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RYNILDSEN,
Jacobsen, Agent.
A. B. C. 11th 27th

\$1.00

PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.

No. 26.

TREKING TO THE GREAT NORTHWEST

RUSH OF SETTLERS FROM STATES CONTINUES

Arrivals From South of the Line Will
This Year Number Two Hundred
Thousand.

Winnipeg, July 6.—To the "last west" thousands of Uncle Sam's best citizens are now trekking, bringing with them their farm implements and household effects, having homesteaded or bought land on the prairies now being opened up by four great railroad systems, racing to cover the Canadian Northwest with a network of lines from the Great Lakes to the Pacific ocean. One day last week three special trains loaded with settlers' effects from the other side of the international boundary arrived in Calgary, and during the past month a single day has not passed without the arrival of at least one train of effects from the United States. Other cities in the Northwest are distributing points, receiving as many Americans as Calgary.

Several months ago a conservative estimate placed the number of American immigrants for Canada during 1906 at 65,000, but present indications are that these figures will be considerably below the mark, in fact many believe at least 200,000 American farmers will settle in Canada during the present year. Every train from the south is crowded with home-seekers, each eager to get west as soon as possible. At times the trek becomes so large as to resemble a rush to some new mining camp, but the incoming settlers have a confidence in the future not exhibited in a rush to some rich mineral strike.

This great trek of Americans to Canada is due to the reports of some country sent home by those who came up two and three years ago, and remarkable stories are being told of Americans who came to Canada with practically nothing and after two or three years own a thousand acres of land on which they are growing wheat of the highest grade at a rate of 30 and 25 bushels per acre, and cases are on record where this new land has produced as much as 60 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre. One of the principal reasons for the coming of these thousands of Americans is the cheapness of land on this side of the boundary. In Alberta and Saskatchewan some of the very best land can be obtained for \$5 per acre, and owing to the large amount of railroad construction the majority of it is within easy distance of railroad facilities, and freight rates are considerably lower than some of the boundary owing to the great competition. In a few years the Hudson's Bay grain route to Europe will be in operation, meaning a saving to the farmers of at least 50 bushels of wheat per acre shipped to European points and in some portions of the Northwest the saving will be even greater.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Efforts Are Being Made to Prevent
Hostilities Between Guatemala
and Salvador.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—The state department has been notified through a cablegram from American Minister Combs, dated yesterday at Guatemala City, that efforts are being made to prevent hostilities between Guatemala and Salvador as a result of an alleged breach of neutrality by Salvador during the progress of the insurrection which has just failed. Mr. Combs says that a special envoy appointed by the President of Salvador is already on his way to this city and he (Mr. Combs) is about to leave immediately for Washington, D. C., to confer here with Senator Paucus and the officials of the state department and endeavor by negotiation to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Meanwhile the government of Guatemala has agreed to suspend preparations for war with Salvador pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Washington.

CHICAGO IMPROVEMENTS.

New and Modern Commission District
Will Be Established.

New York, July 7.—Says a Chicago special to the Times, "The establishment of a new and modern produce commission district in Chicago, involving an investment of approximately \$20,000,000, was declared by a well known banker of Chicago Friday to be the cause of local real estate activity in the district. The plan, by State, Stark, Tenth and Twentieth streets. The railways of the country, it is asserted, are behind the proposition. To carry their plans to completion, they are to have directed the formation of the American Farm Products Company, which is to control the great market for vegetables, fruits, butter and eggs. The company recently organized in New York will issue securities which it is declared will amount to \$20,000,000. Of this the \$2,000,000 will represent the real estate investment."

ON LONG JOURNEY.

Masonic Trowel Will Be Sent Around
the Globe.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Eight hundred Masons of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin assembled at the Englewood Masonic temple last night to witness the presentation of the Masonic silver trowel to the Mystic Star lodge of Englewood. The trowel, which is to travel around the globe as a symbol of brotherly love and affection in the order, is to remain in the possession of the local lodge for thirty days and then continue on its long journey. The trowel was started on its trip by the Justice lodge of New York city last October and already has passed to seven different grand jurisdictions and states in the United States and Canada. Two years will be required for it to go around the required journey.

FIGHTING TAX.

Case of Western Union and Postal
Telegraph Companies at
Sacramento.

Sacramento, Cal., July 6.—Both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have been assessed here on their franchises and are making a fight before the local board of equalization on the ground that if Sacramento can enforce the payment of tax on franchises, every city, town and hamlet in the country where they have offices may do likewise. The contention is made on behalf of the companies that they are operating under federal franchises and therefore are not amenable to laws imposing franchise tax in cities and towns.

HOW NEW ZEALAND DEALS WITH TRUSTS

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR JOSEPH G. WARD

Premier Says Solution of Problem is
Simple and Refers to Past
Actions.

New York, July 6.—Sir Joseph G. Ward, K. C. M. G., premier of New Zealand, accompanied by Lady Ward and his daughter, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. Sir Joseph is on his way to New Zealand. Sir Joseph and his family have been invited by President Roosevelt to take luncheon with him to-day at Oyster Bay. They will leave here on an early train for Oyster Bay, returning in time to start to-night for San Francisco.

Sir Joseph was for many years post-master-general of New Zealand, and lately filled the important position of minister of railways. He has been visiting England and attended the recent international postal congress at Rome.

Sir Joseph was asked yesterday what action would be taken in New Zealand if an ice trust increased the price of that commodity to consumers to get more than a reasonable profit. He said:

"The solution of that problem is simple. If any man or company proposed to buy up all the ice plants, control the supply of ice on hand, then push up the price to consumers, we would immediately build ice plants and give the people all the ice they wanted at a small price and a fair profit. We had a similar condition arise at home in the coal industry, and we put it down quickly."

When the question of government regulations of railroads and other great aggregations of wealth which oppress the masses was referred to, Sir Joseph said the measure taken would have to be drastic to be effective. He suggested as a remedy the extensive publicity obtained by an impartial and thoroughly honest system of investigation.

Concerning the operation of railroads in New Zealand, the Premier said: "We have the largest per capita of wealth in the world in New Zealand, and we have proportionately the lowest rate of taxation. We have the cheapest public utilities and probably the most efficient. Our railroads haul people cheaper than any in the world, and nowhere are the railroads operated more economically. Whenever we find that any public utility is earning more than 3 1/2 per cent, we reduce the charges to the public."

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

Is the Fastest Steamship on the St.
Lawrence Route.

Quebec, July 6.—The new C. P. R. trans-Atlantic liner Empress of Ireland arrived at Rimouski at 4:30 p.m. to-day, upon her initial voyage. The magnificent vessel, although detained by fog both off the coast of Newfoundland and the Gulf, made a fast run across. Regarding her speed, the Empress of Ireland demonstrated by her first three days at sea that already she is the fastest steamship on the St. Lawrence route, eclipsing slightly the speed of her sister ship, the Empress of Britain, her runs being 451, 450 and 460 miles respectively. After landing the English mails, consisting of 229 bags and 173 packages of parcel post, the Empress of Ireland left for Quebec.

PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF KAISER

FORMER RESIDENT OF SEATTLE ARRESTED

August Rosenberg, Who Left the Sound
Recently, Taken Into Custody
in Prussia.

Altona, Prussia, July 6.—An alleged anarchist, named Rosenberg, who is reported to have left Seattle, Wash., for Germany recently, was arrested here yesterday.

Another Report.

London, July 6.—According to a dispatch to a news agency, the alleged anarchist arrested at Altona, Prussia, is named August Rosenberg, and he is credited with having designs on the life of Emperor William.

A dispatch from Seattle, dated July 3rd, says: "A building occupied by a German bricklayer, the Seattle police have found a plant equipped for making bombs and infernal machines. Rosenberg, who was mysterious in all of his doings, and was known as a man of Anarchistic tendencies, left Seattle on May 1st, for Hamburg, Germany. At about that time the German government received from a man in Seattle, who was an acquaintance of Rosenberg, warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate the German Emperor."

"Herr Gelslar, German consul at Seattle, subsequently received a cable from Hamburg instructing him to investigate Rosenberg's record here. The Seattle police were called upon to assist and the finding of the plant in the basement of Rosenberg's house followed. The articles seized included more than 200 bottles of acids and explosives, crucibles, mortars, moulds, a furnace, and a large quantity of scrap-iron."

"Rosenberg had lived in Seattle for nearly 15 years."

Seattle, Wash., July 7.—The central committee of the United German societies at its regular meeting last night declared that August Rosenberg, arrested in Germany upon suspicion of being an anarchist with designs against the life of Emperor William, was nothing but a harmless mixer of paints.

The letter which caused the arrest of Rosenberg, the members of the society claim, was written by a secret agent of the Constitutional Democrats who see in the revelations the brightest prospect for transferring the administration power to a responsible cabinet. All of to-day's moves of the Constitutional Democrats point to a realization of the expectation that they may soon be entrusted with the full responsibility of the government.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Americans Still Hope to Recapture the
Championship.

London, July 7.—R. D. Little, Kreigh Collins and Beals C. Wright, the American lawn tennis team, left London yesterday for New York.

Mr. Little in the course of an interview said the members of the American team were pleased with their enthusiastic reception in England. With regard to the English players, they were most impressed with Mr. Riseley's fine display against the Doherty brothers and would like to get them out to the United States, where he would be sure to catch a reception as he did last time he was here. Mr. Little thought a deal of the string had gone out of the Dohertys' attack. R. F. Doherty especially was not the same man as formerly.

"Mr. Wright's absence from the championship contests," Mr. Little added, "was our great misfortune, but our time will come. The Americans will not rest till they have recaptured the international championship, and, fortunately, we are not so badly off for rising players as England is."

RUSSIA IS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

THE CONDITION WORSE THAN EVER BEFORE

Constitutional Democrats Believe Present
Ministry Will Be Compelled to
Retire.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—While the action of the lower house of parliament to-day in appropriating \$7,500,000 to be dispensed by the administration for famine relief was epochal, as the first recognition of the cabinet by parliament and the first step in joint work, its importance was far overshadowed by the revelation of alleged admissions made by Finance Minister Kokovoff in the budget commission about padding of estimates for the liquidation of war expenses in order to be able to extract a larger loan from the foreign markets. The developments made an immense sensation, and were eagerly discussed in the corridors of the chamber where it was declared that if the statements of the commission members were true, it placed Russian financial methods on a par with those of mushroom South American republics and would undermine the confidence of foreign financiers in the old guard now managing Russian finances and immensely complicated the credit operations of the government.

More Money Required.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—During the debate in the lower house of parliament to-day on the Balyastok report, another priest, Father Andrieff, radical member from the Don provinces, fiercely denounced the policy of the government, which he declared, instead of being directed to pacifying the country, seemed to be deliberately provoking anti-Jewish riots and every manner of class and race strife by the spread of proclamations against the Jews and revolutionaries.

The debate on the Balyastok matter was adjourned until Monday to allow of debate on a provision to appropriate \$25,000,000 for famine relief, which developed the sensation of the day, showing that the Constitutional Democrats have finally found a lever by which they hope to force the government to surrender control of the purse strings, the vital object at which they have been aiming from the beginning.

Professor Hertenstein, chairman of the committee which reported the bill, revealed the important fact that M. Kokovoff, the finance minister who had appeared before the committee, made no effort to conceal the desperate financial straits of the government. He informed the committee that the condition of the treasury was much worse than ever before, and even impeached the figures given by this year's budget made by Shipoff, as conveying no adequate idea of the real state of affairs. The finance minister further said that the government was living far beyond its means, and that it must retrench, but explained that this could not be accomplished this year. Therefore, it was necessary to make a fresh loan to cover the famine relief. Prof. Hertenstein said this was exactly where the committee took issue with the ministry. Parliament, he added, was in favor of a famine relief measure and would give more money if necessary, but it would never agree to a new loan, which, in reality, there was no necessity.

REPORT DENIED.

London, July 7.—The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report of the ambassador of Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid, to Viscount Acheson, eldest son of the Earl of Gosford.

THE ALLAN LINE'S ATLANTIC SERVICE

FASTER BOATS WILL BE BUILT IF NECESSARY

To Meet Competition of Canadian Pacific
—G. T. P. Buys Land For
Terminal at Edmonton.

Montreal, July 5.—The Allan line will meet any competition of speedier boats on the part of the C. P. R. line in a significant announcement by Hugh A. Allan, who has just returned from a trip to England. When informed of the rumor that the C. P. R. intended to establish a 20-knot or even faster service on the Atlantic, Mr. Allan said: "Well, if that is done, the situation will be changed. If the C. P. R. removes its steamships from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific service and replaces them by speedier vessels, we will naturally meet the competition by building larger and faster vessels than the Virginian and Victorian, but at the present moment we have no intention of laying down any additional steamships beyond that which is now being built in Great Britain for our Atlantic service."

Scientist Honored.

Montreal, July 5.—Dr. T. A. Starke, head of the department of hygiene of McGill University, has just been notified by the secretary of the Royal Sanitary Institute of his election to a fellowship in the institute at the last meeting of the council of that body. This is the first time this honor has been conferred upon any scientist in this province.

Strike in Mill.

Montreal, July 5.—The Dominion Textile Company has a strike on its hands at the Magog mill. It is claimed that delegates from other centres, such as Montreal, have been among the men striking on strike. The demands are for an increase in the wage scale of 20 per cent.; that the union be recognized; that employees recently discharged be reinstated; that all agreements signed shall become null. On these counts the employees went out yesterday and 400 hands quit work. So far no violence has occurred.

Ask Canonization.

Montreal, July 5.—A petition of much interest was presented to the mayor to-day and will be brought before the city council. The petition, which is very largely signed by residents of the province of Quebec, asks that His Worship and members of the city council should request the Pope to canonize six Jesuit fathers and two friars who in the early days of Canada gave up their lives in endeavoring to Christianize the Indians. The names of the Jesuit fathers are Daniel Brebur, Laemant, Garnier, Chabanel and Jacques. The names of the two friars are Gaupel and Lalonde.

For Terminals.

Edmonton, July 5.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Company has purchased for yards 640 acres of land, consisting of the northwest quarter of section 16, the northeast quarter of 17, the northwest quarter of 17, and the northeast quarter of 18, making a strip half a mile wide and two miles long. It is an ideal property for railway lands, situated on high land, every acre being available for railway purposes and not cut up by any creeks or other topographical inconveniences. The site is situated three miles from Jasper avenue, due north, and lies half a mile from the present city limits. One quarter of the east of Spirit street and three-quarters to the west. The price paid for the property was \$132.50 per acre. The consummation of the deal came in the shape of a telegram from Land Commissioner Rely, who stated that he was leaving for Edmonton, and asking the Western Realty Company to notify the owners to have their papers ready to effect a transfer. The papers are now prepared and await only Mr. Rely's arrival for the change of property to be consummated, by which the Grand Trunk Pacific acquires freight yards, shop sites and terminals on what is destined to be the greatest metropolis of the great West—Edmonton.

Children Poisoned.

Quebec, July 5.—As a result of eating wild carrots, four children of a family named Talles, residing in the village of St. Robert, Sorel, were poisoned. One girl of seven has succumbed, while the other children are on a fair way to recovery.

Boy Killed.

Winnipeg, July 5.—The 10-year-old son of a Canadian Northern section foreman named Johnston, at Emerson, was run over by a train this afternoon and had both legs cut off. He died shortly afterwards.

New Elevators.

Winnipeg, July 5.—A Reid, president of the Western Elevator Company, states that there is great activity in the erection of grain elevators throughout the country, due to the bright prospects of an immense harvest. The western company that is building gangs out in Saskatchewan, of which is at present engaged

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

CLAY DEPOSITS OF THE ISLAND

WILL BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THIS YEAR

Provincial Assayer to Make Extended
Investigation of Valuable Building
Material Existent.

With the great influx of population now entering the province every material suitable for building becomes of great economic value. This has been brought to the attention of the provincial government, and steps are to be taken this season to fully investigate the different deposits of fire clay and gypsum that have been discovered in different parts of British Columbia.

Victoria has a special interest in this matter. The manufacture of brick and terra-cotta are two of the stable industries of the city, and, as the quality of the goods produced is superior to that of almost any other portion of the province, a careful official report on the subject of clays suitable for this purpose will be of the utmost importance. Provincial Assayer Carmichael has been instructed to devote a large portion of the present season to work of this character. It is the first time that clay deposits have been the subject of an extended official report, and his conclusions will be awaited with great interest. He will examine all known deposits in the province, take samples from each and give, when the report is published, a complete chemical analysis of contents.

This city is also deeply interested in the news that an extended examination will be made of the west coast of Vancouver Island. A complete report will be made on mineral prospects and the progress of mining. This will supplement the report of the various mining recorders and give expert opinion on the occurrence of different minerals and the chances for the continuity of the deposits.

Mr. Carmichael will also take a trip to Kamloops and investigate the deposits of gypsum reported to be in existence in Highland river valley.

LORD'S DAY BILL IN THE COMMONS

MINISTER OF JUSTICE MAKES A STATEMENT

Two Important Amendments Introduced
by Duncan Ross on the Third
Reading.

Ottawa, July 6.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, in the House moved the third reading of the Sunday Observance Bill. Duncan Ross (Yale-Cariboo) moved an amendment to permit any unavailability work on the Lord's Day to satisfy property in British Columbia it was sometimes necessary to employ a small army on Sunday to fight forest fires. Mr. MacLean (South York) spoke of the principle of the bill and the relation of the Liberal party to it. He pointed out that the bill was a departure from the traditions of old time Reformers, who relegated such matters to the provincial legislatures. He asked the House to refer the matter to the provinces. The B. N. A. Act might be amended to permit provinces dealing with the subject, and then each province could have the Sunday law that they desired. He asked that the bill be referred to a judicial committee of the Privy Council did not decide that no jurisdiction rested with the provinces, but the fact, nevertheless, remained that the only effective law that could be obtained was through effort that they were able to reach. It was by no means perfect. The desire was to make a uniform law in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth advised the House going into committee to insert the amendment, and he also introduced a second amendment adding 24 hours' rest to those who worked on Sundays, to telegraph and telephone operators.

The House then went back to committee, and Mr. Borden remarked that they should begin at clause one and go all over the bill.

Mr. Ross' amendment was carried. He also moved another, making 24 hours' rest not applicable to those who only worked eight hours in industrial processes. This, he said, was asked for by the smaller people, and was satisfactory to the Lord's Day Alliance in British Columbia.

Mr. Ross' amendment was carried.

COAL BUNKER BURNED.

Camden, N. J., July 7.—The coke bunker of the Camden Coke Company, which was built by the Public Service Corporation, was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of \$25,000 on the structure. The damage to the machinery and the loss on the stored coke, which burned for hours, has not been estimated yet. The bunker was of frame construction, four stories in height, and contained valuable electrical machinery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Montreal, July 6.—A blaze that broke out early this morning completely gutted the buildings at No. 16 Cole street, occupied by Desbarats & Co., engravers; P. Plow & Co., bookbinders; Smith & McKee's shirt manufacturers; Scott & Hayward, printers; and J. E. Holdsworth, clothing works. The damage is variously estimated at between \$75,000 and \$90,000.

Replied to a question, Mr. Howett said that in this country a policyholder had a claim which was enforceable against all the property of the company, but he was not sure that he would be in the same position in America.

DEATH SENTENCE ON MUTINEERS COMMUTED

Russian Authorities Feared Outbreak if Soldiers Were Executed--Meetings Dispersed by Police and Cossacks.

Tiflis, July 9.—The military tribunal, realizing the tremendous fomentation in the garrison, has let off with light punishment the twenty-seven mutineers who had been sentenced to be shot because they refused to fire on the populace during the disturbances of last March.

Thirteen of them were sentenced to imprisonment for from six weeks to a year, and the remainder acquitted. Dispersed by Cossacks. St. Petersburg, July 9.—Political demonstrations, during which the crowds carried red flags and sang revolutionary songs, occurred in many places in St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon and night, necessitating the interference of the police and militia patrols.

The most serious affair happened near the Moscow railroad station where an officer, later identified as a lieutenant, made a revolutionary speech to a crowd of 2,000 people. A detachment of police attempted to disperse the assembly, but the people armed themselves with stones dug out from the streets and beat off the police and squads of Cossacks. Eventually the Cossacks were reinforced and fired a blank volley in the air, whereupon the rioters fled into neighboring courts. Only a few persons were seriously injured. The lieutenant, whose name was Thom, was arrested and taken to the fortress.

A meeting which was addressed by orators from a window of the Constitutional Station Democratic Club, was dispersed by police, during which several persons were injured and a performance at the People's theatre was broken up, the audience singing the "Marseillaise" as they dispersed.

The guards on the mail wagons are now armed with rifles owing to the increasing number of attacks made on these vehicles. Six more newspapers of this city have been confiscated. Appeal for Protection. St. Petersburg, July 9.—Landlords from the provinces where agrarian disorders are occurring, are flocking into Moscow and St. Petersburg for troops to protect their property, without which they declare it is impossible for them to live on their estates.

One of the papers regard Gen. Trepoft's announcement in favor of a ministry composed of Constitutional Democrats as a sham deathbed repentance designed to give the Emperor and court a breathing spell, while others consider it to be a confirmation of the report that Trepoft has fallen from favor and is trimming his sails to the prevailing breeze.

The Holy Synod has received strict instructions forbidding the printing establishments of monasteries publishing political tracts or in any way taking sides in the present struggle.

Czar's Cruise. Oranienbaum, Russia, July 9.—Emperor Nicholas and the Empress, on board the imperial yacht Polar Star, made a

short visit here yesterday, inspecting the marine hospital and barracks. This was the first time their majesties had been outside the grounds of the palace at Peterhof since they went to St. Petersburg to open parliament on May 10th.

Oranienbaum is a seaport opposite Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, nineteen miles west of St. Petersburg. Governor Recalled. St. Petersburg, July 9.—Governor Kushter, of Grodno, within whose jurisdiction the town of Bialystok is situated, has been recalled. Serious allegations have been made against him. Council Rejects Bill. St. Petersburg, July 8.—The bill of the lower house of parliament on the abolition of the death penalty went on the rocks in the council of the empire, a majority of which was opposed to its acceptance in its present form.

The substitution of a measure providing for the abrogation of the code whereby civilians come under the jurisdiction of the military courts in a "state of reinforced security," a minor form of martial law which is the chronic status of nine-tenths of Russia, will solidify the parliamentary opposition to the ministry. A considerable faction of the Centrists, particularly the industrial and commercial representatives, desired to follow the lead of the lower house and pass the bill unchanged, but the demand for the retention of the death penalty came with the greatest insistence from the representatives of the border districts, where the penalty is most in vogue. The Bill of the Emperor and the Caucasus—who feel they would be in the grip of the revolutionists and terrorists without the summary processes of martial law.

It is proposed virtually to abolish the death penalty except where circumstances justify the proclamation of full martial law, such as armed uprisings, where the authorities are given a free hand to summon drumhead courts martial and use the firing squad. The rejection of the first fruits of the legislation of the lower house revived the old demand for abolition of counsel of the empire as a wall between the Emperor and people. Revolutionary Member. St. Petersburg, July 8.—Dr. Nicholievsky, who was elected a member of the lower house from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, has arrived here. He openly flaunts the revolutionary colors. In an interview he avowed himself an active member of the revolutionist organization. He said that just before his departure he presided at a great revolutionary meeting at Krasnoyarsk. Cavalry sent to disperse the meeting joining the revolutionists in parading the town behind the red flag in place of the national colors. The meeting demanded the trial of Generals Rennenkampf, Milles and Zakomelsky, who suppressed the uprising along the Trans-Siberian, as murderers. Dr. Nicholievsky said the Siberian peasantry was flatly opposed to any further immigration from Russia, and in favor of a broad policy of railroad construction and offshoots of the Trans-Siberian line are necessary to open up the grain producing country.

On the stage. While he was waiting for the other stake to come up the robber shot the lock off the Wells Fargo box and rifled its contents. The bandit stopped at other stages in the same way, lining the passengers up and keeping them covered with his gun. When all the passengers, 45 in number, were lined up the bandit with a show of gaiety selected a young and pretty girl as his first victim. She told her she was appointed collector. She hesitated a moment and then went about the work.

The girl did not come up to the robbery, but she told her she was a poor highwayman, ordering her to get into line and appointing a man to take her place, requiring him to search the passengers. An English woman and her daughter were in the party, and when the robber approached her she dropped in a road in a dead faint. He only laughed as he searched her.

NOT RESPONSIBLE. Evidence of Russian Surgeon at the Trial of Admiral Rojestvensky. Kronstadt, July 7.—At the court-martial trial of Admiral Rojestvensky for the surrender of the torpedo boat Bedovi in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the surgeons of the Bedovi to-day testified that Admiral Rojestvensky, owing to his wounds, was partly out of his head, irresponsible and incapable of passing orders to surrender. Lieut. Voron testified relative to the white flag incident, saying he was ordered by Captain Dezhongue, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, to secure a sheet to be used in case of the appearance of a Japanese ship, but that when he came on deck with the sheet Capt. Rojestvensky indignantly threw it into the sea.

DESTRUCTIVE CLOUDBURST. Grand Forks, July 7.—About two o'clock today a cloudburst is reported as having occurred near Gilpin's ranch, six miles east of Grand Forks. It tore up several hundred feet of the wagon road and quite a large section of the Vernon and Nelson telephone line. It is also reported to have done considerable damage to the Great Northern railway tracks. The damage is reported to be confined to the wagon road, telephone line and railway track.

Highwayman Captured. Fresno, Cal., July 9.—A dispatch to the Republican from Berenda announces that a highwayman who held up five stages near Alhambra on Saturday night has been captured. The name of the bandit or particulars of the capture could not be ascertained. The arrest was made at Wawona.

The first authentic information was received here last night when J. F. Tibbetts, of Riverside, came out of the valley. The robbery occurred six miles from the stopping place at Alhambra, on the other side. At that place the road winds around the side of a hill and comes to a sudden point. At this point the robber stepped out and ordered W. A. Palmer, the driver of the first stage, to stop. The latter quickly complied. The highwayman wore a black mask and had sacks tied about his feet to prevent the leaving of any tell-tale tracks as a clue for a pursuing posse. He held in his right hand a rifle and when he ordered the passengers to alight all quickly got out of the stage and lined up on the road with their hands above their heads. H. W. Elliott, from Hormiloso, was ordered to take the express box from

IN DIFFICULTIES. Oceanic Steamship Company Fails to Pay Semi-Annual Interest!

San Francisco, July 9.—The Oceanic Steamship Company has failed to pay the July semi-annual interest of 2 1/2 per cent. on its \$2,400,000. This is the culmination of the company's financial troubles which have extended over a period of about three years, and the holders of the bonds are now in a position to take legal action to foreclose their mortgage on the property of the company which consists of five steamers. Three of these vessels are in the Australian trade, one runs to Tahiti and five to Honolulu. The firm of J. D. Spreckles & Brothers Company is the chief creditor, having advanced about \$2,000,000 to the company to meet its annual deficits.

CLOUDBURST IN OHIO. Property Damaged and Many People Rendered Homeless.

Wellsville, Ohio, July 9.—A cloudburst in the county just back of this city last night sent a torrent of water down Trotter's Run that caused heavy damage to the city property. About 200 homes and business houses were flooded and foundations weakened so that people would not remain in the houses.

SUNDAY CARS IN PRAIRIE CAPITAL. CITIZENS PLEASED WITH THE INNOVATION

Winnipeg, July 8.—For the first time in the city's history, Sunday cars were operated here to-day, and the innovation was most pleasing to citizens on account of the oppressive heat, registering 93 in the shade.

Free Fight. Winnipeg, July 8.—The senior lacrosse game here on Saturday between Regina and Winnipeg resulted in a rough and tumble mele, at the close of which the Regina team left the field and the game was awarded to Winnipeg.

Mail Service. Montreal and Liverpool—Fight Brought Lacrosse Match to Close.

Montreal, July 8.—As a result of a conference between the Canadian Pacific and Allan steamship lines and the post office authorities, it has been arranged that the steamships carrying the Canadian mails will sail from Montreal on Friday mornings and from Liverpool on Friday afternoons, the call at Moville for mails being cut out. It is expected that this will result in a considerable saving of time.

Jumped Overboard. Selkirk, Man., July 8.—James Morton, a young man who was suffering from typhoid fever, contracted at Gull Harbour, Lake Umbagog, jumped overboard while being brought here and was drowned.

KAISER IS FRIENDLY. Working Hard to Restore Agreeable Relations With Great Britain.

Berlin, July 7.—The efforts, official and private, to bring about better relations between Germany and Great Britain, have had pronounced success. Emperor William is active, outside of the regular channels, in impressing Englishmen with the fact that it is his purpose to have no quarrel with the German side to restore agreeable relations.

His Majesty met a British naval officer at a yacht club dinner at Kiel recently and talked with him half an hour on the needlessness of the harmfulness of bickering between Great Britain and Germany, and the determination on his part to preserve not only peace, but to cultivate good will and confidence.

The German journalists who recently visited England have since their return filled the editorial pages of the most important newspapers with their observations, showing the causelessness of any ill-feeling between the two peoples and detailing a thousand arguments for peace and the co-operation of German and British friendship. A committee is about to invite fifty British editors to make a return visit to Germany. The committee includes the presidents of the Prussian House of Lords and of the lower house of the Prussian diet and eighty other persons occupying prominent positions in political universities and financial life.

There is some expectation that King Edward will come to Germany for the christening of his grand nephew, which is to occur August 12th.

MEETING OF RULERS. Trondheim, Norway, July 8.—Emperor William arrived here this afternoon. King Haakon immediately visited him and the two monarchs embraced cordially, kissing each other several times.

Made Admiral. Trondheim, Norway, July 9.—Emperor William has appointed King Haakon honorary admiral of the German navy.

BIG OFFER FOR MINE. Fort Francis, Ont., July 9.—An offer of \$50,000 has been received for the now famous Laurentian mine, and its owners refused to part with the property at this price, in fact they are holding out for \$1,500,000. The mine is by far the best gold producer in the Rainy River district, containing several veins, in which almost solid gold exists. Anthony Blum, a well-known mining man and chief owner of this property, and it was through his efforts that the mine was reopened after being left idle for over three years.

TRIED TO KILL SEATTLE JUDGE. G. MEADE EMORY TWICE SHOT BY STUDENT

Victim Not Expected to Recover—In fatuation For Girl Cause of the Shooting. Seattle, July 9.—G. Meade Emory, a lawyer, was shot, and possibly fatally wounded, at his home last night by Chester Thompson, a student and son of Wm. H. Thompson, formerly an attorney for the Great Northern railway. Thompson was infatuated with a niece of Emory's. The latter had asked her uncle to prevent Thompson from entering the house, and the shooting occurred while he was attempting to carry out this request.

In Critical Condition. Seattle, Wn., July 9.—G. Meade Emory, the lawyer, who was shot by Chester Thompson at the university student, here on Saturday night is very low, and his death is expected at any time. Young Thompson is a nephew of Maurice Thompson, the author.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Sunday says: "Mad infatuation for a young woman who had denied his suit led Chester Thompson, son of Wm. H. Thompson, a prominent Seattle attorney, to attempt, and perhaps accomplish, murder, and then to save himself from a vengeance which might have been inflicted by using two innocent babes as a shield for two hours until his gray-haired father arrived and prevailed upon the erring son to give himself into the custody of the officers of the law. The victim of the tragedy was G. Meade Emory, distinguished lawyer, who was elected to the office of mayor without any provocation whatsoever, was shot down on his own threshold by a lad barely out of his teens.

"The innocent cause of the tragedy was Charlotte Whitlsey, daughter of Charles F. Whitlsey, former county treasurer, and a niece of the man whose life may be sacrificed for the mad passion of young Thompson.

"Utterly unconscious of any impending danger Judge Emory with his wife, was sitting on the veranda at his residence at 915 o'clock Saturday evening and chatting with Attorney Will Keith and wife, who had dropped over for a neighborly call. All at once young Thompson appeared on the steps, and without speaking to those who were sitting on the porch, rushed into the hallway. Amazed at the peculiar actions, Judge Emory followed Thompson and in the next moment three shots rang out.

"Those on the veranda at first thought that the reports came from fireworks which had been left over from the Fourth of July, but a groan and a faint cry for help induced them to investigate. Keith rushed into the house and found Judge Emory lying prostrate in the hallway. To the hurried inquiry as to what had happened he replied: "The stricken man was lifted up and carried into his study on the ground floor and laid on a couch.

"While, or even before this was done, the assailant dashed up the stairs and taken refuge in the room which he and two little children of Judge and Mrs. Emory were asleep. Cautioning the children to make no noise and assuring them that they were in no danger, he sat down with the revolver still in his hand and waited for the arrival of the officers of the law.

"In the meanwhile four doctors were summoned and after medical attendance had been secured the police were notified.

"When Capt. Ward, Sergeant of Detectives Tennant and Detectives Phillips and Byrne arrived they found that Thompson had barricaded himself in the room of the two children and refused admittance to all until his father could be notified of what had occurred.

"There was no direct threat, but a covert one, that if an attempt was made to break down the door and force an entrance that the lives of the two children, Tom and Nancy, 4 and 5 years and the Misses Holmes, Miss Miller, J. F. Rutherford, Mr. Winterburn (China), Harry Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Plincock.

After refreshments many joined in the quiet games, which were kept up to a late hour.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE BILL IN THE SENATE. Hon. R. W. Scott Moved the Second Reading—Senator Choquette Attacked the Measure.

Ottawa, July 9.—From the way the senate has approached the Sunday Observance Bill it looks as if parliament would prorogue without passing the bill.

Hon. R. W. Scott moved the second reading, and strongly supported the bill. Senator Choquette attacked the bill, and said if the clause forbidding games on Sunday for a fee were not struck out he would oppose the whole bill. This made Senator McMillen say that he could not see how Senator Choquette could keep the Sabbath holy and advocate horse racing on Sunday. Senator Cloran added that Senator McMillen was going too far.

The greatest interest is manifested in Rome in the particulars of the ascension of Mount Ruvenzori by the Duke of Abruzzi, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel. The mount is situated between Abyssinia and Victoria Nyarua, in Central Africa. It is about 18,000 feet high and had never been climbed previously.

"He then told the chief of police that he had been in love with Charlotte Whitlsey for several years, but that he had learned that his love for her was not returned. This statement, he said, had come from other people, however, and he had a right to call upon her, and at her wish, or whether he was being kept from her by others who were in league against him. Last night he telephoned to the Emory home, where Miss Whitlsey was staying, and Judge Emory answered the telephone. He asked that he might call during the evening, and after consulting the young woman, Judge Emory told him that it was his wish and the wish of Miss Whitlsey that he stay away from the place. Thompson stated the facts plainly and made no attempt to hide anything.

"It was after this conversation with Judge Emory that he started for his house. The reason he gave for arming himself was that he wished to be prepared in case any trouble took place. That was his only reason for taking the revolver, and the only reason he gave for having the firearm in his possession.

"He then told the chief of police of his arrival at the house, how he had started up the stairs while Mr. and Mrs. Keith and Judge and Mrs. Emory were seated there. He told how Judge Emory attempted to stop him, and he said he believed the judge wanted to inflict great bodily harm. It was then that he drew his revolver and fired. "He emptied his revolver and then rushed to a place of concealment fearing he would be lynched by his act."

WILL GO NORTH BY STEAMER KESTRAL. COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT FISHERIES

Prof. Prince and Rev. G. W. Taylor Leave To-Morrow—Other Plans For the Future. (From Monday's Daily.) Prof. E. E. Pringle, chairman of the fisheries commission, who is now in the city, will remain until to-morrow when he proceeds north in company with Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, another member of the body. The trip will be made by the Dominion government steamer Kestral, and a thorough inspection of the fisheries of the north will be made by them.

This committee may be absent for a month, as the work to be done is very diversified. The salmon fishing grounds will be visited as well as the canneries in northern waters. The hatcheries now in existence will also be inspected, and the intention is to pay visits to the sites proposed for the new hatcheries in that part of the province.

Another important department of the industry, the deep sea fisheries, will be looked into by the committee before returning. This will involve the inspection of the halibut banks and every phase of that branch of fishing will be thoroughly studied.

Prof. Prince is not sure whether the Kestral will call here or whether he shall proceed to Nanaimo and take the steamer at that point. It is probable that the latter course will be adopted as a saving of time may thus be effected.

During the absence of the chairman of the commission and Mr. Taylor on this important branch of work in the north, the remaining members of the commission will make an inspection of the fisheries of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Later in the season the intention is to have the members of the Canadian fisheries commission meet with the Washington state body, when together an inspection of the traps on the Vancouver Island coast and those on the American side will be made.

AN ADMIRALTY CASE. Dispute Concerning Payment on Steamer Camoun Brought Up in Court.

Sitting in the Admiralty court in Vancouver Mr. Justice Morrison handed down judgment on Saturday in the case of Bow, McLachlan & Company, of Glasgow, vs. the Union Steamship Company, of Vancouver. Bow, McLachlan & Company are a Glasgow firm who built the steamer Camoun, and the dispute is as to the right of the Union Steamship Company to withhold from the payment on the vessel \$18,000 expended by them in repairs. His Lordship finds that the counter-claim of the Union Steamship Company being for repairs must be tried as a separate action, and on the other hand Glasgow firm has the right to recover the \$18,000 expended by them in repairs to the building of the vessel. Mr. Justice Morrison states that the question of repairs is a matter to be determined by a civil and not an Admiralty court, which has no jurisdiction in such matters.

When the ship was en route to Vancouver she had to put into Monte Video and San Francisco for repairs, for which the Union Steamship Company paid \$18,000, and when the first instalment of \$26,000 on the vessel came due, they tendered Bow, McLachlan & Company the \$3,000, deducting the \$18,000 they had paid. This was refused and the suit commenced.

The Union Steamship Company has given notice through its counsel, E. V. Bodwell, K. C., and C. B. Macneill, that it intends to appeal against Mr. Justice Morrison's decision, and that it holds that the question of building the vessel and afterwards repairing it is the same thing. Mr. Cassidy, appearing for Bow, McLachlan & Company, of course urged a different view of the matter.

Part of the judgment reads as follows: "The counter claim here is not by the builders of the ship. Nor is the claim against the ship. I can find nothing in the cases cited, but of the jurisdiction of the High Court in England, nor in the statutes referred to by counsel which would justify me in supporting the contention of the defendant, the Union Steamship Company, that the Exchequer Court of Canada has jurisdiction to entertain this counter-claim. To do so would be to open the floodgates of admiralty referred to by Lord Esler in Queen vs. City of London."

FILTHY WATER. Water Commissioner Raymur's Explanation of Mud and Sand Frequently Found in Liquid.

(From Monday's Daily.) Complaints are being received by Water Commissioner Raymur from all sections of the city in regard to the poor water pressure, but of the condition of the liquid which finds its way through the pipes and out of the tap. Some say the water is so muddy at different times during the day as to make it unfit for drinking purposes. Others say that quantities as to make one hesitate before putting it to ordinary domestic uses, while a third class register an even more vehement objection in the presence of small worms, bugs, etc. can be seen without the assistance of anything of stronger magnifying power than the naked eye sporting about the water with perfect abandon and apparently oblivious to the disgust created by their presence. These reports, it is asserted, are not exaggerated. It is stated that in some sections the water is often filthy and is thrown away even by residents of a not too fastidious nature.

When a Times reporter referred to the matter while in conversation with Water

ONE OF THE BEST. Lieut.-Col. Home.

One of British Columbia's most famous literary figures, Lieut.-Col. Home, who has returned here after a severe illness, is now in the city. He is one of our best writers and has had a very successful career. He is now in the city and is expected to remain for some time.

THE MARIECHEN HAS BEEN SOLD. STEAMER WILL BE REPAIRED AT ESQUIMALT. Bullen Bros. Will Put Vessel in Shape For Seattle Owners For Oriental Trade.

(From Monday's Daily.) The German steamer Mariechen, now in the Esquimalt drydock, has been sold to W. Thomson, of the Centennial Flour Mills, Seattle, who will have the vessel repaired in this city.

The enterprise of the local firm of Bullen Bros. in securing the contract for the raising of the steamer off the Alaskan coast has been attended therefore with advantages to the city of Victoria. There will for several months this summer be a very considerable staff of workmen kept steadily employed by Bullen Bros. carrying out the work on the steamer. There will be thousands of dollars expended on the repairs.

Capt. Schonwandt, representing the owners of the steamer, when the attempt to sell the steamer by auction failed, crossed over to Seattle and was able to interest Mr. Thomson.

The latter's interest in the steamer was first shown yesterday in a company with W. D. Hoffman, of Seattle, and Capt. Schonwandt, and apparently was satisfied with the conditions. A deal has been consummated by which the steamer changes owners, passing under the control of Mr. Thomson, who is in addition to his interests in the Centennial Milling Company, also identified with shipping enterprises, including the Northwestern Steamship Company.

The contract for repairs has been let to Bullen Bros. on the basis of the tender they made to the original owners. The work is to be carried out as quickly as possible and the firm expects that it can be done in about three or four months.

The Mariechen when wrecked was carrying a cargo of Centennial flour. It is the intention of the new owners to put the vessel into the trade, carrying flour from Puget Sound to the Orient.

A recent law of the United States makes it almost impossible to obtain for a steamer like the Mariechen an American register. Formerly, if two-thirds of the value was spent on repairs on a foreign vessel in the United States, an American register could be obtained. That has been changed now, and it is impossible to carry this out. The vessel will have to be operated when repaired under some other register than an American one.

THE WHEAT CROP. Prospects in Manitoba and New Provinces Grow Better Each Week.

Winnipeg, Man., July 9.—Reports from various portions of Canada's wheat belt show better prospects each week. In fact the climatic conditions have been ideal from the day spring opened. "Crop prospects in the Northwest could not be better up to the present time," says S. P. Clark, of the Northern Elevator Co. "The wheat is heading out in many sections, and about the only trouble we may look for now is that the grain is apt to lodge as it is so heavy. All indications point to a record crop this season. We had the proper conditions when the grain was put in, and it just remains to have ordinary weather until August 20th to have an old-time crop of No. 1 and No. 2 northern. In the two new provinces the condition of the crop is equally good and they will soon surpass Manitoba in both quantity and quality.

Thread made from the spider's web is lighter and stronger than that which is made from the silkworm. In France there is a factory used only for the manufacture of spider thread.

He Washed His Feet 2 or 3 Times Every Day. Also changed his socks as frequently and still could get no comfort or relief. "Foot Elm" relieved him so that he could wear one pair of socks a week with comfort. It changed unnatural unhealthy feet into healthy, vigorous, joyous feet. We will send you the address if you don't believe it: 25 cents invested in Foot Elm will do as much for you as 25 cents in any other drug does not keep it. We pay the postage. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

ONE OF THE MEN WHO BUILT UP THE EMPIRE

Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard Makes Home in Victoria--Old Friend of British Columbia.

One of British Columbia's foremost champions and Vancouver Island's most famous literary exponent, Lieut. Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, D. S. O., deserves the thanks of citizens of Victoria for continuous effort in the city's behalf. Many years before the days of the Tourist Association he was impressing upon people in the old country Victoria's beauty through the medium of the Field and Blackwood's Magazine.

The news that he will probably make Victoria his permanent residence is very gratifying. A world traveller who chooses this city

above all others, after careful consideration, gives Victoria a cachet that means much. When seen yesterday Col. Haggard stated he had come to British Columbia in search of health after a severe illness. He proposes, to use his own words, "to spend the summer in the woods." He will leave shortly for Comox, in which district he will remain until fall. Thereafter he will return here.

Lieut.-Colonel Haggard is one of the men who make the Empire of the British more and more a reality. He has spent his fifty years with the greatest ease. He is one of a family of six brothers who have made their mark in many lines of imperial service. They have all afterwards turned their attention to literature, and have enriched British letters with books of sport, travel and fiction. The subject of this sketch was the first to engage in literary work, being followed by his next brother, Rider Haggard, and later by the youngest, Major E. A. Haggard, who has published books principally for boys. The eldest brother, H. D. Haggard, C. B., is minister to Buenos Ayres, and has had a very distinguished diplomatic career.

But, after all, it is with Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard that readers of the Field are chiefly concerned. He has done much for Canada from coast to coast, and has now decided to make British Columbia his home. Fifth son of the late W. M. Rider Haggard he was born in 1854 and received his education at the famous school of Westminster. Entering the army in 1873, when 19 years of age, as subaltern in the King's Own Borderers he remained actively with the service until 1884, when he was promoted to the rank of major in the Royal Scots Borderers.

Foreign service claimed him almost from the first. He served in India and at Aden for several years, and finally came to a member of the Egyptian army in 1882. The Egyptian army then claimed his services, and he became a valued member of the number of British officers acting under Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C. In 1884 he saw special service on the Red Sea littoral being especially mentioned in Naval Dispatches. During the same year he saw his first battle; Tama, where again personal bravery and ability called for mention in official dispatches. But the investment of Suakin by Osman Digna formed the most unique feature of his military career. He led his command in the first battle of the Egyptian army during the whole period, lasting well into 1885, and, with his men, was 153 times under fire. For this service he received the Osmanli decoration of the fourth class. After the war he was in unimportant expeditions he commanded the Egyptian troops on the frontier, again being mentioned in dispatches. His distinguished conduct during this campaign earned Col. Haggard the coveted distinction of being an Order, the third class Medjidieh; the medal and several clasps.

As early as 1888 he became interested in Canada, and made a trip over the continent. In my first transcontinental train. This resulted in a series of articles in Blackwood's that attracted much attention. The good work thus commenced Col. Haggard has continued ever since. Numerous articles from his pen dealing with sport and exploration in every part of the Dominion testify to his fondness for Canadian life. British Columbia has received its full share of attention. When the importation of capercaillie was first mooted he strongly supported the idea. Numerous letters appeared in the Field under his signature, and resulted in a large portion of the necessary funds being subscribed in England. Not content with this he also advocated assistance from British sportsmen towards the introduction of old country partridges into the province. Though, up to the present, he has been successful in this direction the project has not been given up and he hopes yet to be the means of procuring a number of these game birds for acclimatization here.

Fishing has also occupied his attention not only as a sportsman, but as a writer. Cowichan river and other fishermen's Edens near Victoria never had a stronger advocate than Col. Haggard. His

Work on Behalf of the Province particularly Vancouver Island, has been able and continuous and much of the knowledge that will assist British Columbia in its proper place in literature should be good news to all having the interests of the province at heart.

ENDED HER LIFE. Winnipeg, July 7.—Mrs. Charles Paul, a Frenchwoman living three miles north of Duck Lake, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a knife blade, dull and nicked.

INSPECTING LANDS.

C. P. R. Has Three Parties in the Field on Vancouver Island.

(From Friday's Daily.) J. S. Dennis, land commissioner of the C. P. R., is in the city at the present time. He expects to leave Victoria this evening. The visit is his regular monthly one made to the local land office in connection with the E. & N. railway belt.

Mr. Dennis says that for several months there have been three survey parties out exploring the lands of the E. & N. railway continuing the work begun last year. These parties are under the supervision of Surveyor Regan, of the C. P. R. Company. The territory being covered is that north and west of Nanaimo. They have not invaded the Cowichan lake district yet.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Land has been taken up and recorded by the representatives of three hundred and ninety families in the Bulkley valley up to yesterday afternoon. This is outside several large tracts that have been taken up by syndicates, and the ninety-two square miles of coal lands reserved in the valley of the Telqua river and its tributaries.

The area taken up stretches from a point five miles south of Moricetown, for eighteen miles along the telegraph trail to a point practically at the confluence of the Bulkley and Morice rivers. There is yet an ample amount of surveyed land awaiting settlement. An area of four thousand acres has been staked out in range 6 of the Coast district along the Bulkley, and that at present alienated does not cover one-tenth of the surveyed sections. The land that has been delimited in quarter sections covers the east half of township 1a, the whole of townships 2a, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and a portion of township 5.

Coal having been found in large quantities in the valley of the Telqua the reserve mentioned above was created. It lies wholly to the west of the Bulkley river, and has practically all been taken up. It is stated that Lieut.-Governor Dummer is largely interested in the deposits, and, if so, there is no danger they will lie idle for any length of time.

It must not be imagined that the Bulkley valley is difficult of access. From Hazelton, the head of navigation, a distance of only sixty miles along the telegraph trail, has to be traversed to reach the mouth of the Telqua. Many people have already left the coast this spring for the new agricultural district. Dozens are in there now. It will be a very short time before the richness of the Bulkley valley becomes as well known as the lower Fraser.

Victoria has an interest in this matter greater than any other city of the province. Already merchants here are branching out for trade and getting it. From Hazelton, the head of navigation, a distance of only sixty miles along the telegraph trail, has to be traversed to reach the mouth of the Telqua. Many people have already left the coast this spring for the new agricultural district. Dozens are in there now. It will be a very short time before the richness of the Bulkley valley becomes as well known as the lower Fraser.

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RUSHING TO THE BULKLEY VALLEY

LARGE AREA OF LAND FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS

Three Hundred and Ninety Families Supplied With Homesteads Up Till Yesterday.

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CURING SALMON BY MILD PROCESS

FISH TREATED THROUGH TWENTY-SIX TRAPS

Catches of all Put One Boat to Victoria and Esquimalt Establishments.

(From Saturday's Daily.) While some small number of sockeyes have been canned, the great bulk which have been coming from Vancouver Island traps this year since the fishing season commenced has been spring salmon. The number of these handled this year establishes a record. Twelve months ago the industry assumed considerable size, but the amount then barreled and shipped is small when compared with that which will be put up during the present season. The principal explanation for this is that the increase in the number of traps and the additional facilities for treating the fish, work for a larger production. There are now 26 traps in operation on the southern coast of Vancouver Island, and all have been taking fish since about the 10th of June. Some have done well and others have not been so fortunate. The most successful so far have been the B. C. Canning Company, of which Mr. Rucker is manager, and the B. C. Canning Company, of which Bell Irving & Company, of Vancouver, have had the management, with Mr. Jensen in charge of the trap work. The banner traps have been those located at Otter Point, belonging to the B. C. Canning Company, and Point No Point, belonging to Bell Irving Company. The other companies operating are Messrs. Todd & Musnie, Malcolm & Macrae, the Capital City Packing & Canning Company, and the B. C. Packers' Association.

All said a trap man yesterday, have been taking considerable fish. The B. C. Packers' Association has been the only company which has shipped fish to the Fraser, having an establishment at New Westminster in which the salmon can be treated. The catches of other traps have been brought into the harbor to a station on Findlay, Durham & Brodie's wharf, and to the Empire cannery in Esquimalt. One of the buildings at the latter has been turned into use for the purpose of curing the salmon, and it is here that J. Lindenberg, of Astoria, is barreling the salmon for shipment to Germany. The proprietor of the other local concern is Mr. Weise. Both are preparing the fish according to what is known as the mild cure process, a treatment introduced by the Wallace Bros., of Vancouver, on the northern coast a few years ago, and is now adopted all along the coast wherever the spring salmon trade is being barreled for the market. It might be stated, that nearly all the spring salmon so handled this year has been forwarded to Germany, where the demand appears to be equal to and even beyond all possible supply.

When it is considered that there are now 26 traps on Vancouver Island contributing to this supply, in addition to a number of small institutions the north, it will be realized that the industry has grown enormously within a year. At each of the local mild curing establishments there are 30 men employed. At the Empire cannery in Esquimalt there are ten whistles. Upon the instructions of Charles F. Todd, the manager, laborers are being paid 25 cents an hour. At this rate good wages can be made. The labor at times is not continuous, but at other times men work from ten to fifteen hours a day.

The industry has made ice manufacturing establishments in the city exceedingly busy, and has added to the already strong demand in cooper shops.

IMPRISONMENT AND FINE. Sentence for Conspiracy to Defraud the United States Government. Portland, Ore., July 7.—S. A. D. Putter was found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to defraud the government of the United States, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$7,500.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS. Ottawa, July 7.—The immigration returns for the past fiscal year, ending June, will amount to about 175,000.

GEORGE PARK ENTERTAINMENT. The London Biocope Attraction Will Be Introduced on Monday Evening.

The London biocope entertainment, which promises to be an exceedingly popular feature at the Gorge Park during the pleasant evenings of the present summer, opens on Monday evening, the big projectoscope being operated by Clifford E. Denham, who was selected to take the biocope out from London on a tour of the colonies on account of his special ability as an electrical optician. The success of the biocope when it was three times presented at the Victoria theatre and the Vancouver opera house is well remembered. The pictures are large and clear and the subjects both interesting and amusing. Important events such as the San Francisco fire, the opening of the Russian dome, and the marriage and attempted assassination of the Spanish King, will be featured during the season opening on Monday. For the inaugural week, humor and fairy story and adventure will be about equally represented on the picture program, with the chief of police, and Miss Tompsett was compelled to haul down the flag.

A FLAG INCIDENT. Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—Miss Anna Tompsett to-day hoisted the Union Jack over her cottage. She came recently from Canada and did not understand the full meaning of the Fourth of July. A large crowd gathered and were threatening to haul down the flag, when the matter was reported to the chief of police, and Miss Tompsett was compelled to haul down the flag.

WOMAN AND HER SIX CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN FIRE THAT DESTROYED THEIR HOME.

SEVEN PERISHED.

Lafayette, Ind., July 7.—Mrs. Sarah Gobba and her six children were burned to death last night in a fire that destroyed their home here.

Solomon Gobba, the husband and father, was badly burned but will recover.

APPEAL FAVORED IN WATER CASE

He is Inclined to Think it Wise to Carry Suit to Higher Court.

Judging from the remarks of Aid. Yates on Thursday at the sitting of the city council there is some likelihood that the city's water case may be appealed to another court. There has been a general impression that the members of the council would rest satisfied with the judgment of Mr. Justice Duff and would not take the case to the appellate court.

Ald. Yates last night stated in the course of a discussion that he was inclined to the opinion that the city's case was such that it might be expedient to take the appeal.

He had at first been rather in favor of dropping the case, but recently he had obtained information which led him to think that the city's case was such that it might be wise to go on with it. The opinion of eminent counsel given before the trial had been sought since, and he was very favorably impressed with the city's case.

Under the circumstances Aid. Yates said he was inclined towards an appeal. The question was one requiring consideration, and it might be that the city had good ground for expecting a favorable decision on a further prosecution of the case.

The opinion of the solicitor which had been given was very favorable to the city's side.

In view of these remarks made by Aid. Yates it is reasonable to suppose that the subject is receiving consideration, if not by the council as a body, by some of the individual members, and that in the end an appeal may be taken in the case.

ROLLING STOCK FOR WEST. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is Sending Out Equipment.

ORIENTAL DEPOT OF THE WHOLE DOMINION

Victoria Trade Increased Two Million Dollars Annually by Chinese and Japanese Curios--Progress of Week.

(From Saturday's Daily.) A few years ago the craze for things Oriental was deemed a passing fad; today Japanese and Chinese curios form part of the decoration of every house, while even the imports of strange fruits and vegetables, of dwarfed trees and curious flowers, have reached large dimensions.

Victoria is the entrepot of the Dominion for the whole of this business. Residents hardly seem to realize the reason that so many large Oriental stores, doing only a modest local business, have recently been established. The cause was easily found upon a slight investigation. As an instance it may be stated that the Kaga Maru, on her last voyage, landed 118 cases of Japanese curios in Victoria. It looked quite a large shipment for a city of this size but, as the result of inquiry, the fact was elicited that all but twenty were passed along to some other place. The curio trade appears strong as a most appreciable item of commerce, but it is important to Victoria. One of the most competent Japanese merchants stated this morning that he handled, as wholesaler, nearly

One Million Dollars worth of curios during the past twelve months. These goods were exported to all parts of the province, to the prairie and every large city in the East. Of Chinese dealings in this regard very little is known. The absolute secretiveness that characterizes the Mongolian is generally a cul-de-sac for inquirers. Enough is apparent, however, to warrant the statement that at least an equal trade of the character mentioned is carried on by Chinese as by the Japanese. This means that at least \$2,000,000 is added to the trade of Victoria every year by the importation of beautiful and queer objects of art from the Orient. A little known factor in the city's commercial welfare, it goes to show one of the many directions from which trade is attracted to Victoria.

An attempt was made last week to graphically outline the city's commercial progress during the first six months of 1906. Reasons of space prevented one or two lines being mentioned. Fire insurance, it may be said, has taken a veritable boom. The lesson of San Francisco has been taken to heart, and many who previously had no protection against loss by fire are now seeing to it that a conflagration shall not leave them penniless.

Another source of business that showed the city's progress during the period mentioned was the large increase in remunerative financial investments. These covered building and loan associations, mortgage corporations, irrigation and mining companies and industrial concerns of various kinds. A bank manager stated this morning that the money placed in these classes of securities was

Greater by Fifty Per Cent. than during the same period of 1905. This week the city is making such a display from the East coming to live in Victoria.

FRUIT LANDS IN SKEENA DISTRICT RICH AREA REPORTED BY C. W. D. CLIFFORD

Many are Going Into the Country to Be Opened by Grand Trunk Pacific.

C. W. D. Clifford, M. P., who is in the city, spent the spring and early summer in the Skeena river section of the province. Mr. Clifford is seeking investments in the territory through which the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass, and has been living for several months at Kitlilas Canyon on the Skeena. There in company with a few others he purchased a townsite which was offered for sale, believing that the point would be an important one in the development of the country.

A considerable number of settlers have gone up the river this year. These include many strangers Mr. Clifford says. Three steamers are operating on the river, a heavy complement of passengers and 700 mounted Arab regulars, with considerable loss to the raiders. The council of ministers has instructed the Turkish commander, Sekki Pasha, to withdraw his troops from their most advanced positions to avoid further cause for a rupture with Persia.

INVADERS REPULSED.

Turkish Force Lost Many Killed in Attempt to Seize Persian Territory.

Constantinople, July 6.—The Turkish attempt to seize further territory on the Persian frontier has been prevented by the governor of Puskar, who repulsed the invading force of 150 Turks and 700 mounted Arab regulars, with considerable loss to the raiders. The council of ministers has instructed the Turkish commander, Sekki Pasha, to withdraw his troops from their most advanced positions to avoid further cause for a rupture with Persia.

GERMAN GENERAL DEAD. Man Who Reorganized Japanese Army Passed Away in Berlin.

Berlin, July 6.—Major-General Meckel, formerly professor of military tactics in Japan, died to-day. He went to Japan in 1885, stayed there three years, reorganized the Japanese army and wrote a noted book on tactics. Field Marshal Oyama, after the battle of Mukden, telegraphed to General Meckel, ascribing the former's success to Meckel's instructions. The Emperor of Japan conferred the Grand Cross of the order of the Sacred Treasure on the general after the battle.

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CZAR SELECTS FIGHTING SOLDIERS TO COMMAND RUSSIAN GUARD REGIMENT

Gen. Treppoff says the Overwhelming Portion of the Troops are Royal.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The inspiration for the disorders in the guards and other troops is clearly traced to the Socialist organization. The secret police are investigating the movements of M. Alladin, the peasant leader in the lower house, hoping to connect him with the mutiny of the first battalion of the Probrajensky regiment.

In the reorganization of the guard corps, the Emperor has replaced the "carpet knights" among the officers by fighting soldiers of the type of Major-General Letschitsky, the new commander of the first guard division, which includes the Probrajensky regiment. Letschitsky has spent almost his entire life in Turkistan and the Far East, commanding with distinction in the place of execution. He is an utter stranger at court.

The newspapers to-day print an open letter from the Lettish Social Democratic League of Dibrau in regard to the execution of Makhovsky, a revolutionist who refused to go to the gallows protesting his innocence. The guards handled him so roughly that they broke his wrists and crushed in his chest. The man died before he reached the place of execution. His body, nevertheless, was strung up.

Gen. Treppoff Talks.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Gen. Treppoff, commandant of the Imperial palace, was interviewed at Peterhof this evening regarding the situation in Russia. The train on which the correspondent went to Peterhof was full of troops and the little town swarmed with soldiers. Gen. Treppoff's house was guarded by armed police, a necessary precaution, inasmuch as the general is the man best hated by the revolutionists, ever make no secret of their intention of assassinating him at the first opportunity.

Talking of the general position of affairs, Gen. Treppoff deplored the lack of energy displayed in conducting the revolutionary movement. It was easy to deduce from his remarks that he considered that Premier Goremykin's place was in the ministerial bench in the lower house of parliament and that he should be there daily, ready to reply to his political opponents. The general referred in complimentary terms to the premier's intelligence and good intentions, qualities, however, not so much needed as initiative and prompt recognition of the inevitable. Gen. Treppoff gave the impression that he realized the necessity and advisability of the existing movement.

Overthrow the Extremists who would then take their proper place in the political perspective. "The prevalent tone of parliament is destructive, but I dare believe it will become constructive or at least I hope so. It seems to me that the best solution is a ministry from the centre party as being the strongest party. I admit that the appointment of such a ministry would be a great risk, but the risk would be justified by the urgency of pacifying."

Even if moderate journals should be founded, their promoters would find no collaborators. "Furthermore, you know that the large number of papers of St. Petersburg are in the hands of the Jews, and that most of the members of the staffs are Jews, while the reporters are generally revolutionary agitators. Then to what extent the Jew is represented in parliament and say what will prevent an upheaval practically the work of Jews, through their cunning provocation of skillfully contrived posing as innocent victims of a blood-thirsty tyranny."

I endorse every word of the official report regarding Bialystok. When Prince Urusoff spoke the other day in parliament regarding organized incitement at headquarters he lied; that is all. His calumnies are the outcome of disappointed ambition. When he came to make concrete charges he could only

cite two cases of officials who had betrayed the trust the government had reposed in them.

"To talk of granting amnesty now, when the papers are full of lists of Murdered Officials, and when no one in authority is safe from the bomb, the knife and the pistol, is sheer nonsense."

Turning to the question of disaffection in the army, Gen. Treppoff declared positively his conviction that the overwhelming proportion of the troops are implicitly loyal and never will turn against their sovereign.

"The land question," Gen. Treppoff said, "is the question of questions. Personally I consider the government's land propositions quite acceptable. Possibly further concessions might be made after reasonable discussion by parliament. What is needed more than increased holdings is an improvement in the system of agriculture. The general introduction of this improvement will require at least a generation."

Charge Against Police.

Bialystok, Russia, July 7.—The agent of the minister of justice has finished his investigation of the recent massacres here, and in consequence of his recommendation two captains of police, several sergeants and twelve patrolmen will be indicted for inciting the people to participate in the rioting.

INSPECTS PROPERTIES.

Consulting Engineer of the Granby Pays a Visit to Rossland Camp.

Rossland, B. C., July 7.—The visit of William Yoien Williams, of Spokane, consulting engineer of the Granby, during the week and his inspection of the California, Southern Belle, Moot and other properties excited considerable interest here. The interest has largely centered in the California. Now that large and important chutes of ore have been discovered west of the Josie dike in the belt territory, owned by the Le Roi No. 2 and the Le Roi, it is reasonably certain that these chutes extend into the California ground, situated immediately west of the Annie, which latter claim is owned by the Le Roi No. 2. Mr. Williams put in three or four days in an examination of properties here. It was stated that he was here in the interest of the Great Northern, which is anxious to secure the haulage of ore from here to Northport, as since the Jumbo ceased to ship, the Great Northern has not hauled a pound of ore from Rossland, a condition of affairs which is not pleasant for James J. Hill nor the road of which he is the master spirit.

The plan includes the restarting of the Northport smelter. With the assurance of 200 to 300 tons of ore a day from Rossland and what custom ore could be secured from the various Republics in the Idaho, the smelter could be kept in operation and the Great Northern secure the haulage of ore, coke and matte. It looks, therefore, as though Mr. Williams' visit would be a profitable one.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 1,156 tons; Le Roi, 520 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 450 tons; Le Roi No. 7 (filled), 1,200 tons; total for the week, 5,940 tons for the year, 178,955 tons.

NEW PROTOCOL.

Final Text of the Red Cross Convention.

Geneva, July 7.—The final text of the Red Cross convention whereby practically all nations of the civilized world agree upon rules in the matter of the treatment of sick, wounded or dead, members of the hospital corps and nurses in time of war, shows many changes from the antiquated convention of 1864. The protocol of this new convention gives effect to December 31st, 1906, for the ratification of the convention by the governments concerned. The main features of the new treaty follow:

Chapter one is devoted to the wounded and sick. It is an elaborate and required to respect and care for sick and wounded officers, soldiers and others attached officially to the enemy's army who fall into his hands. Should one belligerent be compelled to abandon the sick and wounded in the field and leave members of the hospital corps and material for their care, such sick and wounded become prisoners of the enemy subject to the stipulation made in the convention that the members of the hospital corps after exchange must be returned to the field hospital. The final occupant of field shall adopt measures to find all wounded and dead and to protect them against pillage before the final disposal of the bodies by burial or incineration. The occupant of the field is charged with a scrupulous examination of the bodies of the enemy. There shall be a reciprocal exchange of information relative to the dead and wounded. All valuables on the field of battle shall be gathered and transmitted to the other side.

Chapter two provides for the immunity of members of the field hospital corps. This immunity shall extend to those in question commit acts prejudicial to the enemy. But the carrying of arms by members of hospital corps, the presence of pickets or sentinels around a hospital, or the presence of arms wounded within a hospital do not constitute grounds for the waiver of such immunity.

Chapter three refers to the protection to be accorded the various branches of the hospital corps, members of which are exempted from the treatment given the prisoners of war. Other chapters for the protection of hospital material and the immunity of convoys conducted to the front. The excellent of the various governments adopt a repressive law against the commercial use of the Red Cross emblem.

The provisions relative to arbitration by the permanent tribunal of the Hague is limited to an interpretation of the terms of the new convention in times of peace. In addition to the leading nations of the world, China, Korea, Siam and Congo were among the participants of the conference. The Russian and Japanese delegates took a most active part in the proceedings, mingling together in a most friendly spirit.

The steamer Minneapolis, which sailed from London for New York on Saturday, took the bodies of several victims of the Salisbury train wreck. Among them were those of C. A. Eppen and Walter Barwick, of Toronto.

A SERMON TO LOCAL ORANGEMEN

WAS PREACHED SUNDAY BY REV. DR. CAMPBELL

Discourse Dealing With History of the Order and Canada's Great Dominion.

On Sunday forenoon at First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell preached the annual sermon to the Orange lodges of this city, taking as his text "The land thou zvest unto our fathers." (I. Kings, 8:34.)

He said it was studiously circulated that the object of the Orange society was to oppose Roman Catholicism, and read the following extracts from the declaration of "The Loyal Orange Association of British North America" to correct this impression.

"The Loyal Orange Association is formed by persons desirous of supporting, to the utmost of their power, the principles and practices of the Christian religion, to maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to distressed members of the association, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom."

"Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the association demands as an indispensable qualification, without which the greatest and wealthiest may seek admission in vain, that the candidate shall be deemed incapable of persecuting or injuring anyone on account of his religious opinions; the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal subjects of every religion."

"The association is constituted upon the broadest principles of national freedom. It takes its stand upon the glorious principles of the Revolution of 1688; it lays its foundation in the right of British liberty; it disdains the badge of faction, and knows no emblem save 'The Altar and the Throne.'"

Rev. Dr. Campbell, continuing, said: "The order was organized in the month of April, 1795, in the city of London, and transplanted in Ireland after the revolution of William, Prince of Orange, a man who made the name of Britain to be honored wherever the Union Jack floats on the breeze. He established evangelical religion with liberty of speech and freedom of conscience, in the United Kingdom. No society has done more for civil and religious liberty than the Orange association. It has been misrepresented and opposed, yet it spread and flourished, until it now counts its members by millions. In British Columbia alone it has 3,000 members, and in the Dominion of Canada 500,000."

"It is sometimes said that the circumstances which led to the establishing of the order in the Old Country do not obtain on this side of the Atlantic, and, therefore, the society should not have been established here. It causes strife, and should not have crossed the ocean. Violence for civil and religious liberty was never more needed in the Motherland than it is now in this new country, which is passing through a formative stage of character, with its heterogeneous population drawn from almost every country in Europe, and exercising a marvellous diversity of shades of civil rights and religious liberty. If strife arises by virtue of the existence of the Orange order, it is those who refuse to grant equal rights in church and state to all that must be held responsible, for the foundation of the society is civil and religious liberty. If strife arises by virtue of the existence of the Orange order, it is those who refuse to grant equal rights in church and state to all that must be held responsible, for the foundation of the society is civil and religious liberty. If strife arises by virtue of the existence of the Orange order, it is those who refuse to grant equal rights in church and state to all that must be held responsible, for the foundation of the society is civil and religious liberty."

OUTPUT WAS LIGHT.

Dominion Day Celebration Responsible for Reduced Shipments From Boundary Mines.

Phoenix, July 7.—On account of the Dominion Day celebration ore shipments and treatment in the Boundary are light this week, the Dominion smelter being closed for one day.

Following are the figures: To Granby smelter, from Granby mines, 9,206 tons; from Emma, 101 tons. To B. C. Copper smelter, from Mother Lode, 132 tons. To Dominion Copper Co. smelter, from Broken Star, 1,531 tons; from Sunset, 46 tons; from Mountain Rose, 42 tons. To Nelson smelter, from Emma, 44 tons. Total for the week, 11,693 tons. Total shipments for the year, 646,173 tons.

NEW ZEALAND AND STATES.

Sir Joseph Ward Will Open Negotiations for Reciprocity Treaty.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 6.—Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, took luncheon with President Roosevelt at the President's home. Sir Joseph said he was most interested with the President in the possibility of negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the United States and New Zealand. The latter country, he said, had a surplus of wool and gum. New Zealand could negotiate a treaty with the United States, he said, without reference to the British government, and he was prepared to take the official preliminary steps in that matter, and was anxious that such steps should be taken before he leaves the country. He said he should endeavor to leave the matter in the hands of the British embassy at Washington on his departure from the country.

THE MITCHELL TRIAL.

Long Argument Regarding Admissibility of Expert Testimony.

Seattle, July 6.—Wrangling on part of the attorneys for the state and for the defense over the admissibility of expert testimony concerning the cause which might or might not be considered as evidence of inherited insanity marked the session of the Mitchell trial to-day. Dr. A. C. Crookall, insanity expert of this city, took the stand at the opening of the court, and for two hours counsel who are defending the man who killed Joshua Creffield, the "holy roller" prophet, tried to get the witness' opinion as to the sanity of the defendant before the jury, without success, the court sustaining the objections of the prosecution on this important point. These objections were taken on legal grounds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Ottawa, July 7.—The statement of revenue and expenditures of the Dominion for twelve months ending June 30th last shows the revenue to be \$78,006,569, an increase of \$5,531,802 over the previous year. The expenditures were \$54,006,359, an increase of \$5,381,725 over last year. Capital expenditure for the same time increased from \$10,984,232 to \$12,727,367, or nearly two millions.

The revenue for the month of June increased by \$300,000 and expenditures by about \$400,000.

EARL GREY COMING WEST.

Ottawa, July 6.—Earl Grey will visit the Governor of Newfoundland during August. Later on he will visit the Northwest and British Columbia, but will not go to the Yukon. He will attend the Forestry Association meeting in Vancouver and will open the exhibition at New Westminster on October 2nd. Earl Grey returns to Ottawa at the end of October.

THE BROADENING OF CANADA

BY CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

We have reached the end of the first decade of Liberal rule in Canada, and the world looks upon Canada as a broader land than it did ten years ago.

Imperial Responsibilities. The lesson of the Boer war is not the least important of those that have been learned during the decade. Looking back to the beginning of this event, it appears even more evident than it did, that a critical hour had come in the history of the Empire and that the share of responsibility to be borne by the self-governing colonies had to be determined. It is not necessary to discuss whether or not the government would have been justified in tendering the assistance of Canadians without waiting for an expression of public opinion. Things must be judged by their results in many cases, and there can be no question as to the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in giving public opinion time to express itself before committing the country to the expenditure of blood and money inseparable from participation in hostilities in South Africa. The unanimous demonstration of public sentiment, followed by the splendid enthusiasm of the youth of Canada, when once they learned that their services were needed, answered all criticisms as to the loyalty of Canada to the crown and empire far more forcibly than an order in council could have done, even though it were followed up by a singular demonstration and equal enthusiasm. I am dealing with results, not as touching any particular set of public men, and I claim that the attitude of the government and people of Canada in respect to the responsibilities attaching to Imperial defence is beyond criticism, and fully in keeping with the evolution of British institutions, which have ever broadened down from precedent to precedent.

Our Relations to the Mother Country.

The gift of preferential trade conditions to the United Kingdom was a unique and a momentous act. It was Canada's appreciation of her relations to the Mother Country. The people of Canada are not "dreamers of dreams"; they are not theorists in Empire-building; they have not only lately been awakened by it, the American public laughed at it. We know now that vast as it showed the resources of the Mackenzie, to be, it did them scant justice. The committee had in mind a great deal of evidence, and made a report, which was received with politeness, read with indifference and forgotten with promptness. The newspapers were afraid of it; the politicians were amused by it; the outside world laughed at it. We know now that vast as it showed the resources of the Mackenzie, to be, it did them scant justice. The committee had in mind a great deal of evidence, and made a report, which was received with politeness, read with indifference and forgotten with promptness. 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MEMORIAL ON RAILWAY QUESTION APPROVED BY COUNCIL OF BOARD OF TRADE

Projected All-Rail Connection of Vancouver Island and Mainland via Seymour Narrows.

The council of the board of trade met on Friday to finish the business of their official year and to prepare for the annual meeting to be held Friday, the 13th inst. President T. W. Paterson occupied the chair, and there were in attendance J. A. Mara, S. J. Pitts, H. S. Wilson, Geo. Carter, F. A. Pauline and C. H. Lugin.

Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of inland revenue, acknowledged the receipt of the board's telegram, asking that the contract for a new survey steamer be awarded Bullen Bros., and also the board's telegram in support of the charter discussed by the Pacific & Eastern Railway Company, which he promised should have his best consideration.

The city clerk of Nanaimo corporation advised that the municipal council of that city heartily endorses the action of the Victoria Board of Trade in regard to the extension of the transcontinental railway systems to Vancouver Island by way of Seymour Narrows. Referred to the committee having that matter in hand.

Hon. J. H. Turner, British Columbia's agent general in London, and Robt. Ward thanked the board for their appointments as delegates to the sixth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Received and filed. The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce acknowledged the board's advice of these appointments and the resolutions in regard to the consular conditions. A meeting of the seventh congress, promising to have the same inserted in the programme of business. Readers of the Times will remember that the board of trade forwarded an invitation to hold the next congress in Victoria.

In regard to the appointment of Jas. Gregg to report upon the possibilities of increased trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom, the secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce asked that Mr. Gregg be afforded every assistance. This was readily promised.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council requested that the board of trade appoint three members to serve on the reception committee at the time of the convention of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada in Victoria. The board's reception committee were requested to delegate three of their number to act.

Herbert Cuthbert, on behalf of the Victoria Development and Tourist Association, asked for an information in respect to new industries that could be started here in which new capital could be profitably engaged. This was referred to the special committee on manufactures.

C. H. Lugin, for the committee, presented a memorial in regard to all-rail connection between this city and the Mainland via Seymour Narrows. It was approved and ordered signed by the president and secretary of the board of trade. The endorsement of other corporations in the city of Victoria and vicinity will be asked and copies will be circulated. The memorial follows:

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, and to the Honorable Members of the Cabinet: Gentlemen.—The undersigned delectors in the province of British Columbia beg respectfully to present the following matters for your consideration:

1. The royal commission on transportation, in its report to His Excellency, the governor-general, in council, made among other things, the following recommendations:

"That a further and exhaustive exploration and survey be made in order to find the best route from the plains of Alberta to an ocean port on the west side of Vancouver Island.

"That in case of the building of a bridge at Seymour Narrows or else connecting the mainland of British Columbia with the Island of Vancouver, such bridge and the approaches thereto, and the land on both sides of the water running back from same such distance as may be deemed reasonably necessary to allow of free access thereto, be owned and controlled by the government of Canada, with the view of according equal rights on and over such route and its approaches to all railways desiring to use it.

"That in accordance with the principles heretofore affirmed, the government of Canada proceed to obtain by negotiation, purchase, expropriation or otherwise all such lands on the water front of the port of Victoria, or reasonably use in connection therewith as are owned or controlled by the province of British Columbia or the city of Victoria or other public bodies, together with such other lands as the circumstances show to be reasonably necessary, and that all lands so obtained in the manner above described, or otherwise, and all now in possession of or owned by the Dominion government, be thereafter owned, held, administered and controlled by the government of Canada for the public benefit, and with the view to the accommodation of all interests which now or hereafter may desire to centre at or use the said port."

2. Your memorialists are of the opinion that the above recommendations are of very great importance, not only to the localities mentioned, but to the whole of Canada.

3. The tendency of ocean-borne commerce is towards the employment of ships of the greatest possible tonnage, and this necessarily calls for extensive harbor accommodations in localities directly and safely accessible from the ocean. As is well known, the greatest perils of navigation are those near land, and they are multiplied in proportion to the intricacy of the channels to be traversed, the frequency of fogs

and other atmospheric impediments, including smoke from forest fires, and the number of vessels, large and small, which use these channels. In many instances the conformation of the country and artificial conditions arising from a variety of causes, may make it impossible to avoid these perils, but it is submitted that, in forming plans, in a region largely undeveloped, for the future of a great trans-continental trans-oceanic commerce, the routes and termini of traffic ought to be chosen with a view to minimizing them.

4. The rapid progress made by the movement recently inaugurated in China and other causes, less conspicuous, but perhaps not less influential in their operation, ensure not only a revolution in commercial and industrial conditions in Eastern Asia, but the building up of a commercial marine on the North Pacific ocean, which in magnitude and importance will shortly rival trans-Atlantic trade, and your memorialists point to the development of the last fifteen years in proof of this claim.

5. The harbors on the ocean front of Vancouver Island, including Victoria, are in superior condition to all other harbors on the western coasts of America north of San Francisco. Your memorialists, without disparagement to other available harbors, refer especially to Victoria, including wharves, Esquimalt, and they desire to point out that the approach to Victoria is by way of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the entrance to which from the ocean is exceptionally favorable by reason of the long distance out to sea to which serviceable soundings extend. The 100-fathom line, which at the northern end of Vancouver Island is from 8 to 10 miles off shore is from 40 to 50 miles out from the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. If this great natural advantage were supplemented by a proper system of aids to navigation the approach to the strait would be one of the safest waterways in the world. The entrance to the strait, that is from Cape Flattery on the south to Bonilla Point on the north, is 16 miles wide, and from the entrance to Victoria the course is free from obstruction and danger and can be safely navigated by the largest vessels at any stage of the tide. In all weathers and under any of the most adverse conditions.

6. For natural causes, into the details of which it is not now necessary to enter, because they are recognized by all the great land and water transportation companies interested in the commerce of the North Pacific Ocean, the harbors reached by way of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and those between that waterway and Alaska are more conveniently situated in respect to commerce with Eastern Asia than any others on the American coast, and these causes are already exercising a powerful influence in diverting the course of ocean-borne traffic to those ports and in causing all the transcontinental systems of the United States to seek an outlet there.

7. The rapidly expanding coasting trade of British Columbia, Washington and Alaska is greatly multiplying the number of vessels, large and small, using the narrow straits and intricate channels between the islands lying off the continental shore line, and is increasing the dangers attending navigation there of large ocean-going vessels in thick weather.

8. Improvements in the inner and outer harbor of Victoria on the lines recommended by the commission on transportation, or such modification of them as shall be deemed advisable after full investigation, will create at Victoria a harbor capable of accommodating many vessels of the largest size, and one which, by reason of the facts set out in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of this memorial, will be unequalled by any other harbor now available, or that can be made hereafter available on the western coast of America for the purposes of commerce with Asia.

9. Your memorialists suggest that if Vancouver Island were a peninsula all the transcontinental railways would, for the reasons above given, avail themselves of the great advantages in commerce offered by its harbors, and especially by the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, and the excellent anchorage afforded by the Royal Roads, they further suggest that for transportation purposes the island can be converted into a peninsula at a cost not excessive in view of the very great benefits to the Dominion which would result therefrom.

10. To provide all-rail connection between Vancouver Island and the Mainland, a series of bridges will have to be constructed, by which a railway can be carried from the Island at Seymour Narrows to the Mainland at the north side of Butcher Inlet. The feasibility of this from an engineering point of view has been established, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, in his report on Canadian Pacific surveys, 1877, said that the development of Vancouver Island alone may make it desirable. Your memorialists submit that the bridges and so much of a line of railway on either side of the strait as would be necessary are common by all railway companies desiring access to the ports of Vancouver Island, should, as suggested by the transportation commission, be constructed and owned by the government of Canada.

11. Your memorialists direct attention to the fact that the following railway companies will shortly be in a position to avail themselves of the proposed all-rail connection with Vancouver Island, namely, the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific; and they further submit that the advantages offered by them are such that all these companies would be compelled to seek access to them, because if any one company did so, the others would have to do likewise, or be seriously handicapped in point of time in the handling of ocean-borne freight and passenger business.

12. The thorough development of Vancouver Island by railways would follow as a necessary result of the considerations mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, and your memorialists desire to mention that Vancouver Island has an area of about 16,000 square miles, and in respect to its natural resources, in timber, coal, metalliferous ores and agricultural capabilities, is unsurpassed by any other part of the world of similar area.

13. Your memorialists submit that in the handling of ocean-borne freight and passenger business, the proposed all-rail connection would be so great that the interest on the cost and charges of maintenance

would in a very few years be more than met by the earnings, and that the connection, which the government is asked to provide, would be a source of revenue to the country. They further submit that the increase in the population of Vancouver Island would be so great and rapid that the revenue derived therefrom by the federal treasury would render the cost of the proposed all-rail connection a remunerative investment.

14. Your memorialists suggest that the advantages to be derived by the whole of Canada and the benefit and prestige which would accrue to the whole Empire, by concentrating a large percentage of the commerce of the North Pacific Ocean, as well as that originating in or destined for the United States, at British or Canadian origin or destination, are such as give to the proposed all-rail connection an Imperial importance.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully request that the foregoing statements and the recommendations of the royal commission on transportation may receive your most favorable consideration at the earliest possible day, and that the establishment of all-rail connection between Vancouver Island and the Mainland may be adopted by the government of Canada as a part of its national transcontinental policy.

The question of cable rates to Japan was suggested at the foregoing meeting, and your memorialists believe that effort will be made to have them substantially reduced.

An invitation was ordered sent to Lieut.-Governor James Dunsmuir and members of the provincial government to attend the board's annual meeting. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

LAWYERS AND STUDENTS Results of Recent Local Examinations of the British Columbia Law Society.

The benchers of the B. C. Law Society held their usual meeting Thursday night, after which the results of the recent legal examinations were announced as follows:

Preliminary—Messrs. Sears (Victoria), Todrick, Cassidy and Milligan. Second intermediate—Messrs. Davie and Tait (Victoria) and Archbold. Final for call—Messrs. Lowe, Hansford and Bell (Victoria), Pugh and Cochrane.

Final for admission—Messrs. Lowe and Hansford (Victoria) Pugh and Bell. Barristers and solicitors from other provinces of Canada for call and admission—Messrs. Mann (Victoria), Sullivan, Brandon and McMullin. Messrs. Lowe, Hansford, Pugh, Bell, Sullivan, Brandon and McMullin were subsequently called and admitted, and Mr. Cochrane admitted by the benchers, the chairman, G. E. Corbould, K. S., of New Westminster, voicing the usual congratulations. This morning H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., in his capacity as a member of the council, the new barristers and solicitors to Mr. Justice Duff.

Chief Commissioner Green has returned from the Interior.

Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, returned on Friday from a trip into the Cariboo district. This was the first official visit the chief commissioner has ever made into that part of the province, he says, and was undertaken by C. Gavine, the engineer of the department, for the purpose of inspecting the roads and looking generally into the needs of the district.

Mr. Gamble has not yet returned, having gone to Chimney Creek before coming back.

The residents of Cariboo, Hon. Mr. Green says, are very hopeful. The work which J. B. Hobson has done in interest of the capitalists and the Guegenhans has had a wonderful effect. It has prompted others to make investments, realizing that the outside world has now been attracted to the riches of the hydraulic propositions.

ALMOST HOPELESS

The Condition of Thousands of Pale, Anemic Girls.

"Almost hopeless is the best way to describe the condition I was in about a year ago," says Miss Mamie Mannett, of Athol, N. S. "My health had been gradually giving way until I reached a condition when I feared I was sinking into chronic invalidism. I was as white as a sheet, my blood apparently having turned to water. I had no appetite, suffered from headaches and dizziness, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and it appeared that I was going into a decline. I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended by the newspapers, and I decided to give them a trial. It was a fortunate day for me when I came to this decision, as the pills have not only restored my health, but have actually made me stronger than ever I was before. I now have a good appetite, a good color, and new energy, and I am satisfied that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I cheerfully recommend to other pale, feeble, ailing girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills quickly cured Miss Mannett, simply because they make the new, rich, red blood which enables the system to throw off disease, and brings robust health and cheerfulness to pale anemic sufferers. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure bloodlessness just as surely as food cures hunger, and the new blood which the pills make braces the nerves and tones up the system, so that every organ and every part of the body, that is weak and feeble, strike straight at the root of such common diseases as headaches, side-aches and backaches, kidney trouble, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, and the troubles from which women and growing girls suffer in silence. It has been proved in thousands of cases that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after doctors and all other medicines have failed. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. All medicine dealers sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TOOK EMPLOYEES FROM CITY JAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY ADOPTS NOVEL METHOD

Of Completing Complement of Spokane's Crew—P. C. S. C. Co., Officials Visit Chief Langley.

Just before the steamer Spokane, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, left for the north on Thursday Chief Langley, of the Victoria police force, received an unexpected visit from several officials of that concern. Among them was Arthur Heathorn, the Vancouver agent, and the chief engineer of the steamer mentioned. They drove up to the police department in hot haste, and were ushered into the presence of the chief. With little ceremony their mission was explained. Men were wanted, foremen in particular, it having been found difficult to procure the full crew for the Spokane to replace that which left on the Sound in accordance with the instructions of the unions now at war with the P. C. S. C. Co. over the question of wages. Hardly had they received to the effect that some foremen were lying in duress vile serving brief sentences for drunkenness and other petty crimes unable to pay the fine necessary to secure their liberty. Would it not be possible, they asked, to obtain the services of these men by the payment of the amounts which the magistrate had seen fit to impose in lieu of imprisonment with hard labor. The chief saw no reason to object to the proposal, and escorted his visitors to the cells.

All those under Jailer Allen's charge were paraded before the P. C. S. C. Company representatives, but the majority were rejected. The appearance of three men held their attention, namely, Thompson, Oliver and McGinty. The two former proved experienced foremen. Asked for his history McGinty gave a rather sad and hard-luck story. He had come to Vancouver as one of the crew of a C. P. R. Oriental liner. Upon arriving in port he had left for Victoria, having heard of the earnings of the Capital City of British Columbia. While here, however, he got in bad company, and imbibed too freely of the sparkling liquid which cheers and woke up next morning to find himself in the inexorable clutches of the law. As a result he had been treated as a deserter by the C. P. R., and his late position was filled by some other person. Would he be willing to enter the service of the P. C. S. C. Co. as a foreman? McGinty said he would under the circumstances. Oliver could not tell quite such an interesting story as his comrade in misfortune. He has been a sailor since he was a boy, and is well known to the members of the police force for some time having appeared in court at regular intervals on the charge of being "drunk and disorderly." But he was willing to leave his old life and earn an honest living. What were the wages he inquired, somewhat eagerly. Three dollars a day and board, was the reply, and Oliver smiled pleasantly. "I'd earn that in a long time before now," he said, "and I'd be glad to throw in anywhere else," he remarked pleasantly. So the officials were successful in securing two men of experience, and now they looked in the direction of McGinty.

To fully understand McGinty's position at the jail it should be mentioned that he is a somewhat privileged character. He has lived there for so long that his genial presence is accepted as a matter of course, and he is treated as a member of the staff. McGinty is not serving a sentence. He boards at the jail in preference to any other lodging house, looking upon it as his home, and as a genuine pride in the cleanliness of not only his own quarters, but all other departments. He sweeps, fumigates, washes dishes and performs every other duty which is required of the policemen and prisoners alike. Many of the latter who enter jail in a filthy condition are made ashamed of themselves by McGinty's example, and in respect to the promotion of sanitary conditions, McGinty's history is common knowledge around the police department. Years ago he became impatient with the idea that a sister had left him a bag of money together with a large number of gold watches. The latter were to be sent him, and for some time he haunted the customs office expecting to receive the jewelry when it was forwarded to him. He went before the magistrate as one out of his mind, and ultimately became Chief Langley's protégé. Gradually he began to take a deep personal interest in the interior economy of the jail, and when offered his liberty refused to leave. He felt safe, he said, in his cell. He was sure a gang of men in his cell, they wanted to kill him for his money, and he pleaded to be allowed to remain in prison and promised to work for his living there. The request was granted, and since then McGinty has become invaluable.

Under the circumstances McGinty's reply to the offer of the P. C. S. C. Co.'s officials was awaited with more than usual interest. He looked from one to the other of the company and grinned, a grin full of expression and conveying the assurance that he had his determination to remain in his beloved domicile. "No," said Chief Langley, "I can't spare McGinty. He's too valuable." McGinty showed his appreciation of these words of praise by a gratified smile, and so the episode closed.

Mr. Heathorn and the chief engineer of the steamer Spokane left the police department with Messrs. Thompson and McGinty, the latter promising to be able to proceed on her trip north on scheduled time.

The predicament in which the representatives of the P. C. S. C. Co. found themselves was brought about, as already stated, by the abandonment of the vessel by all union members of the crew on the Sound. The fight now on between the company and organized

labor is known in all its details to the general public. It was necessary that a crew should be found without delay in order to allow the ship to leave yesterday. Hence the visit to the police station. The steamer City of Pueblo also brought over a number of negroes for service in the steward's department. In one way or another the crew's full complement was made up in time to allow her to depart last evening.

SEEKING MURDERERS. Posse Organizing in North to Bring Indian Suspects to Justice.

The search for the suspected murderers in the vicinity of Hazelton is being prosecuted with vigor. Instructions have been sent by Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police, to equip a posse of well qualified men and take all necessary steps to bring the suspects to justice.

The government agent at Port Simpson, John Flewin, has been so instructed and the work will be carried out under the charge of Mr. Beersman, who is at present engaged on the case. It is probable that already the party has been selected and are on the trail which the Indian suspects took in leaving the scene of the murders.

The posse will not exceed ten in number, and among them will be those who are able to identify Gun-a-Noot and his companion. The feeling which has been stirred up in the north in consequence of the murders is reported to be very intense.

TIMBER PRICES RISING RAPIDLY

Within the past month prices of lumber in Victoria have increased approximately 25 per cent. The news was conveyed to local contractors and others by a circular letter, the material parts of which read as follows:

Dear Sir:—You will please take notice that on Monday last, the 21st inst., the price on lumber was advanced as follows, viz:

Rough merchantable, shiplap and sized lumber\$3.00 per M.
Dressed material, such as flooring, rustic, V jointing and all D. D. material5.00 per M.
Shingles advanced 30c., making same2.75 per M.
Lath remain same2.75 per M.

Yours respectfully,

This means that it will cost \$20 more to sheath a bedroom than a month ago, while the figure for a whole house has now reached such dimensions as to make bridegrooms weep.

Victoria is, however, slightly better off than Vancouver in this respect. Prices here are a shade lower than in the Terminal City, where one of the mills had to close down for want of logs.

Millmen claim that the advance is absolutely necessary. A well known mill manager said Saturday: "Logs cost twice as much as they did a couple of months ago, and even then are very hard to get. I was up to Comox a few days ago where luckily we contracted for a logging camp's total output, and found that Vancouver men had been trying to purchase at a largely increased figure. Of course, we had the cinch and I got the logs."

"The trouble is that wealthy men are buying up every available acre of standing timber to hold as an investment. There is hardly any that has not been snapped up at high figures, and the smaller mills are in danger of being frozen out. Only one mill company in this city owns its own limits, and it is a case of bid, bid for raw material from hand loggers and others."

"We have also to pay much more for labor than formerly. Chinese workmen have had their wages raised, and there is absolutely no surety of stability in the labor market. This makes it most difficult for us to estimate on contracts, besides jeopardizing those we already have on hand. These things must be taken into consideration, and the recent raise in prices was absolutely necessary."

"With both labor and material rapidly advancing in price the rates for purchasers must be advanced. This has not been done more than to warrant a reasonable interest on money invested, and I think we are entitled to that."

It is very probable the local lumbermen's association will shortly make a statement on the subject. In the meantime the foregoing gives an accurate statement of their stand on the subject of prices.

COST TO PURCHASER LARGELY INCREASED

Twenty-Five Per Cent. the Average Added Within the Past Month.

Within the past month prices of lumber in Victoria have increased approximately 25 per cent. The news was conveyed to local contractors and others by a circular letter, the material parts of which read as follows:

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Shingles advanced 30c., making same2.75 per M.
Lath remain same2.75 per M.

Yours respectfully,

CHAPLAINS FOR PERMANENT FORCE REQUESTED BY DIOCESAN SYNOD THIS MORNING

Arrangements Made For Inspection and Repair of Churches and Parochial Buildings.

Two matters of importance occupied the attention of the diocesan synod this morning. The first, a change in canon law, caused a large amount of discussion. It resulted in definite arrangements being made whereby the responsibility for repairs to parochial buildings are definitely fixed. The canon reads as follows:

"1. The executive committee shall from time to time appoint in each parish an inspector of the church, parsonage and other church buildings and premises who shall be an architect or other qualified person."

"2. It shall be the duty of such inspector to make a thorough examination of every such parochial building once in five years, and to send a report of its condition to the executive committee."

"3. This report shall deal with the repairs necessary to parsonages under two divisions, named respectively 'schedule A' and 'schedule B.' For repairs under schedule A the incumbent is responsible, and for repairs under schedule B the responsibility lies with the parishioners."

"4. The cost of such inspection shall be borne by the synod."

"5. Upon receiving the report of the inspector, the secretary of the synod shall give notice to the incumbent of the repairs required under schedule A, and to the church warden of the repairs required under schedule B."

"6. When the repairs shall have been completed, for which a period of not more than six months shall be allowed, notice of the same shall be sent to the secretary of the synod, who shall then request the rural dean and the inspector or one of them to make a careful examination of the same, and to report thereon to the executive committee."

"Schedule A: All repairs to glass, doors, locks, fastenings and shelves; any damage caused by neglect or carelessness of the occupier, or which may not be chargeable to fate, war, and tear, nor may arise from earthquake, fire, flood, tempest or from original defect in construction."

"Schedule B: Real property taxes, premiums of insurance, and all repairs to walls, chimneys and roofs of parsonages and outhouses, and all other repairs not included under schedule A;

Dear Doctor— I owe you so much— for you saved my mamma's life— she was awful sick— the Doctor came and Papa cried— so did I— The Doctor could not help her— but Aunt Emma— She told mamma to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription— and so she got well in nough time.

To Dr. R. V. Pierce. Erid Decker.

Many mothers of families in the United States have reached the point where the person who recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is a medicine specially prescribed for diseases of womankind. It does not cure eczema, eczema in all its forms, nor heart disease, for it is put up for the single purpose of curing diseases peculiar to women. It has a reputation of over a century of curing the most obstinate and hard to cure cases of the long-sold more largely on this continent than any other medicine for women. Another point in its favor—it does not contain a single drop of alcohol or any other harmful ingredients. It is a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. An alcoholic compound for women is something no woman should take and yet Favorite Prescription is the only tonic and nerve put up for sale through druggists, especially for woman's weaknesses, that does not contain alcohol and that in large quantities. Womanly weakness will always bring nervous irritability and a nervous condition, for which alcohol is the worst thing in the world. What a woman thus afflicted needs is a vegetable tonic and invigorating nerve like Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will build up her delicate system and bring about a healthy tone. It cures the drains and weaknesses of women, also displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion, retroversion, irregular and painful periods and kindred ailments.

If you want to know what all you the United States will bring you the best medical advice for only the cost of writing materials and stamps.

Many women owe their present good health to the fact that they consulted Dr. Pierce by letter, giving him all possible information about their condition, symptoms, etc., and received in return good medical advice which cost them nothing. This is the only way to get the best medical advice for only the cost of writing materials and stamps.

Dr. Pierce by no means confines himself to prescribing, giving him all possible information about their condition, symptoms, etc., and received in return good medical advice which cost them nothing. This is the only way to get the best medical advice for only the cost of writing materials and stamps.

You should read The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., and 31 cents in one-cent stamps, for this 1008 page book in pocket covers, or 50 cents for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

line of treatment should be followed out in your particular case, and if your case does not indicate the need of your proprietary medicine, he tells you plainly and frankly what you do need, and the best possible method of improving your health. If you are a young woman just entering upon the duties of life, you should have good medical advice of a confidential nature. You're the mother of children, you may want advice about yourself and how best to put your system in order that your children may be healthy. To sufferers from chronic diseases which do not readily yield to treatment, or to people who are past the youthful stage of life and want confidential advice about their ailments or their physical condition, Dr. Pierce offers careful consideration and the best medical advice within his power, free of cost.

"Favorite Prescription" is indeed an ideal medicine for women, and by far the best I have known to restore lost health and strength," writes Mrs. R. C. Roelker, 24 Ingram Street, Henderson, Ky. "I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with flooding. My back ached and I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often awake from sleep in such pain and suffering it would be hours before I could close my weary eyes again. I dreaded the long nights as well as the weary days. Consulted two different physicians hoping to get relief, but finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me I tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I feel well and strong, have a fine appetite, have gained flesh and never looked better. My advice to suffering women is to take Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and they will never be disappointed with the results." Formula printed on wrapper.

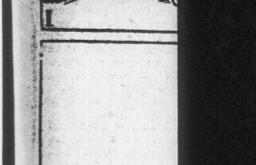
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I'LL BET THIS IS GOING TO BE A HOT DAY



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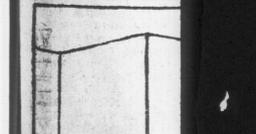
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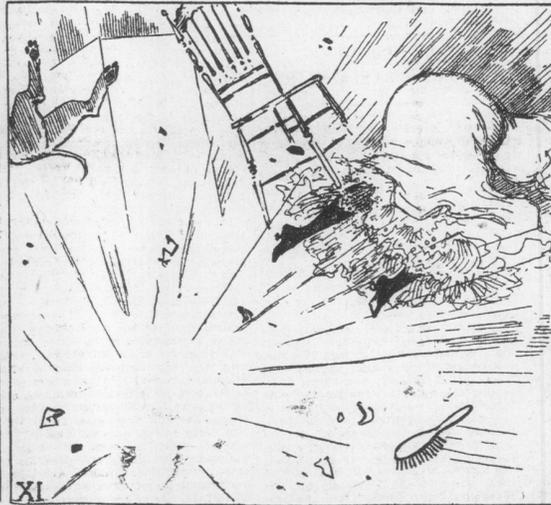
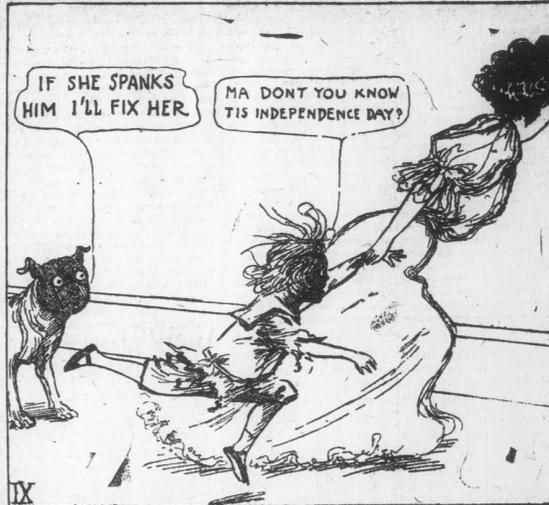
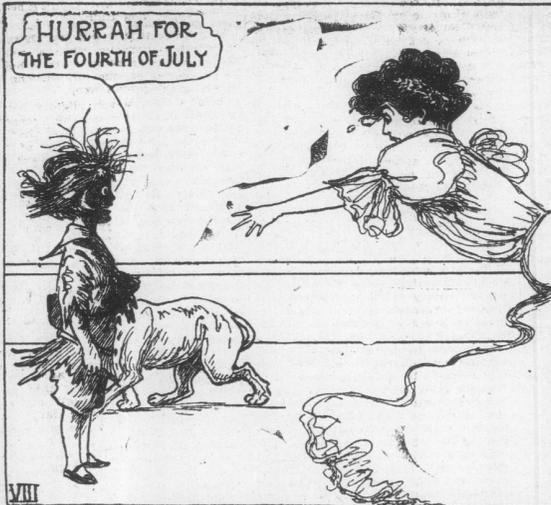
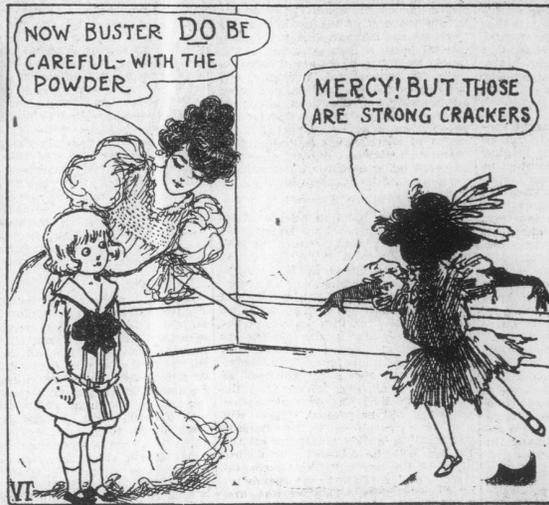
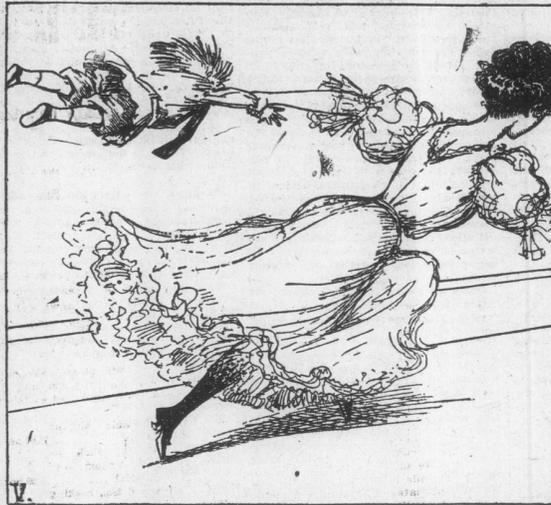
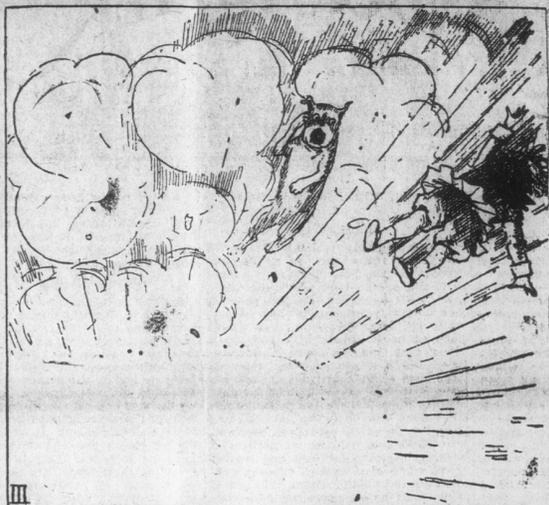


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London, June 14.—Perhaps the greatest compliment Miss Ellen Terry received at her jubilee matinee was the staidness displayed by the galleries and potties in their eagerness to be present at the historic performance. Surely "heroine-worship" could go no farther in demonstration than in the fortitude shown by Miss Terry's admirers, who took no their seats when the doors were opened. These theatrical enthusiasts had various expedients to while away the time, and each one was armed with a camp stool, and in anticipation of the chilly blasts of the night they also carried rugs and wraps. Of the actual performance one can only say that it has had no theatrical precedent. A brilliant audience paid unstinted homage to the greatest English actress of our time. The enthusiasm reached such heights at last that one began to wonder if the British coldness and reserve so commonly talked of was not after all a myth. The proceeds of the matinee amount roughly to £6,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth ought certainly have no complaint to make about English hospitality, judging from the warmth of their reception in London, where they are being feted and honored to an extent sufficient to satisfy the most exacting visitors. The King, with characteristic courtesy, honored the President's daughter by his presence at a dinner party given by the American ambassador, Mr. White. His Majesty was also gracious enough to make the special request that Mrs. Longworth should sit on his left at dinner. By the way, the stately mansion in Park Lane occupied by the American ambassador, is one of the show houses of London, and is of the best style of Italian renaissance architecture. There is a magnificent marble hall, and what is acknowledged to be the finest marble staircase in London. This is surrounded by wide marble corridors, upheld by pillars in various colored marbles.

The King has had a busy week, having appeared at a public function of one kind or another almost every day. His visit to Midhurst, however, is formally open the sanatorium for consumptives, which has just been completed, must have given him special personal gratification, since it owes its inception entirely to himself. Having been favorably impressed with the beneficial results of German sanatoria for consumptives, his Majesty decided to devote the large sum of money which Sir Ernest Cassel gave him as a coronation gift to the establishment of a similar institution in this country. No better situation could have been found than the quaint village of Midhurst, where the sanatorium is on a plateau 500 feet above the sea level, and is overlooking the Sussex Downs. It is a handsome building set against a background of dark green trees. Neither pains nor expenses have been spared in the furnishing and equipment of the institution.

Two Russian Regiments Refuse to Perform Duty Until Demands Are Compiled With. St. Petersburg, July 5.—Dispatches received here to-day from Samara state that two regiments garrisoning that important provincial capital had mutinied and presented a series of political and service demands. The officers promised to satisfy the service demands if the mutineers would return to duty, but the men replied that they would be satisfied only with compliance with all of their demands. The mutineers still command the situation, but are not indulging in excesses. The situation is complicated by the fact that in Samara the revolutionists are pushing a movement to proclaim a republic in case a general strike is declared.

In the Caucasus. St. Petersburg, July 5.—The gravest news regarding the rebellious spirit among the troops in the Caucasus continues to arrive here. Revolt Feared. Tiflis, July 5.—A general strike has been declared by the proletariat organizations of this city, in sympathy with the demand for the pardon of 27 soldiers who have been sentenced to be shot because they refused to fire on the populace during the disturbance here last March. The troops are greatly excited, and if the condemned men are executed, a revolt of the garrison is feared.

The Bialystok Massacre. St. Petersburg, July 5.—In the lower house to-day M. Stolypin presented the Bialystok report. In a speech accompanying it he emphasized the inefficiency of M. Stolypin's measures in the early stages of the rioting and said that police lieutenants and other organizers of the rioting at Bialystok acted under secret inspiration and influence, more powerful than the minister, thus plainly indicating General Trepot; his name was not mentioned, however. He enumerated the following assertions: First—That no religious prejudice existed to warrant the measures. Second—That the rioting was deliberately prepared by accusing the Jews of being revolutionists. Third—That the day of the riot was announced in advance by the authorities. Fourth—That the administration and

A NOTE OF WARNING. Situation in Egypt Demands Prompt Measures by the Government. London, July 5.—Parliament and the country were given a surprise to-night by an unexpected and sensational speech by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, on the situation in Egypt. An interesting debate on foreign affairs had been anticipated when the House of Commons took up the foreign estimates, but on account of Russia and the Congo affairs rather than Egyptian matters.

All other subjects, however, were temporarily forgotten when the house realized the momentous character of Sir Edward Grey's deliverance with regard to Egypt. Speaking in a solemn tone and amid a tense silence the minister declared that the recent attacks on British officers at Tanta were not accidental, but a deliberate manifestation of the hostility of the Egyptian government towards the British. He added that unless the authority of Lord Cromer and the Egyptian government were strongly upheld, it might lead to a situation requiring the adoption of such measures as would be especially distasteful to the British government.

During the consideration of the foreign estimates several members offered criticism, especially urging that a fleet be sent to Kronstadt. John Dillon, however, strongly demurred, and he pointed out that the Egyptian government was not an altogether unfriendly one, after all. Perhaps it may be necessary to explain that we are in the midst of the naval manoeuvres. Some of the vessels, however, are the Irish and Scottish regiments and the Channel Islands, the enemy is lying in wait to strike the fatal blow. Its forces consist of some 30 battleships, cruisers and destroyers, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May, whose object is to circumvent the defending force commanded by Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, the latter having no fewer than 23 vessels available, including 21 battleships, 67 destroyers, 53 torpedo boats and 23 submarines. The severest "fighting" is likely to take place in the neighborhood of Falmouth, Sheerness and Swansea, but so far the rival fleets have not met in deadly combat. News, however, has just reached us that the enemy captured the "White Star" liner Arabic, somewhere off the Irish coast, but the victory was a transatlantic one, and the transatlantic voyagers are soon said to have enjoyed the experience. Nevertheless the "enemy" has scored the first point in the game, and the lesson involved is an important one.

English women are imitating their French sisters more and more every season in the wearing of hats on all occasions. In fact, a fashionable dame hardly removes her hat all day long. In the restaurants at night ladies invariably wear chapeaux resplendent with ostrich plumes, with their evening toilettes, a thing which was unknown until within the last few years. Not so long ago it was considered quite a breach of manners to wear a hat during lunch time, but the women of to-day do not stop to consider such trifles. The wearing of hats is next to an impossibility for a woman to take off her hat, while the present style of hair dressing is in vogue. As a general rule the hair is also dressed in front with hat pins, and it is quite usual to have at least a dozen small curls adorning the coiffure. In some cases these are actually pinned on to the brim of the hat. This is the secret of the picturesque effect of the head dress we see everywhere, and in consequence the hat is a fixture of the modern woman's attire. Most of the hats to be worn at Ascot are Gainsboroughs, profusely decorated with ostrich plumes, feathers and ostrays. There seems to be no action more against too many flowers in hats and too much color, black and the quieter shades with feathers to correspond being chiefly noticeable. The chief recommendation of the Gainsborough hat is that its price puts it out of the reach of any but the most fashionable, for the feathers alone cost a small fortune.

With regard to the proposed visit of a British fleet to Kronstadt, the foreign secretary said he felt assured that the central government of Russia neither was aware of or had connived at the recent unfortunate occurrences. No interference from the outside would be likely to affect the Russian government, and therefore he thought the government should wait, but they could not wait for ever. With regard to the proposed visit of a British fleet to Kronstadt, the foreign secretary said he felt assured that the central government of Russia neither was aware of or had connived at the recent unfortunate occurrences. No interference from the outside would be likely to affect the Russian government, and therefore he thought the government should wait, but they could not wait for ever.

It would be remarkable if a fleet should do so this year. He hoped the usual civilities would be observed. The fleet would go entirely without reference to Russian international affairs. It would be impossible to make a change now without giving color to the suspicion that Great Britain was taking the visit as a reprisal for the friendly spirit to pay compliments to Emperor Nicholas and the Russian nation. Sir Edward said he could not imagine the Russian parliament interrupting the visit as taking sides. The only rule in the present Russian trouble, he added, was to avoid comment and interference. Through all that was happening, there were signs that the vitality, energy and character of a great people were working to a great end.

Arrivals at Stettler, Alberta, Are Living in Tents—More Men Required for Harvest. Winnipeg, July 6.—Residences being unobtainable, large numbers of white tents and many prairie schooners dot the landscape in the neighborhood of Stettler, Alberta. New settlers and their families and stock, with furniture and farm implements and machinery, scattered around are to be seen in all directions. Twenty thousand men will be needed to complete the harvesting and threshing of this year's wheat crop, says J. J. Golden, provincial immigration commissioner. The necessary labor cannot be obtained in the west, but the commissioner believes that the men can be brought from the eastern provinces where laborers are in no small demand. The labor famine across the border is beginning to be reflected somewhat on this side of the line, according to Mr. Golden, and although the immigration statistics show that 30,000 more immigrants have come to Canada this year than in any previous year work has been found for all of them and more are needed to carry on the industrial demand on the Canadian side.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Fifty-one lives thrown away and 3,551 celebrants maimed or injured, some of them fatally, is the record of this year's "Glorious Fourth," as compiled by correspondents of the Tribune up to an early hour to-day. Arrangements for Annual Outing to Be Held in the Near Future at Goldstream. Preparations for the merchants' picnic to be held on Thursday, the 26th inst., at Goldstream are well in hand, the committee in charge having been busy during the past few weeks completing the arrangements for the outing. There are few business houses in the city whose interest has not been enlisted. With the exception of the banks, the only business establishments and one or two miscellaneous houses, all places will be closed on that occasion. In view of this His Worship Mayor Morley will be requested to declare a public holiday. Several handsome trophies have been secured by the prize committee who have been particularly active during the past few days. The trade races that are the feature of the sports, every third day during the holiday, are a tradition, the award in each case being a gold medal.

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PENSION SYSTEM WAS CONSIDERED BY TRAMWAY COMPANY OFFICIALS AND MEN Conference Between Managing Director and Union Representatives This Morning. (From Saturday's Daily.) All the interests of the B. C. Electric Railway Company are being thoroughly investigated by a managing director, who is visiting Victoria, having arrived from the Mainland on Thursday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Buntzen, and, although devoting a good part of each day to business, is making as much of a holiday of his stay here as is possible under the circumstances.

One of the principal objects of Mr. Buntzen's somewhat protracted stay in the Capital City is in reference to the pension scheme, introduced by him on his return from the Old Country, and already outlined in these columns. Some objection to the scheme was taken to the proposal by the men because of the fact that it provided that an employee could only benefit by the fund after contributing to it for 20 years, upon reaching the age of 60. The local unions of both Vancouver and Victoria opposed such a clause in the agreement. Steps were taken immediately to reach a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, both sides showing a disposition to yield somewhat with that in view. This is the explanation of Mr. Buntzen's presence here. He met a deputation of the local union this morning in regard to the matter.

While in the city the managing director is not wasting his time. The programme of expansion and improvement before the local branch of the B. C. Electric Railway Company is so large that the local managers have been few and far between. Yesterday he visited the Gorge park, and returning expressed his approval of what has been done there this summer in many unqualified terms. He thinks the tramway company's park is one of the prettiest of the many beautiful resorts in the neighborhood of Victoria, and is so popular that it will become even more popular with Victoria than at present.

Mr. Buntzen also intends going thoroughly into the question of the construction of a line from the Douglas street terminus to a point some distance further in the direction of Saanich with A. T. Goward, local manager of the company. The two will visit the scene of operation and likely determine upon a new stopping place, besides taking other important details into consideration. Mr. Buntzen is the visiting official, as well as that of Mr. Goward, that the work be completed as soon as possible. With that object a larger force of men than usual is being employed, and the residents of that outlying district may look forward to having direct and easy connection with the city proper.

The steps being taken by the tramway company to popularize gas as a domestic utility, particularly for cooking during the hot summer months, is another matter that will be looked into by Mr. Buntzen. He heartily approves of the energy with which the new works are being laid, and, naturally, is gratified at the number of connections applied for throughout the residential sections constantly being brought in touch with the gas supply by the improvements in progress. Inquiry was made by Times reporter as to whether it was Mr. Buntzen's intention to look into the practicability from a business standpoint of the construction of a loop line by way of Ross Bay, connecting the station at Saanich with the station at Oak Bay. The statement that this was not intended at the present time. The work now on hand was quite sufficient to keep the local management engaged. Possibly the matter will be looked into at a later date. The chances of making it a paying investment would be, perhaps, brighter.

While here the managing director will look over the tramway company's new quarters on Fort street. These are almost complete, all that is wanted being some interior fittings, which are expected to arrive any day. Mr. Goward hopes to move his headquarters in the new time or thereabouts. The change ultimately will necessitate some alteration in the present service. It may necessitate the removal of the Government street terminus from the corner of Fort and Government. No definite plans have yet been made, however, and due notice will be given when a decision is reached.

This morning's conference between Mr. Buntzen, Mr. A. T. Goward and a committee representing the local employee's union passed off very satisfactorily. The men were represented by their president, Martin M. Brinkman, and Messrs. R. Dewar, O. Smith, J. Arnsen and J. Easton. The pension system outlined by Mr. Buntzen was taken up immediately, a letter being read from the union, which went fully into the organization's view of the proposal. A number of questions were asked, principal among which was one asking why it wouldn't be possible to change the limit from six years, which had laid down in the original draft of the proposal, to fifty years. In reply to the scheme, to fifty years. In reply to these queries Mr. Buntzen explained his project in all its details to the committee. After his remarks the latter asked for further information along certain lines, finally promising that the matter should be laid before the union for consideration.

With regard to the men's suggestion that the limit should be altered from six to fifty years, Mr. Buntzen took particular pains to make the situation clear. He said that it would be an obvious impossibility to reduce the limit without increasing the amount contributed to the fund. The company was comparatively small, its employees did not number anywhere near the total of the majority of eastern trans-

portation concerns. If the limit were placed at fifty years it would mean that before long there would be between forty and fifty drawing pensions before each of whom there would be twenty years of active life of their-abouts. When it was considered how small an amount each man was called upon to contribute it could easily be seen that the thing was an absurdity. The intention was not to make a pension system an investment, but to provide means of subsistence for employees of the company after reaching an age where it became a hardship to work.

The committee left with thanks to the officials of the company for the consideration that had been given to the desire of the men for complete information. As already stated they promised to lay the matter before members of the union at an early date, and to forward the results of their deliberations as soon as possible.

Local News. —Albert Martin arrived yesterday from Kaslo, where he is a member of the very force on the island. —Dominion Day was Dawson by the running passenger train on the Klondike Mines railway to Grand Forks took place. —It is reported from the contract given by the so-called raimn Angeles, has been cancelled in his inability to deliver tracked for. —J. Morton was clubbed by a man named Frances at Cumberland night. The victim was taken to the hospital in a serious condition. —Mrs. G. H. Beard and Mrs. Hardie (phonetic) pointed the home corner at a meeting of the Ho-city held Thursday night. The ladies' assistance will kindly of the ladies mentioned. —On Wednesday evening a man named Fred Smith while bathing in the Courtney. His companion's assistance and diving in an endeavor to rescue success. The body was an early hour yesterday.

Baron Kamura, late Japanese peace commissioner, has just been appointed by the government as ambassador to the court of the Emperor of the British, that is scheduled August 15th. —Chief of Police Norver, has been dismissed of a private inquiry he conducted into a recent day his suspension of a permanent. Charles Chisholm, police superintendent of water police in London, pointed to fill the position. The investigation conducted by North. —Messrs. Watson & Yates street grocers, in a shipment of strawberries from a farm of Harry Tanner Saanich, Thursday, with a special kind, with a new her has been experienced as a quality of the latter the success of growing them. —June 27th has been a people of the neighborhood of a shawigan Day. At this year on the date amount was raised toward of a public hall and several valuable prizes athletic sports, among them a number of medals. R. G. Prior & Co.

An amicable arrangement regarding canned salmon as per under provincial laws, a bill has been introduced by the government and the canners as to the method of taxation. It is agreed that the tax should be 20 cents per ton. —At the New England day afternoon Mr. Hugh Miss Hattie Spalding, Wash., were united in marriage. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. S. J. Centennial Methodist of Sempal, of California, a Japanese bride. The matrimony, Rev. S. J. conducted the ceremony. —Geo. D. Collins, the blacksmith extradited from the United States, is still in endeavoring to get. He applied in the morning for an order in the custody of the justice of the peace. As such order would permit world jaunt in quest of documents the request denied.

A grass fire occurred in the neighborhood of Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday responded to by a fire engine. The blaze was discovered by a fire engine. The blaze was extinguished with little difficulty. The party and picnickers in the neighborhood to exercise caution. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty. The party and picnickers in the neighborhood to exercise caution. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty. The party and picnickers in the neighborhood to exercise caution.

All those who attended the excursion to the island last Monday were most highly rewarded for their trip. It is Mr. Fisher's return these excursions after, except July 28th, and on July 28th he will have arranged with his excursion. To-morrow will leave the C. P. R. at 2 o'clock for a trip through the island and will make a short stop at the Victoria wharf. Ticket gained at the C. P. R. to the pleasure of the excursion by the Victoria wharf. Ticket gained at the C. P. R. to the pleasure of the excursion by the Victoria wharf. Ticket gained at the C. P. R. to the pleasure of the excursion by the Victoria wharf.

German Insurance Companies Will Pay Frisco Losses in Full. San Francisco, July 6.—German insurance companies will pay in full the statement of E. Bopp, German consul, temporarily located in this city, who recently returned from Germany, where he investigated the standing of the companies doing business on the coast. "I am in a position to know," he said, "that the German insurance companies will pay the dollar for dollar, and I wish to advise all persons doing business with a German company not to accept a compromise. None of the German companies will be classed with the 'six hit' concerns. My knowledge of this point is absolute. Money to pay off every claim is on hand and it will be a matter of but a few days when it will be paid in full."

Saloons Re-opened. Six Hundred Licenses Have Been Granted in San Francisco. San Francisco, July 5.—For the first time since April 18th, saloons were permitted to re-open to-day. Licenses have been granted to about 600 drinking places, and all did a rushing business. To a large number of persons, the resumption of business at the saloons appeared to be quite a novelty, and many were on hand when the saloon doors swung open. Nearly all resorts were crowded.

Reign of Terror. Police of Moscow Unable to Cope With Bomb Throwers Decide to Resign. Warsaw, July 6.—The reign of crime and terrorism is so great here that the police have decided to resign. A few days ago, as a measure of prevention, the system of police beats was abandoned and the police were formed into patrols for mutual self-protection against bomb throwers, etc. But this only made it easier for the bomb throwers. The Governor-General, when informed of the decision of the police to resign, threatened to arrest and punish those who failed to appear to duty.

Dollar for Dollar. German Insurance Companies Will Pay Frisco Losses in Full. San Francisco, July 6.—German insurance companies will pay in full the statement of E. Bopp, German consul, temporarily located in this city, who recently returned from Germany, where he investigated the standing of the companies doing business on the coast. "I am in a position to know," he said, "that the German insurance companies will pay the dollar for dollar, and I wish to advise all persons doing business with a German company not to accept a compromise. None of the German companies will be classed with the 'six hit' concerns. My knowledge of this point is absolute. Money to pay off every claim is on hand and it will be a matter of but a few days when it will be paid in full."

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An Enemy of The King

By Hagenbuch Wyman

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

ow, if the plan suggested by Monsieur de Blaise was being carried out, the governor's arrival at Clochonne meant that his spy had sent him word of his hiding place. But could De Berquin have done so? He had previously shown some skill in secret pursuit. Had he studied the vigilance of my sentinels, learned that we were at Maury, and sent one of his men to the governor with the information? It was improbable, yet nothing occurs more often than the improbable. So I asked Marianne:

"Have you seen anything of the five men who drank with me the night you carried wine to us from the inn?"

"Not since that night, monsieur."

"And you have no more news than you have told me?"

"Nothing more, monsieur; so if you please, I will hurry back for my men. I am sure to have fallen asleep, and it would be a pity if the governor's men should come by the forest road without being seen. Be sure, if they come after I reach home, you shall know of it in good time."

I bade her go, and turned to mademoiselle.

She was as pale as a white lily. As soon as my eye met hers, she said, in a faint voice:

"I am going in, monsieur. I am tired. No, I can go alone. Do not be concerned about me. I shall soon feel better."

And she went rapidly into the chateau, giving me no time in which to assure her that there was no reason for immediate alarm.

I wished to consider Marianne's news before communicating it to any of my men. I had to inquire of myself whether it called for any immediate action on my part. So that my meditations might not be interrupted, I left the chateau and walked into the forest. For hours I considered the possible relations of the governor's arrival to mademoiselle's safety and my own, to that of my men and our cause, and to my intention of delivering M. de Varion from prison. But I could arrive at no conclusion, for I knew neither the governor's intentions, nor what information he had concerning me. There were so many possibilities and so many possible combinations of them that at last I threw the whole matter from my mind, determining to await events. On the way back to the chateau I reproached myself for having wasted so much time in making useless guesses, for when I found myself at the gate it was night, and the moon had risen.

I stopped at the entrance and stood still to listen. I saw no one, but Blaise, who rose in the courtyard in the words of a psalm. He sang it with a gentleness the very reverse of the feeling his voice had expressed in the war hymn a few hours earlier. From a sound that came between the words now and then, I knew that he was engaged in one of his favorite occupations, that of polishing his weapons.

Pleased to hear him singing in the moonlight, I stood at the gate, lest by entering I might interrupt the psalm.

Presently, at the end of the stanza, I heard another voice from the doorway of the chateau.

"Ah, Blaise," said Jeannotte, "it is the spirit of your mother that controls you now."

He made no answer, nor did he resume his singing. Then I recalled that for the past few days he has not shown his former susceptibility to the maid's charms; he had indeed, exhibited toward her a kind of disapproving shyness. I had not attached any importance to this.

"Why do you not go on singing your psalm?" Jeannotte asked, coming nearer to him.

His answer was a strange one. It was spoken with a kind of contemptuous irony and searching interrogation. The words were:

"Mademoiselle's boy Pierre has not yet come back to us."

"What has happened to do with your singing?" she asked. "We all know it very well. Poor Pierre! To think that he may have been taken by Monsieur de Berquin!"

"It is well that he did not know the place of our destination when he was away," said Blaise, in the same insignificant tone, "else M. de Berquin might to have the secret out of him and carry it to the governor of the province. For M. de Berquin knows now that my master is La Tournoire. It would not be well for the boy, or any one else, to be the means of the governor's learning La Tournoire's hiding place."

After which words, spoken with a kind of ominous menace, Blaise abruptly left the girl, and strode around the corner of the chateau. The maid stood still for a few moments, then went in to the chateau.

Completely mystified, I crossed the courtyard and called Blaise.

"M. de la Chatre is at Clochonne," I said abruptly, as soon as he was before me.

He stood still, returning my gaze. Presently he said:

"Do you think that he has learned where you are?"

"Through M. de Berquin?" I said, as if completing his question.

"Or any one else?" he said, in a low voice. "There was the boy who disappeared, for instance."

"But he did not know our hiding place when he left. He did not know how near we then were to it. He did not then know that I was La Tournoire."

"But there was much talk of La Tournoire on the journey. Did you at

any time drop any hint of this place, and how it might be reached?"

"None that could have reached his ears. I told only Mlle. de Varion, and we were quite alone when I did so."

Blaise looked at the ground in silence. After some time he gave a heavy sigh, and raising his eyes, said:

"Monsieur, I have been thinking of many things of late. Certain matters have had a strange appearance. But—well, perhaps my thoughts have been absurd, and, in short, I have nothing to say about them except this, Monsieur: it is well to be on one's guard always against every one!"

I was about to ask him whether he meant that the boy Pierre had been guilty of eavesdropping and treachery, and to reprove him for his unworthy suspicion, when there was a noise at the gate. Looking thither, I saw two of my men, Sabray and Roqueuil, conducting into the courtyard three starry-eyed fellows, who leaned wearily on one another's shoulders and seemed ready to drop with fatigue.

"We found these wretches in the woods," explained Sabray. "They are Catholics, although that one tried to hide his cross and shouted, 'Down with the mass!' when we told them to surrender in the name of the Sieur de La Tournoire."

"It is true that I was a Catholic," said the bearded fellow who had just belonged to De Berquin's band of four; "but I was just about to abjure when these men came up."

"I will abjure twice over, if it pleases monsieur," said the tall Spaniard, looking ruffian. "Nothing would delight me more than to be a Huguenot. By the windpipe of the Pope, for a flagon of wine I would be a Jew."

"And a damned infidel Turk," wearily added the fat comrade, "for a roast fowl, and a place to lay my miserable body!"

At this moment the top of his eyes fell on Blaise.

"Saint Marie!" he cried, falling to his knees. "We are dead men. It is the big fellow we trusted up at the inn!"

"Belly of Beelzebub, so it is!" belatedly, Blaise, pulling out his sword, turning to Jeannotte, who had just reappeared in the courtyard, he roared: "It is now my father's spirit that controls me!"

Whereupon he fell to belaboring the three poor, weary, hungry, thirsty rascals with the flat of his sword, till all of them yelled in concert. They were too limp to resist or even to run, and he had his way with them until Sabray, the tall Spaniard, howled with laughter. At last I ordered him to stop, and to confine the men in a chamber, where they should be fed and questioned. So they limped away moaning like cattle by Blaise, who promised them that if they would only surrender to honest people in the dark for some time to come, Jeannotte followed, out of curiosity, as did Sabray and Roqueuil.

Left alone in the courtyard, I sat on the stone bench, which was not in part yellow with moonlight, and began to ponder. I could doubtless learn the truth from the captives, whether De Berquin had any hand in the coming of La Chatre to Clochonne. Anxious as I was to inform myself, I was yet in no mood to question the men, and I preferred, preferring to wait and hear the results of Blaise's interrogations.

While I was thinking, my arms folded and my eyes turned to the ground, I suddenly heard a deep sigh very near me.

I looked up and saw Mademoiselle de Varion standing before me in the moonlight. My gaze met hers, and in the delicious glow that her presence sent to my heart, I forgot all in the world but her.

CHAPTER XIII.

How De Berquin Invited Death.

"Mademoiselle!" I whispered, starting up and taking her hand.

She trembled and averted her eyes from me. But she did not draw away her hand.

"You are still disturbed by Marianne's news," I said. "But you have little to fear, for when M. de la Chatre is at Clochonne then it is he who is at the other end of the province."

"Yet I do fear, monsieur," she said, in a low tone, "for your sake."

"I take great happiness in knowing that it is for me. But this is no place or time for fear. Look and listen. The moonlight, the sounds of the forest, the song of the nightingale, all speak of peace."

"The song of the nightingale may give place to the clash of swords and the cries of combat," she replied. "And because you have delayed here with me, you now risk the peril you are in."

"Peril is familiar company to me, mademoiselle," I said, gayly. "It comes when I wish, and is a very welcome guest when it brings with it the sweetest lady in the world."

Talking thus, I led her around the side of the chateau to the old garden, where, in a place now given to the weeds, stood the green vegetation of its former use indicated by a broken statue, a crumbling grotto, and in its centre an old sun dial overgrown with creepers. The path to the sun dial was again passable, thanks to my frequent visits to the spot since my first arrival at Maury. It was up this path that we now went.

"The moonlight and the presence of mademoiselle made the place a very paradise to me. We two were alone in the garden. The moon spread beauty over the broken walls of the chateau and the green vegetation around us leaving some places in mysterious shade. The sun dial was all in light, and so was mademoiselle standing beside it. I breathed sweet wild odors from the garden. From some part of the chateau came the soft twang of the strings responding to the

fingers of the gypsy. I held the soft hand of mademoiselle, I raised it to my lips.

"I love you, I love you!" I whispered. She made no answer, only looked at me with a kind of mingled grief and joy, bliss embittered by despair.

"I cannot be," I went on, "that heaven would permit so great a love to find no response. Will you not answer me, mademoiselle?"

"What answer would you have?" she asked, in a perturbed voice.

"I would have love for love."

"Her answer was arrested, by the sound of the gypsy's voice, which at the instant rose in an old song, that one in which a woman's love is likened to a light or a fire. These are the first words:

"Bright as the sun, more quick to fade; Fickle as court beauty, fickle as the wind; Where brightest, casting deepest shade— False flame of woman's love."

"Heed the song, monsieur," said mademoiselle, in the tone of one who warns vaguely of a danger which dare not be spoken openly.

"It is an old, old song," I answered. "The raving of some misanthrope of bygone time."

"It has truth in it," she said.

"Nay, he judged all women from some bitter experience of his own. His song ought to have died with him, ought to be shut up in the grave wherein he lies, with his sins and his sorrows to his death."

"Though the man is dead, the truth he sang is not. Heed it, monsieur, as a warning from the dead to the living, a warning to all brave men who unwarily trust in women."

"I needed no song to warn me, mademoiselle," I said, thinking of Mlle. d'Areny and M. de Noyard. "I have in my own time seen something of the treachery of which some women are capable."

"You have loved other women?" she said, quickly.

"Once I thought I loved one, until I learned what she was."

"What was gypsy's voice, she asked, slowly, as if divining the answer, and dreading to hear it.

"She was a tool of Catherine de Medici's," said I, speaking with all the more contempt when I compared the girl's court beauty, Mlle. d'Areny, with the pure, sweet woman before me; "one of those creatures whom Catherine called her Flying Squadron, and she betrayed a very honest gentleman to his death."

"Betrayed him!" she repeated.

"Yes, by a pretended love trust."

Mademoiselle trembled, and held out her hand to the dial for support.

"Something in her attitude, something in the pose of her slender figure, something in her white face, her deep, wide-open eyes, so appealed to my love, to my impulse to protect her, that I stepped in my arms and drew her close to me. She made no attempt to repulse me, and into her eyes came the look of surrender and yielding.

"Ah, mademoiselle, Julie," I murmured, for she had told me her name, "do not shrink from me, your hand clings to mine, the look in your eyes tells what your lips have refused to utter. The truth is out, you love me."

She closed her eyes, and let me cover her face with kisses.

Presently, still holding her hand in mine, I stepped to the other side of the sun dial, so that we stood with our backs to each other, her hands clasped over it, should not be put to the trouble of tying up honest people in the dark for some time to come. Jeannotte followed, out of curiosity, as did Sabray and Roqueuil.

Left alone in the courtyard, I sat on the stone bench, which was not in part yellow with moonlight, and began to ponder. I could doubtless learn the truth from the captives, whether De Berquin had any hand in the coming of La Chatre to Clochonne. Anxious as I was to inform myself, I was yet in no mood to question the men, and I preferred, preferring to wait and hear the results of Blaise's interrogations.

While I was thinking, my arms folded and my eyes turned to the ground, I suddenly heard a deep sigh very near me.

I looked up and saw Mademoiselle de Varion standing before me in the moonlight. My gaze met hers, and in the delicious glow that her presence sent to my heart, I forgot all in the world but her.

"Faint flame of woman's love," came the song of the gypsy, before mademoiselle could answer.

The look of unresisting acquiescence faded from her face. She started back, drew her hand quickly from mine, and with the words, "Oh, monsieur, monsieur!" glided swiftly from the garden and around the chateau. In perplexity, I followed. When I reached the courtyard she was not there. She had gone in, and to her chamber.

But I was happy. I felt that now she was mine. Her face, her attitude, had spoken, if not her lips. As for her broken way, I thought that due to a last recurrence of her old scruples concerning the barrier between us, I did not attribute it to the effect of the sudden intrusion of the gypsy's song. It was my mere accident, I said myself, that her scruples had returned at the moment of that intrusion. What was there in her love that I need fear? She had told me to heed the song as a warning; I considered this a mere device on her part to check the current of my going. Her old scruples or her maidenly impulses might cause her to use for that purpose any device that might occur. But, how long she might postpone the final confession of surrender, it must come at last, for the surrender itself was already made. Her heart was mine. What mattered it now though the governor had come to Clochonne solely in quest of me? I though he knew my hiding place, discovered by the persistent De Berquin, and its location by him communicated through Barbenouche? For, I said to myself, if De Berquin had sent word to the governor, Barbenouche must have been the messenger, for the three rascals now held at Maury could not have been relied on, and they had the appearance of having wandered in the forest several days.

I was just about to summon Blaise, that I might learn the result of his interrogations, when I heard the voice of a man who was lying in wait by the forest path, call out:

"Who goes there?"

"We are friends," came the answer, quickly.

This voice also I knew, as well as

Maugert's. It was that of De Berquin. I ran to the gate and heard him tell Maugert, who covered him with an arquebus, match lighted, that he was seeking the abode of the Sieur de la Tournoire, for whom he had important news.

"Let him come, Maugert!" I called from the gate.

I stepped back into the courtyard. At that moment Blaise came out of the chateau. Very soon De Berquin strode in through the gateway, followed by the burly Barbenouche. Both looked wayward and fatigued.

"Monsieur de la Tournoire," said De Berquin, saluting me with fine grace and a pleasant air—he never lost the ways of a gallant gentleman—"I have come here to do you a service."

"So? Then you are really intent to seek my confidence and try to betray me, after all? Admirable self-assurance!"

Blaise was about to answer, when Barbenouche took off his doublet and other encumbrances. De Berquin raising his sheathed sword and very gracefully unsheathing it by throwing the scabbard off into the air, so that it fell some distance away in the garden.

Twice before that night he had been shown that I was the more skillful swordsman, yet now he stood without the least sign of fear. If he had formerly retreated, on being disarmed, he now stood firm, in which he figured audaciously, and could not endure to remain before Mlle. de Varion. Also, he had sought to preserve his life, so that he might have revenge. But now that events had taken their turn, he showed himself not afraid to face death.

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"Enough, M. de Berquin," I said. "I do you the credit of admitting that so well-wrought a lie was never before told. Only two things prevent its being believed of it is to me that you tell it, and it is of Mlle. de Varion you complained a while ago of being chilly. Let us now warm ourselves!"

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"Mlle. de Varion," he answered, never quailing.

"Filled with a great wrath, my powers of thought for the time paralyzed, my mind capable of no perception but that of Mademoiselle's sweetness and purity opposed to this horrible charge of betrayal, I grasped at the first opportunity to strike. The devil in me no more the king

of liars, unless you are devil! Come, Monsieur de Berquin, I will show you what I think of the service you would do me!"

With drawn sword in hand, I walked across the courtyard and pointed to the way leading around the side of the chateau to an open space in one part of the garden. I knew that there was a well in that place.

"As I waited