



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906.

Vol. 36.

No. 12.

PROF. KOCH WILL REMAIN IN AFRICA

IN ORDER TO STUDY TROPICAL DISEASES

Decides to Continue Researches in Connection with "Sleeping Sickness" Which Baffles Science.

Berlin, May 19.—Professor Robert Koch, who returned to equatorial Africa in March in order to continue the study of tropical diseases, has written to the Berlin Medical Society saying that he has become so interested in his further researches, especially in connection with the "sleeping sickness," that he will not return to Germany for two years, and therefore he has resigned the presidency of the society.

Professor Koch, just previous to his return to equatorial Africa, lectured in Berlin on the "sleeping sickness" before Emperor William and a distinguished company. He said that he had been known to the emperor of Africa since the beginning of the last century, and that probably 20,000 persons had died from it, while villages on the shores of Lake Nyanza being depopulated and the populations of sea groups of island being annihilated.

TROPHY FOR S. FLORES

New York, May 19.—The silver cup given by the British second cruiser squadron, under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, to the Englishmen of the United States Atlantic fleet, was received yesterday on board the flagship Maine by Rear Admiral Evans, officers and crew of the Maine, and a committee of the enlisted men from each of the warships now lying in the North river. All of the vessels took part in the entertainment of the officers and men of Prince Louis's squadron when it visited America last autumn. The cup is three feet in height, and is beautifully engraved. It will be made a yearly racing trophy, to be held by the best twelve-oared boat crew in the Atlantic fleet.

The following letter of acceptance was sent through Prince Louis, rear admiral: "We, the enlisted men of the United States Atlantic fleet, gratefully acknowledge receipt of the loving cup presented by the enlisted men of H. M. S. cruiser squadron. This token of goodwill and friendship is deeply appreciated by the men of the United States navy."

CHICAGO TO SEATTLE

Great Northern Railway Will Run a Through Train.

St. Paul, May 18.—Arrangements were completed at the Great Northern board of directors today for a through train from Chicago to Seattle. Darfus Miller, vice-president of the Burlington system, and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, had the negotiations in hand.

The train will leave Chicago every day, connecting direct with a Great Northern train at St. Paul, to make a run of 2,260 miles from Chicago to the coast, with only time to change engines at the union depot.

This means more and better Chicago-St. Paul-Seattle service for passengers, baggage express and mail.

Officers of both roads today said that the deal had long been contemplated, and that it would now be carried out according to Mr. Hill's plans. The new train will probably be in operation within a few weeks.

The eve of the announcement of the new train comes the announcement of the dismissal of 150 cooks, waiters and porters, both negroes and whites, on the Great Northern. Japanese will displace the discharged help.

THE POPE'S HEALTH

Suffering From an Attack of Gout—Slight Improvement in Condition.

Rome, May 19.—When Dr. Laponi visited the Pope this morning he found his patient's condition better than yesterday, though he passed a somewhat restless night as the result of his attack of gout, owing to a slight rise in his temperature. Dr. Laponi desired him to remain in bed for several days.

New York, May 19.—Among other passengers who arrived here today on the steamer Campana from Liverpool was William Sherring, the Canadian who won the Marathon race at Athens.

RAILROAD RATES

Bill Passed by the United States Senate.

Washington, May 18.—After seventy days of almost continuous deliberation, the senate today at 4:53 p. m. passed the railroad rate bill by the practically unanimous vote of 71 to 3. The bill has received more attention from the senate and from the country at large than any measure that has been before congress since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act in 1893.

It was reported to the senate on February 26th and was made the unfinished business on March 12th. From March 12th to May 4th the bill was under general discussion without limitation on the duration of speeches, 58 of which were delivered. Many of these were prepared with great care and two of them consumed more than a day's time in delivery.

Senator La Follette, the junior senator from Wisconsin, spoke for three days and Senator Daniel of Virginia for two days. Senators Bailey, Foraker, Lodge, Raynor, Bolliver and others each spoke for one entire day. For twelve days the bill has been under consideration under a rule limiting speeches to 15 minutes each. The debate has been at all times earnest and animated, but for the most part devoid of political feeling. The past week has, however, called out some criticisms of the president and of some newspaper correspondents by Senator Bailey.

In addition to the passage of the bill, the proceedings to-day consisted in concluding the amendments to the bill. The only amendment added was one offered yesterday by Senator Teller, eliminating the words "in its judgment" for the power given to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates.

THE HERESY TRIAL

Four of Jurors Find Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey Guilty.

Rochester, N. Y., May 15.—The verdict in the heresy trial of Rev. Dr. Alvan S. Crapsey to-day was delivered to the accused minister. Four of the jury found that their opinion should be passed as follows:

"The respondent is guilty of heresy in that he has denied the functions of the church until such time as he shall satisfy the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese that his belief and teaching conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' creed and the Nicene creed as this church hath received the same."

"However, we express the earnest hope and desire that the respondent may see his way clearly during the thirty days that, under the canons of the church, must intervene before sentence can be pronounced, to the full satisfaction of the ecclesiastical authority of such conformity on his part."

"W. C. ROBERTS, H. BOYNTON, G. BURROWS, JOHN MILLS GILBERT."

Dr. Francis Dunham filed a minority report.

"The undersigned, a member of the ecclesiastical court referred to in the foregoing decision, makes and files the following separate decision and report: "Whereas, the respondent constantly affirms his acceptance of all the articles of the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles' creed and"

"Whereas, this decree declares the sacred mysteries of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and of the most holy Trinity, and a belief in the resurrection of the body, concerning which eternal verities of the Christian religion the said respondent is called in question, I find from his own statements and the evidence submitted for his defence that his error consists rather in presuming to define what God has not been pleased to reveal and to interpret those doctrines in a manner not generally received by the church, rather than in a denial and rejection of their truth and authority."

"FRANCIS S. DUNHAM."

MISSIONARY'S DEATH

Dr. Labaree Died on Steamer Returning Home to Undergo Treatment For Cancer.

New York, May 19.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions learned yesterday of the death aboard the steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, on Monday last, of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree.

Dr. Labaree was one of the denomination's oldest missionaries, and he had done a remarkable work among some of the half civilized people of Persia. His death was caused by cancer, from which he had suffered for some time. Dr. Labaree was on his way home for treatment. The message told of his death and was received by Persia a year or two ago to take the place of his older brother, Rev. Benjamin Woods Labaree, who while on an errand of mercy was murdered by Turkish brigands in a lonely mountain pass near Urumia, Persia, two years ago.

A Belgrade litigant is suing for £2,000 damages, the alleged value of prospective eggs and chickens which he lost by the theft of a pair of fowls.

LIFE PRISONER AGAIN IN TOILS

CHARTRAND CAPTURED NEAR BROCKVILLE

Growth of Population in Winnipeg District—Death of a Toronto Pioneer—Montreal Fire.

Brockville, Ont., May 18.—Chartrand or Charlabrand, the life prisoner from the Soo, who escaped from the Kingston penitentiary on the evening of May 6th, was captured about nine miles west of here. Detective Foster, of the Dominion police, since Thursday, had been continuously on the trail of the reprobate murderer. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Chartrand appeared at the home of a farmer named Davidson for supper, and this he ate with the family. Mr. Davidson, from reading the occurrence in the local papers, strongly suspected that this visitor was the missing convict, and at once sent word by the hired man on horseback to Detective Foster, who was then at Yonge Mills Bridge, about two miles away. Before the detective arrived Chartrand had finished his meal and taken his leave, but on the way down the road a neighbor named Robert Eyre met the prisoner and immediately stopped him, holding him in conversation until County Constable Mallory of Mallorstown, arrived. The two then accused Chartrand of being the escaped convict, but this he denied until Detective Foster arrived a few minutes later and identified him. Chartrand did not offer any resistance, and upon the detective's identification owned up. He was not armed, and accompanied the officers to the residence of Mallory recently, where he remained until the arrival of the midnight train, when he was taken back to Kingston by the constable and detained in the penitentiary.

Winnipeg, May 17.—The Presbyterian convention to-day, all the old officers being re-elected excepting the third vice-president, who is succeeded by Mrs. Hamilton. The next convention will be held in Cranford, Ont. On Strike.

Calgary, May 18.—Stonemasons have struck for an increase to 60 and 75 cents per hour.

NEW AMBASSADOR

Mr. Francis Received By Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, May 19.—The Austrian-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, yesterday received the new American ambassador, Mr. Francis. The interview was most cordial, and it was settled that Mr. Francis will be received by Emperor Francis Joseph immediately after the latter's return to Vienna from Budapest. The ambassador will present both his credentials and the letters of recall of Bellamy Storror, the retiring ambassador.

ZION'S WATCH TOWER

Chicago, May 19.—Zion's watch tower, the first structure erected by John Alexander Dowling in the city he founded, has been torn down. The lumber is being used to repair sidewalks.

MAY TEMPORIZE WITH PARLIAMENT

CZAR WILL PROBABLY GRANT PARTIAL AMNESTY

Is Not Likely to Follow Advice of Those Who Wish to See House Dissolved.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The critical moment which will decide whether there will be peace or war between the crown and the people apparently arrived with the passing by the lower house last night its reply to the speech from the throne. President Mouroumest has gone to Peterhof to present the reply to the Emperor, and His Majesty's reply is awaited with great anxiety.

Popular opinion considers that the government has no option between surrender and war. Nevertheless, while events during the past week followed each other with extreme rapidity, the issue now raised is not likely to be decided quickly. The Russians generally believe that the Emperor, court and government have been dazed by the blunt direct fashion with which parliament has spoken out, and their policy naturally will be to gain time. The Emperor personally is in a beneficent frame of mind, and for the present will not listen to the opinions of those who advise him to dissolve parliament and fight. Nevertheless, his resolve is not to yield anything like all parliament demands. It safely can be said therefore that he will pursue a temporizing policy with partial amnesty as the first step thrown to the country.

The Constitutional Democrats, whose programme would be upset by the dissolution of parliament, are quite as anxious as the Emperor to avoid the precipitation of a conflict. They would regard the failure of the government to declare war as a big preliminary victory of which they would take advantage by forcing through their agrarian project upon which they count to strengthen themselves in the country before the final battle opens.

That the court reactionaries, headed by Gen. Treppoff, are seeking in every way possible to influence the Emperor to fight is apparent by the discovery made by the Reich of a recent circular sent to the governors instructing them to have the "Black Hundred" organizations immediately dispatched to the Emperor's prisons against amnesty and the abolition of the death penalty. These have been flowing into Peterhof from all directions. Over 50 were printed in the Official Messenger to-day.

The dispatches from the interior report demonstrations in front of the prisons in all parts of Russia in favor of the release of the political prisoners. At Simferopol, troops surrounded the prison where the political prisoners were making a demonstration and fired at them through the windows. In St. Petersburg, the political prisoners awaiting transportation at the deporting prison hung out red flags from the windows and sang the "Marseillaise" throughout the night, while the crowds outside joined in the revolutionary songs.

6,000; Lincoln Park, 2,000; total, 105,749; St. Boniface, 6,000; total, 111,749. Record Cargo.

Fort William, Ont., May 18.—The steamer John Sellwood, with 16,000 tons, the largest cargo of coal brought to the head of the lakes, is in port. The amount of coal handled here to date is double that at the same time of last season. Labors Ended.

Winnipeg, May 17.—The Presbyterian convention to-day, all the old officers being re-elected excepting the third vice-president, who is succeeded by Mrs. Hamilton. The next convention will be held in Cranford, Ont. On Strike.

Calgary, May 18.—Stonemasons have struck for an increase to 60 and 75 cents per hour.

WOMEN CLAIM RIGHT TO VOTE

DEPUTATION WAITS ON BRITISH PREMIER

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Sympathises With Aims of Deputation, But Advises Patience.

London, May 19.—Escorted by forty members of parliament, nearly four hundred women suffragists, representing organizations from all parts of the country, interviewed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the foreign office to-day and presented their claims that women be allowed to vote. Only eight members of the numerous deputations were allowed to speak, and each was limited to five minutes, but in the aggregate of forty minutes the premier heard about all there was to hear in favor of female suffrage.

The immediate grant of woman's right was the unanimous demand of the speakers, some of whom presented to the premier the "minimum demands," claiming that immediate legislation bestowing on women the right to vote was necessary, and declaring that a promise to take the matter up at the next session of parliament would not satisfy them. One speaker menacingly declared that the women were prepared to sacrifice their lives in behalf of their demands.

The gathering included ladies of title side by side with factory employes. The premier said he sympathized with the object of the deputation, but asked his visitors to be patient until the government became more united in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. Personally, he believed that women were as well qualified as men, and perhaps better, to exercise the right to vote, and in his opinion the deputation had made out a convincing and irrefragable case. Speaking for others, however, as well as himself, the premier pointed out that it was necessary to preach the virtue of patience. Only barren words, because of his own sympathies and convictions, he gave a pledge regarding the time and methods of achieving the object they had in view.

The party or government was entirely united to the cause. He warned the women against indiscreet action, which he said, probably would check the flowing tide, and advised them to leave the matter confidently in the hands of the growing strength of the cause. The premier wound up his remarks by saying he believed it would not be many years before the desired change was brought about.

This reference to years met with hissing from the members of the deputation, who left the foreign office evidently greatly dissatisfied.

The arrival of the deputation at the foreign office was preceded by a street demonstration, women from various localities marching with banners flying and bands playing to the Victoria embankment, whence accompanied by an interested crowd of onlookers, the women marched to the foreign office.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE

Still Determined to Carry Imperial Fiscal Reform.

London, Eng., May 17.—C. R. Hosmer sails on the Cedric to-morrow. He has spent a busy ten days in London and luncheon with the governors of the Bank of England yesterday. To-day he was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's guest and had the opportunity of putting Canada forward in his vigorous, enthusiastic way.

Mr. Chamberlain replied to the following effect when asked for a message to the Canadian people: "Don't for one moment suppose I or those with me here have abated one jot of our enthusiasm for, and our determination to carry imperial fiscal reform. It is the one question for every thinking Englishman and must and will win—probably more quickly than now seems possible. For the moment, a big majority was only made possible by divergent causes and interests that cannot be reconciled and cannot hold together. At any rate, my battle cry is 'tariff reform.' The movement was never fuller of promise than now."

Mr. Hosmer urged him to visit Canada, and Chamberlain replied: "Yes I know how kind you Canadians are, I fully appreciate all you say, but you must see that my chief work lies here; and just now it is the British people that stand most in need of education in the big imperial issues at stake; and for the moment I must remain here and leave my colonial friends to continue to do their part in their own good way. We have the same great end in view."

Mr. Hosmer says Mr. Chamberlain was full of vigor and in the best of spirits.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S ESCAPE

Dublin, May 18.—Michael Davitt, who is now improving his most narrow escape from death as the result of a complication of blood poisoning and a mild form of lock-jaw. The trouble commenced with a bad tooth.

TRIED TO LOOT TREASURY

Men Returned Fire on Soldiers Who Were on Duty at Building.

San Francisco, May 17.—A daring attempt to loot the United States treasury was foiled last night by soldiers from Company G of the 110th Infantry. The soldiers claim that their fire was returned by the men who were attempting to loot the safe in the building.

Six men from Company G were detailed to guard the treasury last night, three on each side. At 1 o'clock this morning the men stationed on the Commercial street side say they recognized a man attempting to reach the entrance of the building. He was ordered to halt, but instead attempted to run, and the guard fired at him. The bullet did not take effect, and two of the guards gave chase, leaving one guard behind. Almost immediately the soldiers on the Clay street side began firing, and the one guard on Commercial street says he saw four men run to the windows of the upper story of the treasury building. He immediately opened fire and the men in the window replied with shots from their revolvers. Fully thirty shots were exchanged, some of the bullets striking the wall of the building on the north side of Commercial street. The men were later seen to come down stairs, but were not again seen. Detective Sig Taylor headed a detachment of police in a vain search for the would-be looters.

MINISTERS BLUNDERED

Adopted Unwise Measures in Dealing With Newly Elected Parliament.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Public opinion is greatly excited as to how the Emperor and the government will meet the defiant attitude of the lower house of parliament. Many constitutional democrats are not yet convinced that the government will seek a compromise. They see indications that the bureaucracy is preparing for a desperate fight. As a matter of fact the constitutional democrats are unable to any longer hold the extreme radicals in check. Some of the Polish delegates are flirting with this group on the basis of complete autonomy for Poland. The greatest anxiety prevails as to what the immediate future may bring forth.

The scheme most favored by the bureaucracy is to allow parliament to formulate its demands and ventilate its grievance for two months and then dissolve parliament. Notwithstanding this reactional talk the fact is realized that such a step, in view of great agitation in the country, would be fatal and that the government's only chance is to compromise with parliament. This course is the Emperor's present intention. The cabinet, however, made a bad start in this direction. Had its members immediately begun participating in the debate and presented a disposition to meet parliament in a conciliatory spirit they might already be on the road to a rapprochement. As soon as the reply to the speech from the throne is adopted by the lower house, the leaders of the constitutional democrats will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of civil liberty and demand its immediate consideration.

The debate on the reply to the speech from the throne was resumed when parliament met this morning. Paragraphs demanding the removal of martial and other exceptional laws and the abolition of council of the empire were passed without amendment.

Count Heydon, a prominent member of the right, declared that the rights did not oppose in the principle the substance of the reply to the speech from the throne, although it regarded some of the paragraphs as unfortunate and unnecessarily offensive to His Majesty.

KILLED BY REVOLUTIONIST

Officer Who Participated in Maltreatment of Maria Spiridon Slain at Tamboff.

Tamboff, Russia, May 17.—Seahonoff, a police officer who participated in the brutal maltreatment of Maria Spiridon, was shot and killed on the street here to-day by an unknown man.

The avengers of the young revolutionist recently meted out the same fate at Borisoglebsk to Abramoff, the Cossack officer, who boasted of his cruelty to her while she was in prison.

Maria Spiridon, the granddaughter of a Russian general, shot and killed Chief of Police Lashinsky of Tamboff. She was condemned to be hanged, but her sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment. She was terribly treated in prison immediately after committing the crime by Abramoff and another Cossack officer.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Thirteen Mourners Killed and Twenty Injured While Standing at Grave Side.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to a news agency from Berlin says that 13 mourners who were standing at the side during a funeral at Tescheng, Austrian Silesia, to-day were struck by lightning and killed, while twenty others were severely burned.

INVESTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

WINNIPEG CAPITALISTS PURCHASE FRUIT LAND

Storm in Ontario During Which Church Near Deseronto Was Demolished--Eastern Notes.

Winnipeg, May 17.—V. C. Maddock, of the firm of V. C. Maddock & Co., real estate brokers, has returned from a trip to the coast province, where he has completed the sale of two thousand acres of fruit land to a party of Winnipeg capitalists. Mr. Maddock states that everything is looking fine in British Columbia. The apple and cherry trees are in full bloom, and there are splendid prospects for an immense yield this season. American speculators are investing heavily in the Kootenay district, and some large orchards are being planted. The parcel of land selected by Mr. Maddock is in the very heart of the fruit district, along the Kootenay Lake and close to Nelson. The net price paid for the tract was \$100,000.

New Waterworks

Winnipeg, May 17.—The first sod was turned on Indian Head's new waterworks to-day. The supply is brought eight miles from the Swinell hills.

Church Demolished

Deseronto, May 17.—During a fierce electric storm which passed over this section of the country, the English church, situated on the Mohawk reserve, about one mile west of Deseronto, was completely demolished. The stained glass window presented by Dr. Oronhyateka was entirely destroyed, but nearly all the fixtures were removed. This church was very old and has an interesting history. The congregation have in their possession a communion set presented by Queen Anne. Many of the chiefs and their families of the tribe of Mohawk have been buried within its grounds.

Heavy Property Loss

Toronto, May 17.—The storm was very severe at Waterloo. Joseph Snider's barn, stock and implements were destroyed, with a loss of \$2,500; Edward Vermilyea's barn and dwelling house near Belleville, with several hogs and calves, were burned, the loss being \$2,000.

Will Improve System

Toronto, May 17.—The Toronto Street Railway Company will spend \$1,500,000 in improvements to the system this year.

Found Not Guilty

Toronto, May 17.—After a second trial lasting two days, Charles Demarco, an Italian, has been found not guilty of murdering John J. Hoban during a fracas in this city last fall between drunken Italian and Irish laborers. At a former trial Demarco was convicted, but his counsel secured a new trial on the ground that new evidence for the defence had been discovered.

Foreign Missions

Toronto, May 17.—The foreign mission board of the Presbyterian church here has appropriated \$170,000 for this year's work.

Mining Companies

Toronto, May 17.—The Silver Cliff Mining Company, Limited, holds the list of this week's incorporations and mining concerns; its capital is \$2,000,000. The others are: The Buffalo Mines Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$1,000,000; Green Rock Mining Co., Ltd., \$600,000; Silver Winder Mining Co., Ltd., \$300,000; Findlay Mining Co., Ltd., \$200,000; Silver Crown Mining Co., \$400,000; Mining Development & Securities Co., Ltd., \$100,000; Silver Ledge Co., Ltd., \$20,000.

Sawmill Destroyed

Haileybury, Ont., May 17.—Little Bros.' sawmill has been burned, with a loss of about \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. During the progress of the flames the town fire engine became disabled.

May Consolidated

Montreal, May 17.—A deal is on whereby the Canadian Rubber Company was consolidated or absorbed by the Granby Rubber Company of Granby, Que., one of the largest competitors in the province.

Scratch Caused Death

Kingston, Ont., May 17.—John Sullivan, an aged citizen, is dead from blood poisoning, caused by cutting his hand with a piece of tin while working in his garden.

Theft and Arson

Montreal, May 17.—Alexander Brunotte, who was charged with having set fire to Villa Marie convent barn and who had stolen two horses from the barns and then fired them to hide his deed, to-day was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH THE CZAR

WILL SHORTLY OUTLINE GOVERNMENT POLICY

Emperor Nicholas Will Seek to Satisfy the Demands of House For Amnesty.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The week closes with suspense over what the next few days will bring forth, but already it is certain that the Emperor Nicholas and the government do not regard the address of the lower house in reply to the speech from the throne as an ultimatum beyond the demand for amnesty, which the Emperor will seek to satisfy.

The trip of President Mouroff, of the lower house, to Pétrohof to-day, as has been anticipated, was productive of no changes in the situation. The leader of the house received the utmost consideration and was singled out by the Emperor for special attentions, but the subject of the address was, by a tacit understanding, avoided.

As far as the rules of precedence permitted, M. Mouroff was the guest of honor. On the arrival of the special train with the members of the cabinet M. Mouroff was seated in the first carriage, and he was ushered to the front place during the Te Deum in the chapel, and at the luncheon was seated between Minister of War Rudjerg and Minister of Finance Kosofof, and near the Emperor, who addressed much of his conversation to him.

The date of President Mouroff's audience with the Emperor to present the address has not yet been determined. In case he is not summoned to Pétrohof on Monday, parliament will meet that day. That day the special are rampant, their leaders are determined to hold the house in leash and not permit outbreaks until Premier Goremykin has delivered a general statement of the government's policy, which will be under consideration during a ten hour conference between the Emperor and Premier on Friday.

government does not intend to yield to the demands of the parliament, and the desire to avoid a conflict is becoming increasingly evident. It seems likely that the minimum demands, as to parliament, will be assured, but the government will assume the responsibility for a hostile incident.

Moderation of the constitutional leaders has already brought under the man of the extreme social democratic and social many organizations have so- rained the party for betraying e of freedom by not insisting on direct and equal suffrage the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The radicals of the house are expected to break away and form a separate party group. The chiefs of the majority, however, will not shed tears over their departure, as their nominal membership to the party owing to their interdependence and fanaticism is an embarrassment rather than help.

SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Inaugurated by King Victor Emmanuel.—Meeting With Swiss President.

Domodossola, Italy, May 19.—The Simplon tunnel was inaugurated by King Victor Emmanuel to-day, who left here at 10.55 a.m. for Brique, on the side of the mountain. The royal train passed through the 12 miles of tunnel drawn by a steam engine, the electric motors in the tunnel, on reaching the middle of the tunnel at the height of 2,300 feet above sea level, the King was heard to exclaim: "It is a work, the result of half a century of study, seven years of work, and the expenditure of many millions." His Majesty, who was accompanied by Premier Sonnio, the minister of public works and a large number of other officials, was received by the President of the Swiss republic and the members of the federal council, the national council and the council of Italy, and other officials to the number of about 500. In the speech which followed, the meeting of the King and the President, much satisfaction was expressed at the opening of the tunnel, which is completed so far as the mountain is concerned. The work of making a tunnel through the Simplon mountain began November 12th, 1898, from both the Swiss and Italian sides, and the two boring parties met February 24th, 1905.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipped 21,632 Tons of Ore to Smelters During Past Week.

Phoenix, May 19.—This week's boundary ore output is somewhat smaller than usual, the figures being: To Granby smelter, from Granby mines, 14,550 tons; from Skyline, 30 tons; to B. C. Copper Co. smelter, from Mother Lode, 2,240 tons; from Emma mine, 66 tons; to Dominion Copper Co. smelter, from Brooklyn-Stem-winter mine, 2,974 tons; Raville mine, 396 tons; Sunset mine, 633 tons; to Nelson smelter, from Emma mine, 198 tons; total for week, 21,632 tons; total shipped for year to date, 484,911 tons.

Boundary smelters treated ore as follows: Granby smelter, 15,988 tons; B. C. Copper Co. smelter, 2,719 tons; Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 3,333 tons; total treatment for the week, 22,098 tons; total treatment for the year 496,614 tons.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Man Killed by Lightning—Fire Destroys Elevator and Contents.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 19.—Charged with the murder of John McPherson, of Orwell, who died last Saturday as the result of drinking whiskey given him by Alex. Gillis, of Orwell, and Alex. D. Gillis, of Grandview, both these young men and the widow of the deceased have been arrested and lodged in jail.

Stranded Bavarian. Quebec, May 19.—It is reported in marine circles that the British underwriters have abandoned the Allan liner Bavarian, and the wreck will be sold for what it will bring from the highest bidder.

Steamer Floated.

Quebec, May 19.—The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Campanella, bound from Charlottetown and Gulf ports to Montreal, with cargo, ran aground at St. Valire, below here yesterday in a thick fog. The vessel got off with the assistance of a wrecking steamer. It is not thought the steamer received any damage.

Entertained on Liner.

Quebec, May 19.—Since the arrival of the C. P. R. Empress of Britain in port she has been visited by thousands. Yesterday 751 freight agents and Montrealers who will attend the dinner of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy this evening, were guests of the C. P. R. at breakfast on board the steamer.

Military Training.

Toronto, May 19.—At the closing meeting for the season of the United Empire Loyalists last night, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt advocated a system whereby no man should be allowed to exercise the franchise in this country until he had undergone three courses of military training. He presented a resolution to be forwarded to the minister of militia to the effect that every able-bodied young man should be able to defend his country, should have arms available and should be required to receive instruction in the use of arms.

Killed by Lightning.

London, Ont., May 19.—Lorne Wickerson, aged 23, of Byron, was killed by lightning while seeking shelter from a thunderstorm in a barn a mile from his house yesterday afternoon. His two brothers who were in the barn with him were knocked senseless, but recovered.

Elevator Destroyed.

Winnipeg, May 19.—The northern elevator at Emerson and fourteen thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed by fire this morning. The elevator capacity was a quarter of a million bushels. The loss is \$20,000.

THE POPE.

Allowed to Get Up for a Short Time To-day.

Rome, May 20.—The Pope is still confined to his bed by rheumatism, but his physicians say that his condition is reassuring and that there is absolutely no cause for apprehension.

Slight Improvement.

Rome, May 21.—When Dr. Lappont visited the Pope to-day he found that he had passed a good night, that the gouty pain in his left knee had almost disappeared and that his general condition had improved. The temperature was again slightly above normal. The doctor allowed the Pontiff to get up for a few hours, but advised him not to resume his work until the end of the week, and even then only if continued to make satisfactory progress.

CARRIED OFF BY MOORS.

Number of Passengers on Board American Steamer Seized.

Mellila, Morocco, May 21.—The steamer Manolita, bound from Tetuan, Morocco, for this port and flying the American flag, has been attacked by Moors, who took away some of her passengers. The Manolita's machinery got out of order and she was obliged to approach the coast. While being off Benon, Devies, about half way between Tetuan and Mellila, a number of Moorish fishermen swam off from the shore and boarded the steamer, compelling her crew to hand over to them a number of Moorish passengers belonging to the Deni Barraguet tribe.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Colonel of Dragoons Wounded by Bomb Thrown at Him While Returning From Review.

Kalisz, Russian Poland, May 21.—Count Keller, a colonel of dragoons, was severely wounded by the explosion of a bomb which was thrown at him while he was returning from a review to-day. His horse was killed and his orderly was injured. The would-be assassin, a young man, escaped.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Channel Squadron Will Pay a Visit to Kronstadt.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The reports that Great Britain is arranging to send the channel fleet to Kronstadt this summer is confirmed. While an attempt is made to explain that the visit has no political significance, but is simply a part of the annual cruise of the fleet, which will also visit Norwegian and Swedish ports, the exchange of civilities and festivities at Kronstadt is manifestly intended to foster the sentiment in both countries in favor of an Anglo-Russian understanding.

BRITISH BOAT CAPTURED.

Pirates Demand \$2,000 Before They Will Release Vessel and Crew.

Gibraltar, May 21.—The British felucca Consuelo has been captured off the Anghera coast by pirates, who are adherents of the brigand chief Blainte. The sum of \$2,000 has been demanded as ransom for the vessel and the release of her crew.

WE'LL MAKE LONG TRIP IN BALLOON

TWO AERONAUTS TO CROSS BALTIC SEA

Distance to be Covered Approximately One Thousand Miles—Planned by Austrian Government.

New York, May 21.—A London dispatch to the Herald says: "More remarkable than any feat of aerial navigation on record is the balloon trip to be made from London this week by Prince Jaime of Bourbon and Baron Josef Von Korwin, a lieutenant in the Austrian army. It now develops that the aeronauts will attempt to cross the Baltic sea to some point in Austria covering the distance of approximately 1,000 miles. This expedition will be without parallel, the nearest approach to it being the voyage made by Count De La Vaulx from Paris to Kieff in Russia during the Paris exposition. "The start is to be made to-day the wind is blowing in the right direction, and the balloon will be inflated with pure hydrogen because it has double the carrying power of ordinary gas.

"We are using hydrogen for the purpose of making greater headway," he said, "in spite of the fact that it is quite dangerous. We will carry enough provisions to last 48 hours, life belts and a quantity of grass, the same as Holstein used in swimming the channel in case of any accident in crossing the sea."

The balloon and its equipment weighs 900 pounds and the ballast 1,500, while the human weights will be 300. The ascent will be made any day this week when the wind is blowing from the north or northwest. The start is to be made from the grounds of the Austrian exhibition and it is probable that it will be witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The trip is planned in the interest of the Austrian government. Prince Jaime, the son and heir of Don Carlos, claimant of the Spanish throne, during the Russo-Japanese war, fought in the Russian army, being wounded at Liao Yang, subsequently being decorated for gallantry. Baron Von Korwin was made 1,000 ascents and 130 voyages during the last ten years. He is head of the balloon department in the Austrian army."

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.

Sailboat Capsized During a Squall—Changing Seats Cost Two Men Their Lives.

Chatanooga, Tenn., May 20.—Five persons were drowned to-day in the Tennessee river by the upsetting of a sailboat in a sudden squall. They were all members of the Eldridge family, which are a prominent one.

Two Men Drowned.

Chicago, Ill., May 21.—An attempt of occupants of a rowboat in the lagoon at Sherman park to change their places cost the lives of two men last night.

VICE-CONSUL KILLED.

W. H. Stuart, Ship Broker at Batoum, Assassinated—Murderer Escaped.

Batoum, May 21.—W. H. Stuart, the American vice-consul, was shot and killed at his country place last night. The assassin escaped.

Mr. Stuart was a British subject and one of the largest ship brokers and exporters of Batoum. During the revolutionary troubles of last fall his life was many times threatened by longshoremen, and at Christmas a deputation visited his office and practically compelled him to give them \$1,500 under the guise of a holiday gratuity for dock laborers.

SETTLERS FIGHT.

One Man's Throat Cut, While Two Others Had Their Skulls Fractured.

Cincinnati, O., May 21.—A bloody battle was fought between seven men at the southern depot in Walton, Kentucky, 29 miles south of Covington, yesterday. The course of the fight William Merritt's throat was cut, George Merchant's skull was fractured by a bullet, and Clayton Anderson's skull was fractured by a club. There were many injuries. The injured men are recent settlers in Walton, and came from the mountains. Citizens of Walton stood aside and watched the fight fearing to make any attempt to stop it. After the fight it was said by those who took part that the trouble arose over an old feud. No arrests were made.

KEIR HARDIE'S ADVICE.

London, May 19.—After their interview with the Premier to-day the women suffragists filled Exeter hall, and James Keir Hardie, the labor leader and member of parliament, made a speech, during which he advised the women actively to oppose all Liberal candidates until the government conceded their demands. The day's proceedings closed with a meeting on Trafalgar Square. Many fiery speeches were made and a resolution was adopted expressing "profound dissatisfaction" at the Premier's reply.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Man Killed His Daughter, Wounded Wife and Ended His Own Life.

Woodcliff, N. J., May 21.—John Cole killed his daughter Maria with an axe to-day, attacked his wife with the same weapon, striking her the head and probably fatally injuring her, and then killed himself with a revolver bullet.

A Court-martial at Riga, Russia, has sentenced eight persons to death for the murder of three policemen.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

Two Thousand People Witnessed the Execution of Miles Fuller at Butte, Montana.

Butte, Mont., May 19.—Miles Fuller, aged 68, was hanged in this city at 5.30 o'clock this morning for the murder of Henry Callaghan on October 24th, 1904. Death was instantaneous, the neck being broken. Two thousand people witnessed the execution, hundreds of them being admitted on invitation cards. Fuller died game and made no speech. His age and extreme feebleness had led to a wide petition for life imprisonment, but the officials declined to interfere. Fuller was suspected of three other murders, one dating back twenty years, but he could not be convicted of these. He is said to have a wife and several adult children in California.

FIVE COUNTIES DEVASTATED BY FIRE

Small Towns in Michigan Wiped out and a Number Partially Destroyed.

Milwaukee, May 19.—A dispatch to the Sentinel from Escanaba, Mich., by a staff correspondent, says: "Four known dead, a score or more persons missing, hundreds of families homeless, several millions of dollars of property burned, four towns wiped out entirely and a dozen more partially; five counties devastated and 100 square miles of territory fire swept."

This is the dreadful picture that the northern Michigan peninsula presents to-day after the worst forest fire since the Peshtigo disaster in 1871. The following summary briefly tells the story:

The dead: Peter La Fond, a cook, smothered in a lumber camp near Katos, body found to-night; three unidentified children dead at Quinnesec, Mich., separated from their parents while the village was burning and perished in the flames.

Scores of homesteaders and woodsmen are missing and probably many have perished in the flames. Territory devastated, five counties: Marquette, Menominee, Delta, Alger and Dickinson. The territory fire swept over 100 square miles.

The following towns were totally burned: Talbot, Mich., 100 population, only a few houses left standing; Quinnesec, Mich., 100 population, only one house remains; Saunders, 150 population, all wiped out; Niagara, Wis., 300 population, all wiped out.

Towns partially destroyed: Northland, Cornell, Antigo, Spring Valley, Kingsley, Woodlawn, Foster City, Sallax and Metropolitan.

Details of the fire are coming gradually out of the burned territory. All day long refugees and tramps have been coming from the valley of misery and suffering, as well as of heroism and brave deeds that were enacted while the fire was at its height. They also say that the fire was fully extinguished by the time it reached the burned district a thousand or more of the small fires have been smoldering for weeks. Nothing was thought of these fires because they were not dangerous, but only needed a wind to fan them into a mighty sheet of flame. This wind came on Friday afternoon.

Toward noon the wind began to blow from the west at the rate of thirty miles an hour. By 1 o'clock the velocity was forty miles, and by 4 o'clock the small fires seemed to have united in one large blaze that extended over a fifty-mile stretch and swept along with a fury that no human hand could stay.

The flames seemed to centre from a cleared place called Northland, and from there swept down toward Escanaba. Throughout the territory hundreds of people were put to work to stay the fire, but it could not be fought. It marched on, and it was only by diverting its path that some of the towns were saved. First to be driven out were the woodsmen in camps and the homesteaders.

Hundreds of small and prosperous farmers live in the territory, and the occupants of these farms hurried to the nearest towns for shelter. Cattle and stock and houses and barns and other contents were left for the flames.

Wagons were hurriedly loaded with personal effects and the race against the flames began. In some instances whole families came in. There were many, however, of which some of the members had become separated and were left behind.

Some of the towns were hemmed in on all sides. At Talbot and Quinnesec a hard fight was put up, but in the end the places had to be abandoned.

War was scarce and even when it was plentiful it was of no avail in combating the flames.

Hundreds of woodsmen fought in spots throughout the district. Step by step they would back up, only at each stand to back fire the flames. Clearings were burned over with fires that could not be controlled. Then when the flames reached there they found nothing more to consume in many of the towns in the path of the conflagration.

While scenes of horror and despair were being enacted in the fire stricken neighboring cities, there was also a panic in neighboring cities, miles from the fire line.

Most of the refugees were taken back to-day when it was supposed that the fires had passed, but a number of them found nothing when they reached the spot where their homes had stood.

Gradually the wind died down, and this morning it shifted and the flames began to ease their fury, but the fires are not out. They still smolder, and although they are not spreading, it will only need a fresh wind to start them again in all their fury.

Daggett had sent a fire engine to Talbot, but even this was burned up. Daggett managed to save itself because of the shifting of the wind.

Quinnesec is still isolated from this end and cannot be reached. Trampmen say the entire town is gone.

MOURNERS ATTACKED BY NEW YORK MOB

FUNERAL PROCESSION PELTED WITH STONES

By Striking Drivers and Sympathizers—Disgraceful Scenes Occurred in East End of City.

New York, May 21.—The East side was aroused yesterday by three riots of striking drivers and sympathizers, who mobbed and stoned funerals. Weddings also were interfered with, and brides and guests had to walk or ride on street cars.

The worst disturbance of the day occurred at the funeral of Samuel Diamond from his late residence, in avenue "C." The undertaker had been able to get only one open coach, and had to drive the hearse himself. His son drove the coach which was occupied by the Diamond family. Three hundred friends of the Diamonds finding no carriages determined to walk. The procession was led by the Williamsburg bridge, followed by a hoisting crew of strikers and their sympathizers. At Norfolk and Delancey streets a volley of stones fell from the roof of one of the tenement houses upon the heads of the mourners. Heavier missiles struck the carriages occupied by the relatives. No one was hurt.

Another Strike.

New York, May 21.—Strike headquarters have been established at American theatre hall for the 7,000 members of the Brotherhood of Painters who go on strike to-day for their new wage schedule of \$4 a day, for plain painters, and \$4.50 a day for decorators.

ACCIDENT AT BALL GAME.

Section of Bleachers Collapsed and Number of People Were Injured.

Rochester, N. Y., May 19.—Twenty people were injured this afternoon at Culverfield at the Rochester-Jersey City baseball game, when a section of the bleachers collapsed, and as many more were scratched and bruised. The accident occurred at 4.40, at the end of the fourth inning. A crowd of 4,200 people was at the ball grounds. The bleachers were 1,500 and was filled. The people were warned of the coming collapse by the cracking of timbers and the rumbling of the ground. It took a long time to extricate the injured from the debris. Many of the ball players assisted in the task. All the hospital ambulances were summoned, and the injured were pressed into service. The excitement prevailed.

Rumors spread about the number of people had been killed. Fortunately there was no panic on the grandstand. While a dozen people were taken to the hospitals for treatment, many of whom had fractured limbs or were bruised, only one was fatally injured. The police had ordered a number of people off the bleachers shortly before the accident occurred.

ROSSLAND CAMP.

Centre Star Will Have Largest Lode Mining Hoist in Canada—Week's Shipments.

Rossland, May 19.—The contract for the erection of a new hoist for the Centre Star has been let to the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, against nine competitors. The largest lode-mining hoist in Canada, it will have a capacity of 1,200 horsepower and will be steam-driven. The present hoist was found to be inadequate to the requirements of hoisting the ore and waste of the Centre Star shaft. The task of installing the hoist and making the connection between the two mines, will occupy several months' time. It is guaranteed, however, that it will be completed in six months from the present time.

IMPORTING AUTOMOBILES.

Revolutionists Will Use Cars in Case of Uprising in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The police, according to the Nasha Shisma, has discovered that revolutionists have imported over a score of automobiles into St. Petersburg for use in case of an uprising.

TOURING MINISTERS.

Brazilian and Portuguese Representatives Will Visit Ottawa and Montreal.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Mr. Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador, and Viscount De Alite, the Portuguese minister, who have been on a trip through the western part of the United States and Canada, will return to Washington about May 27th. They are in Winnipeg at present, and will stop at Ottawa and Montreal before returning to the United States. Mr. Nabuco will sail for Europe on June 17th, and leaves Europe on June 30th for Brazil, where he will represent his government at the Pan-American congress.

EXPLOSION AT COBALT.

Cobalt, Ont., May 19.—Cobalt, the silver city of Ontario, experienced its first disaster yesterday when several tons of dynamite in the northwestern part of the town exploded, wrecking 25 houses and throwing citizens into a panic. A number were more or less injured by flying debris, but in no case was the injury of a serious nature. The explosion was caused by a forest fire which ignited the building in which the explosives were stored. The shock was terrific and a number of houses, in addition to those destroyed, suffered more or less, the glass in the windows being shattered. The wildest excitement prevailed for some time, but quiet was restored as soon as the extent of the disaster was known.

STOLEN LETT.

Correspondence Taken From W. T. R. Preston's Office in London.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, May 17.—W. T. R. Preston, superintendent of immigration in Europe, appeared before the public accounts committee to-day. There was a large attendance. S. Barker, of Hamilton, examined the witness. Several questions of little or no importance were asked, no doubt waylaying the foundation for the examination.

The relations of Mr. Preston and the Leopold office were soon reached. Evidently this is to be one of the important points in the examination. Mr. Preston said that Leopold came to him with recommendations from Baron Hirsch's people and others on the continent. Witness treated Leopold as he did a dozen other agents. What he (Preston) wanted was to secure immigration. Leopold could assist in that work. He assisted Leopold in getting a license from the Dominion, Allan and other steamship companies, which were doing business with Canada. This did not interest Mr. Preston, with Atlantic Trading Co. Mr. Preston stated emphatically that Leopold was in the bureau.

Mr. Barker—"Were you in the bureau?" Mr. Preston—"I certainly was not."

Mr. Preston stated that Leopold had an office in the Charting Cross building before the Canadian office was located there. On account of opposition from Canada all connection with the office ceased.

To a question from Mr. Barker, Mr. Preston said that the correspondence was not complete.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Chief of Bureau of Ordnance Protest Vigorously Against Reduction in Estimates.

Washington, May 19.—"Should war break out within the next few years, the condition of the navy will be such as to lead to disaster." Such is the statement made by Rear-Admiral Mason, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in a statement to the secretary of the navy, calling attention to the reduction in the estimates of the bureau of ordnance made by the department and the house on naval affairs.

Admiral Mason says that more than \$12,000,000 has been cut out of the estimates and that the condition of the bureau is such that it will probably be necessary to discontinue target practice, and that ships must be sent into commission without ammunition or reserve on hand, and that range finders and money to buy them are lacking.

STOSSEL AND NEBOGOTOFF CONDEMNED TO DEATH

St. Petersburg, May 21.—It is rumored that the military court, which has been investigating the surrender of Port Arthur and the battle of the sea of Japan has condemned to death Lieut.-Gen. Stossel, who commanded the Russian forces at Port Arthur, and Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff, who commanded one of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadrons, and who surrendered during the naval battle to the Japanese.

TORPEDO BOAT CAPSIZED.

Seven Men Lost Their Lives in Accident Off Port Said.

Port Said, May 19.—The British torpedo boat No. 56 capsized off this port in the night during a storm. Seven of her crew were drowned.

KAISER'S SPEECH.

Convinced He Will Be Able to Maintain Peace For Germany.

Metz, Lorraine, Germany, May 18.—Emperor William, replying to the mayor's greeting on his arrival here to-day, said: "It is certain that the industry of the town can only develop if peace is maintained, but as I pleased god to give us peace during the last year I am convinced that I shall be able to maintain peace for Germany through her defensive power, and I guarantee that the inhabitants of Lorraine may attend to their business without being disturbed."

NAVIGATION ON YUKON.

Washington, May 18.—The post office department has been advised that navigation will open on the Yukon on or about June 6th, after which date and until the close of the season the postal service to all parts of the Yukon including Alaska, via the Yukon, will be absolutely unrestricted with respect to the classes of mail matter conveyed.

WORKMEN INJURED.

Grand Forks, May 17.—While repairing a furnace at the Granby smelter Mr. attention on 12.20 o'clock, a piece of the pipe fell in the furnace, causing an explosion of the steeler, which terribly burnt Foreman Miles Barrett and James Ritchie, and two other workmen. Ritchie's injuries will likely prove fatal. He is a married man with three children.

NEW PRESIDENT.

New York, May 17.—A contest for the election of a president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering has closed with the choice of Professor Samuel Sheldon, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

FINANCE MINISTER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

WILL BE MADE IN THE HOUSE TO-MORROW

No Tariff Changes Will Be Announced Until Session to Be Held in November.

Ottawa, May 21.—The minister of finance will deliver his financial statement to-morrow. There is not much interest in this year's budget because it is pretty well understood there will not be any tariff changes beyond extending for another whatever may lapse with the current fiscal year. For instance there is the exemption in regard to machinery for beet sugar manufacturing and for alluvial gold mining, which will remain as at present.

Hon. Mr. Fielding will be able to announce an extraordinary growth in trade, a big increase in revenue and also a considerable increase in the expenditure. As there will be no tariff changes until the November session, there is naturally not much interest in the coming budget.

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READY TO START

ARCTIC EXPEDITION WAITING

Seattle Mill Donates Meal For U.S. Jour.

All depends now on the schooner Duchess of Cook from Seattle, which has sailed on Thursday the week, but an accident in getting the mail through, which is the name of the schooner, which she was known of the illustrious patrons of the expedition.

The work of preparing the mail has been completed. From schooner does not mission upon which the only thing that is the advance of a crew's self's foremost. Not for use in the from there will be among the most of the searchlight seen on vessels of voyage will not be through, which is upon a little relief there will be no that which nature to enter the ca Bedford is a real of comfort. Cos every quarter, an which have not at once conveys to through,

TER'S STATEMENT TO-MORROW

Announced field in

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ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Seattle Mill Donates Five Tons of Cornmeal For Use of Dogs on

(From Friday's Daily.) All depends now on the arrival of a cook from Seattle as to whether the schooner Duchess of Bedford will be able to get away on her Arctic exploring expedition to-morrow. The vessel was to have sailed on Thursday according to the plan of Capt. Einar Mikkelsen early in the week, but an unexpected delay resulted in getting the papers from Ottawa sanctioning the changing of the schooner's name from the Duchess of Bedford to the ill-fated ship which was known as a sealer, to that of the illustrious lady who is one of the patrons of the expedition.

The work of preparing the craft for sea which has been in the hands of Capt. Otto Mikkelsen has been carried through to completion. From a casual view the schooner does not denote the important mission upon which she will sail. About the only distinctive feature is the appearance of a crew's nest in top of the vessel's forecast. This has been installed, not for use in the Pacific, but for service when the schooner is working her way among the great ice floes of the Arctic.

The searchlight which is so frequently seen on vessels departing on so long a voyage will not be a part of the schooner's equipment, and the reason is obvious upon a little reflection, for in the Arctic there will be no such light beyond that which nature supplies.

To enter the cabin of the Duchess of Bedford is to feel at once an atmosphere of comfort. Cosiness is suggested in every quarter, and the big pile of furs, which have not yet been stowed away, at once conveys to mind the frigid climes through which the schooner in a few months will pass. The Duchess of Bedford will be hauled to the stream by James Bay to-morrow morning. She may not sail to-morrow as intimated above, but the intention is to be ready to get away as soon as the cook arrives.

The Danish ethnologist, will be taken aboard. The latter is expected on an interview given in a Winnipeg paper, intimates some doubt about making con- tations with the schooner about the middle of August. But Capt. Mikkelsen is quite positive that the voyage in this respect will be carried out. From the month of Mackenzie river the schooner will head for Prince of Wales Strait, where the first actual work of the expedition will be done.

The projected itinerary of the expedition has been mentioned in the Times on several occasions. As readers of this paper will recall, the principal object of the venture is to locate the edge of the continental shelf and to discover a chain of islands which are supposed to extend

from Banks Land and Patrick Island on the east along the parallel of about 75 degrees to the longitude of Wrangell Island and to the north of Alaska. Other scientific purposes will also be kept in view. This region, Professor Davidson points out in his report of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, has been fairly well sailed over by American whalers since the discovery of Wrangell Island by Captain Long in the remarkably open season of 1867. Later Captain McKinnon, while cruising well to the north of Point Barrow, reached as high as 74 degrees north, and with a sharp horizon extending in every direction. To the north he saw "the loom of the land," and was about to push on his voyage of discovery, when the wind shifted. Fearing that a north wind might drive down upon him the ice pack, he fell back toward the coast. On some maps the land seen in this expedition has been laid down. But probably the most striking proof of the existence of undiscovered lands in Beaufort Sea was given by Captain P. W. H. Ray, United States army, for two winters and three summers he remained in the frozen district. In the spring he saw elder ducks nesting on the shore toward the northeast, presumably to their breeding habitat. In the fall the birds returned, but in very bad order. The natural conclusion that the captain reached was that there must be some unknown lands where the ducks found a place to breed.

Capt. Mikkelsen is greatly pleased with what Baron Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Royal Geographical Society have done towards the expedition, each having responded promptly to the request made to them for assistance, the last named contributing its contribution of \$3,000 by a further donation of \$250. The captain, however, is not so pleased with what Victoria, where he has expended all his money, has done. Yesterday he received a contribution of five tons of cornmeal for dogs from the City mills, Seattle, and this will arrive on the steamer Indianapolis this afternoon.

He expects to receive his second mail from a schooner which comes to Banks Island every year in search of foxskins.

—Ald. Vincent has given notice that at the next meeting of the council he will move the following resolution: "That the corporation do proceed to erect on the southwest corner of the James Bay causeway and make the necessary construction of the permanent sidewalk on Bellevue street; and that the British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd., be requested to remove the telephone pole at the said southwest corner of the James Bay causeway and in marking out the side-lines, and the rule that all rowboats and pleasure craft keep on the inside will be stringently enforced. Such regulation, as may be readily seen, is necessary in order that the contests may be brought off quickly and without any interference on the part of inconsiderate spectators. For the convenience of those attending there will be the usual refreshment barge, and, in addition, the Y. M. C. A. have announced that a tent will be erected on Curtis Point for the dispensing of light refreshments, etc. It will be presided over by the Ladies' Auxiliary of that institution. The same organization intend sending a small boat with ice cream, etc., for the craft on the Gorge. More refreshments will be taken advantage of the opportunity to regale themselves without the difficulty of disembarking and going to any given point on either side. There are still many preliminaries to be dealt with, on the whole, the regatta gives promise of eclipsing anything of the kind previously held in Victoria.

Suffice it to say that the horse parade, the pyrotechnic display on the evening of Victoria Day at Beacon

EXTENSION ALONG SAANICH ROAD

Tramway Company Will Construct New Line This Summer--Other Branches Considered --New Pension Scheme.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company will extend its line along the Saanich road this summer, was the most important announcement made by James Buntzen, superintendent, when seen at the company's office on Friday morning. His present visit is more of pleasure than business, as he will return to Vancouver by this evening's boat. During the past few months Mr. Buntzen went to London and conferred with the board of directors on the whole situation and impressed upon them the demand for extensions and improved service in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. "Mr. Goward has recommended," he said, "the immediate extension of the present Douglas street line along the Saanich road. It will be for a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile and entail an expenditure of over \$10,000. The company expects to lose money for the present, but hopes in time to work up a profitable business. The same service will be given, as now exists from the Royal Bay wharf through and it should be a great convenience to residents of that vicinity. "Of course, as you know, we built the Gorge line last year," he continued. "This has certainly not been a profitable undertaking. It was expected that a rapid upbuilding along the route would result, but the hope has not yet been realized. Of course, there has hardly been time yet to make a full test, but the year should show whether there is a reasonable chance of this becoming a profitable investment. Should such be the case the company will at once take up the proposal to build a line in the direction of Ross Bay wharf, and, maybe, eventually to Foul and Shoal bays. This is a matter, however, for future consideration, although, if the Douglas estate becomes thickly populated the latter will be an important bearing on the subject." "Asked as to revived idea of a line to Mount Tolmie and Gordon Head, Mr. Buntzen said: "I have not thought about that matter recently. Of course

Gordon Head is a long way, and the company would have to carefully calculate the cost and maintenance charges before even thinking of construction. But I hear there are a large number of residences being built in that district by newcomers from Manitoba and the Northwest, and will, on my next visit, go over the ground and make a preliminary investigation. You may certainly state, however, that the company is prepared to do all it can for the upbuilding of Victoria, or any other city in which it operates and, as soon as there is a chance for reasonable profits within reach all requirements will be met. "At present we are attempting to attract a large traffic to the Gorge. The new bathing house is half up, the beach practically completed and all should be ready within a couple of weeks for the crowds we hope will visit our park. I do not think we will interfere with others having bathing facilities there, as the company will cater principally to ladies and children. The bathhouse being built at the bridge will be more for deep water swimming and we will be glad to see any other attraction provided at the Gorge. All will help to make the tram line there profitable. "It is my intention in about a week to submit the pension scheme evolved by the board of directors to the employees of the company. While I do not think it will make public the details before it has been considered by those most concerned, I may say that it will, in my opinion, be of great benefit to the men after they have reached a certain age. The board felt that, as the profit sharing now in force had been a source of satisfaction to both shareholders and employees, a further step towards community of interests would be in the right direction. They had no precedent in this country to act as a guide, so the matter was a difficult one to handle. However, it is thought a feasible arrangement has been drafted and I hope it will be accepted by those concerned."

READY TO MAKE A START TO-MORROW

ARC TIC EXPEDITION WAITS ONLY ON COOK

Seattle Mill Donates Five Tons of Cornmeal For Use of Dogs on

(From Friday's Daily.) All depends now on the arrival of a cook from Seattle as to whether the schooner Duchess of Bedford will be able to get away on her Arctic exploring expedition to-morrow. The vessel was to have sailed on Thursday according to the plan of Capt. Einar Mikkelsen early in the week, but an unexpected delay resulted in getting the papers from Ottawa sanctioning the changing of the schooner's name from the Duchess of Bedford to the ill-fated ship which was known as a sealer, to that of the illustrious lady who is one of the patrons of the expedition.

The work of preparing the craft for sea which has been in the hands of Capt. Otto Mikkelsen has been carried through to completion. From a casual view the schooner does not denote the important mission upon which she will sail. About the only distinctive feature is the appearance of a crew's nest in top of the vessel's forecast. This has been installed, not for use in the Pacific, but for service when the schooner is working her way among the great ice floes of the Arctic.

The searchlight which is so frequently seen on vessels departing on so long a voyage will not be a part of the schooner's equipment, and the reason is obvious upon a little reflection, for in the Arctic there will be no such light beyond that which nature supplies.

To enter the cabin of the Duchess of Bedford is to feel at once an atmosphere of comfort. Cosiness is suggested in every quarter, and the big pile of furs, which have not yet been stowed away, at once conveys to mind the frigid climes through which the schooner in a few months will pass. The Duchess of Bedford will be hauled to the stream by James Bay to-morrow morning. She may not sail to-morrow as intimated above, but the intention is to be ready to get away as soon as the cook arrives.

The Danish ethnologist, will be taken aboard. The latter is expected on an interview given in a Winnipeg paper, intimates some doubt about making con- tations with the schooner about the middle of August. But Capt. Mikkelsen is quite positive that the voyage in this respect will be carried out. From the month of Mackenzie river the schooner will head for Prince of Wales Strait, where the first actual work of the expedition will be done.

The projected itinerary of the expedition has been mentioned in the Times on several occasions. As readers of this paper will recall, the principal object of the venture is to locate the edge of the continental shelf and to discover a chain of islands which are supposed to extend

SMALL CRAFT IN PORT. Steamers From Traps Are In For Supplies--Work at Clover Point.

(From Saturday's Daily.) A fleet of half a dozen small steamers lay at the wharves in the inner harbor this morning. They included the Albion, Coquitlam, Vulcan, Ranger and Courtl. The last named three are employed in connection with the trap work down the Straits. They were in for supplies. During the last three days work on the traps has been going ahead rapidly. For some time previously, however, bad weather seriously interfered with operations, and at some traps work had to be suspended. When fine weather sets an effort is made to make up for lost time, and the pile drivers are kept going while daylight lasts. It will be some weeks yet before all the traps have been planted and ready for the salmon run. The one at Clover Point will be among the first finished. It is now in an advanced stage of construction and will be catching fish probably in as great number as any to the westward. The Vulcan brought in a pile driver for repairs. The Coquitlam was an entirely different mission, she was sent with a big load of hay and potatoes.

PROGRAMME FOR GORGE REGATTA

CONTESTS OUTLINED BY THE COMMITTEE In Charge of Aquatic Sports in Connection With Victoria Day Celebrations--Notes. (From Friday's Daily.) Members of the Victoria Day celebration committees have practically completed their labors. Only details remain to be attended to, and nothing can be done in that regard until within a few days of the carnival. The parade to take place on the morning of the 24th, the regatta on the afternoon of that day, the fireworks in the evening, and, in fact, every feature is well in hand, and promises to be carried through most successfully. All that is desired is fine weather, and it is believed that the meteorological agents will see that those who wish to celebrate the auspicious occasion in a fitting manner will not have their ardor dampened, but rather stimulated by bright warm sunshine. Last evening a well attended meeting of those in charge of the regatta was held, when the drafting of a programme, a week that has presented many unexpected difficulties this year, was finished. It follows: 1. Five-oared service whalers--Course round Deadman's Island and return. Prizes, 1st \$30, and 2nd \$15. 2. Double sculls, schoolboys' race--Open to boys actually attending school. Only one crew from each school to be allowed to enter. Course from Mr. E. Crow Baker's boat house to starter's barge. Prizes, value \$12. 3. Indian war canoes--40 to 50 feet. Course around Island and return. Prizes, 1st \$6, 2nd \$3, 3rd \$1 per paddle. 4. Four-oared lapstrake, amateur--Senior championship of British Columbia. Course from Point Ellice bridge to starter's barge. Prizes, value \$30. 5. Tandem canoe race--Ladies only. Course from buoy near Curtis Point to starter's barge. Prizes, value \$15. 6. Skiffs--Open to amateurs, with lady coxswain. Double scull skiffs, outrigger and sliding seats barred. Course round Deadman's Island and return. Prizes, value \$15. 7. Indian war canoes--Under 40 feet. Course round Deadman's Island and return. Prizes, 1st \$5, 2nd \$2, 3rd \$1 per paddle. 8. Tandem canoe race--Open to all amateurs. Course from buoy near Curtis Point to starter's barge. Prizes, value \$15. 9. Klootchmen's race--Working class only. Course from starter's barge, round buoy and return. Prizes, 1st \$2, 2nd \$1, 3rd \$1 per paddle. 10. Four-oared lapstrake--Amateur. Course from Point Ellice bridge to starter's barge. Prizes, value \$30. 11. Skiffs--Open to ladies, with gentleman coxswain. Course from buoy near Curtis Point to starter's barge. Prizes, value \$15. 12. Klootchmen's race--Five, round buoy and return. Prizes, \$30. 13. Consultation war canoe--Course round Deadman's Island and return. Prizes, 1st \$30, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$10. 14. All-comers' race--Open to any sized boat with any number of oars. Course round Deadman's Island and return. Prizes, 1st \$30, 2nd \$15.

CONGRESS IN VICTORIA Will Be Extended Chambers of Commerce by Delegates From Board of Trade.

A meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held on Friday. There was a large attendance, President Patterson occupying the chair. The first matter dealt with was a report from the Trade and Commerce committee recommending the action the local board should take at the sixth congress of Chambers of Commerce to be held in Vancouver. The following resolution was proposed: "That the Victoria British Columbia Board of Trade extend a very cordial invitation to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to hold their seventh congress in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. The committee recommended that the board's delegates to the forthcoming congress move, in formal terms, that the invitation be accepted. It was further suggested that the appended resolution be adopted and that the representatives at the gathering mentioned: "That, in view of the great importance of accurate and intelligent reports upon current commercial conditions in all parts of the world, the Imperial government be so advised as to continue the present policy of supervision. There was no public meeting last evening, the whole time being devoted to ministerial business. Certain adjustments had to be made in regard to the superannuation fund. Two candidates for the ministry were recommended by the Indian district and accepted. One of these Mr. Bromwick, is an undergraduate of Oxford University, and has for a short time already done faithful service in a northern field. The other young man is a native Indian, and was accepted as a missionary to his own race. Mr. W. H. Barraclough, A. A., presented the pastoral address. It was a thoughtful and well-written document, and indicated the steady progress of the work of the conference. During the year there had been a net increase in church membership of 468, and in missionary givings of \$3,344. The committee on conference relations reporting through Rev. Jno. Robson, recommended superannuation, relation to the following ministers, most of whom are merely continuing in that relation: Revs. G. W. Dean and J. L. Sheridan, of Victoria; C. Ladner, D. Robson, Jos. Hall, James Turner, Vancouver; T. D. Pearson, J. P. Bowdler, New Westminster, and E. B. Glass coming to the province from the Northwest. (From Saturday's Daily.) The final session of the annual conference of the Methodist church was held last night. It was after 10 o'clock before the delegates could assemble. Business had been held back all day waiting a report from the ministerial meeting and stationing committee. Unusual problems confronted these latter bodies this year, on account of special cases to be dealt with. A great many of the delegates of the conference found it impossible to remain for the closing meeting, notwithstanding the fact that the closing interest is always taken in the work of the closing sessions, inasmuch as the final draft of stations is then read and the chairman and secretary of the districts are elected. These latter officers are most important officials in the conference during the year, and there is lively competition for these positions of authority. Several changes occurred this year. Rev. S. J. Thompson, president of the conference, becomes chairman of the Victoria district, and Rev. W. E. Prescott is the new chairman of the Vancouver district. No change was made in the New Westminster chairman, but Rev. W. H. Barraclough, of Victoria, who followed the animal on a bicycle.

LAST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

IT CONCLUDED ABOUT ONE THIS MORNING

Mainland Delegates Had Little Time in Which to Reach Vancouver (From Friday's Daily.) Contrary to expectation the Methodist conference was unable to complete its work yesterday. The delay is said to be due to important matters before the ministerial session, which must be disposed of before the general session can complete the conference work. Owing to this the final draft of stations has not yet been submitted, and ministers are anxiously speculating where their names may be placed. Yesterday afternoon the most important matter taken up was the report of the committee on missions. One clause provided that half-breed children may be admitted to the privilege of Communita Industrial Institute, Chilliwack. Another clause was passed, pressing upon the attention of the government the necessity of instructing registrars to register Indian marriages when performed according to the statute of the province. Some discussion took place on the subject of the potlatch, but the committee's recommendation was finally eliminated. It was recommended that the efficient services of Rev. James Turner, superintendent of Chinese missions, be extended to the oversight of the Japanese Methodist mission also. A resolution was passed that the general conference be memorialized to give British Columbia more representation on the general board of missions, the proposal being that the provincial conference be authorized to nominate one and one layman instead of only one representative as at present. The clause carried. A report was presented showing that negotiations had been in progress for the transfer of the rights of the Wesleyan Methodists, Church of England in the Esquimalt Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, to the Methodist church of Canada. It is likely this transfer will be effected. It being understood that the work of the home will be carried on with due respect to the present trusts. It was resolved to ask the general conference that local superintendents be ex-officio members of the board of missions. The next clause caused more prolonged discussion. It was to the effect that the Indian mission work of the province be controlled by the local mission rooms direct, be returned to the control of the annual conference and the present system of superintendency of that work be retained. In amendment it was moved that the ministerial district be adopted asking simply that the Indian be returned to the control of the conference, and leaving the matter of superintendency to be discussed on its own merits if desired. An amendment to the amendment ultimately carried, asking the return of the control of the Indian work and that the ecclesiastical relation be so adjusted as to continue the present policy of supervision. There was no public meeting last evening, the whole time being devoted to ministerial business. Certain adjustments had to be made in regard to the superannuation fund. Two candidates for the ministry were recommended by the Indian district and accepted. One of these Mr. Bromwick, is an undergraduate of Oxford University, and has for a short time already done faithful service in a northern field. The other young man is a native Indian, and was accepted as a missionary to his own race. Mr. W. H. Barraclough, A. A., presented the pastoral address. It was a thoughtful and well-written document, and indicated the steady progress of the work of the conference. During the year there had been a net increase in church membership of 468, and in missionary givings of \$3,344. The committee on conference relations reporting through Rev. Jno. Robson, recommended superannuation, relation to the following ministers, most of whom are merely continuing in that relation: Revs. G. W. Dean and J. L. Sheridan, of Victoria; C. Ladner, D. Robson, Jos. Hall, James Turner, Vancouver; T. D. Pearson, J. P. Bowdler, New Westminster, and E. B. Glass coming to the province from the Northwest. (From Saturday's Daily.) The final session of the annual conference of the Methodist church was held last night. It was after 10 o'clock before the delegates could assemble. Business had been held back all day waiting a report from the ministerial meeting and stationing committee. Unusual problems confronted these latter bodies this year, on account of special cases to be dealt with. A great many of the delegates of the conference found it impossible to remain for the closing meeting, notwithstanding the fact that the closing interest is always taken in the work of the closing sessions, inasmuch as the final draft of stations is then read and the chairman and secretary of the districts are elected. These latter officers are most important officials in the conference during the year, and there is lively competition for these positions of authority. Several changes occurred this year. Rev. S. J. 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last year by Rev. J. A. Wood, who is now appointed to Saanich, is to be filled by Rev. S. S. Osterhout. In West Kootenay, Rev. J. D. Knox continues to hold the office, while in East Kootenay, Rev. J. P. Westman, formerly of this city, is the newly appointed official. After the election the conference special committee was appointed, composed of the chairman of districts, the secretary of conference and five laymen. It was about 1 o'clock when the conference closed, leaving the delegates for the Mainland little time to reach the steamer for Vancouver. On the whole the conference was looked upon as a very eventful one, and if its many memorials to the general conference are granted it will have important effects upon the future of the Methodist church of British Columbia in several respects. During the afternoon numerous votes of thanks were passed to the local churches for the entertainment of members of the conference, to the ladies who had provided refreshments and several luncheons, to the choir for excellent music, and to the local press for furnishing daily reports. Rev. S. J. Thompson has won golden opinions as a presiding officer, and enters upon his year's duties with the warmest good wishes of all his brethren and friends. Draft of Stations. The final draft of stations for the B. C. conference of the Methodist church was presented at Friday's sitting of that body. The stationing committee has had a heavy task it would appear, and a large number of changes from the original draft were made. Victoria district has been very much altered by the new draft. Victoria city will have two new faces among its clergymen as a result of the conference. Victoria West will be filled by Rev. A. E. Roberts, the secretary of the conference, who has been stationed at Haliburton street church, Nanaimo. Rev. W. E. Dunham has been given charge of the James Bay church. Rev. R. J. McIntyre, who has been filling these stations, has been transferred to Cumberland. Rev. J. P. Hicks, who was, according to the first draft assigned to Cumberland, will remain in Victoria without a station at his own request. It is understood that he will continue to have charge of the Recorder which, while not officially recognized as the organ of the conference, is nevertheless looked to as practically performing that duty. Mr. Hicks has acted as the editor in chief of it for some time past in conjunction with his other duties as chaplain of the forces at Esquimalt. He has made the paper a credit to himself and the church, and with more time to devote to it the Recorder should, if anything, be improved. Nanaimo will have new ministers in both its churches. Rev. A. M. Sanford, of the Wallace street church, goes to Princess street church, Vancouver, and Rev. A. E. Roberts, as previously mentioned, comes to Victoria. Rev. John Robson, B. A., formerly of Fernie, will take charge of Wallace street church, and Rev. R. B. Laidley goes to Haliburton street church. Rev. R. Newton Powell, formerly of the Princess street church, Vancouver, will have charge of the church at Nelson. Rev. T. H. Wright, well known here, is transferred from Duncan to Nicola lake, where an exchange is made with Rev. J. A. Wood. The full list of stations with the ministers in charge is as follows: I.—Victoria District. Victoria (Metropolitan)—Geo. K. B. Adams, George W. Dean, superannuated; Rev. J. P. Hicks, left without a station at his own request. Victoria (Centennial)—Samuel J. Thompson, president of the conference. Victoria (Victoria West)—Arthur E. Roberts. Victoria (James Bay)—W. E. Denham, Wm. Sheridan, superannuated. Victoria (Chinese Mission)—One to be sent. (S. P. K.) Victoria Japanese Mission—One to be sent. (M.) Nanaimo (Wallace street)—Jno. Roberts, B. A. Nanaimo (Haliburton street)—R. B. Laidley. Nanaimo (Chinese Mission)—One to be sent. (T. C. T.) Saanich—J. A. Wood. Cowichan—To be supplied. (D. A. S.) Salt Spring Island—Thos. Keyworth, superintendent of Wallace street. Ladysmith and Extension—Wm. C. Schlicher. Cumberland—R. J. McIntyre. Cowichan (Japanese Mission)—Ukichi Oyama, under superintendent of Cumberland. Fred. S. Okell and Charles F. Connor to attend college. J. Wesley Miller, B.A., to attend college. S. J. Thompson, chairman of district. John Robson, financial secretary. II.—Vancouver District. Vancouver (Wesley Church)—Walter E. Prescott, B.A., 67 Burrard street. Charles Ladner, superannuated. Vancouver (Princess street)—A. M. Sanford, B. A., B. D. James Turner, superannuated. Vancouver (Mount Pleasant)—Albert E. Hetherington, B.A., B.D. Ebenezer Robson, D.D. Jos. Hall, superannuated. Vancouver (Sixth avenue)—James Hicks, Alfred E. Green left without a station at his own request. Vancouver (Chinese Mission)—One to be sent. Vancouver (Japanese Mission)—Goro Kaburagi, M.A., Ph. B. Stevenson to be supplied. Vancouver (Scandinavian Mission)—Christian N. Hauge. South Vancouver—To be supplied. South Vancouver—Wm. F. Ewing, Richmond—Thomas W. Hall (Eburne). Maple Ridge—W. Gordon Tanner, B. A. (Port Hammond). Mission City and Agassiz—James Calvert and supply. Klondike—J. A. Symons, B. D. Roberts, Hughes left without a station at his own request. Atlin—One wanted. Howe Sound—To be supplied (C.B.). Vancouver (Princess street)—W. C. Prescott, chairman of district. A. E. Hetherington, financial secretary. III.—Westminster District. New Westminster (Queen's avenue)

—William H. Barraclough, B. A., Willford J. Sprell, B. A., D. D., principal of Columbia College, by permission of conference; James H. White, D. D., local superintendent of missions; Thos. S. Pearson, John P. Dowell, superannuated. New Westminster (West End)—Albert J. Brace. New Westminster (Sapperton)—To be supplied. New Westminster (Chinese mission)—One to be sent (F. D.). Sapperton (Japanese mission)—To be supplied. Ladner—John F. Betts. Chilliwack—R. Forbes Stillman. Langley—Robert Wilkinson. Cloverdale—Chas. E. Batzold, under superintendent of Langley. Sumas—To be supplied (R. B. G.). Cheam—Thomas Green, B. A., B. D., Upper Sumas—Henry Wilson. Members in British Columbia not elsewhere enrolled, local superintendent of missions. G. H. Morden, left without a station at his own request. E. W. Stapleford, B. A., left without a station. W. J. Nixon, to attend college. W. J. Sprell, B. A., D. D., chairman of district. W. H. Barraclough, financial secretary. IV.—Kamloops District. Kamloops—S. Stanley Osterhout, Ph. D. Kamloops (Chinese mission)—To be supplied. Thompson River—One to be sent (C. S.), under superintendent of Kamloops. Nicola—T. H. Wright (Nicola lake). Salmon Arm—John S. Pye. Revelstoke—Chas. H. M. Sutherland. Trout Lake City—David W. Scott. Golden—F. H. Carpenter. Cariboo—To be supplied. Ashcroft—Allan K. Sharp. Lillooet—To be supplied. F. Albert MacGee, left without a station at his own request. Dr. Osterhout chairman of district. C. H. M. Sutherland financial secretary. V.—Okanagan District. Enderby—Arthur N. Miller. Vernon—John H. Wright. White Valley—E. D. Braden. Kelowna—Andrew Henderson. Summerland and Penticton—B. Hedley Balderson, B. A. Hedley—R. W. Hilbert, M.A. Merrimack—To be supplied. W. N. Miller, chairman of district. J. H. Wright financial secretary. VI.—West Kootenay District. Nelson—R. W. Powell. Ymir—One wanted. Kaslo—Samuel J. Green. Poplar—To be supplied. Sandon—J. Rutherford, B.A. New Denver—To be supplied. Slovan City—To be supplied. Rossland—John D. P. Knox. Trail—Joseph W. Winslow. Grand Forks—Elliott Macneil. Greenwood—Henry S. Hastings. Phoenix—Chas. W. Whitaker. Scandinavian Mission—To be supplied. J. D. P. Knox chairman of district. E. Manuel financial secretary. VII.—East Kootenay District. Cranbrook—James F. Westman. Moyle—Thomas Sowerbutts, under superintendent Cranbrook. Fernie—W. L. Hall, B.A., B.D. Morrissey—To be supplied. Michel—Geo. R. B. Kinney. Coal Creek—One to be sent (G. B. R.), under superintendent of Fernie. Elko—To be supplied, under superintendent of Cranbrook. R. E. S. Taylor, to attend C. M. College. T. C. Colwell, A. E. Marshall and E. E. Collins, to attend Victoria College. Daniel M. Perley, at college. Preston—To be supplied. J. P. Westman chairman of district. W. L. H. financial secretary. VIII.—Indian District. Port Simpson—G. H. Raley. Skidegate, Q. C. L.—Frank W. Hardy, B. A. (C. M. College). Port Essington—Barnabas C. Freeman. Kitzelas—Native agent (S. E.), under superintendent of chairman. Kitzegulea—George Edgar. Hazelton—Horace C. Winch, M. D. (C. M. College), Medical missionary. Kichixia—William H. Pierce. Hartley Bay—Missionary teacher (G. R.), under superintendent of chairman. Kitamaat—George H. Raley. Kiltlope—Native agent (T. N. A.), under superintendent of chairman. China Hat—Native agent (G. L.), under superintendent of chairman. Bella Coala—John C. Spencer, M. D. Bella Bella—Richard W. Large, M. D. (C. M. College), Medical missionary. River's Inlet—Missionary teacher (H. W. B. B.), under superintendent of chairman. Cape Mudge—Missionary teacher (J. E. B.), under superintendent of chairman. Lower Fraser—Thomas Crosby (Sardis) Native agent (Capt. J.). Nanaimo—Missionary teacher (W. J. K.) under superintendent of chairman. Cowichan Tribes—Charles M. Tate (Duncan's). Victoria—Lay agent (W. H. G.), under superintendent of chairman. Nisquam—Missionary teacher (A. D.) under superintendent of chairman. Claouquat—One to be sent. Robert Whittington, M.D., D.D., chairman of Indian district, to reside in Vancouver. William J. Stone left without a station at his own request. Robert Whittington chairman of district. B. C. Freeman financial secretary. —On board the Shinano Maru, when she sailed for the Orient on Tuesday, were four officers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, who were on their way to Japan to bring back the collier Montara, which was captured by the Japanese during the war with Russia, while on her way to Russian ports with a cargo of coal. They will be met by Capt. Hall, of the Pacific Coast Company, who is now in the Orient, and will bring the ship back to Seattle. The Montara, after her capture by the Japanese, was condemned as a vessel carrying contraband and confiscated by the government. As long as the war lasted she was used for a collier in the Japanese navy, and a few months ago was sold at auction. She was bid in by Robert Dollar, of the Dollar steamship line of San Francisco, and now will be brought back.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. The pills are described as a 'GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KINDS OF KIDNEY DISEASES'. The text includes a testimonial from a man who suffered from kidney issues and found relief through the pills. The advertisement also mentions that the pills are sold in bottles of 10 and 25 pills, and are available at various drug stores and the publisher's office.

**DIN OF POLITICAL WARFARE.**

Of political battle there is no end. Statesmen at Ottawa are doubtless stirred into partisan activity at the thought that they are making history, but to readers of newspapers—people who are more concerned about developing industries and rearing commercial enterprises than they are in the multitude of petty transactions which appear to be the breath of life of politicians—the incessant prattle about the virtues and the vices of the men who are in power or in opposition—must be very wearisome. However, it is a fact that our lawmakers are making history also, and while it would be a great relief to busy men if they would carry on their work of construction with less noise and confusion, it is impossible for the newspapers to pass their acts by as unworthy of notice.

While the government of the day is shaping our destinies, the opposition is not idle. It is, or it thinks it is, giving form to its future. Our opinion is that the present opposition is a faction of very small calibre. It has never given extension to any ideas of importance with reference to any policy it may have respecting the government of the country. Its faith in the N. P., the god of false political economy which it worshipped so faithfully for eighteen long years, appears to have been destroyed by recent events in the history of the country. This god is evidently not going to be a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night to guide Mr. Borden and his followers out of the wilderness. It has been abandoned in the face of the tremendous rate of progress that has been attained since its deposition along with the eclipse of Toryism. The weakness of the opposition appears to lie in the fact that it cannot make up its mind to substitute something definite and substantial in the place of the discredited and discarded N. P. It contents itself with pursuing a policy of pin-pricks—with delving into what it describes as scandals affecting the character of the administration. All of the investigations have proved more or less puerile and their impotence naturally makes the members of the opposition and the newspapers which speak for the opposition reckless, not to say furious. The Ottawa correspondent of the Colonist is one of the most fertile imaginers of the corps of "Tory" "rotters." All the allegations are proved to his satisfaction as soon as they are made; and those who are sceptical can have their doubts dispelled by copious quotations from the columns of the Toronto Mail and Empire, a journal whose veracity is unimpeachable, inasmuch as the Ottawa correspondent of the Mail and Empire is also the Ottawa correspondent of the Victoria Colonist, and doubtless of many other newspapers of the same political quality.

The average Tory politician naturally assumes that the average Grit politician is given over to iniquity and graft as the sparks fly upward. The Tory critic is quite justified in his opinions in the light of the revelations which followed his party's eighteen years in office. He is naturally inclined because there is a great deal of difficulty in establishing to the satisfaction of the public the case which never required establishment in his mind. The exposure of Mr. Ames of the manner of handling Northwest lands has been referred to. We know little about Mr. Ames. We have read of Mr. Ames being a very rich man, a diligent attendant at church, a methodical personage in all that pertains to business, and generally a master of detail in all matters to which he sets his hand. It has even been asserted that, in spite of his pious affiliations, Mr. Ames could give Mr. Sifton odds in any game, and get the better of him.

Mr. Ames has one virtue. He does not waste the time of departments in preparing returns which give no satisfaction after they are prepared. He serves things for himself, and comments upon them as he finds them, or as they are pointed out to him by his political friends who are careless of what befalls the individual they "fill up." The Winnipeg Free Press, which is on the spot, and knows more than we do about Mr. Ames, says:

"Among recent earnest students of Western life and Western conditions, none appears to have been more industrious in writing things down in his note-book than Mr. Herbert B. Ames, B. A., Conservative member of parliament for the St. Antoine division of Montreal, who travelled through this Western country a half-year or more ago. Mr. Ames is nothing if not systematic. It will be remembered that his campaign in Montreal was a miracle of system and costliness, with its card-index scheme and its carefully prepared and persistently pouring printed matter upon every elector and keeping at him persistently up to the very last moment. It was organized like a big business concern, with a head office and branch offices and a large staff of employees, and it was kept up for many months and cost a very great deal of money. Mr. Ames being a wealthy man and choosing to devote himself to public life. In coming to the West on a tour of enquiry, the industriously systematic Mr. Ames did a thing which it would be to the advantage of the country to have every member of parliament do. He is certainly to be commended for having done so; but it is to be regretted that in a speech which he jotted down in his note-book while in the West was inaccurate."

He lightened his Western note-book of its load in parliament the other day in a speech which had the effect of making him somewhat ridiculous,

which is to be regretted. More to be regretted is the fact that Mr. Ames, having jotted down in his precious note-book what he believed to be facts in regard to certain homestead entries, should have kept these matters to himself for six or seven months until he could set them forth in parliament, in an attack on the administration of the department of the Interior, instead of bringing them promptly before the Minister of the Interior, which would have been rather more creditable to his good intentions. It would have secured the remedying of matters which he believed to require remedying. Moreover, it would have saved him from the ridicule resulting from the exposure in parliament of the inaccuracy of his entries in his note-book.

"For instance, he had much to say in his speech of a certain quarter section of land held as a homestead, he said, referring to his note-book, by a brother of Mr. Adamson, M. P., and on which homestead duties had not been performed. Mr. Adamson promptly pointed out that it was not his brother, but he himself, who owned the quarter section in question. "Why did you not do your homestead duties?" asked Mr. Ames severely. "I bought the land," Mr. Adamson replied. "It is even-numbered land. I held it for many years in the like manner in other cases. Mr. Ames's note-book was shown to be filled with misinformation, and to justify abundantly the summing up by Mr. McCraney, who spoke later and who was equally credulous and had been humbugged, and did not understand the homestead law."

"It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Ames will not be discouraged and inclined to abandon the note-book habit. Let him come West again with a brand new note-book; and let him take greater pains to inform himself accurately and to write down in his note-book only things that are really so. In this way he should be able to make himself in time a well-informed and most useful member of parliament."

**TEACHING THE COUNTRY A LESSON.**

There is general complaint that the sessions of the Dominion Parliament are unduly prolonged. The members, after down to the dreary grind day after day and night after night, lose interest in their work; the reporters for the newspapers become jaded and wearied, and their accounts of proceedings, upon which the public depends for its enlightenment regarding the manner in which the affairs of the country are being conducted, become flat, stale and unprofitable to all but the bitterest of partisans.

There was a time in the history of the Dominion when the public business could all be transacted and discharged with efficiency within three months. The demands upon the time of our lawmakers are of course increasing with the growth of the country and with the growing importance of the principal subjects of debate. But the tendency to prolong the sessions of Parliament, as every observer of political affairs knows, is a development following the defeat by the Conservative party in 1896. It is an accepted axiom that oppositions determine the length of sessions. After the opposition had recovered from the paralyzing effects of defeat and awoke to a realization of the fact that it actually was in opposition, and that the verdict of the public was not a dreadful dream, it seems to have arrived at a determination to inflict all the punishment unlimited garrulity and aimless inquisitiveness could impose upon all who had any part in the downfall of the party.

In pursuance of this programme the records of the various departments are ransacked in the endeavor to uncover acts which will be discredit to the administration. In one department alone during the present session returns have been asked for by one member of the House which will keep the ordinary staff and all the outside help that can be pressed into service working night and day for three months, while, as the Minister has pointed out, most of the information sought can be found in the ordinary annual printed reports. The excuse, when this fact is pointed out, is that the minister having exhibited impatience, he must be taught that the members are entitled to the fullest information.

The public is taught the lesson it sadly needs, in the estimation of an incensed opposition, by the increase in the sessional indemnity. If the country is determined upon maintaining in power a party which possesses not the "instinct of government," it must pay for its lack of appreciation of true merit. There has been some disposition to criticize the action of the members of Parliament in, practically with one voice, increasing the indemnity from \$1,500 to \$2,500. And yet there is no doubt that when the average member has paid all the expenses of a six months' sojourn at his capital the balance remaining to his credit at the bank out of his indemnity cannot be very imposing.

And so an unappreciated people are being taught by a campaign of abortive inquisitiveness and boundless loquacity, carried on principally by a clique of individuals of tawdry reputation such as Foster and Bennett, that if they will vote for the Grits the consequences will be visited upon their own heads.

**ENGLISH "PUBLIC SCHOOLS."**

The people of this city have been told in dogmatic terms that there can never be a university in Victoria, and that even if "practical politics" did not preclude the establishment of such an institution on Vancouver Island, it is not a university we need in British Columbia to round off and complete our educational system, but public schools such as they have in England. Of course there is not one person in

ten thousand in British Columbia, or in any other portion of Canada, who is impressed with or convinced by such statements. Such a proposition simply produces hilarity. But as the subject has been brought into the realm of public discussion, may we be permitted to call attention to an article which appeared in the May number of the National Review on the practical value of the courses of instruction given in one of the great Public Schools of England—an article written by one who was, from the fullness of knowledge and experience? Mr. Reginald Lucas says:

"The keeper has turned poacher; Saul also is among the prophets. Mr. Arthur Benson, after several years of experience as an Eton master, has been confessing in print some startling opinions on the subject of Public School education. Mr. Benson's views are worth noting. Time goes fast and it is a quarter of a century ago that we were at Eton together; nevertheless he belongs to the younger generation, and bears no burden of venerable age. He is a man who can claim the instinct of scholarship; he has practical knowledge of the Eton system; most important of all, he is a man of the world."

In the controversy over the merits of a classical education it is the teachers who do all the talking; it never seems to occur to anybody that those whom their labors are intended to benefit have a right to be heard. While the doctors are engaged in their oratorical sallies, the true sufferers are forbidden to speak of the symptoms. "If what I have to say should give offence to some whom my catechism bids me to approach with submission, and my inclination prompts me to regard with affection and respect, let it be pleaded in excuse that it is the system itself which is impugned, not those who are called upon to administer the system."

"To begin at the beginning, let us be clear as to the subject of education. It is to get something out; to cultivate as the soil is cultivated; to produce the best that the soil is capable of producing; that which can be produced to the best use and advantage. Education is surely running on wrong lines when its only result can be to bring forth grapes on thorns, and figs on thistles."

"Eton was a period of abounding happiness. Proficiency at cricket was a guarantee of success; it was the standard of excellence, the real business of life; and nobody encouraged me to think otherwise. Apart from an enviable position in the school, this kind of pre-eminence wins attention from the men and the women of the larger world without, who are constant visitors to the playing-fields; it naturally followed that we boys acquired a sufficiently good conceit of ourselves, and had a praiseworthy application of our place amongst mankind. Of course we talked of ourselves and took it for granted that every one was interested in our affairs; so they were, perhaps for truly there was little else in us to interest other people."

"Nobody wants a boy of eighteen to talk like a professor or pretend to precocious knowledge of life; but there is little to be admired in a void and barren mind. I often try and gauge the extent of my ignorance in those days. I knew something of the reign of Queen Anne, because one master had told us about it (for three-quarters of an hour in each week) and had succeeded in making the lessons interesting. I think that was all the history I knew. Nobody had called my attention to the story of the Stuarts, to the rebellion which brought over King William, to the Anglicizing of the House of Hanover; and being too busy with my games to make inquiries on my own account, I never learnt anything about them. I am not sure that I knew the difference between Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.; I certainly had not the faintest idea why the Crimean war or the Franco-German war had been fought; and as for such events as the great Reform Act or the repeal of the Corn Laws, they were less familiar than the Wars of the Roses, about which I retained some impression from school-room lessons at home."

"Of the size and shape of the world and of Great Britain's share of it, how and when that share had come into our possession; of our relations to other countries and theirs to one another; of the elements of business principles or the rudiments of modern science; of English literature and modern politics; of all the things which go to make an intelligent member of society and a capable man of the world, I knew nearly nothing. Of mathematics I had a more or less doubtful control of the heterogeneous majority which has kept it in power. There is a strong underground current of belief that the McBride administration is based upon the false majority of doubtful loyalty if any means can be found of avoiding the ordeal."

The reasons for this impression are numerous. In keeping the government in power the majority has not done violence to its own principles, because it has no fixed convictions which could not be unfixed for its own personal convenience and profit; but it has outraged the principles of the minority of the electorate it was chosen to represent. The time is at hand when, if the majority which has been the life and soul of the McBride government, formed has any regard for its political future, some regard must be shown the principles of its constituency. If the members who were elected to the present government are to be given a prolongation of their hitherto far from satisfactory political career, they must give substantial proofs of their independence. Hence it is that Premier McBride has good reason to believe that if he is not forward to another session with broadening doubt and grave apprehension."

But the "independents" in the House are not the only doubtful forces to be reckoned with in the coming time. There are other members who have occasionally by their course indicated their belief that the government they were elected to support has forfeited any claim upon their further allegiance. The Kalen Island deal, with its peculiar and altogether unique features, and the Columbia & Western Railway transactions are not the only scheme of plunder, placed a severe strain upon their loyalty, with the day of final accounting to their constitu-

ent for the classical system; the most cogent of these is the prospect of the university, where reform and classical reform are to be expected. So long as a university degree is considered a valuable asset, so long must utility be made subservient to tradition. And there are of course individuals for whom the degree is fitting and even essential. The future school-master must have it, because, arguing in a vicious circle, he has to prepare himself to outlast. Paraphrasing the dead languages is a doubtful advantage to the parish priest, but it is a proper accomplishment for a bishop; it is of course essential to any one who deems it right to pursue knowledge and erudition for their own sake; and for the savant and the archaeologist. And it is necessary for the civil servant, seeing that a nice taste in Greek lambda and mastery of the subtleties of Virgil are regarded as the best possible criterion of fitness to regulate the finances of the treasury, to administer a police in the Colonial Office, or carry out the regulations of the Board of Trade. But outside the professions in which learning has an admitted place, it would not be easy to point out conspicuous marks of a classical influence on the lives of public men and men of action. If Parliament be taken as a test, it may safely be asserted that those who have reaped the greatest measure of credit and renown are not those who can boast of distinguished university careers. After attending Parliamentary debates for some years, I can truly assert that I cannot recollect more than one or two classical quotations or allusions, and can perceive no vestige of classical influence upon thought or speech."

Ladies' White Silk Blouses, \$3.00 to \$8.50  
Ladies' White Silk Blouse, 4 clusters of tucks down front, 2 tucks in each cluster, box pleat down centre edged with knife pleating, long sleeves with plain cuff. Price, \$3.00.  
Ladies' Fancy White China Silk Blouse with deep pointed yoke made of val. insertion and bias bands of silk, lower part of blouse made with rows of wide tucks and insertion, long sleeves with deep cuff to elbow made of insertion and silk. Price, \$5.00.  
Ladies' White Silk Blouse with deep yoke made with fancy design in val. insertion and medallions, lower part of blouse made with shirring and insertion, elbow sleeves made with 3 rows of insertion, sleeve finished with frill edged insertion. Price, \$4.50.  
Ladies' White China Silk Blouse with long pointed yoke trimmed with 5 rows of val. edging, yoke edged with row of insertion and val. lace, front of blouse made of wide tucks and insertion, elbow sleeves with cuff of insertion and lace. Price, \$7.50.  
Ladies' White Silk Waist with front heavily embroidered in silk, deep yoke made of embroidered silk, medallions and val. insertion, elbow sleeves trimmed with medallions and insertion edged with frill of insertion and lace. Price, \$8.50.

**WHAT IT MEANS.**

"The people of Canada do not care a button what the opinions of Mr. James J. Hill with respect to their country make, black, grey and white, interested in what his views are, and they are naturally interested in what Mr. Hill proposes to do to justify himself in the future of the Dominion. When a man comes here, no matter where he hails from and without regard to his connections or antecedents, and purposes expending thirty millions of dollars, we shall accept his proposition as a substantial evidence of good faith. If the Great Northern Railway Company invests such a huge sum of money at thirty millions of dollars in Canada, it expects to earn interest on its money, and it cannot earn dividends unless it makes the time and business upon which the dividends shall be earned. That seems to be a sufficiently plain proposition. We shall leave to the imagination of the public the task of estimating the value of our products and industrial activity that must follow as a result of the construction of the Great Northern Railway from the Pacific Coast to Winnipeg."

**Gloves**

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Gloves, 15c. pair.  
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves; colors, black with white stitching, white with black stitching, tan, beige and grey; 25c. pair.  
Ladies' Taffeta Gloves; black only; 50c. pair.  
Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves; colors, brown, white, black, grey and beige; 50c. pair.  
Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves in black and white only; 75c. pair.  
Children's White Lisle Thread Gloves; 15c. pair.  
Children's Lisle Thread Gloves, in tan, cream, white and black; 25c. pair.  
Children's Taffeta Gloves, in white and cream; 25c. and 35c. pair.  
Children's Pure Silk Gloves, white and cream; 40c. pair.

**Hat Pins**

Hat Pins, sterling silver top; 25c. and 35c. each.  
Fancy Silver-Mounted Hat Pins; 50c., 75c., \$1.25 and \$1.00 each.  
The "Kiss-So" Revolving Spiral Hat Pin; 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. (This Hat Pin will not work loose or drop out, when once inserted in the hat.)

**Side Combs**

Shell Side Combs; 15c. to \$1.00 pair.  
Back Combs in fancy shapes; 15c. to \$1.00 each.  
Jeweled Back Combs in dark shell and amber; 75c. to \$3.75 each.

**Nobby Washing Suits for Boys**

Boys' Fancy Linen Crash Russian Suits in black and dark colors. Price, \$1.50 each.  
Boys' White Regulation Sailor Suits, with detachable cuffs and collars, in black and blue. Prices, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.75 each.  
Boys' Buster Brown Suits, blue crash with fancy embroidered collars. Price, \$2.25.  
Boys' White Duck Russian Suits, with fancy embroidered collar and cuffs. Price, \$2.25.  
Boys' Fancy Striped Brown Russian Suits, with fancy collar and cuffs. Price, \$2.25.  
A big assortment of Boys' Buster Brown Suits. Prices ranging from 75c. to \$2.50. Colors: Brown, blue and white stripe and dark blue, grey and white stripe.

**Provincial Political Situation**

There have been three sessions of the present provincial Legislature, sessions which have been full of trouble for the government, that has had a more or less doubtful control of the heterogeneous majority which has kept it in power. There is a strong underground current of belief that the McBride administration is based upon the false majority of doubtful loyalty if any means can be found of avoiding the ordeal. The reasons for this impression are numerous. In keeping the government in power the majority has not done violence to its own principles, because it has no fixed convictions which could not be unfixed for its own personal convenience and profit; but it has outraged the principles of the minority of the electorate it was chosen to represent. The time is at hand when, if the majority which has been the life and soul of the McBride government, formed has any regard for its political future, some regard must be shown the principles of its constituency. If the members who were elected to the present government are to be given a prolongation of their hitherto far from satisfactory political career, they must give substantial proofs of their independence. Hence it is that Premier McBride has good reason to believe that if he is not forward to another session with broadening doubt and grave apprehension."

**Wide Spencer Ltd.**  
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE  
**FOR YOUR OUTING**  
**ON THE 24TH OF MAY**

Present indications point to a most successful celebration on Victoria Day. To fully enjoy the holiday, you must be supplied with the proper holiday wearing apparel. Tuesday and Wednesday—two days devoted to the special display of Outing Goods.

**Straw Hats for Men and Boys**

Men's Sailor Straws in all the latest shapes. Prices, 60c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00.  
Men's Telescope Straws, the latest thing for outing and dress hats. Prices, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.  
Men's Imitation Panama Hats, Men's Split Straws. Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.  
Boys' Straw Hats. Prices, 25c. and 50c. each.  
Boys' Split Straws. Prices, 25c. and 50c. each.  
Men's "Borsalino" Italian Felt Fedora Hats (the lightest felt hat made). Colors, Pearl, Black, Fawn, Brown, Slate and Dark Sea Green. Price, \$3.50 each.

**White Silk Blouses, \$3.00 to \$8.50**

Ladies' White Silk Blouse, 4 clusters of tucks down front, 2 tucks in each cluster, box pleat down centre edged with knife pleating, long sleeves with plain cuff. Price, \$3.00.  
Ladies' Fancy White China Silk Blouse with deep pointed yoke made of val. insertion and bias bands of silk, lower part of blouse made with rows of wide tucks and insertion, long sleeves with deep cuff to elbow made of insertion and silk. Price, \$5.00.  
Ladies' White Silk Blouse with deep yoke made with fancy design in val. insertion and medallions, lower part of blouse made with shirring and insertion, elbow sleeves made with 3 rows of insertion, sleeve finished with frill edged insertion. Price, \$4.50.  
Ladies' White China Silk Blouse with long pointed yoke trimmed with 5 rows of val. edging, yoke edged with row of insertion and val. lace, front of blouse made of wide tucks and insertion, elbow sleeves with cuff of insertion and lace. Price, \$7.50.  
Ladies' White Silk Waist with front heavily embroidered in silk, deep yoke made of embroidered silk, medallions and val. insertion, elbow sleeves trimmed with medallions and insertion edged with frill of insertion and lace. Price, \$8.50.

**Men's Outing Suits**

Men's Outing Suits in fancy tweeds and worsteds. Prices, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$20.00.  
Men's White Flannel Trousers for tennis, boating and cricketing. Prices, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50.  
Men's Striped Flannel Trousers; white with black stripe, black with white stripe, and grey with white stripe. Prices, \$1.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.75.  
Also a full line of Men's Duck Outing Trousers in all sizes. Price, \$1.50 pair.

**Belts**

Embroidered Wash Belts; 15c., 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.  
Black and Silver Belts; 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.  
Black Silk Taffeta Belts; 35c., 40c., 50c. and 65c.  
Black Silk Taffeta Belts (better quality); \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.  
White Silk Taffeta Belts; 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 to \$4.50.

**Some Special Numbers in Outing Shirts for the Holidays**

Imported English Flannel Shirts; latest checks and patterns, new double collar, \$3.50.  
Men's Heavy White Japanese Silk Shirts, with collar and pocket, \$2.75.  
Cream Cashmere Negligee Shirts, with blue satin stripes, \$2.25.  
Pleasant shades in Negligee Shirts, reversible collar; can be worn as outing shirt or with starched collar, \$1.50.  
Neat Blue and White Stripe Negligee Shirts with reversible collar, \$1.25.  
Some very special Outing Shirts; splendid value; \$1.00. As follows:  
Imported English Tennis Shirts, full sizes, in all the new shades.  
Imported English White Matt Shirts, collar made to button down.  
Imported English White Basket Cloth Shirts, made with pocket; collar made to button down.  
Very neat Crepe Shirts, with reversible collar; 3 shades, blue and white, fawn and white, and a mixture of green shades.  
English Outing Shirts in assorted patterns, 50c. and 75c.  
A new line of Men's Embroidered Cotton Stockings has just arrived. Colors, blue, red, white, mauve and gold; 25c., 40c. and 50c.

**White Lawn Shirt Waists, 75c to \$2.50**

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, 3 box pleats on either side of front, spoke stitched, long sleeves and elbow length, 3 box pleats down back. Price, 75c.  
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, elbow or long sleeves; 2 rows of insertion and 4 fine tucks down front. Price, \$1.00.  
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt in front trimmed with 4 wide tucks and row of fine insertion, long sleeves with cuff made of tucks buttoned to elbow, 2 box pleats down back. Price, \$1.75.  
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, front made of 5 rows of insertion with tucks between, tucked cuff, full length sleeves and tucked cuff elbow. Price, \$2.00.  
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, front made entirely of wide tucks and insertion, box pleat and row of insertion down back, long cuff made of tucking and insertion. Price, \$2.50.

**Men's and Boys' Leather and Silk Belts**

Men's Tan and Black Leather Belts, 25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c.  
Men's Elastic Cricketer Belts, 25c.  
Men's Silk Belts in plain black, polka dots and figures, 50c. and 75c.  
Boys' Patent Leather Belts for Buster Brown and Russian Suits. Colors, white, black and red, 15c., 25c. and 35c.  
Boys' Leather Belts in tan and russet shades, 15c., 25c. and 35c.

**A New Delivery of Men's Sweaters in Plain and Fancy Mixtures**

A splendid assortment suitable for boating and all holiday sports. Prices, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00.

**WHERE CAN I FIND...**  
It has often been said industries are scattered over the province, but in fact they are concentrated in the place to the visitors more impressive. This is referred to when a corner two cities, Victoria and Nanaimo. In the territories are at once 500 in Victoria, for he from the outer wharf and from Victoria West and north of the city, tion of what they received except by a tou



Even to Victorians industries would, if station and would a pessimism about the city's remarkable instance of mark and confectionery of M. R. Smith & Co. moved their wholesale from the outer wharf gives employment to present, and would available, engage as Much expense in working of the fact being that of girls, a establishment is run in so far as the girls and more girls are for. The business of the timously expanding, tions have been estab- important point of line and the North- Several agents are cor- and one confines a Vancouver Island ex- presents Victoria city places on the main- west Territories. The has been such that it now necessary to e- near the rear futu- built in the rear pl- and more modern in- installed. This will be the march of events, noticeable in recent company is supported institution will be ma- on the Pacific Coast, M. R. Smith & Com- moved their wholesa- street, where they m- peditiously look af- trade. The firm has partnership F. Appl- who was identified w- R. P. Rittet & Com- and who has always a business man of e- prise. He enjoys a r- esty and straightfor- ing that should augu- connections. Through the courts- ton's Times and the shown through the- street. Needless to s- the building was a s-

OUR HOLIDAY OFFERINGS FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.  
The large purchases in this department necessitate our clearing out number of lines to make room for new goods, and we are going to forego all but the merest profit, in order to insure large sales.  
Lot 1—All the latest novels. Paper, 65c.; cloth, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Lot 2—Also for your outing on Thursday any of the latest magazines.  
Lot 3—Box of good Stationery; value, 20c. For 30c.  
Lot 4—Box of Linen Stationery; value, 40c. For 20c.  
Lot 5—Cranes Linen Underglaze; worth 50c. For 30c.  
Envelopes to match; worth 30c. For 15c.  
Lot 6—Cranes Irish Linen, 1 quire and package envelopes. For 25c.  
Lot 7—Books of beautiful Pictures, color for for 20c. to 50c.  
Lot 8—Lovely Toilet Soap, violet perfume; 10c. per box.  
Lot 9—Cleaver's Magnolia Soap; 3 cakes in a box; 25c. per box.

of some of the parties who were concerned in the Kalen Island deal, and whose "pull" with members of the administration is one of the political mysteries of the day, are involved in this case also. The matter discussed by the World, as is well known to all who take an interest in public affairs, would have been the subject of investigation at the late session of the Legislature if so much time had not been taken up in probing into other peculiar features of the government's "policy."  
For the foregoing reasons it is apparent that Premier McBride has cogent reasons for dreading another session of the House. If the members assemble again their own political lives will by that time appear of more importance to them than the salvation of a government whose acts of administration have not produced what can accurately be described as a sweet savor, grateful to the senses of either representatives or represented. They will be principally concerned about making peace with their constituents, a consummation not to be attained by voting upon the Kalen Island deal or other deals just as scandalous. It is therefore for the Premier to decide

## WHERE CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS AND BREAD IS MADE

It has often been said that Victoria's industries are scattered, that if they were concentrated within the business section of the city the appearance of the place to the visitor would be far more impressive. This subject is often referred to when a comparison of the two cities, Victoria and Vancouver is mentioned. In the terminal city manufactures are at once evident, but not so in Victoria, for here they extend from the outer wharf to Esquimalt and from Victoria West to the east and north of the city, and no conception of what they really are can be derived except by a tour of the city.

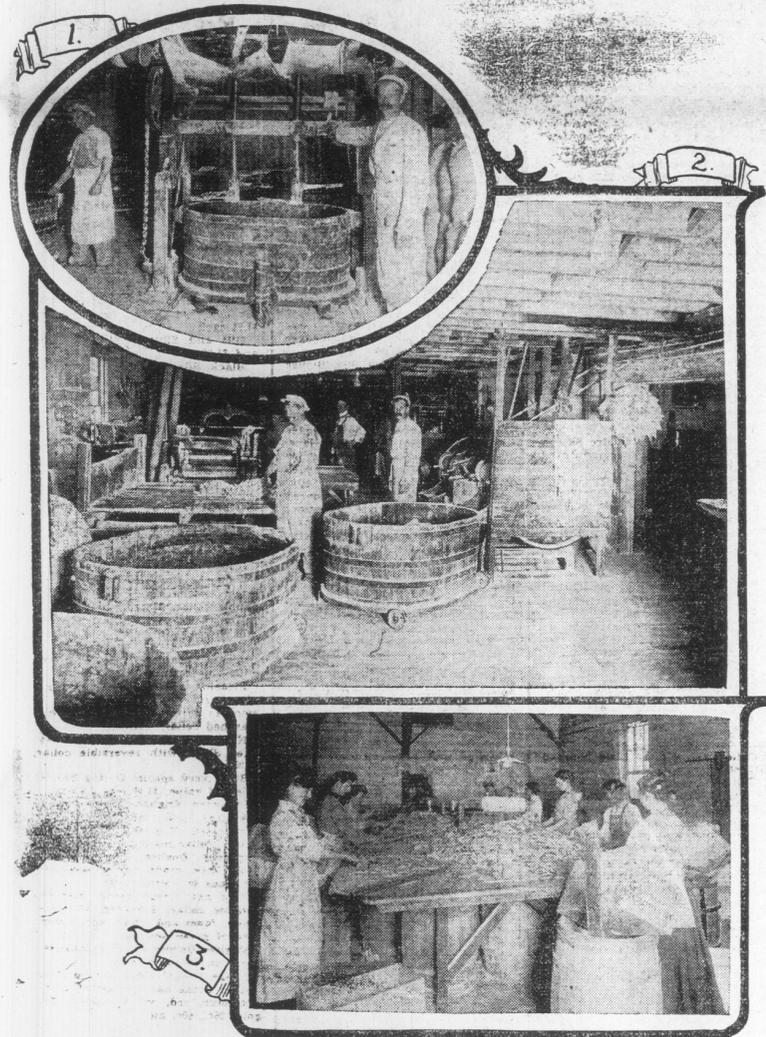
Very limited sense did the newspaperman anticipate the extent or character of the work there being done. There are three departments to the factory, each of which is as interesting almost as the working of a salmon cannery, with its modern machinery for the cleaning, cooking, canning and packing of the fish has been regarded as an attraction of considerable importance for tourists.

Taken first into the candy department, the reporter was introduced to the superintendent, a clever young confectioner who, it was learned, worked for Barry, a big manufacturer of

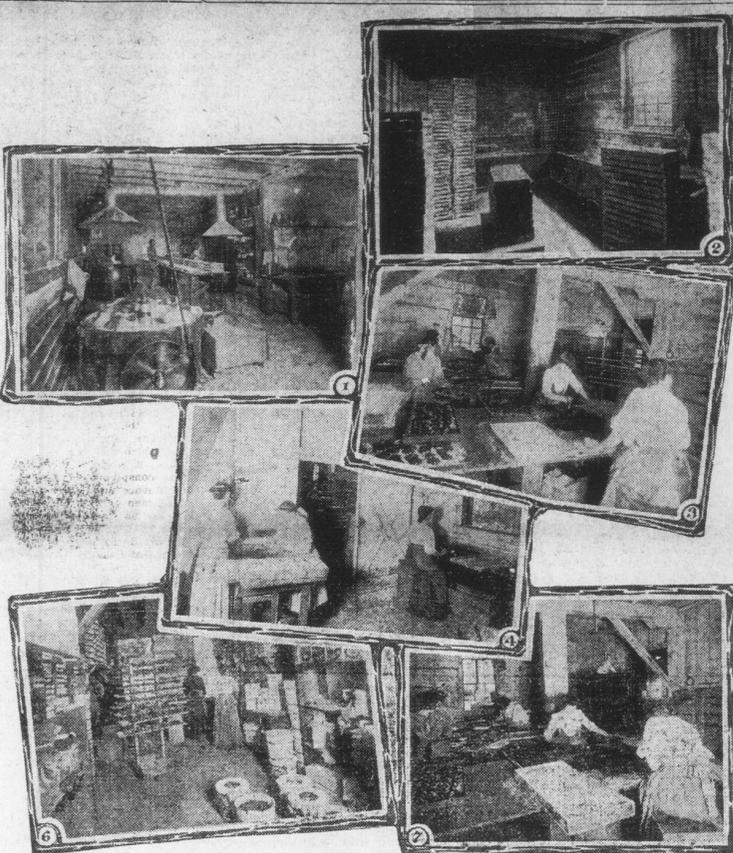
girls, there did not appear to be one in the whole factory who was experimenting with the delicate flavoring of any they were handling. This must not, however, be taken as a reflection on the quality of the goods produced, for be it said there are none more pure or delicious. The truth is that the girls through constant working with chocolates and other such varieties become tired of their taste and could at any time pass confectionery windows without a pang of appetite.

It is interesting to be shown how very carefully certain kinds of candy have to be handled, especially the marshmallow. In process of making one kind is placed in a room where it must remain for a given time absolutely freed of all disturbance. Even a jar to the building during this stage would, it was explained, turn all to sugar. To prevent such a contingency however the floor of this room has been made perfectly solid, having been laid on the top of an all-stone foundation.

The sugar for the marshmallow is beaten in a barrel into a kind of paste. In this consistency it is run onto



BISCUIT ROOM OF M. R. SMITH & CO.  
1. Mixing Room. 2. Main Room. 3. Packing Room.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF M. R. SMITH & CO.'S FACTORY.  
1. Cream Room. 2. Starch Room. 3. Chocolate Dipping Room. 4. Bon Bon Dipping Room and Penny Goods Department. 5. Chocolate Dipping Room. 6. Chocolate Dipping Room. 7. Packing Room.

to a certain consistency and then put into a cream beating machine in which it is cooled and is beaten at the same time. It is then put into a large galvanized iron tank and afterwards into melting kettle. Later it is run into starch moulds. The white substance is then taken on a tray to the chocolate room, where they are coated. It is here and in the warehouse where the chocolates in their finished form are packed into fancy boxes for the market that the girls are to be seen. They are seated around large tables where they are engaged in dipping the white candy substance in the soft chocolate mixture spread before them. In this work the poorer chocolates are handled by the inexperienced and the high grade by the most expert. All are under the foreman's training, and in time become very adept. The employment is not hard but requires for all a great deal of skill. A chocolate dipper can always command a good wage if he or she are proficient.

Rock candy requires a great deal of care and attention in manufacture. Syrup is boiled in a steam kettle to a certain degree, the temperature being regulated by a steam gauge. It is then poured into pans divided by strings and set into a hot room until it coagulates. Great care is exercised in handling from the first until the finishing touches are applied.

These in brief are some of the processes of candy making. There is nothing of a poisonous ingredient used in connection with the making of any of the essences are all vegetable, of English make and guaranteed to be pure. The green, supposed by many to be injurious, is made from spinach and is no more harmful than any of the other colorings used.

Some of the machinery that is to be seen in connection with the establishment represents the most modern seen in the business. For instance, the old-fashioned stone cooling table has become quite out of date. The firm has still a few of these, but they have also several Columbian steel coolers, the temperature of which, regulated by water, can always be kept the same;

on the other hand, stone heats after usage a few times and is inferior for general work in consequence. The company has also the latest butter cup machine.

A noticeable feature about the work done in this department is that all the employees wear gloves, and, while it might be considered that this is for the purpose of cleanliness, it is not at all because of this, for gloves are required as well to prevent spilling of the candy, which would otherwise result from the temperature of the hand. The description and variety of the candy made is bewildering.

But important as may be the candy department of this big concern, the biscuit section is also interesting. Most of the work done here is turned out by machinery. There are, of course, the attendants, but the dough from the time it leaves the big mixer until it is converted into biscuit and packed in boxes by girls two or three doors beyond is hardly touched by hand. It is first put through big rollers which flatten it out to the thickness of pancakes. Then it passes through cutters which slice it into biscuit size, and finally it is lifted from a conveyor to the oven. When baked the biscuits run by a constantly moving elevator into the packing room, where girls standing on either side of a long table take turn about in unloading. The biscuits are then packed into boxes and are ready for the market. To the housewife the oven would be a subject of some curiosity. On the exterior it looks nothing more than a hole in the brick wall, probably a foot and a half wide by seven long. Within is arranged a fan-shaped fixture. This revolves and on every leaf there is placed the biscuit for baking. In this way the baking process is continuous. The biscuit as fast as they can be drawn from the oven by means of an ordinary garden rake are replaced by those yet in dough. It requires but one revolution to brown them sufficiently. They are then hauled from the oven into a trough and from this are elevated in the manner described. There are many different kinds of biscuit and cakes; some the very finest produced. The ginger snaps particularly are a source of congratulation to the firm, for there is no other snap in the market that has a more delicious taste. Their Swiss cream sodas is another very fine line of which the firm make specialties. The girls in this department have comfortable quarters. They have a room to themselves in which to eat lunch, and the company provides them with all the hot water they require for the making of tea or coffee.

Down in the basement of the institution, where the bread is made, there is comparatively not the same rush evidenced. The removal of the navy from Esquimalt has limited to a very considerable extent the product of this department. Up to this time the quantity of bread sent to Esquimalt every day was very large. But while deplorable in this trade there is still considerable turned out of the establishment. The facilities for making it are among the best anywhere to be seen. There is one among the three ovens in use capable of baking about 600 loaves at a time. This oven holds the record for size in the province, and it is hoped that soon the time will come when it will be run to its capacity.

Some conception of the extent of the local trade of M. R. Smith & Company may also be given when it is stated that to the rear of the factory there are stables for the accommodation of twelve horses, all of which are on the road every day. The plant is worked by steam, and there is a good sized boiler and engine in connection. All the flour and cooking materials are of the very best, for be it said that even if the company were disposed they could not use inferior goods and hope to maintain or increase their business in the strong competition of the present day. The quality of M. R. Smith & Company's biscuits and confections has gained an enviable reputation. The

company holds medals won by their largest establishments in the world. They won the bronze medals of the Colonial and London exhibition in London, England, in 1886. Silver medals were taken at the British Columbia Agricultural Association exhibition in 1891 and 1892, and capturing gold medals at the same place in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. Silver medals were also won at the B. C. Agricultural, Industrial and Mining exhibition in 1901, and at the Dominion exhibition in New Westminster in 1905, together with the \$50 special prize for the best biscuits at the Dominion exhibition.

Altogether the establishment is one of which Victorians may well be proud, and a more liberal patronage by local people of this pioneer establishment would result in even greater prosperity and expansion for the establishment.

### REV. W. J. STONE IS WITHOUT A STATION

A Case Affecting Character of Missionary Which Gave Methodist Conference Considerable Trouble.

The session of the Methodist conference which closed Friday evening has been a very protracted one. Among other causes which have tended to prolong the sittings has been the necessity for dealing with a complaint preferred against Rev. W. J. Stone, a missionary who has been located at Clayoquot. The complaint was made by a brother missionary, and called for a thorough investigation.

In connection with this some reports have appeared upon which Mr. Stone will probably take an action for libel. Mr. Stone was charged with lascivious conduct, with brutal and careless conduct concerning his family, with profane language and with improper methods in connection with his missionary work.

After sitting on the case and taking evidence one of the witnesses being his daughter, a girl of 20 years of age, the committee charged with the investigation came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

The report of the committee on presentation to the conference was adopted.

When the question of character came up that of Mr. Stone was passed on the strength of the finding of the committee. The missionary, however, was asked to locate by the conference, which, according to Methodist usage meant to retire from active clerical duties.

Mr. Stone did not accept this suggestion, and appearing before the stationing committee requested to be left without a station for a year.

The matter stands in that situation, Mr. Stone being left without a station on the final draft of stations.

From this decision of the conference there lies an appeal if the complainant wishes to file it within 60 days. This appeal would be to the next British Columbia conference. From that there is a further appeal if desired to the court of appeal of the general conference of the church.

Up to the present no appeal has been entered.

### MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, May 18.—The bill to incorporate the Pacific Marine Underwriters passed the banking and commerce committee to-day.

The right hand, although more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold.

## EARLY MILITARY REMINISCENCES

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SURVIVOR

### Gilbert Malcolm Sproat Gives Details as to the Original Vancouver Island Rifles.

The Times has received the following communication from G. M. Sproat, referring to the first military force in Victoria. In the article of May 12th, dealing with this matter, it was stated that the first volunteers were organized shortly after the departure of the original garrison of Royal Engineers in 1863. This, he states, is incorrect. Though the existence of the body he mentions was known at the time the article was written, no data were available to show that official recognition was given to it by the home authorities.

The Times is glad to have this point cleared up, and trusts that any other inaccuracies or omissions that may have crept in will be corrected by those conversant with early military history. The departure of the imperial troops yesterday closed an interesting chapter in the annals of British Columbia, of which the Times has endeavored to give as far as possible a correct account.

In this manner it has hoped to place on record certain events that in a few years would otherwise sink into oblivion. Mr. Sproat's letter follows:

To the Editor.—You are away out—some 15 years, I think—in stating that the first military force raised locally was in 1874. The Vancouver Island Rifle Regiment, with 237 men on the roster, was organized here in 1861—the pioneer British volunteer regiment west of the Rocky mountains. I know about this, having visited, for recruiting purposes, every house in Victoria, and within 10 miles of it, on my gallant grey, with a blue cricketer cap sideways on my head, and the famous "Red Book" in my pocket. "Are you in the Red Book?" became a common question. I wonder where that book now is. The home government recognized the regiment, and sent out rifles for us—"Brunswick" muskets that had been shouldered at Waterloo as flint locks and afterwards fitted for percussion caps.

The first commander was George Foster Foster, a British army man who had been in the Australian service. Captain Simpson (late of Elk lake), an officer of Crimean service, was adjutant, and Sergeant Joy, of the Marines at Esquimalt, our chief drill sergeant. We had a colored company of close on 80 in number, and very good men they were.

A survivor not so long ago wrote to me a letter addressed to "Colonel the Honorable Mr. Justice G. M. Sproat, Esquire," etc., etc. That is the sort of man wanted in time of hazard, who will rain bullets all over the object in hope of making a hit. Not play-soldiers at all were we, as any enemy would have found, though there were some non-effectives whose purses, however, were useful.

The colony had just suffered from the San Juan menace—sometimes there was no naval ship at Esquimalt, and the Royal Engineers were on the Mainland. The tactics to meet any conceivable foray on our beloved town, from the direction of Cadborough, Cordova or other possible landing places, were discussed, expertly, week after week by the "staff"—and others the "brain"—of the army, meeting, for military improvement and bodily refreshment, at Mr. Griffin's hostelry, the old Boomerang.

Now, few to answer any roll call, and the whole, it appears, sunk out of public remembrance. The Hudson's Bay Company before the time I speak of had a few "riders" in this part of the Island, but these were numerically unimportant, and had more a constabulary than a military character.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT, Standing High Jump Champion of the Said Regiment.

### RETURNS TO DAWSON.

Henry Macauley Tells of New Strike on Big Gold Creek.

Henry Macauley, who returned to Dawson a few weeks ago from Big Gold creek, says that some ten or a dozen claims were staked at the time he was there, and were being actively prospected. He saw some of the dust that was taken out, and undoubtedly it was a promising strike. It was a bench proposition entirely, so far as he knew.

### GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Right-of-Way Through Dominion Land Granted for Western Section.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, May 19.—An order-in-council has been passed giving the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific right-of-way through the Dominion lands, and also station ground and land for workshops. The company will have first claim to minerals under such lands as they require for these purposes.

### THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL LEAVES TO-NIGHT FOR KAMLOOPS TO REPRESENT THE CROWN AT THE SESSIONS THAT COMMENCE THERE ON MONDAY.

It is probable, if the preliminary hearing has been concluded, the reputed train robbers will be prosecuted at this session.



HARD CANDY DEPARTMENT, M. R. SMITH & CO.

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LAST DAY OF THE ANNUAL DOG SHOW

SUCCESSFUL DOGS AT KENNEL CLUB SHOW

Complete List of Special Prize Winners - Exhibition Has Proved Gratifying Success.

(From Friday's Daily.) The attendance at the bench show being held at the Philharmonic hall under the auspices of the Victoria Kennel Club was not as large yesterday as was the case on the opening day. A crowd, however, assembled about the ring-side to watch Judge Payne distributing the ribbons to successful competitors. He performed his task very expeditiously while giving every dog entered the closest inspection before committing himself to placing them. The keenest interest was displayed by fanciers, and the favorites proving successful were greeted with applause as they left decorated with the coveted ribbons. The judging was completed late in the afternoon, and no time was lost by the committee in charge in ticketing the kennels of the fortunate winners in order that spectators may locate them with the least possible inconvenience.

There was no particular excitement in connection with the awards granted in the classes that came before the judge yesterday. In every instance the local representatives did well, holding their own against the Vancouver, Bellingham and exhibitors from other outside points. Success and reverse was accepted with sportsmanlike philosophy. There were no complaints. Some of those who were beaten afterwards approached Judge Payne in a friendly spirit, and were told why their dogs were placed below a certain other competitor and given advice as to the best means of effecting an improvement in the standard of their kennels.

One of the principal subjects of discussion among fanciers is the win of Mickey Green over Ch. Jeannott, owned by Andrew Fairfull and Hon. J. Wulffshon, Imperial German dogs and merely a technical objection, and if insisted upon could only result in the rejudging of the class. Even supposing this were done, it is altogether probable that the ribbons would be awarded in the same way, as it is hard to believe that a competent judge would be able to change his mind in one day. Hon. Mr. Wulffshon is understood to claim that Jeannott has beaten Mickey Green in three out of five competitions, and to have proposed that the two dogs be placed before members of the Canadian Kennel Club or the Irish Setter Club of America for judgment.

Seen this morning, Mr. Fairfull, the owner of Mickey Green, expressed some indignation over the attitude assumed by his rival. Discussing the records of the two dogs he explained that Mickey Green had won first and a puppy in 1905 under Judge Mills, when he was victorious. His next appearance was in 1904, under Judge Davidson, when he defeated Jeannott in open competition. In 1903 he was shown in Vancouver against Jeannott under Major Taylor, and was given second place, and in the same year under Judge Barker in Victoria suffered another reverse. In 1902 he was again swept everything before him under Judge Payne. Thus, Mr. Fairfull points out, Mickey Green has been entered in five competitions, and has only two defeats. He suggests that it is claimed effectually disposes of the statement that Jeannott has beaten him three out of five times. With respect to Hon. Mr. Wulffshon's proposition for deciding the question of superiority, Mr. Fairfull cannot agree. He says that the opinions of men, supposedly competent judges, vary so to great an extent that the issue could not be satisfactorily settled in that way. He suggests that an arrangement be made for testing their practical sue in the field, and he is willing to place \$50 upon his dog in such a test.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist over a statement made in these columns regarding Mr. Minor's victories among English setters. It was stated that his dogs won the majority of important prizes. This is substantially correct. But it should be pointed out that T. P. McConnell's celebrated Malwood Bob captured first in open dogs and in the winners' class, and was closely pressed in both instances by Rockland Young Roy, owned by Miss Davie. The latter was placed first in the limit dogs and reserve in winners. Rockland Young Roy, however, is bred from the Montez stock.

In the pointers it is interesting to note a local bitch Alberta's Lass, owned by Dave Mowat, cleaned up everything in sight. The result of yesterday's judging follows: Gordon Setters. Novice dogs—1st, Rex, S. W. Bodley; 2nd, Remont, George Muttler. Open dogs—1st, Countess Belle, T. C. Smith; 2nd, Heather Nell, S. W. Bodley; 3rd, Bee, R. Wood; reserve, Ruby, Thos. Astle. Limit bitch—1st, Countess Belle, T. C. Smith; 2nd, Heather Beth, S. W. Bodley; 3rd, Belmont II, L. Camassa. Open bitch—1st, Heather Nell, S. W. Bodley; 2nd, Belmont II, L. Camassa.

Local dogs and bitches—1st, Don, W. Wulffshon; 2nd, Remont, George Muttler. Wulffshon's dog, W. Wulffshon. Reserve, W. Wulffshon. Other local dogs—1st, Countess Belle, T. C. Smith; 2nd, Heather Beth, S. W. Bodley; 3rd, Belmont II, L. Camassa. Open dogs—1st, Sunshin Bristles; 2nd, Buller, A. M. Grogan. Open dogs—Jack, Mrs. Katherine Thelby. Puppies—Puncher, E. Carlow. Novice dogs—Nip, E. Menzies. Open dogs—1st, Boyne Fidget, W. Ollard; 2nd, Stanich Rigg, E. Carlow. Local dogs and bitches—Puncher, E. Carlow.

Black and tan Terriers. Black and tan Terriers—Tina, Miss Kate McDonald.

McCregor; 2nd, Jock's William, D. C. McGregor. Novice bitches—1st, Alberta Lass, D. Mowat; 2nd, Queenie, R. Bryce; 3rd, Tish, C. W. White; reserve, Lady Nell, Mrs. A. Hodgson. Limit bitches—1st, Alberta Lass, D. Mowat; 2nd, Queenie, R. Bryce; 3rd, Lady Nell, Mrs. A. Hodgson. Open bitches—1st, Alberta Lass, D. Mowat; 2nd, Lady Nell, Mrs. A. Hodgson; 3rd, Queenie, R. Bryce. Special prize—Alberta Lass, D. Mowat.

Irish Water Spaniels. Open dogs—1st, Maywood, George F. Dunn; 2nd, Brenard Pat, Brenard Kennel; 3rd, Maud, Maud. Puppy bitches—Maud, Maud. Novice and limit bitches—Maud, Maud. Open dogs—1st, Bernard Rock, Peggy, Bernard kennels; 2nd, Maud, Maud. Puppy bitches—Maud, Maud.

Field Sapiel or English Springer. Novice dogs or bitches—Beechgrove, Dash, W. H. Walton. Limit dogs or bitches—Beechgrove, Dash, W. H. Walton. Open dogs—1st, Trip, W. H. Walton; 2nd, Jack, Alex. Hendry.

Cocker Spaniels (Black). Open dogs—1st, Jesmond Promise, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; 2nd, Victoria, Chum, Dr. A. J. Garsche; 3rd, Duke, Duke. Limit bitches—1st, Jesmond Promise, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; 2nd, Victoria, Chum, Dr. A. J. Garsche; 3rd, Duke, Duke. Puppy bitches—1st, Jesmond Promise, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; 2nd, Victoria, Chum, Dr. A. J. Garsche; 3rd, Duke, Duke.

Open dogs—1st, Victoria, Tiney, Dr. A. J. Garsche; 2nd, Jesmond, Birdie, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; 3rd, Maud, Maud. Winner's bitch—1st, Jesmond, Cricket, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; reserve, Victoria, Tiney, Dr. A. J. Garsche. Cocker Spaniels (Any Color But Black). Puppy dogs—Kitchener, C. A. Goodwin.

Novice dogs—Chase, Miss E. Coles. Limit dogs—Jesmond Nemo, Mrs. J. W. Creighton. Open dogs—Portland Dick, Mrs. J. W. Creighton. Novice bitches—Jesmond Jewel, Mrs. J. W. Creighton. Limit bitches—1st, Jesmond Pearl, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; 2nd, Red Vary, Mrs. R. G. Gamwell; 3rd, Little Dodo, C. A. Goodwin.

Open bitches—1st, Jesmond Ruby, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; 2nd, Little Dodo, C. A. Goodwin. Winner's dogs—1st, Portland Dick, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; reserve, Chase, Miss E. Coles. Winner's bitches—Jesmond Pearl, Mrs. J. W. Creighton; reserve, Jesmond Ruby, Mrs. J. W. Creighton.

Cocker Spaniels (Parti-Color). Puppy dogs—Keeshan Beaucaire, R. G. Gamwell. Limit dogs—Victoria, Roney, Dr. A. J. Garsche. Open dogs—Portland Kid, R. G. Gamwell. Puppy bitches—1st, Kulsphan Pahl, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd, Peggy, A. Goodwin; 3rd, Jesmond Venetis, Mrs. J. W. Creighton.

Open bitches—1st, Kulsphan Pahl, R. G. Gamwell. Local dogs and bitches—Peggy, Mrs. C. A. Goodwin. Winner's bitches—1st, Butheta, C. W. Sharples; reserve, Kulsphan Pahl, R. G. Gamwell. Collies.

Puppy dogs—Eversholt Poyntz, E. R. Ricketts. Novice dogs—1st, Gallant, A. Murphy; 2nd, Onward, G. Robinson; 3rd, Eversholt Poyntz, E. R. Ricketts. Limit dogs—1st, Gallant, A. Murphy; 2nd, Eversholt Poyntz, E. R. Ricketts; 3rd, Jan Ridd, Miss Frances Gates.

Puppy bitches—Eversholt Gertrude, E. R. Ricketts. Novice and limit bitches—Eversholt Gertrude, E. R. Ricketts. Open bitches—1st, Eversholt Gertrude, E. R. Ricketts; 2nd, Glen Tana, Wm. Ollard; 3rd, Glen Tana, Wm. Ollard. Local dogs and bitches—1st, Glengyie Prince, A. Haggard; 2nd, Bonnie Brae, S. Hodgson; 3rd, Belmont, H. S. Jameson.

Novice dogs—Gallant, A. Murphy. Winner's bitches—Eversholt Gertrude, E. R. Ricketts. Other than sable—Glen Tana Monk, E. R. Ricketts. Novice bitches, limit bitches, open bitches—1st, Duchess of Devon; 2nd, R. G. S. Anthony, E. R. Ricketts. Special—Glen Tana Monk, E. R. Ricketts.

Bull Terriers. Puppy dogs, open dogs—Fitz, Victoria fire department. Smooth Haired Fox Terriers. Puppy dogs—1st, Swaggar Togo, J. H. Saunders; 2nd, Swaggar Mac, J. K. Nagun; 3rd, Devan Mac, Phil Coy. Novice dogs—1st, Swaggar Mac, J. K. Nagun; 2nd, Paddy, M. McGregor.

Open dogs—1st, Coversea Revelry, Geo. Florence; 2nd, Coversea Speedy, Geo. Florence; 3rd, Multnomak Bou, T. M. McLaughlin. Puppy bitches—1st, Coversea Lady, Geo. Florence; 2nd, Coversea Countess, Geo. Florence. Novice bitches—1st, Matilda, W. E. Oliver; 2nd, Coversea Countess, Geo. Florence.

Open bitches—1st, Coversea Beulah, Geo. Florence; 2nd, Coversea Lady, G. Florence; 3rd, Swaggar Vex, J. H. Saunders. Local dogs and bitches—Coversea Beulah, Geo. Florence. Winner's dogs—1st, Coversea Revelry, Geo. Florence; reserve, Swaggar Vex, J. H. Saunders.

Wire Haired Fox Terriers. Novice dogs—1st, Pipins, J. R. Wood; 2nd, Buller, A. M. Grogan. Limit dogs—Buller, A. M. Grogan. Open dogs—1st, Sunshine Bristles; 2nd, Buller, A. M. Grogan. Open dogs—1st, Scotch Terriers.

Open dogs—Jack, Mrs. Katherine Thelby. Puppies—Puncher, E. Carlow. Novice dogs—Nip, E. Menzies. Open dogs—1st, Boyne Fidget, W. Ollard; 2nd, Stanich Rigg, E. Carlow. Local dogs and bitches—Puncher, E. Carlow.

Black and tan Terriers. Black and tan Terriers—Tina, Miss Kate McDonald.

Miscellaneous. Under 26 pounds—Burrard Betty Neana, Burrard kennels. Over 26 pounds—Jack, Newfoundland, Mrs. T. Thomas. Open dogs and bitches—Boston, W. W. Macdonald.

(From Saturday's Daily.) This evening the fifth annual bench show of the Victoria Kennel Club will come to a conclusion. It has been in progress at the Philharmonic hall, Fort street, since Wednesday, and has been attended by large numbers of local fanciers. As stated in these columns yesterday, Judge Payne, of San Francisco, completed his labors on Thursday, and the visitors yesterday were invited to find the kennels of the winners by simply glancing at the catalogues furnished them. For the benefit of those who have not yet seen the catalogues the opportunity to inspect the high class dogs on exhibition arrangements have been made to keep them in their places until about 10 o'clock to-night.

On the subject of the local advisory board meeting held yesterday, at which it was expected that the controversy between German Consul Wolfson and Andrew Fairfull, in respect to the latter's refusal to give up his dog for consideration. But this was a matter entirely outside the jurisdiction of the board, and it was not dealt with. This is especially so in the present case, as the members informally expressed their regret at the attitude assumed by the exhibitors, and in all probability steps will be taken to prevent a fair decision from a competent judge being deferred to the present time.

Although the entries were not as large as heretofore, the quality of the dogs shown this year is highly satisfactory. This is especially so in the sporting classes. It is doubtful if a better lot of English, Irish and Gordon setters could be found in America than may be seen at the Philharmonic hall at the present time. The same may be said of the pointers. They are exceptionally high class. This fact only goes to show that sportsmen of Victoria go in for the breeding of dogs that may be used in hunting the game with which the forests in the vicinity abound. They do not consider the cultivation of canines for show purposes alone worth while, but in the classes they have taken up care and attention has been exercised in the endeavor to have them correspond to the standards laid down by the authorities as closely as possible.

On the whole the Victoria show for 1906 must be pronounced a success. This gratifying announcement has been made possible owing to the energy and enterprise displayed by Secretary Winby and the committee of management. Appended is a complete list of the special prize winners:

English Setters. Best puppy—T. P. McConnell's pup, Malwood Puntz, owner, Chas. Minor, Victoria. Best limit class—Rocklin Young Roy, owner, Miss W. M. Davie, Victoria.

Irish Setters. Best puppy—Prince William, owner, Geo. Jay. Gordon Setters. Best Gordon—J. Wenger's pup, won by Don, owner, Walter Winby, Victoria.

Best opposite sex—Wm. Hamilton's medal, won by Heather Nell, owner, S. W. Bodley, New Westminster. Best novice class—Rex, S. W. Bodley, owner. Scotch Terriers. C. and C. bronze medal for best—Wm. by Jack, owner, Mrs. K. Thorley, Vancouver.

Irish Terriers. Best—S. Jones, Dominion hotel, Tacoma, Wash. Best opposite sex—Collie Club medal, won by Boyne Fidget, owner Wm. Ollard, Tacoma, Wash.

Black and Tan Terriers. Best—Tina, owner, Miss Kate McDonald, Victoria. Boston Terriers. Best—Betty Beans, owner, H. S. Rolston, Vancouver.

Newfoundlands. Best—York, owner, Mrs. T. J. Thomas, Commercial hotel. Pointers. Best dog or bitch—Victoria hotel cup, won by Alberta Lass, owner, T. W. Wovet, Victoria.

Best of opposite sex to winner—C. and C. bronze medal, won by Jocks William, owner, D. C. McGregor, Vancouver. Best in novice class—Alberta Lass, owner, D. Mowat, Victoria.

Black Cocker Spaniels. V. C. and C. offer a perpetual grand challenge cup, presented by Messrs. G. W. Robinson and Goodwin, for best two cocker Spaniels owned by one exhibitor and bred in Victoria—won by Jesmond Promise and Jesmond Cricket, owned by Mrs. J. W. Creighton.

Parti Color Cocker Spaniels. Best in local class—Peggy, Mrs. C. A. Goodwin. Best dog or bitch—Dr. Garsche's cup, won by C. W. Sharples's Butheta.

Collies S. W. Best collie—Colonist cup, won by Gallant, A. Murphy, Seattle. Best opposite sex—Balmoral hotel cup, presented by Mrs. White, won by Eversholt Gertrude, owner, E. R. Ricketts, Vancouver.

Collies, Tri Color. Best tri color—J. R. Saunders's silver medal, won by Glen Tana Monk, owner, E. R. Ricketts, Vancouver. Bull Terriers. Best dog or bitch—C. E. Redfern's cup, won by Fitz, owner, Victoria fire department.

Fox Terriers. Smooth Coat. Best dog or bitch—R. H. Pooley's cup, won by Coversea Revelry, owner, Geo. Florence, Victoria. Best opposite sex to winner—Chaloner & Mitchell's cup, won by Coversea Beulah, owner, Geo. Florence, Victoria.

A DANGER TO CHILDHOOD.

No mother would give her little one poison, and she would not give her child so-called soothing syrups and many of the liquid medicines given children contains poisonous opiates, and an overdose will kill. When a mother uses Baby's Own Tablets she has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or narcotic. The franchise would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of so thoughtless and irresponsible a power, but it must not be supposed that the instigators of the House suffrage bill are realizing that they have wrought an irreparable wrong to their cause. They have, by their unseemly behavior and misguided action, advanced the very strongest argument that could be urged against giving women the franchise. The franchise should be exercised by missionaries in the hands of a faithful representation of British brutality. Another point which the Times correspondent lays stress on, that great distance from half a mile to any main road because of the dust distributing motor. Very indifferent fruit is yielded by the dust-laden plant as last year's crop proved, but the farmers thought they had solved the problem by shifting their strawberry fields back from the road. However, dust disturbed by motor traffic has a greater travelling power than the farmer's own dust. It is a serious margin. Mainroads are plentiful in the fruit growing districts, and farm areas are too restricted to allow of a good half mile margin all round, London is therefore preparing itself for a disappointment with regard to its favorite fruit, for the supply is seriously lessened. Farmers meanwhile must join in the general chorus of denunciation that is being raised on all sides against the peace-disturbing motor car, and something may be done to minimize the ill effects of the demon of the road.

THE BIG GAME OF THE ISLAND AT NEARBY RESORTS.

K. Gillespie Has Taken Over Riverside Inn at Cowichan - Hotel at Sooke Lake.

Vancouver Island's possibilities from a game standpoint seem to be becoming more and more generally realized and appreciated. The number of local disciples of Isaac Walton and Nimrod are rapidly increasing, a fact that is conclusively corroborated by the gradually swelling crowds which made it a practice to take the Saturday evening or Sunday morning E. & N. trains to their favorite resorts along the line. At the present time the fishermen are enjoying their "innings," so to speak, and the pheasants and grouse are being left to recuperate from the long and severe siege to which they are subjected each fall by a host of Victoria enthusiasts. But these two particular branches of sport are not the only ones of which this Island boasts. In the interior, and not very far from the railway, big game hunting, as a sport, may be obtained anywhere else in the world, is available.

Only recently has the latter point been brought forcibly to the attention of those who are interested in these matters. It has long been known that the best of sport is to be found at remote points upon the Mainland, and for several years, guides employed in the vicinity of the coast and in the interior have done exceptionally well from a financial standpoint. The benefit to the country from these expeditions, however, is not understood. In cutting through supplies and other incidental expenses, large sums of money are left in the community. As a rule those who go in for that kind of recreation are wealthy, and have very little regard for the dollars and cents. Last year it is estimated that thousands were spent at different places in the interior by big game hunters from the Old Country and the Eastern States. Recounted is the valuable asset possessed by Vancouver Island in its sport, which is said to excel in many ways that is to be obtained on the Mainland. It is proposed to attract some of these parties to Victoria.

One of the first to take the matter in hand is K. Gillespie, a well known Victoria sportsman, and now an employee of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Gillespie has secured the Riverside inn, a place beautifully situated on the banks of the headwaters of the Victoria river, and is now equipping that hostelry in modern style and establishing himself there permanently in the near future. A suitable fleet of small rowboats will be maintained at the inn, and the inn made for the comfort and convenience of the devotees of the rod or gun who may wish to make a sojourn at that lovely spot. But that is not all Mr. Gillespie has in mind. He has a more ambitious plan. A launch will enable him to take parties to the big lake, a distance of 22 miles, where the fishing is better than anywhere else in the world. Here monster trout may be hooked with the fly, and in certain seasons, with the troll. They weigh on the average three pounds, and may run up to four and over. Big game expeditions are apparently "happy-go-lucky" pieces to make them go where elk, bear and other varieties are plentiful. In short Mr. Gillespie intends combining business with pleasure. Hunting and fishing hitherto have been his favorite recreations, and he will now profit by the experience gained in his frequent trips through the Vancouver Island forest in search of the fleet-footed deer, the wily grouse and the cunning panther.

Another improvement, which will be of interest to sportsmen, is contemplated at Sooke lake. This is a resort where the trout are known to abound in larger numbers than in most neighboring waters, and where the fish respond more readily to the "worm" than to the fly. It is proposed to construct a neat little hotel upon the shores of the large lake, as near as possible to Welsh or Fitzgerald's crossing. This will be easy for visitors to go out at the week end and enjoy a day along with the accommodating fish and nature, and return refreshed in time for the duties of Monday.

It is unnecessary for members of the Fish and Game Club to point out what the effort to bring outside sportsmen to Vancouver Island will mean if successfully accomplished. As it is certainly a branch of the Victoria Development and Tourist Association work, and would mean, in all probability, the expenditure of thousands of dollars here, it is to be hoped that the latter organization will cooperate in the effort to reach this class of people with information of the natural game preserves possessed by Vancouver Island.



OUR LONDON LETTER

London, April 27. The disgraceful demonstration of the ladies' gallery of the House of Commons during the discussion of the Women's Franchise Bill has created the commotion that was intended. But it does down the suffragists are realizing that they have wrought an irreparable wrong to their cause. They have, by their unseemly behavior and misguided action, advanced the very strongest argument that could be urged against giving women the franchise. The franchise should be exercised by missionaries in the hands of a faithful representation of British brutality. Another point which the Times correspondent lays stress on, that great distance from half a mile to any main road because of the dust distributing motor. Very indifferent fruit is yielded by the dust-laden plant as last year's crop proved, but the farmers thought they had solved the problem by shifting their strawberry fields back from the road. However, dust disturbed by motor traffic has a greater travelling power than the farmer's own dust. It is a serious margin. Mainroads are plentiful in the fruit growing districts, and farm areas are too restricted to allow of a good half mile margin all round, London is therefore preparing itself for a disappointment with regard to its favorite fruit, for the supply is seriously lessened. Farmers meanwhile must join in the general chorus of denunciation that is being raised on all sides against the peace-disturbing motor car, and something may be done to minimize the ill effects of the demon of the road.

The "Victoria Day" bond industrial exhibition promised to assume larger dimensions than was anticipated by even the most sanguine. From present indications it appears that almost all show windows will be occupied next week, throughout the celebration, with displays of the product of local factories. For some weeks the preparations have been in the hands of the sub-committee of the Victoria Development and Tourist Association, and as a result of the efforts made visitors to the city during the carnival will be met with "Made in Victoria" exhibits on all sides and under the circumstances, the exhibition is now generally regarded as a success. The display, it is believed, will have the effect of showing citizens the somewhat unappreciated extent of home industry. Appended is an interesting list of the show windows set aside for exhibits together with the firms represented in each:

Sydney Shore, Government and Johnston streets, British-American Paint Co. B. C. Furniture Store, Government streets, Fred Foster, taxidermist. C. P. railway, Government street, Hutchison Bros. electricians. Barber Bros. Government street, rubber stamps (own make). Feil & Co. Fort street, B. C. Soap Works. Green Northwestern Telegraph Co. Government street, B. C. Soap Works. Windsor Grocery Company, Government street, Pioneer Coffee & Spice Works.

Watson & Jones, Yates street, M. R. Smith & Co. Hasties Fair, M. R. Smith & Co. B. C. Co-operative stores, M. R. Smith & Co. Deaville & Sons, Hillside avenue, M. R. Smith & Co. Wallace & Co., Yates street, Popham Bros. B. C. Co-operative stores, M. R. Smith & Co. A. Bancroft, Government street, candles (own make). A. J. Woodward, Fort street, cut flowers and home grown tomatoes, lettuce, etc. David Spencer, Ltd., Government street, Albion Stove Works; Victoria made furs (own make).

Veller Bros. Government street, Victoria made furniture (own make). The Army and Navy Store, Government street, Lenz & Leiser clothing. T. N. Hibben & Co., Government street, paper boxes, etc. (own make). Challengers, Government street, Government street, jewellery (own make). C. E. Redfern, Government street, jewellery (own make).

Mrs. Flewning (Windsor Grocery), Government street, flowers, bulbs, etc. grown in Victoria. J. Renouf, Douglas street, Price Preserving Co. Up to the present time there are still a number of windows which have been reserved for exhibits, but to which none have been allotted. Therefore any manufacturer who wishes to show his goods with the others may obtain a place to locate his display upon making application. The windows still available follow: Hinton & Co., J. L. White & Co., Victoria Book & Stationery Co., H. E. Levy, W. A. Schmidt, E. G. Prior & Co., Pope Stationery, and Fletcher Bros.

The work of preparing the building adjoining the Tourist Association rooms for the reception of the permanent exhibits is proceeding apace. The contract was let to Thos. Catterall, a well-known contractor, who submitted an exceptionally low figure because of the worthy object in view. The improvements and changes are being made as rapidly as possible, and are expected as soon as possible a large force of men is employed. It is hoped that the exhibits will be ready for the display in three weeks' time or thereabouts.

SELECTION NOTES. The completion of the city power plant is far as it is within the power of the city authorities is now in sight. The work is finished to above the level of the generator floor and the concrete work has been completed. The working staff is now generally reduced, only enough men being retained to complete the superstructure. The completion of the superstructure will not interfere in any way with the installation of the draught tube has been unloaded and is now lying on this side of the river. "The importance of Nelson as a railway centre has been generally recognized by the Dominion railway commission," says the News. "Montreal, Winnipeg and Nelson have been selected as the headquarters for the new car service inspectors. E. J. Travers, inspector for British Columbia, has opened an office in the Hudson's Bay block. A series of car service rules has been promulgated by the commission under the authority of the railway board, and the function of the newly appointed inspectors is to enforce those rules. They deal chiefly with the questions of car rental, demurrage, storage, and possible disciplinary action by companies among different customers."

TO SUBDUCE PULAH. Manila, May 19.—The Philippine Insular Co. has authorized C. C. Curry to begin a campaign of compulsory road repairs, having for its object the subjugation of the island of Samar. The Insular Co. has a long record of stubborn resistance to the present expedition, which includes the destruction of companies of infantry.

SOME VICTORIA DAY FEELINGS

PROGRAMME HAS BEEN DEFINITELY PLANNED

By Committee in Charge of the Day. --Carajial Now Practically Four Days.

Unceasing energy and momentum have been displayed by the Victoria Day committee ever since the preliminary preparations for the coming celebrations several weeks ago. As a result their programme is complete, and the execution has been able to find fault with it. The failure of the committee here by the Mainland must be remembered that required to make every event, and as the response for such a failure was not to be made by this year as heretofore, it was necessary to economize. A would have been pleasant to have six weeks participate in the celebration, but it was impossible to curtail it without interfering with the valuable features of the carnival. The different events have been so often omitted that it is useless to rehearse them again. It is interesting to note, that recent developments added a day to the programme on Wednesday, and the course, when the public school opened for the purpose of teachers and students to attend sports at Oak Bay, it will be remembered, was last week owing to the late week. They are for the team, a trophy that is to be won by the team representing the school. In addition, individual offers, and the contest scheduled to be kept through on Thursday there will be a shoot, the lacrosse matches and automobile parade and on Friday will take place a match. In the forenoon, after the automobile driving park will be the first of the evening of both days there will be a contest. The first takes place at the park, and the second at the latter being provided by the company. On Saturday, cricket matches between the Tacoma teams starting at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, the field meet takes place at 10 o'clock. From this resume of the programme it will be seen that for Victorians will have plenty of things to do, and should be able to spend a able holiday.

It should be understood that the more of the programme has been arranged. The "gasp" speak, have been filled in minor importance, but will contribute materially to the enjoyment of the celebration. The first takes place at the park, and the second at the latter being provided by the company. On Saturday, cricket matches between the Tacoma teams starting at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, the field meet takes place at 10 o'clock. From this resume of the programme it will be seen that for Victorians will have plenty of things to do, and should be able to spend a able holiday.

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LOCAL PRODUCTS TO BE EXHIBITED IN STORE WINDOWS DURING CELEBRATIONS

List of Locations With Firms Represented by Each Display—The Permanent Exhibit.

Acting as a Profession. While on the question of plays it is interesting to record that G. P. Huntley's view on the subject of acting as a profession, which he gave to an interviewer this week. Those who are inclined to envy the actor his "nice, easy mode of earning a living" should be reminded that the actor's life is a very hard one. The actor's life is a very hard one. The actor's life is a very hard one.

The Ragging Case. The decision with regard to the recent "ragging" case in the Scots Guards has occasioned considerable surprise and a good deal of indignation. The severity of the sentences, especially that of Col. Culbert, is put down to the desire of the army authorities to stamp out the objectionable practice of "ragging" once and for all. But great sympathy is felt for Col. Culbert, whose punishment, it is generally admitted, is out of all proportion to his offence. The army by its action is losing one of its best officers, and has practically ended a career which had already reached high distinction. The question is whether the offence justifies the penalty when it is considered that the colonel was actuated by the noblest motives towards the victim, in allowing it to be understood that the officers could act themselves.

Evil Effects of Cartoons. The effects of electioneering methods are more far-reaching than those who are unscrupulous enough to indulge in them realize. This is evidenced by the report of the Times' correspondent who has just returned to Pekin after nine months' absence on a provincial tour of investigation. The following passage should have the careful consideration of the present government and its supporters: "The publication in the native papers of the anti-slavery South African election charges has

SOME VICTORIA DAY FEATURES

PROGRAMME HAS BEEN DEFINITELY ENDORSED

By Committee in Charge of Celebrations -- Carnival Now Practically Over Four Days.

Increasing energy and marked vigor have been displayed by the Victoria Day committee ever since commencing preparations for the forthcoming celebrations several weeks ago. As a result their programme is practically complete, and the critics have been unable to find fault with the exacting programme in one particular, and that the failure to provide for a visit here by the Mainland militia. But it must be remembered that money is required to make every event a success, and as the response or subscriptions from some sources was not as liberal as was heretofore, it became necessary to economize. Although it would have been desirable to have the 2nd Regiment participate in the exercises those in charge did the only thing possible to curtail the expenses without interfering with most desirable features of the carnival.

The different events have already been so often outlined that it would be needless to rehearse them in detail again. It is interesting to note, however, that recent developments have added a day to the programme. It will now be on Wednesday, unofficially of course when the public schools will be closed for the purpose of allowing teachers and students to attend the annual sports at Oak Bay park. These sports will be postponed, as has been the case last week owing to the inclemency of the weather. They are for the Switzer cup, a trophy that is competed for by teams representing the different schools of the city. The contest will be held on Wednesday, and the contest is expected to be kept throughout. Then on Thursday there will be the trap shoot, the lacrosse matches, the horse and automobile parade and the regatta. The regatta will take place at the mouth of the harbor, while in the afternoon the automobile races at the driving park will be the attraction. For the evenings of both the 24th and 25th there will be pyrotechnic displays. The first takes place at Beacon Hill park, and the second at the Gorge, the latter being provided by the tramway company. On Saturday there is a football match between Victoria and Tacoma teams. The contest will be held in the afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. field near the park. From this resume of the attractions it will be seen that for four days Victoria will have a most enjoyable holiday. It should be understood that the above is a mere outline of what has been arranged. The details of the parade as it makes its way through the principal streets of Victoria. They will occupy places on the Victoria Transfer Company's and Bray's trolley. The children of the Protestant Episcopal Home will be accompanied by the spacious Dominion hotel bus. Stephen Jones having kindly consented to set aside that vehicle for the purpose. The parade will halt at Beacon Hill park, where the children will be given prizes. A pretty sight will be seen on the evening of the 24th, just before and during the fireworks, when all the automobiles in the city gorgeously decorated and brilliantly illuminated will circle in and out among the business blocks winding up at the park. The finale of the celebration proper, and what is expected to prove one of the most delightfully picturesque and enjoyable features, is the water bridge, which will be inaugurated on the 25th. This is being prepared by the local officials of the B. C. Electric Railway Company. All the principal points along the Arm just west of and beyond the bridge will be lighted up in a blaze of many colored lights. At the park Chinese lanterns will be strung in hundreds among the trees, and in addition, there will be a splendid display of fireworks. It is to be hoped that Victorians will make a point of witnessing the spectacle and contribute to the striking effect of the scene by decorating and lighting their homes.

One more point should be emphasized before it is too late, and that is the importance of the business men of government street, Johnson street, and street, Yates street, Broadway and all the principal thoroughfares, decorating their stores in an appropriate manner. Some weeks ago a concern owned by the Canadian Decorating Company had been offered to provide a large force of men to decorate the city. The rate of \$2 per house. So little encouragement was received, however, that they departed, figuratively speaking, shaking the dust of Victoria from their feet. Victorians should show their appreciation of the efforts of the committee by endeavoring in every way to help their power, especially in their decorations. It is the most forthcoming and best citizens alike. In order to afford an opportunity for businessmen and others to spend a quiet day in the country during the Victoria Day holidays, the E. & N. railway has arranged a double train service for TO SUBDUCE PULAJANES.

Manila, May 19.—The Philippine commission has authorized General Duggan to begin a campaign with regular troops, having for its object the subjugation of the Pulajanes and other islands. The scouts and constabulary will be withdrawn from the present army stations. Subsequent resistance is expected to the condition, which includes fourteen companies of infantry.

PEACE CONFERENCE. Queen Probably Be Postponed Until Next May. The Hague, May 19.—It is regarded here as practically assured that the second international peace conference will be postponed until the end of May, 1907.

next Thursday, Victoria Day, the regular morning train leaving here at 9 a. m., and a special train returning will arrive at 7.55 p. m. the same as on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays. Special reduced rates are also in effect to Shawolgan Lake and Goldstream, good for Victoria Day only, while regular excursion rates will be in force on all other stations.

In connection with the Victoria Day holidays a special rate of single fare for the round trip will be in effect from this city to Vancouver by the Princess Victoria, the tickets being on sale here Wednesday and Thursday good to return on the next Sunday. This affords an excellent opportunity to spend the holidays with friends in the Terminal City. The Princess Victoria sails from here each morning at 7.30 a. m., and returning sails from Vancouver at 4 p. m.

MINES ATTRACT LONDON CAPITAL

INVESTORS LOOKING TO THIS PROVINCE

John Hopp Thinks English Money Will Be Diverted Here From South Africa.

John Hopp, who has been so prominently identified with the hydraulic mines of Cariboo, is in the city, having just returned from a trip to the Old Land. He has spent several months in London and other European cities. Mr. Hopp expects to leave at once for Cariboo. Mr. Hopp is delighted to hear of the success of John Hobson in connection with the financing of his big scheme for the bringing of water to his mines. He is pleased to have the attention of the London capitalists attracted to the province, and thinks that it cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the future of the mining industry. Mr. Hopp has always been a great admirer of Mr. Hobson, and has the greatest faith in his ability as a mining engineer. The men whom the latter has interested in the proposition are expert mining men, and their endorsement of the scheme, Mr. Hopp thinks, will be of great value. The mines were scientifically and industrially correct.

The introduction of the money of the New York capitalists into this Cariboo scheme is not intended to benefit this property alone. It will have the effect of advertising the British Columbia mines to the world, and will eventually aid the mining industry of the whole province. Mr. Hopp says that in the Old Land he found that Canada was occupying a very proud position. It is true that the prairie sections of the Dominion are the great drawing features, but at the same time the British Columbia is also being looked upon with interest, and he thinks that the mines of the province will be readily sought by the London investors. There is a marked tendency in that direction at the present time.

The general disorganization of South African mining investments has driven the London moneyed men to turn their attention to this province as a field for investment. Mr. Hopp says that the shrinkage on South African mining stocks as a result of the recent unsettling of the investments has, according to calculations, amounted to \$190,000,000. This is a substantial sum, and it is London investments alone.

In the face of this South Africa has ceased to be a desired field for the English capitalist. His attention is now diverted to British Columbia. The supply of labor in the north is reported to be adequate at the present time, in fact it exceeds the demand. The Port Eslington and Port Simpson stores are well able to meet the demand for supplies it is reported, and with sawmills at the former place and at Georgetown, and steamers available, the needs of the parties are readily filled.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS SERVICE. All the Powers Support Great Britain's Protest Against the Changes.

Pekin, May 19.—At a meeting of representatives of the foreign powers here to-day it was announced that all the governments support the British protest against the changes in the customs service of China. Mr. Carnegie, the British charge d'affaires, has addressed a second note on the subject to the foreign office, the latter's reply to his first note not being considered satisfactory. Further steps are withheld pending China's response.

A WELL-KNOWN BANDA MAN SPEAKS

A Well Known J. P. is Cured of Kidney Trouble of Long Standing by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Banda, Ont., May 18.—(Special).—There is no one more widely known and highly respected in this section of the country than Mr. Bell, J. P., and the statement he makes below concerning his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills bears weight and carries conviction with it. "For more than a year I was a sufferer from kidney trouble," Mr. Bell says, "Always in pain, at times the agony would become unendurable and I was practically unable to attend to my household duties. I doctored with several local physicians and tried every means to get cured, but without success. At last I was induced to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I have the greatest pleasure in stating that they drove away the pains entirely and restored me to my old time health and strength. I am sure I owe this entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

PUSHING FORWARD THE SURVEY WORK

PARTY IS READY TO LEAVE FOR SKEENA

Activity Marks the Site of Grand Trunk Pacific Terminals on the Pacific.

(From Monday's Daily.) The steamer Camosun, which left here on Saturday for the north, was to have carried the first of the Grand Trunk Pacific survey parties to go in by way of the Skeena this season. It was found necessary to delay the departure, and the party will not get away from this city for a short time. Like all the survey parties sent into the northern interior by the company this one numbered 13 men.

As previously mentioned there have been four of these parties sent in by way of Ashcroft. A difficulty has been encountered at that point in consequence of the demand for pack horses, and it is reported from there that some little delay has been experienced in consequence of this. The question of horses has been made still more troublesome as a result of the immense supplies which J. B. Hobson, of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Company, is taking into his mines this season. It is said that he secured an adequate number of pack horses early in the season, and this has interfered with the number available for the Grand Trunk Pacific. This scarcity of horses is not expected, however, to continue for any considerable length of time.

At the coast terminals, the embryo city of Prince Rupert, all is activity also. Metlakahla, known on the coast as the "Holy City," and a place with a most interesting history, has been selected by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers and marine engineers as headquarters. Engineers Pillsbury and Hill, who went north by the steamer Teas early in the month with a number of assistants, have taken up quarters in the village of Metlakahla at the old hospital building, where they have their offices. The village guest house has been transformed into a freight and temporary cook house. The steamer Rustler is engaged taking out the engineering staff and necessary supplies to Prince Rupert.

D. Hays, with his foreman, Mr. Mitchell, arrived in the steamer Camosun about the same time, and is selecting a site and lumber yards for his large sawmill, which he proposes erecting immediately. Mr. Hays is a brother of Chas. M. Hays, the president of the railway. He has resided in British Columbia for several years, making Victoria his headquarters and preparing for the beginning of activities in order to profit by the railway trade. D. G. S. Quarry, Capt. Hackett, and Col. Anderson, Capt. Gaudin and Marine Engineer Dodge and party steamer into Tuck's Inlet on May 13th. Mr. Dodge has engaged Metlakahla Indians for his work.

Mr. Pillsbury has several of them engaged for clearing land for camping grounds, others cutting piles and freighting supplies from Metlakahla to the coast. In this respect, Mr. Pillsbury has selected on Katen Island a location for wharf and buildings, and in a few days active work will begin at the future city. Mr. Hill, of the party, has begun the survey work. The wages the company and government engineers are paying the Indians and other laborers is \$45 per month and board, provided they remain with them for the season. The supply of labor in the north is reported to be adequate at the present time, in fact it exceeds the demand.

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CHURCH PARADE.

(From Monday's Daily.) The annual church parade of the Sons of England was held yesterday. The members met at the K. of M. hall, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets at 2.30 p. m., and marched in a body to Christ Church cathedral, some 100 attending. At the church they were met by the Daughters of England and members of the L. O. L. service being held at 3 p. m. The choir sang the psalm Sunday hymn, and rendered appropriate music.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. W. W. Porritt, who is a member of the order of the S. O. E. E. He took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, "Bear ye your own burdens," and in a powerful discourse he appealed to the members of the order present to be pure and true in all their daily life, and that they should become examples of all that was good both in their homes and surroundings. He also announced that the collection taken up at the close of the service would be for the hospital Sunday fund. On leaving the church the parade reformed and marched to the A. O. U. hall where, after a few short speeches, they dispersed.

EXCURSIONS FOR SEATTLE AUTOISTS

WEEK END TRIPS WILL SHORTLY BE ARRANGED

Canadian Pacific Railway to Attract Visitors and Exploit Victoria's Good Roads.

(From Monday's Daily.) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is taking up the question of cheap week end trips for autoists and their machines. Known on the coast as the "Holy City," and a place with a most interesting history, has been selected by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers and marine engineers as headquarters. Engineers Pillsbury and Hill, who went north by the steamer Teas early in the month with a number of assistants, have taken up quarters in the village of Metlakahla at the old hospital building, where they have their offices. The village guest house has been transformed into a freight and temporary cook house. The steamer Rustler is engaged taking out the engineering staff and necessary supplies to Prince Rupert.

Victoria also enjoys an unique advantage by its insular situation. Unusually about the same time, and is selecting a site and lumber yards for his large sawmill, which he proposes erecting immediately. Mr. Hays is a brother of Chas. M. Hays, the president of the railway. He has resided in British Columbia for several years, making Victoria his headquarters and preparing for the beginning of activities in order to profit by the railway trade. D. G. S. Quarry, Capt. Hackett, and Col. Anderson, Capt. Gaudin and Marine Engineer Dodge and party steamer into Tuck's Inlet on May 13th. Mr. Dodge has engaged Metlakahla Indians for his work.

Mr. Pillsbury has several of them engaged for clearing land for camping grounds, others cutting piles and freighting supplies from Metlakahla to the coast. In this respect, Mr. Pillsbury has selected on Katen Island a location for wharf and buildings, and in a few days active work will begin at the future city. Mr. Hill, of the party, has begun the survey work. The wages the company and government engineers are paying the Indians and other laborers is \$45 per month and board, provided they remain with them for the season. The supply of labor in the north is reported to be adequate at the present time, in fact it exceeds the demand.

The Port Eslington and Port Simpson stores are well able to meet the demand for supplies it is reported, and with sawmills at the former place and at Georgetown, and steamers available, the needs of the parties are readily filled.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS SERVICE.

All the Powers Support Great Britain's Protest Against the Changes. Peking, May 19.—At a meeting of representatives of the foreign powers here to-day it was announced that all the governments support the British protest against the changes in the customs service of China. Mr. Carnegie, the British charge d'affaires, has addressed a second note on the subject to the foreign office, the latter's reply to his first note not being considered satisfactory. Further steps are withheld pending China's response.

A WELL-KNOWN BANDA MAN SPEAKS

A Well Known J. P. is Cured of Kidney Trouble of Long Standing by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Banda, Ont., May 18.—(Special).—There is no one more widely known and highly respected in this section of the country than Mr. Bell, J. P., and the statement he makes below concerning his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills bears weight and carries conviction with it. "For more than a year I was a sufferer from kidney trouble," Mr. Bell says, "Always in pain, at times the agony would become unendurable and I was practically unable to attend to my household duties. I doctored with several local physicians and tried every means to get cured, but without success. At last I was induced to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I have the greatest pleasure in stating that they drove away the pains entirely and restored me to my old time health and strength. I am sure I owe this entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

THE MARIACHEEN IS EN ROUTE HERE

STEAMSHIP IS BEING TOWED BY THE SALVO

The B. C. Marine Railway Co. Keeps Dry Dock Pretty Well Engaged -- The Pennsylvania Coming.

What a wide awake and alert firm is capable of doing in reaching out for business has been strikingly illustrated within the last few weeks, during which time the B. C. Marine Railway Company with characteristic energy has been the means of bringing to Esquimalt many thousand dollars worth of work. The company has not only succeeded in keeping its own yard busy with "new" and repair work, but has kept the dry dock occupied as well. The Northwestern Steamship Company's steamer, the Victoria, which has been in dry dock for three or four days undergoing repairs to plates, rudder and propeller, will probably be ready to-morrow. And when the big gate of the dry dock has been drawn to allow her to vacate the steamship Dulwich will enter for repairs, and a cleaning and painting. It is expected that work on her will occupy several days, as considerable has to be done, amongst which will be repairs to boilers.

On Saturday the Northwestern Steamship Company's steamer Pennsylvania a sister ship to the Ohio, which the B. C. Marine Railway Company had in dock a week or two ago, will arrive, and will succeed the Dulwich on the blocks. These are all big ships, and every one that arrives means the distribution of thousands of dollars in this city.

But none have the large dimensions of the Mariacheen, the ship which was recently floated from the rocks in False Bay by the B. C. Salvage Company. This steamer has a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons, and navigators will well appreciate the success achieved by the company when it is considered that the huge craft was half full of cargo and almost completely submerged when she was lifted from rocks that punctured her hull in different places, and taken to a safe beach for temporary repairs. It will be remembered that the ship was taken to Juneau after she had been floated, and while there for the past week or two she was made staunch for the remaining voyage to Esquimalt, a distance of 550 miles. The news has now been received that she started for Esquimalt at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. She can hardly be stated now, as all will depend on the weather, whether she will be ready for towing purposes. It was thought at first that she might be repaired sufficiently to make the voyage under her own steam, but for so long a trip it was found before the temporary repairs were finished at Juneau that the safest course would be for the Salvo to tow her. This is what is being done, and as a tow she is considered a good risk, at least underwriters have insured her for the trip.

The report of the surveyor in this connection is that he has found the Salvo in good order, and well equipped for the voyage. As soon as the Mariacheen arrives she will be placed in the dry dock at Esquimalt, where she will remain for a good many weeks, the damage to the hull is very extensive.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Official Information Taken From the Provincial Organ. The Provincial Gazette contains notice of the following appointments: John Alfred Bybus, of Alberni, L. R. O. S. Edin., to be a coroner in and for the Province of British Columbia; the Hon. R. F. Green, of the city of New York, state of New York, attorney-at-law, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits within and for the state of New York for use in the courts of British Columbia. William Henry Gallagher, of Vancouver, to be a notary public.

James Milton Wright, of Armstrong, J. P. police magistrate, to be a magistrate in the Municipality of Spallumcheen. Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance and agriculture, to be acting chief commissioner of lands and works during the absence of the Hon. R. F. Green. Notice is given that the reservation covering the spit of land at the northwest end of Salles Island has been cancelled.

REJECTED BY THE LORDS.

Keir Hardie's Bill Defeated by a Vote of 96 to 24. London, May 19.—The House of Lords by a 24 vote rejected the second reading of the bill introduced in the House of Commons by James Keir Hardie, the labor leader, the object of which is to prohibit the entrance into Great Britain of aliens to take the place of British workmen during trade disputes. The measure had previously passed the House of Commons without discussion. The arbitrary action of the House of Lords in throwing out the bill, deeply resented by the labor members of parliament, and was the absorbing topic of discussion in the lobbies to-night. James Keir Hardie blames the government for sending a bill to the lords while the government contends that its programme already is too heavy.

The boiler of the engine pulling the section "For more than a year I was a sufferer from kidney trouble," Mr. Bell says, "Always in pain, at times the agony would become unendurable and I was practically unable to attend to my household duties. I doctored with several local physicians and tried every means to get cured, but without success. At last I was induced to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I have the greatest pleasure in stating that they drove away the pains entirely and restored me to my old time health and strength. I am sure I owe this entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

WORDS OF PRAISE WELL MERITED

BY A WELL KNOWN ARTICLE. So much has been written by the standard medical authorities, of all the several schools of practice, in praise of the native, or American, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that in attempting to quote from the various works on Materia Medica one hardly knows where to commence, since there are so voluminous that only the briefest and most imperfect reference can be presented in a short article like this.

Briefly then let us say that the "Golden Medical Discovery" was named from the sturdy little plant Golden Seal, the root of which enters largely into its composition. Besides this most valuable ingredient, it contains glyceric extracts of Stone root, Queen's root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot and Mandrake root. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., an eminent practitioner of Chicago and professor of Materia Medica in the Western Medical College of that city, in his recently published work on Therapeutics, says of Golden Seal root: "It is the most natural of stimulants to the normal functions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and its influence upon the mucous surface renders it most important in catarrhal gastritis (inflammation of stomach) and gastric (stomach) ulceration."

Many other authorities as well as Dr. Ellingwood extol the Hydrastis (Golden Seal), as a remedy for catarrhal diseases of the nasal passages, stomach, bronchitis, bladder, and other organs. Among these, we may mention Prof. John King, M. D., author of the American Dispensary; Prof. J. M. Scudder, M. D., in his "Special Medication"; Dr. H. of the Hahnemann Med. College of Chicago; Grover Coe, M. D., of New York, in his "Organic Medicines"; Dr. Bartholow of Jefferson Med. College and scores of other leading medical writers and teachers.

All the foregoing eminent authorities extol the curative virtues of Golden Seal in cases of stomach, liver and intestinal weakness, torpid and indigestion of bowels. Dr. Ellingwood recommends it most highly, "In those cases of atonic dyspepsia when the entire apparatus, including the liver, is stagnant and inactive." He also extols it most highly in the many weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women and says, "It is so important a remedy in many disorders of the womb." Golden Seal root (Hydrastis), is an important ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, "run-down" women.

But to return to the "Golden Medical Discovery" it may be said that its curative properties are not wholly dependent upon Golden Seal, valuable as it is, as other equally potent ingredients add to its value and in fact are no less important than the Hydrastis, or Golden Seal. In all bronchial, throat, lung and kidney ailments, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root and Bloodroot, each plays an important part in effecting the phenomenal cures of "Golden Medical Discovery," as does Golden Seal. All these ingredients have the endorsement of prominent practitioners of all schools of medicine for the cure of diseases of the bronchia, throat and lungs.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN THE ASSIZE COURT

Hamilton Found Not Guilty by the Jury in Assault Case Yesterday Afternoon. The criminal assize closed Thursday afternoon on the acquittal of James Hamilton in the assault case. The case of Rex vs. Hamilton was the only one to come up at the sitting. The charge laid against the accused was proved to be unfounded. Unfortunately Mr. Hamilton, who is a laboring man with a wife and small family, has been subjected to all the inconvenience which this action implies and the expense of counsel and loss of time. Upon his acquittal he was warmly congratulated by friends and also by a number of those who followed the case, and although not acquainted with the accused were convinced that he was entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him.

It might also be mentioned that in the witness box Edmund Woodward and Mr. Woodward, sr., both swore that John Woodward was in the house at the time of the assault, and upon that the screams they heard him run out. F. Peters, K. C., who was assisted by Chas. Wilson, his partner, in the preparation of the case, said in addressing the jury that he was just about to suggest attaching to John Woodward as to the accused. H. D. Helmecken, K. C., for the crown, reviewed the evidence against the accused laying stress on the fact that the girl had positively identified the prisoner.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Duff in summing up the evidence presented it to the jury in a very judicial way. He pointed out that the jury in this case were not under the necessity of deciding whether there was an assault. The evidence established that the crime had been committed. It was not necessary for them to come to the conclusion even that the man who was seen at the corner of Lover's Lane was the same man who committed the assault. In fact it was hardly conceivable that a man who was aware of the fact that he had been seen under the light by two persons should throw himself open to identification in committing such a deed. He cautioned the jury upon relying upon the evidence of John Woodward in coming to a conclusion on any point. It would be very dangerous he thought to come to a conclusion based on the evidence of that young man. He further pointed out that it was not necessary for the jury to arrive at the conclusion that John Woodward committed the crime as suggested in order to acquit the prisoner. It might have been neither one, nor the other, but the evidence was so clear and the jury relieved from its duties.

APRIL'S SHIPPING.

Report of R. P. Rithet & Co., Tells of Effect of "Frisco Fire." In their monthly freight and shipping report for April R. P. Rithet & Co. say: "We have no change to report in the freight market since our last. In the early part of the month there was a favorable outlook for tonnage, with an upward tendency, but the destruction of a large amount of San Francisco by fire disorganized business in all branches and freight rates will in consequence be more or less uncertain and fluctuating for some time. The calamity commenced on the 18th by an earthquake of unusual severity, followed by numerous fires which started immediately in different districts. Owing to scarcity of water, caused by the bursting of the main water pipe, the fires could not be checked until the entire business portion of the city was practically destroyed. Notwithstanding the severe loss, and occasion arising from the catastrophe, the business community are vigorously re-establishing themselves, and in a very short time the city will be rebuilt and business resumed and carried on as energetically as before. We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, nominal; Portland to Cork, 25c. to 27s. 6d.; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 25s. 3d. Lumber—British Columbia and Puget Sound to Sydney, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Port Pirie, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Fremantle, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Shanghai, 41s. 3d. to 46s. 3d.; West Coast S. A., 40s. to 45s.; southern Australia, 35s. 6d. to 41s. 3d.; U. K. or Continent, 57s. 6d. to 55s. 9d."

QUEEN'S ARRIVAL.

Steamer Reached Port at an Early Hour With Record Passenger List. It is probable that the passenger list of the steamer Queen, which arrived from San Francisco at 5 o'clock Friday morning, is the record for any steamer of the line. The Queen had a total of 414 aboard on arriving here. The major number of these were bound for Seattle. Hundreds of them were refugees who are leaving the Golden Gate for good, having had their homes and all their belongings burned in the conflagration. The Queen had also a good freight, more than double the amount she carried on the previous voyage. For Victoria she had a miscellaneous cargo in her shipments of "vegetables and fresh fruits."

B. & K. CHICK FOOD THE POULTRY KEEPER'S FRIEND. Write for samples and prices to BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY 125 Government St., Victoria.

POTENTIAL WEALTH OF ISLAND FORESTS Estimate of the Stupendous Value of Lumbering Tributary to Victoria--Forecast of Future.

A three-foot sidewalk encircling the earth at the equator could be constructed with the lumber cut in British Columbia mills last year. On it, in imagination, one can see an army of 30,000,000 men, each carrying a long hundredweight of coal and coke, removing the province's production of mineral fuel during the same period. And they would be but four feet apart along the whole distance of 25,000 miles. Not only this, enough lumber would be left to build a good two roomed house each ten miles of the distance where the packmen, weathed with their heavy burden, could recline at ease. No rain or snow need stop the procession, it could easily be protected from the elements by British Columbia shingles, all made during 1905.

Figures cannot adequately convey the immensity of the lumber production of the province so the above illustrations are used to impress upon the mind what has actually been done. It would be futile to stammer picture the possibilities of the future. A record of figures will, however, be interesting. The total cut of lumber in British Columbia during 1905 was 473,713,866 lineal feet, of which 450,000,000 was cut outside the railway belt. This was an increase of 125,681,136 feet over the production of 1904, approximately 40 per cent. The rate of growth has been greatly accelerated since the beginning of the present year, and it may safely be predicted that 750,000,000 feet will be well within the mark when the totals for 1906 are figured up. Of coming years it is

Useless to speculate, there is no limit other than the market to what the province will produce. But the Times and its readers are more particularly interested in Victoria and vicinity than other parts of British Columbia. This subject alone is enough to absorb the attention of the editor of the district mentioned there are ten lumber mills, of which six are in operation at their greatest capacity. The details are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Firm Name, Feet Per Day. Includes Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., J.A. Sawyard, Shawanigan Lake Lumber Co., Taylor Mill, J. Leigh & Sons, Lemon, Gonnason & Co.

In addition to these there are several firms cutting quite a large amount of lumber such as Moore & Whittier, and Weller Bros. The four mills not at present in operation are M. M. Boyd, Cowichan (90,000); Toronto and B. C. Lumber Co., Sidney, (15,000); Columbia Mill, Victoria, (10,000); and C. Uchelet Merchandise Co. (6,000). Mention must also be made of the new mill, now practically completed, being built by the Sutton Lumber & Trading Co. at Mosquito harbor, near Clayoquot. This will be the largest shingle mill in the world, besides having a heavy lumber cutting capacity.

Forty per cent. of the lumber exported over seas during 1905, or 20,392,072 feet, went from the mills at Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, at Chemainus, in 15 vessels bound for Australia, England, South Africa, West coast of South America and Antofagasta. These mills also shipped a large amount to Manitoba and the Northwest, approximately 5,000,000 feet. This will be largely increased during 1906. During the first three months of the present year five cargoes were dispatched from Chemainus carrying 7,664,705 feet. Should that rate be maintained, and it will probably be increased, the total for 1906 will reach nearly 31,000,000 feet.

As to the product of the local mills a Comparative Table is given, from official sources, showing the number of feet in which the lumber tax was paid during the periods mentioned. In common with other provincial statistics they run from last July to 30th June.

Table with 2 columns: Firm Name, 1905-4, 1905-5. Includes Sawyard, Vic. Lum. & Mfg. Co., Taylor Mill, Jas. Leigh & Sons, Lemon, Gonnason & Co.

These figures, more than anything else, tend to show the potentialities of lumbering on Vancouver Island, and what it means to Victoria. No attempt has been made to include any of the mills at Nanaimo or Ladysmith nor any along the mainland littoral, a portion of the purchasing power of which must be expended in this city.

Best Kidney Remedy Known To Science For pain in the back—scanty urine—highly colored urine—irritated bladder—irregular bowels—bad stomach—there is nothing that will bring such quick relief and so certain a cure as FRUIT-A-TIVES.

These marvelous tablets are nature's natural remedy for irritated or weakened kidneys. They act directly on the kidneys—soothe the irritated membranes—clean, heal and strengthen the organs—and help them to new vigor with their work.

Often kidney trouble is not due to any organic defect in the kidneys. If the bowels are constipated—if the skin does not throw off the tissue waste of the body—then these impurities are carried to the kidneys. In a vain endeavor are led the system of impurities, the kidneys are overworked—the blood vessels are dilated—the nerves inflamed. That causes a host of kidney troubles.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA. not only heal and strengthen the kidneys but they also increase the action of the skin, and act directly on the liver, thus curing the constipation. FRUIT-A-TIVES are the natural and logical cure for all kidney troubles. They are made of fruit and tonic—are pleasant to take and are cut in a form just as well as a box or 5 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

WATER QUESTION WILL STAND OVER ALDERMEN WISH TO WAIT FOR JUDGMENT Mayor Morley Gives Information That Goldstream Property May Be Purchased for \$750,000.

The city council at its sitting Thursday evening decided to postpone the consideration of the question of a water supply for Victoria until after the judgment touching on the rights at Goldstream had been handed down. It was intimated that this judgment might be expected this coming week. His Worship wished the council to take up the question and arrive at a conclusion as to the course which would be taken, estimating the price to be paid for the Goldstream property at \$750,000. This latter sum His Worship had been informed was the figure at which the private interests there could not be obtained.

The aldermen, however, refused to take action until the judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Duff, and the matter was accordingly laid over. The water committee, the chairman of the water committee to give what information he had. Ald. Stewart said that he had not very much information to give. He thought it better to have information from the city barrister and the water commissioner.

He said that it was a question whether it would be wise to take immediate steps in the way of expropriating the Goldstream water. He thought they should hear from the city barrister as to the power which the city had. His Worship thought it would be better to consider the question by taking the estimated annual cost of maintenance of each completed system from Elk Lake and from Goldstream. That one system would have to be faced in the near future was, he thought, the opinion of all. Law would not put out fire or keep the lawns green. He had discussed the matter with Mr. Rayner, and had come to the following estimates of the cost: To expropriate the Elk Lake system in proper shape was estimated at \$28,943 for interest and sinking fund, as an annual expenditure. This included what was paid at present and the new works necessary. The estimated cost of maintenance would be \$22,000. This made \$50,943 as an annual expenditure on the improved Elk Lake system. The cost of maintenance would be less than at present, owing to the fact that there would not be the cost of pumping water over the hill. The estimated annual revenue would be about \$62,000. This was the actual revenue exclusive of water supplied to the city.

The estimated annual cost of the improved Goldstream system was \$68,401 for interest and sinking fund. This was on an estimated cost of \$750,000 for the whole plant and included Thales Lake. The estimated cost of maintenance was \$20,000. No pumping was needed, and allowance was made for a larger staff in connection with Victoria. The interest and sinking fund on the present investment was \$15,938. This was added to the Goldstream system as a standing expenditure for past years. The total estimated annual cost including this would be \$44,669.

The revenue from the Goldstream system, including what was got from the city and Victoria West, and the saving from pumping, and what was received from the tramway company, made \$90,000. The Elk Lake system figured out a revenue \$11,000 larger than the expenditure, but without Victoria West provided for. With the Goldstream system there would be a discrepancy of \$30,000, which would require readjusting the

rates, increasing them from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. There would be abundance of water, however—Victoria West would be supplied and there would be no need for a dam.

His Worship said that he had information which was not confirmed yet, which prompted him to believe the system at Goldstream might be obtained for \$750,000 without a law suit. It became a question whether it would be better to obtain the Goldstream system at this price, increase the rates and have abundance of water, or whether it should be better to improve the Elk Lake supply, keep the rates as at present and have a surplus of income over expenditure.

Ald. Yates wanted to know if it would be safe to estimate the basis of obtaining the Goldstream interests at \$750,000, when the latter had asked something approaching nearly double that. Would it not be better to postulate a consideration of it until definite information was got?

His Worship said he would have got definite information had not one of the heavy shareholders been absent from the meeting. He thought it might be better to go first into the question of improving the Elk Lake system.

Ald. Stewart said he had a preference for Goldstream water. He had, however, a strong opinion that it was beyond the grasp of Victoria at the present time. If the interests could be got at \$750,000 it would entail \$1,250,000 more to bring it in. This would be a heavy outlay, and he would not like to limit allowed. It was a serious matter to put a bonded debt over the whole city. He did not doubt that within a few years the city would have the opportunity to do so.

Ald. Hall did not favor going to Elk Lake. Victoria West could not, he understood, be supplied from Elk Lake. That meant that that portion of Victoria had to continue to pay higher rates than the remainder of the city, and at the same time bear its share in improvements to the city system. If Victoria went ahead at the rate it was expected, there would be need of going to Goldstream within a very few years. The expenditure of \$28,000 for Elk Lake would then be useless. The city might reasonably be expected to go westward. He thought whatever was done it should be done on the basis of supplying for a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

He wanted a system which supplied the whole of the city. He favored the Goldstream system therefore. It was there would be a heavy outlay over the city, but rather, under the years. This would gradually improve, however, and the city would have a supply second to none on the coast. His Worship thought that by the Elk Lake system there might be a sale of water for irrigation purposes. It was not necessary for the city supply. Alfalfa might be raised by the irrigation system and also large areas could be developed into fruit growing. In this way the investment would not be a complete loss.

Ald. Stewart said he did not advocate excessive rates. He read from eastern cities and towns to show that the rates were not excessive in Victoria. Mr. Rayner said there was 1,900,000 gallons used now. The limit of the city supply was 3,000,000 gallons. Mr. Adams had estimated that at the natural increase of the city the Elk Lake supply would last for 25 years. There was at Elk Lake a 16-inch main and a 12-inch one. The 16-inch pipe was laid to the city, and the 12-inch pipe was laid to the city. There was no use putting a pump at the top of the hill. It would pump only a few gallons. Mr. Adams had been laid on the proper grade the pump. The water had been required. Another main was necessary.

His Worship said it had been found by experience that it was better to go to the distance of 10 miles to get water at a high level than pump it up from lower level. It was a question whether it would not be well to improve the Elk Lake system and when the population of the city was expected to grow directly to Cowichan river, a distance of only about 40 miles, where an unlimited supply could be depended upon. Ald. Fullerton did not favor expending \$28,000 for a system which was not necessary. He asked W. J. Taylor, K. C., concerning the staking for the record of water at Goldstream.

Mr. Taylor said that the argument of the city was that Victoria had a superior right to the water company for water there. If the water were borne out the city might then have a right to the water after it passed the dam of the company on paying the government the usual fee. The city should have gone to Goldstream at first. Further, the city should never have allowed any one else to get in there ahead of the corporation. But deciding to go would not get the water from Goldstream. He had had in view that it would be a wise thing to pump the water into a higher reservoir, and then let it run to the source of supply. The water commissioner, however, said that there was not the necessary water coming through the mains to the city. He thought, however, that it might be pumped to Mount Tolmie, and thus a head acquired to distribute the water. He thought that it was necessary to find a point where water should be pumped to water towers. This was done along the St. Lawrence river and the city of Victoria West, and the same might be done as a temporary measure until such time as it was necessary to go to Goldstream.

busy with the assizes sitting long hours. In answer to His Worship Mr. Taylor said that appeals were open from this decision.

Ald. Hall said that he as a member of the water committee was waiting for the final judgment of the courts on this matter. He was simply waiting for the judgment of the trial judge. That given he was prepared to consider what should be done.

Ald. Fell felt that when the judgment of Mr. Justice Duff was given the council would be in a very good position to discuss what to do. His Worship thought it might be better to discuss the question of taking water from Goldstream if it could be got at a cost of not more than \$750,000.

Several members of the council, including Alds. Hall, Yates, Vincent and Fell were agreeable to pledging the council to any action. This would be playing into the hands of the Goldstream company they thought, and would be a very injudicious step to take.

His Worship considered that it was safe to proceed on an understanding that the Goldstream plant could be got for \$750,000. No harm could be done in considering the question on this basis. The aldermen pointed out that it might be possible to get it for even less than that sum.

Ald. Hall pointed out that the council could not be said to have done nothing if it were true that \$750,000 would buy the Goldstream plant. The body had asked \$112,500 last year. The council by delaying the matter had effected a saving of \$500,000, which was surely doing effective work.

His Worship said this did not bring water to the city, however. Ald. Hall said \$500,000 would go a considerable way towards bringing the water in. If by delaying a little longer a further saving could be effected it would not be a bad policy to wait.

Ald. Davey wished to know if there was not a hill between Cadboro Bay and Elk Lake which could be utilized for reservoir purposes. Mr. Adams had urged against it the distance away. If a site for a reservoir could be got close in the city it would be better.

The council after a little further discussion decided to lay the consideration over for the present and adjourned. It is probable that the steamer Tasmania will be withdrawn from the mail and passenger service on the Alberni coast. The steamer will be returned to Sooke route. J. H. Greer, agent for the steamer, said Friday morning that the owners are contemplating such a change, but that all will depend upon whether there will be sufficient business offering on the run to Sooke. The Tasmania was at one time run on the Yukon waterways. After being brought south she was sold to Capt. Duff, of Alberni, and by him has been operated on the coast since the late fall of 1905. The vessel is comfortably fitted for passenger service, and is very fast.

"Capt. B. W. Bell, chief of the north-western division of the United States coast guard, has returned from Victoria, where he went to make arrangements for the shipping of the bodies of the Valencia victims, buried on the coast near the scene of the shipwreck. He stated that he had seen the bodies of the Valencia victims, buried on the coast near the scene of the shipwreck. He stated that he had seen the bodies of the Valencia victims, buried on the coast near the scene of the shipwreck. He stated that he had seen the bodies of the Valencia victims, buried on the coast near the scene of the shipwreck.

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AMATEUR GOLF. Record Number of Entries For National Championship. London, May 17.—As a result of the drawing to-day for the amateur-national golf championship to be decided at Hoylake, near Birkenhead, from May 21st to 25th, C. B. MacDonald, of New York, will play against L. M. Macleay, of Oregon, will meet M. Copeland, of the Stammers Golf Club. There is a record entry of 162, eighteen more than the previous highest number of entries.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Situated at a post marked No. 1, 1 mile north of the intersection of the Victoria Canal and the Victoria River, containing 40 chains north-south, and 40 chains east-west, containing 160 acres more or less.

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WANTED—MALE Advertisements under this title a word each inserted free. WANTED—Strong youth, wholesale warehouse district. Apply by letter to WANTED—A waiter. Apply to WANTED—A canvasser; well, Box 90, Times Office. WANTED—Carpenter, at Nelson & Co.'s Capital Building. WANTED—Bright young person. Apply, Patent Office, Victoria, B. C. WANTED—Boys, active service. No. 9 View. WANTED—A man to sell exclusively for one of the largest firms in the West, cash salary, \$100 per month, plus commission. Address: Washington, Toppish, Washington.







"AN EMBRY TO THE KING" BY HAGENBUCH WYMAN.

CHAPTER I. Two Encounters by Night. Hitherto I have written with the sword, after the fashion of my greater men, and requiring no secretary. I now take up the quill to set forth, correctly, certain incidents which, having been noised about, stand in danger of being inaccurately reported by some imitator of Brantome and De l'Estolle. If all the world is to know of this matter, let it know thereof rightly.

It was early in January, in the year 1578, that I first set out for Paris. My mother had died when I was twelve years old, and my father had followed her a year later. It was his last wish that I, his only child, should remain at the chateau, in Anjou, continuing my studies until the death of some high personage. He had chosen that I should learn manners as best I could at home, not as page in some great household or as gentleman in the retinue of some high personage. He had chosen that I should learn manners as best I could at home, not as page in some great household or as gentleman in the retinue of some high personage.

Michel had my portmanteau fastened on my horse, which had been brought out into the court yard, and then he stood by me while I took my last breakfast in La Tournoire. I was in my haste to be off. I would have eaten little had he not pressed much upon me, reminding me how many leagues I would have to ride before meeting a good inn on the Paris road. He said, poor old Michel, at my going, and yet, he partook of some of my eagerness. At last I had forced down my unwilling throat food enough to satisfy even Michel's solace. He girded on the finest of the swords that my father had left, placed over my violet velvet doublet the new cloak I had bought for the occasion, handed me my new hat with its silver plumes, and stood aside for me to pass out. In the pocket of my red breeches was a purse holding enough golden crowns to ease my path for some time to come. I cast one last look over my old hall and, trying to check the rapidity of my breath, and the rising of the lump in my throat, strode out to the court yard, breathed the fresh air with a new ecstasy, mounted my steaming horse, gave Michel my hand for a moment, and, purposely avoiding meeting his eyes, spoke a last kind word to the old man. After acknowledging the farewells of the other servants, who stood in line trying to look joyous, I started my horse with a little jerk of the rein, and was borne swiftly through the porte, over the bridge and out into the world. Behind me lay the home of my fathers and my childhood; before me was Paris. It was a fine, bracing winter morning, and I was twenty-one. A good horse was with me, a sword was at my side, there was money in my pocket. Will I ever feel again as I did that morning?

Some have stupidly wondered why, when Huguenot born and bred, I did not, when free to leave La Tournoire, go at once to offer my sword to Henri of Navarre, or to some other leader of the party. This is easily answered. If I was a Huguenot was also a man of twenty-one; and the latter was more than the former. Paris was the centre of the world. There was the court, there were the adventures to be had, there must one go to in the whole of life; there would I meet men and make conquests of women. There awaited me the pleasures of which I had known only by report, there the advancement, the triumphs in personal quarrels; and, above all else, the great love affair of my dreams. Who that is a man and twenty-one has not such dreams? The greatest fool, I think, is he who would have gone through life entirely without folly. What then mattered religion to me? Or what mattered the rivalry of parties, except as they might serve my own personal ambitions and desires? Youth was ebullient to me. The longing to penetrate the unknown made inaction intolerable to me. I must rush into the whirlpool; I must be in the very midst of things; I longed for gaiety, for mystery, for contest; I must sing, drink, fight, make love. It is true that there would have been some outlet for my energies in a life but no gratification for my finer tastes, no luxury, no such pleasures as Paris afforded—little diversity, no elating sense of being at the centre of events, no opportunities for love-making. In Paris were the pretty women. The last conviction alone would have decided me.

I had reached me of twenty-one without having been deeply in love. In my course, had transient periods of inclination toward more than one of the demoiselles in the neighborhood of La Tournoire; but these demoiselles had rapidly become insipid to me. As I grew older, I found it less easy to be attracted by young ladies whom I had known from childhood. I had none the less desire to be in love; but the woman whom I should love must be new to me, a mystery, something to fathom and yet unfathomable. She must be

a world, inexhaustible, always retaining the charm of the partly unknown. I had high aspirations. No pretty maid, however low in station, was unworthy of a kiss and some faintness but my real affair d'amour of my life must have no elements but magnificent ones. She must be some great lady of the court, and our passion must be attended by circumstances of mysterious danger, everything to complicate it and raise it to an epic height. Such was the amour I had determined to find Paris. Remember, you who read this, that I am disclosing the inmost dreams of a man of twenty-one. Such dreams are appropriate to that age; it is only when they are associated with middle age that they become unwelcome. The thoughts of amatory conquest are found in common with gray hairs, they are loathsome. If I seem to have given my mind largely up to fancies of love, consider that I was then at an age when such fancies rather adorn than deface. Indeed, a young man without thoughts of love is as much an anomaly as is an older man who gives himself up to them.

I looked back at La Tournoire, when I reached the top of the hill that would, in another minute shut it from my view. I saw old Michel standing at the porte, and waved his hand to me, and turned to proceed on my way. Soon the lump in my throat melted away, the moisture left my eyes, and only the future concerned me. Every object that came into sight, every tree along the roadside, now interested me, I passed several travellers, some of whom seemed to envy me my indifference to the cold weather, my look of joyous content.

About noon I overtook, just where the road left a wood and turned to cross a bridge, a small cavalcade consisting of an erect, handsome gentleman of middle age, and several armed lackeys. The gentleman wore a black velvet doublet, and his attire, from his snowy ruff to his black boots, was in the best condition. He had a frank, pleasant countenance that invited admiration. At the turn of the road he saw me, and, taking me in at a glance, he fell behind his lackeys that I might come up to him. He greeted me courteously, and after he had spoken of the weather and the promise of a fine sky, he mentioned, incidentally, that he was going to Paris. I told him my own destination, and we came to talking of the court. I perceived, from his remarks, that he was well acquainted there. There was some talk of the quarrels between the King's favorites and those of his brother, the Duke of Anjou; of the latter's sulkeness over his treatment at the hands of the King; of the probabilities of war against Anjou's leaving Paris and putting himself at the head of the malcontent and Huguenot parties; of the friendship between Anjou and his sister, Marguerite, who remained in the Court of France while her husband, Henri of Navarre, held his mimic Huguenot court in Bearn. Presently, the name of the Duke of Guise came up.

Now we Huguenots held, and still hold, Henri de Guise to have been a chief instigator of the event of St. Bartholomew's Night, in 1572. Always I had in my mind the picture of Coligny, under whom my father had fought, lying dead in his own redoubt, in the Rue de Bethisay, his murder done under the direction of that same Henri, his body thrown from his window into the court at Henri's orders, and there upbraided by his father. I had heard, too, of this illustrious Duke's open continuance of his armor with Marguerite, queen or leader, Henri of Navarre. When I spoke of him to the gentleman at whose side I rode, I put no restraint on my tongue. "The Duke of Guise!" I said. "All that I ever wish to say of him can be very quickly spoken. If, as you Catholics say, he was a mass over them, and he conceals them more effectually than he hides his predilection for assassination, his amours, and his design League of which he is the real head." The gentleman turned very red, and darted at me a glance of anger. Then restraining himself, he answered in a very low tone: "Monsieur, the subject can be discussed as you wish in only one way, or not at all. You are young, and it would be too painful for you to be out of before you have even seen Paris. Doubtless, you are impatient to arrive there. It would be well, then, if you rode on a little faster. It is my intention to proceed at a much slower pace than will be agreeable to you."

And he reined in his horse. I reined in mine likewise. I was boiling with wrath at his superior tone, and his consideration for my youth, but I imitated his coolness as well as I could. "Monsieur," said I, "whether or not I ever see Paris is not a matter to concern you. I cannot allow you to consider my youth. You wish to be obliging; then consider that nothing in the world would be a greater favor to me than an opportunity to maintain with my sword my opinion of Henri de Guise."

The man smiled gently, and replied without passion: "Then, as we certainly are not going to fight, let my refusal be, not on account of my necessity of reaching Paris without accident." His horse stood still. His lackeys also had stopped their horses, which were coughing and snorting at a respectful distance. It was an awkward moment for me. I could not stand there trying to persuade a perfectly serene man to fight. So with an abrupt pull of the rein I started my horse, mechanically applied the spur, and galloped off. A few minutes later I was out of sight of this singularly

self-controlled gentleman, who presented my description of the Duke of Guise. I was annoyed for some time to think that he had had the better of me in the current, and I gave myself up for an hour to the unprofitable occupation of mentally re-creating the scene in a manner more creditable to myself. "My meet me in Paris, some day," he said to myself, and found an occasion to right myself in his retirement. He shall not let my youth interfere for me again."

Then I wished that I had learned his name, that I might, on reaching Paris, have found out more about him. Having in his suite no gentlemen, but several lackeys, he was, doubtless, not himself an important personage, but a follower of one. Not wishing to meet him again until circumstances should have changed, I passed the next inn to which I came, guessing that he would stop here. He must have done so, for he did not come. Future, that day, or at any time during my journey.

It was at sunset on a clear cold evening that, without further adventure, I rode high Paris through my horse's ears. Michel and stared as I proceeded along the Rue de la Harpe at the crowds of people hurrying in either direction in each of the narrow, crooked streets. One person so absorbed in his own mind, and so used to the throng and the noise, that he paid no heed to the animation that so interested and stirred me. The rays of the setting sun lighted up the towers of the spires and abbey that my right, while those that my left stood black against the purple and yellow sky. I rode on and on, not wishing to stop at an inn until I should have seen more of the panorama of the city. At last I reached the left bank of the Seine and saw before me the little Isle of the City, the sunlit towers of Notre Dame rising above the wilderness of turrets and spires surrounding them. I crossed the Pont St. Michel, stopping for a moment to look westward toward the Tour de Neule, and then eastward to the Tourneille, thus covering in two glances the whole of the university through which I had just come. Emerging from the bridge I followed the Rue de la Barillerie across the Isle of the City, finding everywhere the same bustle, the same coming and going of school priests, students and beggars, all alert, yet not to be surprised at any spectacle that might arise before them. Reaching the right arm of the Seine I stopped again, this time on the Pont-Change, and embraced, in a sweeping look from left to right, the river bank of the town, the Paris of the court and the palaces, of the markets and of trade, the Paris in which I hoped to do a splendid career. Paris into which, after taking this comprehensive view from the towers of the Louvre and the Tour de Bois

away leftward, to the Tour de Billy and rightward, I urged my horse as if it were a jibbering horse. It was a quiet Paris by the time I plunged into it. The Rue St. Denis along which I rode, was beginning to be lighted here and there by stray rays from windows. The narrow streets, that ran like crooked corridors in a great chateau from the large thoroughfare, seemed to be altogether dark. But, dark as the city had become, I had determined to explore some of its hidden corners, and I was not sorry, so inviting to me were its countless streets leading to who knows what. I stopped at a large inn in the Rue St. Denis, saw my tired horse well cared for by a hostler, who seemed to care at my rustic solicitude for details, had my portmanteau deposited in a clean, white-washed chamber, overlooking the street, ate a supper such as only a Paris innkeeper can serve and the Duke of Guise's brother, the Duke of Anjou; and that between the dainty gentlemen of the King and the bully-boys of the Duke there was continual feud.

Bussy d'Amboise, disdaining even to remove his cloak, of which he quickly gathered the end under his left arm, made two steps and a thrust at De Quelus. The latter, who seemed to regard he could for a moment, so that Bussy stepped back to try a feint. De Quelus, trying to raise his sword a trifle higher, uttered an ejaculation of pain, and then dropped the sword and made it make it diverge from its course. De Quelus jumped back on his side, as Bussy did on his. Both regarded me with astonishment. "Monsieur," cried Bussy, "then come on, all of you, messieurs of the daubed face and painted beard! I shall not even call my servants, who wait at the next corner."

"Oh, very well," said Bussy, who I diverted by a parricidal on instinct, not having had time to bring my mind to the direction of matters. Bussy then stood back on guard. "Monsieur," said De Quelus, vainly trying to find sufficient strength in his arm to lift his sword. "I was alone. My servants are as near as yours, yet I have not called. As for this gentleman, I never saw him before."

"That is true," I said, keeping up my guard, while Bussy stood with his back to the cross, his brows knit in his effort to make out my features. "Oh, very well," said Bussy, who I did not recognize him, but he is evidently a gentleman in search of a quarrel, and I am disposed to be accommodating."

He attacked me again, and I surprised myself vastly by being able to resist the onslaughts of this, the most formidable swordsman at the court of France. He said he was a paragon of victory. It did not even occur to me as possible that I might survive this fight. The best of which I hoped was that I might not be among the earliest victims of this famous sword.

"Monsieur," said De Quelus, while Bussy and I kept it up, with offence on his part, defence on mine: "I am sorry that I cannot intervene to save your life. My arm has been hurt in a fall and I cannot even hold up my sword." "I know that," I replied. "That is why I interfered." "The devil!" cried Bussy. "Much as I detest M. de Quelus, you know I would not have attacked you had I known that. But this gentleman, at least, has nothing the matter with his arm." And he came for me again.

Nothing the matter with my arm! Actually a compliment upon my sword-fighting, from the most invincible fighter there in formal duel or sudden quarrel, in France! I liked the generosity which impelled him to acknowledge me a worthy antagonist, as he presented his overbearing insolence; and I began to think there was a chance for me.

For the first time, I now assumed the offensive, and with such suddenness that Bussy fell back, out of sheer surprise. He had forgotten about the cross that stood in the centre of the place and, in leaping backward, he struck this cross heavily with his sword wrist. His glove did not save him from being jarred and bruised; and, for a moment, he relaxed his firm grasp of his sword, and before he could regain his clutch I could have destroyed him. Bussy looked on in amazement, and then dropped his.

"Absurd, monsieur! You might very fairly have used your advantage. Now you have spoiled everything. We can go on fighting, for I would not give you another such opening, nor would I kill a man who gives me my life." "As you will, monsieur," said I. "I am not to be killed, for what is the use of having fought Bussy d'Amboise if one may not live to boast of it?"

I seemed pleased in his self-esteem, and sheathed his sword. "I am destined not to fight to-night," he answered. "One adversary turns out to have a damaged arm, which would make it a disgrace to kill him, and the other puts me under obligation for my life. But, M. de Quelus, your arm will recover." "I hope so, for if only one reason," replied Quelus, "I should have bowed to me, and strode on his way. He was joined at the next crossing of streets by four lackeys, who had been waiting in shadow. All had swords and pistols, and one bore a lantern, which had been concealed beneath his cloak. De Quelus, having looked after him with an angry frown, now turned to me, and spoke with affability: "Monsieur, had you not observed the condition of my arm, I should have reconditioned your aid. But as it is, I owe you my life no less than he, owe you his, and it may be that I can do more than merely acknowledge the obligation."

I saw here the opportunity for which a man might wait months, and I was not such a fool as to lose it through pride. "Monsieur," I said, "I am Ernanton de Launay, Sieur de La Tournoire. I arrived in Paris to-day, from Anjou. With the desire of enlisting in the French Guards." De Quelus smiled. "You desire very much to be a gentleman, and one who can handle a sword so well." "I know that, but I do not bring any letters, and I am not one who expects the favor of a court appointment. I am a Huguenot." "Huguenot?" said De Quelus. "And yet you come to Paris?" "I prefer to serve the King of France. He is at present on good terms with the Huguenots, is he not?" "At least, he is not at war with them; well, gentlemen like you are not to be wasted, even though Huguenots. Attach yourself to Duret's company. The guards for the present and who when you may win a vacant captaincy will bring you to the attention of the King. Can you be, tomorrow at 11 o'clock, at the principal gate of the Louvre?"

"Yes, monsieur." "I will speak to Capt. Duret, also, about you." He looked at my active figure, neither broad nor too thin, observed the length of my arm, and remembered the letter he had just received, showing with the sword against Bussy. I could see that he was thinking. "It is well to have in one's debt as many strong and honest young gentlemen as can be had. Even a Huguenot may be useful in these days!" "Then, when so many leaders contend, every man was desirous of gaining partisans. At court, wise people do not scruple to repay obligations. I divined De Quelus's motives, but was none the less willing to profit by them as to the possible vacant captaincy."

"Then I thank you, monsieur, and will keep the appointment," I said. "You are alone," said De Quelus. "You do not know when one may have an opportunity to see a son after dark in the streets of Paris. Will you accept the escort of two of my servants? They are waiting for me in the next street. One does not, you know, let one's servants wait too near the windows out of which one expects to drop," he added with a smile. "I thank you, monsieur, but I have already said so well alone to-night that I should fear to change my fortune by taking attendants."

"I thank you, monsieur. No, thank you, I can sheathe my own sword. My arm has lost its numbness. Parbleu! I should like to meet Bussy d'Amboise now." And he strode away, leaving me standing by the cross. I hesitated between returning to the inn, and resuming my exploration of the streets, I decided to go back, lest I be shut out for the night. I had made my way some distance, in the labyrinth of streets, when, on reaching another junction of ways, I heard steps at some distance to the left. Looking in that direction, I saw approaching a little procession headed by two men servants, one of whom carried a lantern. I stepped back into the street from which I had just emerged, that I might remain unseen until it should pass. Peering round the next corner, I saw that behind the two servants came a lady, whose form indicated youth and elegance, and who leaned on the arm of a stout woman, doubtless a servant. Behind these two came another pair of lackeys.

The lady wore a mask, and although heavily cloaked, shivered in the January wind, and walked as rapidly as she could. The four men had swords and pistols, and were sturdy fellows, able to afford her good protection. The two men in advance passed without seeing me, stepping easily over a pool of muddy water that had collected in a depression the street and had not yet had time to freeze. When the lady reached this pool, she stopped at its brink and looked down at it, with a little motion of consterna-

tion. "I cannot step across this lake," she said, in a voice that was low-pitched, rich and full of charm to the ear. "We must skirt its borders." And she turned to walk a short distance up the street in which I stood. "No so, madame," I said, stepping forth and bowing. "The lake is a long one, and you would have to go far out of your way. I will convey you across in a moment, if you will allow me." And I held out my arms, indicating my willingness to left her across the pool. The two servants in the rear now hastened up, ready to attack me, and those ahead turned and came back, their hands on their swords.

The lady looked at me through the eyeholes of her mask. Her lips and chin being visible, she could not conceal a quizzical smile that came at my offer. "Why not?" she said, motioning her servants back. "I caught her up in my arms and lifted her over the puddle. She slid from my grasp with a slight laugh. "I sought some pretext to prolong this meeting. When I came out to-night," I said, "I dared not hope for such happiness as this."

"Nor did the astrologer predict anything of the kind to me," she replied. From this I knew the cause of her being in the street so late—a secret visit to some fortune-teller. Then she called to the stout woman, who was looking for a place to step over the puddle, and there must be some radical change to prevent such desperadoes making our country a harbor of refuge. We will make representations in this connection to the executive of the government. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are favored in having such a magnificent body of men to maintain law and order—the quietest and remote districts of this province surely require just as much attention; I am convinced of the necessity for something to be done in this connection as the result of the investigations made by our special detectives. I am strongly in favor of keeping bloodhounds at certain points in this province—this opinion is the result of interviews with the mounted police men brought from Spokane—Harry Draper and his assistant, Thomas Hopper, both men of experience as hunters of outlaws and men who have done a great deal of good in Idaho and Eastern British Columbia.

"Colonel Perry, chief commissioner of R. N. W. M. P., who came to Kamloops in the provincial police contingent, is proud of them—and he followed me by advice and precept all the effort made on all hands to capture the robbers. Had the robbers broken through the first cord and escaped southward, Douglas Lake, Colonel Perry had ordered to Pentleton a contingent of the Mounted Police under Insp. "Church, who would be there on the aid of the provincial officers and Indian trackers and detectives would have certainly captured the desperadoes before they got over the border. "It was a happy inspiration of Mr. Whyte's to ask for the services of the Mounted Police, and also the extraordinary prompt way Col. Perry brought the men from Calgary and other points to the scene of the trouble."

"(To be continued.)" The horses attached to a heavy truck belonging to J. Heaney made things lively on Friday afternoon. The broke away from the E. & N. depot when an engine commenced to blow off steam, and were stopped when turning the corner at the alley, the whippet striking the curb and overthrowing one of the horses."

LA GRIPPE

This distressing and unfortunately very common malady easily takes rank among the very "meaneat" of the diseases to which people living in this climate are liable. La Grippe is no respecter of persons; it attacks the young and the old, the rich and the poor with the utmost impartiality. Except in the cases where Pneumonia develops, La Grippe is seldom directly fatal; the real danger lies in the after effects. Even when the patient has fairly well recovered from an attack (and it is very hard to tell just when he has fully recovered) the muscles are relaxed, the nerves unstrung, the heart and lungs weak, the throat and bronchial tubes irritable and tender and the whole system depressed, run-down and in no condition to resist the attack of any other disease to which it may be exposed.

This condition is fraught with danger and demands instant and intelligent attention, the system must be built up and restored to a normal and healthy condition—advice easy to give, often very hard to follow. The appetite is liable to be poor and the digestion impaired so that it is almost impossible to consume and digest sufficient ordinary food to do the work quickly and effectively. What is required is a concentrated food, palatable, easy to digest and containing the elements necessary to repair the waste which La Grippe has committed. Just such a food is found in

FERROL

a scientifically prepared emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus, palatable, digestible and effective. FERROL contains just what the run down system needs and all it requires. Cod Liver Oil to restore the lost flesh and make what is left firm and healthy, Iron to enrich the impoverished blood and restore elasticity and firmness to the relaxed muscles, Phosphorus to tone the nerve and brain as nothing else will. Two or three bottles of FERROL, taken after the acute stage of La Grippe has passed, will do more to repair damages than can possibly be accomplished in any other way. Try it and see.

FERROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used by prominent Hospitals, Sanatoriums, etc.

THE FERROL COMPANY, Limited, Toronto.

DR. KRUSS' GERMAN SPECIFIC RHEUMATICO. WILL CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM. Ten years of successful use of this remedy in hospital and private practice by hundreds of physicians has demonstrated the fact that it removes the acid from the system, controls its formation and dissolves the deposits of uric acid. Contains the purest ingredients money can procure. PREPARED BY DR. KRUSS, LABORATORY CO., Toronto, Can.

MOUNTED POLICE WANTED.

General Superintendent of C. P. R. Advocates Stationing in British Columbia. R. Marpole, general superintendent of the C. P. R., made an interesting suggestion when interviewed in Vancouver upon his return from Kamloops after the arrest of the reputed train robbers. According to the News-Advertiser he strongly advocates the location of a body of Dominion Mounted Police within British Columbia and the formation of a permanent force of bloodhounds at suitable points. In the course of an interview he said: "There appears to be a number of tough characters in the country south of Kamloops who are not afraid to be looked into—some of them like Edward, have been allowed to roam around that section of British Columbia without any questions or surveillance. The dogs we brought from Spokane and there must be some radical change to prevent such desperadoes making our country a harbor of refuge. We will make representations in this connection to the executive of the government. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are favored in having such a magnificent body of men to maintain law and order—the quietest and remote districts of this province surely require just as much attention; I am convinced of the necessity for something to be done in this connection as the result of the investigations made by our special detectives. I am strongly in favor of keeping bloodhounds at certain points in this province—this opinion is the result of interviews with the mounted police men brought from Spokane—Harry Draper and his assistant, Thomas Hopper, both men of experience as hunters of outlaws and men who have done a great deal of good in Idaho and Eastern British Columbia."

"Colonel Perry, chief commissioner of R. N. W. M. P., who came to Kamloops in the provincial police contingent, is proud of them—and he followed me by advice and precept all the effort made on all hands to capture the robbers. Had the robbers broken through the first cord and escaped southward, Douglas Lake, Colonel Perry had ordered to Pentleton a contingent of the Mounted Police under Insp. "Church, who would be there on the aid of the provincial officers and Indian trackers and detectives would have certainly captured the desperadoes before they got over the border. "It was a happy inspiration of Mr. Whyte's to ask for the services of the Mounted Police, and also the extraordinary prompt way Col. Perry brought the men from Calgary and other points to the scene of the trouble."

"(To be continued.)" The horses attached to a heavy truck belonging to J. Heaney made things lively on Friday afternoon. The broke away from the E. & N. depot when an engine commenced to blow off steam, and were stopped when turning the corner at the alley, the whippet striking the curb and overthrowing one of the horses."

When Sir Thomas rode a toast of his health, Chairman Almyot, then minister of agriculture, Brodeur, minister of Rodolphe Lemieux; so R. L. Borden, leader of and many members of House of Commons and legislature, while about were gathered leading by the city. When Sir Thomas rode a toast of his health, Chairman Almyot, then minister of agriculture, Brodeur, minister of Rodolphe Lemieux; so R. L. Borden, leader of and many members of House of Commons and legislature, while about were gathered leading by the city.

Vol. 36. SHAGNESSY OF TRADE DEVELOPMENT C. P. R. PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Says the Company's Policy for the Up-building of Canada.

Quebec, May 21.—Shagnessy, president of the C. P. R., was the guest of the House of Commons on Saturday afternoon at a banquet in the Grand Hotel, which was given by the House of Commons and the legislature, while about were gathered leading by the city.

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