons were killed, and seventy injured, mostly patients at Agnew's asylum. The building was completely ruined.

At Stanford University the memorial church and other buildings were damaged to the extent of \$3,000,000. A student named Hanna and one other man killed there.

The damage to the Pacific Milling Company's property at Santa Clara is \$150,000. The total loss there is half a million dollars. No loss of life.

At Gilroy there was about the same amount of damage. No dead.

At Salinas the Spreckles' sugar refinery, valued at \$1,500,000, was completely destroyed.

Reports from Delmonte, Hollister, Watsonville, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Santa Cruz and other southern coast points show slight damage in comparison.

At Hollister, one man was killed. The property loss is \$100,000.

The narrow gauge tunnel at Wright's, three-quarters of a mile long, caved in.

In Delmonte hotel Mr. and Mrs. Ranser, a bridal couple from Benson, Ariz., were killed in bed by chimneys falling.

Hundreds of people are streaming to Santa Clara county from San Francisco. Company B, Fifth Regiment, National Guard, is in charge of the city. The strictest martial law prevails. A vigilance committee has been organized and placards have been posted throughout the city warning that any persons found stealing, pilfering or committing any act of lawless violence will be summarily hanged.

Special trains have passed through here from Los Angeles with provisions and necessities for sufferers in San Francisco.

Four companies of regulars from Monterey and Troop C, N. G. C., from Salinas are on their way to San Francisco.

No persons are allowed on the streets after 7:30 p. m.

Santa Clara College and Notre Dame convent here are practically undamaged. The bridges between Pajara and Santa Cruz are badly out.

This city's provisions are running short, and the people are greatly excited over stories that thousands of the half starving and homeless of San Francisco are on their way here for the greatest order has been maintained.

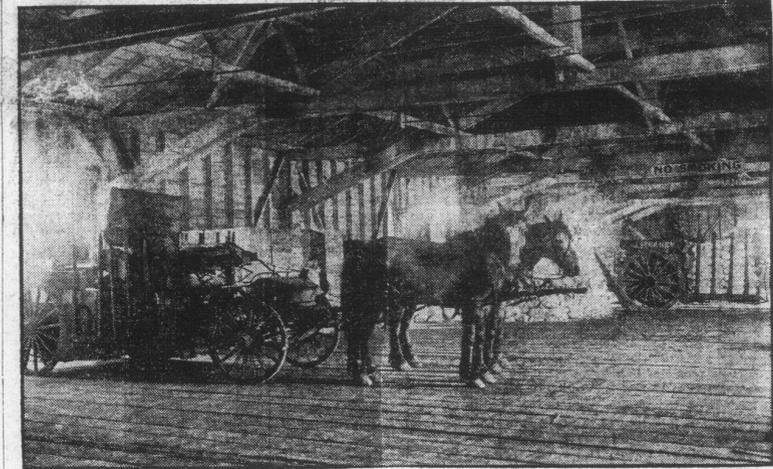
Among the buildings wrecked in San Jose are the St. Patrick's church, the First Presbyterian church and Centella M. E. church. The Central Christian and South Methodist churches were badly damaged.

Every building on the west side of First street, from St. James Park to San Fernando street, are either down, tottering or badly cracked, and every one of them will have to be rebuilt. The Auzerias building the Elks Club, Unique theatre and many other buildings on Santa Clara street are down on the ground.

On Second street the six storey Dougherty and several adjoining blocks were destroyed by fire.

The high school in Normal park is a complete wreck. The Nevada and Porter buildings on Second street, the Rucker building on Third and Santa Clara streets are also ruined.

The annex to the Vendome hotel was completely wrecked. Thomas Thomas O'Toole being the only one killed.



VICTORIA'S ASSISTANCE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The above is a picture showing a scene presented at the outer wharf last evening prior to the sailing of the steamer Collier Tullus with supplies and tents for the relief of the residents of the stricken city of San Francisco. The view is one of the interior of a freight shed, and gives a partial impression of the extent of the shipments made.

is safe, and that all the banks will pay in full as soon as calm takes the place of the disorder of the present has done much to prevent panic.

The big construction companies here have opened employment offices, and to-night hundreds of survivors have been employed to be sent immediately to the quarries that there may be no lack of building and repair material.

Already many of the buildings damaged by the earthquake of Wednesday are being repaired, and activity of a healthy and reassuring sort is stirring all about.

Should the relief trains and the

available men from the fleet and placed them under my command.

"Seventy cavalry men, under Major Benson, are guarding the ruins of banks where there are many millions in vaults.

"It is possible as yet to learn of individuals for whom you have inquired. Most casualties were in the poorer districts south of Market street. Not many killed in the better portions of the city."

AMERICANS IN LONDON ARE RAISING FUND.

London, April 21.—Twenty-one thousand dollars has been cabled to the Red Cross at Washington as the first installment of the American fund being raised here in aid of the suffering people of San Francisco.

LOOKING TO WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

New York, April 21.—The Journal of Commerce says:

"That no time will be lost in the work of rebuilding San Francisco is evident from the fact that the engineering and contracting firms are sending their most expert men to investigate the ruins with a view of discovering which form of construction best withstood the shock. The report of these experts, it is believed, will have a great deal to do with the reconstructing business in the future.

"Just before the earthquake considerable building was in progress, and from preliminary reports it is expected that prompt action will be taken for a renewal of contracts.

"It is only within the last year that there has been much activity in steel construction on the Pacific Coast. Early this year building enterprises were projected along the coast calling for upwards of 100,000 tons of structural steel, about half of which was in San Francisco and its neighborhood. Within the last few weeks San Francisco contracts have been placed call-

ing for about 150,000 tons of steel. Most of the buildings were relatively small.

It is noted that many Pacific Coast people of large means, who are now living in New York, are abundantly able to bear the money burden which their own and city's interest call for.

Among the New York residents owning large properties at San Francisco may be noted the Hills, Huntington, Crocker, Higgins and Lewis families.

It is understood there are at least 50 others here owning real estate at the Golden Gate.

San Francisco will require about 250,000 tons of structural steel to repair her losses and erect new buildings, according to the heads of the United States Steel Corporation and other authorities interviewed yesterday.

He said: "The fire in Baltimore and the earthquake and fire in San Francisco have demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody that steel structures are the safest and most permanent of all buildings. As a consequence I have no doubt the use of steel in buildings will be very largely increased. It would not be at all surprising if within the next two or three years there were used in new buildings in San Francisco 250,000 tons of steel. No doubt all the larger new buildings will be of steel."

TOWN OF TOMALES IS PILE OF RUINS.

Oakland, April 21.—A dispatch from San Rafael says:

"The town of Tomales is a pile of ruins. All of the large stores are flat.

"Many ranch houses and barns are down.

"Two children, Anita and Peter Coussa, were killed in a falling house."

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF OF SUFFERERS.

San Francisco, April 21.—The following is a tabulated statement of the amount of money raised yesterday for the sufferers of the earthquake and fire here: This has not any reference to any moneys subscribed heretofore:

Government appropriations, \$2,000,000; St. Louis, \$200,000; Sacramento, \$100,000; Seattle, \$50,000; Victoria, B. C., \$25,000; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, \$15,000; Goldfields, Nev., \$11,000; Reno, Nev., \$10,000; Spokane, \$10,000; Los Angeles Chinese, \$5,000; Los Angeles theatrical people, \$5,000; Yreka, \$200; Stockton Chamber of Commerce, \$1,000; Tacoma, \$1,000; Everett, W. A.

\$1,000; Los Angeles, Bishop Conalty, \$1,000; total for day, \$2,475,000.

The Southern Pacific Co., which has established headquarters in Oakland, continues to transport supplies for the relief of sufferers and carry free for the present all destitute people from bay points to interior towns and cities of California.

LIST OF DEAD IN SANTA ROSA.

San Francisco, April 21.—Following is a list of the killed in Santa Rosa:

Louis Blum, George and Willie Blum, Yon Blou, J. Bratker, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Joseph Currie, R. B. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Carter, Mrs. De Young and two children, Will Day, J. Demesticon, Smith Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Miss Ecehila, from Novelty theatre, Miles H. Fish, all destitute people from bay points to interior towns and cities of California.

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NKY GRIFFITHS,  
Victoria, B. C.

Fantastic Heaps of Smoking Ruins

San Francisco, April 20.—(Special.)—San Francisco is the city desolate. It seemed that the acme of its misery was reached at dusk last night when flames burst from all sides of the beautiful Hotel Fairmont...

It was another day of an uneven struggle of man against unconquerable nature. Acre after acre had been ground into dust and ashes despite the heroic perseverance of the firemen to limit the conflagration.

There is a hope that the worst has been nearly reached, but the hope is faint indeed. If the flames can be barred in their devastation of the western addition then Finis will be written to the great disaster.

But San Francisco is not discouraged. Its best and highest class has already begun to plan for restoration and to care for the stricken ones, and the relief will be immediate and effective. Total subscriptions of \$180,000 were announced. Arrangements were made for the immediate relief of the needy.

The baking of 50,000 loaves of bread daily will begin to-day. Major McKeever has been appointed commander of the camps of the homeless.

Free transportation will be provided by the Southern Pacific to destitute persons desiring to go to interior points.

It was announced that to-day there would begin a daily delivery into the city of ten million gallons of water. Direct communication has begun with the outside by telegraph. By overcoming great obstacles the Postal Telegraph Company managed to regain one of its shattered lines. The postal office is located in a little wooden structure erected on piles at the water front shore.

Three distinct fires were burning last night. One was on that portion that extends from Nob Hill down easterly toward the waterfront. It was travelling slowly toward the Telegraph Hill section, and may die out from lack of material, or may again sweep toward the extreme water front.

The centre fire was in the mission. The fire had reached Eighteenth street, but was making little headway to the hillside, where thousands of people were camped.

The third and most dangerous fire is that threatening the western section. This is really a continuation of the Nob Hill fire. It is wedged shaped with the apex pushing forward. This is the point against which the firemen are bending their greatest efforts. Dynamite was used for back fighting purposes with only fair success.

To-night many blocks may be blown up.

MAY MAKE CLEAN SWEEP TO PARK.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The following dispatch was received at the war department to-day: "San Francisco, April 20.—(5.19 a. m.)—The fire which heretofore has crept around the base of Telegraph Hill and left the few houses standing there has crept back from the west, and is now in full possession of the houses on the hill, and will no doubt take everything down to the waterfront on Van Ness avenue and west of there."

"The main fire has reached Octavia street, and is going at a fast rate. There is no one in from the fire since midnight. At that time it had started afresh on the south end of the line of fire, and was burning fast."

"The ferry landing presents a fearful scene of men, women and children, and the articles they have tried to save. They will leave the city by the first boat they can get away on."

"The roads leading from the ferry north and around the shore of the bay as far as Fort Mason are strewn with all sorts of vehicles that have broken down. Baby carriages, wheel barrows, etc., that would not stand the loads put on them."

"The fire came very close to Fort Mason last night, and the big Fortuna warehouse and nearby canneries will no doubt go to-day."

"I think the fire will take a clean sweep of everything as far as Golden Gate park. I would not be surprised to see it take the earthquake trees in the park, and burn the shrubbery clear to the ocean beach."

ONLY SLIGHT TREMOR FELT AT SANTA MONICA.

Santa Monica, April 20.—Apprehension of a tidal wave drove many residents from the strand to the hills. The sea exhibited no unusual agitation. Only a slight tremor was felt there."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt, after a conference with Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American National Red Cross, yesterday issued in the form of a proclamation an appeal to the American people for aid for the people of San Francisco. He asked that all contributions be made through the officials of the American National Red Cross who have effected systematic arrangements for the distribution of the needed assistance.

TRIP THROUGH THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

Sacramento, Cal., April 20.—C. M. Leash, who has made a complete circuit around the bay including San Jose, Niles and Alameda, arrived in Sacramento early to-day, and gave out the following review of the catastrophe as he viewed it from the automobile in which the tour was made. He said:

"A telegraphic communication with the nearby cities is cut off. Prof. Durand and Prof. Green, accompanied by myself, started for Sacramento in an automobile, carrying over 400 telegrams to be sent to friends and relatives in the East and abroad. The roads entering the bay were slightly injured in places by fissures, but no serious falling of the underlying rock was observed."

"At San Jose the loss of life is not as great as at first reported. Only sixteen dead reported up to date. The Vendome annex is completely ruined as well as the court house, and all brick and stone structures."

"From San Jose to Alviso the road is lowered in places by the shock, and

the front of the Provincial hotel at Alviso has sunk at least ten feet. Beyond Alviso toward Niles the road is in very good shape, and the only evidences of the shock are tumbled down fences and water tanks."

"President Jordan, in an address to the students after the shock, asked them to remain at Stanford and help clear the debris. He thinks the university will be rebuilt as soon as possible. Though he was recently offered the presidency of an eastern university he will remain with Stanford. He said that the university did not depend entirely upon its buildings."

HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES HAVE REACHED BERKELEY.

Berkeley, Cal., April 20.—This town is caring for over a thousand refugees who have been brought across the bay to escape the terrors of San Francisco conflagration.

The homeless and hungry were fed last night at the station from long benches provided by the city relief committee. The women students and professors of the University of California are doing great work for the suffering people, and the work of finding shelter is proceeding satisfactorily.

The university gymnasium has been turned into a lodging house, where hundreds have been installed, while others have been provided with blankets in the open air, under the university oaks.

For the women and children rooms in private houses have been secured.

SANTA CRUZ NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Oakland, April 20.—The Associated Press correspondent arrived from Santa Cruz last night, having come over the Santa Cruz mountains. He reports that Santa Cruz was not seriously damaged, and no lives lost in the city. The damage to buildings in Santa Cruz is \$200,000.

A land slide on Loma Prieta mountain buried nine men alive in their cabins at the Kinley creek mill of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company. The mill and cabins were buried under 100 feet of earth.

Another fatal landslide occurred at Deer creek mill, where two men were caught in their cabins and killed.

Watsonville sustained much damage to buildings, the Pajaro valley bank, the Porter building and the high school being damaged.

Chicago, April 19.—The Postal Telegraph Company at 6 p.m. received the following message from Oakland: "Fire Chief Marshall of San Francisco advises that more than two-thirds of the area of the city of San Francisco has been destroyed, and there is no possibility of saving the balance of the city."

The following is the district north of Market street now devastated; Sansome street to Market, to Sacramento, to Buchanan, thence to California, to Hyde, to Eddy, to Larkin, to Gough and to Market. On the south side of Market street the fire extends along Market street to Fourteenth and below the Southern Pacific tracks to the boundary."

FIRE CREEPING ON REMAINING PORTIONS.

San Francisco, April 20.—At midnight the flames were slowly but steadily moving on portions of San Francisco still untouched.

The sky presented a lurid picture. The strongest fire seemed to be in the western end of the city, while the conflagration was less severe than during the day.

INSANE PATIENTS BURNED IN RUINS.

Oakland, Cal., April 20.—An Associated Press correspondent, who arrived here last night from Santa Cruz, reports that up to noon Thursday 103 bodies had been taken out of the Agnews state hospital near Santa Clara. Official estimates place the number of injured insane patients at 207, and of these several were not expected to live. The main building of the hospital collapsed, pinning many of the patients under fallen walls and debris. The padded cells had to be broken open and more dangerous patients were tied to truss out on the lawn in lieu of a safer place.

The doctors and nurses stuck heroically to their posts, and a hundred students from Santa Clara college went over in a body to assist in succoring the wounded.

Very little damage was done to the buildings at Santa Clara college, and not one of the students or priests was injured.

LOSSES BY EARTHQUAKE ARE NOT COVERED.

New York, April 20.—(Special.)—Officers of large fire insurance companies having their headquarters in this city announce that losses by earthquake were not included in the fire insurance policies written for California, and such losses could not be allowed even if the companies were so inclined for the reason that the laws of New York state prohibit it. Rulings on losses by fire, however, will, it is said, be broad, insurance companies apparently agreeing that to draw the lines with any severity whatsoever would be extremely unwise in face of such appalling disaster which suffering will no doubt be widespread. The total amount of liability involved now is placed at more than \$150,000,000 in San Francisco alone. This amount, which the fire insurance companies will be called upon to meet is considered conservative. Added to losses in San Francisco there is at least \$50,000,000 to be met in other cities, making a total of more than \$200,000,000.

FIRE IS SPREADING TOWARD THE WEST.

Washington, April 19.—The war department has received the following from General Funston: "Fire crossed Van Ness avenue to the west at 3:10 p.m. Almost certain now that the entire city will be destroyed. Have ordered troops from Monterey and everything going as well as could be expected. On account of confusion it has been impossible to locate individuals inquired for, but attention will be given that matter as soon as practicable."

Another dispatch from Gen. Funston to-night says: "Official report at police headquarters states that the sub-treasury is entirely destroyed by fire with the exception of the vaults, which contain all the cash on hand. Guards have been ordered to protect this money."

Fearful Plight of Destitute People.

San Francisco, April 19, midnight.—(Special.)—Up to this hour all efforts to check the flames have been fruitless, and it appears that the few remaining sections of the city will be destroyed.

The last desperate effort to stay the progress of the fire was the blowing up by artillery and dynamite of a range of splendid mansions on the Van Ness avenue, but the flames leaped across and continued on their way westward.

At last account the flames were advancing towards North Beach. The only hope of stopping the fire is the recovery of the water supply late to-night.

The people of San Francisco having been without food and sleep for two days are becoming desperate from hunger, thirst and exhaustion. They roam the streets, mobbing bread wagons and bakers, drinking out of mud puddles and are only restrained from entering buildings by the use of arms by the soldiers.

Ten thousands are camped along the beach with their belongings, while other tens of thousands have swarmed across to Oakland and devoured the scanty supplies in that city.

The committee, presided over by Mayor Schmitz, has begun taking measures for the relief of the people.

The federal government has appropriated \$1,000,000, and every city in the country is raising liberal funds in money and provisions. Salt Lake and Los Angeles have started a train loaded with supplies for San Francisco.

President Jordan, of Stanford University, announces that the principal buildings of that institution are wrecked, many others damaged, and that the loss will aggregate \$4,000,000.

Chief of Police Dinan reports that 250 would fully cover the number of deaths. He found it impossible to secure details. About 50 have thus far been found.

There was much shooting of looters to-day, but the offenders were fortunate enough to escape with their wounds.

THOUSANDS FLEEING FROM BURNING CITY.

San Francisco, April 19.—Thousands upon thousands of people are fleeing from the fire to-day. They are flocking to the ferries, to the parks, to the military reservations and to the suburbs. Residents of the hillside and the central portion of the city, seemingly were safe from the roaring furnace that was consuming the business section. They watched the towering columns of flame and speculated as to the extent of the territory which was doomed. Suddenly there was

Whispered Alarm up and down the long line of watching people and they hurried away to drag supplies, clothing, cooking utensils and scant provisions through the streets. From Grant avenue, the procession moved westward. Men and women dragged trunks, packed huge bundles of blankets, boxes of provisions—everything.

Wagons could not be hired, except by paying the most extraordinary rates. But there is no panic. The people are calm, stunned. They seem not to realize the extent of the calamity. They hear that the city is destroyed in so far as the business plants are concerned. They tell each other in the most natural tone, that their residences were destroyed by the flames, but there is no hysteria, no outcry, no criticism.

Mayor Schmitz and Chief of Police Dinan have been forced from place to place by the onrushing flames, breaking dispersing the municipal council, which is a committee of safety, from the Fairmount hotel, on the top of Nob hill. But that caught fire and they retreated to the curbings. Loatin and Sutter streets, then to the north end police station in Sacramento street. Here the council, composed of the financial leaders of the city, met this morning and decided to resort to the most heroic of measures yet undertaken since the city has been in

The Path of Devastation. This decision was to bombard the entire section of the city lying along the east side of Van Ness avenue from Golden Gate avenue to Pacific avenue, 16 blocks in all, containing the homes of many millionaires and apartment houses.

The military was notified of this action and barrels of gun powder, Day's fire, crossed Van Ness avenue to the west at 3:10 p.m. Almost certain now that the entire city will be destroyed. Have ordered troops from Monterey and everything going as well as could be expected. On account of confusion it has been impossible to locate individuals inquired for, but attention will be given that matter as soon as practicable."

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San Francisco, April 19.—The committee of safety, consisting of fifty citizens, met with Mayor Schmitz this morning and organized a finance committee composed of James W. Phelan, F. W. Hellman, Claus Spreckels, J. V. Doney, Harvey, Thomas Magee, J. L. Flood, William Balboa, W. F. Herbin, M. H. De Young and Robert J. Brown. After the meeting had organized Claus Spreckels gave \$25,000; Rudolph Spreckels, \$10,000; Harry Tevis, \$10,000; Gordon Blandin, \$10,000;

Elleanor Martin, \$5,000; J. T. Flood, \$5,000, with a promise of more. Mayor Schmitz announced that the water company promised a supply of water this afternoon in the Western addition and in the Mission by to-morrow. Committees were appointed to take charge of the relief of the destitute, and the work has already begun and assumed some system.

Golden Gate park will be the main refuge, and supplies will be sent there. Boats are being provided to take the people across the bay, and thousands are availing themselves of the privilege. The University of California at Berkeley has volunteered to take care of 2,000.

Mayor Schmitz has appointed his committee of fifty citizens special officers, with full power to requisition men and with power to requisition men, supplies, vehicles and boats for public use.

Unless supplies are rushed in and arrangements made for their distribution, trouble is feared within a few days. Food supplies will be sent there. Food will be taken care of, but the number that can be accommodated is limited.

Except for an occasional accident there has been no additional loss of life reported since yesterday. People have been actively burning in districts, though most of them have lost all their belongings.

PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE OF FRISCO. San Francisco, April 19.—Mayor Schmitz this afternoon issued the following proclamation to the people of San Francisco:

"I have directed all the gas and electric lighting companies not to turn on gas or electricity until I order them to do so. You may therefore expect the city to remain in darkness for an indefinite period. I request all citizens to remain at home from darkness until daylight every night until order is restored."

"I want to warn all citizens of the danger of fire from damaged or destroyed broken making gas pipes or fixtures, or any-like cause."

TEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AT SAN JOSE. San Jose, April 19.—The latest reports here to-day show that ten people were killed in the earthquake. The Hall of Records is wrecked, as well as the main building of the city.

R. H. Tucker, in charge of the Lick observatory, says: "No damage was done to the instruments or the building of the observatory by the earthquake. The original heavy shock was followed at intervals of two or three hours by very slight shocks. The tremor of the earth would be determined by observations with the meridian itself for a period of six hours."

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED ASYLUM INMATES DEAD. Los Angeles, April 19.—A long distance telephone message from Salinas, 115 miles south of San Francisco, said: One hundred and twenty bodies have been taken out of St. Agneus insane asylum, near Santa Clara, and there are possibly 150 more corpses in the ruins. The magnificent structure was demolished. Eight dead Italians were taken out of the Italian hotel at San Jose. At that place the Presbyterian church, St. Francis cathedral and the high school were destroyed. The new Hall of Justice at San Jose, just completed at a cost of \$300,000, was demolished. All but two of the university buildings at San Jose are in ruins. At Loma Prieta, 18 miles from Santa Cruz, a mine house has slipped down the side of a mountain, burying ten men in the ruins.

Immense amounts of supplies were consumed in the fire at San Francisco, which was the distributing point for the cities about the bay and interior towns. This supply has been swept out of existence, and what resources of the state are a matter that is now the chief concern of those engaged in the relief work. The seizure of supplies coming in on the trains by the relief committee has been authorized by Mayor Schmitz.

Following out this order, and with the authorization given the committee by the civil authorities, Edwin Stearns, chairman of the executive committee, secured a carload of flour, mackinac containing 810 sacks. Of this amount twenty-five sacks were immediately sent out to Idera park, where the people are encamped under the trees. A carload of ice was also seized for the hospitals. A carload of potatoes was also taken. It is not the purpose of the committee to confiscate these goods, and the names of the consignees are taken in each case and as soon as there are any funds available they will be paid for. The emergency, however, is such that prompt and firm action in the matter is deemed necessary.

Besides these seizures Livermore sent in a wagon load of butter to the committee this morning. Winters has also notified the committee that there is a carload of hams, butter and eggs on its way to the city from the people of that locality.

Other cities are sending supplies, and it is hoped that the amount will be sufficient for the needs. At present the supply station at Thirteenth and Franklin streets is emptied as fast as goods are received. The demands cannot begin to be supplied, and what will result when the stores of the city are empty is a matter past conjecture. Mayor Mott this morning addressed a circular to the bakers of the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley requesting them to continue work regardless of holidays.

The bakers have agreed to work their plants to their utmost capacity and to send all of their surplus output to the relief committee. By working night and day it is believed that thousands of loaves can be furnished daily.

At the request of the relief committee, the actual details of the work are being handled by committees who have charge of various branches of the work. There is a registration bureau

where all are asked to register their name for the use of those wishing to find families of friends. Hundreds of inquiries have been received for information in regard to the people. In the hurried flight many families were separated and are at a loss to know what direction to look for each other. There is a provision committee which takes charge of the provisions which are stored as fast as they are received in a grain warehouse at the corner of Thirteenth and Franklin streets. From here the provisions are sent out to the various depots where people are being fed throughout the city.

The churches of the city are taking charge of the work of ministering to the wants of the needy and hungry.

REFUGEES WERE MENACED BY FLAMES.

Oakland, April 20.—Michael Williams, city editor of the San Francisco Examiner, arrived from the city at 10:30 this morning and made the following statement: "Shortly before 10 o'clock I boarded the government steamer Governor Sternberg, having on board members of the San Francisco relief committee, under orders from Col. Reynolds, commander of the 22nd Infantry, to commandeer all available tugs along the waterfront to go to the rescue of Meigs' wharf there are several huge oil tanks, some of them containing at least 15,000 gallons of oil each. If the flames reach these tanks, fearful explosions will result."

"When the Governor Sternberg left Meigs' wharf the whole of that portion of North Beach seemed doomed. The people were flocking to the wharves and crowding into all available craft."

At a meeting of bankers this morning, Mr. Lynch of the First National bank reported that a committee had examined all the bank and safe deposit vaults in San Francisco and found them all intact. This makes certain that the money and papers on deposit are all safe.

It was also reported that the books and records in the San Francisco banks also escaped serious injury.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Washington, April 20.—The California delegation in receipt of the following telegram from Governor Pardee: "Oakland, April 20.—California delegation, care Hon. J. K. Knowland, House of Representatives. Thanks of the people of California for nation's generosity. Give my personal thanks to each member of delegation and tell Kahn that Mrs. Kahn is safe and well."

Senator Perkins received the following telegram from Governor Pardee: "All of California applauds nation's generosity. Three hundred thousand homeless."

PROTECTING THE TREASURY VAULTS.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The treasury department has so far failed to locate the assistants, treasurer and grave fears are entertained for their safety. The only person connected with the sub-treasury who has been heard from is J. D. McLure, an assistant bookkeeper. He has written to Secretary Shaw from Oakland, under yesterday's date, as follows: "San Francisco burned yesterday afternoon. Under difficulty reached Meigs' wharf this morning. Vaults appear intact. Found no guards. Finally communicated with General Funston and secured detail of one assistant of soldiers. Unable to locate assistant treasurer and therefore acted on my own responsibility. Chaotic conditions. Mint building and vaults safe. Please arrange with secretary of war for military protection to the treasury vaults."

Secretary Shaw has wired the superintendent of the mint and also General Funston for information as to what, if any, national or private banks are in a position to do business, and to suggest measures of relief.

MAY BE FORCED TO SUSPEND BUSINESS.

Chicago, April 20.—It was declared last night by Chicago insurance men that many of the smaller accident and fire companies probably will be forced to suspend business because of their enormous liabilities in San Francisco. Even some of the big companies will be hard pressed to fulfill their obligations. The total amount of liabilities involved is now placed at more than \$150,000,000 in San Francisco alone. Added to this at least \$50,000,000 must be met in other cities.

BRAWLEY ESCAPED WITH SEVERE SHAKING.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 20.—Later reports last night show that Brawley, California, suffered less by Wednesday's earthquake than originally reported. About 100 buildings in Brawley and the surrounding valley were damaged, but none destroyed. There were no fatalities. Brawley was the only settlement in southern California affected on Wednesday.

FUNSTON SAYS FAMINE SEEMS INEVITABLE

Only Energetic Efforts From Outside Cities Can Prevent Frightful Suffering—Relief Committees Take Charge of Supplies

Washington, April 20.—The following telegram was received by the war department shortly after 11 o'clock this morning from General Funston:

"Burned district now approximately as follows: From the waterfront up Broadway to Mason street, thence south to California street, thence west to Jones, thence diagonally to Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues. All this line is now actively burning."

"The fire on the following line is avenue west, on Golden Gate avenue to Fillmore, thence south to Market, thence on an irregular line to Valencia and Twenty-sixth, and thence in irregular line east to the waterfront. From here the provisions are sent out to the various depots where people are being fed throughout the city."

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Steer

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# RUSHING AID FROM ALL QUARTERS TO THE STRICKEN CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

## Steamer Tellus Leaving Victoria at 5 o'Clock With Provisions and Supplies--Train Loads of Food Being Sent From Other Points---A Vibration at Honolulu---People Suffering Severely From Thirst and Hunger.

FROM THE DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, APRIL 20TH.

The steamer Tellus will be at the outer wharf this evening for the taking on of provisions and other supplies for the needy in San Francisco. James Dunsmuir with characteristic promptness when he heard that there was a vessel required to carry food to the south cancelled the orders for the filling of the steamer at Ladysmith, and placed the collier at the disposal of those who might wish to send goods forward. Mr. Dunsmuir has left space for 1,000 tons of provisions and supplies on the Tellus, and all goods shipped will go free of cost. The steamer will leave at 5 o'clock this evening and proceed direct to San Francisco.

estimating them at their real value, as the wholesale firms are putting the goods in at actual cost.

Those who wish to send anything by the Tellus are requested to have the goods at Simon Leiser's before 4 or 4.30 at the latest.

His Worship Mayor Morley lost no time in setting in motion the machinery by which aid should be sent to the sufferers in San Francisco. He early communicated with the mayor of the city and the governor of the state of California as stated in yesterday's Times offering to do whatever was deemed best to assist. It was not until after 6 o'clock last evening that the reply was received by His Worship from Governor Pardee as follows:

was at once taken up with the result that a committee consisting of the Mayor, Ald. Vincent and Ald. Davey was appointed, and the sum of \$1,000 placed at their disposal to be spent in purchasing provisions. It was announced by His Worship that there had been a number of citizens who had offered to contribute to the funds for the aid of the purchase of supplies. This included \$100 from J. H. Todd & Son, and \$50 from E. M. Johnson. Later in the evening D. R. Ker offered to donate a ton of rolled oats, and today further contributions have come in unolicited by the Mayor, D. Spencer, Ltd., have placed \$100 at the disposal of the Mayor.

Besides this there is the generous donation of the Licensed Vintners' Association of Victoria of \$200 telegraphed yesterday and referred to in yesterday's issue, and the ten per cent. of the receipts of the Gerardy concert made by C. H. Gibbons, who is managing the entertainment.

A special meeting of the Victoria Firemen's Relief Association, with President H. P. McDowell in the chair,



THE PALACE HOTEL. ONE OF THE MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURES WHICH HAS BEEN WIPED OUT.

for definite instructions as to what Wells, Fargo & Co. was prepared to do in transmitting the goods.

In conference, the question of the best means of sending the provisions was fully discussed. Mr. Blackwood said that the best means for shipping was by steamer if that could be arranged. It was decided to be thought whether it would not be more expeditious to wait until Monday, when the next steamer would be going down than to ship by way of rail.

Supplementary estimates were presented to the House of Commons to-day for a vote of \$100,000 for sufferers from the earthquakes at San Francisco.

was held at the fire headquarters last evening, for the purpose of considering means of aiding the members of the stricken city. It was unanimously voted on by every member of the fire department that the secretary and treasurer be instructed to forward \$100 from the local fund of the association, also that a suitable expression of sympathy be sent to the members of the Frisco department. The above mentioned officers have wired the fund according to their instructions. The officers of the local association are H. P. McDowell, president; Joseph Wacht, secretary, and George E. Moss, treasurer.

The city council upon a committee consisting of J. B. H. Rickaby, Simon Leiser, E. E. Blackwood, G. Booth, G. Wilson and D. R. Ker appearing, took the action above referred to and then adjourned in order that the committee might get right to work and carry out the undertaking.

His Worship explained that provisions should be sent which would not require cooking. The greater part of the coal had been lost, having been shot into the bay. There was no food. S. Leiser said that biscuits, canned meats, etc., could be sent. Condensed milk and coffee could also be forwarded. The wholesale people would put it in at cost.

E. E. Blackwood said he had wired

General Funston. The shipment is made for him by Simon, Leiser & Co. Western Union's Action.

The local agent of the Western Union Telegraph office has received the following message from the superintendent, which is self-explanatory.

"T. P. Masters, Manager, Victoria. The Western Union Telegraph Company will transmit free domestic messages relating to relief of sufferers in San Francisco, when offered by duly constituted relief organizations or public officers in their official capacity, when destined to San Francisco. Such messages will be subject to such delay as conditions impose."

"R. T. REID, Superintendent."

The Western Union Telegraph Co.'s Chicago office reports the following facilities to California points: "At 10 a. m., 10,000 messages on hand; 10 circuits to Los Angeles, 2 to Sacramento, 1 to Oakland, 2 to Reno, Nev."

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM SEATTLE.

Seattle, April 20.—(Special.)—Ten thousand dollars for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers was last night given by the city council. The citizens have raised \$60,000. This makes a total of \$70,000.

TENTS AND COATS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE.

Junction City, Kansas, April 20.—Three express cars loaded with 1,000 tents and more than 500 sets for Fort Riley last night on the Union Pacific for San Francisco.

WILL PROVIDE SHELTER FOR TWO THOUSAND.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 20.—The entire tentage and camp equipment of Fort Russell were shipped last night to San Francisco. The outfit is sufficient for 2,000 people.

PORTLAND RUSHING SUPPLIES TO FRISCO.

Portland, Ore., April 20.—The Southern Pacific last night started a special

### QUARTER OF CITY MAY BE SAVED

Ferry Building, San Francisco, April 20.—(Special.)—The fire is under control. It has been checked at Van Ness avenue and in Mission.

The fire is still raging north of Russian hill toward the bay, but will not spread west.

Probably one-fourth of the city is safe. Measures are being taken for the relief of the destitute.

Last night was a horrible one for the refugees. Most of them were without food or water and their sufferings were terrible.

Bakeries are starting to-day and bread is being sent over from Oakland.

Supplies of bread and milk are needed immediately. Swift & Co. have 500,000 pounds of canned beef at south San Francisco, and this will be of material assistance.

### HONOLULU FEELS SHOCK

Chicago, April 20.—A cablegram to the Chronicle from Honolulu says:

"For six minutes yesterday a repetition of the San Francisco disaster, which would involve the capital of the Hawaiian Islands in destruction, was feared. Vibrations, which were evidently the result of seismic disturbances, were plainly felt throughout the city. The vibrations caused the water in the harbor to rise rapidly, and fear was felt that a tidal wave might sweep the city. However, inside of six minutes, the vibrations ceased and no further ones were noted during the day.

"The vibrations caused almost a panic among the inhabitants, who had learned of the catastrophe at San Francisco, and they endeavored to make their way out of the business district as soon as possible, preferring to take their chances in the sugar plantations in the open, rather than to endure the danger of having the buildings fall upon them.

"Fear of possible disorders as a result of the panic, caused the landing of marines from the men of war in the harbor.

"It caused the buildings along Fort street and other thoroughfares in the business district to rock to and fro, and in the residence district some of the less strongly constructed buildings were partly demolished as a result of the vibration."

Seattle has been communicated with on the subject, and if that city desires to take advantage of this opportunity to get the goods to the city of San Francisco any shipments from there will be carried free of cost the same as those sent from here.

The local shipments will consist largely of provisions which are ready for use. These will be supplemented by shipments which any local firms wish to make. The city grant and the money contributed by citizens will be used in putting up a consignment of over a carload. There will be about \$1,600 worth of goods in it. This is

Sacramento, April 19th. A. J. Morley, Mayor of Victoria: I thank you for your sympathy and offer of help. The greatest need of the homeless people of San Francisco is for provisions. Whatever is sent should be sent quickly. (Signed) GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor of California.

As soon as the message was received His Worship promptly got into communication with as many of the business men as it was possible, and before the city council met in the evening he had arranged that a committee representing them should attend the council meeting and confer on the question of getting the first aid in the way of provisions to the destitute citizens in the southern city.

When the council met the question

### CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

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Early this morning His Worship Mayor Morley took steps to enable Victorians to show their sympathy towards the residents of San Francisco in distress by contributions to a fund which will be used for their relief. He opened subscription lists at all the local banks, at the Times and Colonist newspapers, and placed a large box in the post office buildings in order to allow those so inclined to slip in small donations.

It is understood that lists will also be opened at the Tourist Association headquarters, Fort street, and at the city hall.

Mayor Morley explains that under the present conditions money itself cannot help the suffering populace of the doomed city, so that it is just possible that everything received will be taken in a day or two, and used for the purchase of provisions to be forwarded to those in need.

has always been very ready to assist in trouble, and he thought that the city of Victoria should be very generous in this matter. He thought that there should be two carloads sent now.

Others thought that it would be sufficient to send one carload at this time. If it was necessary to send further this would be done.

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Through the efforts of James Dunsmuir to-day it was arranged that the collier Tellus now loading at Ladysmith should call here on her way south for San Francisco this evening, and take the shipments from this city.

Mr. Dunsmuir's Donation.

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### Subscription Lists Opened

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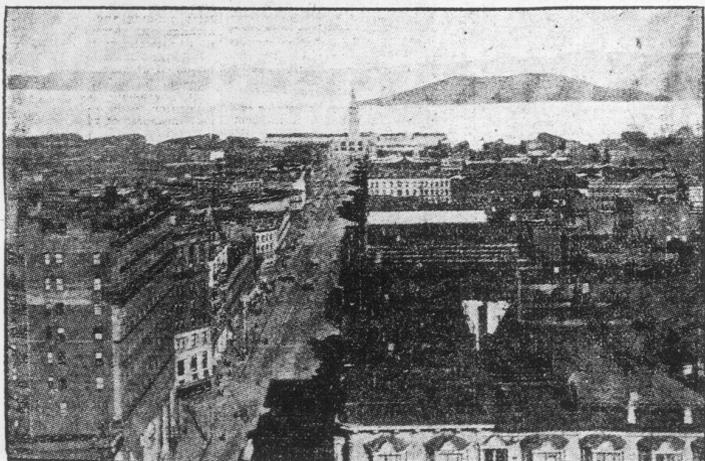
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MARKET STREET EAST FROM CALL BUILDING. CROCKER BUILDING TO LEFT—PALACE HOTEL TO RIGHT OF FOREGROUND.



MARKET STREET, LOOKING EAST. PALACE HOTEL TO RIGHT—LOTTA'S FOUNTAIN IN CENTRE.

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Cities

Relief

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are taking ministering to hungry.

FLAMES.

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RY VAULTS.

April 20.—The so far failed treasurer or to, and grave or their safety, cted with the en heard from assistant book- Secretary Shaw yesterday's date.

Yesterday af- ternity reached morning. Vaults to guards. Fin- General Fun- of one company locate assistant acted on my lotic conditions. its safe. Please of war for mili- tary vaults." fired the super- and also General on as to what, ate banks are in s, and to sug-

ND BUSINESS.

was declared insurance men ter accident and y will be forced because of their San Francisco. companies will fill their obligat- ion of liabilities d at more than Francisco alone. t \$50,000,000 lost ties.

D ERE SHAKING.

April 20.—Later, w that Brawley, less by Wednes- than originally ildings in Braw- ley valley were destroyed.

ly settlement in affected on Wed-



architects and architectural draughtsmen who are in a position to do anything for San Francisco send their names at once to the secretary of the city relief committee.

Arrangements were made by the officers of the Red Cross to open stores here to receive supplies for the San Francisco sufferers.

LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Astoria, Oregon, April 22.—Steamer Alliance, which arrived to-day from Eureka, reports that the Point Arena lighthouse was destroyed by the earthquake. The vessel while off Eureka on Wednesday morning was severely shaken. The captain thought the vessel had struck bottom, but found after making soundings that she was in 12 fathoms of water. The captain changed his course to westward.

JAPS ARE SENDING HOSPITAL SHIP.

London, April 22.—According to a dispatch from Tokyo to the Times seismographs in the Imperial university show that the San Francisco earthquake reached Japan in eleven minutes. The Red Cross Society of Japan is sending a hospital ship to San Francisco.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES RUSH REPAIR WORK.

Oakland, Cal., April 22.—Three carboys of dynamo, telegraph instruments, etc., and a dozen Wheatstone operators arrived here last night from Chicago consigned to the Western Union. A place will be immediately established at West Oakland and by tomorrow night it is believed the congestion of messages will be greatly relieved. The Western Union cables to San Francisco were examined last night and found to be in good condition.

The Postal Telegraph Company is rapidly installing a dynamo and instruments in this city. The state headquarters of the company will be at Oakland for a few nights at least, possibly longer.

The Commercial Cable Company reports that its underground city lines in San Francisco suffered no damage from the earthquake shock.

FEW IF ANY EASTERN PEOPLE AMONG DEAD.

San Francisco, Cal., April 21.—Eastern people have little sympathy for their friends, who were here as tourists at the time of the earthquake. It may safely be asserted that few if any such persons have been killed or injured. The casualties with few exceptions were confined to the occupants of cheap lodging houses.

RECOVERING BODIES FROM RUINS OF ASYLUM.

Oakland, Cal., April 22.—That the bodies of 38 patients and 11 attendants had been recovered from the ruins of the Agnes Asylum for the Insane, near San Jose, is the telegraph information conveyed to Governor Peacock last night by Dr. Hahn, superintendent of state hospitals.

AUSTRALIANS WILL ASSIST SUFFERERS.

Melbourne, April 22.—Funds have been started at the various Australian capitals in aid of the sufferers by the San Francisco earthquake. Premier Sedon, on behalf of New Zealand, has offered \$25,000.

Mayor Schuchman of San Francisco, cabled yesterday to the mayor of Sydney that there is urgent need of contributions for the relief of the distressed inhabitants.

COULD NOT BE SAVED AND WAS SHOT.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.—"The most terrible thing I saw during the San Francisco fire," said E. Call Brown, mining engineer, "was the futile attempt of a policeman and others to rescue a man who was pinned down in burning wreckage. The helpless man watched the flames approach in silence till the fire began burning his feet. There he began to make his way. He took his name and address and then shot him through the head."

SIXTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED AT SANTA ROSA.

Sacramento, Cal., April 22.—Santa Rosa, in proportion to its size, has suffered worse than San Francisco. The list of dead numbers about sixty, but many persons are missing, and a still greater number are severely injured.

Forty sailors from Mare Island, fully equipped with apparatus, were working, while volunteer aid has been instituted.

Santa Rosa has suffered the greatest disaster in her history, but the indomitable spirit of her people has been shown all along the line.

On Friday the announcement was made that the public schools and colleges would open as usual on Monday. The buildings have been inspected and found to be safe.

SHELTERING CHINESE A GRAVE PROBLEM.

San Francisco, April 22.—One of the problems facing the relief committees on the Bay is the sheltering of the Chinese. Many of them are destitute.

There has long been a question in San Francisco what should be done with Chinatown, and moving the Chinese in the direction of Colma has been agitated. Now they are without homes and without prospects of securing any. They can get no land. The limits of Oakland's Chinatown have already been extended, and the strictest police regulations are in force to prevent their encroachments. On this side of the Bay they are camping in open lots.

Unless the government undertakes their relief they are in grave danger. Those who have money cannot purchase property, as no one will sell to them. Few, however, even the richest merchants in Chinatown, saved anything of value, for their wealth was being sprung up in the heart of the area burned.

TELL OF SCENES IN SAN FRANCISCO

DESCRIPTION BY EYE WITNESSES OF CALAMITY

Fled on Crowded Ferry Steamer and Came North By Train to Victoria.

The Indianapolis from Seattle last evening brought the first of the refugees from the destroyed city of San Francisco. These had come to Seattle overland. Several of them remained only a few hours in the city, leaving later in the evening for the mainland on their way to their homes. The most of those who arrived were tourists who had been spending a few weeks or months in the south.

Alexander and his wife of Los Angeles left their city the day before the earthquake happened. On their way they got definite news of the condition there and say that there was little damage done in that city.

Mrs. J. Fuller, of San Diego, reached the city of San Francisco from the south on the day after the earthquake. She was on her way to Victoria to join her husband and had intended coming all the way by the Pacific Coast steamer. At San Francisco she was informed that the steamer's sailing had been cancelled and without further delay she crossed to Oakland and took the railway route for this city. She is staying at the St. Francis.

LOST VERY LITTLE.

Mr. Nation and Family Got Out of San Francisco According to Schedule.

Mr. Nation when seen with reference to the disaster stated that it was impossible to adequately describe the situation in the city of San Francisco on the experiences through which he had passed. He had arranged to leave the city the very afternoon of the day of the disaster. After a trying experience he got to Oakland with his wife and family and took the very train out which he had arranged to take several days previous to the earthquake. It was not until about 3 o'clock in the morning that they got the ferry out of San Francisco, and at 4 o'clock they were on board the train for the north.

The train was not crowded, as had been expected by Mr. Nation. On the contrary, there was abundance of room for all. The children were left on the train. As it was, Mr. and Mrs. Nation got away with very little loss in their personal effects.

Mr. Nation and his family were staying at the Elms hotel, situated at the corner of Bush and Jones streets. When the shock was felt by them the parents instinctively made preparations to save themselves and their children. They were hurriedly dressed and Mr. Nation, taking care of the children and Mrs. Nation the other they rushed out of the building. The sensation was a sickening one, they said.

On reaching the street the effects of the earthquake were to be seen. The Plymouth had not suffered very severely, being a wooden structure. Adjoining it was the Cecil, and the whole front of that building had fallen out.

Mr. Nation had himself made the preparations for getting away from the city. It was very difficult to get information relative to the train leaving Oakland. The city was in a state of intense excitement. Finally about noon he decided to make his way to Oakland and finding it impossible to get a hack he had to content himself with an express wagon to carry the family and himself to the ferry.

The ferry was crowded to its limit with people fleeing from the scene. At the railway depot, however, he found the conditions better and was enabled to leave as he had originally intended.

Mr. Nation says that the earthquake here had made little change in the physical character of the city. There were no wide fissures seen by him as has been described. The scene as the fire swept the business and residential blocks was one of grandeur, though also a sad one.

WAS IN ST. FRANCIS.

Society Woman in Seattle Tells Story of Her Escape From San Francisco.

Mrs. S. Frauenthal, one of the best-known society women in Seattle, has reached that city with her daughter, Hilda, after having spent a terrible day and a night in San Francisco. She gives a very graphic story of the scenes she passed through. Mrs. Frauenthal told the following story: "It was exactly 5.13 a. m., last Wednesday morning, when the shock came. I was awake at the time. The first shock awoke my daughter, and she began crying. She begged me to hold her tight. I thought it was all over. The St. Francis shook like a reed in the wind. The plaster fell in a shower about us. It did not seem to me that I was over right myself, but they did."

"We jumped hastily out of bed and rushed down ten flights of stairs. Everyone seemed dazed, but the discipline in that big hotel was simply marvelous. I met Dick Cox in the lobby, and I said to him, 'Oh, Mr. Cox, this is awful.' He looked at me as though he had never seen me in his life, and then said, slowly: 'Yes, isn't it?'"

"When the shock was over we climbed back ten flights of stairs to our rooms, accompanied by a bellboy named Frank. We owe our lives to that boy. I have his address, and I shall not forget him. When I left him in Oakland I took out my purse and divided its contents dollar for dollar with him. The fact that we are in Seattle to-night is due entirely to Frank. Without him we would have perished in the lobby of the St. Francis that dreadful morning. I said to a friend that I wished I was in Seattle. 'That wouldn't do you any good,' he answered, 'because a big tidal wave has hit the town and it is wiped off the map.' That is the story that I believe in San Francisco and Oakland for forty-eight hours, and I guess some of them believe it yet. We even heard that Chicago was gone, and, as for Portland—well, we never expected to see anything of that."

"Then, too, I have it on the best authority that the inmates of the big orphan asylum were chloroformed simply because it was found to be impossible to save them from the fire. That's a story that was not denied. It was stated that twenty-five babies were put to death in that way."

"As you know, I went to 'Frisco to purchase a trousseau for my daughter, who is to be married in June. It was finished and packed. I offered them any price they would name if they would save our trunks, but they laughed at me. Finally I met Ralph Hopkins at Seattle and gave him my trunks. He said he would save the trunks and did so."

"When I had disposed of the trunks and locked our jewels in the hotel safe we climbed back to our rooms, accompanied by the bellboy, Frank. He arranged our clothes, packed grips and reached the street again. The manager of the hotel saw us and forced us into the dining room. There all guests were given a free breakfast. The waiters, many of them with faces cut almost beyond recognition, stood bravely by their posts, and other hotel help was busily engaged in sweeping up the debris."

"After breakfast, Hilda, Frank and I started to climb up Nob Hill. I hired a Chinese to help carry our grips, but he fell to the ground after a few blocks and refused to go further. Frank's hands were cut and bleeding, but I never heard a whinger from him. If you want some little history of the walk look at my shoes," and so saying Mrs. Frauenthal held up one foot and the shoe thereon was literally torn to shreds while the sole of it was almost entirely worn away."

"After walking, it seemed for hours, fairly burdened down with our grips, we reached the top of the hill and the entire city lay at our feet. It was then nearly noon. I saw a great sight. The retail and wholesale district was ablaze. It swept through the city at a rapid pace. Away ahead of its path we could see some great buildings crashing down as the fire fighters blew it up with dynamite."

"Frank had been very silent up to that time. Then turning to me, he said: 'Mrs. Frauenthal, we will not live if we stay here. The cinders are already falling upon us. Our only salvation is to reach the ferry. I am very strong enough to stand the trip?'"

"I said that I was, and without a word he picked up the heavier of the grips and we plunged down that hall right into the heart of the conflagration. At least it seemed that way. The day I live I shall never forget that experience. Hilda staggered along at my side, her face and eyes protected with a handkerchief. Cinders got into my eyes, but my hands were full, and I could not help it."

"We walked down Market street, and one side of that great thoroughfare was just one seething cauldron. Finally we hired two men to help us, paying them in advance. They went with us for a block, then setting down their loads, deserted us and left us to our fate. Through it all Frank kept cheering us up. He was burned pretty badly and the blood from his hands stained my suit cases, but from being unwilling to end I never heard a word of complaint from him."

"We met hordes of people—Chinamen, Japs, negroes and whites. But everything was order. As we came down through the residence district I saw women sitting in front yards clad only in their night garments. The streets were full of people, and yet they were very orderly. Even when the dust excitement was at its height, I did not hear even one woman let out a hysterical shriek. They talked fast, it is true, and their voices were pitched at a high key, but they kept perfect order despite their excitement and the people which hung over the city like a pestilence in their darkest hour."

"With our arms rarely pulled from their sockets, with our feet bruised, swollen and bleeding, with our hands lacerated and with my daughter on the verge of nervous prostration, we reached the ferry. It was nearly dark when we got there. None of the better element in the city seemingly had made for the ferry. There were thousands of Italians, Chinese and Japs, but there were few women. In that awful crowd we were compelled to face what proved to be the most terrible night in my life."

"Without Frank I believe we would have perished. Frank finally got a bench, and by sharp bargaining managed to secure it. We laid Hilda down upon that bench and Frank covered her with his overcoat. She was almost unconscious when we reached there, and fell instantly into a sound sleep. I remained awake all night to watch her and the boy never left my side."

"There are a few scattered houses standing away back on the hills, but that is all. As we walked down Market street Wednesday afternoon, I saw great rents or fissures in the middle of that thoroughfare."

"The next morning the boat came and we secured me to hold her tight. I thought it was all over. The St. Francis shook like a reed in the wind. The plaster fell in a shower about us. It did not seem to me that I was over right myself, but they did."

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from 'Frisco across the bay to Oakland. "When we stood on the steps of the train that brought us to Portland I begged Frank, the bellboy, to come with us. 'No, Mrs. Frauenthal,' he said, 'I can't. I may be able to do some good if I stay here.'"

"The people don't want money down there, they want bread, they want clothing and a place to sleep. Keep away from 'Frisco now, the pestilence may break out at any moment.'"

Miss Hilda Frauenthal, the young lady who played such a prominent part in this story, went to 'Frisco to secure her wedding garments. She is to be married in June to Arthur Geler-shoffer, of New York, a nephew of the wealthy New York Guggenheims' who own the Tacoma smelter.

PASSED THROUGH CITY.

Mrs. Fuller on Her Way to Victoria landed in San Francisco.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of D. Fuller, of the Sioux Falls, S. D., machinery company, landed in San Francisco on Thursday, the day following the earthquake. She was on her way from San Diego to Victoria to join her husband, and had intended to proceed by the Pacific Coast steamer. Before reaching the city of San Francisco those on the steamer had learned of the disaster. The stories reported to them at the points where the steamer landed were not so exaggerated as they were never expected that the scene which would meet them on reaching the city would be what it afterwards proved.

Mrs. Fuller, however, and the conditions were far worse than had been reported. As the Golden Gate was approached the decks were crowded with the passengers to see what the true conditions of the city were. The dense clouds of smoke which wrapped the scene hid from view the true state. As the steamer came closer in even less was to be seen on account of the smoke which hung over the city.

The passengers were landed at the wharf in the neighborhood of Market street. That part of the city presented a most dismal spectacle, the fire having swept over the city so effectively that it would be difficult to obtain enough for drinking purposes. For this reason he believed that the flames would soon be controlled and that part of the city which had not been ruined by the earthquake would be saved from ruin.

But it wasn't long before the distinguished tourists realized their mistake. They saw the fire spread rapidly and witnessed the valiant but desperate efforts of the fire fighters. The professional and volunteer fire-fighters to stay its progress. They were the spectators of the summary shooting of numbers of inhuman monsters who sought to take advantage of the occasion to loot jewelry and other establishments. In fact Baron Schurbein and his brother watched the spectacle from the first fire until the whole commercial center was a mass of raging flames, and the latter was placed in the most magnificent sights they have ever seen.

The day after the earthquake the baron and his brother were transported to Oakland, being passengers upon the baron's private steamboat, which the latter placed at the disposal of the authorities to take residents of San Francisco to a place of safety. When the conflagration had subsided to some extent the two gentlemen took passage by train for the north, determined to continue their trip to the antipodes as soon as possible.

As already stated, Baron Schurbein and his brother intend leaving by the steamer Moana for the south.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Fred Schwann, of Vancouver, Died While Out Hunting.

"Fred Schwann, who with his brother, August Schwann, has carried on the business of the Atlantic salmon on Cordova street for the past 15 years, died with startling suddenness at Briar, tanna Landing on Friday afternoon," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

"Mr. Schwann went in the early part of the week up to the Squamish river with his friend J. McEldrich for a few days' fishing. They returned to Britannia Landing Friday morning with the intention of coming on to Vancouver later. Mr. Schwann ate a good lunch and was apparently in the best of spirits. About 3 o'clock they went down to the wharf together, to pull their boat out of the water, and when they had done so, Mr. Schwann sat down, saying, 'I don't know what the matter, I have never felt like this before.' And giving two or three gasps he expired. Death was undoubtedly due to heart failure. Deceased leaves three brothers and a sister. His wife was his partner in the proprietorship of the Atlantic salmon, and Charles and Edward, proprietors of the New Fountain saloon. He has also a brother and sister in Alberta. He was unmarried."

FRIENDS ARE SAFE.

Number Victorians Receive Welcome News From 'Frisco—Former Local Residents Lose Property.

Word has been received by George Beckwith, customs officer, to the effect that G. Larrigan, who had been attending the St. Francis University near San Francisco, has escaped the disaster uninjured. He was in bed at the time of the earthquake and was thrown to the floor. The building, however, stood the strain and Mr. Larrigan was able to escape with comparative ease.

Yesterday a message reached Wm. Christie from Santa Cruz to the effect that his sister, Mrs. W. A. McGuire, a resident of that city, was safe as a result of the San Francisco fire. Mr. and Mrs. A. Shaw, formerly of this city. The firm with which Mr. Shaw was identified for the past four years has been established and is being run out by the names which swept over the western metropolis.

A telegram received this morning announces that W. Russell and Mrs. Russell, both of whom were in Victoria, have been taking a course in dentistry at a San Francisco institution.

BARON SCHURBEIN'S STORY.

Was at the Palace Hotel When Earthquake Occurred.

Baron Schurbein, of Bavaria, and his brother, who were among the eye-

witnesses of the San Francisco disaster, arrived from Seattle by the steamer Indianapolis this afternoon. They are on their way to Australia, and will take passage by the steamer Moana, which leaves in a few days. The Baron and his brother are making a tour of the world, and intend visiting China, Japan, India and other countries before returning to Europe. They were making a short sojourn in 'Frisco when the catastrophe which has rendered hundreds of thousands of people homeless and destitute overtook the proudest metropolis of the Pacific coast.

The most graphic description of the earthquake and the conflagration which followed is given by the Baron. He and his brother were making their headquarters at the Palace hotel. When the first rumblings were heard they were "in the land of dreams," and did not awake until the building commenced to shake violently, pitching the beds about the room and throwing the occupants to the floor.

The Baron jumped hastily out of the bed-clothes and, scarcely awake, put on some underclothing and rushed down the corridor into the streets, joining an excited throng, some of whom were only their night clothes. When the baron and his brother reached the main thoroughfare they found everything in a state of turmoil. By this time the shocks had practically ceased to be felt, but everyone was making for the more open squares in order to avoid the falling bricks and mortar which had been dislodged, and were raining down upon the streets.

Waiting for some twenty minutes or thereabouts a point of vantage selected by the baron and his brother because of its aloofness, as it were, from the huge structures which had been so disturbed that it seemed as though they might topple over, they watched the surging multitude hurrying hither and thither in an apparently aimless fashion. The first fear, however, soon subsided among the majority, according to the baron, and with his brother he packed together as much of his property as could be obtained at such short notice.

Going out again Baron Schurbein noticed that the fire had broken out in about "forty different places," to use his own words. He did not know then, of course, that the water mains had burst and that the supply of that precious element was so effectively cut off that it would be difficult to obtain enough for drinking purposes. For this reason he believed that the flames would soon be controlled and that part of the city which had not been ruined by the earthquake would be saved from ruin.

But it wasn't long before the distinguished tourists realized their mistake. They saw the fire spread rapidly and witnessed the valiant but desperate efforts of the fire fighters. The professional and volunteer fire-fighters to stay its progress. They were the spectators of the summary shooting of numbers of inhuman monsters who sought to take advantage of the occasion to loot jewelry and other establishments. In fact Baron Schurbein and his brother watched the spectacle from the first fire until the whole commercial center was a mass of raging flames, and the latter was placed in the most magnificent sights they have ever seen.

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NEW PROPOSALS WERE DISCUSSED

BY BOARD OF TRADE AT GENERAL MEETING

Resolutions Introduced by Arthur Davis Referred to Council—Other Business Transacted.

There was a comparatively small attendance at the quarterly general meeting of the board of trade held on Friday afternoon. The absence of a large number is explained by the fact that many merchants were busy rushing shipments for the relief of San Francisco. T. W. Paterson, M. P. F., the president, occupied the chair, and at the usual request Secretary Elworthy gave a synopsis of the business for consideration.

Before proceeding with the regular business the chairman referred to the San Francisco disaster. He wanted to know whether any of those present had any suggestions to offer for extending aid to the sufferers. It was the general opinion, however, that the city council had taken a point of vantage in the right direction, and that all that could be done was to contribute to the cartload of provisions which was sent south by the steamer Telus last evening.

In the opening address the president touched upon the following questions: "The Sound service, to guard Victoria against an inferior steamer being placed on the route; the saving of the West Coast marine insurance on vessels using the inside route to Nome; White Pass & Yukon excessive freight rates as represented by the Dawson Board of Trade and the representatives of the Dawson Board relative to the installation of a water system by the Dominion government; bills before the local legislature known as the Shop Closing and the Masters and Servants' bills, as opposed by the committee in principle and obnoxious in practice; the matter of increased rates of fire insurance in Victoria; the resignation of T. M. Henderson and the election of George Carter to fill the vacancy."

The secretary then read a detailed report of a conference between the board and Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, shortly before the latter returned to Ottawa. The purpose of this has already appeared in these columns.

C. H. Lugin reported, in this connection, that he had received a communication from Hon. Mr. Templeman that the latter had placed on the board's representations with regard to the bridging of Seymour Narrows before the government, and that it would receive consideration.

A report was read from the railway committee with reference to the delivery of freight at the warehouses of the city. This elicited quite a discussion, the opinion being expressed by Mr. Lugin that such a scheme as that proposed presented almost insurmountable difficulties. The construction of such a system of rails as to permit the delivery of goods at every large store would result in complications that would make the scheme an unfeasible one. For this reason the committee had been unable to suggest any method by which the objects sought could be attained. Mr. Pitts thought that it would be possible to carry out the project providing the new lines were confined to the wholesale sections. The chairman pointed out some technical difficulties, one of which was the possibility of the tramway company being unable to handle freight under the provisions of their charter. Under any conditions he doubted whether any advantage would be derived from such a system as the present one. When the warehouses were constructed on the other side of the harbor the scheme outlined undoubtedly would be of great service. Mr. Pitts argued that the freight authorities of the C. P. R. had been very favorably impressed with the proposal as far as the line from Wharf street to the outer wharf was concerned. But the chairman in reply explained that the meeting of the department of commerce and fisheries had pronounced the proposal impracticable.

It was decided, finally, to leave the report in abeyance.

Attention was called to the special committee's report on pilotage. It should be explained that this was submitted as a result of the memorial received from the pilotage commission recommending that the latter be empowered to levy and collect their own rates for expenses and remuneration. This the committee oppose, contending that such action would result in increasing the taxation on shipping. It was announced that the following had been forwarded the department of marine and fisheries Ottawa:

Gentlemen—Your special committee on pilotage to whom was referred the accompanying letter from the deputy minister of marine and fisheries, beg to commend as follows: That a copy of this letter be forwarded to the Hon. Wm. Templeman, our representative at Ottawa, with a request that he be once again called upon to carry out contemplated amendments to the Pilotage Act, with particulars of what changes are proposed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Replying, F. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, had forwarded the following communication: Ottawa, March 27, 1906. Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing copy of a report adopted at the meeting of the board, relating to amendments to the Pilotage Act recommended by the joint committee appointed to consider pilotage matters.

The department can assure you that it is not intended to increase taxation on shipping for pilotage, nor would any payment be made to the commissioners for this effect. The dues are fixed by law and cannot be any more than the charge fixed by the governor-general in council. The act does not provide for the payment of a fee to pilotage commissioners in any part of the Dominion.

Nothing will be done with reference to

YES—THEY ARE.

We have talked so strongly about "Fruit-a-tives" being a liver tonic, and curing Constipation and Biliousness, that some may think they are not for anything else. Well, they are. "Fruit-a-tives" are a grand, good tonic for the whole system. One "Fruit-a-tives" tablet three times a day, makes rich, red blood and firm flesh. The same daily treatment and a sensible diet takes away dyspepsia and gives you sound digestion, and good appetite. "Fruit-a-tives" clear the skin of pimples and blotches—make the complexion fresh and rosy. Get "Fruit-a-tives"—take them the right way—and see how you improve.

50c. a box. At all druggists.

changing the act without due consideration of the shipping interests.

F. GOUDEAU, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary the Victoria Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Carter suggested that a wreck chart of Vancouver Island should be sent to Ottawa in order that the authorities might have the means of obtaining a clearer conception of the conditions prevailing on the Pacific Coast. This was put in the form of a motion and carried.

With regard to representation at the sixth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which will meet in London in June, it was decided that in case no active member was there on that occasion, that Hon. J. H. Turner, agent general, or Robert Ward, both of whom are honorary members, should be empowered to act. This idea met with general favor.

A series of resolutions, introduced by Arthur Davis, for the advancement of Victoria were next read by Secretary Elworthy. These have already been published in the Times.

In a brief address Mr. Davis explained the character of his proposal and his reasons in laying them before the board. He recounted the past conditions in Victoria, and argued that in the past the community had depended for its prosperity upon what he termed "subsidies from distant centres."

He was opposed to the referring of any of his suggestions to existing committees. Products of Vancouver Island might be sold at an excellent price in an exhibition in the board of trade rooms. The advantage of advertising was emphasized. The speaker acknowledged that one or more organizations existed, or were supposed to exist for that purpose, and he had no objection to them, as he, like others, supported them. In conclusion he stated that prosperity came from the outside. That which was noticeable in Victoria was but part of the wave which had been traversing other western sections of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Pitts seconded Mr. Davis' motion for the adoption of the report, pointing out that it was an excellent opportunity to open up a field for the enterprise and energy of the younger members.

The chairman wanted to know whether it was intended that the proposed committees should be authorized to entail necessary expense in securing information. He contended that every statement made under the name of the board of trade should be absolutely reliable.

Mr. Carter criticized the scheme, and Mr. Lugin thought that if Mr. Davis could interest the younger members in his plan without undertaking immediate expense they would be very beneficial.

After some further discussion the resolutions were referred to the council.

Mr. Andrews mentioned the proposed duty of 25 per cent upon the importation of tin. This also was left to the council for action.

Chas. E. Dannally and I. P. Masters were nominated for membership, and, being proposed in the usual way, were elected.

It was announced that Dr. J. C. McLennan, of Toronto, would address the board on the metric system on Tuesday, the 29th May.

The meeting then adjourned.

POSTAL CONGRESS.

Next Meeting in Australia—International Letter Rate Not Likely to Be Reduced.

Rome, April 23.—It is understood that the universal postal congress has given votes to Australia, New Zealand, the Transvaal Colony, and the Orange River Colony, a deliberative vote to Ethiopia, and a consultative vote to China. The next meeting of the congress will be held in 1911 in Australia. A reduction of the international letter rate is not likely, but it is supposed that the maximum of weights be increased to 20 grams (6.7 of an ounce) will be accepted.

Farm Seeds WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY 125 Government St., Victoria.

Life-ner-old favorite got much clear. be followed by, and if your the need of, he tells you you do need, method of im- if you are a ring upon the lid have good dental nature, children, you yourself and stem in order healthy. To diseases which treatment, or to youthful stage dental advice their physical carefull con- medical advice cost. is indeed an n, and by far to restore lost tes Mrs. R. C. t, Henderson, y for several with fooding, bearing-down ches. World in such pain hours before eyes again. I as well as the two different relief, but find- id not seem to re's Favorites had recom- m glad that I t was the only ache and pain this, my gen- I feel well appetite, have looked better. women is to erception and puffed with the d on wrapper. People's Com- iser, by R. V. n in one-cent

# THE FALLING BUILDINGS KILL MANY PERSONS

## Hundreds of Lives Have Been Lost Through Collapse of Hotels and Lodging Houses--People Are Dropping Dead From the Heat and Suffocation--Firemen Fighting to Save Remaining Portion of the City.

### WORK OF FEEDING THE HUNGRY THOUSANDS

#### DEATH ROLL INCREASING

San Francisco, April 20.—(Special.)—The three-story lodging house at Fifth and Minna streets has collapsed, and over seventy-five dead bodies have been taken out. There are at least fifty other dead bodies exposed.

This building was one of the first to take fire on Fifth street. At least one hundred people were lost in the Cosmopolitan on Fourth street.

The only building standing between Mission, Howard East and Stewart streets is the San Pablo hotel, which is occupied and running.

The shot tower at First and Howard streets is gone. This landmark was built forty years ago.

The Risdon Iron Works is partially destroyed.

The Great Western Smelting & Refining Works escaped damage, also the Mutual Electric Light Works. The American Rubber Company and the Vieta Gas Engine Company buildings were slightly damaged.

Floger Bros. coffee and spice house is uninjured, and the firm is giving away large quantities of bread and milk.

Many are dropping dead from heat and from suffocation.

Over 150 people are reported lost in the Brunswick hotel, Seventh and Mission streets.

It was decided to swear in immediately 1,000 special policemen, armed with rifles, furnished by the federal government.

It was reported to-night that three men had been shot and killed while attempting to work their way into the ruins of the United States sub-treasury, on Commercial street.

Two Chinamen were shot and killed on Market street for refusing to obey orders of the soldiery.

Reports of babies being born in the refuge camp were frequently received. Five women became mothers in Golden Gate park.

To-night the principal remaining fire was confined east of Van Ness avenue and north of Union street, but was burning its way to the shore.

Late this afternoon the police broke open every saloon and corner grocery in the saved district, and poured all malt and spirituous liquors into the gutters.

#### FIGHTING FLAMES IN WESTERN DIVISION.

San Francisco, April 20.—At 7 p. m. the fire was raging over fifty acres of the water front lying between Bay street and the end of Meigs & Fisherman's wharf. To the eastward the flames extended down to the sea wall but had not reached the piers, which lie a quarter of a mile to the east.

The canneries and buildings of the Central California Canneries Company, together with many thousand cases of canned fruit, was totally destroyed, as was also the Simpson and other lumber companies yards.

The flames had reached the tanks of the San Francisco Gas Company, which had been pumped out and were burning the ends of the grain sheds, five in number, which extend further out toward the point.

Flame and smoke hid from view the vessels that lay off shore, vainly attempting to check the fire.

No water was available except from the water side, and it was not until almost dark before the department was able to turn its attention to this point.

At 8 o'clock it was believed that the fire had been checked at Van Ness avenue and Filbert streets. The buildings on a high slope between Van Ness and Polk Union and Filbert streets were blazing fiercely, fanned by a high wind, but the blocks were so sparsely settled that the fire appeared to have a slender chance of crossing Van Ness at this point.

Mayor Schmitz, who directed operations at this point, conferred with the military authorities and decided that it was not necessary to dynamite the buildings on the west side of Van Ness avenue. This would seem to assure the safety of what remains of the Western Addition. It is the only point of exposure to which this section of the city was subjected.

As much of the fire department as could be collected was assembled to make a stand at this point.

#### WORK OF FEEDING HUNGRY THOUSANDS.

San Francisco, April 20.—Although every effort of the various relief committees to-day was bent to appease the gnawing hunger of the destitute thousands, efforts that were in a large measure entirely successful, there are to-night in this city many persons either without sufficient food or entirely without it.

The government officials took charge of every grocery store in that part of the city still standing, and gave out foodstuffs to all those who were hungry.

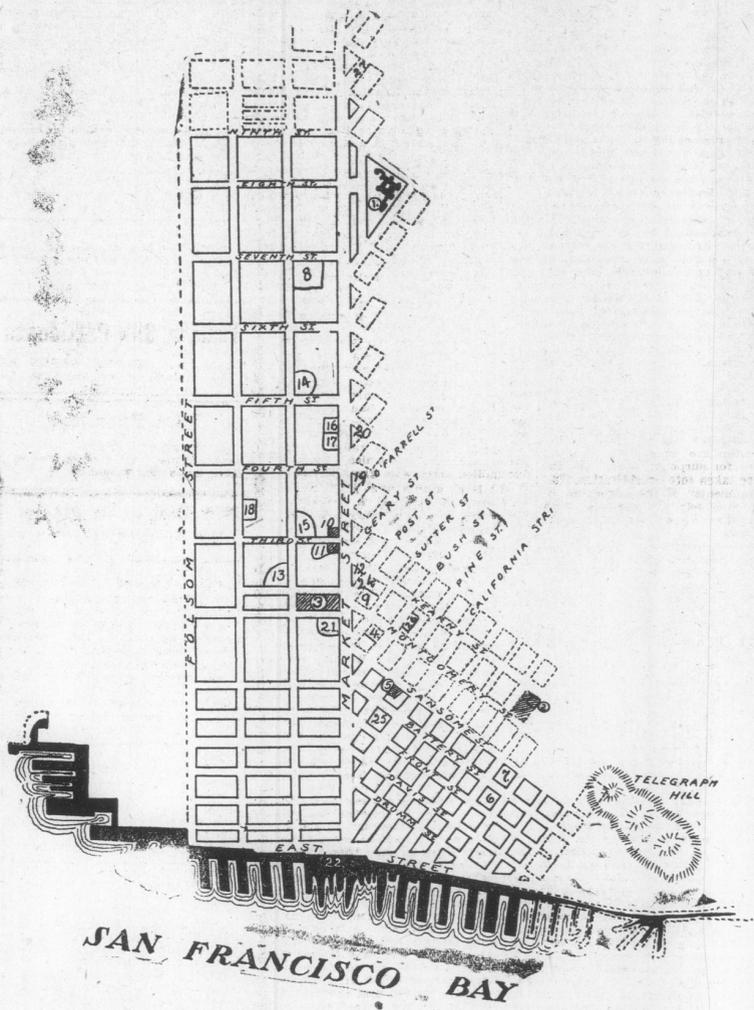
Bread lines were established at Fillmore and Turk streets, at Golden Gate Park, and at the Presidio, and every person who stood in line was given a whole loaf of bread.

The line at Fillmore and Turk streets was four blocks long all afternoon, and those at the parks were even longer. A large supply of milk came from Oakland this morning, and this was distributed to women and children wherever they were found in need. A great deal of this milk was used for the exhausted women.

The line at the ferry throughout the day, and proved a great boon to them. The bread lines at the parks furnished striking instances of the absolute patience and fortitude that has marked the behaviour of the people throughout their trying experiences. There were no disorders when the hungry thousands were told to form a line and receive their bread and canned goods. All were content to wait their turn. Silk hatted men of affairs followed good-naturedly behind Chinese and took their loaf from the same hand.

Soup kitchens were established in the streets, and many hungry persons were fed here.

Bread and such other food stuffs as



#### SECTION OF CITY WHICH SUFFERED WORST.

The location of principal buildings is indicated by the following numbers: 1, City Hall; 2, Hall of Justice; 3, Palace Hotel; 4, Occidental Hotel; 5, Canadian Bank of Commerce; 6, British Consulate; 7, Old Post Office; 8, New Post Office; 9, Lick House; 10, Call Building; 11, Examiner Building; 12, Chronicle Building; 13, Rialto Building; 14, United States Mint; 15, Winchester Hotel; 16, Emporium; 17, Academy of Sciences; 18, Grand Opera House; 19, Phelan Building; 20, Flood Building; 21, Monandock Building; 22, Ferry Building; 23, Western Union Telegraph; 24, Mechanics' Library; 25, Upham Building; 26, California Hotel and Theatre; 27, Hayes street (thoroughfare through Hayes Valley).

may be at hand will be distributed at the various stations twice a day.

At the ferry station there were some pathetic scenes.

among the hungry people. When the boat came in from Stockton with tons of supplies, a number of small children were the first to spy a large box of sandwiches with cries of delight. They made a rush for the food, seized as much as they could hold, and rushed to their mothers with shouts of "Oh, mama, look at the sandwiches."

Seated around the ferry building sat hundreds of people sucking canned fruits from the tins. Some were drinking condensed cream and others were lucky enough to have sardines or cheese.

At several places along Market street scores of men were digging with their hands among the still smoking debris of some large grocery house for canned goods. When they found it, which they did without molestation from anybody, they broke the tins and devoured the contents.

At Filbert and Van Ness avenue at 6 o'clock to-night a wagon of supplies conveyed by soldiers was

Besieged by a Crowd of hungry people. They appealed to the soldiers for food, and their appeals were quickly heeded. Seizing an axe, a soldier smashed the boxes and tossed the supplies to the crowd, which took time to cheer lustily.

A jater estimate places the number of refugees camping in Golden Gate park from the Panhandle to the beach at 100,000 men, women and children. So far their privations have been comparatively insignificant.

It is feared by the health authorities that great suffering will result unless shelter can be found in the near future for these thousands. They are of course living wholly in the open.

The most unsanitary conditions prevail. Hillsides and coops are being utilized as cesspools, with the result that in certain portions of the park, a heavy fetid odor hangs like a pall. The refuse will, it is declared, infect the water supply seeping into the broken mains, and so the health officers fear breeding pestilence.

There was to-day ample food to feed the park refugees. Bread stations were established at the park police station

and in the streets near the east and west boundaries of the park. All day thousands stood in the line in the intensest heat waiting for their share of the food.

Similar conditions prevailed in the other parks, vacant lots and open places in the city.

In all these camps representatives from Berkeley, Alameda and Oakland relief committees are urging the homeless to leave the San Francisco peninsula and flee across the bay.

THE FLIGHT FROM DEVASTATED CITY.

San Francisco, April 20.—Twenty-five thousand persons left devastated San Francisco to-day, and as many as could be carried by the ferries, probably twice the number which left to-day, are seeking to depart to-night.

All those who seek to cross the bay are given to understand that they may go to any point in the state on any transportation line free of charge, but that they may not return.

This condition is imposed to relieve the food situation and is cheerfully complied with by the fleeing people. They are going to every point around the bay and even to Los Angeles, San

Diego and other far-off cities in the south. It is

Anywhere to Get Away, anything but the sight of the skeleton walls and smoking ruins of the city. Oakland received the greatest number of the refugees, though Alameda, San Rafael, Vallejo and every other bay point is crowded to the limit. Hundreds of others trekked southward over the roads leading toward San Mateo, Redwood City and other places on the west side of the bay.

The procession began this morning from Golden Gate park, the Presidio and the North Bay shore line as soon as the word went out that it was safe to cross the burned district toward the ferry.

There were two great processions to this point, one down Market street, the thoroughfare which was the pride of San Francisco; the other from the Presidio along the curving shore line of the north bay, thence southward along the water front to the central ferry station. Throughout these routes, probably eight miles long, a

Continuous Flow of Humanity dragged their weary way amidst hundreds of vehicles from the clumsy garbage cart to the modern automobile.

Almost every person and every vehicle carried luggage of some description, women staggering under burdens they were loathe to relinquish, stumbling over obstructions of stone and entangling wires; men hauled trunks on wheelbarrows, shouldered suit cases, bedding or household goods. Some trundled go-carts containing their sleeping children with one hand and assisted their exhausted wives with the other.

Drivers of vehicles were disrespectful of these exhausted hungry refugees, and drove their animals straight through the crowds. So dazed and

Deadened to All Emotion were many of them that they were bumped aside by carriage wheels or shouldered out of the way by the horses.

There were persons with the scantiest sort of clothing, men in shirt sleeves and women in plain skirts and the thinnest of waists, many without hats. Men and women carried children in their arms.

It was a strange and weird procession. There was no complaint from anyone, no disorder. There was no apparent realization of the awful calamity. Two awful days and nights had deadened all feeling and left them without other object than to get away.

At the ferry station there was utter confusion.

Mingled in Indescribable Masses were people of every race upon the earth. Common misfortune and the paramount emotion of hunger obliterated all racial distinctions. Degraded Chinese lying on their pallets of rags, slept near the exhausted white women with babies in their arms. Bedding, household furniture of every description, pet animals and bric-a-brac, luggage and packages of every sort, packed almost every foot of space. Men spread their bedding on the asphalt pavement, and calmly slept the sleep of exhaustion, while about a bedlam of confusion raged.

This is a description of the scenes that marked the exodus of San Francisco's population. This is the situation at the ferry station to-night.

FLAMES CHECKED NEAR FERRY BUILDINGS.

Oakland, Cal., April 20.—It was reported at 11.30 p. m. that the fire in the neighborhood of the ferry building had been checked.

AUSTRALIA'S SYMPATHY WITH SUFFERERS.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 20.—The Governor-General of Australia on behalf of the Commonwealth has cabled to the Mayor of San Francisco an expression of Australian sympathy with the sufferers from the earthquake disaster.

PORT TOWNSEND STARTS RELIEF FUND.

Port Townsend, April 20.—Money for California sufferers will be sent from Port Townsend. Lists were started at the local banks this morning and the public generally responded. The amounts are chiefly small, but will probably reach \$1,000 before night. The effort will be continued several days.

Surgeon J. H. Oakley, in charge of the quarantine service here, leaves to-

night overland for San Francisco to join the government's corps of relief surgeons.

The Starrett Mill Company today received telegraphic orders for fifty carloads of bridge timber for San Francisco.

Hundreds of Port Townsend people have relatives in the stricken towns, and many are hurrying to the scene.

#### DESIRE CHANGE IN COMBINE LAW

#### VIEW OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

#### Elections Committee Favors Disfranchising For Term of Years Man Who Neglects to Vote.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 21.—The Wholesale Grocers' Guild, Retail Merchants' Guild and Association of Manufacturers of Canada were represented here yesterday by a delegation numbering over fifty representatives. The cities of Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston and other points were all represented. The delegation waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. They want the combine law changed to what it was before 1890. Under the act, as it stood in 1890, and for many years previous, a combine must be illegal before it could be declared to be a violation of the act. At present any agreement at all can be considered by a magistrate and may be condemned.

The delegation asked that the law should set forth clearly what was a combine. They desired that this should be done now that they might be able to govern themselves accordingly. The contention is that combines, if properly controlled by the state, the same as is done in Germany, would be an excellent thing for the country. The government is held to be the only proper authority to govern combines. This should be done through the tariff, not by judicial enactment. To control combines it ought to be a political and economical question, and the government ought to handle the weapon that controlled them.

The delegation presented arguments in favor of the case. It is directed against section 720, criminal code, which provides heavy penalties against any one or corporation who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any person, railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company to restrain or injure commerce, etc. It is argued that the word "unlawfully" was omitted inadvertently before restraint. In the 1890 act this word was inserted. The clause is now absolute in form without any qualifying word which makes legitimate competition a combine.

Elections Committee.

The advisability of compulsory voting and also the question of disfranchising a man who neglected to vote were discussed at the Dominion elections committee yesterday. From the discussion it was apparent that the feeling of the committee was not in favor of an out-and-out compulsory voting law, but to recommend that any one who neglected to use his vote should be disfranchised for a period of years.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick said that compulsory voting would be impossible as far as Quebec was concerned. Dr. Stockton did not think that compulsory voting would be practicable. Such a course would be in the wrong direction.

Mr. Ingram, of East Elgin, was strong for disfranchising the man who did not vote.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth did not see that it would be of any use.

On the other hand Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick held that the man who did not value his vote should not have one.

A silver coin remains in currency for an average period of twenty-seven years. Instantaneous photography has proved that a horse at full trot has its four feet off the ground at once at one section of its stride.

#### SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

(From Saturday's Daily)

The unfortunate resident of San Francisco has passed through a greater tribulation, and we are in a greater trouble, although terrifying form, yet in store. The sympathies of the world are aroused on their behalf and plenty have been set aside as can be afforded, but that the generosity of the people can avert the hardships encountered as a consequence of the sickness that seems to be enforcing a strict obedience of the law of sanitation. Understand, the California people has long been generous on the Pacific Continent of humanity; while they are under no responsibility for the rights and privileges of others except in so far as they can be enforced by the hands of the police. At such inevitable that this atrocious element should be bound and give rebirth to the law of sanitation. Our people indicate that the characters are disposed to prevent their evil inclination. The authorities who for the past have been given despotism, leading with them, summer seems to be the only possible while chaos reigns, until the system of municipal government is mended and the city are once more in control.

In a few days at most the steamships will arrive from the great catastrophe, and the necessities of the emergency and homeless population, and order established and measures will be taken for the reconstruction of the city. Necessary speculation has been indulged in as to the sequence of the disaster. It has been made possible transfer of the line of the destroyed metropolis, centers established upon foundations. Experience such natural convulsions, temporary influence upon the ties of mankind. Similar were indulged in regarding Charleston and Galveston, Texas, after the map by convulsions. Greater cities were built on Charleston and Galveston. It will be in the case of San Francisco. She will rise from the ashes, we trust purified, and we permit as of yore.

#### "FAIR PLAY IS A"

In common with a which seldom opens its certain subjects without in it, we rejoice that the Orphans' Home squabbled in a manner that factory to all concerned irritated beyond measure appears to be a prospect of love prevailing where love ought to prevail. At the time we hope we shall in the density of our cannot perceive the appropriation from Holy Writ the latest Sabbath discourse. "So they hanged the gallows that he had prepared." Will our content kind as to designate this case and to point out the person of the who has been hanged the gallows tree?

Our information, gathered from the far from ceasings as published in to the effect that the Government is held to be the only proper authority to govern combines. This should be done through the tariff, not by judicial enactment. To control combines it ought to be a political and economical question, and the government ought to handle the weapon that controlled them.

The delegation presented arguments in favor of the case. It is directed against section 720, criminal code, which provides heavy penalties against any one or corporation who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any person, railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company to restrain or injure commerce, etc. It is argued that the word "unlawfully" was omitted inadvertently before restraint. In the 1890 act this word was inserted. The clause is now absolute in form without any qualifying word which makes legitimate competition a combine.

SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The unfortunate residents of San Francisco have passed through the fire of great tribulation, and we fear there is greater trouble, and we fear there is greater trouble, and we fear there is greater trouble...

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

A few days ago we published a dispatch from Ottawa giving the trade returns for the portion of the financial year for which the figures are available, indicated that there is every probability of Canada's business hitting a mark no one in the country had any idea of aiming at but a very few years ago. On this subject and on the subject of the remarkable progress we have made during the past few years the Toronto Star says: Writers and speechmakers are almost tired of saying that the trade of Canada is increasing by leaps and bounds, but they must go on using that phrase until somebody invents a better one. This morning we learn that the trade is \$396,859,305 for the past nine months, which is nearly fifty-six millions more than the aggregate for the corresponding nine months of 1904-05. If the average is maintained, this year will be noted as that in which the five hundred million mark is reached; the total cannot possibly fall far short of that figure. It will exceed the trade of 1901 by more than a hundred millions, and the trade of 1898 by two hundred millions; it will be about double the trade of 1897; it will be three hundred millions more than the average trade of the fat years of the N. P.; it will be about four times the trade of the first year of Confederation.

The most rapid increase was from \$239,000,000 in 1896 to \$467,000,000 in 1903—nearly one hundred per cent. in seven years. Then it looked as if high-water mark had been reached, the next two years being \$467,000,000 and \$470,000,000. This year the rapid rate of progress is resumed. Coming down to details, the most remarkable increase this year is in agricultural products, from \$24,484,114 to \$40,374,626. These products rank second on the list, the highest being animals and their products, \$54,000,000. The third is the product of the forest, \$26,477,000, and the fourth the product of the mine, \$25,515,448. Manufactures come next with \$17,370,000, and fish are at the bottom of the list with \$12,601,000. This shows how far we have traveled from the days when Canada figured in the geographies as a lumbering and fishing country. Minerals are now nearly equal to forest products, and manufactures five millions more than the product of the fisheries. The increase since 1896 is far greater than in previous years. From Confederation to 1896, twenty-nine years, the increase was about a hundred millions; in the ten years from 1896 to 1906 it will be nearly three hundred millions. That this increase in the rate of progress coincides with a change of government is a fact upon which you may moralize according to your politics. Governments are naturally not averse to taking the credit. Oppositions more plausibly attribute prosperity to Providence. But as this government is accused of keeping the tariff too low, and thereby encouraging the entrance of a flood of British and American products, it may fairly take at least a fair share of the credit for these figures. The great list of free imports, \$79,000,000, is an indication of prosperity in manufactures, for the benefit of which the free list is largely maintained. The growth of the export of manufactures is another indication of the same kind.

PULVERIZING A SOCIALIST.

The absurd conventions of society are a sore trial to the more radical of the reformers of the present day. The arrival in America of Mr. Gorky, the Russian Socialist, was hailed with joy and unconfined until Dame Rumor maliciously insinuated that the reformer, in the practices of private life, exemplified his ideals in a manner objectionable to our straight-laced, narrow conceptions of the obligations man owes to his fellowmen or women. Notwithstanding the protests of M. Gorky, it has been assumed by writers whose horizon is limited compared with his broad expanse of vision, that the aim of the cult of which he is the prophet is to pull down the social as well as the political system the world in general has set up for the protection of the weak against the grossness of appetite of the strong. America, judging by the welcome the Russian reformer has received in New York, is not yet prepared to substitute the "ethics of the barnyard" for the system which does at least circumscribe in a degree the operations of people holding what may with propriety be termed latitudinarian social views. Gorky has been ejected from numerous hotels as an objectionable person, and the woman whom he protests is his wife in the sight of God whatever persons who have not seen the true light may think compelled to go with him. The couple may gather a select company of soulful idealists around them and preach their propaganda in select circles, but the attitude of the press presages the failure of their mission. The New York Post deals with M. Gorky in a characteristically sarcastic fashion as follows: "Comic" is the only word to apply to the surprise and pain of our own rosewater and angel-cake Socialists, now that they have discovered

that Maxim Gorky is not a hero for the Ladies' Home Journal. Gorky in turn is equally amazed and puzzled. He cannot understand why Americans who pine for that intellectual and moral freedom which will result from destruction of the existing social order, should look askance on a man who does a little destroying on his own account. Gorky is astonished at his own moderation. He has done nothing but leave his wife in Russia and come to America with another "spiritual affinity." The performance is not strictly legal, but—like all such cases—it has the sanction of the "higher law." Can it be that our own apostles of emancipation are still the slaves to groveling superstition? Do they still make a fetish of the bourgeois virtues? Would Robert Hunter, James Graham Phelps Stokes and Edwin Markham shackle a man to one woman for all his days? When she has borne two or three children and has lost her youthful comeliness, must he still be compelled to gaze at her, fat and forty, across the breakfast table? This is to tie a soaring soul to earth and turn it to a clod. Mr. Markham's Man with a Hoe has a jolly time of it compared with the Man with One Wife. Let us drop a passing tear for victims of cruel and stupid conventions, and then push to the goal of a revolutionized, glorified and polygamous humanity.

MR. HILL'S DESIGNS.

The Times knows little and cares less about the alleged political ambitions of Mr. J. J. Hill. Mr. Hill is reputed to have millions of dollars at his command, and he is reported to be anxious to invest a few millions of them in railway enterprises of which Canada stands very much in need, and can never be what she was designed by nature to be until she gets them. The railways are bound to come in time whatever action we may take at the present time to encourage or to discourage their construction. But we of the present generation ought to secure them during the term of our natural lives if possible. We are inviting all sorts and conditions of men, moneyless or moneyed, provided they be of the right stamp, to come in and help us in our work of development. Why should we draw the line at the magnate of the Great Northern? If we are not mistaken Mr. Hill has been invited by the leading commercial spirits of Victoria to bring his line in here—they have even asked him how much of a bonus would be an inducement to him to come in. If the presence of Mr. Hill and his works appears so desirable in the concrete case of Victoria, why should we object to his schemes in the abstract? There are other portions of Canada in need of the services of Mr. Hill, or think they are in need, and which would welcome his arrival; what right have we who hold out our arms when our own particular interests were concerned to interpose objections when the interests of other communities are concerned? It is not what we desire, but what we can do. The facts are taken into consideration, that the "arguments" of the advocates of railway monopoly are received with such impatience and scorn by the public at large. It is not at all probable that Mr. Hill has ever as far as Canadian public affairs are concerned. He is strictly and pre-eminently a business man, and a remarkably successful one. But if the magnate does cherish a political ambition, and that ambition lies in the direction of promoting the annexation of Canada to the United States, he has taken the correct course, the course which might lead to success, the only course which gives promise of success, in placing Americans in control of Canadian Conservative newspapers. We do not say that he is doing any such thing. We merely mention the case of Col. Porter, a capable newspaper man and an American who has taken the oath of allegiance to the King, for the purpose of proving how ridiculous is the assertion that one party of Canada is particularly "looking to Washington." But if Mr. Hill as a Canadian has made a study of Canadian political history, he must be cognizant of the fact that if the Tory party be kept out of power for what it conceives to be an unreasonable length of time, it will "go in for" anything, annexation or independence.

A POLICY OF SLANDER.

There can be no reasonable objection to the opposition at Ottawa, under the leadership of that experienced sleuth, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, endeavoring to establish facts in reference to public wrong-doing on the part of the ministerialists. But it will avail the Conservative party little to take advantage of the privileges of parliament for the purpose of hurling reckless charges. What they ought to do is make their charges and ask for committees to hear evidence and establish their cases. That was the course taken by the Liberal party when it was in opposition, and it was the facts thus brought out that brought about the ruin of the Conservative party. It is argued that the facts concerning the operations of the Saskatchewan Land Company are on a parity with the facts as established by a committee of the local legislature of British Columbia respecting the relations of the McBride government with the syndicate which undertook to procure the location of the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on Kelen Island. In regard to the status of the Saskatchewan Land Company we have nothing to pronounce judgment upon save the allegations of the opposition and the explanations of the members on the government side. But we do know that in the Kelen Island case the speculators corralled a townsite of the potential value of millions of dollars, and were prepared for it and disposed of it at a loss, some of the speculators claim to the railway com-

pany. That is a difficult story to credit, but it is clear that whoever profited by the deal the taxpayers of the province of British Columbia suffered great loss. One thing we are quite sure of: that if the opposition at Ottawa can establish such a case in connection with the Saskatchewan land transaction in which members of the Liberal party are concerned as the opposition in British Columbia proved in regard to the Kelen Island deal, the electors of Canada will deal with the government of the Dominion in a satisfactory manner when the day of reckoning comes. Let it be in the meantime it is well to bear in mind that the Saskatchewan Land Company dealt in agricultural lands of doubtful value at the time the said lands were secured and that the policy of the Laurier government from the day of its formation has been to preserve the public domain of the country for actual settlers, not to distribute it recklessly amongst railway companies and other speculators, and that the condition of the Dominion to-day, with thousands of settlers pouring in weekly from all parts of the world, is the result of that policy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier lately in the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Foster, said: "His hon. friend had travelled over a great deal of ground; he was not satisfied to allude to the motion before the House. All that was well in its way, if he had been to the West, he would have questioned the honor of two members of the House, who were just as honorable as he was himself. What in the world had the position of Mr. Adamson to do with the question the House had under consideration? The member for Humboldt could not be a member of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, why, in the name of common sense, could the member for West Toronto (Mr. Osler) be a member of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway Company? If one could be the seller, why could not the other be the buyer? And if one could be the buyer, why could not the other be the seller? His hon. friend must be of very hard lines indeed to introduce such matters. The member for Marquette could not have been sincere if he expected the government to accept his resolution when he offered it as a member of the House. I would not hesitate to accept it," said Sir Wilfrid, "if he did not couple with it an imputation on the honor of two members and therefore upon the government." He then proceeded to attack the policy in the resolution. In fact it was already the policy of the government. It was another example of the wonderful agility of the opposition in turning somersaults. Sir Wilfrid has briefly described the system of surveys and reservation of even numbered sections for settlers. "Twenty years ago, Sir Wilfrid said, the efforts of the settlers were confined to even numbered sections, they were not allowed to settle upon odd-numbered sections, because the Conservative government had blanketed the whole extent of territory from the great lakes west to the Rocky Mountains and the railway companies, land companies and land companies. Twenty-five million acres were given to the C. P. R.; large grants were given to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Valley, the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Companies, and to 25 colonization companies, and settlers were prevented going on odd-numbered sections in order that the companies might select the land. Now, gentlemen, if you will read the resolution, they cried, 'Hurry, don't lose a single moment; be quick; clean up all subsidies of land and railway companies and leave the land for the settlers.' Why, Sir Wilfrid, if you will read the resolution, they said, 'I do not object to this policy; it is the very policy we have been endeavoring to carry out for the last ten years. We have been cleaning up these land subsidies. We have dealt with the C. P. R.; they can't blanket any more land. We have closed up the land companies; we have not yet closed up the Canadian Northern, for the good reason that they still have some time to make their selection. We have not closed the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan, but we are at this moment negotiating with them and hope before a few weeks—probably before the session closes—to close with them to get down an area for them to select their lands from, and for the Canadian Northern to select their lands from, and then throw the rest open for settlement.' The government were, Sir Wilfrid, at this moment trying to put an end to the situation created by the folly of the gentlemen who moved the amendment. Mr. Foster had urged that the matter be closed up at once, in order to remove temptation from the government. They had sold 250,000 acres of land without competition. This from a member of the Conservative government who, without hesitation, sold millions of acres of land to 25 land companies, 'save yourselves, ye daughters of Jerusalem.' "The best proof that the government had not sold the land at less than it was worth at that time was to be found in the fact that the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company, of which Mr. Osler was a director, had sold a block of land in the same district to the same company, not for \$5 or \$6 per acre, but for \$150 per acre, without settlement duties. (Cheers.) The land in question was reputed to be unfit for settlement; homesteaders would not go on it. More than that, the company which built a railway through it refused to take that very land as part of their subsidy, for the reason that it was not fit for settlement and entered suit to compel the government to give them other land."

Again the straining eyes of the organs of the Conservative party have seen a sign which portends a dislocation of the solid forces of Liberalism. The Laurier tower has fallen in ruins, they say, filling the minds of superstitious politicians with dread and misgiving. The Laurier tower was never known as the Laurier tower until its collapse suggested the name and the inspiring uses to which the fall in connection with the name might be applied. But the dread portent does not seem to have any effect upon the spirits of the representatives of the Liberal party. They are just as cheerful and sanguine as ever. They are as

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

The Carpet Dept. is Now in Splendid Shape to look After Your Housefurnishing Wants

50 new patterns in Axminster Carpets. Very special value in Wilton Carpets at \$1.50 yard. Art Linens, 35c yard. New fancy stripe Brussels Carpets, green, blue and pink colorings; 55c yard. Extra heavy Oriental strip Rep. 65c yard. A few Maslin Carpets left at \$2.50 and \$3.75. Regular values, \$3.50 and \$5.00. These carpets are very popular in the East just now, as bedroom curtains; but for some reason or other they have not sold here. They are good value at \$3.75 and \$5.00; but we are clearing them out at \$2.50 and \$3.75.

CURTAINS

Colored Muslins, art and nouveau patterns. Special price, 15c yard. New fancy stripe Brussels Carpets; green, blue and pink colorings; 55c yard. Extra heavy Oriental strip Rep. 65c yard. A few Maslin Carpets left at \$2.50 and \$3.75. Regular values, \$3.50 and \$5.00. These carpets are very popular in the East just now, as bedroom curtains; but for some reason or other they have not sold here. They are good value at \$3.75 and \$5.00; but we are clearing them out at \$2.50 and \$3.75.

Special Sale of Curtain Loops on Tuesday at 10c per pair.

White Cotton Curtain Loops, large size cord, each loop 3 yards long. Regular price, 50c pair. Silk Loops, all colors. Regular price, 35c pair. Cream Cotton Loops. Regular price, 20c. Colored Cotton Loops. Regular price, 20c. Chenille Loops. Regular price, 50c pair.

The Entire Lot Will Be Sold on Tuesday for 10c per Pair.

Wool Fringes. Regular 35c yard. Tuesday, 10c per yard. Taffeta Silk Petticoats to Be Sold Tuesday for the Price of the flounce. 20 IN ALL COLORS: GREEN, RED, RESIDA, BLACK, ETC. SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN SHIPPING. VALUES \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$7.50. TUESDAY, EACH ... \$3.50

Dress Trimmings

Old lengths, 10c and 25c per yard. In many cases worth two or three times that amount.

New Designs for Stamp-ing Shirtwaists, Etc.

Special Values in Leather Belts for Tuesday

Boys' Buster Brown Belts, dull finish leather, with heavy brass rimmed eyelets. Special, 25c. Boys' White Leather Belts, 25c. Boys' Plain Leather Belts, tan shades, 15c. Boys' Plain Leather Belts, all shades, tan leather, nickle buckle; 25c. Boys' Seal Leather Belts, oxidized buckle, 50c. Boys' Buster Brown, or "Teddy" Belts, in white, black and colors; 25c. LADIES' BELTS—Belts of black enameled cloth, shaped; 25c. Better quality, same style; 50c. Ladies' White Leather Belts; 75c.

Girls' Shoes

Sizes 11 to 2. Girls' Chocolate Kid Lace Low Shoe, medium sole, extension edge, self toe cap, heel and spring heel; \$1.75 per pair. Girls' White Canvas Lace Low Shoes, low heel, medium sole, self tip; \$1.10 per pair. Girls' Donna Kid Lace Low Shoes, turn sole, low heel; \$1.50 per pair. Girls' Chocolate Kid Lace Low Shoes, turn sole, Blucher cut, low heel; \$1.75 per pair. Girls' Chocolate Kid High Lace Shoes; \$2.00 per pair.

Cushion Tops

With materials to work; 288 on sale TUESDAY at 25c each.

Men's Clothing

So far as supremacy goes there can be no question. Spring buyers are entitled to the best selections at absolutely lowest prices, and this season our Men's Section takes another step forward in that direction. This department is most interesting and complete, and the largest by far in the city. LARGEST—Because it utilizes the greatest amount of floor space. MOST COMPLETE—Because everything of any character that men and boys can wear is centred here. MOST INTERESTING—Because with talent at our command, we are able to execute so much that is entirely original and exclusive.

Fit-Rite Clothing

The best fitting clothing in Canada. It's made as well as clothing can be made, and the qualities we sell enable us to save you money on the very best qualities obtainable. Buy a Fit-Rite Suit, wear it a season, and after convincing yourself that it LOOKS, FITS, WEARS and IS better than any other you ever wore for a like period, you will realize why the Fit-Rite label has come to be considered in Canada the symbol of quality in clothes-making. Suits for Business Dress. Suits for Afternoon Dress. Suits for Evening Dress. Suits for Outing Dress.

Unshrinkable Wool

For knitting, in black, 15c per package (2 oz. to package). 5-ply Soft Knitting Wool in black; \$1.50 lb.

Pin Cushion Forms

Oblong and square, 10c. to 40c. each.

Boys' Lace Boots

Sizes 1-5. Boys' Lace Boots, oak tanned soles, leather soles, box calf uppers, whole foxed, medium sole; \$2.75 per pair. Boys' Buff Lace Boots, whole foxed, standard screw nailed, extra back strap; \$1.55 per pair. Boys' Buff Lace Boots, standard screw, whole foxed, quilted sole, extension edge; \$1.75 per pair. Boys' Tan Calf Lace Boots, Blucher cut, welted sole, medium weight, medium heel; very smart looking; \$2.90 per pair. Boys' Box Calf Lace Boots, whole foxed upper, neat looking and wears well; \$2.00 per pair.

Stationery Section for Tuesday

We are showing a very good line of Toilet Soaps and Toilet Waters, Talcum Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, all at the lowest prices known to the trade. Toilet Paper, 5 packages for 25c. Full line of Picture Post Cards and View Books of Victoria. School Bags—A large stock. Prices, 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. School Ink, 2 bottles for 5c.

Muslin Undershirts

Figured Undershirts, values \$1.25; 100 in all. Tuesdays 75c each. Muslin Shirts, with 5 flounces, Colors: Nile, Orange, Blue, Pink, Red, Fawn and Yellow. Figured Saten Shirts in fancy stripes, in a great variety of colors and designs.

Children's Sailor Dresses

Colors: Brown, Red and Navy, trimmed braid; sizes 2 to 8 years; 30 only. On Sale Tuesday. Values \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Tuesday, \$1.50 each.

confident in the future of the party as the people of Canada are in the future of the country which has shown such marvellous progress under Liberal rule. "Westward the star of Empire," etc. The Winnipeg Free Press pertinently says: "From the Western point of view there is something amusing about Montreal's rebukes to Toronto's aspirations. Says the Montreal Gazette, for instance: 'One of the Toronto newspapers now demands that the Canadian Pacific Railway establish headquarters in Toronto, with full power to accommodate all the business without reference to Montreal. The tall should be allowed to wag the dog, so to speak, when necessary.' It is only a matter of time, of course, until Winnipeg becomes the headquarters city of Canada."

Belding's Spool Silks advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman sewing and a child. Text: 'Leading stores everywhere have Belding's Silks. Every shade and color for all kinds of sewing. Belding's Spool Silks are some of the little things that save dressmakers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly—spooled carefully—free from knots, kinks and weak spots.'



# FREDERICK WARDE TO INTERPRET SHAKESPEARE



The coming of Frederick Warde to Victoria on Friday next is an event of intellectual importance. When he forsook, for a time, the stage with its scenic accessories and the glamor of the spotlights it was deemed by many that he would meet with ill success. But all these predictions have proved false, the inherent ability and personal magnetism of the eminent tragedian overcoming every obstacle and permitting him to present the works of Shakespeare in the most vivid manner. The absence of scenery more nearly approaches the form in which the plays were originally presented than the gorgeous costuming of recent years. His method also gives an opportunity for the study of each character and the impersonator apart from the extensive surroundings common nowadays, and permits a careful consideration to the immortal blank verse of the Bard of Avon.

Everywhere he has appeared on the present tour Frederick Warde has been received with enthusiasm. The educational value of his present interpretations was at once recognized, and several cities arranged for the delivery of lectures by him before the students of academies and high schools. Such was the immediate influence he exercised on 4,000 students in San Francisco that the board of education decided, a day or two after his lecture, to appropriate an annual sum of at least \$5,000 in the civic budget for bringing lecturers of national reputation to the Golden Gate for the benefit of the high school students.

Considering the educative value of Mr. Warde's appearance the Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated on securing a lecture and dramatic recital of this city on Friday afternoon and evening next. This sign of the breaking down of the old time antagonism between church and stage is a source of congratulation, and the enterprise and broadmindedness of the association should be richly rewarded.

"Shakespeare and His Plays" will be the subject of the afternoon lecture, and parents should bear the date in mind. The loss of an hour or two at school will be as nothing compared to the intellectual treat in store for students, especially at the High school, who are permitted to attend. The theme is an inspiring one, and the lecturer is in every way worthy of the theme. Not only has Mr. Warde won unperishable laurels as a Shakespearean actor, but during his whole life he has been a close student of all that is known of Shakespeare's life, character and

methods of work. All published commentaries are at the lecturer's finger's ends, and added to this Frederick Warde enriches the researches of others with the fruits of his own genius. In the actual interpretation of character he had the advantage of an early training under Booth, and while careful study has evolved in his opinion, new and improved characterizations no tradition of the past has been abandoned except for something better.

Even as a physical undertaking Mr. Warde's achievement is phenomenal. His repertoire on the present tour comprises Hamlet, Macbeth and Julius Caesar, in addition to "The Merchant of Venice," the play to be rendered here. He has also arranged four lectures on Shakespearean subjects, one of which will be rendered next Friday as mentioned above.

His lecture on "Shakespeare and His Plays" has evoked enthusiastic editorial comment from many of the leading newspapers of America. These emphasize more than anything else his careful and comprehensive preparation of the plays into forms easily digested by the people. Without detracting from the purity of the text he illuminates it by his own intelligence and the spirit of a lifetime of experience. The story, motif and subtleties of each play are so explained that the poet's aims are recognized by the simplest child, he also provides instruction and fruit for thought to the ripest student.

It is all too seldom that even a mediocre interpretation of Shakespeare's plays is possible to be attended by citizens of British Columbia and the coming to this city of Frederick Warde will be a red letter day in the historic history of the province. Shakespeare is equally a companion for the sanctum and the theatre, and many here will take up with renewed interest and intelligence those pages of oft pondered wit and wisdom that have enlivened their leisure and relieved in moments of care.

The dramatic recital of the "Merchant of Venice" forms the subject of the evening programme. It is the only comedy in Frederick Warde's present repertoire, the other plays presented all being comprised in the historical and tragic group. But it is not all comedy although with a happy ending to some of the principal characters. The motif of the play is too well known to need extended reference, and like many another, the name of one of its principal characters has become an household word. Who does not recognize Shylock, as a type of the low,

cunning and unsuccessful usurer? The interpretation of this character is particularly within Frederick Warde's bent, and will doubtless cause a tumult of enthusiasm. And who does not remember the successful plea of Portia? The trial scene has always been a favorite with theatregoers, and it is safe to predict it will be still more held in regard after delivery by a master with the usual distractions of scenery and costumes obliterated.

But even the character of Shylock is not without its redeeming features. Witness the discussion before the seating of the band in Act I.

"Signor Antonio, many a time and oft In the Rialto you have rated me About my money and my usances: Still I have borne it with a patient shrug, For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe."

And not only this—his love for his daughter shows throughout the entire action. Strange to say this has been brought out even more fully recently at a production of "The Merchant of Venice" in London by Arthur Bourchier on one of the few occasions when an addition to a play of Shakespeare has not mitigated against its artistic conclusion. It occurs outside Shylock's house. The Jew bids his daughter remain inside and departs, but during her father's absence she flies with Lorenzo. The street is deserted, night has fallen and the stage is in semi-darkness. Presently in the distance appears a dim light and the Jew approaches, returning to his home. He reaches the home and strikes three times upon the door for admittance. And then the curtain falls. This ending of the play reaches the depths of tragic intensity, and is considered by G. R. Sims the finest dramatic situation ever presented.

Throughout the comedy the characters are marked with extreme distinctness, and the absence of action and a multiplicity of interpreters on the occasion of Frederick Warde's recital will not mitigate against, but rather enhance the value that undivided attention to the portrayal of character will elicit.

As to the literary pre-eminence of the plays produced by Shakespeare during his middle period, of which the "Merchant of Venice" is a brilliant and typical specimen, no better description can be given than that of Swinburne: "It is in the middle period of his work that the language of Shakespeare is most limpid in its fullness, the style most pure, the thought most transparent through the close and lustrous raiment at perfect ex-

pression. To this stage belongs the special faculty of faultless, joyous, facile command of each faculty required of the presiding genius for service or for sport."

"Taken all in all the lecture and recital in question are the most important literary events that have fallen to the lot of Victoria in recent years, and it is to be hoped that the Victoria theatre will be packed on both occasions."

A Victoria lady visiting in California writes that after seeing Frederick Warde in his recital of the "Merchant of Venice" she had no wish to ever see Shakespeare staged again. Mr. Warde's delineation of every character was so perfect that she was lost in admiration of his genius and art, felt that to her any staged production would suffer by comparison.

The Y. M. C. A. is to be thanked for several educational treats during the past winter. The association has frequently given evidences of splendid enterprise, and has demonstrated beyond all peradventure that it is a thoroughly live institution. While profiting in an intellectual way from such talent as that of Frederick Warde, Jerome K. Jerome and others, the association has the double advantage of working for and gaining ground towards the worthy object of raising funds sufficient to commence the erection in this city of a new Y. M. C. A. building.

A good story is told of Frederick Warde. Some twenty years ago, when he was supporting Mr. Booth as leading man, he happened on one occasion in Nashville, Tenn., to be playing Laertes to Mr. Booth's Hamlet. The following morning Mr. Warde, accompanied by his wife, was seated at the breakfast table in the hotel. A lady who was sitting opposite, evidently a resident of the city, was interrupted at her breakfast by a gentleman who came in and asked her if she had visited the theater the previous evening and seen Mr. Booth in Hamlet. The lady stated that she had not, as her little child was ill, but that her husband, Mr. —, had gone, and, "Oh," she said, "he came home and raved about the performance. He said that Mr. Booth was simply marvellous, but that his support was fine, particularly the man who played Laertes. And just to think, I am going to the theatre tomorrow night, and this man is to play Othello to Mr. Booth's Iago, and goodness only knows what he will do to that part!" Of course, by this time Mrs. Warde was a devoted wife, nervously clutching the cutlery. Warde, however, managed to restrain her natural ire, and they were lost. The lady in question resides in Nashville, and is a great admirer of Mr. Warde, and to this time has never discovered that the same Mr. Warde sat opposite to her at that breakfast table.



Some reparation for the insult offered to Lord Milner in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Byles' resolution of censure has been made in the wholehearted support he has received from his admirers and friends in this country. A rebuke was also ministered to the government by the resolution passed in the House of Lords this week, which expressed the desire of the House "to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by Lord Milner in South Africa to the crown and the Empire." The brilliant gathering that assembled to do honor to Lord Milner testified to the high esteem in which he is held. The galleries were crowded with presses and ladies of high degree. If high praise can atone to the ex-high commissioner he ought to be well satisfied, for speech after speech contained eulogistic references to his great service to the British Empire. A movement is on foot, at the instance of Sir Bartle Frere, to present a national address to Lord Milner, and he appeals to the public outside of parliament to give this recognition of the great services to the nation, rendered by the late high commissioner.

Crime Declining. Statistics of all kinds seem to have a curious fascination for people. The publication of the home office blue book, therefore, has given plenty to think about. The figures relating to

crime are particularly interesting, especially the comparison between the rise and fall of various classes of offences. While crimes of violence and other grave breaches of the law have decreased, minor offences have increased, such as those of the vagrancy class, and there remains the unpleasant reflection that the shiftless ones amongst us are becoming more numerous. Another disquieting fact is that dishonesty, breaches of trust and fraud of all kinds are on the increase. It is noticeable that in London, Northumberland and Durham crime statistics are higher, and in these counties drunkenness also tops the list. One would be inclined to think this an indication of cause and effect. A cursory glance at the figures relating to crime would lead one to think it was on the increase, but this is largely due to the fact that the laws nowadays give closer attention to minor offences. Therefore taking everything into consideration it would seem that crime in this country is decidedly on the decline.

London's Low Birth Rate. The most striking feature of a volume just issued by the London county council, giving the figures for the past ten years, is the steady decline of the birth rate in London. This interesting book, entitled "A Statistical Abstract for London, 1905," gives London's statistical history during the last ten years. In regard to the birth

rate it states that while the population has increased the rate has continuously declined to 1904 (the last year included in this return). The following brief table shows the figures for the last three years:

Births.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Males . . . . .	66,357	66,771	65,716
Females . . . . .	64,141	64,597	63,815
	130,478	131,278	129,335

Birth rate per 1,000 . . . . . 28.5 28.5 27.9

The death rate, too, has declined from 19.5 per 1,000 in 1895 to 16.6 in 1904. Marriage was about as popular in 1904 as it had been ten years previously, but the rate had been higher in the years between. One marriage is celebrated at the registry office to every four or five at church.

Very interesting, too, is the history of the growth of the county of London during the past century, which has been remarkably rapid. The population being in 1801 959,310, as compared with 1901, when it was 4,536,423. This, of course, does not include greater London.

London Statistics. London is learning many facts about itself this week for together, with the issue of the blue book by the home office and the interesting volume of statistics by the London county council, the latter body has also issued a

memorandum enlightening the ratepayer as to the expenditure of his money. It is not pleasant reading to find that the council's gross debt is £73,000,000, its net debt \$44,000,000, while the rateable value of London is considerably more than a million less. That the net debt of the council is greater than the rateable value of London is a fact that can hardly be very palatable to the London ratepayer, for it only means one thing—an increase in the rates. There are, of course, some forms of expenditure against which nothing can be said, such as sanitation, the provision of open spaces and other schemes, which, though they do not give direct monetary return, make for the welfare and happiness of the community. But certainly the council should not be allowed to embark on extensive schemes without very diligent inquiry being made into their ultimate benefit to the metropolis. The running of winter steamboats and the administration of the tramway are not calculated to inspire confidence in the judgment of those responsible for such obvious waste of money.

A Legal Pay. The failure of the House of Lords to agree on a case which came before it this week, has placed tradesmen who deal with married women in a remarkable legal position, and they are about to address a petition to the prime minister to have the law altered. The action was an appeal by Paquin, Limited, against the decision of the Court of Appeal that a married woman who contracted a debt of £245 for dresses was not liable, though at the first trial of the case it was held that she was. The point at issue was whether the lady in question had ordered the goods as a principal or as the agent of her husband. In the former case her separate estate would have been liable for the debt, but if she acted as her husband's agent he would have been liable. The lord chancellor held that there was not sufficient evidence to show that she was not the agent of her husband, and tradesmen, he said, who dealt with married women without enquiring as to their authority to purchase goods, must take the risk attendant on such a course, and he was

of the opinion that the judgment of the Court of Appeal should be affirmed. The House was equally divided on the point, and the judgment of the Court of Appeal was left undisturbed.

The Nelson Memorandum. The famous Nelson memorandum, which was sold at Christie's last week for £3,600, has occasioned not a little comment, especially as the British museum allowed a document of such national importance to pass from them. It is understood that a scheme is on foot to start a subscription for a recovery of the document. But now a curious fact has come to light about the manuscript, and it appears that the precious memorandum belonged to London omnibus driver. It had been hidden away in an old oak desk, once the property of Admiral Sir George Mundy. Some years before his death Sir George gave the desk to his faithful butler, who in course of time handed it down to his son, now a suburban bus driver, and the happy possessor of £3,600. Although, of course, the owner had no idea that the paper would realize anything like the amount it did, he was aware that it was of some value, and had preserved it with great care and looked upon it as something that would bring him in a few pounds on a rainy day. Happily for him some of his friends suggested that the memorandum would be doubly interesting on the occasion of the Nelson centenary celebrations, and after some persuasion "Old Peter," as he is called, submitted it to the museum, with what result we know.

The Jap Sailors. This week the Japanese sailors who are visiting this country are "doing" London in true tripper style. Brakes are chartered to convey them to the points of interest round the metropolis, and they are said to be very delighted with their reception and the entertainment provided for them. There was, however, a little show of hostility when they visited the alien quarters of the East End, as many thousands of the people of this part of London are Russians, or of Russian descent, and Togo's tars were regarded by them with mixed feelings. Though the Japanese tars are a compact and muscu-

lar body of men, they are very far from presenting so fine an appearance as our own sailors, and even taking the most unprejudiced view, they look undersized in comparison with Jack. The sensational halfpenny press of London in their first gusts of enthusiasm stated that it would be hard to find a finer set of men even on our own warships. Doubtless we are very friendly with the Japs, but still enthusiasm should not allow us to go too far, and somehow the comparison of a yellow race with our own is overstepping the mark of friendship.

Living Models. This week a novel form of advertisement was introduced by the great drapery establishment belonging to Messrs. Peter Robinson. They invited their numerous patrons to what might be called an "at home," where living models were on view sauntering about dressed in the smartest Paris creations. The object of this novel exhibition of beautifully dressed women was to give ladies an opportunity of seeing exactly how to choose a gown and to understand precisely the kind of hat gloves, sunshade and other et ceteras to wear with it. In short, an education in color. Some striking blends of colors were to be seen, and quite opposed to all preconceived ideas. For instance, on a rose pink gown was introduced trimmings of pale blue, while a reseda green frock was surmounted by a mauve hat and long mauve gloves were also worn with it. With a mauve dress a hat of pink and yellow was donned. Crowds of women gazed with eyes of envy at the beautiful living models, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the "make believe." For once they scored over their lady customers, who treat them so disdainfully as a rule, for they had the satisfaction of feeling that they were clothed in "creations" which were the envy of every woman present, and were conscious that they were the best dressed women present, and that everyone else felt dowdy to a degree.

Degrees of latitude are about 69½ miles, but of longitude vary with the size of the earth in the particular latitude. At London they are about 37 miles, at Calcutta about 50.

AN INOPPORTUNE LAUGH. A pathetic ending to a village romance is reported from Simmenthal, in the Canton of Berne. According to ancient custom the bride and bridegroom must walk to church unaccompanied on their wedding day. On the way the bridegroom, dressed in smart evening clothes, slipped on the snowy ground and spoiled his shirt front. The humor of the situation was too much for the high-spirited girl, who burst into a peal of laughter.

Her lover, however, took another view of the case, and was so incensed at the levity of his bride that he left her and returned home.

The girl went on to the church alone, and in tears told the story to the waiting crowd. Relatives tried to prevail upon the young man to return, but he was obdurate, and broke off the engagement.

FOR THE CROWD. He—Charlie made such a fool of himself at church to-day. She—How's that? He—At the offertory he insisted on paying for everyone in his row.

A new gem has been discovered in Rhodesia. The stone resembles topaz, but it is of a very light blue color.

**Eduard Parlovitz**  
The Great Polish Pianist, who is touring Canada with Watkin Mills, appreciates the New Scale Williams Piano

The following letter from Mr. Eduard Parlovitz at Winnipeg is expressive of the great artist's appreciation of Canada's greatest Piano.

Gentlemen,  
Just a few lines to express my appreciation of the New Scale Williams Upright used for the accompaniment at the Watkin Mills Concert. It is a very fine piano with noble tone and excellent touch, being resonant and equal throughout. I remain, dear sirs,  
Yours truly,  
EDUARD PARLOVITZ.  
M. W. WAITT & CO.,  
44 Government St.

of April, 1906.  
LUMBER CO., LTD.  
H. L. VICTORIA, B. C.  
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Local News.

The ship Bernada, after undergoing extensive repairs at Esquimalt, will proceed to Seattle on Tuesday to load wheat.

The ship Colore, which has been in the Royal Roads for a week or more, has been chartered to load lumber at the mill on the Fraser river.

The temperance mass meeting called to be held in Institute hall on the 25th of April has been postponed to the evening of May 2nd, owing to the coming of the anti-tuberculosis fund.

The Loyal True Blue Association will hold a social in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, on Friday evening, April 27th. A good time is expected to be had and a pleasant time is assured all who attend.

The conference announced to take place on Saturday between the Indian reserve committee of the city and the Tongue Indians was cancelled. It is understood that Mayor Morley intends arranging it for an early date.

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, the 24th April, at 2:30 p.m., at the city hall. A large attendance is particularly desired, as the meeting is of importance to come up for consideration.

Miss Ethel May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bechtel, of this city, was married on Wednesday last to Dr. J. W. Lennox, of Toronto. The wedding was solemnized in Grace Episcopal church by Rev. Geo. Selby.

The honeymoon will be spent in Los Angeles, after which the bride and groom will reside in Heilwa, where the doctor is interested in and is head surgeon of the mines.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which will operate the steamers Mount Royal and Hazelton on the Skeena river, will not be the only company in the freight and passenger business between these two points this summer. A Vancouver company will also be operating.

Arthur W. M. Curdy, a recent arrival from Nova Scotia, who has purchased a residence on the Esplanade, is expected to visit this city in June next.

Mrs. Jas. P. Nichol, of Foul Bay, passed away last evening, just 12 days after her husband, who died on the 7th inst. She was 68 years of age and a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

The special Easter music given at St. Barnabas' church last Sunday will be repeated on Sunday next, including the offertory anthems composed by the late J. Fitzgerald of Kidderminster, who was the teacher of the celebrated organist, P. H. Torrington, of Toronto.

The board of school trustees will hold a lively session on Saturday evening, when an investigation will be held into the alleged ill-treatment of a child by W. J. Ledingham. The matter has been in abeyance for some time, but Trustee Cameron urged its settlement at the last board meeting with above mentioned result.

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The St. John's Junior guild will meet this evening in the guild room.

There will be an examination for assayers under the Bureau of Mines Act held in the provincial assay office here commencing on Monday next.

The amplified rank will be conferred by the degree team of Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., at a meeting to be held this evening. There will also be an election for the office of deputy grand chancellor.

Mr. and Mrs. Vallmer, of Galiano Island, whose house and effects were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, wish to thank the many kind friends who sent them clothing and money from Pender, Maize and Kuper Islands.

The Victoria Literary Association closed its eleventh session on Tuesday evening after a most successful season. Several plays of Shakespeare were studied and also Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship." The next session will start on October 2nd.

There will be a small sale of work to-morrow from 2:30 to 5 p.m. at St. James' rectory, 90 Quebec street. It is under the direction of the Junior Guild and will consist of afternoon tea and home-made candy will be provided.

Advices have been received that the lake and rail season on the Canadian Pacific railway now open, the first steamer making the trip through the Great Lakes from Fort William about the 24th and regular sailings will be continued thereafter.

A dance will be given on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., in Victoria hall, Blanchard street, by the Ladies' Circle, W. O. W., in aid of the San Francisco sufferers. Tickets are on sale at 108 Government street, and will also be sold at the door of the hall on the night of the dance at 50 cents each.

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PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Appointments Announced and Company Notices of Incorporations in Current Issue.

The commissions of three Justices of the peace were advertised yesterday in the B. C. Gazette. They are E. A. Lewis and T. S. Fitcher, of Victoria, and Charles Cliff, of West Westminster.

Two deputy game wardens have also been appointed. Joseph Russell of Bridge River, for Lillooet district, and R. C. S. Randall of Coal Creek, for Fernie. Several new commissioners under the Elections Act are also noted, their appointments terminating at the end of the current year.

Notices of incorporation are given concerning the following companies: Conrad Electric Power Co., Ltd., capital \$100,000; Kootenay Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., capital \$100,000; Tanjong Olok Rubber Plantation, Ltd., capital \$100,000; Western Hospital Association, Ltd., capital \$50,000.

The registration of the Lucky Jim Mining Co., Ltd., is also advertised. W. B. Townsend, of Rosland, is agent. The registrar of joint stock companies issues public notice that the Providence Savings Life Assurance Society of New York has ceased to do business in this province.

JUDGMENTS IN THE FULL COURT

DECISIONS GIVEN IN SEVERAL CASES

Mr. Justice Martin's Finding Relatively to Coal and Oil Licenses Was Reversed.

The Full court sat this morning for the delivering of judgments which were standing over from the last sitting in Victoria. Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Duff were present.

Before proceeding with these applications made by E. V. Bowdell, K. C., acting with H. D. Helmeke, K. C., for Edna Wallace Hopper in the case of Hopper vs. Dunsinuir. He asked for leave to bring a party in the case, the defendant being the City of Victoria, the necessary deposit of \$2,500 having been made.

Sir Chas. Tupper, K. C., appeared for the intervenor, Mrs. Joan Dunsinuir. Mr. P. Luxton, K. C., acting for James Dunsinuir, said he had no objection, and leave was granted.

Judgments were then delivered in the following cases: This was an appeal from a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Irving. The question involved was one of rights to certain mining claims which had been staked. The appeal of the defendant was allowed.

The appeal of the plaintiff was allowed. The judgment of Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Duff, Mr. Justice Martin dissented. This was an appeal from Judge Forin.

The appeal of the plaintiff was allowed. The judgment of Mr. Justice Irving, Mr. Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Morrison. Fernan vs. Monitor. This was an appeal from Judge Forin.

The appeal of the defendant was dismissed. Baker vs. Scott, and Leckie vs. Watt were two appeals from judgments of Mr. Justice Martin relative to special licenses covering coal lands in South East Kootenay. The appeals were taken by the plaintiff in each case. Mr. Justice Irving decided in favor of allowing the appeal in Baker vs. Smart. In Leckie vs. Watt he decided that the county court judge was not given power to give directions to the chief commissioner, and dismissed the appeal. Mr. Justice Duff, however, on this latter appeal held that a pre-emption or a free miner having complied with the requirements of the law was entitled to his pre-emption or mineral claim. In the same way an oil or coal prospector had his right to a license if he complied with the requirements and the special licenses issued by the government, with the restrictions which were put upon them, were, he said, documents without statutory authority. He allowed both appeals, with costs. Mr. Justice Morrison concurred with this latter judgment, so the appeal was allowed.

In Elizabeth Watkins, deceased, an appeal from Mr. Justice Irving was dismissed. In Smith vs. Finch, this was an appeal from Judge Lammpan, arising out of a claim which Phil Smith preferred against the publisher of The Week for printing. The appeal taken by the defendant was dismissed, the contention being that the law had been violated by the plaintiff with respect to registering companies, being held by Mr. Justice Irving, Mr. Justice Duff, and Mr. Justice Morrison not to be a ground for obtaining judgment in such an action as this.

Lequime vs. Brown.—An appeal from the chief justice was allowed on the appeal of the defendant. Finlay vs. Crow's Nest company, an appeal by the defendant from Judge Forin, was dismissed.

Reserved seat tickets for the engagement of Frederick Ward at the Victoria theatre on Friday, April 27th, are now on sale at the office of the B. C. Permanent Investment Company, 39 Government street. No preference is shown anyone; it is a case of first come first served. These tickets can be changed for numbered coupons when the seat plan opens at the theatre on April 25th. The Galveston News, speaking of Frederick Ward's recital, says: "As was to be expected from Mr. Ward's popularity, the Auditorium was crowded to the doors, and the audience was delighted in the study and interpretation given by one who has for so many years presented upon the stage and given to the characters of the great dramatist his time and talents. Mr. Ward's experience as an actor has given him an ease of manner and freedom in delivery which, with his readiness of wit and aptness of illustration in his current comments during the recital, made it both charming and delightful. Mr. Ward has no rival in the new line of work that he has chosen."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITABLE FUND

PREPARATIONS FOR ANNUAL FESTIVITIES

List of Subscriptions Received to Date Towards the Victoria Day Celebration.

As Victoria Day, the 24th of May, approaches, the committee in charge of the celebrations which will mark that occasion become more active in their preparations. The registration of the regatta programme was published in full, and now it is possible to print a complete list of the subscriptions received up to date.

The registration of the regatta programme was published in full, and now it is possible to print a complete list of the subscriptions received up to date. The total amount collected reaches about the same figure as that of last year. This is generally considered most gratifying, as quite a number of those dealing in liquor are owing to the attitude assumed by Mayor Morley. It is confidently predicted, and judging by present indications, there is every reason to believe the forthcoming carnival will be one of the most successful from every standpoint in the history of Victoria.

Appended is a complete list of subscriptions: James Dunsinuir Railway Co., \$100.00; His Worship the Mayor, \$50.00; Colman Printing & Publishing Co., \$50.00; Times Printing & Publishing Co., \$50.00; Grand Theatre, \$50.00; J. A. Douglas & Co., \$50.00; Victoria & Vancouver Steam Co., \$50.00; B. C. Land & Investment Co., \$50.00; W. B. Shakespear, \$50.00; Woodton & Goward, \$50.00; Helsterman & Co., \$50.00; Victoria Transfer Co., \$50.00; Dr. Fraser, \$50.00; Olver & Johnson, \$50.00; R. L. Drury, M.P.E., \$50.00; E. Hall, M.P.E., \$50.00; J. W. Stewart & Co., \$50.00; Bishop & Clarke, \$50.00; Gore & McGregor, \$50.00; Barnard & Rogers, \$50.00; Noah Shakespeare, \$50.00; J. W. Stewart & Co., \$50.00; Hon. A. E. Smith, \$50.00; A. W. Bridgeman, \$50.00; J. C. Newbury, \$50.00; H. H. McLaughlin, \$50.00; A. P. Luxton, K. C., \$50.00; Cash, \$50.00; W. J. Hanna, \$50.00; R. S. Day, \$50.00; E. M. Johnson, \$50.00; Shawmills Lumber Co., \$50.00; C. B. Postery Co., \$50.00; Victoria Truck & Dray Co., \$50.00.

ORPHANAGE BOARD WILL BE REDUCED

THE CHIEF JUSTICE GIVES A DECISION

His Opinion Relative to Questions Submitted to Him as a Friendly Reference.

On Friday afternoon Chief Justice Hunter heard an application in Chambers relative to the Protestant Orphanage directors. The application was made in the way of a friendly reference, the chairman being asked to decide upon questions submitted to him.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., representing the petitioners who sought to restrain Dr. Milne and other members of the board of directors from acting as a body of management for the orphanage, was in attendance. Associated with him was H. G. S. Helsterman, T. E. Elliott, and Mr. J. W. Stewart. The latter, who was called away before His Lordship took the question up. Most of those who were directly interested in the matter attended also.

Mr. McPhillips explained that it had been decided to refer the points set forth in the question to be submitted for the decision of His Lordship. There was no question of costs involved as each side agreed to be responsible for its own share. The questions were as follows: "1. What persons are entitled to vote at general meetings of the society?" "2. What is the necessary qualification of a person to hold office as a member of the committee of management?" "3. What number may constitute the society's committee of management?" "4. Is clause 5 of the society's regulations and by-laws, taking into consideration section 10, ss. 2 of the Benevolent Societies Act, ultra vires of the declaration filed in view of the fact that it requires said committee to consist of four representatives from each Protestant denomination in Victoria, of whom one at least shall be a clergyman, and not fewer than two laymen, and in view of the fact that there are six or more Protestant denominations in the city of Victoria?"

Mr. McPhillips said that there had been an arrangement reached by which the directors agreed to resign. Rev. G. K. B. Adams said that there were several on the board, he being one of them, who had not agreed to that latter submitted setting forth that they would resign. He was perfectly ready to abide by the decision of His Lordship. If the latter said that he was not entitled to act he of course would have to retire.

After looking into the by-laws the declaration upon which the society was organized and the Benevolent Societies Act, His Lordship said that he was disposed to hamper in Victoria, of whom one at least shall be a clergyman, and not fewer than two laymen, and in view of the fact that there are six or more Protestant denominations in the city of Victoria.

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Victoria hotel, \$15.00; Gorge hotel, \$15.00; Victoria Gardens hotel, \$15.00.

SALOONS.

W. R. Jackson, \$20.00; Total, \$1,047.00.

COLONIST LIST.

Cash, \$0.25; Ditto, \$0.25; Henry Young & Co. employees, \$6.90; Colonist Boosters' subscriptions, 16.25.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

E. E. Blackwood in reply to the messages sent by him has received information from different companies relative to shipments of provisions and supplies to San Francisco. The N. P. Express Co., the N. P. Railway Company, the S. P. Railway Company and Wells, Fargo & Company all are prepared to head-head any shipments for the relief committee at the unfortunate city. This news would have been very valuable had it not been that the Tullis was placed at the disposal of the city of Victoria by James Dunsinuir last evening. It may be that future shipments may be made overland, in which case the information which Mr. Blackwood has obtained will be worth bearing in mind.

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