



VOL. 35.

NO. 2.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

THE OREL CALLED AT SAIGON YESTERDAY

Main Forces of Linevitch's Army Have Reached Kirin—Japanese in Touch With Rearguard.

Manila, April 14.—Rear-Admiral Train, in command of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, received a telegram at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Saigon, the capital and principal port of French Cochinchina, reporting the arrival there of the Russian hospital ship Orel on the morning of April 13th.

JAPANESE DENY REPORT OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Tokio, April 14.—Noon.—The naval department pronounces the reports of the naval engagement recently off Saigon to be unfounded.

SHIP HAS PROBABLY SICK SAILORS ABOARD

St. Petersburg, April 14, 5:15 p.m.—The admiralty's advice from Saigon do not mention any wounded men being on board the Russian hospital ship Orel, which arrived today.

TRYING TO CHECK JAPANESE ADVANCE

Tokio, April 14.—It is reported that the main forces of the Russians, which retired in the direction of Hsinching, reached Kirin. Their rear guard, which is estimated at 12,000 men, continues in the vicinity of Harlungcheng, closely in touch with the Japanese vanguard.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING AS THEY RETREAT

Tokio, April 14, 3 p.m.—The following announcement was made today: "Our force advancing eastward via Fushan and Hallung road encountered the Japanese on the morning of the 12th at Erhhoon, seven miles east of Yingpan. The full strength was one regiment of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry and four guns. Our force then occupied Tsangshai, about 19 miles west of Yingpan.

JAPANESE NOTES AROUSE INTEREST

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Despatches from Whangting showing that Japan officially notified the United States when the rupture with Russia occurred, that no act of hostility would take place until notice of war had been made, when hostilities broke out on February 23d, and the declaration of war was not formally made until on February 10th, attracts much attention.

RUSSIANS EXPERIMENT WITH SUBMARINE BOATS

Tokio, April 13.—It is reported here that the Russians at Vladivostok are conducting experiments with six submarine vessels, and that these vessels are all of foreign manufacture—French, British and American types.

THE TRIAL OF THE DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR

St. Petersburg, April 14.—There is no truth in the report from Czacow that Lieut.-General Stoessel had been, as a formality, condemned to death by the commission appointed to inquire into the surrender of Port Arthur. His trial only began today.

SILED DUE EAST FROM MADAGASCAR

London, April 15.—A telegram from Singapore was received here today announcing that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Marmora sighted five Russian battleships on April 3rd, in latitude 8 degrees south and longitude 92 degrees east, steering for the Straits of Sunda. The dispatch has no present significance.

JAPANESE WERE DRAINING TO THE WEST

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Gen. Linevitch, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated yesterday, says: "Our cavalry on April 10th found the Japanese in occupation of a hill southward of Mount Gaochian, in the valley of the Hun river. The cavalry turned this position and forced the Japanese to evacuate and retire westward."

ADMIRAL SEEKS VICTORY OR DEATH

Paris, April 15.—Gaston Dru telegraphs from St. Petersburg to the Echo de Paris that Admiral Rojestvensky's last telegram before leaving the Pacific was singularly laconic and eloquent. He writes: "I will not telegram again before the battle. If I am beaten you will learn it through Tokyo. If I defeat him, I will announce it to you."

WHEN WILL RUSSIANS PROCEED NORTHWARD?

Hongkong, April 15.—Many steamers are arriving here from Durban, Natal, and Cardiff, Wales, apparently waiting orders. War risks at Hongkong for Japanese have raised and trade is affected.

POPULATION OF EDMONTON DISTRICT

Ottawa, April 14.—As nearly as can be ascertained by an examination of the Dominion census of 1901, the population of present Dominion electoral district of Edmonton was 19,833. Of this number 6,933 are put down as Roman Catholic and 4,144 are put down as "Greek church."

BOILER NEARLY EMPTY

Explosion in the Toronto Customs House Narrowly Averted. Toronto, April 14.—The Toronto customs house had a narrow escape from being blown up this morning.

ARBITRATION TREATIES

The Hague, April 14.—The second chapter of the States-General today approved the arbitration treaties between the Netherlands and Denmark, France and Great Britain.

HILL SAYS WILL BUILD THIS YEAR

IN SIMILKAMEN AND THEN ON TO COAST

Great Northern Railway Seeks No Subsidy—Surveyors Are Now in the Field.

A short time ago the local Board of Trade placed itself in communication with J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway to ascertain exactly what that company proposed to do with regard to the Coast-Kootenay railway.

CRISIS IN AGITATION NOW SEEMS IMMINENT

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Development all point to a crisis in the present agitation among the workmen of the cities and the peasants of the country on May Day, and appeals are pouring in from all quarters of Russia for military protection.

MAN MURDERED WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Toronto, April 13.—A dispatch from Penetanguishene says: "A crime, remarkable for its brutality, was perpetrated at Penetanguishene last night, when Mrs. Desfoches and her fourteen-year-old daughter Annie were chopped down with an axe, their bodies stripped of every stitch of clothing and then thrown into a hole under the floor, used as a cellar."

BODIES WERE FOUND IN HOLE UNDER FLOOR

Penetanguishene, April 13.—Alexis Desfoches, husband of the murdered woman and father of the child, was arrested this afternoon while piling lumber in the yard in Midland. He admits killing both woman and child. His wife and he quarrelled and he hit her over the head with an axe handle.

MURDERER HAS MADE CONFESSION—NAVIGATION ON ST. LAWRENCE—TRADES UNIONS MUST PAY DAMAGES

Montreal, April 13.—The ice bridge at Cape Rouge, just above Quebec, which annually delays the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, sometimes for a fortnight or more, gave way this afternoon. Navigation will be open to Montreal in two or three days.

RECOMMENDATION OF CHURCH COMMISSION

London, April 14.—The report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the Scottish churches dispute, recommends that the Free Church should hand over to the United Free Church all the property it cannot itself adequately administer.

PROPOSES TO RESTORE LARGE PART OF PROPERTY TO THE UNITED FREE CHURCH

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WOUND CAUSED DEATH

Montreal, April 13.—Joseph Kourri died at his home in this city this evening, the doctors say, from the effect of a bullet wound in his head, which he received in a fight at Labelle, Que., in October, 1903.

DIED FROM HEART FAILURE

Toronto, April 13.—Alfred MacDougall, whose trial on a charge of embezzlement of the funds of the provincial treasury has been postponed from time to time over a period of three years, is dead from heart failure.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE

New York, April 14.—The indictment charging Nan Patterson with conspiracy with J. Morgan Smith and Mrs. Smith was returned today by the grand jury against the Smiths and Mrs. Patterson.

FEAR OUTBREAK IN RUSSIA ON MAY-DAY

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread. Price Baking Powder Co.

Vertical text on the far left margin, including names like 'Mrs. Kiddle' and 'B. C.'.

Vertical text on the far right margin, including names like 'Mrs. Johnson' and 'Waltham, Mass.'.

TRUMPHER OF THE TURBINE.

Turbine steamers are evidently going to smash records once they get finally established in business. The Virginian, of the Allan Line, which has just completed the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Halifax, was not designed as a flyer in the acceptance of the term as applied to New York liners. She was intended to be a money-maker, after the manner of the Celtic, the Cedric and other ships of moderate speed. Nevertheless in her trials the Virginian is said to have developed a turn of speed exceeding by two knots that which the specifications called for. It is this element of uncertainty about the capacity of the turbines which leads additional interest to the experiments (for they are experiments in a degree) now going on in connection with Atlantic Canada ships. The engineers have made a proper study of the new machines now being placed in their hands and have acquired the confidence that is the result of experience, we may expect something startling from the turbine-driven ships, and the speedy eclipse of the not yet obsolete valvular monstrosities of the great ocean liners. The Canadian people will be second to the Allans in the adoption of the new principle of propulsion. Should their vessels exceed the requirements of the contract relating to speed in a ratio approaching that of the Virginian, we shall have a still further demonstration of the capacity of the turbines and probably ships of the first class when the specifications only called for second class affairs.

And the developments we are noting to-day remind us of the fact that but a few years ago a Conservative government entered into a contract guaranteeing a million dollars a year as a subsidy to a company that proposed to put twenty-knot boats on the run between Canada and Great Britain. The present government was and has been vehemently condemned for refusing to carry out that contract. Steamships in every way of a class superior to these called for by that contract we now have running to our ports without any guarantee whatever.

FALLING APART.

The Montreal Gazette, the oldest Conservative newspaper in Canada, and the representative of the sane elements yet to be found in the Conservative party of Canada, will support the present Liberal government of Quebec. The Gazette also condemns the agitation the fomenters of race prejudice and of "religious" bigotry in Ontario are endeavoring to raise in the hope of creating disgust with public life in the mind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and forcing the greatest leader the Liberals have ever had, or Canadians have ever had, into retirement. Nor is the Montreal Gazette the only Conservative newspaper that condemns by implication and in plain words the incendiary appeals of the narrow-minded and wizen-tup souls whose habitat is confined to a very small section of Ontario. The majority of newspapers, like the majority of the representatives of the people in parliament, recognize that Canada's population is composed, in the main, of two classes of different origin, worshipping the same God, approaching Him with reverence, but under different forms and ceremonial. In the good old times the representatives of antagonistic creeds, no doubt acting under inspiration from the ancient enemy of mankind, thought they were doing the God of the universe grand service when they stretched each other on the rack, smashed legs and feet and thumbs in ingenious and truly infernal machines, and in extreme cases, consigned bodies to the flames—all for the good of the souls of the tortured and as a warning to survivors that the day of their conversion ought to be near at hand. One would naturally have supposed that in the beginning of the twentieth century a new and more liberal spirit had taken possession of men. There has been progress, but there still smoulders a few of the embers of the old feud between Ontario and Quebec, which made the original Canadian Confederation impossible, and which later threatened failure until compromise was reached in the present school system under which the rights of the minority are guaranteed for all time. But there are still demagogues and mischief-makers in the land. For the sake of a little brief popularity and to draw the plaudits of a limited number of misguided and unthinking persons, those incendiaries are busying themselves in the nefarious work of blowing the old smouldering embers of race antagonisms and religious prejudices into flame. Of course those newspapers claim to be actuated by the highest and most patriotic motives. They are overcome at the very idea of any section of a mixed community securing advantages over another section. But they take care not to enlighten the people upon whose unreasoning passions they are playing so successfully. They do not publish the facts in regard to the matter. They do not let it be known that the separate schools of the Northwest are in reality completely under government control; that the only concessions the minority are given are such concessions as have been granted by the local government, and that these concessions, in short, amount to the right on the part of either Protestants or Catholics in any part of the territories, when they can furnish a

sufficient number of pupils, engaging teachers of their own religious faith to instruct the said pupils. There is no religious teaching during the regular school hours. After 3.30 in the afternoon religious instruction may be given by Protestant or Catholic teachers to such children as desire to remain. This regulation applies without discrimination to every public school in the Territories, whether the district be under Protestant or Catholic auspices. And the provisions noted above, Kingdon though they must appear to any person who can approach the subject with his mind divested of every portion of the natural prejudice peculiar to his environment, are the sole reasons for the attempt to fan into flame the old racial animosities in Ontario and Quebec which the melting influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done so much to allay. We say to words of condemnation are severe enough to adequately express the contempt which should be poured upon the heads of the firebrands. Already many Conservatives in the Dominion House of Commons, a goodly number of them not of the Catholic faith, have expressed their approval of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill and have announced their intention of supporting them. The prospects are that the government majority on the question will be the largest ever recorded in the House, and there is little doubt that it will reflect the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Canada. When the blood of the agitators in the select portion of Ontario has cooled down and calm reflection succeeds impetuous unreason, when the actual provisions of the bill are understood, the people will wonder what all the fuss was about.

POLITICIANS V. STATESMEN.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Conservative party, said in the House of Commons that he took his stand on the school question on the principle of constitutional rights. He would not trouble the consciences of his followers by asking them to think as he thinks, or to vote as he votes. He would leave the doors open in order that the Tory from Ontario could dodge in and the Tory from Quebec slip in the other according as his conscience prompted. If the leader were not so high-minded a man, if his advisers, journalistic and otherwise (including the Toronto News, which plays out rhapsodies of the classical order) were not several atmospheres above suspicion, the ordinary Grit might be inclined to impute motives and to insinuate that the parties were cast loose for a purpose, and that purpose might be discerned in the practice of sending to Parliament two sets of petitions, one set from Ontario and one set from Quebec, one set praying that the educational clauses be retained in the Autonomy Bill in their original form, and the other asking that the alleged obnoxious clauses be eliminated. The statesman's candour and courage according to the Tory point of view, and we have little doubt it will be lauded as such by the immaculate Toronto News.

The principal complaint of the journal whose director is too high-minded to attempt to enter Parliament on an agitation that is founded on ignorance and prejudice, is that in opposing the imposition of separate schools in Manitoba and proposing to continue the present system of separate schools in the new provinces of the Northwest, subject to such changes as the provinces may deem fit to make in accordance with the spirit of the times, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been guilty of inconsistency. Now is it a fact that the Premier has done anything in connection with this case that will lower his reputation as a courageous and far-seeing statesman? If the editor of the News were not subject to the influence of his peculiar environment, if he were capable of, et al. liberty to rise above the atmosphere of Toryism that pervades his entourage and the sectarian prejudice peculiar to his constituency, he would readily admit that the latest chapter in the career of the Premier is not the least creditable of his record.

As we have on several occasions pointed out, the circumstances of the present school case are not parallel with the circumstances of the Manitoba case at all. Other newspapers take the same view, newspapers which are Conservative now and have been Conservative during the whole of their careers. The Montreal Gazette is one of these, and it goes back to the discussions which preceded confederation for opinions confirmatory of its views. One authority points out that in the year 1870, when the Manitoba Act was passed, there existed in that province no system of education established by law. The Protestants had schools of their own and the Roman Catholics had schools of their own, supported in each instance by the parents, aided by contributions from the respective churches. Accordingly, in order to bring Manitoba into line with the rest of the Dominion in the matter of education, the policy being to authorize the erection of separate schools everywhere for the protection of minorities, the framers of the Manitoba Act transferred to that organic measure the provision of section 93 of the British North America Act with the addition of the words "by practice." That is, whereas sub-section 1 of section 93 declares that nothing in any provincial law shall prejudicially affect any rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the time, this was altered in the Manitoba Act of 1870 to cover the case of

rights or privileges which any class of persons might have by practice. But, years after, the Judicial Committee found that such rights and privileges had not existed in 1870 by practice in the legal sense. True, subsequent to 1870 Manitoba had sanctioned separate schools, but the Provincial Legislature was held to be at liberty to withdraw its sanction, and so the whole fabric fell. Had Manitoba been first constituted as a territory and separate schools been erected there by the Federal Parliament, as in the case of the existing territories lying to the west of her, unquestionably such schools would have come under the protection of sub-section 1 of section 93, and any Manitoba statute undertaking to abolish them would have been null and void.

The question then arose as to the right of the minority in Manitoba to seek redress from Ottawa in the form of remedial legislation under sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 93. The Dominion government of the day—Conservative government—was asked and had resolved to pass a law overriding the will of the Provincial Legislature which had a great majority of the people behind it. It was at this crisis that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, taking his political life in his hands, protested against such a course, and undertook it returned to office to settle the dispute by compromise, which he did, the arrangement he made being approved by all save the extreme members of the Catholic and Protestant sides.

The case of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan rests on an entirely different basis. Section 2 of the Territories Act of 1876 provided for the establishment of separate schools for Protestants and Roman Catholics. In the thirty years that have elapsed since then no one has found any serious fault with this dual system. The fact remains, at any rate, that separate schools exist by law in these new provinces "at the union," and that in obedience to the constitution, to sub-section 1 of section 93, they are being continued on the existing basis by the Autonomy Bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whether personally he approves of separate schools or not, is bound by the British North America Act to maintain them, and those who call this coercion might as well say that he is coercing the new provinces because he is unable to veto them with the legislative powers reserved for the Federal Parliament by section 91. If the people of Canada desire to change the British North America Act, well and good; but while it remains the supreme law its provisions must be carried out.

HOW TO "LIVE LONG AND PROSPER."

We take it that the man who has crossed the limits of life set down by Dr. Osier is a man who has done very little in the way of work that will bring content upon the head of that joyful philosopher. The desired evidences are to be found upon every hand, and are within the circumference of the experience of every man. Still we all like to read the words of an individual who speaks with emphasis and with authority from the depths of his own experience. Dr. Harvey Wiley, who hails neither from Chicago nor from Baltimore, the scientific sensationalist of the day, but is the chief chemist of the United States government at Washington, says the time will soon come when a man will be young at seventy. We hope he is right. We believe he is not very far wrong. "Scientific statistics prove conclusively," declares Dr. Wiley, "that the average life of man within the past few years has been increased from 33 to more than 40 years. I predict that the average long life of the average man will have been increased to 70 years. I believe that the Biblical injunction—three score and ten—was not intended to be regarded as the exceptional, but that it expressed the average age which man might hope to attain—viz, indeed, he would attain. By exposing bogus patent medicines and educating the people not to take them, and by promulgating correct laws of health, this will be accomplished. There are three methods to prolong life, and all must be followed. They are temperance, work and play." The average man by force of inexorable circumstances is compelled to fulfil one of these conditions; he is usually guilty of failing to avail himself of all opportunities of living up to the other. It is in meeting the first that he stumbles a great deal, thereby sinning against the laws of his physical being, curtailing his capacity for usefulness and enjoyment and trimming years from his life.

The humor of the Scot is still a matter of suspicion to the mind of the Englishlander, notwithstanding the examples that are constantly before his eyes of complete appreciation by English audiences of the supreme quality of the work of Scottish writers. J. M. Barrie, formerly of "Thurms," has kept Londoners in mirth for several years now greatly to the advantage of the spirit of acquiescence which is, said by the envious to be the most highly developed trait in the disposition of the northern invader. But the average southerner is not to be convinced by the evidence of isolated facts. He turns to the works of the late Sydney Smith and produces classic testimony which cannot be disputed. In the meantime Mr. Barrie is all the rage, is gathering the barbees, and does not care a button what his new neighbors say. His popularity increases with his years. We observe by a dispatch in the New York Times his very latest play, "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," was

produced by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre last week. It took the audience in shunts of laughter throughout. The piece is a travesty of the proum play, and exceeds in whimsicality all of Mr. Barrie's previous plays. It provides Ellen Terry with one of the most engaging roles seen on the English stage in many years. Irene Vanburgh also has an effective part. The play was preceded by a curtain raiser, also by Mr. Barrie, a one-act fantasy, "Pantalone," a triple parody in dumb show. The audience, which was a brilliant one, included Anthony Hope, Louis Parker and Sir Philip Burne-Jones, besides many well-known actors and actresses.

President Roosevelt continues to make history and gain fame as a mighty hunter. He has shot a tame bear, captured a live wolf with his own hands and without guns, and has killed one of the biggest rattlesnakes that ever shook a horned tail. In fact the president has acquitted himself with such credit that he has been deemed worthy of the honor of membership in the Concatenated Order of the Hoo Hoo. As the elements have turned against him and he has sprinkled two feet of snow over the hunting grounds of Colorado, surely Mr. Roosevelt can now afford to go home and rest on his unparalleled honors. If the reporters reveal a great many more of the unequalled exploits of their hero, we, lacking the spirit of appreciation, may conclude that the presidential hunt, like the late session of the Legislature of British Columbia, was a burlesque.

GRATIFYING REPORT.

Metropolitan Methodist Sunday School Is in Flourishing Condition. At the recent annual meeting of the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school the following report was submitted by the secretary, W. E. Stanaland: Dear Pastor, Superintendent, Officers and Teachers—Another year has passed by and I am called upon again to balance my books and give you a profit and loss statement. For myself I must say that the delightful cheerfulness and cordiality displayed by officers, teachers and scholars has helped me in my work. Many times I have felt discouraged during my term of office, but all discouragement banished from my thoughts when I received so many greetings from the children on my return from abroad, for I knew them, indeed, I was part and parcel of the school and had the perfect confidence of the children. I shall not trespass on time by reviewing my report, but will call your attention to those details which dealt with 29 percent of the school, thus making a material difference in the totals of the previous years. Number of classes, 24; officers, 10; teachers, 28. Scholars in primary department, 118; intermediate, 184; senior, 114; cradle roll, 80; home department, 58. Total attendance for the year, 15,110; present morning service, 5,355; collections, \$1,480.75; fees recited, 7,000; Bibles brought, 3,671. As I pointed out last year, the average attendance is low compared with the number on the roll, but I candidly believe that at least 50 names should be struck off the Bible class rolls. I trust the following secretary will not be so lenient in this regard as I have been. I was not anxious for trouble.

Last year's budget was prepared on estimated receipts and expenditures. It may interest you to know the balances. They follow: Collections estimated, \$410; received, \$428.40. Entertainments estimated, \$100; received, \$51.20. Our accounts with the Methodist book room are very satisfactory. Last year at this time we owed them \$123.43, with supplies due to the end of June. We now owe them \$107, with supplies due to December 31st, 1905. This means that we are entirely out of debt for the supplies, as we have more than paid for goods delivered. Let us now work to pay in advance for all our supplies and you will save your secretary a lot of trouble and give the book room steward a genuine surprise. Might I suggest that supplies be paid for monthly. In closing, I desire to thank you all for your kindness to me. My relations with E. A. Lewis and H. J. Knott, superintendent, during my last office as secretary, have been most cordial, both gentlemen assisting me in every way possible. I also desire to mention the faithful and efficient service rendered by my assistant, Miss Ethel Jones, as well as the service rendered by Mr. Yeo in delivering the supplies each week. I trust the board will follow the course adopted last year by voting the sum of \$10 to Mr. Yeo for his services. My God bless our school in the prayer of your retiring secretary.

HAS BEEN ALL RIGHT EVER SINCE

T. H. BELLEY, F. M., PROVES THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE PERMANENTLY. Some Years Since He Used Them Now and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since—Story of Well Known New Brunswick Man. Lower Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B., April 16.—(Special.) "I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belle, postmaster here, and one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country. He has given his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Mr. Belle continued: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of doctors and other kinds of medicines, but did not seem to get any lasting benefit. Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended I decided to try them and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now, and as I said before I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." "Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and for all. There is no stage or form of Kidney Disease that they do not cure completely and permanently."

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozonc. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozonc. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever they are—know some one whom Liquozonc has cured. If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozonc does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozonc; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozonc. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozonc destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozonc has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the

most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozonc—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter. There lies the great value of Liquozonc. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without-killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozonc attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Ashtma—Anmia	Hay Fever—Influenza
Diarrhoea	La Grippe
Scrophulous	Scarlet Fever
Wounds	Whooping Cough
Brigit's Disease	Liver Troubles
Cholera	Smallpox
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Constipation	Pleurisy—Gastritis
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
Constipation	Stomach—Gripes
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
Constipation	Stomach—Gripes
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
Constipation	Stomach—Gripes
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
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Constipation	Stomach—Gripes
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
Constipation	Stomach—Gripes
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
Constipation	Stomach—Gripes
Colic—Colic	Stomach—Gripes
Constipation	Stomach—Gripes

CLOSING OUT OF PACIFIC STATION

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE NAVAL YARD

Admiralty's Orders for Reduction About Fulfilled—Wind-Up of Monster Sale—Melancholy Change.

It has been one of the grievances of the Yankee tourist that he was not permitted to gratify his curiosity in regard to the defensive works at Esquimaux. Scarlet coated sentries barred his entrance to the naval yards with a polite statement that no one was permitted within that domain unless they "ad business with the admiral"; hawk-eyed officials laid violent hands on camera and sketching board, and the thirst for information manifested in the vicinity of the forts met with similar treatment. Indeed, until a short time ago, visitors were not permitted in the naval yard at all. Of late that rule has been relaxed,

the public are embracing the opportunity of taking stock of the premises, just as the populace crowd into the homes of the wealthy, under similar circumstances, to behold splendors from which, under ordinary conditions, they would be excluded. They are permitted to handle chronometers, torpedoes, trolleys, telegraph, electric, galvanometers, inchometers, firing keys and circuit breakers, just as if they had served with the marines and really understood what it is all about. Instruments of multisyllabic name and of unique forms (to the landman) are passed about through the unsanctified hands of alien junk dealers, of Hebrew origin, some of whom have previously paid the penalty the law prescribes for those found in possession of the uniform of soldier or sailor. The auctioneer wastes no time on ceremony. His customers have the printed catalogue in their hands, and he merely calls out the number of the parcel about to be offered, and the bidder must look quick and act promptly if he wishes his offer to be considered.

The buyers consisted of several classes. First in evidence were the junk men, attracted to the city from as far south as San Francisco by the knowledge that exceptional bargains would probably be re-

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozonc, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozonc is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozonc costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer you may appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquezonc Company, 355-54 Wabash Ave., Chicago. My disease is..... I have never tried Liquezonc, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it..... Give full address—write plainly. Any physician or hospital not using Liquezonc will be glad to supply for a test.

DEBATE

QUESTION LINE

Senator Temp Will Com In the Senate a debate took Trunk Pacific Columbia: Hon. Mr. M Ask the E man, as a me received a letter the directors of Railway Com struction on t commence at coast simultane ter has been r with the nego on by Mr. Mo Trunk Pacific the government a grant of mon if such a grant would be at the same t. And wheth knows that M that if the tion would pr Hon. Mr. S member of the remind Mr. H ed in his lett substance ther He said: Wh order paper, I

stance of letter the hon. gent Mr. Templeme the debates was no promi construction of commenced in particular time no promise, no matter; but I motion I made by my hon. frin vailed, the con bound to make Pacific coast. T how anxious the tines that shou thought that fr to the Nationa way project las sition to say a this to say, the people at the p ing the policy o drew any oppo prise. Now, m tory on that tr, and especi Probabily he t tell us that conserve the r d have been the contract, a British Colum of any benefi rany. One ing so entiled mbia pays a to the Domin the seven othe million; pay about million while bates \$20.60 p alone would c consideration. Hon. gentlemen do all in h struction of the menced on the possible. He k as well as Mr. Morse, as Pacific, went to from the privi railway, and fr aid, he said em not come on until they wat the east to Morse was an ment of that k until he was or unguarded and He was angry cause he did n What authori demand, I do n press upon my can with the c mentment ma similitudes nee ward from Hon. Mr. pleased to hea Victoria has v

SKEENA HATCHERIES

Nearly Four Million Sockeye Fry Released in Northern River. T. Whitwell, superintendent of the Skeena river hatchery, returned from the north on Thursday night on the steamer Princess Beatrice, after an absence of eleven months. Messrs. Hall and Prexy, assistants, also came down with him. Mr. Whitwell reports a very successful season, having placed four million sockeye eggs in the hatchery, and liberating 3,000,000 healthy young fry, one and a half million in Sockeye river at the head of Lakelse lake, one and a half million in Lakelse river, and the remainder in Clewwater creek. The party left the hatchery on April 4th by canoe, and travelled ten miles down the Lakelse river, and sixty-three miles down the Skeena to Port Essington, making altogether seventy-three miles, which was done in fourteen and a half hours. Mr. Whitwell reports the Upper Skeena very low at present, and all the ice and snow gone, and unless there are some very heavy rains during the course of a few weeks, he thinks it will be very difficult for the river steamer to get up this season.

TRIBUTES OF PRAISE

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE PROCLAIM THE VIRTUES OF PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN) Mr. Geo. H. Smith, of the Widely Known "Smith Wool Stock Company," Toronto, Adds His Testimony. Smith Wool Stock Company, 219 Front Street East. Dr. T. A. Slocum—I and numbers of my friends join in testifying to the wonderful power of Psychine for Throat and Lung Troubles. In my own case, when all ordinary remedies and doctors' prescriptions failed, I tried Psychine. A complete cure was speedily effected. My cough ceased, and my throat and lungs were entirely freed of disease. Psychine accomplishes all that is claimed for it. This statement I am prepared to substantiate under solemn oath. I have recommended Psychine to scores of my friends and acquaintances, and have seen with delight the return of health and strength and permanent cures brought about. Yours truly, GEO. H. SMITH. PSYCHINE is pronounced SIK-KEEN. For sale by all druggists at \$1 per bottle. For further advice and information write or call at Dr. Slocum, Limited, 170 King Street West, Toronto, Can. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DEBATE ON GRAND TRUNK-PACIFIC

QUESTION OF BUILDING LINE FROM THE COAST

Senator Templeman Has No Doubt Work Will Commence When Surveys Are Completed.

In the Senate on Tuesday, April 4th, a debate took place regarding Grand Trunk Pacific construction in British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.) rose to ask the Honorable Senator Templeman, as a member of the Dominion government, if he at any time last year received a letter from Mr. Hays, one of the directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company...

And whether the honorable gentleman knows that Mr. Hays has held out the threat that if no grant is made construction would proceed from the east only.

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to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and is now heartily in accord with the policy of the government in its construction. It is a sort of death-bed repentance; but nevertheless we are glad to see a change even at this late hour.

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1225 LBS

Nitrate of Soda

THE STANDARD FERTILIZER

Recent experiments in Hop Culture show that for each 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda used, an increase of 200 pounds of Hops was obtained. It is quite true that Nitrate of Soda is not a fertilizer, but it is a most valuable and important fertilizer.

Nitrate of Soda

THE STANDARD FERTILIZER

outside of the letter of Mr. Hays, I have no doubt whatever that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would be commenced on the Pacific coast as soon as the surveys of the company will permit.

Hon. Mr. Loughed—May I ask my hon. friend in view of his being a member of the government, and in view of the reliance he places on newspaper reports, whether he or the Dominion government have communicated with the government of British Columbia as regards any agreement entered into or any proposition entered into between himself and Mr. Hays in regard to the company starting construction on the Pacific coast?

Hon. Mr. Templeman—Not a government organ.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell—It speaks on behalf of the government.

Hon. Mr. Templeman—That is right. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell—And it enunciates the views of the government, whatever they may be.

Hon. Mr. Templeman—I have no personal knowledge that any communication has taken place between this government and the British Columbia government with respect to the terms given to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Hon. Mr. Templeman—My hon. friend seems to think the British Columbia government has been compelled to give large subsidies to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

port which was circulated at the time; but that the motion was dropped we know, and that it was dropped without giving any reason at that time, we know.

Then he goes on to say what is in the interest of the province and the country; and there is a positive declaration on the part of a gentleman in authority, that unless the British Columbia government were prepared to be held up, and to make over to that company a large land grant or aid in some other form, the road would be built from the east to the west, that being the cheapest mode of doing the work.

Hon. Mr. Templeman—I did not say that.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell—It is the duty of the government, in the face of its declaration in the House, to have ever called to it; and the fact of its being published in the Times, which I understand is the government organ.

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ACROSS COUNTRY.

"Go out of doors and get the air. Ah! if you knew what was in the air. See what your robust neighbor who has never failed to live in it, has got from it, strength, cheerfulness, power to converse, heartiness, and equality to each event."

"In this we read between the lines work for the doctors. The signs of the times point to an enormous increase in intelligent public interest in health."

lution of poisons which furnishes a weak spot for bacteria to enter. With a dyspeptic the food is not taken up or assimilated by the stomach, and the blood is weak in red corpuscles (not being properly nourished), therefore leaves free entrance for the germs of disease.

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"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes Dr. R. V. Pierce, in his 'Golden Medical Discovery'.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

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against its natural consistency and rich ness. It is not heart disease. Sometimes people suffer intense pain over the heart, which is not heart disease, but caused by the stomach.

There can be no question as to the common-sense way of treating all these symptoms is first to cast out the poisons from the system by a simple vegetable laxative such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol nor narcotics.

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CHERRIES.

A Sockery Fry Re-then River.

ernment of the ry, returned from the sea-ice, after an anths. Messrs. Hall its, also came down

ports a very success- placed four million hatchery, and liber- by young fry, one in Sockery river at lake, one and a half river, and the re- ter creek.

hatchery on April travelled ten miles yer, and sixty-three na to Port Essing- ther seventy-three in and fourteen and a

S. S. CENTENNIAL.

On Marrowstone Point, near Port Townsend, Monday morning, April 10th. Revenue cutter Arcata alongside.

stances of letters written by Mr. Hays to the hon. gentleman from Victoria (Hon. Mr. Templeman). I find after consulting the debates of last year that there was no promise by Mr. Hays that the construction of the railway would be commenced in British Columbia at any particular time.

With regard to the western end, there are many things to consider, including the important question of harbor facilities, and the nature of the country through which the road must run.

Montréal, Quebec, July 12th, 1904. Dear Sir:—In reference to your inquiries as to probable date when construction on the new transcontinental line will begin on the Pacific Coast, I beg to say: That surveys have not yet reached that stage of completeness to enable me to fix any definite date for commencement at either end of our road.

Notwithstanding the newspaper reports as to interviews in British Columbia and the conferences and negotiations carried on, which, of course we must always read, keeping in mind the fact that Mr. Morse was here as a promoter of a railway enterprise, trying to obtain a land subsidy from a government not too unwilling to part with their land. I have every reason to believe, apart altogether from this letter of Mr. Hays, that construction will begin at a very early date.

Hon. Mr. Templeman—I am very pleased to hear my hon. friend from Victoria has withdrawn his opposition

ARRANGING OF THE GOVERNMENT

BY J. A. MACDONALD AND JOHN OLIVER

Residents of North Vancouver indignantly at the Way That Municipality Has Been Treated.

On Friday night a meeting was held in North Vancouver when the following resolution was proposed and seconded by James McMillan and R. W. Dick and passed:

This meeting of electors of North Vancouver hereby emphatically condemns the provincial government for its failure in any way to meet the urgent and oft-repeated calls of the people of the province for better railway facilities from the Coast to Kootenay, and for a railway or railways to the North to open up the great interior of the province for development and settlement.

Further, this meeting condemns the financial policy of the government and its imposing heavier burdens of taxation on the people, while at the same time greatly reducing expenditure on public works and on education in the province.

The meeting was in no sense a Liberal one, being attended by members of both political parties. It was presided over by E. Bell. From the Vancouver News-Advertiser the following extracts are taken from the speeches delivered by J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, and John Oliver. Mr. Macdonald in opening referred to the importance of North Vancouver, which was likely to become the terminus of a road to the northern part of the province. Continuing he said:

"He was just as pleased to address them as Conservatives as Liberals, as he had found many warm supporters among the Conservative party, which probably arose from the fact that until 1903 party lines were not introduced in local affairs. They were normally in the same respect, and new parties were being formed on lines distinctly different from the political parties that had existed for many years in Canada, and perhaps they would be forced in some respect by a third party, which was growing up here, and which, unfortunately, was exercising in the legislature an influence that was not for the good of the province. If Socialists held opinions different from theirs, and sought to carry them out by legislative measures well and good. Socialism in theory was very nice, but could never be put into practice till all the people were perfect, and then we should need neither Socialists, Liberals or Conservatives.

"I will now," continued the speaker, "deal with matters that came before the legislature and that the government ought to deal with at great length, for the legislation resulted in nothing of benefit to the country, but in much of which the beneficial effects will be felt for many years to come."

Mr. Macdonald then took up the speech from the throne. One of the chief statements was to congratulate the country on having what was called a surplus. After that he wished to refer to the fact that under the first Conservative government of British Columbia, an actual surplus of \$27,000 was obtained by the treasury, and in the bank of something over \$200,000, and between this and the saving of certain amounts of necessary expenditure they had obtained a surplus of \$75,000. If the government could obtain a surplus in that way then there was no reason why everyone should not become rich. A man had only to overdraw at the bank, and then he would have a surplus.

Mr. Macdonald said the Premier had promised that he would bring down some measures that would look to the opening up of the undeveloped portions of the province by the construction of railways. This was a matter in which the people of North Vancouver were vitally interested. They were there in a situation that would be the probable terminus of the V. W. & C. railway, which would start from there into the northern portions of the province, and naturally they were inclined to favor a Liberal policy on the part of the government in regard to the railway.

In the speech on the budget, he (Mr. Macdonald) had pointed out that this was a matter of dollars and cents to the province, and he had shown how the construction of railways in new portions had been a benefit instead of a drain upon the province. He instanced the Kootenay, which after railway development contributed to-day in taxes and royalties one-third of the total revenue of the province, and it was the same in that portion of Vancouver Island which is served by railways, while the rich districts of Yale, where one mine (the Trunk) was paying one-eighth of the total earnings of the C. P. R., and which was rich in agricultural lands also, paid only \$175,000 into the provincial treasury, as compared with Kootenay's \$500,000, and who could say what Yale would produce if it were properly developed.

Reviewing the past history of the government in this matter, he spoke of the summer session which had been promised for a consideration of railway matters.

An Improvement on Nature.

Nature gives us fruit to keep us healthy. But fruit can't bring back health after we lose it. It takes something more effective than fruit to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.



Sunlight Soap brightens and cleanses everything it washes. Quite as good for cleaning household utensils as washing clothes.

per cent. on that loan for ten years, and one-half of that amount was lying at current account in the Bank of Commerce in Victoria to-day, where it was drawing 3 per cent., while the government was paying 5 per cent. interest on an overdraft of \$300,000 borrowed from the same bank.

Mr. Oliver then dealt at length with the Assessment Act of 1904. The government having tax deposits in banks, had to withdraw that tax on account of the opposition of the bankers, who found that, in consequence of it people were taking their deposits out and depositing them in banks in Washington and the Eastern States, and their business was being seriously injured.

Speaking of municipal matters, as something touching North Vancouver very nearly, he said that deputations from all parts of the province had been before the municipal committee during the session, and after listening to their proposals he had not been able to bring them in banks in Washington and the Eastern States, and their business was being seriously injured.

He then took up the School Act, passing in review the regular arguments against it, declaring that it would impair the efficiency of the schools by its reduced appropriations, and saying that all the parents of the province could not afford to neglect the education of their offspring.

Mr. Oliver then dealt at considerable length with the Dyking Assessment Act, and touched on the exchange of lands in the province for lands in the Dominion for asylum purposes in which many lands had been handed over to Mr. Rand and others in the name of a "man of straw," and this brought him to the question of the Kettle and Columbia river lands, which was the terminus of the Pacific Northern railway, the government had given away the whole waterfront to land speculators. He had instanced this matter and had appointed a committee, which had taken evidence under oath, and the result was such that he believed that one of the reasons why the legislature was prorogued so suddenly was to choke off discussion of this very important matter on the floor of the House.

The present Premier and the present Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had authorized the granting of these crown lands contrary to the act, and the Premier, under oath, had admitted that these grants should be cancelled, because very often claims had been granted which were several miles distant from the locality in which they were applied for. "On the floor of the House," said Mr. Oliver, "these are privileged statements, but when I stand up in a public place, like this, I must bear the responsibility of what I say, and say to you that this present government has been dealing illegally with valuable foreshore lands on Kiltan Arm, in defiance of the law of the province, and in spite of the fact that these lands were placed under reserve from September 18th, 1890, down to the present day, and you can well understand how it is that politics has had to be so corrupt when the electorate has ceased to demand clean and honest laws, or at least a certain percentage of the electors is willing to stand by and condone actions of that kind. You will some day wake up, and let me tell you that there is a responsibility on every elector to satisfy yourselves whether these things are so or not, and if they are, so then it becomes your duty to use your vote and influence to prevent this state of affairs, and the man who does not do so is to a certain extent equally guilty."

He was in close touch with many Conservatives, and he believed, like them, in putting the interests of the province ahead of party politics, and in the business of the country should be conducted in the same way as a man would conduct his private business. They had a government calling itself Conservative.

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DELIGHTED WITH WESTERN CANADA

INTERVIEW GIVEN BY JAMES CARRUTHERS

Vancover Island's Rich Resources Described—Terminus of the G. T. P. Referred to.

Citizens of Victoria will remember J. S. Carruthers who accompanied Frank W. Morse, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, on his trip to the coast. Mr. Carruthers during his stay in the West became greatly impressed with the country, and in the following interview published in the Montreal Herald gives his views of Western Canada:

"Winter wheat is amongst the possibilities for the agriculturists of Southern Alberta, in fact not merely is it a possibility, but it has arrived to such an extent that it is expected two million bushels of winter wheat will be harvested this summer from land hitherto regarded as only fit for ranching purposes. This was the statement made to the Herald this morning by Mr. James Carruthers, who has just returned from a protracted tour of the Northwest with General Manager Morse, of the Grand Trunk, to spy out the land soon to be traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific."

"What this may mean for the Western wheat growers can scarcely yet be estimated, but it will, if successful, prove little short of a revolution. "The experiments have been carried out around Calgary under the direction of Mr. Dennis, of the C. P. R., assistant to Vice-President Wyle, of the Winnipeg branch. He told Mr. Carruthers that so successful were the experiments with winter wheat on these ranching lands that he would be very much disappointed if 2,000,000 bushels were not reaped this summer. The wheat is sown in July, and harvested in the following July, and so far has seemed to stand the winter well. Mr. Dennis stated that so impressed were the C. P. R. with the success of the experiments that he had been instructed by the Montreal headquarters to buy 25,000 bushels of hard Kansas red winter wheat and ship it at once to the Southern Alberta farmers, to be sown this summer. This is a splendid hard wheat, and very hardy, which matures very early, and if its culture proves a success, as is anticipated, it will mean an enormous advance for the Northwest farmers. Hitherto the Northwest have been regarded as an exclusively spring wheat district, and there has been the ever-present danger of loss from early frosts. With winter wheat this will be obviated.

"Mr. Carruthers confessed that as a result of his trip, and the unusual opportunities it offered, he had become a victim of the Northwest fever in an advanced stage. Wherever he has been prosperity seemed to be in the air, and everybody busy. Stations were crowded with settlers, and the alfalfa fields along the line filled with carloads of settlers' effects, cattle, etc., very many of them being from the Western States and Eastern Canada. The change since his previous trips was most marked. The American settlers were especially noticeable in the Calgary district, where the introduction of irrigation schemes by the C. P. R. was working wonders.

"The country north of Edmonton is one of the richest imaginable," said Mr. Carruthers. "It has the soil and climate; all it needs is the railway and the people to become an enormous wheat producing country. With the Grand Trunk Pacific built between Winnipeg and Edmonton, I suppose it will naturally be one of the first sections finished. With present signs of progress, I believe that within ten years the wheat crop of the Canadian West will reach 300,000,000 bushels. The Grand Trunk Pacific have chosen their terminals wisely at Fort William. They have a magnificent property there, and are evidently building for the future. They see that it will not be long before they will be bringing down enormous quantities of wheat, and have secured plenty of land for their shingles, elevators, etc."

"What surprised Mr. Carruthers, as a wheat man, was the continued expansion of the 'wheat belt,' he found what was growing in districts that were far beyond the limits of successful wheat culture, and producing magnificent crops of the best wheat, too. The farther settlement went, the farther they extended the 'wheat belt,' and as a sign of what might be done he has been shown a photo of a splendid field of potatoes grown within fourteen miles of the Arctic circle."

"With regard to the extreme West, Mr. Carruthers regarded the prospects for the country and the Grand Trunk Pacific as equally good. A route had been discovered through the Rockies, which offered much better grades and less engineering difficulties than anything hitherto found or expected, which would give the road great advantages in hauling and the expenses of upkeep. It was not expected that the terminus would be at Port Simpson, but at some point further south, which the Grand Trunk Pacific would doubtless announce when they thought proper."

"This point, however, was from 400 to 600 miles nearer the Orient than any other port, and this would doubtless have the effect of bringing a great deal of trade between the Far East and Europe over the new Canadian lines."

"Good coal was abundant at Edmonton, where it could be had delivered for \$1.25 a ton, and in British Columbia and Vancouver Island there were vast deposits which only required capital and a railway to open them up."

Mr. Carruthers spent five weeks at Victoria, B. C., and met prominent business people, both on the Mainland and Vancouver Island. He was especially struck with the vast resources of the Island, much of which is yet unexplored. It is extraordinarily rich in timber, and has abundant coal and iron resources, which Mr. Carruthers expected to see utilized with the great demands that the

THE APPEAL CASE IN FULL COURT

E. P. DAVIS, K. C., HAS FINISHED ADDRESS

Interesting Proceedings in California With Respect to the Late Alex. Dunsmuir's Estate.

(From Friday's Daily.)

In the Hopper vs. Dunsmuir appeal, which is being argued in the full court, the address of E. P. Davis, K. C., for the defendant, was completed this forenoon. He devoted the most of the forenoon to clearing up a number of points which had remained outside of the general address. He took occasion to show that on points where James Dunsmuir was charged in the opposition to the election, the defendant was not guilty of the offence. He pointed out that the defendant was not guilty of the offence of interfering with the election, but that he was guilty of the offence of interfering with the election of a man of straw.

A. P. Luxton, K. C., also for the defendant, will follow with his address, beginning this afternoon.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated April 18th, gives an interesting account of the proceedings in connection with the rumored attempt at removing securities from San Francisco. The dispatch says: "Letters of administration of any and all the estates of Alexander Dunsmuir, which may be in the jurisdiction of California courts, were granted to-day to Public Administrator Hyde."

Quick action on the part of Mr. Hynes in securing letters of administration will, it is believed, result in preventing Mr. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, from whisking \$6,000,000 worth of railroad securities out of the state. "Yesterday afternoon there was imparted to Judge Coffey the sensational information that these securities had never been mentioned in the inventory filed in connection with the estate of the late Alexander Dunsmuir."

"It is further stated to the court that these securities were at present in San Francisco, and that they were to be packed out of the state within twenty-four hours."

In view of this information, Judge Coffey granted the application of the public administrator to take charge of the securities, and to information received by Thomas A. Hickey, attorney for the public administrator, the \$6,000,000 worth of stock has been in possession of Horace G. Platt, legal representative of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city, since they were taken to Judge Coffey that if immediate action were taken it would be possible to obtain possession of the securities.

"It is alleged here that Mr. James Dunsmuir's intent was to move to take the securities out of the jurisdiction of the California courts. It is expected that the public administrator will successfully prosecute the case, and that the securities will be returned to the state."

"Charles S. Wheeler, local representative of Mr. James Dunsmuir, made a strenuous attempt to prevent the issuance of the letters of administration, but he failed to convince the court that they should not be granted."

"The stock is said to represent the quiet interest of the late Alexander Dunsmuir in the Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway, on Vancouver Island."

"For years a martyr," is how Chas. H. Powell, 108 Taylor street, Kington, begins his story. "A martyr to chronic constipation, but now I am free from it thanks to the use of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill."

"Chas. H. Powell, Many who are now suffering from this complaint will be glad to learn from Mr. Powell's story that there is hope for the most stubborn case. He continues: "I was induced to try Anti-Pill by reading the testimony of someone who had been cured of constipation by it. I had suffered for eighteen years and had taken dozens of staff recommended as cures, but which made me worse rather than better. Doctors told me there was no cure for me." Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill is for sale by all Drug Stores by The Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

CADET CORPS.

Promotions Announced in Company Order Issued To-Day.

The following company order has been issued by Capt. Cobbett, commanding the High school cadet corps:

General Information: Promotions—To be sergeants, Corporal Bannerman, Corporal Robson. To be corporals, Acting Corporal Crozier, Cadet A. Hartman, Cadet Sears, Cadet H. Rogers. To be bombardiers, Cadet Eberhart, Cadet Prevost, Cadet Walter, Cadet Bergman.

L. P. MACRAE, Acting Adjutant.

TECHNICAL POINT ON IMPOSING DUTY

COMES UP REGARDING THE STEAMER ORION

Owners Seek to Place the Vessel Under Canadian Flag—Question at Issue.

In the president's report at the yesterday afternoon appears the following paragraph: "The council supported the parties interested in the local whaling industry in their application to have plant not manufactured in Canada admitted duty free, but as far as can be learned, the present outlook for that which is unfavorable."

On what grounds the above statement is made has not been ascertained, but as far as the Times can learn the owners' application respecting this is still under advisement at Ottawa. It involves one of the most interesting cases that has arisen in connection with shipping matters in Canada for many years. The whaling plant referred to includes the new steamer Orion, which was recently built in Christiania, Norway, and brought to this port to engage in the whaling industry. Her owners have asked that she be admitted under the Canadian flag free of duty.

Section two of the act to amend the coasting laws of Canada says: "No foreign-built British vessel, whether registered in Canada or elsewhere, shall be entitled to engage in the coasting trade of Canada unless such vessel is of Canadian build and first obtained a license for that purpose, which may be granted by the minister of customs."

On the other hand the following from an order in council appears elsewhere in the Dominion statistics: "And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Sweden and Norway on the same footing as the vessels of that country; "His Excellency in council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Sweden and Norway, but that such vessels shall be, and they are, hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels."

In the two sections quoted an anomaly occurs, and the Dominion government has been asked to interpret the law. "The Orion is a vessel of 100 tons, she belongs to a type of whaler only built in Norway. When she was brought out to this coast, her master secured from the British consul at Christiania a license to carry the British flag during the voyage, but this privilege was only for the trip."

Had her owners so desired they could have placed the steamer under the Norwegian flag and carried on the same business there as they now do. They have placed the steamer under the Canadian flag. Under the second section quoted, British and Norwegian shipping enjoy reciprocal privileges in this connection, that is the vessels of either are free to engage in coasting on both coasts, and this regulation not only applies to England and Norway, but Canada as well.

"The question that presents itself in the case of the Orion is, does the steamer become dutiable when registered in hauling the Canadian flag, when on the other hand it registered under the Norwegian flag she could quite as well carry on the same line of business? "Locally the point has never been raised before, and its determination will be awaited with interest."

A SIMPLE CURE FOR PILES.

Pile Sufferers know that Ointments and other local treatments sometimes relieve but never cure. They don't remove the cause.

There is a little tablet that is taken internally removes the cause of Piles and cures any case of Hemorrhoids. Ward & Co. to-day started out more wags than on any previous day since the teamsters quit work. The police guards with the wags were not so numerous as on previous days. One man offered a settlement was made to-day, three representatives of the Chicago Employers' Association meeting a committee of labor leaders at the request of President Shea, of the Teamsters' Union. The meeting, however, resulted in no advancement towards peace.

REMAINS UNSETTLED. Chicago, April 13.—Notwithstanding a continuance of the strike of teamsters and gaswork workers, four copy trucks of Co. to-day started out more wags than on any previous day since the teamsters quit work. The police guards with the wags were not so numerous as on previous days. One man offered a settlement was made to-day, three representatives of the Chicago Employers' Association meeting a committee of labor leaders at the request of President Shea, of the Teamsters' Union. The meeting, however, resulted in no advancement towards peace.

CURING SALMON FOR GERMANY

INDUSTRY IS TO BE COMMENCED IN CITY

Large Fish From Traps Will Be Used and Shipped in Cold Storage Cars.

The installation of fish traps on the southern coast of Vancouver Island is to be followed by other industries beside that of the canning business. For many years a growing trade has existed in shipping mild cured salmon in cold storage to the German market on Barkley Sound, which river was the original home of this industry, but of late years it has spread northward, and considerable has been done in this part of the province. During the past winter the under the control of Mr. Brewster, of this city, has been following this branch of the salmon industry with marked success. It is reported:

This spring the curing of the salmon will likely begin in this city, Robert Lindenberger, of Astoria, Oregon, whose firm is one of the largest shippers to the German market, has recently been looking into the opportunities for beginning the business. It is said that he was so well satisfied with conditions that it is all but settled that the salmon curing will begin in this city in cold storage cars, and sent in refrigerator cars to New York for shipment by steamer to Germany.

Accommodation for the freezing of the salmon is being obtained at the C. C. Cold Storage building, and from there the cars will be filled directly and shipped in unbroken charge to New York. The supply of fish will be obtained from the fish traps set in the straits, and already negotiations are in progress looking to the obtaining of a sufficient quantity. This will not interfere with this season is 420 as compared with last year. The spring salmon run lends itself to this process, being larger than the sockeye. This is looked upon as only the beginning of this part of the salmon industry, which is likely to develop into positions only second to the canning end of the trade.

THE SLED SERVICE.

The Last of Season Has Left White Horse For Dawson.

The last stage on runners for the present season left Dawson for White Horse on Sunday, April 6th. From now until the opening of navigation outside mail via White Horse will be dispatched by the steamer Orion, and brought back to this port to engage in the whaling industry. Her owners have asked that she be admitted under the Canadian flag free of duty.

ELKS DINE.

The first Elk banquet in British Columbia was held at the Diarrid hotel last night. This does not imply that there is a branch of the Elk order in the city, for there is not, but there are fifteen or sixteen members of the organization residing here, and they decided to hold a reunion. Preceding the banquet was a theatre party at the Redmond theatre, the members parading to the playhouse in a body adorned with purple ribbons, the colors of the order. During the evening the orchestra rendered a number of selections familiar to Elks. Among these was an air that never fails to bring down the house, but was new to any particular person. But neither the words in the mind of the orchestra leader were "We Wont Go Home Till Morning or For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" only he knows what any real there was no uncertain prophetic note in the piece, for those who sat down to the banquet after the show did not "go home until morning"—until daybreak. Manager Harrison, who is an Elk, had prepared a sumptuous repast and it was accorded every attention. Business Manager J. Rush Bronson, of the Redmond company, was toast master, while Mr. Redmond, who is also an enthusiastic Elk, was among those present. There was a strong feeling in favor of agitating for the inclusion of Canadian branches when organized, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge across the border line. It was pointed out that the order which has attained widespread proportions was founded by an Englishman in New York, and there was no reason why it should not extend to subjects of the King. It was decided that until a lodge was established here the Elks resident in this city would do their utmost to entertain visiting members of the order.

STREET ENDS DECISION REVERSED TO PLAINTIFF IN

Decision Reversed to Plaintiff in Case. All the judges were in attendance Saturday, when a decision was handed down on the appeal from the Irving, taken by the province. It was brought by one brought by the instance of V. Ject was to restrain closing the ends down to the water level of the railway crossing of the trial judge, being dismissed.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Small Kidney Pills

DR. J. P. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Small Kidney Pills

DR. J. P. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Small Kidney Pills

Where Men Get Hurt

There you find Dr. Powell's Extract—the only truly effective medicine for curing the hurt. For cuts, burns, sprains, bruises, and other injuries, it is the only remedy that will cure. It is a certain cure, a reliable remedy for all such ailments. It is sold in small bottles, and is very cheap. It is sold by all drug stores.

What

Hunting where the Arctic... the industry... on in the far... present have... made for any... com. The pla... ing widespread... first Victorian... and in addition... duce modern in... the most dark... than any other... The whaler...

Hampback... decades has been... search for the... these animals... ary hump-back... Island coast... by little value... carcass in the... large feet... equipped for a... wintering and... and in the sum... hunting. The s... and with anti... three killings

year's work. It will not be... little vessel, which... upon the work... have a very good... does not get at

JUDGMENT

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Whaling: A New Industry on Vancouver Island.

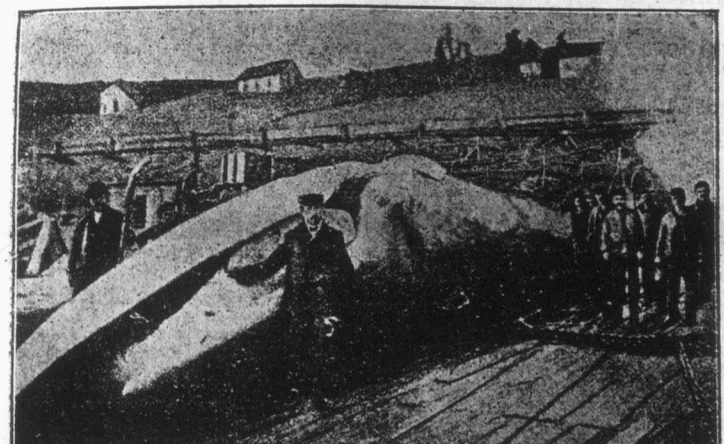
Hunting whale in the Pacific side of the Arctic is an innovation. For years the industry has been profitably carried on in the far north, but not until the present have any arrangements been made for any new departure in the business. The plans which Captain S. Balcom of this city has in hand are attracting widespread interest, for he is the first Victorian to embark in the industry, and in addition he is the first to introduce modern methods in the art of killing the most dangerous mammal that inhabits the deep.

To make the business pay it will be necessary to kill about a month. The method to be employed is most interesting. The Orion when she approaches a whale will wait until she gets within good range. Then from a small cannon on the forward part of the deck a harpoon will be fired. Attached will be a bomb, which will explode once the animal is struck. At this moment the whale will either be killed immediately, or it will be hurt sufficiently to infuriate it. Attempting to escape it will draw the steamer and all with it for a time, then it circles around, and it behoves the

land, where a "factory" or refinery converts the blubber into oil and the flesh and bones into guano. The Norwegians originated this enterprise, and on their coast it has attained surprising dimensions in thirty years. In 1885 no less than one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight were killed, but through the gradual extermination they have become more rare, so that in 1900 only four hundred and ninety-eight whales were taken. Still, the business is so economically conducted and Iceland is now providing a whaling ground that a fleet of thirty steamers is employed, and a kill of twenty-five fish is a paying one for any of these.

To the average landsman a whale is a whale, and nothing more. All whales look alike to him, and are only bigger than others. While this paper is not a scientific treatise, the presentation of a few facts regarding these creatures will enable the reader to follow it more intelligently.

First, then, a whale is not a fish, but a marine mammal, probably descended from hoofed animals, which ages ago took to aquatic life—at first in fresh water and afterward in the open sea. The fish-like form of these gigantic creatures is entirely due to the conditions under which they live, and is in no sense indicative of relationship. Their fins are merely remnants of the pedicel extremities formerly used, and they suckle their young as do cows. In the second place, whales naturally fall into two great groups—those with teeth and those which possess none, but have the upper



Humpback whale hoisted out on slip. The man's hand is on the baleen, the "whale-bone".

decades has been sent into the Arctic to search for the more valuable species of these animals, would discard the ordinary hump-back seen off Vancouver Island coast because of the comparatively little value to be found in the latter's carcasses in the way of bone and oil. A large fleet goes into the Arctic annually equipped for a two or three-year cruise, wintering as a rule off Herschel Island, and in the summer busying themselves in hunting. The season, however, is short, and with antiquated methods, two or three killings are considered a good



A whaler with three prizes in tow.

year's work. It will not be so with the Orion. This little vessel, which is ready to enter upon the work of Vancouver Island, will have a very poor month's results if she does not get at least twice this number.



The head of a harpoon, the projectile which, charged with explosive, is fired from the harpoon-gun.

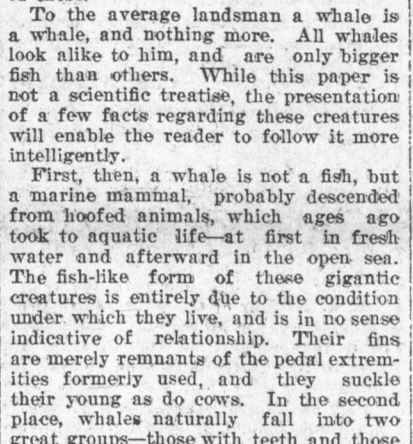
steamer to keep out of the way. During this time the whale sinks below the surface. It has been known to descend until it parted the heaviest line. In consequence a very pliable and strong line is used in the business, and that which will be in service on the Orion will be a magnificent rope of Russian hemp as soft almost as silk. Anything harder would be worthless for it would be impossible to fire a harpoon with any degree of accuracy with a line that was other than very pliable.

As gunner and captain the Orion will have a man in charge in Capt. Nils Nelson, a very capable navigator and whaler. He knows all the tricks of the big sea monster, for he has killed the animal both on the Norway and Japan coast. What happens after the whale has been struck and towed ashore is well described by P. T. McGrath, in last May's issue of the Cosmopolitan. What he says about the industry and station on the Atlantic will apply with equal interest to the station at Bamfield and the business on the Pacific. The story is as follows:

Hundreds of whales are now being killed annually in the Newfoundland seas, and a most lucrative pursuit it is found. Although the industry was set on foot only in 1898, and but four small steamers are now employed, yet within a year or two, when more ships are added, a kill of one thousand annually will be achieved. These whales, larger than the sperm or Arctic species, are the largest living object that inhabit the ocean. The Newfoundland plan is to operate a small steamer from the coast, which, after killing its prey, tows it back to

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Harpoon-gun mounted on the bow of a steam whaler.

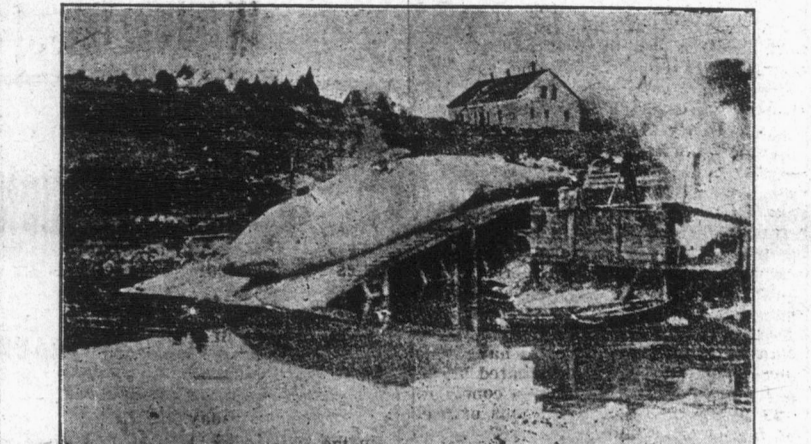
Basques, the cumbrous appliances and heavy craft of the Dutch and Massachusetts, the hand-harpoon and rowboat of the deep-sea whalers of later years, all have served their turn and must now give way to more perfect devices of chase and destruction. Indeed, they would not suffice for the hunting of the orquals at all, for these are the fiercest of all the whale tribe. The Arctic whale is timid and inoffensive to a degree, so that a bird alighting on its back is often times sufficient to send it off in alarm. It is aroused only by its maternal instinct, and will defend its young with the greatest boldness. But the orqual is fearless and inquisitive, and has not yet learned to fear its greatest enemy. From the Grand Banks these giant creatures are to be seen in hundreds, right among the fishing schooners, indifferent to the presence of vessels or skiffs, and in their pranks occasionally overturning the boats of the fishermen.

The orqual is a swift, staunch, specially built little steamer of one hundred tons, making twelve knots of speed and able to make off with thirty-year-old whalers. It is a swift, staunch, specially built little steamer of one hundred tons, making twelve knots of speed and able to make off with thirty-year-old whalers. It is a swift, staunch, specially built little steamer of one hundred tons, making twelve knots of speed and able to make off with thirty-year-old whalers.

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daily coal consumption of three tons. She costs twenty-five thousand dollars when ready for sea; and two important items in her equipment she her harpoon gun and her whaling line. A truly formidable weapon is this gun. It is the invention of an expert Norwegian whaler named Foy. The gun is a short muzzle loading cannon, fixed on the bow of the ship. It works horizontally in a semi-circle, and can also be raised or depressed at will, giving an oblique command of the waters dominated by the ap-

proaching ship. Into this gun the harpoon is fixed, upon the cartridge of gunpowder which expels it. The harpoon is a massive bolt some six feet long, consisting of a head, body and tail. The head is a conical projectile, filled with explosive, imbedded in which is a time-fuse that fires the shell two seconds after it strikes the whale. The body consists of four stout arms or bars, fixed at right angles to one another but fastened together by a bundle of sticks. The tail is a shaft extending rearward, and to this the line is fastened—a piece of pianit, five-inch manilla, light but strong,



A whale on the slip being drawn up by means of logging chains and pulleys.

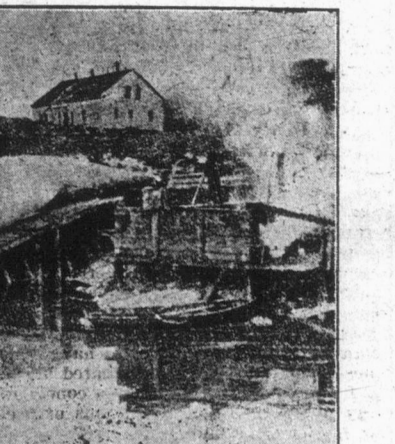
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proaching ship. Into this gun the harpoon is fixed, upon the cartridge of gunpowder which expels it. The harpoon is a massive bolt some six feet long, consisting of a head, body and tail. The head is a conical projectile, filled with explosive, imbedded in which is a time-fuse that fires the shell two seconds after it strikes the whale. The body consists of four stout arms or bars, fixed at right angles to one another but fastened together by a bundle of sticks. The tail is a shaft extending rearward, and to this the line is fastened—a piece of pianit, five-inch manilla, light but strong,



The markings on a whale's body as they appear after the operation of "bluening".

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DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT.

WEAVER'S SYRUP
For Humors
Salt Rheum
Scrofulous Swellings, etc.

WEAVER'S GERATE
Cleanses the Skin
Beautifies the Complexion.

Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the poison in the blood.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

way the poorer classes consume it, and farmers grind it and mix it with milk for cattle, finding that it adds greatly to the richness of the milk. The Japidease are also very fond of whale-meat, and the steamer Windward, which carried Peary to the Arctic, was recently taken from Newfoundland to be used in whaling in the Japan seas. The first year a factory was started in Newfoundland, the cod-fishery failed in the neighborhood of the station, and scores of workfolk for miles around came and took away boatloads of the meat, to help them face the long, hard winter.

Such was the fame of this Newfoundland whale factory, that the National Museum of Washington dispatched a party of scientists there in June, 1903, to secure a complete plaster mould of a sulphur-bottom at least seven feet long from which to make a paper-mache model for exhibit at the St. Louis exposition this summer in the Natural History pavilion. The expedition was eminently successful, a full whale seventy-eight feet long being taken at Balena factory, where the scientists established themselves. From this they made their cast, and after the flesh had been subsequently stripped from the carcass, they purchased the skeleton, to be exhibited alongside the paper duplicate. The latter has been made at Washington, being put together in sections, to admit of the transport by rail to St. Louis, as no railway car could accommodate it complete. For the same reason, the skeleton had to be disjunct, except the head, which was taken whole, it making a package nineteen by nine and a half feet, and weighing five tons. They brought away pieces of the whale's skin, preserved in formalin, so as to reproduce the markings and colorations of the body; and they aim to model it in perfect anatomical proportions. The cost of the undertaking has been about seven thousand dollars.

The profits of this whaling enterprise are almost incredible. Some Norwegian companies have paid as high as three hundred per cent, and the Newfoundland ones are already paying forty to fifty. The baleen is worth eight hundred dollars a ton. These prices amply compensate for the expense and hazards of the hunt. The baleen is used in making whips, saddlery, corsets, dress materials and other goods. The fin-bones are converted into artificial feathers. The oil goes to soak jute for manufacturing purposes, or becomes an ingredient in high-grade soaps. The guano is in great demand as a fertilizer. The utilization of all these constituents is what makes the industry so successful. In some whaling, the carcass was abandoned once the blanket of blubber was stripped off.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Phoenix, April 15.—The Boundary shipping list has the Winnipeg mine thereon this week.

Following are the shipments from the several mines for the last seven days: Granby mine, to Granby smelter, 11,260 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 2,562 tons; Brooklyn to Montreal & Boston smelter, 3,187 tons; Rawhide to Montreal & Boston smelter, 919 tons; Mountain Rose, Montreal & Boston smelter and B. C. Copper smelter, 232 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 165 tons; Winnipeg, to Granby smelter, 150 tons; Dominion Copper Co., Stewiander dump, to Trail smelter, 450 tons; Skyhawk, to Granby smelter, 30 tons. Last Chance, to Montreal & Boston smelter, 25 tons. Total for the week, 19,050 tons; total for the year, 267,113 tons.

The three district smelters treated as follows this week: Granby smelter, 10,700 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,260 tons; Montreal & Boston smelter, 4,090 tons. Total for week, 19,047 tons; total for year to date, 271,643 tons.

JUDGMENTS GIVEN IN FULL COURT

STREET ENDS CASE DECIDED FOR C. P. R.

Decision Reversed in Award of Damages to Plaintiff in Morgan vs. E. Y. N. Company.

All the judges of the Supreme court were in attendance at the sitting on Saturday, when a number of judgments were handed down. Attorney-General vs. C. P. R. was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Irving, taken by the attorney-general of the province. It is commonly known as the Vancouver street ends case, being one brought by the attorney-general at the instance of Vancouver city. The object was to restrain the C. P. R. from closing the ends of streets which ran down to the water edge along the route of the railway company. The judgment of the trial judge was upheld, the appeal being dismissed. Chief Justice Hunter in his judgment decided that the Dominion had the power to expropriate any land for right-of-way for a railway built under Federal authority. The C. P. R. was to be built to the seaboard. It was not limited to stop at any particular point, and therefore the right to land was established to whatever point was selected.

could not see any reason for disturbing the judgment of the trial judge. The Dominion parliament had power to take the necessary lands, and no province or corporation had the power to stop it. Municipal or provincial lands could not be taken for Federal railways. If it were otherwise, the railway could not acquire all the rights intended. It might be blocked at any point. He further alluded to the fact that this was a great national work. It was also undertaken at the request of British Columbia. It was therefore doubly clear that the province could not interfere with the right to acquire lands. Mr. Justice Morrison agreed with the judgment of Mr. Justice Martin. Mr. Spinks asked leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Formal leave will be granted later.

In Peck vs. Sun Life Company, Mr. Justice Duff delivered the Full court's decision. This was a New Westminster case. The plaintiff had purchased a piece of property from Mrs. Elliott. After considerable had been paid a transfer of property which had been made between Mr. and Mrs. Elliott was set aside and the Sun Life Company became a party. The contention of the plaintiff was upheld, this being that the amount of the purchase money unpaid was the only charge against the plaintiff. The costs were to be borne by each party.

Centre Star vs. Rossland-Kootenay Mining Company was decided on a judgment being given by the Chief Justice for the Full court. It was to the effect that the plaintiffs were entitled to nominal damages of \$10. The defendants were also held to be responsible for preventing damage to the property of the other company. Morgan vs. British Yukon Navigation Company was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Drake and a jury when the plaintiff was given \$12,000 damages in consequence of an accident which resulted in the amputation of his

leg. The Chief Justice delivered judgment for the Full court. It was held that no negligence was shown on the part of the company in the first case when the injury was received. In the second case the company was in no way responsible for any damages in consequence of the captain's error. The judge having transferred the plaintiff to his own request to a boat in order to be taken to Dawson for treatment. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

FAVORS VICTORIA.

J. A. Lindsay Puts Forth Claims of City as Terminus For Grand Trunk Pacific.

A Montreal dispatch to the Winnipeg Telegram gives the following interesting interview: "J. A. Lindsay, assistant to the president of the Wellington Colliery Company of British Columbia, is at the Windsor, accompanied by the company's solicitor, R. T. Elliott, also of Victoria. These gentlemen came east to watch the progress of legislation at Ottawa, touching the transfer of the Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway, some 70 odd miles in length, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. "During a conversation they expressed the opinion that the measure would pass all right, and the transfer of the road would take place in due time. "Mr. Lindsay said that most interest is felt on the coast among the owners of the Pacific terminals for the Grand Trunk Pacific system, and he makes the announcement that the city of Victoria would be willing to give the company a very liberal bonus if it would locate its Pacific terminus at that port. "He says that word is no serious difficulty in bridging the Seymour narrows and carrying the line down

the Island a hundred miles or more to the city of Victoria. Of course there would be engineering difficulties to overcome, yet the entire series of bridges required to carry the trains of the Grand Trunk Pacific across Seymour narrows from the mainland of British Columbia to the Island of Vancouver would not cost more than the original expenditure which Canada and the old Grand Trunk made on the Victoria bridge to connect the city of Montreal with the south side."

ROSSLAND CAMP.

Output For Year to Date Exceeds One Hundred Thousand Tons.

Rossland, April 15.—The reliable mines of the camp continue to keep up their regular tonnage of output. A large force of men in getting out the ore and in doing development work so that the output may be kept up indefinitely. The mines of the camp have produced already this year over 100,000 tons of ore. If the same ratio kept up for the balance of the year the total output should be in the vicinity of 340,000 tons, which was practically the output of last year. From the energetic manner in which the mines are being operated, the probabilities are that the balance of the year will show considerable of an increase and bring the total for the year up to about 400,000 tons, which would be larger than that for the most productive year the camp has yet seen, which was 1903, when the output reached a total of 377,134 tons. The tonnage of ore shipped from and consigned at the Rossland mine for the week ending to-night was as follows: Le Roi, 2,050 tons; Centre Star, 1,643 tons; War Eagle, 1,170 tons; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 400 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 120 tons; Jumbo, 100 tons; Breeze, 770 tons. Total for the week, 5,733 tons; and the total for the year, 102,337 tons.

LEAVING FOR COAST.

Presentation to Color-Sergeant Clarence, of the Winnipeg Regiment.

JOE JEFFERSON.

Physicians Say Reports of Veteran Actor's Illness Have Exaggerated Seriousness of Case.

SHOT BY JEALOUS WIFE.

Colorado Springs, April 14.—A special telegram from Cripple Creek says: Mrs. W. D. Vidler, the wife of a well-known newspaper man, shot and instantly killed Mrs. H. C. Douglas, of Colorado Springs, in the National hotel yesterday. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the crime. Mrs. Vidler, who was very much excited, rapped on the door of a room in which were Mr. Vidler and Mrs. Douglas. Mrs. Vidler opened the door. His wife entered and immediately shot Mrs. Douglas in the breast. Mr. and Mrs. Vidler were arrested. They have three children, the oldest 11 years of age, but have not been living together of late. After the shooting Mrs. Vidler became hysterical and bewailed her act. She was released on a bond for \$5,000. No charge was made against her husband, and he was set free. BAD HEART—COULD NOT LIE DOWN FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.—"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to another spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever."—L. W. Law, Toronto Junction—128.

POSTS FOR R. M. C. MEN.

Graduates Will Receive First Consideration in Assignments to Permanent Corps.

THOMAS HOSKINS'S NERVES.

Mr. Hoskings, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Suffered to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Nervine as he says "his last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours.—124.

NEW OFFICIALS

Elected at Meeting of Directors of the National Railroad in Mexico City. Mexico City, April 15.—The meeting of the directors of the National railroad yesterday resulted in some surprises. J. B. Metcalfe, first vice-president, and J. C. Mackie, second vice-president, both lost their positions. T. N. Brown was elected president; D. P. Bennett, vice-president; J. P. M. Fraser, treasurer; A. Velloso, general counsel; M. M. Reynolds, controller; A. Aring, secretary and J. H. Guess, assistant treasurer. The posts of first and second vice-president were consolidated into one position. PREDICT CHOLERA. Doctors Fear Outbreak Will Follow Epidemic of Cerebral Spasms. St. Petersburg, April 15.—A peculiar epidemic of cerebral spasms, almost always fatal, has made its appearance in St. Petersburg. The doctors say it was imported from Galicia to Lodz, Russian Poland, where there have been many victims. It is remarked by the doctors as precursor of cholera. RESULT OF QUARREL. Genoa, N. Y., April 15.—After a family quarrel today Antonio Sparacchi, an Italian, who lives in this village, shot his wife, her mother and her daughter, and then shot himself. CHALLENGER DEFEATED. London, April 15.—H. L. Doherty again won the covered court tennis championship to-day by defeating the challenger, J. G. Ritchie, at the Queen's Club by 3-0.

URGENT PURCHASE OF THE GAS WORKS

DEPUTATION WAITS UPON THE ALDERMEN

And Drew Attention to Offer Made to Tramway Company—Other Municipal Business.

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Mr. Beckwith did not think this was possible, as the lighting company would not sell. The upshot of the interview was that the aldermen decided to refer upon the matter. The question is regarded as a very important one, and should be seriously considered.

LICENSES MUST BE TAKEN OUT AT ONCE

Warning to Non-Resident Travellers in the Police Court Yesterday Afternoon.

Non-residents of the province who solicit orders for goods in British Columbia are being reminded that they must pay a license fee to the provincial exchequer. The act introduced by the minister of finance as a method of increasing the revenues is being enforced now by the provincial police.

Superintendent Husey said his instructions were to enforce the act. He also said that the license fee collected is \$100 for each six months from liquor and cigar men, and \$50 for six months from commercial men in other lines.

The provincial police have already collected a number of licenses. Thursday the first case was taken into court. John Hughes, of the Toronto Novelty Company, was brought before Police Magistrate Hall for selling without a license.

Anally agreed to withdraw the charge on the understanding that no precedent was thus to be established, it being understood that in any case which came up later the law was to be fully enforced.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Appointments Made By the Provincial Government—Companies Incorporated.

This week's Provincial Gazette contains notice of the following appointments: William E. Curtis, of Ladner, to be a stipendiary magistrate within and for the district of Vancouver.

Edward Owen Malins, of the city of New Westminster, to be deputy district registrar of the Supreme court at New Westminster; and deputy registrar of the County court of Westminster, at New Westminster.

ALASKA BOUNDARY LINE HAS BEEN FIXED

Definitely Determined by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

A Washington dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "It has just become known that negotiations have been in progress for some months for the settlement of that part of the Alaska boundary which was not accurately determined by the London tribunal in the late fall of 1903."

"It may be remembered that it was not for the first time in these dispatches, November 25th, 1903, that, contrary to general belief, the Alaska boundary commission had not settled upon the course which the whole boundary line should take between Alaska and the Canadian territory."

"In due course commissioners on the part of the United States and Great Britain were selected, under the terms of an exchange of notes between the United States and Great Britain which effected the acceptance of the terms of this report by the two governments. By the terms of this agreement the United States gains less than Canada gains, but the findings of fact have turned out just about as was expected by our high commissioners at London."

Kate's Needle is a peak about seventy-five miles due south from Skagway, and Devil's Thumb is more than a hundred miles southerly from Kate's Needle. The agreement now reached between the two governments, it is provided that the line shall follow mountain peaks between the two objectives, but that in selecting these peaks, the commissioners shall select none that is more than 2,500 meters from a straight line joining the objective points.



CHAMPION PRINCE. The prize winning colt owned by J. McIn tosh, of this city. He has a splendid record of victories. At the present Seattle show he was awarded first prize for the best colt on exhibition.

REPORTS AGAINST A COMMISSION

DECISION REVERSED BY BOARD OF TRADE

A Coast-Kootenay Railway Discussed at Quarterly Meeting—Songshees Reserve.

The Board of Trade yesterday afternoon adopted the report of the harbor and navigation committee, which was against the appointment of a board of harbor commissioners for Victoria. Some exception was taken to this course in view of the fact that on a long time the board has been working in support of the former decision.

The report of the president was as follows: "The council communicated to the Dominion government their request not to accede to the proposal to close sockeye salmon fishing in the years 1906-1908."

"The board requested that a fisheries gratuity be appointed for Vancouver Island, and the Rev. E. G. Taylor now holds that office."

"The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine in a letter dated 3rd March advised that lobster fishing in about ten weeks would be sent out in about ten weeks from that time."

"The board's resolution approving the establishment of an experimental farm on Vancouver Island was communicated to the Dominion government, and in a letter dated March 24th we are advised that the matter is under consideration."

"In consequence of the new C. P. R. dock established in James Bay, it has become necessary to amend the charter in council permitting anchorage there, and the Dominion government has been requested to act."

"The corporation application to construct a pier at Rock Bay, at the foot of Queen's avenue, was approved."

"The board's resolution in regard to the Indian reserve was forwarded to the authorities named therein, and on Wednesday the representatives of the council and the railway committee waited upon the government and the Indian reserve question was introduced, and particulars will be presented at the meeting in a report."

"The council has endeavored to have the forwarding and delivery of parcels to and from the Orient for Victoria done direct with a local office instead of with Vancouver as at present, but there appears to be little chance of immediately effecting this improvement."

"The committee on trade, commerce and transportation have been looking into the West Coast service, and have reported that they are not at present prepared to recommend any changes."

"The making up at Vancouver of a special report on the Northwest Territory, the attention of that committee, who found it to be an arrangement with the ferry operators. Further action could not be taken in consequence of the E. & N. C. P. R. arrangements."

"The council has asked for the removal of Dredger rock, which is obstructing navigation in the channel in the inner harbor. The Department of Public Works has deferred a report on that matter."

An invitation has been received for the second annual convention of the Associated Board of Trade at the Northwest Territory. The meeting is to be held at Regina on 29th and 30th of June prox. If any members will be at Regina at that time this board could be represented at the convention."

March, Mr. F. W. Morse was communicated with with the object of making an appointment with him in regard to the Island railway, and a reply was received that he was leaving town that day and time would not permit the desired interview. The council and railway committee interviewed the provincial government in regard to the Island railway. Particulars will be presented to the meeting in a separate report.

Noticing from press reports that a change was to be made in the Puget Sound service, the council asked Captain Troup to attend their meeting, and were informed by him that the press reports of the change were correct. The whatcom will continue on the run until some time next month, when the Princess Victoria will also go on that run and continue until about October 15th.

Present arrangements contemplate the Princess Beatrice alone operating the route from the last date until about the middle of March next.

By order of the council a telegram was sent to Mr. G. H. Barnard at Ottawa asking him if he was correctly reported in the Times of 18th March. Mr. Barnard replied as follows: Ottawa, April 5th.

I cannot admit right of Board of Trade to question me on any matters respecting my professional affairs. G. H. BARNARD.

The council also resolved that they did not approve of the statement reported to have been made.

The attention of the council having been directed to the possibility of the Electric Railway Company acquiring the Victoria gas works, a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and report at this meeting.

A. J. Morley asked for a return being made at the next meeting of the number of annual reports, the cost of those and the number sent to parties outside the members.

Phil R. Smith asked for a return of the list of members, showing those in arrears and those struck off the lists for non-payment of fees.

A special committee which waited upon the city council with respect to the purchase of the gas works reported that the council had promised to fully consider the question.

J. L. Beck with thought this was a matter which could well be considered. The gas company now showed a readiness to dispose of the works. It would be a dangerous thing to have the electric company acquire the gas works and control the lighting of the city.

Mr. Morley thought that this subject might be laid over so that fuller consideration could be given to it.

The report was laid on the table.

The railway committee reported that they were consulted advisable to have a Coast-Kootenay railway constructed at once. The message from Louis Hill, which appeared in last evening's Times, was read.

President Pitts explained that Mr. K. Rogers, manager of the Nickle Plate mine, had written upon him. The impression he got from Mr. Rogers was that J. J. Hill looks more to tapping the resources of that district than to the hope of reaching the coast.

Mr. Morley, chairman of the railway committee, said that Mr. Rogers did not seem to think that any company would care to build through the Hope mountains unless forced to do so by its charter. Mr. Hill seemed to be inclined to reach the mining sections and the coal fields. Mr. Morley believed, under the circumstances, it might be well to urge the building of a line which might be deflected through United States territory rather than lose all the advantages of early construction.

The railway committee reported further on the Songshees Indian reserve and the extension of the Vancouver Island road. This was as follows: Your committee interrogated the Premier as to whether his government would favorably consider the appointment of a board of harbor commissioners. Why was this not taken up? Because there was an understanding at work. Certain influences were at work which accounted for this. The understanding of the board was stronger than the board itself.

THE Tyee Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

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

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE

General Manager Smelter Manager.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Land Registry Act, and Re Lots 19 and 27, Alberni District.

To T. R. Stephenson and to the Heirs of Robert Shaw:

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Duff, dated 6th April, 1905, notice is hereby given that Thomas Peterson has applied for registration as the owner in fee of Lots 19 and 27, Alberni District, under Tax Sale Order, dated 28th January, 1905, from the assessor of said District. You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within thirty days from the first insertion of this notice, and in default of a caveat or certificate of his pending being filed, and in default of redemption within such period, you and each of you will be forever estopped, and debarred from setting up any claim in or in respect of the said lands, and the said Thomas Peterson will be registered as the owner thereof.

Dated the 15th day of April, 1905. FELL & GREGORY, Solicitors for Thomas Peterson.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following lands, situate in Cassiar District, B. C.: Commencing at a post planted on the shore south of Lion Point and marked "E. G. R. S. W. Cor.," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains or thereabout to shore line, thence along shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. R. FLEWIN, Agent, Portland Canal, 21st March, 1905.

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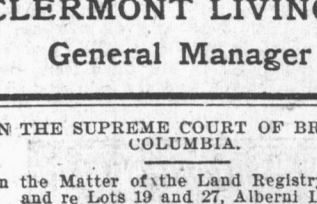
ERADICATE PIMPLES

Our Blood Purifier cures boils, pimples, eruptions and diseases, caused by impure blood.

It enriches and vitalizes the blood and renovates the whole system. \$1.00 per bottle.

GYRUS H. BOWES,

98 Government St., near Yates St., Victoria.



REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Five Men Taken on the Strength of Local Militia.

LT-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order: The following men, having been attested, will be taken on the strength of the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite their respective names: No. 115, Gr. Robert B. Kemp, April 12th; No. 203, Gr. Walter S. Clark, April 10th; No. 212, Gr. Ashton Graham, April 10th; No. 213, Gr. Gerald Graham, April 10th; No. 254, Gr. Robt. Mathews, April 10th.

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