

PRINCES IN THE CITY

FOR TRIAL SHORTLY

Raised in Connec- tion with the Case

...arrived from Ottawa. He has not exact date of leaving...

...his fitness refusing to outline the policy which he will pursue.

...it has been an amicable Commission of the position of the Council will exercise the policy.

...Mr. Congdon will place in the affairs pointed out that as...

...of Mr. Congdon legal adviser, and the civil service. He consequence of this...

...satisfied that the transfer of his position to Mr. Congdon...

...the member of the legal adviser he will dictate to Mr. Mc...

...accepted an invitation which has been arranged for him upon his arrival...

...the Albert consists of the local legislature in accepting the commission...

...to the Yukon with reference to the election of the appointee...

...the drawing his local legislature the member for lines still holds that...

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PIONEER DIVINE NOW IN THE CITY

WAS FOUNDER OF A WELL KNOWN CHURCH

Gives Times Interesting Account of Establishment of First Presbyterian Edifice in Victoria.

(From Saturday's Daily.) One of Victoria's pioneer clergymen, Rev. J. Hall, arrived from New Zealand...

...spending a few days here renewing acquaintances. Although Rev. Mr. Hall is well advanced in years he is still active and speaks in enthusiastic terms...

...of the progress of church work through out the British colonies bordering on the Pacific ocean. He was the founder of the First Presbyterian church here in 1862...

...and presided over the first congregation for a period of three years. This building is now over forty years since Rev. Mr. Hall left the shores of British Columbia...

...He found Victoria, then a small Hudson Bay post, with a few hundred permanent white residents and quite a large settlement of the Indian tribes...

...arriving from California in hundreds and pitching their tents here until ready to proceed to Cariboo, which was a long tedious and very dangerous trip, requiring quite an extensive outfit. Rev. Mr. Hall describes these miners as young, hardy men, many of them of the old country and American...

...and other towns situated on the Fraser river which have been in existence for about half a century. On one occasion he met Bishop Hill, the first English Church clergyman to reach the western section of the Dominion. His tent was pitched just outside the town of Yale. The Presbyterian minister has a long conversation with his brother divine and recalls that Bishop Hill complained very bitterly of the ravages of the mosquito nuisance, a plague that still afflicts the farmers of the Fraser.

...After this nomadic existence for about a year Rev. Mr. Hill settled down in Victoria at the earnest solicitation of friends and established the first Presbyterian church in 1862. He speaks in eulogistic terms of the energy and zeal of the young Presbyterians of that day...

...the somewhat ambitious project of erecting a church building was announced. The young men banded together and did everything possible to assist. Wright & Saunders, the architects, supplied the plans and superintended the construction work. Other merchants made donations, and in a comparatively short time the undertaking was complete. The congregation, Rev. Mr. Hill says, was fairly large and coming of the miners it fluctuated. The majority of permanent members were men, but there were a few ladies who exerted themselves in the interests of the church at the present time church socials were quite common, especially during the winter months, and Rev. Mr. Hill tells a somewhat amusing anecdote in connection with one of the entertainments. It was during the progress of the American Civil war in which the residents of Victoria were much interested, some favoring the north and others the south. Several days before the social a southern gentleman approached the pastor and asked permission to place the flag representing the southern states over the church edifice, promising in return to donate a large cake for the forthcoming affair. Rev. Mr. Hill jokingly consented and shortly afterwards was requested to direct the raising of the flag to the north to be raised over the church, the applicant in this case agreeing to furnish an abundance of refreshment as an acknowledgment. The news soon spread throughout the town and, as indications were that the auditorium would be unable to accommodate the crowd attending, the young men organized themselves and in one night constructed a rough gallery. "This," remarked Rev. Mr. Hall, "was the spirit displayed among the young folk at that time, and I think the same enthusiasm is nearly found at the present. The social, he said, was a great success. There was no open controversy between the two factions, the only trouble experienced being the strong feeling against the flag on the part of the southerners. Leaving Victoria Rev. Mr. Hill went to New Zealand and for about three years acted as chaplain to the military settlers in portions of the country which had been captured from the Maoris after a desperate struggle. He then returned to Ireland, for twenty years, at the termination of which he set out once more for the Southern Pacific colony. For the last fifteen years...

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FIRE IN TUNNEL. Outbreak Delays Traffic on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Denver, Colo., June 8.—Word has been received at the general offices of the Rio Grande railway that a fire had broken out among the timbers in the tunnel at Ruby, 24 miles west of Grand Junction, and has temporarily stopped traffic between Denver and Salt Lake City. The tunnel is only 560 feet long, and arrangements for transferring passengers from one side to the other are being made. The origin of the fire is unknown and it is fast burning itself out. It will be several days before traffic through the tunnel will be resumed.

MONTREAL NOTES. Fire in the Y. M. C. A. Building—Forty Men Had Narrow Escapes. Montreal, June 8.—Fire broke out in the Y. M. C. A. building, Dominion square, about 6 o'clock this morning, and before being extinguished damaged the building to an extent of eight or ten thousand dollars. Forty young men who occupied rooms on the upper floors had to escape in their night attire.

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THE TROUBLE IN NORWAY.

The revolution in Norway was accomplished with suddenness and without violence. But the severance of relations with the allied state of Sweden is not yet absolute. Two estates of the Swedish realm have yet to pronounce upon the situation. The King is not pleased with the decision of the Norwegian representatives. He takes no pains to conceal his displeasure. It is even said that in his wrath King Oscar will not consent to the coronation of his own son as the sovereign of the would-be kingdom. Under the circumstances it is possible that other reigning houses may refuse to break union rules, and that the throne of Norway may go begging for a prince endowed with the hereditary "instinct of government."

This is a peculiar state of affairs, although we are not sure that it is altogether without precedent. We believe there are kingdoms and principalities in Europe, a few degrees farther south, whose thrones are not regarded with complete favor by princes of the blood royal. Such conditions are the result of the spread of a lamentable democratic sentiment.

Alas! what a change has come over the mind of the people of the world. It is only a comparatively few years since there was competition of the most strenuous kind for the privileges of sitting upon thrones and wielding sceptres. Then the people were as keen in the business, as hinged in their partisanship, and as eager for the war against their fellows as their princely leaders. The situation in Norway and Sweden is surely a burlesque upon the good old times of not so long ago. Or can it be that the pagans and the mummies of the past were burlesques, far from upon the throne of the human beings who participated in them with such enthusiasm?

Is the movement in Norway preliminary of greater and more significant movements elsewhere? There is little doubt that the people are going forward. The time will come when no human obstacle will be capable of holding them back. Even now there are other countries in which public opinion is ripe for a change in methods of government. But in the majority of the nations there are strong men enthroned in power and majesty. A mighty force will be necessary to shake to the foundations such a dynasty as that of which Emperor William is the present representative. But what of Russia's degenerate Czar? If Nicholas had an educated, enlightened people such as the Germans to deal with, how long would he remain upon the throne of his fathers? Austria, too, is threatened with disruption through a conflict of contending races. Who can tell what a decade may bring forth in Italy or in Spain, countries whose mercurial inhabitants are liable to be swept by a storm of popular feeling almost at a moment's notice? In our Mother Country the throne is established in stability and security because in the days of popular reforms and great forward movements it sympathized with the ideals of the people. The womanly virtues and the true regal attributes of Queen Victoria won the hearts of her subjects. Her successors have possessed of qualities no less endearing to the people. If the ruler of Great Britain were chosen by ballot by the people, the choice of the nation would be Albert Edward. Such is the state of feeling produced by the actions of sovereigns who have been endowed with tact and discretion—the princely qualities that produce results in the present utilitarian and practical age. Few of the representatives of the reigning houses have profited by the example set by the sagacious occupants of the British throne.

It is not denied that King Oscar of Sweden and Norway was a model constitutional ruler. But he was not the free choice of the people of Norway. The smaller half of his kingdom has chafed under the bonds of the unpopular union. It has been patiently waiting for an opportune time to declare its independence. The first part of the programme has been carried out quietly and peacefully. But there are ominous signs in Sweden, whose acquiescence in the arrangement has yet to be secured. The King is angry. His loyal subjects cheer him enthusiastically whenever he appears in public. These demonstrations are against Norway. To acclaim the King under the circumstances implies disapproval of the scheme of separation put forward by Norway, as Oscar has made no secret of his sentiments of resentment. So that it is by no means assured that the revolution is complete nor that if Norway persists in her determination force will not be applied to convince her of the error of her ways. It bodes no good for the late partners in nationhood that certain of the princes of Europe, view the dismemberment with disfavor. Far asunder as the views of the representatives of the royal houses are assumed to be respecting the prerogatives of kings, there is a subtle bond of sympathy between them all as the embodiment of caste and privilege. His Majesty of Germany is a power and strong influence in the councils of the august. It is understood that William disapproves strongly of this democratic Scandinavian upheaval. All the weight of his authority will be exercised for the coercion of Norway, so with the King inclined and backed

by the opinion of princes, and with the Swedish chamber hostile, there is little comfort in the assurance that the government will place no obstacle in the way of the withdrawal of Norway. There is a possibility that the end of the revolution may not be as peaceful as its beginning. And yet one can hardly conceive of the amiable, peacefully-inclined and gentlemanly Oscar resisting to the point of bloodshed the aspirations of Norway.

ALBERNI.

Ex-Mayor Manson of Nanaimo, the candidate of the McBride government for the Alberni seat, is described, by way of giving eclat to his candidature, as "a candidate for the Comox-Atlin constituency at the last general election for the House of Commons." Surely there must be a mistake concealed somewhere in this unwarranted statement. The records do not show that there was any opposition to William Sloan at the last Dominion general election. The member was elected by acclamation. It is also claimed that if the Comox-Atlin election had been held on the same day as the elections in the other constituencies of the Dominion Mr. Manson would assuredly have been the choice of the electorate. It might be claimed with just as sweet reasonableness that if the Laurier government had not carried the country by a majority of between sixty and seventy in a House of one hundred and thirteen members, that the Conservative party would have been victorious. But "it would have been ungenerous to deny a routed party such consolations as it can extract from the consideration of what might have been the circumstances had the exact opposite of what they are. We congratulate Mr. Manson on his selection as the candidate of the McBride government, even if it be not true, as alleged, that "there is a general feeling in Alberni in favor of his election by acclamation." He will not be elected whatever that "effort" are being made to hold a convention next week for the purpose of bringing out a candidate" to oppose the invincible ex-Mayor of Nanaimo. That convention will undoubtedly be held, and there will be a contest which will put to the proof the popularity of the candidate who would in other circumstances have been invincible if the circumstances had been other than the circumstances were. There is no doubt that it will be a difficult matter to select a standard bearer as popular and as strong as was the Commissioner of the Yukon. But there is no dearth of talent in the ranks of those who are opposed to the personality of the government which has no policy except to carry out the behests of the minority that keeps it in power regardless of consequences to the province. This section of British Columbia is deeply resenting the bitter fruit of misgovernment by the above-said minority. If Alberni be so ill-advised and so lacking in patriotism as to endorse a candidate of the McBride government, being itself so directly affected by the consequences of that government's weakness, still we shall not despair for the future. Two years is but a short span in the history of a country.

ALLUREMENTS OF OFFICE. The Norwegian revolutionists are experiencing some little difficulty in finding a suitable head upon which to place the crown of the kingdom. Those who have had experience in the king business do not seem anxious to undertake the duties of the job. The situation is unique in the history of royalty. We might almost say it is inexplicable, except upon the hypothesis that the union of crowned heads, and heads which hope to be crowned in the course of human events, has declared the action of the Storting to be "unfair." There is not the risk of decapitation now that there used to be for heads, which, through the fickleness of a froward generation of subjects, became unpopular. In a country like Norway, whose people are deservedly renowned for political stability and decorum, there would appear to be no danger whatever of assassination. Therefore it is hard to understand why such a desirable job, with its unique connections and opportunities for social advancement, should be regarded with indifference by eligible candidates. The conditions in Norway must be very different from the conditions in America. It is notorious in the United States, and it is next to notorious in Canada, that for every job at the disposition of the government there are scores—in specially desirable cases hundreds—of candidates. It is well known that in the former hope of serving his country and enjoying the privileges thereof annexed, a man will expend as much energy as, applied in the business or occupation to which he has been especially trained, would make him as independent as a deer upon the mountains. But in the inscrutable promptings of the vagrant impulses of human nature, nothing will make life complete for a certain class but a government situation. To attain the goal of his ambitions the victim of this pestiferous microbes will elicit politicians for years with his impatience, waste a life of what might be valuable time, and dissipate a fortune in telegrams.

His case is one of the great mysteries. It is merely a matter of misplaced energy, and seldom indeed is a victim of the mania care and started afresh upon the path of independence and self-reliance.

The above reflections, we hope, will not be understood as having reference to the ever industrious and energetic members of the great Conservative party in Victoria or any other part of Canada. It is a matter upon which we are in complete agreement and accord with our contemporary the Colonist, which hinted in a subtly humorous skit this morning that there is a glorious opportunity for hungry Grits to establish a new and improved dynasty in Norway. The Tory party of Canada does not desire office—it is not afflicting the atmosphere and offending against patriotism, decency and common sense in its efforts to set race against race and creed against creed in Canada at the present time—for the sake of office or the government jobs which attend those in power. It is inspired by motives of the loftiest and most altruistic kind. The Conservative party wants office for the sake of Canada and for the sake of the prosperity it and its policy of "adequate protection" would bring to Canada. There is not a Tory in the land who would desert his dearly beloved country for a seat upon the throne of Norway. If one of them desires a government job, such desire is the outward manifestation of an irrepressible impulse to do his country good. Premier Whitney of Ontario is not discharging Grits from the civil service in order to make room for an infinitesimal portion of hungry Tories who have accumulated during a Grit regime of thirty years. Not at all. He wants efficiency, and the instinct of government and filling government jobs is inherent and ineradicable in Tories.

Premier McBride of British Columbia was not compelled to undertake the delicate task of selecting a warden for the provincial goal from a list of about one hundred and fifty candidates because that number of hungry Tories desired a comfortable billet. Nor was the imposing applications an indication of the close affinity of Toryism to goals and belts and the occupants of the same. The zealous one hundred and fifty and more applied to do their country service in a patriotic way, and there could be no more patriotic way than in keeping watch and ward upon the activities of law and order, and therefore of good government, who, logically, must be mostly Grits.

We trust this may prove a satisfactory deduction from the circumstance that there were actually one hundred and fifty Tory applicants for one poor government job. There will be just as many for the next one, as the zeal of the patriots is boundless.

TIMELY REBUKES.

The hand of spiritually-minded men in Toronto whose religion is politics, and whose holy desires are office and all that pertains to the possession of office, are meeting with many rebuffs from unexpected quarters. They scorned the opinion of Dr. Bryce, a typical Western man and one who must be considered well-informed respecting Western affairs, on the ground that he "is a dyed-in-the-wool Grit." But another Presbyterian whose views should carry weight because of exceptional opportunities of studying the conditions in the districts that will be affected by the Autonomy Bills has spoken, endorsing even more emphatically than Professor Bryce did the principles embodied in the legislation in question. Rev. J. L. Carmichael, D. D., superintendent of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church in Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, for the past three years has spent a great part of his time in travelling throughout the Territories. Dr. Bryce, being a dyed-in-the-wool Grit, might possibly enter into a contract with the "Romish hierarchy" to place the Northwest under the bonds of iniquity, but Dr. Carmichael surely cannot also have committed such an unpardonable sin right before the eyes of the defenders of the faith. In a newspaper interview Dr. Carmichael discussed the present situation candidly and freely. Asked if he had found any one of the people in either of the new provinces in any great excitement over the educational clauses or in the discussion of them, the doctor said that he had scarcely heard any mention of them, except when he had himself introduced the subject. "I had occasion to pay a visit to Toronto recently," he continued, "about the time the autonomy bill was up for its second reading, and not until I reached North Bay did I find any evidence of interest in the matter. Between North Bay and Toronto I heard more discussion of it than one would hear in the west in a whole month."

"I think," Dr. Carmichael said, "that the Western people are well satisfied with their educational system, and, indeed, if given an opportunity would likely re-enact it. What very little active opposition is to be found arises from feeling that the provinces might have been left clear to re-enact their legislation themselves." This was a point, the doctor said, he had not had opportunity of studying fully in its legal and technical bearings, so he had not thought himself fit to offer any conclusion upon it. Like all true Canadians, he would not be in sympathy with any arbitrary infringement of provincial rights, but he had not been able to study the question fully enough to know what were the necessities of the case. All depended upon the interpretation of the British North America Act. With regard to the school system of

the Northwest as a system he had no doubt. It was an excellent system and splendidly administered. "The ideal system," he said, "is undoubtedly the one school for all classes of the community. The common school is one of the chief factors in assimilating the different nationalities and transforming all into Canadians. It is a pity to educate separately boys and girls who are to be citizens of the same community. Yet at the present time in Canada, and in view of the conscientious scruples of the minority, this ideal would be separation. No system could be devised which would provide so little separation as that now in force in the Northwest.

"Then you regard the present system as under existing conditions a satisfactory system?" Most satisfactory indeed, and I am of opinion that under the present system separate schools are much less objectionable than they might be were the principle of separate removal entirely, that is, removed in opposition to the protests of the minority."

A minimum of separation in law and in fact Dr. Carmichael considered as preferable to denial of the principle of separation in law with the illegal existence of it in fact. In addition to this he thought the people were not so eager for a separate institution when they had the legal right to enjoy it as they would be if it were denied them. As a matter of fact, there were very few minority schools in the Territories. He could not say just how many, but he knew they were not numerous. One in Deterhazy was a Protestant minority school. The provisions of the law made it difficult to establish minority schools. Government assistance was given to them on exactly the same terms as to otherschools, and was based upon such returns as those of attendance, standing of teachers, excellence of work done, etc. By this means the forming of a minority school was discouraged in any place where the minority attendance would not be considerable. At the same time efficiency in teaching was secured. The half-hour of the day in which religious instruction may be given had been a provision. Dr. Carmichael explained, not demanded by any hierarchy, but suggested and incorporated in the bill by an inspector of schools who was an elder of the Presbyterian church. That half-hour had not been made much use of by Protestants in general. An effort had been made in British Columbia to take advantage of it, but through the difficulty of securing concerted action the matter had been dropped. Fort Qu'Appelle the doctor thought some use was made of the time by the Protestant clergy.

"The school system now in operation in the Northwest and continued in the new provinces you then regard as a good system?" "Yes," answered the doctor emphatically. "It is difficult to see how it could be improved upon, and it works splendidly. People in the west are undoubtedly satisfied with it. While theoretically I would prefer no separation, I do not believe it wise to ride over the wishes of the minority, and I think the ideal condition is more nearly approached under this system than it would be were the privilege of separation denied the people."

In addition to the endorsement of the policy of the government by two Presbyterian ministers of standing and repute, Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan Methodist College, Montreal, President of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction in the province of Quebec, an Easterner, in discussing educational affairs in general, and as if rebuking the political incendiaries who have been declaring in London that the aspirations of minorities must be crushed if revolution be necessary to do it, protests that the Protestant minority are treated fairly in Lower Canada, and had reason to thank God for the very fair and just provision which had been made by the British North America Act. Dr. Shaw said he feared there was a tendency to be impatient with the school question, and to say "Let us be done with it, and bundle the Bible out of the schools." But he believed the ideal system was one which was Christian without being sectarian, and in which there would be a conscience clause for Jews and atheists, as was the case in Montreal. He took occasion to reiterate the many unfavorable allusions made to the dual system of education in Quebec. Said the doctor to the Methodists of Ontario: "You have a very poor opinion of Quebec, and Quebec has a worse opinion of you. Quebec thinks Ontario is behind in morality, and Ontario thinks Quebec is behind in intelligence. Both are wrong. The best interests of the Dominion would be served by a better feeling between these provinces."

In to-day's issue of the Times Mr. W. T. Andrews, makes a stirring plea for humane, considerate treatment of the inmates of the Old Men's Home. Our correspondent writes feelingly as one whose heart has been touched by personal knowledge of the circumstances of the aged recipients of municipal care. The subject is an old one. Dickens thundered with all the force of his genius against the official abuses he discovered in public institutions established for the care of orphans, young or old. There was less outspoken in his words of sympathy, and yet through all his wonderful works of fiction there runs a vein of tender regard for the inmates of charitable establishments, and delicately veiled apologies for the human weaknesses which cast them upon the benevo-

lence of the public when the shadows of life were rapidly lengthening. We believe there is an injunction in a greater work than anything emanating from the pens of the greatest of novelists to "stand up before the hoary head and honor the grey hairs of the old man." As Mr. Andrews points out, it is not for anyone to judge his fellow-men. None is absolutely the creator of the circumstances in which he finds himself at a given period of life. We have undertaken as a public duty to maintain in comfort until the end of their journey the old men who have failed, or who appear to have failed, in the battle of life. Let us at least make the remnant of their days as free from discomfort as possible.

Leader Borden has made a speech in the House of Commons, and, strange to relate, the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent forgot to telegraph that all the Liberal leaders were driven from the House before the relentless logic and scathing denunciations of the paragon of politicians. Perhaps the correspondent's understanding has been opened to the fact that most of his chief's arguments are but the pettifoggery, gibblings of a lawyer of mediocre abilities.

The Colonist says "It has transpired, however, in an unofficial way that the British naval authorities came to the conclusion they did to abandon Esquimaut and Halifax for the very reason that Canada would not contribute as other colonies are doing to a common fund; and if the correspondence on the subject is ever published it is very probable that this view of the case will be confirmed." Well, that is more reasonable than the assertion that the admiralty changed its naval policy completely in a moment of pique at Canada. But it is none the less an utterly ridiculous proposition. What did Bermuda do to offend the Mother Country, that she, too, should be punished by the withdrawal of the bulk of the naval forces? And Scotland, and Ireland—were they, too, offenders against the temper of the English lords of the admiralty? The original proposition of our desperately reckless contemporary was monstrous. The amended plea is ridiculous.

Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent British surgeon, in a speech at the dinner of the Japan Society in London, spoke enthusiastically of the medical and surgical skill of the Japanese. He said that anybody desirous of seeing the last thing, the most ingenious thing, and yet the simplest thing in the equipment for war, must go to Japan. Many of the problems which concern European armies, and have been, to a large extent, a terror of war in European countries, the Japanese were solving or had solved. British troops, he said, enter a war with many determinations. One is 10 per cent. of sick. It is what they are accustomed to expect to get, and they get it. The Japanese are quite content with 1 per cent. of sick, and they get it. It was a question of ambition, perhaps, he said, but one which might well be imitated. Proceeding the speaker said he was convinced that Japan not many years hence would provide one of the most remarkable schools of surgery that the world has ever seen. "You will understand why," he continued; "there is the infinite patience of the people, their infinite tenderness. Kinder, more sympathetic people do not exist. Then comes one very important factor, at least in the making of a surgeon; they have no nervous system. Nerves is an untranslatable term in the Japanese language. I am confident that we shall find in the islands of Japan, not many years hence, one of the most curious, interesting, and progressive schools of medicine that this world has seen."

Dr. Shaw, president of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction of Quebec, a prominent Methodist preacher and educationist, was interviewed by a reporter of the Toronto Globe and asked to state his position regarding the Autonomy bills, but he declined to do so. He did say, however, that the Ultramontane party in Quebec were disappointed with the outcome. Their feelings were, he said, expressed by Le Verite: "We can understand that such fanatics as Sproule, Hughes and Potts should all against us as they do, but for Laurier to betray his race and his religion as he has done in the amended bill is unpardonable and incomprehensible."

We venture to predict that the terms of peace offered by Japan will stagger the Grand Dukes.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

Chicago Employers and Employees Unable to Reach Agreement.

Chicago, June 8.—Peace in the teamsters' strike seemed to-day as far away as ever. Settlement with the express companies and a demand by the unions that police be withdrawn from warehouses, and the resiling of the strike were apparently insuperable obstacles to an adjustment. With peace efforts again coming to naught, the prospective spread of the strike to truckers employed by members of the team owners' organization was to-day again a vital issue.

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

Ottawa, June 9.—Walter A. Barlett, of Buffalo, has broken the world's bicycle record for three-quarters of a mile, previously set at the Ottawa sander track, in the fast time of 1:23 3/4. Mr. Barlett's record was made by John M. Downing at Salt Lake City in 1902.



THE DEN A CAUSERIE by An Unaffected Philosopher

No, kind friend, I have not read "The Simple Life," but I have lived it to quite an extent—under compulsion.

Life—human life—the indefinable striving for expression and development of desires and qualities that have grown from mere sensory appetites—loses simplicity with mankind's progress from the animal, with the child's first step from babyhood.

From the lowest type of Australian black to the highest brain power that equates for our guidance the principles of right living is a span ever extending from the primal shore of simplicity to infinite complexity—and the complex life is the life that truly lives.

The body that exercises thousands of muscles, the mind that is receptive to thousands of impressions, the soul that strives in a thousand directions, form together the truest man and fill him with a manifold existence.

The virtue of simplicity applies only in the directing, guiding and proportioning of impulse and endeavor. To reach a full complexity it is necessary that the innumerable parts that go to make up one's existence be simple—direct—the shortest possible distance between two points.

Nothing in length and breadth so delicately controls the area it covers, nothing so capable of infinite extension, nothing so complex in its ever-widening series of cross connections, as a cobweb—and nothing so simple as a spider's web and chords of its construction along whose lines to the centre run messages from "every part."

Extend the co-ordinates of the spider's web to the three dimensions of space, and you have a framework that brings every farthest star and every nearest heartbeat within your ken—a complexity superhuman, and still the parts are simple.

Carry your imagination farther yet, to a fourth dimension, and see—

I regret to say that the editor has barred all discussion of a fourth dimension—very well.

But you understand what I mean. That an absolute simplicity of directness in moving step by step toward any well defined goal is quite compatible with a wide field of desires and a moving forward in many directions.

The only danger of a complex life is to him whose basic elements are un-simple, whose desires are faintly and incongruous and whose resultant web is a tangle of loose threads and Gordian knots.

To him I would say "Back to Nature and be simple; varied ways are not for thee; walk in one direction only; like the crawfish."

Such as he, are those who cry out against wealth, newspapers, politics, electric light, mayonnaise, wireless telegraphy, and jin-jitsu. They have over-eaten of good things and their teeth are set on edge. They have missed opportunity and have taken to the woods in search of first principles.

None love the forest more than I, but I go there for need or for recreation, not trying from complexity, but seeking new things for the web of things, and those who go otherwise do so at the peril of descending through the grades of recluse, hermit, savage, to the level of the beast.

With all its faults, modern civilized life is the highest point of existence man has yet attained, and "the good old days" are only good in poetry which has the fortunate knack of forgetting the "bad old ways" of ignorance, vice and uncleanness, in its reminiscences of yore.

THE SIMPLE LIFE OF JACK AND JILL. When Jack and Jill long years ago did mount The sloping stairway of a hillside trail To where some sunken spring or swelling fount Gave them wherewith to fill the water pail, Their troubles were but fleeting. If they fell, Not long their sorrow stayed with them—their joys Sprang forth, refreshed beside that lowered well.

When roses grew and birds made merry noise, You little that had laid among the trees? Tiny 'tis true—but then you see, 'twas theirs! Here, Jill kept house and kept all trim with ease— A few rooms, a kitchen, and—no weary stairs— Sweet honeycombs, the entry door, A window to And clambered o'er the porch—toward the East One lozenge window faced—for few had more.

In those old days, when plenty was a feast, And here they lay down the cunning sunbeams crept To and fro, to rise, to rise, the precious pair, And here at dusk, ere yet again they slept, Their wide-dung blinds they breathed the evening air, And heard, perchance, the nightingale without, Pouring his notes against a starry sky— Nor lingered listening long—for fearful doubt Of witch and ghost filled those dark nights gone by— A patch of ground behind the little house.

Was thine thro' kindness of the village squire; And here Jill daily doted, the while her spouse Went to the mill, or worked abroad for hire. Not idle he, nor reckless, nor a fool. He earned full many a dime—and paid his rent With most of it. What matter? As a rule In those old days that was the way the world went. They had good food—enough to keep them both. Their health was fair; they knew not doctor's bills. So time passed on, and they were nothing less, And little Jills, And these—fill eight or ten years older—have shift To feed and laugh and play and sleep and grow. They—trapped by poverty and taught by thrift— They went to work. The good old days were so. Old times they have gone—no more, not call them back.

If they were good, to-day is better still. The world spreads wider far to John than Jack; Richer is Julia's life than that of Jill. And of those olden joys—why, still the Rose And Honorvick bloom—the nightingale, Sings sweet as ever—although no one goes Uphill to fetch water in a pail.

THE DENIZEN.

Little Danger in Electrical Force When Properly Handled.

Lynn, Mass., June 8.—To demonstrate how little danger there is in electrical force when properly handled, Prof. Billy Thomson, of this city, yesterday permitted over half a million volts to pass through his body without displaying the slightest tremor or experiencing the slightest physical discomfort from the test. The demonstration was made for the benefit of the members of the commercial club of Boston.

Prof. Thomson adjusted a special apparatus to his body and a high frequency current was used. Suddenly there was a flash from the finger tips and great sparks flew into the air, illuminating two incandescent lights that were held two feet from the fingers.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION. Officers Elected at Convention of Pacific Branch.

Bellingham, June 8.—The district convention of the Pacific branch of the Longshoremen's Union adjourned at Everett this afternoon. W. J. Shield of Hadlock, and C. J. Kelly and J. A. Madison of Portland were appointed a committee to meet the Sailors' Union in an effort to adjust the differences between the organizations. The longshoremen elected as officers: C. J. Kelly, San Francisco, president; Geo. Noonan, Astoria, vice-president; and J. Hurley, Portland, secretary-treasurer.

SUDDEN DEATH. Berlin, June 9.—Prince Leopold Von Hohenzollern, a cousin of Emperor William, who came to Berlin to attend the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died suddenly to-night at the age of 52, while on his way to the Prince will be remembered in his

Thousands of Lives Made Miserable by a Trouble Easily Overcome.

Thousands of people throughout this country suffer continually from nervousness—their blood is poor and watery, their nerves unstrung and jaded. They are pale, weak, often troubled with headaches and dizziness, are exhausted with the slightest exertion, and often feel as though life were a burden. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new health and strength, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, and bring health, strength and happiness to those who use them. Mr. D. W. Daley, Crystal City, Manitoba, proves the truth of this. He says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. Before using them I was weak and nervous; my blood was poor; I was pale and suffered from pains in the region of the heart. Now after the use of eight boxes of the pills my nerves are strong; my blood is pure and rich; I have a good color and my heart action is regular. I think there is no medicine equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for these troubles."

This is the verdict of all people who have given the pills a fair trial, and those who are sick can obtain new health and strength through the use of this medicine. Do not waste money and further endanger your health by taking any substitute. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get the pills from your dealer they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by sending 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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THE DENIZEN. Little Danger in Electrical Force When Properly Handled.

Lynn, Mass., June 8.—To demonstrate how little danger there is in electrical force when properly handled, Prof. Billy Thomson, of this city, yesterday permitted over half a million volts to pass through his body without displaying the slightest tremor or experiencing the slightest physical discomfort from the test. The demonstration was made for the benefit of the members of the commercial club of Boston.

Prof. Thomson adjusted a special apparatus to his body and a high frequency current was used. Suddenly there was a flash from the finger tips and great sparks flew into the air, illuminating two incandescent lights that were held two feet from the fingers.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION. Officers Elected at Convention of Pacific Branch.

Bellingham, June 8.—The district convention of the Pacific branch of the Longshoremen's Union adjourned at Everett this afternoon. W. J. Shield of Hadlock, and C. J. Kelly and J. A. Madison of Portland were appointed a committee to meet the Sailors' Union in an effort to adjust the differences between the organizations. The longshoremen elected as officers: C. J. Kelly, San Francisco, president; Geo. Noonan, Astoria, vice-president; and J. Hurley, Portland, secretary-treasurer.

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BUSY

IMPORT

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Local News.

Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Ladysmith, has a number of four months' old pullets which have commenced laying. This is said to be a record for British Columbia.

took advantage of his visit, not only to renew old acquaintance, but to see something of the country, and expressed himself as delighted with the evidences of progress and advancement on every side.

under the auspices of the Vancouver Yacht Club, on English bay, for which no less than 25 visiting craft have already entered.

evening well pleased with this charming trip. It is a common remark among those who make the trip that Victorians are not aware of this beautiful outing so near their own homes.

Next Sunday the Iroquois will make a trip by a different route, calling at Maxus Island, giving excursionists an opportunity to take lunch at the hotel or have their basket lunch in some of the many cozy nooks in the vicinity.

It is a wonderful sight to see the steamer pass through this channel, and will also give excursionists a chance to see where the Umbria did the shooting.

Shipping men along the coast, says the San Francisco Call, are watching with a great deal of interest the schooner Argus, recently built to go into the northern lumber trade, and fitted with two 125 horse-power gasoline engines.

After a fast and pleasant run from northern British Columbia ports the steamer Victoria arrived at her wharf here on Friday shortly after 8 o'clock.

The Easy, Pleasant, Certain Way to Cure CONSTIPATION. Fruit-a-lives or Fruit Liver Tablets.

The Dress Makers Favorite Spool Silk. Belding's Spool Silk is best for machine, plain sewing, embroidery and all fancy work.

HUNTLEY & PALMER BISCUITS. The Famous Butter Breakfast Biscuit. The Crisp Small Dinner Biscuit.

GARDEN TOOLS AND LAWN MOWERS. THE IRONMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD.

EAT B & K OATS FOR BREAKFAST. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS conclusively proves that oats in the form of ROLLED OATS contain more nutriment, pound for pound, than ANY OTHER PREPARED CEREAL.

VENTURE RETURNS FROM THE NORTH

FISH HAVE NOT YET STARTED TO RUN

SPOKANE ARRIVES ON FIRST TRIP OF SEASON

BEST ON RECORD

THE SIEGE OF PENDER

MARINE NOTES

SENT TO QUARANTINE

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

BORN

MARRIED

DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS

LOCAL NEWS

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

THE FIRM OF PITCHER & LEISER

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Lake... GOLDEN... Speeches... Served... The Lake... ally opened... presence of... cluded the... the presi... ney-gener... by membe... council, re... Westminst... and bar, a... all the pr... merial ho... The cou... Terminal... steamer R... companied... enjoyable... erected, a... the mouth... switchboa... the slab v... the cent... case near... been man... covered, f... on one si... entrance... ran the v... by Sir E... here, K. C... the rever... sented by... B. O. T... Vancouver... also gave... 775 feet... Shortly... took in... him were... Premier... Wilson, B... G. Tait... score of 2... dent Mat... Mr. B... to Sir E... sent him... due Sir... known to... in handi... was to... Coquitlan... Sir H... to the s... If will b... And am... three ti... letting H... allowed... to start... ful... for 35... stream... expectin... fore the... from Vi... Victoria... were H... and me... and the... a new... quiltan... The f... was se... key was... over the... The fir... was a... words... this ca... tunnel... long, lo... When... maxim... Late... everyth... taste... of the... scene... place o... and ke... or con... head o... who o... Henri... Mr. B... Premi... Mr. B... others... Atfr... band... speech... The... will b... to the... Anth... Mr... Edwa... gentl... Joy o... the fi... (Appl... one o... Gra... terest... that o... Sir... three

LAKE BEAUTIFUL TUNNEL OPENED

GOLDEN KEY TURNED BY LEUT.-GOVERNOR

Speeches Delivered at the Luncheon Served by Company on Conclusion of Ceremony.

The Lake Beautiful tunnel was formally opened on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large company, which included the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, the president of the council, the attorney-general, Mayor Buscombe and all the members of the Vancouver city council, representatives of the New Westminster council, members of beach and bar, and leading representatives of all the professions, industries and commercial houses of Vancouver.

The company was conveyed from the Terminal City to Lake Beautiful by the steamer Britannia. An orchestra accompanied them, and the trip proved an enjoyable one. A platform had been erected, and in the centre exactly facing the mouth of the tunnel stood a little switchboard. The board at the top of the slab was faced with marble, and the centre was a large keyhole. In a circle near it lay a golden key which had been manufactured at Treorey's, of Vancouver, for the occasion. On the ward on one side was an engraving of the tunnel, and on the other side of the key ran the words "Open June 10th, 1905," by Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K. O. M. G., Lieut.-Governor.

On the reverse side were the words "Proposed by J. Bunton, general manager B. C. Electric Railway Company and Vancouver Power Co., Ltd." The key also gave the length of the tunnel, 12,770 feet.

Shortly before 1 p. m. Sir Henri Joly took his place on the platform. With him were Managing Director Bunton, Premier McBride, Attorney-General Wilson, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Chief Justice Hunter, Mayor Buscombe, General Superintendent Marpole, and many others. Mr. Bunton turned the golden key to Sir Henri, saying to the crowd assembled along the banks of the dam below, that it was unnecessary to introduce Sir Henri to the key, and he felt honored in handing to him the golden key that was to awaken the sleeping waters of Coquitlam lake.

Sir Henri took the key, and turning to the assembled crowd said: "Gentlemen, I am not going to make a speech. I will let the waters speak for me." And amid cheers he turned the key. Three times round in the switch-board, letting loose the electric current which allowed the waters of Lake Coquitlam to start on their race for Lake Beautiful.

The key was turned at 1 o'clock, and for 35 minutes the people watched the stream that trickled out of the tunnel expecting it to swell into a flood. Before the water arrived, the contingent from Victoria, which had followed the Britannia on the arrival of the Princess Victoria, turned up. Among the party were Hon. R. F. Green, Mayor Burne and members of the Victoria council, and they were fortunate enough to arrive in time to see the waters of Lake Coquitlam come tumbling in the tunnel. The first human eye that beheld it was a small boat containing a canvas screen on which were inscribed the words "Greetings from Coquitlam." As this careered out of the mouth of the tunnel, 200 people present raised a long, loud cheer.

When the stream had attained its maximum, it filled the tunnel. For it later luncheon was served. For it everything was arranged with admirable taste. Rows of evergreens and strings of flags added gaiety to the unwonted scene in the mountain solitude. The place of each guest had been numbered and kept for him, and 200 sat down at the three long tables without crushing or confusion. At a cross table at the head of the tent sat Frank S. Barnard, who officiated as chairman, with Sir Henri Joly on his right. On his left sat Mr. Bunton, and near them were the Premier, the members of the cabinet, Mayor Buscombe, Sir C. H. Tupper and others.

After the good things had been disposed of to the music of Highfield's band playing outside, toasts and speeches had their turn.

The toast of "The King" was sung with royal honors, all the guests rising to their feet and joining in the National Anthem.

Mr. Bunton proposed "The Lieutenant-Governor." He said that as King Edward had been called the first gentleman of England, so Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere might well be called the first gentleman of British Columbia. (Applause.) He was a fine type of the gentleman of England, and was one of the last of the first appearing Grand Seigneurs of old France. His interest in matters of public importance was shown by his presence among them that day.

Sir Henri's health was drunk with three cheers and a tiger.

Worn thin? No! Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

The Lieut.-Governor expressed his gratitude, and said that the day would always be remembered by him with pleasure, and it would be recorded in his mind with the last function of the kind at which he had presided, referring to the opening of the New Westminster bridge. Such great feats were evidences of the courage of the people of British Columbia, and their faith in the future of their country. He felt proud to think that the work on the tunnel had been done by people in the province. Such feats made him feel that the province had a proud future before it, and it would make capitalists in the outside world think that British Columbia was a safe place to invest in. (Loud cheers.)

To the toast of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments Sir Chas. H. Tupper and Premier McBride responded.

The toast of the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster was replied to by various speakers.

Mr. Bunton referred to Victoria as a beautiful city and the Mecca of tourists. It was at the same time, the commercial centre of Vancouver Island. A few years ago it was the centre not only of the political, but also of the naval and military life of the country, and was also the seat of the sealing industry. As a result of all this the people of Victoria made money too easily, but there had now been a change, and he believed a change for the better, because it was better for people to have to hustle for money than to have it thrown at them. It had taught them to try to develop their own industries instead of depending on outside capital. He instanced the Tod Creek Cement Works. They had the ground work of an industry there, but a wise man from the East had turned it into a paying proposition. He understood that in so lovely a place as Victoria there was a strong temptation just to drift and enjoy life, but he hoped that after this they would not get away from their money in bonds and stocks, but use it to develop the resources of the Island. (Applause.)

Mayor Burnard said he felt at a little loss to speak, not because he had not the oratorical gift, but he had no time to work it up. (Laughter.) He hoped that the completion of the tunnel would benefit the city of Vancouver directly since it would save the B. C. Electric Company so much in fuel and wages. Consequently they could reduce tram rates, and he hoped that the reduction would go into effect tomorrow. (Laughter.) He said they should miss Mr. Bunton, but it might be good for the municipality, because his nice ways and winning smiles often won for them advantages they could not get otherwise. (Laughter.) He had a way of seeing both sides of the question, but when the end came, he had the right side every time. (Laughter and applause.)

In replying to the toast of the B. C. Electric Company, Mr. Bunton said that people who had put their money into electrical enterprises in the early years had done so with a certain faith in the future of the province, and he only regretted that Mr. David Oppenheimer (applause) was not with them to-day. He also spoke of Mr. D. W. Hines, saying that both men were able than he was. (Cries of "No, no.") Mr. Bunton said "yes." He had done so on a wave of prosperity. The one thing he did pride himself on was the relations between his company and their employees. They had shown that masters and men could work together as friends. Mutual respect was necessary for this. In the first place, the company must win the respect of the men, by living true to their obligations, and they must also remember that the men had both their good sides and their bad sides, and if allowed to have their own way they would develop the good side by preference. (Applause.)

He could not help regarding his men as his family; they were the only family he had. He was pleased to have the presidents of the three employees' unions with them that day. He did not regard a union as an evil as some people seemed to do. When any friction arose, the representatives of the company and the representatives of the union would meet together and discuss matters and try to adjust them in a reasonable way. Mr. Bunton concluded by expressing his regret that he was so soon to leave Vancouver, and by putting in a good word for his successor, Mr. Sperling. He also paid a tribute to Mr. Glover, of New Westminster, and Mr. Goward, of Victoria, for the valuable assistance they had given him in his work. He was really only one link in the great chain of his company, and he could only accept the honor they had paid to him as a compliment to his whole staff. (Loud applause.)

The London directors, the men who built the tunnel and the press all were toasted. On the return trip the company arrived in Vancouver about 8 o'clock.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Thos. Isherwood Convicted of Appropriating Clothing Which Did Not Belong to Him.

In the police court Saturday Thomas Isherwood was convicted of stealing an article of clothing. According to the evidence the prisoner had started out to renew his clothes. He was charged with stealing a pair of trousers from Nels Johnson, and from J. Norris, and a pair of boots from Thos. Rappkins. These had been taken from the rooms of the parties at the Occidental hotel.

Geo. Watson, an old offender, was fined \$6 for being drunk Friday. In addition to this offence it was proved that he had broken a window pane in a Chinese business place, and for this he was fined \$12.50, and made liable for \$150 for the damage done.

Another drunk forfeited his bail of \$11.

DR. TELFORD APPEAL CASE IN FULL COURT

Arguments Presented at the Vancouver Sitting by Counsel—Judgment Has Been Reserved.

All day Friday was occupied by the Full court in Vancouver with a continuation of the arguments in the appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison confirming Dr. Telford in the possession of his certificate and E. P. Davis, K. C. and A. E. McPhillips, K. C. of Victoria, appeared for the Provincial Medical Association, appellants; and Joseph Martin, K. C. represented the defendant, Mr. Telford.

On Thursday Mr. Davis quoted authorities to show the powers of a medical board to strike off names from the association, and also the right of appeal. Mr. Martin pointed out that when this matter first came up at the coroner's jury, some of the evidence taken in shorthand had not been properly signed since Dr. Telford had only placed his name to the notes in the stenographer's book, which, in their unextended form, could not be regarded as legal evidence. Dr. Telford found afterwards that the evidence was inaccurate.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Martin's statement really made no difference to the case, as he should not argue that point at all. The gist of the case from his standpoint was that Dr. Telford performed a fake operation on a Vancouver lady, and had afterwards concealed the condition of the patient, a girl under age, from her parents. He quoted from a witness's evidence to show that the girl expected her father to pay for her treatment, which proved that she depended on her parents. He then related the story of the case as told by Dr. Telford. He pointed out that Dr. Telford, in admitting that he had acted as he did, admitted that he was an accessory to the crime by concealing the knowledge of the attempted abortion. It was not an ethical question as to whether it was a good-hearted act, the question was simply a matter of law. It might be easily argued that an abortion was quite justifiable morally, but that did not excuse it in the eyes of the law. The medical profession ought not to be made a tool for the concealment of crime.

Resuming Friday, Mr. Davis continued his argument in favor of sustaining the decision of the medical council by reading extracts from the police court depositions of the witness McHarg. In answer to an objection from the bench that this evidence was not pertinent to the present charge, Mr. Davis said he merely wished to show the danger of operating for appendicitis in order to conceal attempted abortion.

Mr. Davis then read the opinions of different members of the medical council in deciding the case of Dr. Telford. One doctor termed the "fake" operation as "infamous and unprofessional." Another refused to condemn him because he considered it had been done with the good intention of saving the woman's name, but at the same time he thought it foolish and unnecessary.

Mr. Davis criticized the decision of Mr. Justice Morrison, and concluded with an able discussion of the technicalities involved in the case.

Mr. McPhillips followed Mr. Davis, and spoke for about an hour. His chief point was that Dr. Telford's statement that he was confronted with conditions with which he was forced to deal had nothing to do with the matter before the court. The question was whether the cardinal rules of surgery had not been traversed by the performance of an unnecessary operation, and the members of the medical council were unanimous in agreeing that this operation was unnecessary. Mr. McPhillips, in conclusion, dealt with the question of an appeal. He asked their Lordships to decide whether the Supreme court judge or the Full court could dispose of the costs in an appeal taken from the medical council. He added that by an agreement between counsel the costs in the Verebrugh case were to depend upon the decision in the case then before the court.

Mr. Martin opened for Dr. Telford by appealing to the court to consider the case as something newly come before it, and asking them not to be influenced by the views of the medical council as to what might or might not be professional or unprofessional conduct. The legislature had recognized that the opinions of doctors on the practices of their fellow practitioners should not be regarded as final by providing for an appeal from the same.

The court rose at 1 p. m.

When the court reassembled, Mr. Martin took up the argument again, appealing to their Lordships to pronounce judgment on the case unbiased by the decision of the medical council. Coming to the case itself, he argued that the girl went to the Sanitarium quite independently of her parents, that Dr. Telford had no relations with the parents, and, therefore, was under no obligation to reveal the girl's condition to them. He read from her lady friend's evidence to show that an hour and a half before going into the Sanitarium, the young woman had said that her parents knew nothing about her condition.

Mr. Justice Duff said it seemed to him that Dr. Telford had acted throughout in a way that would cast an imputation on the medical profession; at least such seemed to him to be the view taken by the medical council.

Mr. Martin said he would take up and criticize separately the opinions expressed by members of the medical council. It seemed to him that they had all along confined Dr. Telford's duties to a patient with his professional obligations. Mr. Martin continued that his learned

friend (Mr. Davis) had taken the new ground that the question before the court was a criminal one. He considered it most unfair to bring up a matter that had already been disposed of. He would never have consented to have the police court evidence go in if he had known it was to be used for this purpose.

Mr. Justice Duff said that he understood that Mr. Davis had merely used the criminal suggestion to show the danger of passing over these unprofessional practices.

Mr. Martin said that Mr. Davis had said that Dr. Telford had been guilty of taking part in a criminal conspiracy, and this was a charge that had never been investigated.

Mr. Davis said the facts had all been admitted.

Mr. Martin said that it had never been investigated, and Mr. McPhillips had never mentioned it in arguing before Mr. Justice Morrison. The Medical Council, under the act, had no power to inquire into questions of crime.

Mr. Justice Duff pointed out that a solicitor, having misappropriated funds, could be struck off the list.

Mr. Davis said this was done every day. He added that he had only suggested that the matter was not professional, and a crime could not be professional. He was, however, quite willing to drop the word crime. He was not sure that it was necessary.

Mr. Martin said there was absolutely no suggestion that Dr. Telford had endeavored to conceal a crime, but was simply trying to shield a patient from disgrace.

Mr. Justice Martin said that all doctors knew that abortion was a very dangerous thing to meddle with, and had this man, having discovered a case of abortion, done a wise thing in harboring her until she was delivered.

Mr. Martin said it was very foolish, and had Dr. Telford had time to deliberate on it, he would not have done so, but he had no time to deliberate; he had to act.

Mr. Justice Duff said he did not think the doctor had intended to defeat justice. Still he must have known that the result of his actions would be to defeat the course of justice.

Mr. Martin said this case was a very exceptional one. This young woman was the granddaughter of an ex-premier of the Dominion. She came to Dr. Telford to save her name from disgrace, and he took the means to do it.

Mr. Justice Martin said that, in his opinion, the first duty of the doctor, having discovered what he did, was to disclose the same to the parents, and allow them to decide what should be done.

Mr. Justice Duff concurred with the view taken by Mr. Justice Martin.

Mr. Martin said that, of course, the whole object of the operation was to conceal the condition of the girl from her parents. They were people of an estimable disposition, and it was thought best, both for their interest and hers, that they should not know it.

Mr. Justice Irving said that whether the girl was of age or not, the fact was undisputed that she was living under her parents' roof, and was dependent on them, and as such, her parents should have been told.

Mr. Justice Martin said that if doctors were to assist in the concealment of cases of abortion, that came beneath their notice it would constitute a grave danger to the community. In his opinion if Dr. Telford had not done this, the parents of what he had discovered, he should have informed the police.

Mr. Martin said that no doctor would do that.

Mr. Justice Martin said that he had known doctors to expose such things, and had recently had a case in court resulting from such exposure.

Mr. Martin said that at least not more than 500 would do it. In his opinion a doctor should never expose the confidence of his patients. For his own part, he said a little later, in reply to an observation from the bench, that he would not tell if he had been in the doctor's case rather than expose her. Continuing his argument, Mr. Martin pointed out that the medical council should be satisfied if Dr. Telford had performed a "fake" operation for the purpose of deceiving his patient, when it was really done by her request, and their judgment in the matter seemed to be based on the erroneous assumption.

Mr. Martin concluded by dealing with the question of costs, holding that in a case of this kind the costs should go with the event.

When Mr. Martin had concluded, Mr. Davis rose and asked their Lordships whether he should address them on the main point.

"No, it is not necessary," said Mr. Justice Irving. He added that in view of the importance of the case, the court would reserve judgment.

Mr. McPhillips reminded the court that the case was concluded disposed of the second list. He was engaged in the case of Duncan vs. Tobin, which had been placed down on the third list, and he had been told that it was to be placed on the second list. Mr. Justice Irving suggested that it be placed at the head of the third list; and then the court could take it up when it met on Monday.

JENKINS WON.

Defeated Fred Beell of Wisconsin, in Wrestling Match For \$1,000 A Side.

New York, June 10.—In a private gymnasium a select crew of sportsmen, Fred Beell, of Wisconsin, and Tom Jenkins, of Cleveland, have wrestled for \$1,000 a side. Beell, of whom little was known, wrestled the old champion to standstill, and then threw him after a struggle lasting two hours and forty-three minutes. Jenkins eventually won the match through superior weight, but declared when it was over that Beell was the hardest opponent for his size and weight that he ever met.

Only about one hundred men saw the match, which was the last two out of three. Beell caught up each man, and held him until the struggle had allowed.

For nearly an hour it was a fierce struggle. For minutes at a time the men stood with heads lowered like bulls, their arms locked behind each other's necks and straining until their muscles stood out like whipcords.

At last they were over in one corner of the cage. Jenkins secured a half-Nelson and was about to turn Beell over, when Beell wrenched himself loose and catching Jenkins off his balance turned



THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, in mapping out the problems of the future, gives first place to the necessity of fighting the bacteria which give us our diseases. Next to the actual bacteria of disease, the mosquitoes and flies are the most dangerous enemies of man. The mosquito with its vile injects into our veins malaria, yellow fever, and other fatal troubles. The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of disease, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid, cholera and other diseases. The bacteria of disease we can see only through microscopes. The bacteria of consumption is represented in the left-hand corner of the sketch above. The bacteria of influenza, or grip, is shown on the right. These germs are carried to victims by the million, which lie in such numbers in our cemeteries. Thus far scientists have not been able to fight these bacteria very well. The best thing we can possibly do individually at present is to keep ourselves in such a state of health as will enable us to fight the bacteria with our own vitality.

GOOD RED BLOOD OUR AMMUNITION.

The blood which flows through our veins and arteries should contain healthy red blood corpuscles which are capable of warding off the attack of the disease germs if they get into the system. While we keep our blood in good condition and our little army of fighters in order we can resist fairly well the attacks from the outside. In preparing ourselves against bacterial attacks there are many important things to be thought of—proper nourishment of the blood, nerves, lungs, heart and liver, important to us is proper food for the stomach, pure air for the lungs, exercise and cleanliness at all times. Good wholesome air taken into the lungs helps oxidize the blood and make it strong. Sunlight is also important for our well being. If our stomach is "out of order" the blood does not get the proper nutriment out of the food eaten, we at once weaken our defensive forces and the germs of catarrh, consumption or grip readily enter.

Dr. Pierce, the eminent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says, "If each person will consider his system as an army of men, which he controls as a general, and will see to its proper provisioning and that it has plenty of ammunition in the shape of healthy tissue he will be able to overcome the enemy in the shape of the germs of disease." Every healthy person has five million red blood cells or corpuscles to every square millimeter of blood. The number of red blood corpuscles in the average human being is so great that it is almost incomprehensible. However, their numbers increase with health or decrease with illness or mal-nutrition. The best tonic for increasing the red blood corpuscles and building up healthy tissue is no doubt Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine has been on the market for over a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousand.

A tonic made up largely of alcohol will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weaker for resistance. A liver pill makes the stomach grow because it is irritating. What is needed is an alternative extract made of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, that will assist the stomach in assimilating or taking up from the food such elements as are required for the blood, also an alternative that will assist



the activity of the liver and cause it to throw off the poisons in the blood. When we have accomplished this we have put the system in a fortified condition so strong that it can repel the germs of disease which we find everywhere—in the streets, the shops, the factories, the bedrooms, wherever many people congregate, or where sunlight and good air does not penetrate.

ONLY HEALTH CAN RESIST THEM.

Recent experiments have proven that the germ of consumption was present in the mouths of physicians and nurses who were in attendance on tubercular patients. They were not themselves infected on account of their power of resistance, due to perfect health. The breath one inhales from the lungs of another may contain germs of disease. You will not only be able to resist the germs of consumption, but many thousands of cases have been known where persons who were suffering from incipient phthisis, or the early stages of consumption, were absolutely cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains a person's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate the proper nutritious food. It overcomes the gastric irritability and relieves indigestion, and the person is thereby saved from fever, night-sweats, headache, etc., which are so common.

\$3,000 FORFEIT

Will be cheerfully paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original testimonial and signature of the individual volunteering that such persons which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, thus proving the genuineness of all the multitudes of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"My husband contracted a severe cold last winter, resulting in Grippe and followed by inflammation of the bronchial tubes, also indigestion and sluggish liver," writes Mrs. Jas. McIntyre, of Clinton, Ont. "He had the best doctor in town but did not receive much benefit. Got so weak he could not walk and suffered everything with a cough for about three months. At last he said he would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as it had done me so much good. He took one bottle and seemed to grow worse, lost his voice and his limbs ached all over, but he decided to try another bottle. He took half of that before he felt any better, then commenced to gain rapidly; could feel his strength improving every day. In all he took five bottles and is now entirely well. Every one thought he was going to die, but he is now as healthy as ever. I have such a cough. Accept no substitute for 'Golden Medical Discovery.' There is nothing 'just as good' for the stomach and lungs."

THE BIBLE OF THE BODY

Is the name given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, of which nearly two million copies have been sold. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps for this 1000-page book in paper covers or 50 stamps in the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CEYLON TEA

Our Famous Blend at 35c

This is giving greater satisfaction than ever. Like to have you try a pound on our recommendation.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd

Phone 28. Johnson Street.

Sunshine Furnace

"Premier Haultain" and "Sunshine Furnace" Two North West Premiers.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

BOUNDARY ORE OUTPUT.

Phoenix, June 10.—Shipments from the Boundary mines for the last seven days were as follows: Granby mines to Gruby smelter, 11,027 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,510 tons; Mountain Rose, to B. C. Copper smelter, 132 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 138 tons; Emma, to Nelson smelter, 132 tons. Total for the week, 14,943 tons; total for the year to date, 410,292 tons.

GOT FIFTY YEARS.

Sentence on Clarence Young, Who Held Up Northern Pacific Train.

A Philadelphia, Mont., dispatch says Clarence Young, the woodchopper who held up the North Coast Limited on the Northern Pacific at Bearmouth on the night of May 27th, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 50 years in the state penitentiary by Judge G. B. Winston. Young had no money, and the court appointed counsel for him. He made no defence. The limit fixed by the last legislature was given him. He received the sentence without flinching. Young will be more than 80 years old should he live to serve out the sentence.

ADDRESS TO KING.

Storting's Resolution Handled to the Ruler of Sweden.

Christiania, June 10.—The address of the Storting to the King, announcing the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden, which the King had previously refused to accept, was handed to him yesterday afternoon at Stockholm by a representative of the president of the Storting.

This week the Boundary smelters treated as follows: Gruby smelter, 11,195 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,040 tons; total for the week, 15,235 tons; total for the year to date, 420,274 tons.

Picture postcards are subjected to a stern censorship in some continental countries. In Russia those bearing the portrait of Tolstol have been suppressed.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT.

WEAVER'S SYRUP

For Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous Swellings, etc.

WEAVER'S CREAM

Cleanses the Skin, Beautifies the Complexion.

Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the Poison in the blood.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COUGH, and ALL BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottle \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.

Endorsed by all who have tried it.

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TO ENTERTAIN THE TRAINING ENGINEERS

PREPARATIONS MADE BY BOARD OF TRADE

Meeting Last Night Discusses Arrangements—District Messenger Service versus the Post Office.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held Thursday in the board room, the president in the chair. There was little more than a quorum present.

The secretary read a communication from the minister of trade and commerce in reply to one sent by the board re Australian trade. Referred to the trade and commerce committee.

The chairman reported that a committee of the board had been appointed to the necessity of rebuilding the Rock Bay bridge. The reply of the corporation was that this would probably be done, and on the same site as before.

The manager of the B. C. District Messenger Service having complained of the action of the postmaster-general regarding infringement of postal work, the committee, composed of Messrs. T. M. Henderson and Jas. Forman, appointed to make inquiry, reported. A lengthy discussion ensued.

A. J. Morley thought that if a firm could deliver small parcels, etc., cheaper than the department, something might be done toward inducing the post office department to cheapen local deliveries.

The chairman thought this a good point. It seemed absurd that a letter should cost as much to deliver in town as it did to send it to distant countries.

Mr. A. Mara did not think it advisable for the board to place itself on record in a matter where they would be against the opinions of much larger communities. It would be like the fly on the wheel.

Other members thought it unfair that the citizens should be deprived of the convenience of rapid delivery in order to build up revenue for the post office. The messenger service was very valuable to the public.

Mr. Morley pointed out the great saving secured by sending circulars, etc., by messenger; it was almost half that of the messenger service. He moved that the report be referred back to the committee to see if some reduction could not be secured in local postal rates.

Simon Leiser said nobody could find any fault with the action of the government. All letters, etc., delivered should be at a two-cent stamp.

C. H. Lugin moved in amendment that the report be tabled. Carried. \$200. A communication addressed to the mayor by W. M. Brewer, regarding the visit of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to Victoria on July 1st, and by the board to the board's reception committee, was read.

Mr. Mara, chairman of the committee, explained in detail the arrangements so far concluded. The government is to give a reception, there will be drives and other outings. On Tuesday the Tye-Copper Company will take charge of the party, taking them up to Mount Sicker, Leech Lake, etc. The city will have Monday in which to entertain the visitors, and proper arrangements will be made.

It was proposed to have a trip amongst the islands, between Victoria and Nanaimo. The city committee is expected to make a trip to Sooke to see the fish traps if the fish be running then. Capt. Troup had agreed to let the committee have either the Yessie or the Yessie for \$200. If the Princess May be here in time she could be secured, and would be the most suitable. The estimated cost of entertaining the visitors would be about \$800. The City Council is expected to make tickets for lady and gentleman could be sold at \$5.

The chairman pointed out the importance of the group of visitors, whose visit to Mexico had resulted in the investment of \$50,000,000 in the mines there. Several members contended for a closer inspection of the nearer beaches of the city.

Mr. Leiser moved that Mr. Mara's report be approved and referred back to the committee with power. He thought it would be a mistake to omit champagne from the refreshments; he would donate a case himself, and he felt sure there would be others forthcoming. Carried, was not the result to entertain visitors with.

Mr. Mara thought that on the whole it would be better to leave out the champagne on this occasion. Americans were not in the habit of taking wine with their meals.

Mr. Lugin strongly advocated the supplementing of the committee with a number of gentlemen willing to devote their time to seeing the visitors are well looked after. He did not think much of the drive, en masse, and the city; it was all right for those in the front coach, but trying indeed for those behind.

The chairman said the Board of Trade building had been offered to the institute for use for its meetings, one being its annual meeting.

The action of the council regarding the proposed changes in the fire assessment of the city was endorsed. Mr. Lugin read the following resolution:

That the Board of Trade congratulate the citizens of Victoria, that this city has become the western terminus of the C. P. R. system; that this fact, the acquisition by the C. P. R. of a large area of land near this city, and the erection of a large tourist hotel of the highest class by the same company form a combination unique in the history of Victoria, and one that is full of promise of future prosperity; and that the board urge upon its members and the citizens generally to unite in their efforts to turn these events to the best advantage of the city.

He strongly supported his resolution, and pointed out that the matter was of the utmost importance to Victoria. Many reasons could be cited to show how much it meant to this city's coming in of the C. P. R. For one thing it would bring

ENGLISH FISHERY EXPERT NOW HERE

WILL ENQUIRE INTO THE HERRING RUNS

Plenty of English Capital Ready For Investment Here Should Examiner's Report Prove Favorable.

Robert Young, of Lowestoft, England, arrived in Victoria a day or two ago, direct from the Old Country, for the purpose of conducting a very thorough investigation into the fishery conditions along the British Columbia coast. Mr. Young is the representative of a party of English capitalists who are prepared to go into the business on a large scale should Mr. Young find that the conditions warrant such action.

It is the herring fishery in particular that has attracted their notice. There seems to be no limit to the market for this delicious and nutritious fish in all its various forms of preparation. The Lowestoft capitalists are learning that the herring were running regularly in immense shoals near Victoria decided to send out an expert to look into the matter, and Mr. Young is now on the ground conducting his enquiries.

Mr. Young left on the morning train for Nanaimo, there to make a personal inspection of the locality and conditions and collect data for his report.

To a Times reporter who met him at the Hotel Grand, just as he was leaving for the train, the English fishery expert said that he had not yet had a chance to go into the matter, but that in the course of a few days he would be able to form an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of advising the investment of a very large amount of capital in the enterprise. The company, said Mr. Young, were in a position to send out to Victoria, or wherever else the herring runs, a fully equipped steamer, which would be able to carry on either drift trawling or the ordinary methods of fishing. These vessels now used around the coasts of England and Scotland, are very efficient fish catchers, and one placed in these waters would probably be sufficient for the purposes of the company for some time. That is, as Mr. Young observed, should the run of fish be no more than he expected, from reports to find it.

The intention of the company, should the herring business be found to be profitable, is to start up a large fishery on the South African coast, and also for export to other quarters of the globe. The South African coast is a vast and unlimited market for smoked, dried and salted fish, and Lowestoft, Grimsby, Yarmouth, and the other great fishing centres in England had been doing a lively trade with the new coast.

It was expected that the Asiatic side of the Pacific, and the Central and South American countries, and Mexico, would be found excellent fields for pushing this palatable and necessary article of diet.

The methods employed by the Lowestoft and other English fishing firms in the preparation of fish for export to distant markets have been perfected by long experience, and the trade has grown from insignificant beginnings into an enormous and exceedingly valuable item of national export business. Five years ago the exports from England of fish in various styles of preservation, to the continent of Europe amounted to only a few thousand barrels. To-day hundreds of thousands of barrels are sent not only to the European countries, but to far distant colonies and countries. In fact, the fishing industry, with all its numerous and various side lines, is now preserving, curing and otherwise dealing with the raw product, was now one of the greatest of modern industries.

Should Mr. Young be able to submit a favorable report, and the same be acted upon by his principals, there is every likelihood that the English company will lose no time in dispatching a properly-equipped steamer to this port to engage in the work. Mr. Young is fully impressed with the importance of the coast fisheries of British Columbia, of which he has heard and read much while in England, and he says the deep interest is felt in the Old Country in the development of this great resource.

It may be mentioned that while the English company is looking more particularly into the herring run, it is also in an equally good position to enter the halibut, cod and general fishing business on a large scale.

Mr. Young expects to remain in Nanaimo perhaps a week or a fortnight, and he will spare no effort to ascertain exactly what the herring runs amount to. He will then proceed to Lowestoft, and submit his report to the company.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS. Manual Training Superintendent Dunnell Tells of Work Throughout British Columbia.

H. H. Dunnell, superintendent of the manual training centres throughout British Columbia, has been in the city for the past few days. He has been engaged overhauling the work of the North West and Central school departments and reports that excellent progress is being made by local pupils. Mr. Dunnell states that both in Vancouver and Victoria the interest in the work seems to be increasing and the students are evidencing a gratifying aptitude in the tasks allotted to them.

During the past few months Mr. Dunnell has been engaged at interior points. Modelling and brush drawing—branches of the actual manual work—have been introduced in Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Cranbrook, Kamloops and Revelstoke with every success. All efforts, however, to induce the civic authorities at these places to advance the necessary funds to provide for the equipment of Vancouver training centres have been futile. Mr. Dunnell is anxious to establish several departments throughout the interior, another on Vancouver Island at such a point as will be convenient to both the Vancouver and Ladysmith to avail themselves of its advantages, and one at New Westminster. He thinks that the latter city will take the matter up in the near future, and that it is exceedingly difficult for the smaller cities of the interior to spare money sufficient to provide the equipment and maintain centres at the present time. In Victoria and Vancouver when the work was introduced there was no initial expense for the city or for the first three years after the centres had been established. Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks and Kamloops had not this start, so that the difficulty could easily be imagined. Mr. Dunnell will leave for New Westminster and other Mainland points early next week.

HORSE PRICES SOARING. Some Reasons Advanced For The High Cost of Gee Gees.

(From Friday's Daily.) In answer to a question by a Times representative a well known horse dealer in the city to-day expressed the opinion that the high prices which have been ruling for horses of all classes are bound to come down. Horses which a year ago would have changed hands at the mutually satisfactory price of, say, \$80, have been, and indeed are, fetching just about double that.

The reason for the jump in horse prices is not clear. The war, according to local dealers, affected the horse market on this part of the coast very slightly.

As one horseman put it this morning, "It is just like the rise in the price of flour. The millers have always got their eye on the newspaper scare-heads, and as soon as they see President Castro's Venezuela has again said 'G'on' to the United States, up goes the price of flour a notch or two. Same with horses this year. It was sign out that Jap agents had bought up every four-poster fit to nibble scalded oats in the Yakima Valley, and packed the lot off to the 'front,' and that the Northwest, the Okanagan and the Similkameen had been stripped of all available horseflesh for the same purpose. Fact is, not 5 per cent. of the horses in the western slope ever got shipped away to Japan or Siberia, but the price went up just the same. That is about the reason for the crazy boost in prices. It must be close to its height, too, for I saw a man driving a little bay mare hitched to a split seat cart, the outfit standing on Johnson street while the driver had a talk with a friend. Well, in ten minutes that man got three separate offers for the mare, rising from \$50 to \$125, and he wouldn't sell even at that. You would really have thought that mare was the last thing in horses to be had on Vancouver Island. But this is the way it goes, and you'll be able to get a \$50 horse for not more than \$75, including the vet's affidavit that he could find no legal unsoundness in wind or limb."

TWO MEN DROWNED. Lost Their Lives Through The Wreck of Gasoline Launch.

Marshfield, Ore., June 9.—James Castello, an Oregon pioneer, and William H. Hart, a young man, were drowned off the mouth of Coquille river, Oregon, yesterday by the wreck of a gasoline launch. They were bound for the deep sea fishing grounds when heavy waves disabled the engine of the craft and carried it on the rocks.

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COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. John Heider Sent Up on Charge of Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

At the police court Thursday afternoon John Heider was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Heider, a prisoner, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It was not shown that Heider had attempted to conceal himself. He had been introduced to Mr. Shakespeare, the complainant, by Mr. Budden, and on the representations of the latter that \$15,000 were coming from the goods had been given to Heider. The prosecution was held to be for the purpose of making a collection of the amount claimed to be due. Mr. Robertson moved for the dismissal of the case on the following grounds: first, that Heider had been introduced to Mr. Shakespeare, the complainant, by Mr. Budden, and on the representations of the latter that \$15,000 were coming from the goods had been given to Heider. There was no proof of the falsity of this.

THE EQUITABLE. Paul Morton Is Chairman of Board of Directors.

New York, June 9.—Paul Morton has accepted the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Equitable. Immediately following the acceptance of Mr. Morton, the resignations were tendered of President Alexander, First Vice-President Hyde, Second Vice-President Tarbell, Third Vice-President Wilson and Fourth Vice-President McIntyre. The resignations were tendered to Mr. Morton, who accepted the position on condition that he should have a free hand both as to measures and men.

Mr. Hyde has agreed, it is said, to divest himself of his stock in the manner outlined by the state superintendent of insurance, namely: That the stockholders have a representation of 28 directors against 24 directors for the policyholders. Mr. Hyde has agreed to dispose of a majority of his stock in the Equitable to policyholders represented by T. F. Ryan.

DATE CHANGED. Salt Lake City, Utah, June 8.—The date of the Fitzsimmons-Schreck fight has been changed from July 4th to July 2d.

POPULARITY INCREASING. Last evening Dale's English opera singers drew a good audience of music lovers. Selections from the music of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan was the predominating feature of the entertainment. The company, as on previous evenings, was repeatedly encored, answering in the majority of cases.

Last evening's programme, as on previous nights, was made up of a very varied character, the company keeping all monotony out of their entertainment. With this, the charming manner of the singers and the high class character of the selections make their concert a treat.

WILL ENQUIRE INTO THE HERRING RUNS

Among the companies incorporated in the Baker Shoe Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$200,000. The Gribble-Skene and Barnett Company has been registered as an extra-provincial company, with E. V. Bodwell as attorney for the company in this province.

FULL COURT OASIS. Reserved Judgment in Two Appeals Argued in Vancouver on Wednesday.

Before the Full court at Vancouver on Wednesday judgment in Cartwright vs. the King was resumed. The appeal was one against a decision of the Chief Justice. The case arose out of the plaintiff's Cartwright applying for the ownership of certain lands on a petition of right. The Chief Justice decided against him, and Cartwright not being able financially to appeal to the Full court, asks leave to do so in forma pauperis. The court reserved decision. Decision was also reserved in Lee vs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. This case was an appeal from an arbitrator's award at Fernie in June last under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Robt. Lee was a shot lighter, who was killed in a mine of the Crow's Nest Company near Michie. His widow made claim for \$1,500 compensation. The matter was tried before a County court judge as arbitrator, and he awarded the full amount of the claim. The company appealed against the arbitration on the ground that it was unreasonable, and the evidence showed that Lee's death was due to negligence in unnecessarily leaving the door open. The Full court, there was no reason for interfering with the arbitrator's decision, and dismissed the appeal with costs. E. P. Davis, K. C., represented the interests of Lee, and A. Macdonald, K. C., appeared for the appellant company.

HOSPITAL MEETING. Board of Directors Met on Friday and Transacted Business.

The board of directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital met on Friday. With James Forman presiding there were present also Alex. Wilson, Thos. Shotbolt, H. Rivers, Wm. Humphreys, C. A. Holm, Secretary Edworthy and Dr. Hassel. After routine work the finance committee reported that accounts to the amount of \$1,943.33 and salaries for five months to the amount of \$20,235 had been approved of. During May the total number of days' stay was 1,069, and the average daily cost for patients was \$1.07 1/2.

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THE Tye-Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

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

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

WHALING STATION NEARLY FINISHED

SECOND ONE MAY BE BUILT ON ISLAND

Capt. Smith Gives His Views on the Outlook in Connection With Industry.

The Vancouver Province publishes an interview with Capt. Chas. Smith, who has been in charge of the building of the whaling station for Capt. Balcom at Sechart. Capt. Smith is superintending the loading of machinery at Vancouver. He says:

"The whaling industry should prosper in British Columbia. I consider that the prospects for a good catch of whales both along the West Coast of Vancouver Island and in the waters of the Gulf of Georgia are the best that I have ever seen in all my experience.

"The whaling station at Sechart is now almost completed. All the buildings are up and the machinery is now being installed. The erection of whaling stations is a business that I have been engaged in for many years past, and as far as active whaling, I have been at that since 1840. I superintended the erection of the first five stations ever put in Newfoundland.

"Now, a whaling station is rather an expensive undertaking. This new one at Sechart will cost close to \$80,000 when completed. It will furnish employment to nearly a hundred men. About seventy-five will be engaged steadily at the station, while the steam whaling schooner Orion, which has already been purchased for that purpose, will have a crew of ten men. The Orion, by the way, is equipped with all the latest devices used in modern whaling operations. These include harpoon guns, patent rockers and tackle, and are entirely different and far less dangerous operation to harpoon a whale now from the deck of one of these modern steam whaling vessels than it was in the days when the harpoon was thrown by hand from a comparatively small whaleboat.

"I am confident that there will be another whaling station built before long. The erection of a station at Sechart, if the Sechart station does well. It is intended as the inaugural station of a chain that will extend all along the British Columbia coast as far north as Port Simpson. The next station will probably be located on the east side of Vancouver Island, probably somewhere near Nanaimo. It will cost about \$75,000 to equip. Yes, there are plenty of whales in the Gulf of Georgia as well as on the outside.

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"The whaling station at Sechart is now almost completed. All the buildings are up and the machinery is now being installed. The erection of whaling stations is a business that I have been engaged in for many years past, and as far as active whaling, I have been at that since 1840. I superintended the erection of the first five stations ever put in Newfoundland.

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