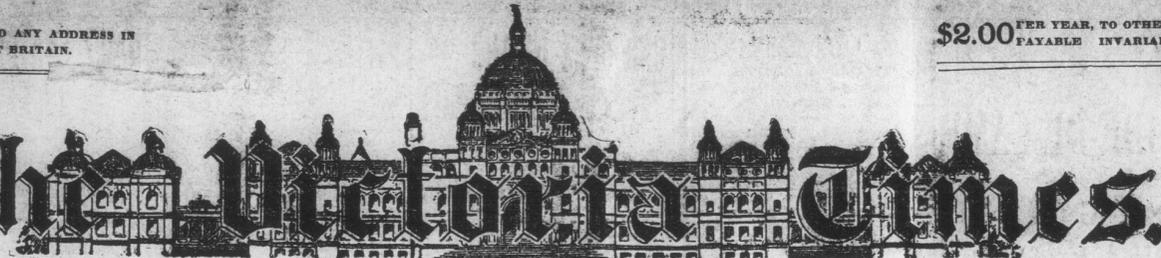


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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA TIMES, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.

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CZAR DESIRES COALITION CABINET

NEGOTIATIONS ARE STILL IN PROGRESS

Effort Being Made to Induce Constitutional Democrats to Enter the Ministry.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The papers to-day say that the authorities at Peterhof are again asking M. Shipoff, former president of the Zemstvo council, and M. Yermoloff, leader of the Conservative center party, to renew their attempts to induce the Constitutional Democrats to enter a coalition cabinet.

The agrarian committee of the lower house of parliament has completed the draft of an appeal to the country to counteract the effects of the government's agrarian proposals which have been sent broadcast throughout the country. The document calls attention to the fact that no solution of the question is possible according to the manifesto of October 30th without the consent of parliament, and reaffirms the adherence of the house to the principle of the forcible expropriation of church estates, crown and private lands in excess of a normal amount, and appeals to the peasants to remain calm and await patiently the final action of the house.

Regiment Degraded. Emperor Nicholas has degraded the Seventh Cavalry which recently mutinied at Tamboff, by taking the Imperial standard conferred on the regiment two years ago.

Approved by Emperor. St. Petersburg, July 17.—The Emperor last night approved the bill of the lower house of parliament, which was adopted by the upper house appropriating \$2,000,000 for family relief, thus supporting the contention of both houses of parliament against his own ministers. This law is the first enactment of the Russian parliament, and represents the net legal result of a session of over two months.

Destroyed by Peasants. Kostroma, July 17.—In the village of Kunkoff two hundred houses have been burned in disturbances incident to the agrarian movement. The crown forest lands have been set on fire in sixteen different places.

THE WHEAT CROP. Will Be Ten Days Earlier than Last Year.

Winnipeg, July 17.—The weather for the past week has not been so favorable to the growth of the crops as the week previous. Fortunately the hot damp days were not general over the Canadian West, for if they had been no doubt serious damage from rust might have resulted. As it is the Free Press is able to say after checking all information available that considering there is an increase of nearly five million bushels in the average of the condition is the best the country has ever had and the crop is at least ten days earlier than last year. There is of course time in the whole crop to be ruined yet, but this is a very remote contingency. There will without a doubt be rumors of damage from this time right up to harvest because there are a number of bulls very anxious to unload their long wheat, but with ordinary good weather in another 25 days the binders will be singing right merrily over the Canadian West.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC. Site of Bridge Across the Saskatchewan Has Not Yet Been Decided.

Ottawa, July 17.—Dr. McIntyre, M. P. Strathcona, returned here to-day from Toronto to see the government as to the crossing of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway over the Saskatchewan near Edmonton. Dr. McIntyre of course favored extending the line into Strathcona and crossing from there to Edmonton. The Grand Trunk Pacific wants to cross at Clover Bar, a few miles east of Edmonton. In this way will give Strathcona the go by.

The matter has not yet been decided by the government, although the weight of evidence favors Clover Bar. Still Dr. McIntyre is putting up a good fight for his town and his constituency.

KILLED IN CROSSING. New York, July 16.—Three persons were killed in a quarrel on the Long Island Railroad Company's Manhattan Beach line in New York. The dead are: Samuel Meanly, 37, hotel-keeper, of Brooklyn; Samuel Meanly, Jr., his seven-year-old son; and Annie Meanly, his five-year-old daughter.

Mr. Meanly and his children, accompanied by Max Rubin, 12 years old, were out driving when struck by a Manhattan Beach express. The father and son were instantly killed and the girl died within a few hours. Rubin was probably fatally injured.

BURNED TO DEATH. Pittsburg, Pa., July 17.—In a fire at the Hotel Park, Second avenue and Grand street, early to-day, one person was burned to death, another fatally injured, and several were overcome by smoke.

EXCESSIVE HEAT AND DROUGHT IN QUEBEC

BRANDON PREPARING FOR THE BIG FAIR

J. J. Hill Will Be Invited to Officiate at Opening—Man Cut to Pieces on Railway.

Montreal, July 16.—The drought, accompanied by excessive heat, still continues in this province and has caused very serious injury to the hay and grain crop.

Brandon Fair. Brandon, July 16.—A movement is on foot, backed by the leading public bodies, with a view to have J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, formally open Brandon's big fair. If Mr. Hill accepts, it is expected that he will deliver a message to the farmers of the West on some topic that particularly concerns the agricultural interests of the western provinces. The city council and the board of trade are co-operating with the fair board and are joining in the invitation to Mr. Hill. A visit to the manager's office shows that things are humming there, and a large staff are engaged in the detail work. Indications are that the 1906 fair will be a record breaker from the standpoint of exhibitors, and in anticipation of this the accommodation is being increased for almost every class mentioned in the prize list. It was learned that particularly in the horse classes the increase will be very noticeable. For instance, it is expected that the special class for Bryson colts there will be upwards of 100. The directors in charge say that one of their new barns will be filled to the doors with entries in the Clydesdale class.

It will also be an exceptionally good showing in the very light classes, including the Shetlands, Cobbs, etc. It is confidently expected that there will be a large number of entries in the grounds that was ever witnessed in the West. The horses will really be a "show within a show."

Girl Drowned. Ottawa, July 16.—Bertha Desrocher, 16 years of age, daughter of R. C. Desrocher, assistant secretary of the public works department, was drowned in Kingsmere lake on Saturday.

Steamer Floated. Quebec, July 16.—The steamer Ceryona, which ashore ten miles below Anticosti, was brought into port by G. T. Davies' wrecking steamer Lord Strathcona this morning. Divers are now examining her in the outer basin. The cargo is practically all safe.

Man Killed. Montreal, July 16.—The remains of a man were found scattered along the Grand Trunk track near Dorval this morning. An identification card in the pocket of his coat gave his name as Joseph M. Fulton and his address as 1424 Seventh avenue, Seattle, Wn. The finder being asked to notify Mrs. Vandyne.

EN ROUTE TO LONDON TOWN. Chiefs of British Columbia Indian Tribes Wait on Minister of Interior at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 16.—The British Columbia Indian chiefs, Joe Capilano, of Squamish; Charlie Tsilpauyull of Cowichan, and Basil, of the Bonaparte tribe, on their way to see the King, called on Minister Oliver this morning. The minister was 80, but they wore furs and feathers. Mr. Oliver gave the chiefs a letter to Lord Strathcona, and they left for Quebec this afternoon to take the steamer.

Capilano says the British Columbia Indians have no bad, but much good in their hearts for the King. They have been chosen to give the King many fine things from the heart of the British Columbia Indians.

ARCHITECTS MEET. London, July 16.—The International Congress of Architects opened here to-day with a reception at the Grafton galleries by President Belcher. About a thousand delegates were in attendance.

The United States was well represented as well as all the European States and most of the British colonies. The inaugural meeting was held this afternoon at the Guildhall under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll.

RECEIVED BY THE KING. London, July 16.—Lord Brassey on Friday presented thirty colonial delegates to the King. The number included Messrs. Drummond, Wilson, Smith, Matthewson of Montreal; Sir Sandford Fleming of Ottawa; Sir D. H. McMillan of Winnipeg; and W. F. Cockshutt. His Majesty accorded them a cordial reception by kind words, and by his inquiries evidenced keen interest in Canada.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

RUSH OF SETTLERS INTO SASKATCHEWAN

AN INTERVIEW WITH ARCHDEACON LLOYD

Tells of Rapid Increase of Population and Progress of the New Province.

THE LABOR GAZETTE.

PHILLIPS LANCOLT APPOINTED TO THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

ANOTHER MILL FIRE IN INTERIOR

PLANT AND CARS OF LUMBER DESTROYED

Cranbrook Scene of Blaze Which Did Damage Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars.

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VESSEL IN ENGLAND MAY BE SELECTED

Capt. Buchholtz and Engineer Hewitt Have Left Here to Examine the Ship.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT BEFORE THE PRESENT year passes the C. P. R. Company will have opposition to their steamer service on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. A steamer for the purpose is now being sought, and if the one in view meets with approval she will leave England shortly for Victoria.

Capt. Otto Buchholtz and Engineer Hewitt, the latter having recently been chief on the Dunsmuir yacht Thistle, have started for England, and upon arrival will examine the steamer. If they are satisfied with the vessel they will return on her. They left Victoria on Wednesday last, and are proceeding to England direct.

The steamer which the company they are representing have selected for examination is a steel craft of about 400 tons, and is capable of carrying as many tons of freight as she has passenger accommodation for 80 people. She has a speed of twelve knots, and in point of convenience for working cargo and comfort is said to be all that is desired. The vessel is about the size of the Tees, which the C. P. R. lately put in the West Coast service.

A second steamer for exclusive service on this route is unprecedented in history. It is not so many years ago that the old steamer Maude was ample for all the trade on the route, but with the advent of new industries, the route is becoming more important every year. The output of the whaling and fishing stations alone are sufficient to almost keep a small steamer going continuously, and if a second whaling station is built on the West Coast as is contemplated one steamer of the size of the Tees will not be equal to the demands of business. Besides the mining industry, which is constantly, if slowly forging ahead, there are a couple of big saw mills that will soon be producing on a large scale. One of these situated at Mosquito is nearing completion, while the other is, as has previously been published, projected for Alberni canal.

With a double steamer service the West Coast will be brought into closer communication with Victoria, and the project is therefore one of considerable interest to all concerned in the growth of the Island. It was stated this morning that the company have an understanding with the whaling company for the handling of a certain amount of the latter's business, but this Capt. Balcom denies.

F. B. KITTO DEAD. Honorary Secretary of S. P. C. A. Passed Away Tuesday Morning at Family Residence.

On Tuesday the death occurred of Francis Bowyer Kitto, youngest son of the late John Kitto, D. D., F. S. A., and one of Victoria's most prominent citizens. Up to within a short time ago Mr. Kitto was actively engaged in his customary pursuits, the principal one of which was the transaction of the business devolving upon him as honorary secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His last work was to arrange for the regular sermon in all local churches on the work of the organization. Illness prevented Mr. Kitto attending any of these services. This gradually got worse, and despite the best medical attention, death ensued Tuesday.

The late Mr. Kitto was born in London, England, sixty-four years ago. In his earlier life he was connected with a large publishing house at Windsor. Later he became identified with various philanthropic institutions. He took a special delight in helping and assisting those in distress in every way in his power, and, coming to Victoria some fifteen years ago, continued his good works with equal energy. When the members of the S. P. C. A. elected him to the post of honorary secretary of the organization they scarcely realized how fortunate they were in their selection. He entered into the work with a whole-heartedness that gave spirit and energy to other officials, and resulted in attention being called to many cases of wanton cruelty to dumb creatures. Personally Mr. Kitto was highly respected and well liked by all with whom he came in contact. His death is regretted by a host of friends and the relatives in their bereavement have the sympathy of all who knew the late Mr. Kitto, and appreciate his many admirable qualities. His brother, Canon Kitto, who died a few years ago in the Old Country, was chaplain to the late Queen Victoria, besides being a canon of St. Paul's cathedral.

Mr. Kitto leaves a widow, four daughters and two sons, all residents of this city, to mourn his loss.

The funeral has been arranged to take place at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon from Christ church cathedral.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

SCORES OF CANADIANS AT 200 YARDS RANGE IN FIRST STAGE OF COMPETITION.

Bisley, July 17.—Shooting for the King's prize opened to-day. The competitors to-day fired seven shots over the 200 yards range, and to-morrow will shoot at 600 and 600 yards, which will complete the first stage. The scores of the Canadians follow: Cpt. Sergt.-Major Caven, Victoria, 32. Pte. Drysdale, Montreal, 32. S. Sergt. Hayhurst, Hamilton, 32. Sergt. Kerr, Toronto, 32. Piper S. Leask, Toronto, 29. Pte. Pinard, Ottawa, 29. Pte. Allen, London, 29. Pte. Blackburn, Winnipeg, 32. Major Dillen, Whitby, Ont., 33. Capt. Forrest, Vancouver, 31. Sergt. Gilchrist, Gush, 29. Sergt.-Major Huggins, Hamilton, 31. Pte. J. Leask, Toronto, 28. S. Sergt. Mortimer, Ottawa, 31. Sergt. Nicholls, Toronto, 32. Lieut. Semple, Carleton Place, N. S., 28. Pte. Smith, Ottawa, 29. Capt. Skeddon, Hamilton, 31. Sergt. Whiteley, Toronto, 32. Corpl. Youhill, Winnipeg, 32.

Secretary For War's Prize. Staff-Sergt. Bayless, of Toronto, won the secretary of state for war prize, 520. Caven was 49th and won 52.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Ashland, Wis., July 16.—A powder mill of the Atlantic Dynamite Company, several miles from Ashland, blew up to-day killing three men. Twenty others were injured.

The dead are: J. L. Pierce, general superintendent of the powder mill; Wm. Wallace, laborer; George Wood-sill.

The neutralizing plant was destroyed. There were 25 buildings in the group.

The shock was terrible and broke windows in Ashland.

ACCIDENT AVERTED.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Had Escaping Experience.

Madrid, July 17.—While King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were driving in the hills suburbs of Madrid yesterday two horses attached to their cab became frightened and backed the vehicle too near a precipice. The King stepped out, seized the horses and averted the momentary danger.

ASSASSIN NOT IDENTIFIED.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The assassin of General Kozlov, who was killed on Saturday evening in the English park at Peterhof, has not yet been identified.

BOUNDARY OUTFIT.

Increase of Nearly Fifty Per Cent. For Half Year—Ore Valued at \$3,000,000.

"For the first six months of 1906, the output of the mines of the Boundary district has total of 63,536 tons, with an estimated total valuation of more than \$3,000,000," says the Phoenix Pioneer.

"During the same period of 1905 the mines of this section, practically the same properties, shipped 45,192 tons of ore valued conservatively at a little over \$2,000,000. In the absence of definite valuations of the products from all the mine managers, the average per ton is placed at the low figure of 85."

"These figures show that the output of 1906 thus far, as compared with that of 1905 for the same period, is an increase of nearly 50 per cent, which is not a bad record, even for the Boundary, where things in a mining way are, as a matter of course, on a considerable scale.

"The ore record for June is slightly larger than for May, notwithstanding the fact that the British Columbia Copper Co.'s smelter is out of commission, owing to extensive enlargement in progress at the reduction works. Granby shipped nearly 12,000 tons more in June than in May, and Dominion Copper sent out about 2,000 tons more than the previous month."

WILL VISIT BATTLEFIELDS.

Frederic Villiers Arranging for a Trip to the Far East—Proposed Itinerary.

Frederic Villiers, the well-known artist-correspondent and world-wide traveller, is arranging to take out a party of four or five to the Far East to visit the battlefields of the Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur, returning to Europe via China, Japan and Egypt, for the purpose of visiting Khartoum and the battleground of Omdurman. The party will then, travelling by way of the Nile, arrive in Lower Egypt for the Cairo season. The itinerary of the tour will be kept as nearly as possible to following lines which have been carefully arranged so that the travelers may enjoy the most favorable weather in each country visited.

Leave England beginning of August by the Canadian Pacific route, arriving in Manchuria early in September; return via Korea and Japan, arriving in the latter country during the glorious maple season. Leave Japan for "this in December, thence via the Straits Settlement to Aden and Port Sudan, where the battlefields of the Eastern Sudan will be visited; then leave for Upper Egypt, arriving in Cairo toward the end of January.

SHOCK BUT NO DAMAGE.

El Paso, Tex., July 16.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 11:50 a. m. to-day. Buildings rocked and eleven of them were struck by lightning and set on fire, the most seriously damaged being the residence of Archbishop James Quigley, at 623 North State street, which sustained a loss of about \$10,000.

The bolt of lightning is thought to have struck a cable of the telephone company as nearly every telephone on the north exchange was ruined.

FORMER PRESIDENT DEAD.

Buenos Ayres, July 17.—Dr. Charles Pellegrini, former president of the Argentine, died last night.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

SCORES OF CANADIANS AT 200 YARDS RANGE IN FIRST STAGE OF COMPETITION.

Bisley, July 17.—In the Alexandra competition, distances 200 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range, C. Sergt.-Major Caven, 8th Regiment, Victoria, was 187th, and won 52.

Capt. Forrest, 6th Regiment, Vancouver, took 29th place, winning 55. Caven took 39th place in the Kynock competition, 10 shots at 1,000 yards winning 51.

In the secretary of war match, 10 shots at 300 yards, Caven made 46 and Forrest 33.

At the 600 yards range of the Prince of Wales's prize, ten shots, Caven scored 43 and Forrest 42.

THE LABOR GAZETTE.

Phyllis Lanclot Appointed to the Editorial Staff.

Ottawa, July 17.—Phyllis Lanclot has been appointed to the editorial staff of the Labor Gazette. Mr. Lanclot studied law in the office of his brother, who was at that time in partnership with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was called to the bar in 1870. Mr. Lanclot has made a specialty of social and labor questions. He appeared on the celebrated case of the stone cutters, which he carried at sole personal sacrifice to the privy council.

Mr. Lanclot is the son of the Hypocrite Lanclot, who was one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1837-38, and who spent seven years in exile at Sydney, Australia.

ANOTHER MILL FIRE IN INTERIOR

PLANT AND CARS OF LUMBER DESTROYED

Cranbrook Scene of Blaze Which Did Damage Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Cranbrook, B. C., July 16.—The large plant of the Kootenay Lumber Company here, including sawmill plant and stock in the yards, were destroyed by fire, which started in the sawmill about 1:30 p. m. to-day.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is suspected to have originated from sparks from the engine room.

The city fire department responded promptly to the call and were able to save the engine room, in which is situated the plant which generates electric light for the city.

The Kootenay Lumber Co.'s plant here was one of the largest and most up-to-date in the province, and the loss will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It is known to have been insured, but to what amount could not be ascertained to-night. Several cars loaded with lumber were also destroyed.

Fifty men employed in and about the plant will be thrown temporarily out of employment.

The company will still be able to continue business without interruption, as they have extensive mills at Ryan and Jaffray, B. C.

FIVE MEN DROWNED IN SPILLIMACHEE RIVER

(Associated Press.) Golden, B. C., July 17.—A sad drowning accident occurred last night on the Spillimachee river, about 40 miles south of this town, by which five men lost their lives.

There were 10 men crossing the river in a small boat, the river being very high, going to camp for supper, when the boat struck a rock in the middle of the river, completely wrecking it.

Five men swam ashore, but the other five were drowned.

The names of those who perished follow: James Tomlinson, foreman of Columbia River Lumber Co.; E. Santrom, A. Kimmore and Stephen Norris. The other man, name unknown, is supposed to be a foreigner.

BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Chicago, July 16.—Frank Matson, 14 years old, was killed and four others seriously burned by lightning to-day while seeking shelter from a rainstorm under a tree at Iowa street and the Lakeshore drive. The injured are: William Happers, George Homan, Charles Steeling and Joseph Steeling.

Several buildings were struck by lightning and set on fire, the most seriously damaged being the residence of Archbishop James Quigley, at 623 North State street, which sustained a loss of about \$10,000.

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ATTEMPT TO KILL CZAR'S AIDE-DE-CAMP

Would-Be Assassin Escaped--Germany and Austria Will Assist Russia if Revolution Occurs in Poland.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Count Todeben, aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas, the revolver bullet grazing his head.

The would-be assassin escaped. Will Assist Czar. Paris, July 18.—The Journal today is in a position to affirm that the course of the recent interview between the Emperor of Austria-Hungary and the German Emperor, their sties deliberated on the means to be taken in the case of the outbreak of a revolution in Russia.

It was decided in principle, the paper adds, that Germany and Austria will intervene in Poland with armed forces in case the Russian Emperor finds it impossible to maintain the control of Poland, the three emperors thereafter acting in concert for the maintenance of the status quo of their respective Polish possessions.

Disinfection in Army. St. Petersburg, July 18.—The Twentieth Century, formerly the Russ, claims that the reports submitted by the commission of the general staff on the investigation of the disinfection in the army thus far show that six guards regiments, 26 line, seven cavalry, six artillery and five sapper regiments are more or less affected by the revolutionary propaganda.

Czar Received Deputation. Pterhof, Russia, July 18.—A deputation of officers and men from the Siberian corps and the first Manchurian corps, including the Twelfth Siberian regiment, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is honorary colonel, were received here to-day by the Emperor Nicholas and the heir to the throne, who is now about two years old.

The deputation presented their compliments to the Emperor and Grand Duke Alexis. Gifts were also presented. His Majesty made a speech in which he returned thanks for the devotion promised in behalf of his son, and said the latter would always wear around his neck the cross presented to him by the deputation.

Emperor Hesitates. St. Petersburg, July 19.—The belief that the adoption by the lower house of parliament to-day of a proclamation to the nation on agrarian question will precipitate the long brewing conflict and plunge the country into civil war, is profound. All hope of reconciliation between parliament and the government is vanishing and the government is evidently preparing to take up the gauntlet when it is formally thrown down.

At the council held at Pterhof last night the czarilla came out strongly in favor of dissolving parliament, but according to the best information the Emperor hesitated and at the moment of adjournment refused to agree to a dissolution though his final decision was postponed.

Nevertheless the more moderate faction of the Constitutional Democrats comprehending that the government SOLDIERS THREATEN TO KILL COMMANDER

Colonel of Guard Regiment Seeks Safety in Flight--Peasants Burning Estates. St. Petersburg, July 18.—It has been reported that some of the soldiers of the Semenovskiy guard regiment have served notice on their commander, Col. Minn, that they intend to kill him at the first opportunity for coercing them to murder their fellow citizens during the Moscow troubles, and that Col. Minn is in fear of his life and has fled from the vicinity.

Murders by Peasants. Bobrov, Province of Voronozh, Russia, July 18.—The troubles in the whole of this district, covering 725 miles square, are becoming more serious daily. The peasants have risen as one man and over twenty estates were burned Monday night and several landed proprietors killed. This town is filled with terror-stricken proprietors, who were able to escape yesterday's carnage only by fleeing from their estates.

Ten miles from here fifteen estates were burned and many of the proprietors killed. The governor has arrived with Cossacks, but order has not been restored.

Threats of Police Strike. St. Petersburg, July 18.—Threats of a police strike nearly caused a panic here to-day, and though the strike has been postponed, the danger has not been entirely passed. The ostensible basis of police discontent is monetary, including the accounting of the men's saving fund, for which, it is alleged, they have been allowed no interest. The authorities, however, declare the trouble was inspired by agitators.

The gendarmes of the First district this morning refused to go on their beats until authoritatively assured that their money would be paid with

can hardly avoid the issue, shrunk from making an appeal to the county which may involve a climb down. They seriously believe that the advocates of a dissolution of parliament, realising that making the appeal would be equivalent to a declaration of civil war, count upon the active intervention of Austria and Germany which according to the official Russia have agreed in principle on sending troops across the border to aid in the suppression of agrarian uprising, should the Russian government formally request it.

The Russian announcement created a tremendous sensation. It is stated that the decision of the two neighboring powers was based on fear that the execution of the principle of the confiscation of property in Russia would constitute a danger to them. The Reich, which joins in the appeal to parliament not to take a step which might seem to warrant the government in asserting that parliament is attempting to usurp the executive power, declares that the government advises the step of calling in foreign troops to put down a civil war the result will not be the same as in 1849, when a Russian army saved the Hapsburg dynasty. The paper declares that the people will rally under the banner of parliament as they did in England under that of the English parliament at the time of Charles I. with probably almost equal result, namely, the loss of the King's head.

Escaped in Boat. St. Petersburg, July 18.—The man who attempted to assassinate Count Todeben, aide-de-camp to Emperor Nicholas, at the engineers' camp at Thera, between St. Petersburg and Thuresburg made his escape in a boat which was awaiting him in the Neva.

Vice Admiral Doubasoff's resignation of the governor generalship of Moscow and Emperor Nicholas' acceptance of the resignation will be gazetted to-morrow morning.

Bomb Outrage. St. Petersburg, July 19.—During today's session of the court-martial at Sebastopol, engaged in the trial of men concerned in the Black Sea fleet mutiny in November, a bomb was thrown from the marine barracks at Colonel Dumbadze, the commander of the Minsk regiment, who was leaving the court room. Col. Dumbadze was not hurt. Two men were arrested.

Police Shot Down. St. Petersburg, July 19.—Wholesale murders of policemen have occurred in the province of Lublin. In one town 100 policemen were shot down, and individual cases of murder are reported from other towns. A company of infantry passing through Warsaw to-day were fired upon by a Jewish revolutionist from a balcony and the troops discharged a volley into the house, but no one was killed.

Returning to Frisco. San Francisco, July 18.—According to computations made to-day, just three months after the fire of April 18th, there are now in San Francisco 265,000 people, 50,000 more are waiting in nearby cities for an opportunity to return as soon as suitable accommodations can be had, and 200,000 people have already returned.

full interest. The captain tried to pacify the men with assurances that everything would be satisfactorily arranged, but they would not listen to him. They then marched to the Second district, where they induced their comrades to join them. Cossacks were summoned and the police were surrounded and the troops discharged a volley but they held out until the chief of police assured them that their demands would be investigated and all wrongs righted.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the police officials to quiet their fears, the people are in terror lest the lawless take advantage of the situation. Fatally Wounded. Tidis, July 18.—Chief of Police Martineff, while driving in the street was mortally wounded by a bomb. His leg and arm were blown off. The bomb was thrown from the Georgian Nobles' school. The troops discharged a volley into the house, but no one was killed.

ONE THOUSAND DROWNED. In Floods Which Are Devastating Central Japan. Tokio, July 18.—Devastating floods are reported from Central Japan and all street railway service is interrupted. The Kofu district has been converted into a huge lake, and damage amounting to several million yen has been done.

Thousands have taken refuge in temples and theatres and on roofs of their houses. It is feared the death list will be appalling, as four thousand houses are reported partly submerged. At the Matsumoto copper mines all work has to be suspended and the works are under several feet of water. Latest reports place the death list at nearly 1,000, but communication is interrupted and details are hard to obtain.

It is greatly feared, however, that this figure will be multiplied enormously when particulars are received, and government is taking prompt action to relieve distress and rescue those who are still in peril.

AN ARMISTICE. Fighting Between Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador at End For Present.

Washington, July 18.—The armistice between Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador went into effect at 6 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Munoz, the Guatemalan minister, called at the state department today and announced that he had been advised by his government of the selection of three commissioners and a secretary to represent Guatemala at the peace conference. They will go to San Jose, Guatemala, in time to board the Marblehead, which is expected to reach there to-morrow.

WHEAT COMMISSION. Members Will Inquire Into Inspection and Grading.

Ottawa, July 19.—The commission for which \$10,000 was voted last session to inquire into the inspection and grading of wheat in Canada, is as follows: Geo. E. Goldie, Ontario; L. McNeil, Manitoba; and John Miller, Saskatchewan. The secretary is J. R. Boyle, Alberta.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS TO BE ESTABLISHED. One of Them Will Be Located on Vancouver Island--Sites Selected in Alberta.

Ottawa, July 19.—The Dominion government will establish two branch experimental farms in Alberta. One of these will be located at Lethbridge in the dry belt of the south, where the crops are produced by means of irrigation. The other station will be at Lacombe, in the north. Saskatchewan has now got an experimental farm at Indian Head.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. Regarding Alleged Atrocities on the Wounded Zulus During Operations Against Rebel Chief.

London, July 18.—Under Colonial Secretary Churchill imparted to the House of Commons this afternoon the official reply to the government's inquiry into the alleged atrocities perpetrated on the wounded Zulus in Natal during the operations against the rebel chief Bambata.

According to a telegram from the governor of Natal, three thousand natives were killed throughout the operations and 2,000 were made prisoners, including the wounded. The Natal government had no information of wounded natives being killed by the native levies.

The telegram confirmed the official version of Bambata's head being cut off for identification, and owing to the decomposition of the body, the amount of its being subsequently buried with the latter.

In reply to further questions asking what steps the government proposed to take in view of the practical admission of the charges in connection with the treatment of wounded Zulus, Premier Campbell-Bannerman said there was no disposition either to excuse or to admit such butcheries. The Natal government had no knowledge of the killing of wounded natives, and was greatly surprised at the extraordinary telegrams sent out from Johannesburg imputing a wholesale massacre and ill-treatment of the native wounded.

ALFRED BEIT'S FORTUNE. London, July 18.—Those who are really in a position to give authoritative information regarding the amount of the fortune of the late Alfred Beit, the South African financier and the terms of his will, have not yet given it to the newspapers.

Estimates ranging from \$125,000,000 to \$225,000,000 have been published, but it will probably be found when the terms of the will are given out that Mr. Beit's fortune was somewhat below \$50,000,000. About one-third of the fortune is expected to be bequeathed to national purposes in Great Britain and South Africa, mainly of an educational character.

Mr. Beit had several married sisters in Germany and Austria, and presumably, they, as well as his mother and brothers, will inherit considerable amounts.

STAMPEDE AT A CIRCUS. New York, July 17.—A wild stampede occurred during the performance of "Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show to-day, at Bayonne, N. J., when a windstorm blew down several tents. An audience numbering about 1,000 persons, became panic-stricken when the main tent began to collapse. Major Lillie ("Pawnee Bill") was struck by a falling pole, and suffered a dislocated shoulder, and Mrs. John Lambert of Bayonne, received a scalp wound. The horse tent blew down and 400 horses ran helter-skelter. Cowboys rounded up the animals.

APPEAL DISMISSED. London, July 18.—In the case of Fred. Hasbani, versus the United States, the Judicial committee of the Privy Council to-day dismissed the appeal from the decision of the High Court of Ontario refusing a grant of habeas corpus.

BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL. London, July 19.—The Judicial committee of the Privy Council to-day began hearing argument in the case of Dunsmuir and Hopper vs. Dunsmuir, in which the attempt is made on the part of Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir and Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, to break through the late Alex. Dunsmuir, brother of the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

Sir Robt. Findlay and Sir Chas. H. Tupper, K. C., appear for the appellants, and Mr. P. Davis, K. C., and A. P. Luxton, K. C., for the respondents. Hon. James Dunsmuir. The argument will last several days.

UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS

AUTHORITIES DECIDE ON SEVERAL CHANGES

London Tailor Tells of Some of the Alterations That Will Be Made.

New York, July 19.—The World this morning says: "George B. Winter, the English tailor of London, who was summoned here by Secretary Taft to remodel the uniforms of the American soldiers, sailed for home yesterday on the Oceanic. He has been liberally criticised, but said he left with feelings unfrustrated. "When I came here I expected antagonism," said he, "but I am happy to say I have not experienced any. I think there was an idea that I was to take a contract for making uniforms, but my whole idea was to cut designs. If England can learn anything from America we are always glad to do it. Why should you not learn from a European tailor as well as from a painter or an architect?"

"Mr. Winter has been at work 10 days in the war department holding many conferences with Brigadier-General Chumprrey, quartermaster-general. Before sailing yesterday he spent several hours with General Humphey in the army building. "With the exception of a few changes, all my designs have been accepted," said Mr. Winter. "For one thing, the United States cavalry may look forward to peg top breeches. All the uniforms will have a better appearance. They will be smarter and more comfortable. The trousers of the cavalry will be cut a little larger and fuller around the thighs. The general line of the uniforms, colors, designs and trimmings will be very much the same as at present. Such changes as are made are in lines around and over. They will make the men look more soldierly in service, in fatigue and dress parade. There will be no change in the campaign hat. I think both officers and men will feel pleased. There is no reason why a great country like this should dress her soldiers like a lot of messenger boys."

A PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND WILL BE PROPOSED BY LIBERAL MEMBER

Seat of Government to Be at Edinburgh - Bill Not Taken Seriously.

London, July 19.—Irritated by the lack of opportunity to discuss Scottish questions in the House of Commons and somewhat jealous of the promises of greater control of local affairs made in Ireland in the King's speech at the opening of parliament, the Scottish members have selected Mr. Perie, Liberal member for the northern division of Aberdeen to introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a parliament for Scotland. The bill, the text of which was issued to-day, provides for purely Scottish legislation to be vested in the crown. The bill also provides for the revival of the old Scottish Privy Council as it existed prior to the union. It is proposed that the Scottish parliament should have power to impose taxes, except customs and excise duties, which are to be represented by a Lord High Commissioner and the seat of the government to be at Edinburgh. Outside of the friends of Mr. Perie, in Germany and Austria, and presumably, they, as well as his mother and brothers, will inherit considerable amounts.

LAST YEAR'S TRADE. United States Imports Amounted to \$1,126,000,000 and Exports \$1,744,000,000.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—A statement issued to-day by the department of commerce and labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated \$1,126,000,000, the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in the foreign commerce prior to their annexation were added, the total would materially exceed three billion dollars. Both imports and exports exceed those of any earlier year. The total imports were \$1,226,000,000 and exports \$1,744,000,000.

BODY TRANSFERRED. Remains of Grand Duke Sergius Interred in the Kremlin.

Moscow, July 18.—With the utmost secrecy in the presence of Grand Duke Constantine, Alex. Boris and Dimitri, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth and a few faithful retainers, the body of Grand Duke Sergius, who was assassinated here by an explosion of a bomb on February 17th, 1905, and which has been resting in a temporary vault, was last night interred in the Kremlin.

LAWYER DROWNED. New York, July 19.—Walter Ormond, a lawyer of Atlanta, fell overboard yesterday, and was drowned from the steamer Kansas City while en route from Savannah to this city.

FOUND DEAD AT POST. Night Telegraph Operator Committed Suicide After Setting Signal Against Train.

South Berwick, Maine, July 19.—The unnecessary setting of a danger signal against a freight train at the local station of the Boston and Maine railroad was followed to-day by the discovery that Lawrence Fairfield, the night telegraph operator, was dead at his post. A revolver was clutched in his right hand and there was a bullet wound in his head. It was believed at first that he was the victim of foul play, but an investigation satisfied the coroner that he had committed suicide. The police are of the opinion that the operator set the red light to prevent the possibility of a collision.

MONEY IN WASHINGTON. New York, July 19.—A dispatch to the World from Wellsville, N. Y., says: Annie Weibling, an employee in the Wellsville steam laundry, yesterday discovered \$1,540 in bills and cheques in the washing of a prominent and wealthy family of this city. The money was found in the underwear of a prominent social woman, who had not missed it. The money was returned and the finder liberally rewarded.

CANADIANS IN SECOND STAGE OF KING'S PRIZE. Bisley, July 19.—Only four Canadians got into the second stage of the King's prize, 20 shots at 600 yards, which will be shot off to-morrow.

About 2,000 persons are camping out in tents, and no one dares to go indoors. Practically every residence and business block in town has been damaged. There has been much distress among the people who are camping in the open as heavy rains have fallen in the last two days, one being the heaviest for fifty years. Most of the people are going to El Paso, although many are coming to Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

The shocks generally occur as short, sharp jerks, the ground seeming to slip violently. It is believed that the adjustment of rock strata in the rugged Ladronne and Magdalena mountains is the cause of the continued shocks. Provisions are growing scarce and real distress is feared for among the refugees.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. President of the United States Delegation Tells of Plans.

London, July 18.—Congressman Richard Barthold, of Missouri, is busy with preparations for the conference of the inter-parliamentary union. A meeting of the delegation will be held July 23rd immediately preceding the inauguration session of the inter-parliamentary conference for the purpose of definitely arranging a programme.

Mr. Barthold, who is president of the United States delegation, said "The most important matter to come before the conference is the reports of the commission appointed at the Brussels session last August, to consider my motion for the establishment of an international congress with at least six delegates from each country. The session was composed of some of Europe's most eminent statesmen. The president is Philip Stanhope who was recently elevated to the Peerage by the new government of Great Britain on account of his distinguished services to his country and to the world. Mr. Stanhope under his new title Lord Weardale, will preside over this memorable session of the union.

The French member of the commission is Baron De Constant, who has great influence in the upper house of the French Parliament. He is organizing an international service federation containing the leading men from every department of life in every nation. The organization has a branch in 21 nations and it will soon be established in every nation, ready to bring its powerful support to the plans approached by the inter-parliamentary union. The report of the commission is unanimous for converting the forthcoming Hague conference, called at his request, into a permanent body assembling automatically and periodically for reorganizing the inter-parliamentary union so that it can more effectively co-operate with that body in developing a system of international law to take the place of war. This is a grand plan and will be presented at the second Hague conference with the entire influence of the inter-parliamentary union behind it."

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE. Received by Lord Curzon Whose Wife Passed Away on Wednesday.

London, July 19.—Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, was the recipient to-day of a continuous stream of messages of condolence on the death of his wife, from India, America and Great Britain, including expressions of sympathy from King Edward and other members of the royal family.

Simla, Punjab, July 19.—The news of the death of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the former viceroy of India, caused a great shock here and from all parts of India come expressions of keen sorrow. Her splendid work in behalf of the natives, especially the women, endeared her to all the Hindoos.

ALBERTA PENITENTIARY. M. McCauley Appointed Warden and R. H. Steadman Deputy.

Ottawa, July 19.—An order in council has been passed appointing M. McCauley, formerly deputy warden of the reformatory at Penstangishane; accountant, J. J. Cashman, Orlin; surgeon, Dr. Forin, of Edmonton. Subordinate officers will no doubt be selected.

"FORTY-NINE" DEAD. L. A. Booth, a California Pioneer, Passed Away at Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., July 19.—L. A. Booth, a pioneer of 1849, one of the original incorporators with Huntington, Crocker and Stanford, of the Central Pacific railroad, died here yesterday at the age of 88 years.

IN MEMORY OF EXPLORER. New York, July 19.—A dispatch to a morning paper from Bar Harbor, Me., says: A monument to mark the discovery of Mount Desert Island by the French expedition under Samuel de Champlain on September 24th, 1604, was dedicated yesterday.

DAILY EARTHQUAKES IN NEW MEXICO

GREAT HAVOC HAS BEEN WROUGHT IN SOCORRO

About One Thousand People Are Living in Tents--Provisions Are Becoming Scarce.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 19.—Refugees in large numbers are arriving here from Socorro, N. M., where great damage has been done by a succession of daily earthquakes since July 2nd. In that time not an hour has passed without one or more quakes.

The centre of the disturbance is a zone of 30 miles long by about 10 miles wide, running from the Ladronne mountains southeast through Socorro. This side of the belt the shocks have been barely felt. Each one is preceded by a loud rumbling like heavy thunder which can be heard approaching from the northwest before it reaches Socorro.

Senator Boca, of Socorro, until recently district attorney, is here with his family. He says that people are leaving on every train and those who cannot ride on the railroad are leaving by wagons.

About 2,000 persons are camping out in tents, and no one dares to go indoors. Practically every residence and business block in town has been damaged. There has been much distress among the people who are camping in the open as heavy rains have fallen in the last two days, one being the heaviest for fifty years. Most of the people are going to El Paso, although many are coming to Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

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"The noise and the quakes are frightful," said Mrs. J. J. Leeson, a refugee from Socorro. "I have experienced earthquakes at Los Angeles and San Francisco, but never anything so sickening as those prolonged rockings and jerks of the earth. Water placed in a bowl will show continuous vibrations between the light and shadow showing that the earth is never still. Not a house in town is safe to enter and chimneys and walls topple with each recurrent tremor."

Fleeing From Town. El Pasco, Tex., July 19.—S. M., south of Santa Fe, has been damaged by an earthquake. Fifty-two shocks have been felt since 7:20 a. m. The court house is wrecked, the building of the school of mines is cracked and nearly every residence in the city is destroyed or much damaged. The town is largely built of adobe or brick.

The Santa Fe railroad has sent box cars to Socorro to take the people away and many have already fled to other towns. Huge hoarders have been jarred down on the railroad track and trains cannot enter the town. They stop several miles outside the place.

The water in the hot springs near Socorro has increased several degrees in temperature and the inhabitants fear that the extinct volcano ten miles from the town will become active again.

The entire surrounding country has felt the shocks and much damage has been done especially at San Marcial and Magdalena.

LADY CURZON DEAD. Wife of Former Viceroy of India Died From Heart Failure.

London, July 18.—Lady Curzon, wife of the former Viceroy of India, who has been ill for some days, died at 5:40 p. m. this evening. She never quite recovered from her serious illness at Walmer Castle, Dover, in the winter and recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility. She was formerly Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of the late Levi P. Leiter, of Chicago.

It was not until this afternoon that Lady Curzon's condition gave cause for anxiety. About noon she got worse and two specialists were called in. They remained in attendance till the end. It was announced that the death of Lady Curzon's death was heart failure, but she had been suffering from her terrible illness of two years ago.

The funeral, the date of which has not yet been fixed, will occur at Kedleston.

TO MARK BURIAL PLACE OF WOLFE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO ERECT MEMORIAL

Boy Killed by Express Train--Series of Fatalities in Montreal--Strike Settled.

Winnipeg, July 18.—At the conclusion of the address by F. C. Wade, K. C., of Vancouver, upon "The Duty of Canada to the Grave of Wolfe," at the Canadian Club luncheon to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the club, upon motion of Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K. C.: "That, having had the pleasure of hearing the most interesting address of Mr. Fred C. Wade, K. C., on the subject of a memorial marking the place where General Wolfe is buried, in the opinion of the members of the Canadian Club at Winnipeg, this day assembled, the duty of this club and that of similar clubs throughout Canada to take up the matter of marking the burial place of General Wolfe and to deal with the same in a substantial and practical manner, and with that end in view, that a committee be named by the president to deal with the subject at the earliest possible date."

Merchants' Convention. Winnipeg, July 18.—The Retail Merchants' Association of Western Canada will meet in convention here next week.

Knights of Pythias. Winnipeg, July 18.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias for Manitoba and the Northwest meet in their fifteenth annual session here on July 23rd and 24th. J. G. Carter, grand chancellor, and F. J. G. McArthur, grand K. of R. and S., are in charge of all arrangements and predict that the most successful session in the history of the organization will take place.

Registered Mail Stolen. Brandon, July 18.—The post office box of Mayor Fleming was broken open to-day and his registered mail stolen. A number of cheques and a draft were secured.

Instantly Killed. Lachine, Que., July 18.—The seven-year-old son of Ned Snow, of this place, was struck and instantly killed by the west-bound Ottawa express this morning. The boy was playing on the track.

To-day's casualty "freely large and of most horrible variety. A young man's body was taken out of the car of the Montreal and entered the city in an elevator; the body decomposed remains of a laboring man were found beneath a pile of planks just outside of one of the city parks, and there, after minor casualties, the man taken out of the car is unidentified, but in his possession was a card marked "Thomas Ather-ton" and he was nearly dressed. It is impossible to identify the man found in the pile of wood, and horribly is the body decomposed. The young lady killed by elevator at the Sherbrooke flats is named Miss Elizabeth Waits, but she is not known to have relatives in the city.

Automobile Invasion. Montreal, July 18.—Dust begrimed but with running powers unimpaired, the pilot car of the Glidden automobile tour arrived at the Windsor Hotel at 10:55 o'clock this morning, with Walter C. White, son of the president of the White Sewing Machine Company, and R. R. Johnson of New York on board. They left the Hotel Champlain at about 7 o'clock, covering the intervening distance of 72 miles eventually, and left about two hours later. The touring party followed a trail of confetti left by the pilot machine to Montreal and entered the city by the Victoria bridge. The invading party number about 300 ardent motorists with about 70 cars of various makes and makes of cars.

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Oakland, Cal., July 19.—L. A. Booth, a pioneer of 1849, one of the original incorporators with Huntington, Crocker and Stanford, of the Central Pacific railroad, died here yesterday at the age of 88 years.

SKRYDLOFF PROMOTED. St. Petersburg, July 18.—Admiral Skrydloff, who succeeded Admiral Makharoff in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, after the death of the latter, has been officially named as Commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

RUSSIA

Plot to Assassinate Officers of the Army

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Gen. Kozlov, of staff, who was with the 1st army, has been identified as the organizer of a plot to assassinate officers of the army.

Members Pressed. St. Petersburg, July 18.—A cal barometer is a confusion which the possession of the efforts to form reports from the in-tude of parliament, thing possible, marked renewal of the crisis may end against parliament.

The assassination Cheoukin and Gheouky that being general was

to kill not only Prince Putlian and the general epion which has ter-local authorities, together with the dozen provinces days, have again small part of the in resorting to "ex-parliament of an a try will, it is feared

Hands of the needed lever to M. Petrjitski vain house yesterday of the proposed step, the Constitutional party he is a prom-to be convinced the peasant at all bers of the extrem a fight, preaching the rostrum.

The Novoe Vrem wates the views of HIS MAJESTY TO

The King Regrets I cept Invitati Me

Ottawa, July 17 Queen Alexandra the invitation to vied by the Senate Commons. His M address, which app the Canada Gazet Dow

My Lord--As Lordship's despatch submitted to His Majesty and praying that His Majesty the Queen pleased to visit His Majesty has been the address need scarcely rimir two circumstances overlooked in conproposals. In the business of continuous and incessant on the time a sovereign, and it the absence of His country for any letcut, if not imposvery definite limitations, even when health and need tender; and accord in the second pl membered that the limits, within the the distances which to reach all parts of the empire, and the King to visit of his dominions another. It was facts which influen by Queen Victoria to determine the should, in his y colonies and posse of which he was ruler; and accord while Prince of W Canada, to which in this address.

Following the President Prince of members of the been invited in most distant parts have always been representative of His Majesty's tendered. I am commanded make mention of because he would

# RUSSIAN OFFICIALS ARE DOOMED MEN

## Plot to Assassinate Trepoff and Other Officers Connected With Court--Peasants Continue to Destroy Property.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The assassin of Gen. Kozlov, of the headquarters staff, who was murdered in the English park at Peterhof on Saturday last, has been identified as a Lett, belonging to an organization, the members of which have sworn to kill Gen. Trepoff, Gen. Pirnce Puttitan and 13 other persons intimately connected with the court.

The assassin was chosen by lot. Members Preach Revolution.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The political barometer is again falling. The confusion which seems to have taken possession of the upper sphere since the efforts to form a coalition ministry were coupled with the alarming reports from the interior and the attitude of parliament, make almost anything possible. There has been a marked renewal of apprehension that the crisis may end in a coup d'etat against parliament.

The assassinations of Vice-Admiral Chouknin and Gen. Kozlov, the discovery that behind the murder of the general was

A Big Plot

to kill not only Gen. Trepoff, but Prince Puttitan and other courtiers, and the general epidemic of assassination which has terrorized not only the local authorities, but even the police, together with the half destruction of property by the peasantry in half-a-dozen provinces during the last few days, have again strengthened the small part of the court which believes in resorting to "extreme measures."

The adoption by the lower house of parliament of an address to the country will, it is feared, place in the

Hands of the Reactionists

the needed lever to move His Majesty. M. Petrajtski vainly warned the lower house yesterday of the seriousness of the proposed step, but the majority of the Constitutional Democrats, of which party he is a prominent member, seem to be convinced that they must hold the peasant at all hazards. The members of the extreme left seem to court a fight, preaching open revolution from the rostrum.

The Novoe Vremya, which often states the views of the court, says to-

### HIS MAJESTY UNABLE TO VISIT CANADA

### The King Regrets That He Cannot Accept Invitation--Text of Message.

Ottawa, July 17.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra are unable to accept the invitation to visit Canada, presented by the Senate and the House of Commons. His Majesty's reply to the address, which appears in an extra of the Canada Gazette, follows:

Downing Street, 7th July, 1906. My Lord:—As requested in Your Lordship's dispatch of 25th May, I have submitted to His Majesty the joint address to the King from the Senate and House of Commons expressing their loyalty and devotion to His Majesty, and praying that His Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen will be graciously pleased to visit the Dominion.

His Majesty has been pleased to receive the address very graciously. I need scarcely remind Your Lordship of the circumstances which must not be overlooked in consideration of these proposals. In the first place, the current business of empire, which is continuous and incessant, imposes a heavy tax on the time and strength of its sovereign, and it is well known that the absence of His Majesty from this country for any length of time is difficult, if not impossible, except under very definite limitations and restrictions, even when considerations of health and need for comparative rest render it expedient.

In the second place, it must be remembered that there are practically no limits, within the habitable globe, to the distances which must be traveled to reach all parts of the British Empire, and that it would be difficult for the King to visit one important part of his dominions and decline to visit another. It was no doubt these two facts which influenced her late Majesty Queen Victoria, with wise foresight, to determine that His Majesty should, in his youth, visit the various colonies and possessions of the empire of which he was one day to become ruler; and accordingly His Majesty, while Prince of Wales, paid a visit to Canada, which reference is made in this address.

Following the same counsels, the Present Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family have been untravelling in visiting even the most distant parts of the Empire, and have always been received as the representative of His Majesty with the utmost cordiality and loyalty.

I am commanded by His Majesty to make mention of these considerations because he would wish his loyal subjects

to feel the adoption by the lower house of

An Address to the Country would go beyond the jurisdiction of parliament and virtually constitute from the government to the people.

The paper adds: "With its adoption parliament would cross the Rubicon, and abandon its professed policy of trying to restrain the country, and instead of pacifying, deliberately pour oil on the flames."

Dispatches from the interior continue to tell without interruption stories of burning of many houses, robberies, murders, collisions between peasants and rural guards, and the hurried dispatch of troops here and there. The centre of

The Peasant Uprising

is Voreneha province, where the peasants, in the mania for the destruction of property, do not discriminate between friends and enemies, as evidenced by the complete devastation of the estate of M. Kokeshehina, one of the most prominent Constitutional Democrats in the lower house.

To-day's reports describe the situation in that province as "hopeless" from the standpoint of the landlords.

The situation is almost as bad in Poltava and Smolensk provinces. In the Tambov province eighty peasants are said to have been killed or wounded by dragons.

Revolutionary Outrages.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The daily budget of revolutionary outrages and agrarian disorders is larger than usual to-day.

At Natschakino, in Sanbersk province, the town hall was set on fire yesterday and the entire village, consisting of 300 houses, was consumed.

Throughout Poland systematic pillaging of government spirit shops is in progress. The central police office at Warsaw was robbed yesterday and a gendarme was shot.

At Lubellin, Russian Poland, revolutionists yesterday executed a workman who was suspected of being a spy, and at Nizhni Novgorod and Yastuk, the cashiers of the spirit monopoly were robbed and killed. The bank at Sosnit, in the province of Sosnit, was robbed yesterday, and at Tiflis an Armenian locomotive engineer was shot in his cab by an assassin concealed in the neighboring woods.

Workers at Rostoff, in the province of Yaroslavl, killed an alleged government provocateur at Piliarski.

A Tartar woman who was baptized in the Orthodox church was murdered, and at Yarostave bombs were exploded at the residences of the chief of police and at offices of the gendarmes.

jects in Canada, and especially the Senate and House of Commons, to understand that he is deeply touched and gratified by the terms of their address and by the desire expressed that with Her Majesty the Queen he should again visit the Dominion. His Majesty retains a vivid recollection, even after the lapse of many years, of his former visit, of the beauties and interest of the country, and of the enthusiasm and loyalty which everywhere greeted him. He is well aware that it would be difficult to recognize the future of Canada. He then learned to know the great Dominion, whose rapid growth in all that contributes to the development and prosperity of a nation has been astonishing; and no greater triumph could be offered to the head of any empire than to be himself a witness of a progress so remarkable.

In spite, however, of the many and strong inducements which prompt him to gratify the loyal wishes of his Canadian subjects, I am to say that the King feels unable at present to entertain the idea of a journey to Canada, whereby the difficulties suggested in an early portion of this dispatch, and which the Queen will not particularize, could be overcome, and which it is premature to discuss now; but His Majesty desires that Your Lordship should make it known to all that he is prepared to do the necessities of his position and not by any lack of appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of the people of Canada to his throne and person.

I have, etc. (Signed) ELGIN.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

United States Navy Is Establishing Number of Stations on the Pacific.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Soon the United States navy will have the Pacific Coast equipped with the wireless telegraph system. Stations have been completed and equipped at San Diego, Arguello, Faralona and Mare Island. Faralona is just outside of San Francisco harbor, and the station was located there in order to have the communication over sea as much as possible from one station to the other. Stations are now being constructed at Table Bluff, Cape Blanco, North Head and Cape Fiaterpy. Any ship sailing along the Pacific Coast and equipped with wireless will be able to communicate with the land at all times from the northern to the southern boundary of the country.

### BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London Paper Says Cabinet Has Decided to Rescind Action Making Reductions.

London, July 18.—The Daily Express says that the cabinet has decided to rescind its action cutting down the naval estimates and to build two battleships of the Dreadnaught class.

### THE MITCHELL TRAGEDY.

Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield Examined Daily as to Mental Condition.

Seattle, July 17.—Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield are being examined daily by Dr. J. B. Loughary, who calls in one or more consulting physicians to act as advisers in an effort to determine the mental condition of the women who are responsible for the death of George Mitchell. These examinations are being made at the request of Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh, and the reports made by the physicians are being kept secret. It is stated, however, by Mr. Mackintosh that no complete report has been made so far, and it is probable that the examinations will be kept up for some little time. The women so conduct themselves as to make the determination of their mental condition a baffling proposition.

Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Maud Creffield were jointly charged with murder in the first degree to-day by information filed direct in the superior court by Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh. A single information covers the charge against each of the women, but this does not mean that they must stand trial together, for if they wish each may demand a separate trial. This is not likely, however, unless whoever is employed as attorney insists, for the women have by confessions to the authorities admitted that each is equally guilty with the other.

Deputy Prosecutor John Miller yesterday received a letter from O. V. Hurt, father of Mrs. Creffield. He states that he cannot forget that it is his daughter who is now in trouble and says he feels duty bound to come to her assistance. Speaking of Esther Mitchell, Mr. Hurt states that she has no friends or relatives who will come to her aid and that as he believes her to be denuded he will assist her as well as his daughter.

Mr. Hurt has also written to his daughter promising that he will aid her in her present trouble. The woman read this letter with a little show of emotion as she has treated every event connected with her arrest.

Agricultural Schools in Ontario—Number of Spinners in Montreal Mills Quit Work.

Windsor, July 17.—Eluding the vigilance of a special watch placed on him, C. Spindlemann, cheated the gallows by hanging himself at Sandwich jail early this morning. His dead body was found by Turnkey Iler who was on his morning rounds. The murderer had successfully wound a pair of shoe laces around his neck, the one end to a chain which is attached to his cot and slowly strangled himself.

Agricultural Education.

Toronto, July 17.—The Education Department and Department of Agriculture are conjointly arranging a program for the Ontario Agricultural Institute, the first step in the government's policy of a series of agricultural schools throughout the province. In brief, the proposal is the establishment of classes in agriculture in the collegiate institutes of the province, and particularly in essentially agricultural districts. It is thought this can be so arranged that a great deal of primary work in agriculture in the Ontario Agricultural colleges at Guelph can be taken at schools by pupils desiring it, thus relieving the college of pressure, now very great, to that extent. The curriculum of the classes would be uniform. All classes would be affiliated with the college and scholars would matriculate from them to the institution at Guelph, where they would graduate.

C. M. B. Association.

Toronto, July 17.—The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was examined by the insurance commission to-day. The order was originally part of the order in the United States, but in 1892 was incorporated as a Canadian institution. Michael F. Hackett, secretary of the association, said the idea of separating from the American body was that any Canadian who had honestly paid money into the order would not have to go out of the country to get benefits. He explained the respective superintendents in vogue, whereupon Mr. Tilley, counsel for the Dominion, intimated that the rates should be increased or matters with regard to members rearranged in order to make the society perfectly solvent, but Mr. Hackett would not admit that the rates were not right.

Senate, July 17.—Senator Vidal, 39, is very low at his home here. There are no hopes of recovery.

Montreal's Population.

Montreal, July 17.—Lovell's directory for the city and suburbs shows the population of Montreal at 405,000, of which 352,000 reside in the city and 53,000 in the suburbs.

Strike Spreading.

Montreal, July 17.—A number of the spinners of the Montreal mills of the Dominion Textile Co., have gone out on strike in sympathy with the workers in the Magog mills. The situation at the latter place remains unchanged. The men refuse to accept the terms offered by the company, which were that the workers should make individual settlements with the respective superintendents. Meetings are being held daily, but so far there has been no disorder.

Plea of Not Guilty.

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Victim of Wreck.

Toronto, July 17.—The bodies of the Walter Barwick, K. C., and C. A. Pippin, who were killed in the railway wreck at Salisbury, England, arrived in the city this morning. The funeral of Mr. Barwick takes place to-morrow.

Bathing Fatalities.

Halifax, July 16.—A tragic drowning occurred on Saturday near St. Ellarton, Pictou county, when Roderick McKenzie, 27 years old, and Lee Frazer, seven years old, lost their lives. McKenzie was bathing with some boys. One of the youngest of them was Lee Frazer. McKenzie took him on his back across the river, but on returning, in mid-stream McKenzie either took a wrong step or the boy so tightened his grasp round his neck as to cause the swimmer to sink. Whatever the cause, both sank and were not taken out of the water for minutes, when life was extinct. At Middleton, children were bathing when one of them, daughter of L. S. Shaffner, got in too deep. Mrs. Arbe went to her assistance, but losing her footing and becoming unbalanced, she was drowned. The girl was rescued.

C. P. Herbert Dead.

Montreal, July 17.—After a protracted illness the last two months from tumor of the liver, Charles P. Herbert passed away at 2 o'clock this morning at the age of seventy-two. Deceased was one of Montreal's oldest and most respected business men, having been identified in commercial affairs for nearly sixty years. He was head of the wholesale grocery firm of Hudon, Herbert & Company.

Orangemen Meet.

Toronto, July 17.—The Grand Council of Orangemen of the World convened in Montreal this morning in Toronto to-day. Delegates are in attendance from Ireland, Scotland, South Africa and other parts of the world.

Dried currants form excellent food for horses, and give them great strength and endurance.

## MURDERER ENDS LIFE IN PRISON

### STRANGLER HIMSELF WITH PAIR OF SHOE LACES

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### LARGE LAND DEAL.

Belgian Syndicate Has Purchased 160,000 Acres in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, July 18.—Another large land deal has just been made in the Canadian Northwest whereby a syndicate of Belgian capitalists bought 160,000 acres of land from a land company but recently formed. The price paid was nine dollars per acre, so the deal amounts to about \$1,600,000 which sum has already been paid over in cash. The intention of the syndicate is to bring out a number of Belgian families from the old country and dispose of the land to them in small farms and when all the land is disposed of other blocks will be purchased. The gentlemen composing the syndicate are amongst the wealthiest capitalists in Belgium.

### FRISCO RELIEF WORK.

Dr. Devine Will Resign Chairmanship of Committee on August 1st.

San Francisco, July 18.—Dr. E. T. Devine announced yesterday that he would leave the city for the east on August 1st, and that he would resign from the chairmanship of the relief committee and the rehabilitation committee at that time.

"I shall have to be in New York on September 1st," he said, "to take up my work in Columbia college, and with the New York Associated Charities, and although San Francisco is the most interesting place in the world for me at the present time, I feel that it is as well for me to go."

### REVOLUTIONARY STEAMER.

Has Been Turned Over to the Salvadoran Government.

Acacajita, Salvador, July 18.—The steamer Empire, owned and operated by the revolutionists in Guatemala, arrived here from Corinto yesterday. It was formally turned over to the Salvadoran government. The latter will arm the vessel and use it as a gunboat in the west coast operations.

## LABOR TROUBLES IN EAST AND WEST

### 'FRISCO STREET CARS MAY BE TIED UP

Threatened Strike Among Fifty Thousand Members of Building Trades in New York.

San Francisco, July 18.—The members of the Electrical Workers' Union, who are in the employ of the United Railroads, decided this morning to go on strike after receiving an ultimatum from the company in reply to their demand that while willing to grant an increase of wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 for ten hours' work, it would not grant the eight-hour day.

It is possible that the street car system will be tied up if the strike is made effective. The power houses cannot operate without shop men.

The United Railroads announced that they would fill the strikers' places with non-union men.

Threaten to Strike.

New York, July 18.—According to the World an ultimatum embodying a threat to order a general strike among more than 50,000 members of the building trades was delivered yesterday by the Associated Building Trades to employers in this city. On the receipt of the ultimatum the Master Plumbers' Association, which is the employers' organization, called a conference in Terrace Garden. The association states that 800 strike breakers have been secured, and are now on their way to New York.

The situation developed yesterday from a strike among 1,500 plumbers, members of local No. 2, which began about two weeks ago.

### CROPS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The government crop report shows continued deterioration in the Volga provinces, and five partial or total failures of the crops has extended in the Tambov, Sarloff, Penza and Nizhni Novgorod districts, and in some of the districts of the Don, where the rains came too late to save the crops. An abundant yield, however, is assured in the west and southwestern provinces, although considerable isolated damage has been done by hailstorms.

### SOCIALISTS MEET.

General Congress of Inter-Parliamentary Committee in London.

London, July 17.—The general congress of the Socialist inter-parliamentary committee opened here to-day under the presidency of James Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of parliament and chairman of the Independent Labor party.

The first action of the congress was to expel the newspapermen present, the foreign delegates feeling that detailed reports of the proceedings would bring them unpleasantly to the notice of their governments. The attendance was not large.

The European continent was represented by about 25 delegates, including a member of the Russian parliament. Several women delegates were in attendance. A resolution was adopted changing the title of the organization to "Socialist and labor inter-parliamentary committee."

To-morrow questions in relation to the condition of Russia will be the principal topics.

The British House of Commons on Tuesday night passed that part of the education bill setting up a self-governing education department in Wales, with amendment creating a new minister as the political head of the department.

## TWO NEW MILLS FOR WEST COAST

### NOOKA SOUND TIMBER WILL SHORTLY BE CUT

High Price of Shingles Causes Seattle and Vancouver Companies to Enlarge Business.

The erection of two large shingle mills in the vicinity of Nootka Sound will shortly be commenced. In this district some of the finest red cedar in the world is to be found, averaging 40,000 feet to the acre, and the new mills will cut that timber exclusively.

Two sets of limits have been taken up. The Sutton Lumber and Trading Co., whose new mill at Mosquito Harbor is nearing completion, holds one set in three separate groups, and it is understood will build another mill at Friendly Cove. This company is now controlled by McEwan Brothers, of Seattle, and although plans have not yet been completed, the capacity of the Friendly Cove enterprise will be at least 60,000 feet per diem. An area of 9,463 acres is included in the limits mentioned. The land was carefully crested before application was made for licenses, and contains the best timber in the locality. Every group fronts on deep water, and the location is an ideal one for over sea shipment.

J. G. Scott, of Vancouver, has purchased for the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., the other group mentioned, which consists of 7,974 acres, running along the east fork of Gold river, that flows into Guaquena Arm. These were held for many years by the old Sayward Timber Co., and are situated on the Pacific coast. The Pacific Coast Co. has a big mill on Burrard Inlet, the output of which was 2,713,000 feet last year, and a new mill will be built to cut the timber on the land recently purchased. Its location will most likely be near the end of Guaquena Arm, but it is possible a site on Bligh Island may be selected.

Both mills will use most of the timber for manufacturing shingles. The extremely high prices ruling at present make possible a good profit, and there is a tremendous demand throughout the prairie provinces. Prices are much higher than across the Sound. Locally the figure is \$2.75 per thousand, with a 10 per cent. reduction on monthly accounts, but even since the strike shinglemen on the other side of the Gulf have not received nearly as large a price for their output. Clears are now \$2.20 and \$1.95 in the state of Washington, and many complaints are made at the largeness of even these quotations. With a margin of nearly 10 per cent. in favor of Vancouver Island manufacturers, and the added facilities of deep water transportation it is easy to understand the activity apparent on the West Coast.

Packers Elect Officers.

Annual Meeting of British Columbia Association Held in Vancouver—A Salmon Run On.

The B. C. Packers' Association held its annual meeting in Vancouver on Monday, the president, Campbell Sweetiey, manager of the Bank of Montreal, in the city mentioned, occupying the chair. A handsome profit was shown for last season and the various reports approved of. So satisfactory has been the conduct of the association's business that the full board of directors and officials were nominated for re-election at the meeting to be held on August 6th.

On Saturday afternoon the secretary of the association, W. D. Burdick, of Vancouver, broke his left ankle by slipping on the sidewalk near the post office. As this is the rush season among canners he has decided to make his business office a temporary home and will remain there for the two or three months necessary to recover from his injuries.

There is a great dearth of Chinese labor in the Fraser river canneries. As mentioned previously in the Times very high wages have been demanded, reaching up to \$65 per month, but even at this figure there is a great want for more assistance apparent.

Several good catches were made recently at some of the coast canneries. Up to the end of last week the River's Inlet company had put up 20,000 cases of salmon and an average of 80 fish to the boat has been maintained. The run of sockeye on the Fraser river has commenced in earnest. On Sunday night most boats were credited with at least 50 while one lucky fisherman hauled 85 salmon on the wharf. In English bay and adjacent waters fish are more plentiful than usual during an off year. According to a Vancouver dispatch some of the boats brought in over 400 during last week, while many others had more than half that number.

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Preparations for Forthcoming Series Under Auspices of Victoria Club.

Intending players for the handicap tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club are requested to bear in mind that entries for the same must be in the hands of the secretary, J. D. Hunter, 49 Birdcage Walk, or P. O. Box 38, by 8 p. m. Friday. Already quite a lot of names have been submitted, and the tournament promises to be well contested. The handicapping will be done by the committee on Friday evening, and together with the hours for playing, will appear in Saturday morning's Colonist and Saturday's Times.

Entries for the open tournament, which commences on Monday, July 30th, are also coming in in a way to satisfy all concerned, and already some of the crack players of Seattle and Vancouver have entered, and competitors are also expected from Tacoma and other cities. Entries for the open events must be in the hands of the secretary, J. D. Hunter, by 8 p. m. Friday. Already quite a lot of names have been submitted, and the tournament promises to be well contested. The handicapping will be done by the committee on Friday evening, and together with the hours for playing, will appear in Saturday morning's Colonist and Saturday's Times.

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## FRASER DELTA IS "GARDEN OF WORLD"

### EXPERIENCES OF LOCAL MERCHANT AT LADNER

Enthusiastic Praise of Fertility of Banner Hay and Oat District of Province.

Much has been said and written about the marvellous fertility of the lower Fraser valley, but the recent experiences of a local merchant will bear repeating. Thomas H. Horne, of the firm of Bannerman & Horne, has just returned from a purchasing trip through the district mentioned and the following is his account of what he saw.

"The only thing that surprised me when on the Fraser river delta," he said, "was that the fence posts did not grow the same as everywhere else. Delta municipality with adjacent islands, Westham and Crescent, is the garden of the world. If people any place else were told the truth regarding this district it would be classed as a fairy tale. Just think of a piece of meadow being pastured for at least nine months every year and yet a crop of 2 1-2 tons of timothy or 3 1-2 of clover is raised in the short interval. I've never seen anything like it. W. Paterson, M.P., for instance, took his stock off on May 28th, and to-day has a crop of hay averaging at least two and a half tons.

"This record even would be beaten by Westham and Crescent islands. The fertility of the soil is simply wonderful. If the weather continues favorable they will thresh out at least 100 tons of oats to the acre. It's a fine country; I'd just as soon have 150 acres there as own a bank. They can grow everything. Mangolds and turnips

WATER SUPPLY.

There is no question that the supply of water for domestic and other purposes in the city of Victoria is not up to the requirements of the situation. It is notorious that the quantity of water available has been short for several years. The pity is that action has been so long delayed and that some time must necessarily elapse before the required improvement can be made.

But when it is asserted that the present situation as to inadequacy of supply could be immediately relieved by connection with the system in Victoria West, it becomes immediately apparent that the advocates of the cause of the Esquimalt Water Works Company do not know what they are writing about. It would be a comparatively easy matter to connect up with Victoria West. But what would they have after the connections were made? Victoria West is supplied by a seven-inch main from Thetis Lake. The supply for that main pipe is taken from a small reservoir perched upon a rock in the neighborhood of Parson's Bridge.

The city council in considering the important matter of water supply is bound to determine first the interests of the ratepayers they have been sworn to serve. And in the course of their duties the aldermen have to take into consideration the testimony of Mr. Lubbe given before the court in the course of the suit brought by the corporation for the determination of the respective rights of the city and the Esquimalt Water Works Company in the Goldstream watercourse. The manager of the Esquimalt Water Works Company is a shrewd business man and an able manager. But, as is quite natural, Mr. Lubbe's first thought and supreme interest are concerned in making a good bargain for his company. He said in his evidence that the water rates in Victoria were altogether too low—lower indeed than in nearly every other city in Canada—that the corporation was supplying the public with water below cost, and that the rates ought to be raised—the inference being that if the terms proposed by the company to the city were accepted the charges would necessarily have to be increased. That is, that our citizens would be asked to tax themselves for the express purpose of increasing the four per cent. dividends of the Esquimalt Water Works Company. But investigation will disclose the fact that Mr. Lubbe was mistaken when he said that water rates are higher in nearly every other city of the Dominion than they are in Victoria. People who have lived in other cities know from their own experience that the manager of the Esquimalt Water Works Company spoke without knowledge. There are very few cities in Canada in which the natural conditions are so favorable as they are in Victoria for securing a water supply, and we do not know of one in which the rates are higher. Therefore Mr. Lubbe's proposal for an increase of charges in order that a private company may reap the benefit will probably be received with some degree of impatience, and will increase the determination to retain the water services absolutely in the hands of and under the control of the corporation, apart altogether from the possibility of such misunderstandings as might arise from any connection with a private company and the not remote contingency of flaws being discovered in any agreement that might be made which might be construed favorably to the interests of the company. The water service of a growing city is too important a public utility to surrender to any private company. And those who are battling in the hope of securing such a surrender in the case of Victoria, we are convinced, are simply beating the atmosphere.

TRUTH FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.

Mr. Cockshutt, the pronounced Canadian protectionist, ebullient Imperialist and rampant Conservative member of Parliament, was terribly indiscreet in his utterance before the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Some Imperialist of different leanings must have impugned the honesty of Canadian protectionists in their advocacy of preferential trade or the Brantford manufacturer would have been more careful in his utterances, surely. In defence of the position of Canadian manufacturers Mr. Cockshutt asserted that the people of this country in their zeal for the cause of preferential trade had sacrificed themselves to the extent of five million dollars per year in duties that might have been collected upon British goods. Which being interpreted appears to mean that the Canadian people have been relieved of the huge sum of five million dollars in taxation under the scheme of preferential trade brought into force by the present government. Of course that interpretation of Mr. Cockshutt's argument will never be admitted by Canadian Tories who have been so vehemently asserting that the government has increased taxation and in maintaining that the Laurier administration had added unnecessarily and tremendously to the burdens of the people instead of making the load lighter as it is pledged to do. And yet Mr. Cockshutt, in a moment of candor, speaking from conviction and not from a sense of duty to his party, gave utterance to that which is perfectly obvious to all who approach the subject from a perfectly non-partisan standpoint. The British preference, while it has pleased the people of Great Britain and cleared the way for an ultimate closer union of the various sections of the Empire, has proved a great relief to business in Canada. At the same time Mr. Cockshutt's naive admission will prove a source of great embarrassment to his party.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

One of the points of difference between man and all other animals is that man almost to the maximum period of his brief span of life delights in play. He considers it all but necessary to his existence. Hence the prevalence of all forms of sport such as lacrosse and baseball and yachting and cricket and lawn tennis—and even golf. Without these recreations life would be a burden to the people who love to congregate in cities. To our mind cricket, chiefly by reason of its associations and the spirit which dominates it, has always been the most attractive of sports with bat and ball. It is therefore with regret we observe that cricket in Canada appears to have lost some of its savor. Our young men are no longer capable of holding their own against their neighbors in the United States, not given over in an enthusiastic degree to that most fascinating of all games. The reason for this state of affairs we cannot tell. But it is at least satisfactory to note that the true spirit of the noble old English game still survives in Canada in excellent degree even if the prowess necessary to obtain success has temporarily departed. There was a time, and that not so long ago, when Canadians were capable of giving a good account of themselves in international matches with the United States. Whether the Americans have improved their game or whether Canadians have gone back to a matter for authorities to decide. The fact remains that our countrymen have of recent years been outclassed in the annual contests. This year the gentlemen of Philadelphia, who are the principal devotees of the pastime in the United States, inflicted a more than usually decisive defeat upon the Canadians. In their reports of the match American newspapers attribute the failure of our young men to lack of judgment and nervousness combined; but they are unanimous in their commendation of the spirit displayed by the Canadian cricketers—a spirit which exalts the game and distinguishes it from all other forms of sport to which the present generation, especially in the United States, is addicted.

It is seldom indeed that the dignified editor deigns to take note of what is going on in the athletic field. For that reason it is significant that the international cricket match recently played in Philadelphia has been considered as calling for special comment, not because of the skill displayed by either side, or because of the great victory gained by the United States, but because of the spirit in which the Canadians accepted their defeat. The New York Times has the following reference to the event, under the suggestive heading of "Canadian Sportsmanship." "The Canadian team have gone home without teaching us cricket even a little, but they leave us a lesson in the amenities of sport which it would be well for us to take as much profit from as they are entitled to take credit for. Our captain was playing for the victory rather than for the sport when he elected to take a second inning instead of requiring the Canadians to follow on, to see whether in two innings they could equal the score of our first. Doubtless the intent was not the amenities of sport which it would be well for us to take as much profit from as they are entitled to take credit for. Our captain was playing for the victory rather than for the sport when he elected to take a second inning instead of requiring the Canadians to follow on, to see whether in two innings they could equal the score of our first. Doubtless the intent was not

that is what they did. They insisted upon playing in a storm sufficient to warrant a protest, and they even played twelve minutes past time in order that we might have a victory. And they were rightly ours instead of the unsatisfying "draw" which might have been managed. Never has sport presented a finer case for declaring that defeat was without disgrace. The Canadians go home with honor, having erected a standard in sport which will be referred to long after the defeat will have been forgotten. The game will be remembered not for the hollowness of their defeat, but for the service they rendered to sportsmanship. Well done, Canadians! Let us have the same spirit in cross-border contests in trade, and even in politics.

THE SEALING BUSINESS.

Now behold what prodigious agitation a speculative article cunningly poisoned from an American trade review or technical journal can stir up. We can assure that vigilant legal watchdog of the people's rights, Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., that there is not the slightest possibility of the aggressive American purchasing the right for all time of Canadians to stir up a lawful calling upon the high seas. However anxious our American neighbors may be to close up the sealing business carried on from Victoria in the waters of a corporation which is influenced with the United States government has long been one of the almost unfathomable mysteries, however eager the government of Great Britain to acquiesce in such arrangements as a means of further cementing the entente which seems to be considered of more importance to successive British governments as it is pledged to do. And yet Mr. Cockshutt, in a moment of candor, speaking from conviction and not from a sense of duty to his party, gave utterance to that which is perfectly obvious to all who approach the subject from a perfectly non-partisan standpoint. The British preference, while it has pleased the people of Great Britain and cleared the way for an ultimate closer union of the various sections of the Empire, has proved a great relief to business in Canada. At the same time Mr. Cockshutt's naive admission will prove a source of great embarrassment to his party.

However, there is not the slightest reason for alarm about this matter. Newspaper correspondents at Washington are in the habit of announcing at irregular intervals that the British ambassador and members of the United States government have arranged terms of settlement of various matters which our neighbors are desirous of having disposed of in accordance with their rather top-sided ideas of what should be done. These correspondents compare their labor under the delusion that Canada need not acquiesce in such matters as these. Their view is that Canadians are a subject people, that the sovereign race in the United States disposes of Great Britain in the same manner as nothing for us to do but humbly express our acquiescence. But the ambassador at Washington and his government, at Westminster know better. And it is satisfactory to note that Mr. McPhillips, whose normal disposition is not to adversely affect the attitude of the present Ottawa government upon any question, now acknowledges that the government was right in demanding as a result of the Alaska boundary, that a voice in the negotiation of any treaties affecting Canadian interests.

INDICATIVE STRAWS.

The Premier of British Columbia, Mr. George Ross, has written to Mr. P. P. simply to look over the baby in the majority of households. The baby is yet the lord of all he surveys, with the interest of a stranger in this strange world, in the city of Victoria at all events. Neither is there any prospect of his departing permanently from our outposts of the Empire as far as we can learn, because we observe that high personages are condescending to discuss him in an interesting way. The Mayor of Huddersfield, Mr. Broadbent, brother of a distinguished physician who doubtless has officiated at many important crises not remotely removed from the advent of babies, said in a recent lecture: "A baby is, perhaps, the most individual personality there is in the world, and my own working theory is that a baby is the last evolutionary product of the onward march of the race." Mr. Broadbent confessed that in his immature years he had a vague notion that a baby was a baby, and that was an end of the matter, and that one baby could be managed in the same way as any other baby. But he had learned that babies were individualists, and that every baby was necessarily different from any other baby that preceded or would follow it. It was quite useless to treat these individual babies, each with a strong personality, alike. Mr. Broadbent humorously remarked upon the extraordinary way in which infants refused to conform to any rules laid down for them in orthodox medical books. He had had experience of pretty nearly a hundred babies, and even in the matter of teething, not one of them had its teeth at the proper time. And yet it was such an apparently reasonable thing for a baby to have its teeth according to rule, but they would not do it. The moral was that parents could not, and must not, treat babies otherwise than as individuals.

It is said that unfortunate victim of neurotic sensibilities, Mr. Thaw, will never be tried, but will be committed to an asylum. Thaw will be subjected to trial, however, but he will never serve out his sentence—if he should be sentenced. There is too much money behind the murderer of White for his case to be snuffed out in the seclusion of an institution for the insane. As weight increases, the normal human pulse becomes slower, and the weight grows less in old age the pulse becomes faster again.

ment which supplies it with advertisements that are profitable to advertise but the public and with other advantages that are even more profitable to them outside the district, and still more costly to the public. But let it not be hinted that any of these curious movements are indicative of the design of the McBride government of notoriously unique connections and shameless disregard of public opinion to precipitate a general election. They simply prove that the ministers are consumed with a desire to find out what the people of British Columbia are urgently in need of and that the band of adventurers, after the manner of their parasitic kind, know what they require in their business, and that they would be compelled to seek other pastures if their friends were driven from power.

We are told that in the event of the situation becoming too serious in Russia Emperor Wilhelm of Germany and Franz Josef of Austria will mobilize legions and run to the relief of their beloved brother in royalty, Czar Nicholas. While we know we ought to sympathize with his Majesty of Russia, we cannot but express the opinion that, officially, he is not worth the sacrifice of even one life. Nicholas simply presents the case of a monarch completely out of harmony with the spirit of the times. He and his advisors have been attempting to hold the times back instead of boldly getting into line with them. Now they must take the consequences of their blindness. And we are not sure that William and Joseph may not be over-estimating their strength if it be true that they intend to interpose their royal persons between the Little Father and his frenzied Big People. They may possibly involve a large part of Europe in this deplorable Russian fracas. William of Germany is a rather discreet monarch after all, and is surrounded by astute and far-seeing statesmen. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think he will keep out of Russia.

An Antipodean sojourner in London has been expressing his opinion of the works of Socialism in Australia. He says: "No more money will be spent by capitalists until people come to their senses. Socialism is the most poisonous thing that has come to the colony so far. The sparrow, Canadian thistle, and the rabbit we thought bad, but avoid a Socialist, or in ten years you will have unemployed by the million and your capitalists gone. In a mild climate they thrive like diphtheria by flying from one man they have half-runned to another. In Sydney they sleep out in the public domains by hundreds, but in Canada and the Northern States, winter cools them. To get out of work in winter and find your funds low makes you forget Socialism and think of self-preservation. A nice little nest of them—under New Zealand" or "New Liberals"—stood at last election, but we fired them out all but one, and we can watch him; but this was a good sign that the country was recovering from his dementia. So much for these curiosities."

Notwithstanding the problem of race suicide of which we hear so much in these degenerate latter days, the baby is still a subject of profound interest in the majority of households. The baby is yet the lord of all he surveys, with the interest of a stranger in this strange world, in the city of Victoria at all events. Neither is there any prospect of his departing permanently from our outposts of the Empire as far as we can learn, because we observe that high personages are condescending to discuss him in an interesting way. The Mayor of Huddersfield, Mr. Broadbent, brother of a distinguished physician who doubtless has officiated at many important crises not remotely removed from the advent of babies, said in a recent lecture: "A baby is, perhaps, the most individual personality there is in the world, and my own working theory is that a baby is the last evolutionary product of the onward march of the race." Mr. Broadbent confessed that in his immature years he had a vague notion that a baby was a baby, and that was an end of the matter, and that one baby could be managed in the same way as any other baby. But he had learned that babies were individualists, and that every baby was necessarily different from any other baby that preceded or would follow it. It was quite useless to treat these individual babies, each with a strong personality, alike. Mr. Broadbent humorously remarked upon the extraordinary way in which infants refused to conform to any rules laid down for them in orthodox medical books. He had had experience of pretty nearly a hundred babies, and even in the matter of teething, not one of them had its teeth at the proper time. And yet it was such an apparently reasonable thing for a baby to have its teeth according to rule, but they would not do it. The moral was that parents could not, and must not, treat babies otherwise than as individuals.

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B. C. CANNERIES ENTIRELY CLEAN

DR. FAGAN RETURNS FROM TOUR OF INSPECTION

Finds Conditions Very Pleading—Eastern Visitors Impressed by Absence of Dirt.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The twenty-two salmon canneries operating on the Fraser river are entirely free from filth. Neither offal nor dead fish are permitted to remain in any part of the buildings or wharves and the provincial regulations are being rigidly enforced. This pleasing information was particularly emphasized by Dr. C. F. Fagan, secretary to the provincial board of health, who returned last night from his annual tour of inspection. "I met two parties of visitors from the east while travelling up and down the river," he said, "who had been through a number of the canneries. They had taken a deep interest in their visit as all had been much impressed by recent revelations regarding uncleanliness in the canning of foods. The canners on the Fraser river proved a pleasant surprise. One and all stated that everything they saw was perfectly clean and expressed much satisfaction with the manner in which the canneries were obeying government regulations. "There has been some friction each year between the government and the canners but the recent scandals have made them more than ready to enforce cleanliness. Notices are posted at every available point giving the regulations in full and, so far as the canneries are concerned, there is very little trouble. Some of the fishermen, however, object to the heavy fine imposed for dumping dead fish in the river, and they have been heard to say whenever they have a chance. They are, however, renewed at once by Provincial Patrolman F. S. DeGree, who spends his whole time on the river in a very swift launch. "Within the canneries are very clean, some managers persist in breaking the rules regarding depositing offal in the river. Usually there is a chute where discarded portions of the salmon are deposited and the gates are not supposed to be opened unless a scow is ready to receive the offal which is then towed out to sea and dumped. But some of the canners do not wait for this and if the chute gets clogged during the night just open the gates and let the refuse slide into the river. "This is a hard thing to stop, but I believe by next season it will be overcome. Several of the canneries have offered a wheel system whereby the offal is taken directly from the cutting table and deposited in a hopper to wait the arrival of the scows. Were this carried out in every instance there would be no dumping in the river and the canners would be held to the next year making the wheel and hopper system compulsory. "No further parrying will be held with any offenders. Any infraction of the rules will be prosecuted at once and all parties concerned are well aware of the requirements. While this is effective regarding canneries the fishermen will still cause trouble. When they make a bigger catch than can be taken by the canneries they are left with a surplus of dead fish in the boat that have to be disposed of. These are supposed to be taken out to sea like offal from the canneries, but many fishermen dump them into the river and the canners are not supposed to be allowed to do so. The dead fish are deposited on the river banks very frequently and while in the state of decomposition diffuse a most unpleasant odor and are a menace to the public health. All that is possible is being done to put a stop to the practice and an example will be made of anyone caught at it."

In this connection a couple of extracts from a report of the Canadian Commercial Agent at Manchester by the Times by Deputy-minister of Agriculture, J. R. Anderson. The authoritative statement made by Dr. Fagan as given above should receive wide publicity as showing that British Columbia canneries are free from the slightest taint of filth. The extracts are as follows: "The newspapers of Great Britain have taken up the matter of the meat packing scandals with great vigor, and their columns are devoted to a very full disclosure of the circumstances as revealed by the agents, by whom the inspection of the packing houses was made, and warnings given to the public. The inmates of some of the work-houses have refused to partake of any canned meat, and the volunteers now in camp have rejected their limited meat rations. The falling off in the consumption is reckoned at from 40 to 50 per cent, and it will take a very long time before confidence is restored. "Is this not an exceptional opportunity for Canadian packers to secure the markets of Great Britain? The American canned products (figs, oranges, fruit and fish) amount to \$12,000,000 a year. Separate figures are not given for tinned meat, but the amount is evidently very large. That a most rigid system of inspection will be put in force towards all tinned goods imported, is promised by the president of the local government board, and it is suggested that shall not be confined to imported goods only, but that home-made products will be included, as it is believed that Chicago has no monopoly of greed and grossness. "Just as the Times goes to press it is metedly after the wedding for the bride and groom. The bride is Miss Elsie MacGowan, of New Westminster, was bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Bernard S. Heisterman. Among those present at the marriage were Mrs. Heisterman and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, of Victoria. The bride wore a gray travelling dress. Mr. and Mrs. Heisterman left immediately after the wedding for the Okanagan, where the honeymoon will be spent. Upon return they will reside on Cook street. Mr. Heisterman is a member of the law firm of McPhillips & Heisterman.

EARLY MORNING WEDDING. (From Thursday's Daily.) An early morning wedding took place yesterday in Vancouver when Mr. H. G. S. Heisterman, of this city, was united to Miss Lillian Salsbury, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Salsbury, local treasurer of the C. P. R. The ceremony was performed at Christ Church, Georgia street, by Rev. C. C. Owen, the rector, only intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. Miss Elsie MacGowan, of New Westminster, was bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Bernard S. Heisterman. Among those present at the marriage were Mrs. Heisterman and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, of Victoria. The bride wore a gray travelling dress. Mr. and Mrs. Heisterman left immediately after the wedding for the Okanagan, where the honeymoon will be spent. Upon return they will reside on Cook street. Mr. Heisterman is a member of the law firm of McPhillips & Heisterman.

THE CITY MARKET

THE ADVERTISING MEN'S CONVENTION OPENS TOMORROW AT THE TOURIST ROOMS

Fifty or More Delegates Expected to Attend—Business and Entertainment Programme Outlined.

(From Thursday's Daily.) To-morrow the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Association will open at the Victoria Development and Tourist Association rooms, Fort street. The forty or fifty delegates expected to attend will arrive at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon escorted by Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the organization mentioned, who left yesterday for the Sound to meet the visitors in Seattle. No time will be lost in calling the gathering together for the transaction of business as besides a number of matters effecting the constitution, there are no less than fourteen addresses touching on varied subjects all the more or less important commercially to the coast to be delivered. As the convention only lasts two days, Friday and Saturday, during which time only two business sessions are provided for it can easily be seen how much attention must be paid to expedition if it is intended to deal with everything before the delegates return to their respective homes. The literary programme, as mentioned, takes up many matters of interest to broad-minded businessmen resident in the growing west. Among these, however, there are several which should attract the attention of Victorians and all those living west of the Straits of Georgia and north of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. One of these is the address to be delivered by Dr. Elliott S. Rowe upon "The Needs of Vancouver Island from an Advertising Standpoint." Another that should be listened to carefully is that dealing with the "Fishing Industry on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts," by Miller Freeman of the Pacific Coast Fisherman. Mr. Cuthbert's address entitled "Hands Across the Straits," should be well worth listening to, those upon "Community Promotion," by T. Richardson and "The Advertising Outlook," by Joseph Mitchell Chapple, although subjects which may be treated generally not having, perhaps, the same local significance as those mentioned. It is expected to prove gems. Both are men of reputation in the newspaper world and their papers may be relied upon to be full of instruction and entertainment. A glance at the result of the work of the convention, however, would lead a person to believe that the publicity experts expected to-morrow are not coming here so much to discuss important business as to have a good time. In such a surging industry one can be to some extent correct. They convene for the purpose of exchanging ideas, burning up their minds for the ensuing term by contact with energetic and modern men engaged in their own line of business, and, besides, desiring to compare notes more than anything else, they also wish to enjoy themselves. Hence the large number of outings which have been provided for. In the first place there is a trip to Shawnigan lake under the auspices of the management of the Times Ptg. & Pub. Co., to-morrow evening. Then there is the trolley ride on the afternoon of Saturday, followed by a buffet supper with a smoking concert at the Oak Bay hotel in the evening, a feature arranged by the Colonist Ptg. & Pub. Co. In conclusion there are the Sunday trolley ride and the trip up the Gorge in the morning.

In order that there may be no mistake in regard to the programme the following outline is published: Friday. 1.30 p. m.—Delegates arrive in the city on the steamer Indianapolis. 2.30 p. m.—First business session at the board room of the Tourist and Development Association, by Louis Worskup the Mayor will deliver an address of welcome. 6 p. m.—Delegates to be the guests of the Times Printing & Publishing Company on a trip to Shawnigan Lake, where dinner will be served at the Strathcona hotel, returning to the city at 10 p. m. Saturday. 9.30 a. m.—Second business and literary session in the Tourist and Development Association rooms. 1.30 p. m.—Lunch. 2.30 p. m.—Trolley car ride, taking in the parliament buildings, and museum, Beacon Hill park and Esquimalt. 8 p. m.—Delegates to be the guests of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company at a smoking concert and buffet supper at the Oak Bay hotel. Sunday. 10.30 a. m.—Trolley ride through the city. 2.30 p. m.—Trip up the Gorge in launches. 8.45 a. m.—Delegates depart on the steamer Princess Victoria.

As already stated the business sessions of the convention will be held in the outboard apartments, Fort St. Mr. Cuthbert leaving did everything in his power to put them in the fitting shape for the reception of the visitors. He expressed himself to a Times reporter as being particularly anxious that the "Made in Victoria" exhibition should present as good an appearance as possible for the occasion. Some of the exhibits taken by local merchants has not yet been filled and he was desirous that where it could be done that this be filled before the arrival of the visitors. His ambition is to give the visitors a good idea of what is produced in Victoria. It is to be hoped that local merchants will assist him in his endeavor. All preparations for the gathering are complete. It only remains for those in charge to carry them out as arranged to ensure the convention's success from a business standpoint and also in respect to the pleasure of those attending.

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WEEKLY WEATHER

Victoria Meteor July The regular type of on the Pacific Coast throughout the week; pressure being moderate coast from California, and a vast area overlying the Rocky Mountains from Alberta to Arizona southern states. der showers at Barkley on Sunday, rain and in this province. Temp the most part been and in the Kootenays, (sea lands and in the heat has again been warm spell caused storms during the were in the province, states, and four in the have been for the most occurred on the coast. Strals. Bush fires have occurred, but the continuing dry weather will them to be more frequent. Rocked the water to the week became cool (led, and showers have At Victoria, there were minutes of bright sun daily average of 12 h temperature was 55.0 on 18th; no rain; 55.0 on 19th; no rain; At Vancouver—Highest, lowest, 55.0 on 18th; no rain; At New Westminster—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; At Kamloops—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; At Kelowna—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; At Dawson—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain. Precipitation. Victoria ..... Vancouver ..... New Westminster ..... Kamloops ..... Nelson ..... Alberni ..... Alberni (Somas) ..... Cowichan ..... Winter Harbor ..... Bamfield ..... Stevenson ..... Chilliwack ..... Quenel ..... Barkerville ..... Port Simpson ..... Vernon ..... Goldstream ..... Coquitlam ..... Hartley Bay ..... Salmon Arm ..... At Victoria the total sunshine registered was 24.3 on 18th; 24.3 on 19th; 24.3 on 20th; lowest, 43.0 on 20th; total number of the electrical atmosphere was 15.0 on 18th; 15.0 on 19th; 15.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Vancouver—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. New Westminster—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Kamloops—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Nelson—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Alberni—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Winter Harbor—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Bamfield—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Stevenson—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Chilliwack—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Quenel—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Barkerville—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Port Simpson—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Vernon—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Goldstream—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Coquitlam—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Hartley Bay—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0. Salmon Arm—Highest, lowest, 54.0 on 18th; no rain; 54.0 on 19th; no rain; 54.0 on 20th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th; highest, 57.0.

MEN RULE BY FAULT

BY CHA. The usual, yet neglected, duty of falling in love. The wise woman will charms to be robbed. When she feels appeal getting on edge, appeal. Perseone. How it shite? How quickly able to restore color buoyancy to the step. Don't be debauched spirit, don't give in to pair. Perseone just vigor through which womanly life are maintained. From New Richmond the following statement: "I am in testifying to the influence of Perseone daughter had been a sign of falling in love. Her lips got so white so devoid of color. I can certify for excellent cure, and to health. Mountains of misery using Perseone prox, at all dealers, N. C. Polson & Co., U. S. A., and Kingst. —An excursion was under the auspices League of the Metro church. The City of P. R. wharf at 8 o'clock in the morning. Race Race Light House refreshments were pleasant time spent dance.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office. July 11th to 17th, 1906. The regular type of summer weather...

Local News.

The gelatine east of the big steel-head trout caught in Arlington river...

The marriage of Mr. Louis Matthews, engineer of the Tyee mine at Mount Sicker...

A Fernie dispatch says: "R. A. Dorrell, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the New Westminster branch of the same institution..."

—Madame Frechette, a distinguished literary woman, will arrive here in the course of a few days...

—Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Nuttall, widow of T. C. Nuttall, died at the Jubilee hospital on Tuesday...

—On Saturday afternoon at Ian St. Clair's swimming bath, trial races will be held to select Victoria's representatives in the rescue race for Premier McBride's medal...

—The local management of the B. C. Electric Railway Company have obtained another patent in connection with their system...

—The rooms of the Development and Tourist Association have been furnished with some very fine advertisements of the capability of the Victoria district...

—Tuesday night a meeting of the street railway men's union was held when it was decided to hold their annual picnic on Wednesday...

—The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter during June...

—Dr. Fagan, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, is visiting the lower mainland at present. He is on his trip going into the question of preventing causes of complaints from dumping fish offal from the canneries...

—An excursion was held on Monday under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The City of Nanaimo left the C. P. R. wharf at 8 o'clock...

—The funeral of William H. Howarth took place yesterday morning from the Hanna parlors. Rev. Mr. Grundy officiated at the graveside.

—A slight roof fire at the Victoria Machinery Depot gave the firemen a busy last night about 7:35. The damage done was merely nominal.

—Harry Briggs, formerly of this city, is chairman of the reception committee in connection with the forthcoming N. P. A. A. O. regatta at Nelson.

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—The funeral of William H. Howarth took place yesterday morning from the Hanna parlors. Rev. Mr. Grundy officiated at the graveside.

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—The minister gave the delegation a most favorable reception, and while he could promise nothing definitely until after Premier's return, said that he would bring the matter before the executive council at the earliest possible opportunity.

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Detective Palmer arrested him at the former hotel in a mudlin state of intoxication. In court this morning he pleaded "Not guilty," and requested a remand, which was granted. The case will come up on Saturday morning.

Judgement Reserved by Mr. Justice Morrison at Vancouver Sitting. The hearing of the Aschroft Water, Electric & Improving Company vs. Ryan, was concluded at the Vancouver civil sittings on Tuesday. The plaintiffs did not call a single witness.

Business was brisk in the police court this morning. The docket which confronted Magistrate Hall when he took the chair was exceedingly formidable in appearance, but, after all, only required a couple of hours' hard work to dispose of, the most important cases being remanded upon application.

There were two which might be classified as among the more important. One was a charge of assault laid against F. Hodgson by Alfred Williams, a real estate agent, and one of forgery, the accused being F. Bowerman, a former newspaperman.

Before these were brought up a sailor belonging to the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago was convicted of being drunk and disorderly. According to the evidence the defendant, who was K. Vasiliatos, Government street, and throwing a bunch of bananas and other fruit to the floor ground them into a pulp with his heels.

Then, much to the astonishment of the curious scribe, a contingent of Victoria's most prominent real estate men were marshalled before the local Cadi. There was Beaumont Boggs, with quite a number of associates, who were called upon to mark the beauties of certain pieces of property to prospective patrons at his office. A. W. Bridgman, from his manner of speaking, the affair more as a joke than a serious matter; E. M. Johnson, dignified and with just a hint of indignation in his actions and a large law book ostentatiously held under his arm with which no doubt to swamp His Honor with technicalities in fighting his case; a representative of the B. C. Land & Investment Agency; E. J. Ridout, Gus Michmaels, Clara Carter, J. H. Lawson, and representatives of Helms & Co., and E. A. Harris & Co. They were all arraigned for violation of that clause of the Municipal Clauses Act which prohibits the growing of thistles within the limits.

One after another they were called to the bar. Never before has the innate cleverness of Victoria's real estate agents been so strikingly demonstrated. Each had come fully prepared to evade the issue, and succeeded, although the thistles, in most instances, had been cut down in the meantime. Finally Mr. Johnson took his place. He marched to his seat with a battle in his eye, carrying his book, and placing it on the table before him convenient to hand. He had just risen to state his defence when Chief Langley interrupted and curtly announced that the charge had been withdrawn. Mr. Johnson was annoyed. He said something in a low tone of voice, which was overheard the words, "Makes a fellow just a little hot," picked up his book and marched from the court room.

The presence of these real estate men, all Victorians prominent in business circles, requires just a little explanation. As is generally known there will be a thistle to the city council which provides that thistles must not be allowed to flourish within the limits of "Victoria, the Beautiful." About this season the noxious weed is beginning to appear in the city, and the wherewithal for the growth of many more such plants next year. Therefore Constable Andrew Wood, a Scotchman by birth as well as by name, and one who asserts a decided and scientific knowledge of the thistle, was deputed some days ago to make the rounds of the residential sections and bring those who were careless in this respect to the attention of the city council.

After the thistles came the case of assault and forgery, which was well known because of his recent prosecution of Alfred Williams, stepped briskly to the stand. At this juncture a remand was asked for by a representative of H. Robertson, counsel for the prosecution. This was granted until Monday morning. Mr. Hodgson was asked to plead, the charge against him being read. "Guilty" was the response, and then he added "but I didn't do it." At least the assault was all on the other side." To make the situation clearer the charge was repeated, and the accused changed his plea to "Not guilty." As far as can be gathered the episode which Williams refers to in his charge against Hodgson occurred several days ago. It arose out of a dispute in connection with the recent trial of Williams in which Hodgson figured as the principal witness for the prosecution. Williams, it is alleged, called Hodgson a liar. The latter hotly told him that if he repeated that objectionable epithet he would present him. Williams accepted the challenge and Hodgson presumably kept his word.

Perhaps the most serious case of any now on the tapis that that concerning T. M. Bowerman, formerly a newspaper man of Victoria. He arrived here a week or so ago and applied for a position at both the Times and Colonist offices. Finding no employment he commenced to drink heavily, and during this period passed a cheque at the store of T. Renfrew, Yates street, for \$100, purporting to be signed by Oscar Lucas. Subsequently, it is alleged, he forged two other cheques for similar amounts and passed them at the Occidental and Strand hotels. Yesterday

LABOR ORGANIZATION. A Vigorous Campaign is Now in Progress in Western Canada. In labor circles, as previously mentioned, a vigorous organizing campaign is to be carried out in the West. At a special meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, held recently, W. Trotter was appointed the official organizer. Mr. Trotter will start shortly on a trip to all the larger towns and cities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Local unions will be formed and wherever possible trades and labor councils will be organized, says the Winnipeg Telegram. Besides Mr. Trotter, organizers have been appointed by a number of the unions. W. A. Reeves is at present in British Columbia visiting the various cities in the interests of the Amalgamated Carpenters. He organized a union in Brandon and visited also Regina, Moose Jaw and Calgary. W. N. Goodwin, who was recently appointed organizer in the West for the Painters and Decorators' Union, expects to start on an organizing trip this week.

The trades council have been endeavoring to get Canada's labor movement into the federal house. Alphonse Verile, of Montreal, to visit the western part of the Dominion to arouse interest in labor questions, and give an impetus to the movement. It is expected that he may be able to make the trip late in August or early in the fall.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL. Trades and Labor Delegates Met Last Night and Disagreed With the Mayor. (From Thursday's Daily.) At last night's meeting of the trades and labor council the newly elected president G. E. Gilligan, occupied the chair. During the evening he delivered his inaugural address, which was listened to with great attention by the large number of delegates assembled. His remarks dealt largely with labor conditions in the Antipodes, where he resided for many years, and he related several interesting stories of the late Sir Richard Seddon.

Proper credentials were received from the Barbers' Union, and W. J. Grigsby, the appointed delegate, took his seat. A letter from the city clerk stating the council's request for information regarding the supplying of prisoners as strike breakers had been referred to the police commission was received and filed.



LOAN BY-LAW FOR PARK INTRODUCED

PRISONERS AS STRIKE BREAKERS DISCUSSED

Many Items of Interest Taken Up by City Council Last Night

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Three volumes of British Columbia statutes, the big minute book and his excellency the janitor were the only signs of activity visible in the council chamber when it rang out from the clock tower last night.

The most interesting matter brought up was the request by the Trades and Labor Council for information regarding the employment of prisoners as strike breakers.

The Clark libel suit and several phases of the water question occupied considerable attention, and were fully discussed. A by-law was introduced for raising a loan to acquire the proposed North Ward park.

The R. C. Electric Railway Company were asking for street lines on Douglas street in view of the proposed extension of track to Cloverdale road.

The Mayor suggested the old buildings might be burned in the presence of the fire department, but the idea was not entertained.

The secretary of the Trades and Labor Council wrote asking for information regarding a statement made public that the chief of police had turned over prisoners to the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. as strike breakers.

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IS THERE COBALT ON THE ISLAND?

VALUABLE METAL MAY SHORTLY BE LOCATED

Discovery in Interior Should Lead to Search Here—Characteristics of Ore.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

There is every probability that cobalt will be discovered on Vancouver Island. The recent finds of silver-cobalt ores on Wallace mountain, west fork of Kettle river, lead to this supposition as every other mineral so far found in British Columbia has been located in that semi-submerged range of mountains of which Vancouver, Queen Charlotte and adjacent islands are merely the apex rising above the sea.

The ores of cobalt are very little known in the West, and it is therefore deemed advisable to give a short description of their appearance as of use to prospectors and others interested in mining on the island. Cobalt is a tough, lustrous, reddish-white metal of the iron group, not easily fusible, and somewhat magnetic. It occurs in nature in combination with arsenic, sulphur and oxygen, and is obtained from its ores, smaltite, cobaltite, asbolite and others. Its oxides, colors are, or any flux, as bogox, a fine blue, and is used in the manufacture of smalt, a valuable pigment.

In a pure state cobalt is worth from 55 to 65 cents per ounce, and already some \$500,000 worth has been shipped from the mines in Ontario.

New Caledonia, the French penal colony in the southern Pacific, has heretofore been the principal scene of production, approximately 90 per cent. of that placed on the market being derived from this source. Other countries have been noted in Germany, Austria, Norway, Spain, Mexico and the United States, but very few of them have been developed to any great extent.

The most interesting find to people on the Pacific Coast was made a few years ago near Grant's Pass, Oregon, and a few trial shipments were sent to France. This vein, however, was silver-bearing, and contained about 15 per cent. of cobalt. The deposits are described as occupying fissures in a dark greenish shale, they have a general N. E. and S. W. strike, and dip south-east. The ore bodies are lenticular in shape and vary from a few inches to several feet in width. Adjacent to the ore are found several other mostly copper-bearing, being chalcocite, bornite and pyrrhotite, with a quartz and calcite gangue. This a special find was smallite, and had a rare unusual appearance, which is somewhat acicular or fine columnar stibnite.

Aqueous origin is claimed for the cobalt ore of Ontario, although generally it is found in igneous rock formations. None of the veins are wide, and are found in three more or less parallel belts. The older rocks have, to a large extent, been covered by the Lower Tertiary series, and it is in the latter the deposits have been found. Information, so far, is very vague regarding adjacent formations, practically the only knowledge made public being that the principal metallic features are similar to those of the Joachimsthal, Austria. At that place the formation is a series of mica schist, calc schist and limestone, which is cut through by dikes of granite. The veins are narrow and contain quartz, hornstone, calcite and dolomite as gangue material, and they often show a brocciated structure. With the cobalt ores are found galena, zincblende, pyrite, marcasite, copper pyrites and others. Another district where similar ores occur is that of Annaberg, Saxony. Here the formation is very similar to that of Joachimsthal. The silver-cobalt veins cut across the older tin and granite veins of the district as well as the dikes of microgranite and lamprophyre. The latter, especially, is often cut by basalts, which occurs not only in true dikes, but also in boss-like forms.

The cobalt ores of Ontario very much resemble serpentine. In fact any ore of this appearance should be tested for cobalt. Those unacquainted with actual experience with cobalt deposits are extremely likely to be mistaken on a cursory inspection. It may be stated that in this city recently a well known chemist almost refused to take the trouble to assay a specimen brought from Coleman, Ontario. The presence of the cobalt had so changed the appearance that the high silver contents was unsuspected. When he was urged to experiment he was astounded to find the cupel running over with silver. This specimen, apart from its valuable cobalt contents, ran 2,000 ounces in silver to the ton.

At present cobalt is only used in small quantities, its high price prohibiting its extensive exploitation in metal manufactures. The coloring of porcelain enamels and glass is its principal use, and it is also employed to counteract the reddish tinge that traces of iron often produce in pottery. Its metallic properties are, however, remarkable. It would be used in alloys and for purposes to which nickel is put if it were as low in price as that metal. This fact would render the discovery of cobalt in Vancouver Island a matter of great importance. Iron is present in unlimited quantities, and if to this were added indisputable knowledge of the presence of a suitable alloy for hardening equal to nickel in value, the coming of an extensive steel industry would be much accelerated. Such a discovery would remove the only barrier to the manufacture on Vancouver Island of plates for battleships, propellers and other hardened steel products that at present is practically confined to one or two firms in the eastern states and in England.

Edison has been experimenting with cobalt and has discovered a method for using it in storage batteries. He is reported to have secured control of some of the Ontario mines. If this report is correct, and it is given on good authority, a new avenue for the extensive use of cobalt has been found.

There is no easy field test for cobalt, and even its location by assay is a matter of great complexity. All other minerals, such as silver, copper, lead, arsenic and nickel, have first to be discovered and eliminated, and the process is a long one. Ores containing cobalt in large quantities are very often almost flesh colored, and though somewhat resembling cinnabar, are lighter in hue. There might be some possibility of confusion arising regarding the connection between these two metallic elements, but the known green cinnabar is of cobalt origin. It may be stated, however, that the term cinnabar applied to the pigment mentioned is erroneous. Cinnabar proper is red sulphide of mercury, occurring in brilliant red crystals or reddish or brown amorphous masses, while green cinnabar is a pigment consisting of the oxides of cobalt and zinc, artificially subjected to the action of fire.

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TRAP FISHING CASE IS DELAYED

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR PRESENT SEASON

Companies Will Divide Fish and Costs and later Test Question in Courts

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

An arrangement has been reached by which the fish trap put in by the B. C. Packers' Association and complained of by the Anglo B. C. Packing Co. as trespassing upon their territory will be operated to the close of this season.

Both parties agree to expedite an appeal to the courts this fall so as to settle the dispute before the opening of next year's season. In the first instance this will likely come as a stated case before one of the judges of the Supreme court. This case will be taken immediately after vacation, and will allow of the appeals which may follow going forward in turn so that it may be disposed of by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, if that course is adopted, before the fishing season of 1907.

This decision was reached by arrangement yesterday afternoon, while an appeal was in course of argument before the special sitting of the Full court. The appeal had been taken from a decision of Mr. Justice Morrison, who granted an injunction restraining the defendant company from operating the trap.

In the course of the argument yesterday afternoon the judges constituting the full bench, Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Duff came to the conclusion that there was room for a temporary settlement of the trouble for the present season, and that this would allow an opportunity to deal with the question in a much more satisfactory way than would be the result if an off-hand decision were rendered.

Both sides were agreeable to enter into an arrangement by which the fish taken in the trap would be divided equally during the present fishing season, and the cost of putting in and operating the trap throughout the season would be equally divided. Under the circumstances the court rose to allow the solicitors to come to a settlement along these lines.

Rapid progress was made in the matter until it came to the question of setting what looked like a minor point, namely, the time to be allowed for the putting in of pleadings. Charles Wilson, K. C., for the defendants, appellants, expressed a desire to have no word of mouth arrangement on this point. He wanted it finally settled, and in writing. Mr. Wilson wanted the statement of claim filed in seven days. He would follow with the defence in the same time. This would ensure the whole of the preliminaries being attended to before vacation closed, and early in October an appeal might be taken to the courts.

C. B. MacNeill, K. C., representing the other side, wanted more time in which to file his pleadings on the ground that he was away at present, and could not give it his attention. He thought that he should be given until the middle of August.

Both sides stood out for what they contended was the right course until finally the negotiations were called off. Mr. Wilson stating that it looked to him as though there was an attempt to put this off for some reason, and he would not stand for it. On the contrary he was prepared to go on with the hearing of the case and take his medicine whatever the decision.

The court was informed that counsel were ready, and the court reassembled. The leading counsel in the case, E. V. Bodwell, K. C., for the plaintiffs, respondents, and C. Wilson, K. C., for the defendants, appellants, looked at each other in an effort to solve the question of how the news was to be broken in the most fitting manner to their Lordships. Then Mr. Wilson was accorded the task of conveying the information in a delicate and professional way that there had been a row. His parliamentary experience also came to his assistance. The result was that Mr. Wilson in perfect style rose and announced, "Your Lordships, I am sorry, but we have not been able to agree."

Everybody as a matter of course smiled. Finally Mr. Bodwell realized that it was his turn, and with equal credit to himself he rose to announce "I am sorry, too, but it's not exactly our fault."

That last statement did the trick. The vote was broken, and there was no longer any need of diplomatic language. Mr. Wilson broke in with the statement that this was not fair, and the whole matter was then fought out with the result that by the assistance of the judges an arrangement was reached in line with what had been previously attempted.

Mr. Wilson took exception to the delay and the attorney-general in the matter in order that either of these might be represented if it was thought expedient to take the case to the courts. He knew what that meant. The copy of the pleadings sent to them might be pigeon-holed for some time, and delay in getting to trial would ensue. For this reason or other the other side seemed to want to delay the trial.

The Chief Justice thought that Mr. MacNeill was asking too much time to file his statement of claim, but also thought that he should be shown consideration as he had business before the court sitting in Vancouver, and was alone now, the other members of the firm being away. It was finally agreed that Mr. MacNeill should file his statement of claim by August 4th. Mr. Wilson was to file the statement of defence in seven days after the action should endeavor to induce the two authorities, namely,

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DEBATING CREAM ADULTERATION

CITY ON DEFENCE IN CLARK SUIT FOR LIBEL

Council Will Stand Behind Mayor in Fighting Action Brought For Damages

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Watson Clark, junior, and a friend were the only auditors at the council meeting last night when the board of aldermen were officially notified of the action for libel entered by the father of the first named. There was quite a squabble over the matter. Ald. Hall refusing to vote at all. After the minutes had been read the alderman referred to claimed the city clerk had made an error. He and Ald. Douglas had voted against the motion to prosecute Clark, if possible, and wanted this recorded on the minutes. As there was no formal division, nor a show of hands, his idea was not entertained, and the minutes were adopted as read.

City Clerk Dewar brought up the matter by reading the writ of summons in the action of Watson Clark against Dr. S. T. Toimie (milk inspector), and the corporation of the city of Victoria. His statement of claim reads as follows:

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendants for damages for libel and for damages for injury suffered by the plaintiff by reason of acts of the defendants. In this opinion the writ of summons of the defendants that cream sold by plaintiff while carrying on his business as a dairyman was adulterated and contained gelatine.

The aldermen breathed more freely on learning no special amount was named. Ald. Hall said they are better off than the Times; they are up against it for \$10,000.

Ald. Vincent at once moved that it be referred to the city solicitor with instructions to take proper steps to protect the corporation. Ald. Fullerton asked what instructions had been given the city solicitor in the matter, and if he had made any report as to the advisability of prosecution. This opinion, the writ of summons has already been published in the Times, was handed by the Mayor to Ald. Fullerton, who read it carefully and appeared somewhat dissatisfied.

Mr. Vincent asked if the matter be brought up later in the evening, but his request was not complied with. Upon the question being called, Ald. Hall stated he was not ready for it. He was going to leave his seat, he said, and not vote. He believed every person breaking the law should be punished, but thought nothing should be done while the by-law was defective.

Mayor Morley pointed out the writ for libel had nothing whatever to do with the prosecution. No prosecution had so far been entered, owing to the fact that the inspector not having had the adulterated cream tested by the proper authority, but the public had a right to know who was selling the stuff even if a prosecution could not be sustained.

He again objected. He thought that even if adulteration had been found it should not be made public unless the offender could be prosecuted.

Ald. Davey strongly supported the Mayor. He almost refused to take the trouble to assay a specimen brought from Coleman, Ontario. The presence of the cobalt had so changed the appearance that the high silver contents was unsuspected. When he was urged to experiment he was astounded to find the cupel running over with silver. This specimen, apart from its valuable cobalt contents, ran 2,000 ounces in silver to the ton.

At present cobalt is only used in small quantities, its high price prohibiting its extensive exploitation in metal manufactures. The coloring of porcelain enamels and glass is its principal use, and it is also employed to counteract the reddish tinge that traces of iron often produce in pottery. Its metallic properties are, however, remarkable. It would be used in alloys and for purposes to which nickel is put if it were as low in price as that metal. This fact would render the discovery of cobalt in Vancouver Island a matter of great importance. Iron is present in unlimited quantities, and if to this were added indisputable knowledge of the presence of a suitable alloy for hardening equal to nickel in value, the coming of an extensive steel industry would be much accelerated. Such a discovery would remove the only barrier to the manufacture on Vancouver Island of plates for battleships, propellers and other hardened steel products that at present is practically confined to one or two firms in the eastern states and in England.

Edison has been experimenting with cobalt and has discovered a method for using it in storage batteries. He is reported to have secured control of some of the Ontario mines. If this report is correct, and it is given on good authority, a new avenue for the extensive use of cobalt has been found.

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VALUABLE TROPHY REACHES THE CITY

IS TO BE COMPETED FOR AMONG RIFLEMEN

St. Charles Condensing Company of Ingersoll, Provides Shield Through Local Agents

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The firm of Shallcross & Macaulay, of this city, has received a very valuable trophy for competition among the riflemen of the province of British Columbia. This is donated by the St. Charles Condensing Company of Ingersoll, represented by Shallcross & Macaulay. To-day the trophy is on exhibition in the window of Fred Carne's Grocery Store. The trophy is in the form of an oblong tablet contained in walnut framing artistically carved. The general character of the shield is very striking. An interesting feature of it is that it was designed by a brother of J. J. Shallcross, of this city, T. Myddleton Shallcross, of Liverpool.

It was but fitting that the trophy should bear a reference to Paardeberg, a name full of honor for British Columbia. An enamelled tablet scene appears on it with Paardeberg, February 24th to 27th, 1900, beneath it. The main body of the shield contains the following inscription: "St. Charles Challenge Trophy—Presented by the St. Charles Condensing Company, Ingersoll, Ontario, for competition yearly by the riflemen of British Columbia."

Below is shown a milch cow with the company's initials. A lower panel depicts the Paardeberg scene, while adjoining it are enamelled representations of the lumbering and mining industries.

Across the top is shown the British Columbia coat of arms with typical motifs of Strathcona, Horse and First Contingent, R. C. R. Also contained in the decorations are heads of the mountain sheep and elk. The conventionalized maple leaf plays a very important part also in the decoration of the trophy.

The trophy is one of the most valuable which has been offered for competition in British Columbia. It was manufactured by Waring & Gillow, Ltd., of Liverpool, and is in the hands of Ingersoll, of the local firm, has received from England photographs showing the trophy on exhibition in the window of several of the stores of Liverpool. There is a large group in front of the window admiring it.

The Liverpool Courier in making mention of it says: "As an instance of the public spirit animating all classes in our colonies and of the encouragement which is given to the volunteer movement abroad we are glad to notice the interesting challenge trophy which is to be presented by the St. Charles Condensing Company of Ingersoll, Ontario, for annual competition by the riflemen of British Columbia." A full description of the trophy follows this.

The Sixth Regiment of Vancouver are the first winners of the trophy, and already the name of that regiment has been inscribed on it.

The conditions attaching to the competition are as follows: Open to six previously named efficient members of the active militia or cadets representing any corps in military district No. 11 (Vancouver and New Westminster companies of the Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R., to be considered as separate units for the purposes of this match), and to teams of six previously named men from any gazetted rifle association in British Columbia.

For the aggregate of scores made in matches Nos. 5 and 7. First, the shield and \$30; 2nd, \$18; 3rd, \$12.

Entries and names of men composing team to be handed in by 1 p. m. July 28th.

The shield to be held for the year by the commanding officer of the unit, or captain of the rifle association to which the winning team belongs, and to be returned to the secretary of the B. C. R. A. not later than July 1st, 1907.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Issued by Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following notice to mariners has just been issued by the department of marine and fisheries:

The change in the character of the light shown from Discovery Island Light-house, Haro Strait, from fixed white to occulting white, advertised in notice to mariners No. 24 (64) of 1906, to be made on or about the 1st June, 1906, will be made on 10th August, 1906.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

MOVEMENTS OF POLICE PATROL AND GUARDIANS OF PEACE ROUSE MUCH EXCITEMENT.

BROAD STREET WAS ALL-AGOG WITH EXCITEMENT FOR A FEW MINUTES THIS MORNING.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Broad street was all-agog with excitement for a few minutes this morning. It was caused by the appearance of the police patrol, accompanied by two stately guardians of the peace, clad in their formidable but immaculate uniforms of blue adorned with sparkling silver buttons. The clang of the bell brought faces to the windows of all the business houses on both sides of the street, all apparently anxious to note the destination of the "Hercules" police patrol, with dignity becomingly termed. It stopped at the entrance to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

When the patrol was seen to draw up at the headquarters of the organization, the members of which are expected to be at least law-abiding, astonishment was writ plainly upon the countenances of spectators, now grown into a throng which completely circled the vehicle. The two stately policemen, with dignity befitting their responsibility, stepped upon the sidewalk and strode into the building, ignoring the notice which their movements were creating.

They were gone some time, and during their absence it seemed to the overstrained nerves of the waiting throng that the noise of a scuffle such as would result in the resistance of a desperate man could be heard. And then they saw the custodian of the law approaching with something between them. What could it be? It looked like an improvised stretcher upon which might be a desperate criminal securely handcuffed, or perhaps he might be wounded. Thinking that the latter was the case, an awed whisper passed from one to another creating a soft murmur such as one hears on occasions when human interest or sympathy is thoroughly roused. One more question was then asked, "Handle him easy, Bill." The constable so addressed frowned at the speaker, no doubt objecting to the use of such a common-place cognomen. Their burden was taken carefully in the patrol wagon and the latter drove slowly towards the station.

For the benefit of those who formed part of the morbidly curious crowd, the Times takes this opportunity of informing them that they were the victims of a practical joke. The stretcher-like arrangement brought by the police from the Y. M. C. A. rooms did not contain a prisoner. It was simply a gymnasium stool rolled up for convenience in transportation. It will be used by the policeman in training for the athletic meet to be held in Vancouver in the course of a few weeks. As already mentioned in these columns, Chief Langley intends sending a team from his mountain to uphold the honor of this city against the Terminal City stalwarts in field sports.

BIOSCOPIC SUCCESS. New Programme, Including French Comedy, Enjoyed by Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

A large crowd visited Gorge park on Monday, and unanimously enjoyed the new series of moving pictures displayed through the medium of the London bioscope. "Monsieur Beaucaife," the well-known comedy founded on Booth Tarkenton's novel, was given in complete representation, every character being shown in all the incidents of the play made famous by Richard Mansfield. Those who had read the book, or seen the play, found this new feature of a bioscopic entertainment of the course of great pleasure. Recollections of hours spent in perusing the book; or listening to the brilliant comedy were recalled with perfect vividness, and all voted the innovation the best yet.

Transported from France to the highlands of America the big audience were given realistic glimpses of the difficulties surrounding the conquest of the monarchs of the mountains. It was a glimpse of glaciers and snow surrounded by scenes of summer, and proved most attractive. The Hoodooe Ad added the necessary touch of hilarity to a most acceptable entertainment whose merit increases the audience as each performance. Excellent selections were played by the augmented orchestra, and the only thing apparently wanting was a dancing platform whereon those so inclined could trip the light fantastic.

APPOINTED VICAR. Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, Formerly of Esquimalt, Offered Important Appointment in Toronto.

Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, formerly rector of St. Paul's Anglican church, Esquimalt, has received a most important appointment in Toronto. He left Victoria a short time ago to become rector of St. Thomas' church, one of the largest and most wealthy in the city mentioned. The duties imposed upon him were under the direction of Rev. E. L. King, the vicar of the parish. Mr. King left Toronto recently, intending to spend a four months' sojourn in Europe. The case was a recent railway accident near Salisbury, England.

At a meeting held on Monday, July 9th, the congregation tendered the vicariate of St. Thomas' church, which was accepted. It was also decided to erect a suitable memorial in the church to the late vicar. Rev. C. Ensor Sharp is a son-in-law of E. M. Johnson, of this city.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY. Beattyville, Ky., July 17.—The jury in the Hargis-Callan trial returned a verdict of not guilty after being out for several hours. The case was one of the most desperately fought battles in a Kentucky court for years. The men were charged with the murder of B. B. Marcum.

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TRUCK CAPTAIN... U. S. Fleet... Many Items of Interest Taken Up by City Council Last Night... VALUABLE TROPHY REACHES THE CITY... IS TO BE COMPETED FOR AMONG RIFLEMEN... St. Charles Condensing Company of Ingersoll, Provides Shield Through Local Agents... INTERESTING INCIDENT... MOVEMENTS OF POLICE PATROL AND GUARDIANS OF PEACE ROUSE MUCH EXCITEMENT... BROAD STREET WAS ALL-AGOG WITH EXCITEMENT FOR A FEW MINUTES THIS MORNING... BIOSCOPIC SUCCESS... APPOINTED VICAR... VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY...

DIGGEST ANONIC IN CITY'S HISTORY THOUSANDS EXPECTED AT MERCHANTS OUTING

Favorable Reports Submitted at Committee Meeting Last Evening—Programme of Sports.

A largely attended meeting of the committee in charge of the forthcoming merchants' picnic was held last evening at the City Hall with Alex. Peden in the chair. Reports were received from the various sub-committees, all of which showed that the arrangements are well in hand and that the outing, which will take place on Thursday the 26th inst., promises to be the best of the kind that has yet been held in Victoria. It was reported that an attendance of some three thousand people or thereabouts was expected and that for this reason it had been found necessary to provide for the rush by arranging for additional transportation facilities.

A grand tombola will be one of the most interesting features. Over three hundred prizes are being offered and a list is in course of preparation for publication. The programme committee in their report announced that the list of events was complete. Awards had been appointed and it was every indication that there would be no lack of entries for the various competitions. Appended is the complete programme.

Girls under 9-1st, candy, donated by M. R. Smith & Co., value \$3; 2nd, candy, donated by S. Renfrew, value \$2; 3rd, belt and buckle, donated by A. Clayton, value \$1.50; 4th, candy, donated by M. R. Smith & Co., value \$1.

Boys under 9-1st, baseball mit, donated by Pichon & Lanfesty, value \$3; 2nd, baseball mit, donated by W. Wilby, value \$1.50; 3rd, baseball, donated by the committee, value \$1.25; 4th, baseball bat, donated by the committee, value \$1.

Girls under 12-1st, tickets, donated by New Grand Theatre, value \$5; 2nd, goods, donated by G. A. Richardson & Co., value \$2.50; 3rd, belt and buckle, donated by A. Clayton, value \$1.50; 4th, candy, donated by M. R. Smith & Co., value \$1.

Boys under 12-1st, baseball mit, donated by Saunders & Co., value \$2; 2nd, baseball mit, donated by committee, value \$1; 3rd, baseball mit, donated by committee, value \$1.50; 4th, baseball bat, donated by committee, value \$1.

Fat Ladies'-1st, goods, donated by Saunders & Co., value \$2; 2nd, fruit jars, donated by Watson & McGregor, value \$2.50; 3rd, goods, donated by Fullerton & Co., value \$2.

Three-legged race-1st, two bags flour, donated by G. A. Richardson & Co., value \$3; 2nd, order for shoes, donated by F. Magrath & Co., value \$2; 3rd, flour, donated by W. Acton, value \$1.50; 4th, coal oil, donated by D. Spragg, value \$1.50.

Married Ladies'-1st, toy, value \$3; 2nd, crockery, donated by Geo. Powell, value \$3; 3rd, stichel, donated by W. Duncan, value \$2.

Fat Men's Race-1st, whiskey, donated by R. P. Hittch & Co., value \$5; 2nd, goods, donated by Nicholls & Renouf, value \$3; 3rd, goods, donated by L. Dickenson, value \$2.50.

Young Ladies'-1st, locknet brooch, donated by Fell & Co., Ltd., value \$5; 2nd, handbag, donated by B. C. Saddery Co., value \$3; 3rd, handbag, donated by M. & A. Fox, value \$2; 4th, candy, donated by J. Rogers.

Girls' Employees' Race-1st, gold medal, donated by Challoner & Mitchell; 2nd, goods, donated by W. Fraser & Co., value \$3; 3rd, hams, donated by Armour & Co., value \$3.50; 4th, pipe, donated by J. Richardson, value \$2.50.

Grocery Employees' Race-1st, gold medal, donated by Wilson Bros., value \$3; 2nd, chair, donated by Weller Bros., value \$3; 3rd, cord wood, donated by G. Burt, value \$1; 4th, hat, donated by Finch & Pinn, value \$2.

Butchers' Employees-1st, gold medal, donated by Royal Bank of Canada; 2nd, knife and steel, donated by Brecht Butcher Supply Co., value \$5; 3rd, bicycle saddle, donated by Harris & Moore, value \$2.50; 4th, tea, donated by Scott & Peden, value \$2.50.

Bakers' Employees-1st, gold medal, donated by R. Baker & Sons; 2nd, umbrella, donated by J. Percy & Co., value \$5; 3rd, vest, donated by P. L. Reform Wardrobe, value \$4; 4th, supplies, donated by Pope Stationery Co., value \$2.50.

Showmen, Stationery and Music Employees-1st, gold medal, donated by T. N. Chisholm; 2nd, increase in the value of the island, which is already looked upon as one of the most valuable assets the province has in the way of islands.

R. R. Rissmiller, whose patent dryer is the great secret to the whaling business in the near future, and will look over the site at Esperanza. He will, it is understood, superintend the erection of the machinery for the Esperanza station.

It will be remembered that for many months the local company endeavored to get along without the doctor's assistance, but after considerable delay and a great deal of expense it was found that his patent machine was absolutely necessary. He was therefore interested in the Pacific Coast business, and in a short time the industry was brought into existence.

With four large stations operating on this coast, the whaling business on the Pacific will, it is expected, be plotted to its full extent. The station now at Sechart ships several hundred tons of oil, bone and fertilizer, and with four running the output will be sufficient, one would imagine, to fill a ship every month.

The stations contemplated also raises the question again of what will be done for barrels, which are now so scarce. It is reported that the company are negotiating through Dowdell & Co. with the owners of the Blue Funnel line for the placing of large oil tanks in their round the world steamers, but unless this arrangement is made it is obvious that the company will have to draw on much larger copperages than are in British Columbia at the present day.

INQUIRED INTO CLYDE'S ESCAPE O MISSIONERS HELD MEETING TUESDAY

And Sought Explanation of How Prisoner Broke Jail Twice in One Day.

A special meeting of the police commissioners is being held this afternoon for the purpose of investigating the question of the escape of a prisoner twice in succession yesterday evening. It was called at the instance of His Worship Mayor Morley, who this morning expressed the opinion that such an incident required an immediate and thorough investigation. Either the building was faulty in its construction or the method of guarding the prisoner was unsatisfactory. Something or somebody was responsible for allowing the escape of even the most enterprising and resourceful man twice upon the same day.

The case in which the Mayor has reference and which has impelled him to call a meeting of the commissioners is that of George Clyde, who resides in one of the embrook street cabins. He was arrested by Detective Semant Palmer and was being held while he recovered from a dangerous attack of delirium tremens. In the meantime information was being obtained preparatory to laying a somewhat serious charge against him. It was brought to the notice of the police through a complaint of a mother of a little girl, four years of age. He is alleged to have subjected the latter to indecent attentions. Before the case against him was thought sufficiently complete to bring into court, however, Clyde covered and began looking around for some way of escape.

Clyde, it should be explained, is an exceptionally slim man, in fact his frame is said to be one of the most attenuated and slippery which the members of the Victoria police force have yet had to guard. While exercising in the barrack yard yesterday he put a plan, no doubt previously thought out, to the test. Climbing up a pipe in a corner he reached a barred window, crawling between the bars he found himself in an unfrequented part of the city hall with a back stairway before him leading through the offices of the city superintendent of schools, P. E. Easton, to the street below. Fortune favored him and he found his way to freedom without interference.

Notified of his loss the jailer at once instituted a search and discovered him in his cabin. The elusive Clyde was once more placed in durance vile, and again the thinness of his person enabled him to spring a surprise upon his guardians. Asking leave to go to the lavatory he took advantage of the opportunity to climb to the window, slip through the bars and get away. He has not yet been recovered, although it is believed to be simply a question of time before the police bring back his unwilling guest.

The whole question is being gone into this afternoon, and it is not improbable that some action will be taken by the commissioners looking to the better keeping of inmates of the jail in the future.

To ascertain if there had been any relaxation on the part of the police in connection with the escape twice in one day of the prisoner George Clyde, or if the city lockup is in a condition for the safe keeping of those committed therein, was the object of a special meeting of the police commissioners held yesterday afternoon in the city hall. His Worship Mayor Morley presided, and there were present Mr. Douglas and William Mable. Before any evidence was taken the commissioners inspected the jail and saw the place where Clyde had effected his escape.

Returning then to the Mayor's office Chief Langley was asked to explain how the prisoner was able to break jail twice in the one day.

Detective Palmer was thereupon called to narrate the story of the arrest of George Clyde, the prisoner had been taken to the lockup for safe keeping. He was acting queerly, having delirium tremens, and the detective thought the man was a good subject for the doctor.

The man was placed in a cell, but behind the iron door leading to the cell department. At the rear of this there is another iron door leading to the jail yard, and it was through this that Clyde made his escape. There is a scaffolding in the jail yard which had been erected within the last few days at the instigation of the chief. Up this Clyde climbed to a barrack window 12 feet above, through which he passed. He was soon recaptured, and on being taken back to the prison was placed in a cell.

Jailer Sheppard said that he had allowed Clyde to go into the jail yard, thinking that he was sick and needed the air. He never supposed that the prisoner would attempt to climb the scaffolding. It was the opinion of all common prisoners, he said, that a man who is fresh air when there is no serious charge entered against him, and he had allowed Clyde into the yard so that the prisoner might place his hand on the bars of the jail yard.

Chief Langley said that it was impossible for him to be about the jail at the time of the escape, and that he had given orders to the door to the yard kept locked, but to the Mayor he admitted that these instructions had been given only to Mr. Allan, who was the senior jailer.

Officer Abbott, who succeeded Mr. Sheppard on jail duty, told of Clyde having been placed in a cell when he was brought into the jail a second time. Dr. Robertson had given him some medicine and the man appeared to be feigning sickness. His suspicion was aroused and he told a trusty to keep watch on him, thinking he might be contemplating suicide. Several times

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TAKES CONTROL OF NEW OFFICE HON. W. TEMPLEMAN ASSUMES FRESH DUTY

Geological Department Placed in Charge Pending Establishment of Mines Portfolio.

Ottawa, July 18.—Hon. W. Templeman to-day assumed control of the Geological department in addition to his duties as minister of inland revenue, an order-in-council having been passed transferring that department to him. It was understood when Mr. Templeman was given the inland revenue department in February last that he would also be given control of a mining department. Having on his hands the administration of the geological survey and the mining branch of the interior department for the time that will intervene before the next session of parliament, Mr. Templeman will be in a better position to advise in respect to the organization of a department of mines with a minister of mines at the head, for the creation of which legislation will be necessary. It is understood an act for this purpose will be introduced at the next session of the house.

Two other Canadians, Bayles and Stuart, although not on the team, are also taking part in the competition, the former making 34 and the latter 31. At the 60 yards range the Canadian scores were: Allen, 24; Blackburn, 25; Caven, 27; Drysdale, 27; Dillon, 31; Forrest, 32; Huggins, Hamilton, 30; Hayhurst, Hamilton, 30; Kerr, Toronto, 23; J. Lesak, Toronto, 33; J. Lesak, Toronto, 33; Morimer, Ottawa, 31; Nicholls, Toronto, 27; Pinard, Ottawa, 31; Sample, Truro, N. S., 31; Smith, Ottawa, 33; Skeddon, Hamilton, 31; Whiteley, Toronto, 29; Youhill, Winnipeg, 31.

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TAKES CONTROL OF NEW OFFICE HON. W. TEMPLEMAN ASSUMES FRESH DUTY

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FOR BUYERS AND SELLERS, FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME THE TIME OF THE REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY.

Place Your Want Ads. Where They Will Be Most Effective.

There are many ways of getting from place to place. The problem is, which is the quickest, easiest, least expensive way. This problem when applied to real estate advertising is quickly solved by the Times. Results from wants ads placed in its columns are immediate. The service rendered is such a positive one that the expense is but a minor consideration.

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES

Treading a sewing-machine or whatever your employment is may not suit you. You think your health might be better with outdoor work, or might improve with indoor work. The Times want ad columns furnish you with the means of suiting your particular requirements by placing your wants before the people each evening.

Is By for the Best Advertising Medium in British Columbia.

LODGES.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 24 South Government street.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp No. 53, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. O. F. P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 64.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT No. 285, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W. meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall, Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Noble, M. O. P.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 78, I. O. F. meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, 8 p. m. For information inquire of C. B. Deaville, Fin. Secy., at Metrose Co., 57, First street.

COURT VANCOUVER, 575, A. O. F. meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. S. Wilson, Secy., Michigan street. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall, 1st Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Irish setter dog, Finder return to L. Burner, 160 Pembroke street. Ar. yone found harboring same will be prosecuted.

LOST—Young white English setter dog, Finder return to 148 Humboldt street, and receive reward.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION given private in Times want ads is sure of consideration. They go into a man's private office, his home, go into his car or the street cars with him, and compel his attention.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Furnished room, with breakfast, Apply 117 Cook street, near Fort.

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished cottages, \$5 and \$7. Apply 104 Yates St.

TO LET—Large furnished bedroom, on car track. Apply 115 Superior street.

TO RENT—5 roomed house, partly furnished, at Vesuvius Bay, Suit Spring Island. For particulars apply to E. J. Bitancourt, on premises.

TO RENT—Suite of offices on first floor in Bank of Montreal building, Occupation May 1st. Apply Bank of Montreal.

TO LET—Well furnished house, modern and complete, on car track, engraved C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

LOST—Tuesday, on Government street, between Michigan and Yates, a lady's oval gold pocket watch, engraved "L. S. B." Finder return to this office and receive reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Irish setter dog, Finder return to L. Burner, 160 Pembroke street. Ar. yone found harboring same will be prosecuted.

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TEACHERS WANTED

Applications for positions on the teaching staff of the Municipality of Saanich will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 19th inst. William Campbell, Secy. Board of School Trustees, Royal Oak P. O.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a Warrant of Execution, issued out of the County Court at Victoria, in an action, Philip R. Smith, carrying on business under the firm name and style of the Victoria Printing and Publishing Co., vs. E. G. Finch, I have seized and taken possession of one Lanston Monotype Machine, complete and will offer the same for sale at my office, Law Courts, Victoria, on Friday, July 27th, 1906, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Terms of sale, cash.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff, County of Victoria, July 14th, 1906.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore and tidal lands and foreshore water rights for fishing purposes, viz.: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the western boundary line of Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, thence running east one-half a mile and extending south to deep water.

P. W. ADAMS, Victoria, B. C., July 4th, 1906.

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Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore and tidal lands and foreshore water rights for fishing purposes, viz.: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the shore of Fairy Bay, opposite Section Five (5), Metchoin District, thence running north one-half a mile and extending east to deep water.

P. W. ADAMS, Agent July 4th, 1906.

MARINE IRON WORKS

PEMBROKE ST., VICTORIA, B. C. STOCK—We buy first hand for cash MACHINERY—Modern and labor saving. All branches executed in one own works by SKILLED MECHANICS. PRICES—Cost of materials and labor, with a moderate percentage added to deep water.

TEST THE ABOVE STATEMENTS. Works Tel. 61. Res. Tel. 106.

MONUMENTS.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimate given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street. Tel. B-27.

NURSES.

MRS. HOOD, nurse, 17 Alfred street. Phone No. A-99.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—Egerton R. Case, Temple Building, Toronto. R. L. Drury, Esq., 31 E. P. street.

PAPERHANGING.

WALLPAPER—New designs. Wallpaper department well stocked. J. C. Sears, 91, 93 Yates street.

PLUMBING.

C. M. COOKSON, plumbing and gas-fitting. Jobbing promptly attended to. Agent for "Euro Carbon Light, also Best Light" all kinds of gasolene lamps and fittings. Gasoline at lowest price in special auto cans. 97 Johnson street. Tel. 674.

POTTERY WARE.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. E. C. POTTER, 280, LAUREL, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STS., VICTORIA.

SADDLERY.

HORSEOWNERS, ATTENTION!—For new goods, highest quality and lowest prices, call at A. H. Shoutbolts, 85 Douglas, Porter Block.

TRUCK & DRAY.

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Tel. No. 1. Baker's Feed Store, 30 Yates street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PETCH, 39 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

INSURANCE.

CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE CO., insures against all accidents and risks. No restrictions. C. S. Baxter Dist. Agent, 55 Wharf St.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—A boy to work in store. Apply 97 Johnson street.

WANTED—Two strong boys as apprentices. Victoria Machinery Depot Co.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding to newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply C. F. R. Telegraph Co.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding to newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl to assist with two children and light housework; good home and situation to right person. Apply, stating wages. P. O. Box 565, Vancouver.

WANTED—An experienced waitress, at Dominion Hotel.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—TEACHERS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—School teacher for Denman Island, male, preferred, salary \$80 per month. Apply William Baikie, secretary Board of School Trustees, Denman Island, B. C.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

SETTER DOG WANTED—Irish or Gordon, thoroughly broken. Apply, with description, to O. J. Adams, 104, Good price for satisfactory dog.

WANTED—For few weeks in holidays, horse and two-seated buggy. Address Box 39, Times Office.

WANTED—Milk supplied in bulk in Victoria, state quantity and price. Box 134, this office.

WANTED—Private board, at seaside, near Victoria, for small family, during summer. Particulars at Times Office.

WE PAY CASH for all kinds of junk, copper, brass, tin, bottles, and old clothes, etc., highest prices paid. Chicago Junk Dealers and Second-Hand Store, 10 Store street.

WANTED—For few weeks in holidays, horse and two-seated buggy. Address Box 39, Times Office.

WANTED—Good press will be paid for HOOVER, state quantity and price. Good price for satisfactory dog.

FOR SALE—Graphophone, 21 records, \$15; H. C. Gramophone, \$10; 10 records, \$10; long summer coat, \$15; magic lantern, 3 dozen slides, \$2.50; doctor books, \$2.50; suits, \$3.50; G. P. double chains, \$2.75. Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government.

WANTED—All kinds of bicycle repair work; all work guaranteed. J. T. Braden, 70 Douglas street. Estimates given on all plumbing and heating work.

SUNLIGHT SOAP COUPONS WANTED—Toilet soap given in exchange for these coupons by C. R. King & Son, 77 Wharf street, Victoria.

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IF YOU HAVE anything for sale and are averse to having the public know of it the public is not apt to become inquisitive. Make your wants known through the Times want columns.

A BUSINESS CAN GO WITHOUT ADVERTISING—So can a wagon without greasing; but in both instances it gets hard.

ART STUDIO. MISS MILLS, Art Mistress, R. C. A. London. Lessons in drawing, painting and design. Studio, 8 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Government street.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATERALL, 116 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 520.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES—Harris & Moore, 42 Broad street, have the latest and best for re-lining baby carriage wheels.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibs, 3 Oriental Ave., opposite old Grand Theatre.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

MCCARTER & DRISDALE, builders and contractors. Houses built on installment plan, 41 First street. Phone A-1024.

T. LEWIS, 38 Fort street, carpenter.

Jobs at your home, office or store skillfully and promptly executed. Phone 854.

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, 56 Yates street. Jobbing in all its branches. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

THE VERDICT—Fawcett's Ice cream soda is the best in town. Try it. W. Fawcett, King's road and Douglas street. Phone 639.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 22 Quadra street. Phone 1018.

CHIMNEY CLEANING, house cleaning of any kind, roofs cleaned and painted. Call or drop a card to A. Lloyd & Fawcett, 610 Douglas street. Best of references.

CHINESE GOODS.

CANTON BAZAAR, 106 Government St. Just arrived from China, exquisite embroidered and drawwork table covers and drapes; also linen and silk embroidered goods, Chinese fire crackers, etc.

JUST ARRIVED.

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee and other qualities; also Japanese Cotton Crepe, 400 yds. of 40 price crepe, made by piece or by yard, or in any quantity, at low prices.

WALL PAPER. 14 and 50 corner Court, Next the Fire Department. Telephone 134.

FLAMES AS HIGH as you can. Find your wants as high in the want ad columns of the Times.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS, complete. A. Williams & Co., Ltd.

NEW ALPINE SAFE FOR SALE—Cheap. Apply P. O. Box 154, city.

FOR SALE—Cheap, shooting gallery, rug and guns; also cooking stoves, furniture, etc. At the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets.

FOR SALE—30,000 ft. wire at 2c. 6 ft. dump carts, rags, tools, furniture, etc., at the Ark, cor. Broad and Pandora streets.

FOR SALE—Two lots running from Rae street to Churchway, easy terms. Apply Ferry Mill city.

FOR SALE—\$7.50, new office typewriter. Address J. K., this office.

FOR SALE—Outrigger boat, in good condition, cheap. Apply Postmaster, Retreat Cove.

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TO LET—Furnished room, with breakfast. Apply 117 Cook street, near Fort.

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LOST—Tuesday, on Government street, between Michigan and Yates, a lady's oval gold pocket watch, engraved "L. S. B." Finder return to this office and receive reward.

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A BUSINESS PROPOSITION given private in Times want ads is sure of consideration. They go into a man's private office, his home, go into his car or the street cars with him, and compel his attention.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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FRED. FOSTER, taxidermist and furrier, 425 Johnson street.

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JACK LEE, ladies' tailor, manufacturer of ladies' silk underwear. Wrappers and waists made to order and repaired. 80 Blanchard street.

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SMITH & JOHNSTON—Barristers and Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith, W. Johnston, 101-103, Victoria.

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\$500 TO LOAN—On city real estate, first mortgage. Apply "Money," P. O. Box 623.

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FOR A NEW UP-TO-DATE SUIT, in up-to-date goods, go to the reliable tailor and cutter, J. Sorenson, 82 Government street. You will find a good stock of fine woolsens, and prices \$5 to \$10 lower than others. Remember 32 Hastings street, corner the Western Union Telegraph Office.

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LATE CABBAGE PLANTS, 5c. per 100. \$2 per 1000. cauliflower plants, 3c. per 100. \$2.50 per 1000. greenhouse and bed-plant plants, at reasonable prices. P. O. Box 127, Victoria, U.S.G.A. Knight, Mount Tomlin P. O.

NEW SWEET PEAS are now coming.

Can you show your clients, Union, Evelyn Blyat, John Surram, Dora Bradmore, Henry Eckford, Sybil Eckford, and many others. Plewin's Greenhouses, Park road.

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# An Enemy of The King

By Hagenbuch Wyman

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

We pressed on, Frojac and I, myself knowing, as it was to come, he content to follow me and face whatever might arise. The immediate thing was to reach the chateau, as mademoiselle had done. Some means must be found for getting entrance, for now that mademoiselle was inside, I looked to see the gate fall into place at once.

But we beheld the unexpected. The gate remained open. No guard appeared in the opening. We galloped up the hill, over the bridge, into the courtyard. Nothing hindered us. What did it mean?

We stopped our horses and dismounted. There in the courtyard stood mademoiselle's horse, trembling and panting, but mademoiselle herself had disappeared. Before us was an open door, doubtless the principal entrance to the chateau. Mademoiselle had probably gone that way.

"Come, Frojac!" said I, and started for this door.

But at that instant we heard loud exclamations and hasty steps behind us. We turned and drew sword. From the guard-house by the gate, where they must have been gambling or drinking or sleeping, or otherwise neglecting their duty, came four men, who seemed utterly astonished at sight of us.

"Name of the Virgin!" cried one. "The gate open! Where is Lavigüe? He has left his post! Who are you?"

"Enemies! Down with La Chatre!" I answered, raising in a flash that attempt to fool them might be vain and would take time. A quick fight was the thing to serve me best, for these men had been taken by surprise, and two of them had only halberds, and a sword, the fourth had an arquebus, but his match was out.

It was the man with the sword who had spoken. He it was who now spoke again:

"Enemies? Prisoners, then! Yield!"

And he rushed up to us, accompanied by the halberdiers, while the arquebusier ran to light his match at a torch in the guard-house.

Never was anything so expeditiously done. The leader knew nothing of fine sword work. I had my point through his lungs before the halberdiers came up. While I was pulling it out, one of the halberdiers aimed a blow at me, and the other threatened Frojac. My feet dodged the thrust meant for him, and at the same instant laid low with a wound in the side, the fellow who was aiming at me. Thus one of the halberdiers followed the swordsmen to earth instantly. The second halberdier recovered himself, and made to attack Frojac again, but I caught his weapon in my left hand, and so held it, while Frojac ran toward the arquebusier, who was now coming from the guard-house with lighted match. The halberdier, whose weapon I now grasped in one hand, while I held my sword in the other, too fright, let his weapon go, and ran from the courtyard through the open gateway.

The arquebusier tried to bring his weapon to bear on Frojac, but Frojac dropped on his knees and, trusting from below, ran his sword into the man's belly. The man fell with a groan, dropping his weapon and his match.

I looked around. The courtyard was empty. Were these four, then, the only soldiers that had been left to guard the chateau? No, for these four had been sprung to find the gate open. Some one else must have opened the gate for mademoiselle. Moreover, the swordsmen had spoken of a Lavigüe. "Take the arquebus and the match," Frojac said, "and come. There is nothing to be done here at present."

He obeyed me, and we returned to the door of the chateau. Just as we were about to enter, I heard steps as if of one coming down a staircase within. Then a man came out. He was a common soldier and he carried a halberd. At sight of us he stopped, and stood in the greatest astonishment. Then he looked toward the gate. His expression became one of the utmost consternation.

A thought came to me. I recalled what the swordsmen said. "You are Lavigüe?" said I to the soldier.

"Yes," he said, bewildered. "You were on duty at that gate, but you left your post."

"Yes, but you first opened the gate for a lady."

"It was not I, monsieur," he answered, as if anxious to exonerate himself, although he knew not to whom he was talking. "It was my comrade. He said he knew the woman, and that the governor would wish her instantly admitted, and he opened the gate. When she came in, I would have had her wait at the gate till M. de la Chatre had been informed, but she ran into the chateau, and my comrade with her. There must be something wrong. I thought, if my comrade would leave his post to go in with the lady, so I ran after them to get her to my duty back. It was my thought for my duty that made me forget the gate. Indeed it was so, monsieur."

He evidently thought that we were friends of the governor's who had happened to arrive at the chateau at his hour.

So he, at least, had not received orders to admit mademoiselle. Joyful hope! Perhaps there had been no understanding between her and the governor, after all! But his comrade had let her in, had said that the governor would wish the gate opened for her at

once. Then there was an understanding.

"Where is your comrade?" I asked. "I left him with the lady, in the chamber on the second staircase. Ah, I heard him coming down the stairs!"

"Look to this man, Frojac," said I, and then hastened into the chateau. The moonlight through the open door showed a large vestibule, from which the staircase ascended toward the right. The man coming down this staircase was at the bottom step when I entered the vestibule. He stopped there, taken by surprise. I saw that he was of short stature and slight figure. I caught him by the back of the neck with my left hand, and brought him to his knees before me.

"Where is the lady who just entered the chateau?" I said. "Why are you silent, knave?"

He trembled in my grasp, and I turned his face up toward mine. There was the face of mademoiselle's boy, Pierre, who had left us in the forest!

"You here?" I cried. "It was you, then, who opened the gate to her? How came you here? Speak, if ever you would see the blue sky again!"

I pressed my fingers into his throat, until he choked and the fear of death showed in his starting eyes; then I released my clasp, that he might speak. "Oh, monsieur, have mercy!" he gasped. "Do not kill me!"

I saw that he was thoroughly frightened for his life. He was but a boy, and to a boy the imminent prospect of closing one's eyes forever is not pleasant.

"Speak, then! Tell the truth!" I said, still holding him by the neck, ready to tighten my clasp at any moment.

"I will, I will!" he said. "I went from M. de Varion to M. de la Chatre, with a message, and he kept me in his service."

"What message?" The truth, boy! I shall see in your eyes whether or not it be truth you tell me, and if you lie your eyes shall never look on the world again. Quick, what message?"

"The message," said M. de Varion to the governor, he answered, huskily, "and that at the top of the hill that rises from the throne-shaped rock by the river road to Narjeac is the burrow of the Huguenot fox!"

"The last doubt, the last hope, was gone!"

"My God!" I cried, and cast the boy away from me. What now to me was anything that he might do or say? He covered for a moment on the ground, looking up at me, and then, seeing that I no longer heeded him, ran out to the courtyard.

For a moment I stood alone in the vestibule, crushed by the terrible certainty. All women, then, were as bad as M. de Varion. The sweet and tender girl who had filled my heart as the worst of them. To be betrayed, led to a meeting, but to be betrayed by her! To find her a traitress worse than terrible, but that I should be her dupe! And that I should still love her, love her, love her!

Who was in the chateau, under this roof and I tarried here deploring the treason when I might be at her side, clasping her, looking into her eyes!

"The chamber at the head of the stairs," the guard had said. I forgot Frojac, the guard, Pierre. But one thought, one desire, one impulse possessed me. With my dripping sword in my hand, I bounded up the stairs. They led to a narrow gallery, which had windows on the side near the courtyard. There were doors on the other side. A single light burned. No one was in the gallery. The door nearest the staircase I opened, and I slipped open. I ran to it and into the chamber, which I then gave entrance.

As in the gallery, so in the chamber, I found no one. I stood just within the doorway, and looked around. The walls of the apartment were hung with tapestry. At the right was first a window, then a chimney-place, beside which stood a sword, then a prieu-dieu. Before the window was a table, on which were a lamp burning, papers, ink-pens and a large bowl of fruit. At the left of the chamber was a large bed, its curtains drawn aside. Beside this was another table, on which was an empty tray. There was a door, slightly ajar, in that side of the room, and another in the side that faced me. On the back of the chair near the fireplace was a hunting horn. On a stool near the door by which I had entered lay a belt with a dagger in sheath. The bed looked as if some one had recently lain on it. The presence of the fruit, writing materials and other things seemed to indicate that this was the chamber of M. de la Chatre. But why was he not in his bed? Probably he could not sleep while he awaited the result of this midnight enterprise, for his troops. Certainly the servants in the chateau were asleep. It was apparent that the six guards, four of whom we had disposed of, were the only soldiers left at the chateau, for, if there had been any others in the guard-house, they would have been awakened by the light in the courtyard. How many troops were left in the town? I could not know, but the troops that came to the chateau during the night, unless brought by an alarm. So there would not be many to interpose themselves between mademoiselle and me. But where was she? Whether should I first turn to seek her?

I had well-nigh chosen to try the room at the left, when the door opposite me opened without noise, and a figure glided into the chamber, swiftly and silently. The movement was that of a person who rapidly traverses a place in search of some one.

"Mademoiselle!"

She heard me, saw me, stopped and stood with parted lips, astounded face, and terror-stricken eyes.

So we stood, the width of the room between us, regarding each other.

CHAPTER XVI. Behind the Curtains.

So we stood. Irresistible as had been

my impulses to follow her, I now found myself held back, as if by the look in her eyes, from approaching nearer. So, while she gazed at me in wonder and terror, I regarded her with inexpressible scorn and love, horror and adoration.

Presently she spoke in a terrified whisper: "Why are you here?"

"Answered in a low voice: "Because you are here. Like a poisonous flower you lure me. A flower you are in outward beauty! Never was poison more sweetly concealed than is treachery in you!"

"You were mad to follow me!" she said, and then she cast a quick, apprehensive glance around the chamber, a glance that took in the different doors one after another.

I thought she meant that, as we were in the stronghold of my enemies and her friends, it would be madness in me to attempt to punish her treachery. So I replied:

"Seek not to fright me from vengeance, for I intend none. I did not come to punish. I do not know why I am drawn to you as by some power of magic. I would be with you even in hell! Spy, traitress that you are, I love you! You dupe that I am, I love you! I went to where, with downcast eyes, she stood, and with her hand and pressed it to my lips. "I make myself a jest, a thing for laughter, do I not, kissing the hand that has confessed to me?"

"She raised her eyes and held out her hand toward the fireplace, saying: "The hand that I would thrust into the flame to save you from the slightest harm."

"What? Now that I was here, now that my capture seemed certain, would she pretend that she had not acted for La Chatre against me? She did not know that I met Pierre, and what he had confessed to me?"

"Mock me as you will, mademoiselle!" said I. "Mistrust me as you will, monsieur! I tell you, I would not have you undergo the smallest harm."

"You well sustain the jest." "Before God," she answered, "I do not jest!"

"There was in her voice a ring of truth, that seemed indeed to be counterfeited. Puzzled, I looked at her, trying to read her countenance. "Yet," I said, presently, "you were a spy upon me."

"I was, God pity me! Scourge me with rods as you will; I merit every blow!"

"And you came here to see La Chatre," I went on, "perhaps because you feared discovery, perhaps because you thought your work of betrayal was done (for I thought that she may have known of the midnight march of the governor's troops), perhaps to finish that work?"

"Now you wrong me at last!" she cried. "Thank God, I am not as bad as you can think me."

"Then you did not come here to see La Chatre?"

"I came to see him, I admit! I was seeking him when I met you here. But it was not because I feared discovery that I left you, nor because I thought my miserable work was done, nor to finish it."

"I will now that she was in great agitation. She tottered forward to the table and put her hand on it, and leaned on it for support.

"It seemed as if she were speaking the truth, as if there might be some explanation of all, but that her inward excitement was too great, her ideas too confused, for her to assemble the facts and present them in proper order. It seemed, however, that she had some accusations only as they came, that she acknowledged herself guilty in part toward me, and yet did not wish me harm."

"Mademoiselle," I said, dropping my harshness and irony, "to believe you true would make me as happy as I now am wretched. But why is your boy here, in the governor's service? Why did he betray you from the secret of my hiding place?"

Mademoiselle shuddered and gave a gesture of despair, as if there were indeed no defence for her.

"Why are the troops away, if not in quest of me?" I asked. "We saw them going toward Maury by the river road."

"I did not know that the troops had gone, or were going," she said. "I swear to you, monsieur, if troops have gone to Maury this night, I had nothing to do with their going!"

"But they knew what road to take, and how to find my hiding place. La Chatre knew that."

"Alas, it is true!" she moaned, while tears ran down her face. "I sent him word!"

"You sent him word!" I learned how to reach La Tournoire's hiding place from the man you thought his friend, and you sent the secret to the governor, whom you knew to be his enemy? And yet you are not as bad as I thought you were?"

"I sent him word of your hiding place; but he was not to seize you till I had arranged a meeting with you alone and informed him of it!"

"You confess this! Oh, mademoiselle!"

"Consider! Did I arrange that meeting?"

"You had not time. It was but this afternoon that I learned La Chatre was at Clochonne."

"Yet, instead of coming here to-night I might have done it, monsieur. I ran no risk of discovery in staying at Maury. You would still have had faith in me had I remained there. And it was easy to do; it was all planned. You know the old tower by the spring, to which we walked the other day. I could not know, but the troops that came to the chateau during the night, unless brought by an alarm. So there would not be many to interpose themselves between mademoiselle and me. But where was she? Whether should I first turn to seek her?"

would come after you. You thought to make of Clochonne a trap into which to lead me! You were careful to let it be known where you were coming, that I might find out and follow you."

"I told only my maid and Hugo, in a moment of excitement, when I scarce knew what I said. I no more desired you to follow than I desired myself to stay at Maury to call you to the ambush!"

"The ambush!" I echoed. "You forget one thing, mademoiselle, when you take credit for renouncing the ambush. The troops have gone already to Maury. Had they found me there, they would have made me an ambush unnecessary or impossible."

"But I knew nothing of their going to Maury," she said, helplessly. "It was not to have been so. You were to have been taken by an ambush, I say! If the governor's troops had not come to you to-night, he must have changed the plan."

Now, I could indeed believe this for I had overheard the plan suggested by Montagnac, and her very talk about the ambush seemed to show that his plan had been adopted without change. In that case, she might not have known of the movement of the troops. La Chatre might have decided, at any time, to change his plan. Perhaps she had done this, and for lack of means or for some other reason, had not tried to inform her, or had tried in vain.

She stood like an accused woman before her judges, incapable of formulation, at least to know whether she was free by an occasional look, convulsive sob. What did her conduct mean? Was her demeanor genuine or assumed? Why did she confess one thing and deny another? Why did she seem guilty and not guilty? Why did she say "I am puzzled more and more," and "I thought that, when I saw you, I should at least learn the truth. I wish, for your sake, to love you as an angel, who had been wronged alike by circumstances and by report, or as a beautiful demon, who would betray me to my death; but I thought of the governor's words, 'You betray me by hiding place. So far, at least, you are guilty; but you did not arrange the ambush that you were to have arranged. For so much you owe me credit. Whatever are your wishes, I will do them, if they can be fulfilled. I am yours, to be sent to my death, if that is your will. What would you have me do?'"

"Save yourself!" she whispered, and I could not but wonder at her kind of hope, as if the possibility had just occurred to her.

"Was this pretence? Did she know that I could not escape, and did she wish to show her work of betrayal was done (for I thought that she may have known of the midnight march of the governor's troops), perhaps to finish that work?"

"Now you wrong me at last!" she cried. "Thank God, I am not as bad as you can think me."

"Then you did not come here to see La Chatre?"

"I came to see him, I admit! I was seeking him when I met you here. But it was not because I feared discovery that I left you, nor because I thought my miserable work was done, nor to finish it."

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inner resource, mental activity, all under a calm and thoughtful countenance, over which he had control.

It was not until they had passed the bed that they saw mademoiselle. Both stopped and looked astonished. Montagnac recognized her at once, and frowned, as if annoyed; then looked elated, as if her presence suited his projects. But La Chatre did not immediately know her. He lost color, as if there were a spirit that he saw, and indeed, mademoiselle, mademoiselle, and pale, looked not unlike some beautiful being of another world.

"Who are you?" asked La Chatre, in a startled tone.

"It is I—Mlle. de Varion."

La Chatre promptly came to himself; but he looked somewhat confused, abashed and irritated.

"Mlle. de Varion, indeed!" he said. "And why comes Mlle. de Varion here?"

And now Montagnac spoke, fixing his eyes on La Chatre, and using a quiet but resolute tone:

"She comes too late, La Tournoire. It is best where you are," said he.

"Be silent, Montagnac!" said La Chatre, assuming the authoritative for the sake of appearance. "It is true, mademoiselle; you are too late in fulfilling your part of the agreement."

Montagnac looked surprised, then displeased. Therefore it could not be honestly held that she had been tardy in fulfilling her mission; that is to say, when he told her she was too late, he lied, and deepened his embarrassment, for he was a gentleman. Now why did he put forth this false pretext of tardiness on her part?

"Too late in fulfilling your part of the agreement," said the governor. "I came, monsieur," said mademoiselle, heedless of the lie and the apparent attempt to put her at fault, "to be released from my agreement."

Montagnac looked surprised, then displeased. La Chatre appeared relieved, but astonished.

"Released, mademoiselle!" he exclaimed, assuming too late a kind of virtuous displeasure to cover his real satisfaction. "You are to be released from your agreement with me?"

"Released, monsieur!" said mademoiselle. "I shall no further help you take M. de la Tournoire. It was to tell you that, and for nothing else in the world that I came to Clochonne this night."

She was close to the bed curtains behind which I stood. I felt that her words were meant for my ears as well as for those of the governor's.

"I shall not need your help, mademoiselle," replied the governor, with a side smile at Montagnac. "Yet this is strange. You do not, then, wish your father's freedom?"

"Not on the terms agreed on, monsieur! Not to have my father set free from prison, not even to save him from torture, not even from death. I take back my promise, and give you back your word. I give you word of La Tournoire's hiding place, and so far resigned my honor. I abandon my hateful task unfulfilled, and so far I get my honor back. And now, do as you will."

"I could have shouted for joy. This, then, explained it all. It was to save her father! I remembered now, when you were saying 'who would have all to lose by failure.' Such were Montagnac's words at the inn at Fleurier. A spy, too, who might gain a wary man's confidence, and with whom a rebel captain might desire or consent to a meeting away from his men. Hardly had their need been uttered when there came mademoiselle to beg a pardon for her father. A woman, beautiful and guileless, whom I had seen at the inn, a woman, whose father was already in prison, his fate at the governor's will; a woman, inexperienced and credulous, easily made to believe that her father's crime was the greatest, a woman, dutiful and affectionate, willing to purchase her father's life and freedom at any cost. What better instrument could have come to their hands? Her anxiety for her father would give her the powers of dissimulation necessary to do the work. Her purity and innocence were a rare equipment for the task of guile and intrigue any more than I had done."

And now, having gone as far as she had in the task, she had abandoned it. Even to save her father, she would not play the traitress against me! She loved me, then; her task had become intolerable. She must relieve herself of it. Yet as long as La Chatre still supposed that she was trying it out, she would feel bound by her obligation. She would free herself of that obligation. She had made a compact with him, she had given him her word. Though she resolved not to betray me, she would no longer rely on her for the performance of a deed that she had cast from her. She must not play false even with him. All must hereafter be open and honest with me. The first step toward regaining her self-respect was to see the governor and renounce the commission. Then, but not till then, would she be confess all to me. I saw all this in an instant, as she had felt it, for people do not arrive at such resolutions slowly and by reason, but instantly and by feeling.

And all that she had done and suffered had been to save her father! Had I told her at once of my intention to deliver him, if possible, all this, and my own hours of torment, might have been avoided. From what little things she observed, I saw that she would do I rejoiced, I say, behind the curtains, on learning the truth. What matter if we met death together in the governor's stronghold, now that she was honest with me? And yet, if we could but find a way out of this, and save her father as well, what joy life would have!

I therefore cast another jubilant smile at Montagnac. The governor was plainly delighted that mademoiselle herself had given up the task, now that he had changed his plans and had no further use for her in them. It relieved him of the disagreeable necessity of making her an explanation composed of lies. He was really a gallant and amiable gentleman, and subterfuge, especially when employed against a lady, was obnoxious to him. As for Montagnac, he stood frowning meditatively. He surely guessed that mademoiselle's act

was inspired by love for me, and the thought was not pleasant to him. (To be continued.)

NICOLA FLOURISHING. Advent of Railway Will Cause Increase in Farming and Fruit Culture.

"With the advent of the C. P. R. branch from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, the country around Douglas Lake will become a heavy producer," said M. Palmer, secretary to the bureau of information this morning. He has just returned from a tour of inspection through the district mentioned.

"Up till now it has been almost entirely a stock raising country," he continued, "but great attention will shortly be paid to mixed farming and fruit growing. The cattle are in first-class condition. Feed is good, and the two large commongrass reserves south of Nicola provide a splendid range. This district will, it is said, soon be connected with Aspen Grove and other camps that will afford a near-by market for agricultural produce. It is believed that the railway now under construction will be completed south from Nicola to trap the mineral belt around Aspen Grove."

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS FOR TIMBER LICENSES. Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Coast District, E. C. District, and the Victoria District:

(1) Commencing at a stake planted on the west side of the mouth of the lake, west of the Pas, has its outlet at the head of Stratton Bay, north of Belle Inlet, thence north 80 chains, south 60 chains, east 60 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(2) Commencing at a stake at the south east corner of location No. 1, thence west 120 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(3) Commencing at a stake planted 40 chains west of the outlet of the lake, thence west 120 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(4) Commencing at stake on Stratton Bay, about 60 chains east of the mouth of the lake, thence east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(5) Commencing at a stake planted on the east side, and a half mile from the head of Western Bay, thence east 20 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(6) Commencing at a stake planted about three miles east of Margaret Bay, thence east 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(7) Commencing at stake at N. W. corner of location No. 1, thence south 80 chains, west 120 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains to shore, thence east to point of commencement.

(8) Commencing at stake planted on the west side about 20 chains south of the mouth of the river, thence west 120 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(9) Commencing at a stake on the west side of Mansel Bay, thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(10) Commencing at a stake planted on the west shore of Seymour Inlet, about 1/2 mile from the head of Inlet, thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

SEYMOUR INLET. (11) Commencing at stake planted on the west side about 20 chains south of the mouth of the river, thence west 120 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, to point of commencement.