The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 60. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Dominion News Notes

Ontario Medical Association Desires to Check Misrepresentation By Quacks.

The Principal of London School Suicides While Suffering From Melancholia.

Another Mine Added to Rossland's Shippers—The Le Roi.

Toronto, July 2.—The Ontario Medical Association wants the Dominion government to legislate to make it a misdemeanor to say in advertising a patent medicine that the article will cure any specific which ingredients do not warrant. They also want legislation to require the formula on each package in order to prevent imposition by selling poisonous and injurious drugs, and also the strength of alcohol in the medicines.

LIBERALS NOMINATED.

Newcastle, Ont., July 2.—Liberals of the united counties of Durham have nominated Robert Beith, sitting member for West Durham, as candidate at next general elections.

TEACHER'S SUICIDE.

London, July 2.—Principal R. M. Graham of Simcoe street school, and has been suffering from melancholia for some time, threw himself in front of a moving locomotive at St. Mary's junction yesterday afternoon and was ground to pieces. He was on his way with Dr. Teasdall and Mrs. Graham to a sanitarium at Guelph and had changed cars at St. Mary's. It was while doing this that Mr. Graham slipped from the presence of his wife and jumped off the station platform to the track.

TRAVELER HURT.

Winnipeg, July 2.—Mr. English, traveler for the Waterous Engraving Works, was brought into Brandon hospital from Arcola suffering from serious injuries received in a chemical explosion.

ANOTHER SHIPPER.

Rossland, B. C., July 2.—The Cliff mine has rejoined the working list here after being closed down for four years. It will employ ten men in preliminary work, increasing rapidly as men can be utilized. Arrangements have been made for shipment of four cars of ore to the Granby smelter as an experiment to determine the treatment rates, and similar consignments will probably go out to other smelters. The cliff now is controlled by John R. Cook and E. L. Tate, both of Spokane, and will be under the charge of Robert Angus, late of the Le Roi company. The Iron Mask mine has shipped two cars of dump ore to Granby. If the results are satisfactory a considerable tonnage will be sent out and the mine opened with resulting funds. All the mines closed down on Dominion Day and shipments are lower than usual in consequence. The figures for the week ending tonight are as follows: Le Roi 11,470; Centre Star 1,350; War Eagle 900; Le Roi 2,300; Le Roi milled 250; Spitzee 80; Kootenay [illegible]; Jumbo 120; Iron Mask 70; total 4,885; for the year to date, 182,413 tons.

THE LE ROI MINE.

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi company, left last night for the East, and may go to London for a week before returning. Prior to his departure he made a statement to the Rossland Miner, saying in part, as regards the future: "I may say, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, it is not our present intention to close either the Le Roi mine or the Northport smelter. Since I arrived here I have done everything possible to keep things moving along at both places, and hope to continue this policy. The mine is in very good condition, and there is a very large amount of ore in sight. Much of the low grade ore we hope to concentrate if tests now being carried out are successful. High grade ore and concentrates are to be smelted.

NELSON CELEBRATION.

Nelson, B. C., July 2.—The celebration closed today and the sports were even better than yesterday. The leading attraction was on the lake front, where boat and launch races were held between local launches and boat crews. The citizens and visitors turned out in large numbers. There were 33 gasolene and steam launches which participated in the races. In the firemen's races the War Eagle team of Rossland won the wet test in 24 3-5; the same team also won the hub and hub race, Nelson being close second. There were four entries, Trail and Phoenix also competing in both events. In the drilling contest completed this morning the Faulds brothers of Greenwood won first prize with 37 1-4 inhces, Taylor and Hart of the Venus mines second, with 31 inches, and Arthur and Wein of Ymir won third money with 29 3-4 inches. The lacrosse game was won by Nelson defeating Revelstoke by a score of 4 to 2. Trail defeated Nelson at baseball by 7 to 0. The celebration was successful from the start.

WALTHOUR RECOVERING.

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Bobbie Walthour, the champion cyclist, who was severely injured in a race at the Stadium here Thursday night, is rapidly improving. His physician states his recovery is due to his sobriety and wonderful vitality. Walthour says he will be on the track again within a few weeks.

RACING STABLES BURN.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 2.—One of the stables at the Fort Erie, Ont., racing track, sheltering W. L. Hazelip's string of runners, was burned tonight. All the horses in the stable, about 20, escaped, though some run free in the country district. The loss on the stable is not large.

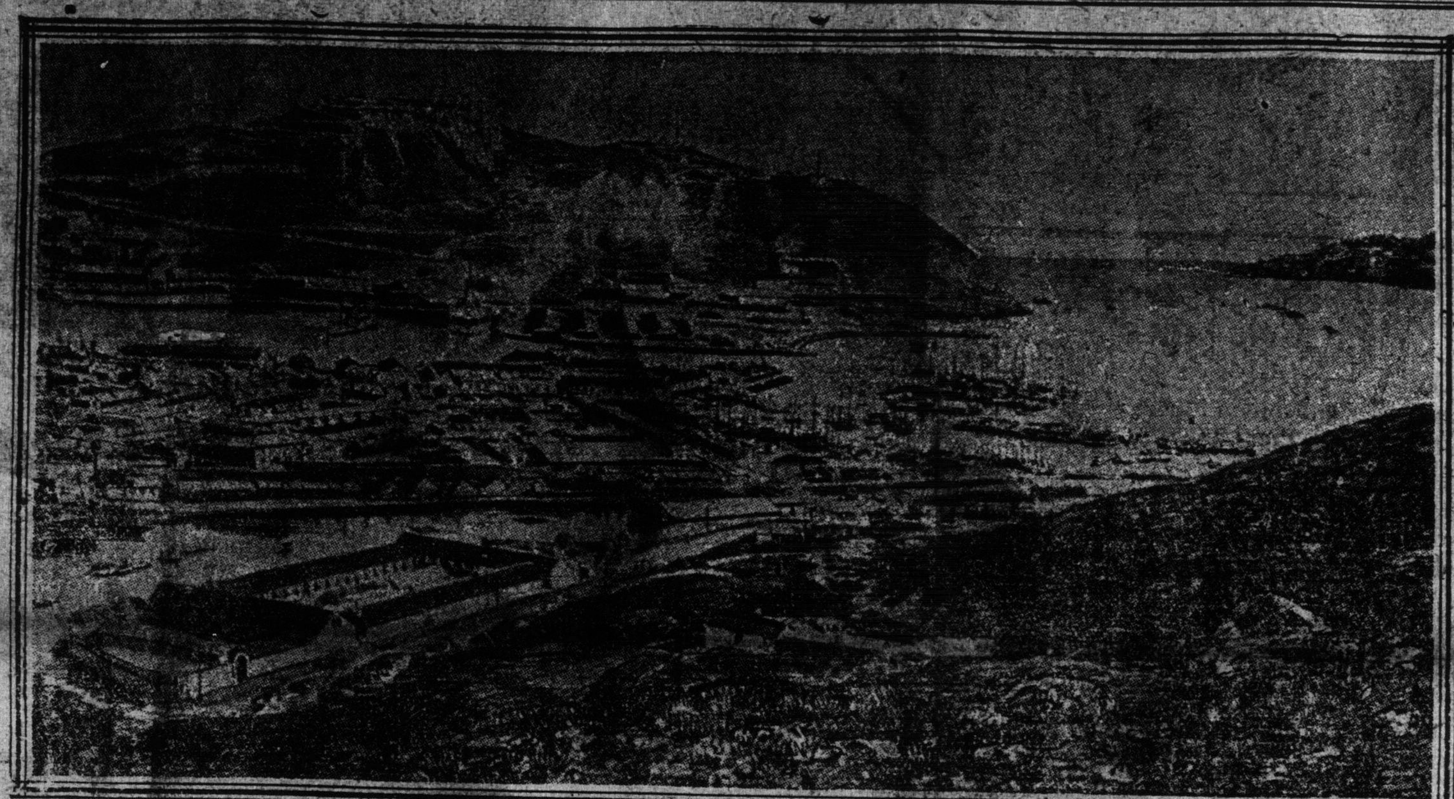
HOPE ABANDONED.

Paris, July 2.—The American embassy and consulate here have given up hope that Kent J. Loomis, who disappeared from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. about the time of her arrival at Plymouth, June 20, will be found alive. Letters to this effect have been forwarded to the state department. The letters recommend that a thorough official inquiry be made of the officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. when that vessel arrives at New York, as her stops at Cherbourg, Southampton and Plymouth are too brief to permit of official investigation.

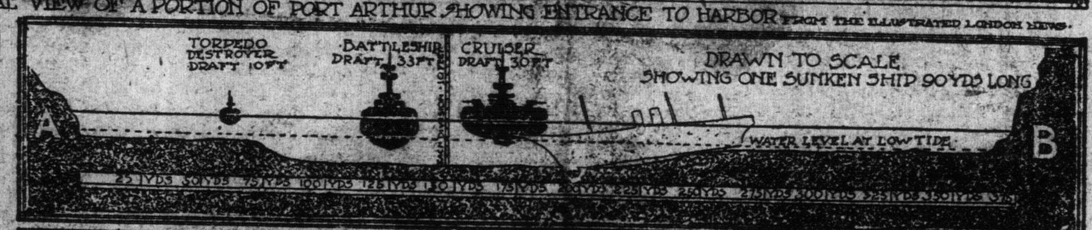
POLICE SERGEANT KILLED.

Bad Men Shoot Captors After a Hold-up in Billings.

Billings, Mont., July 2.—Sergeant of Police Robert J. Hanna was instantly killed by two hold-up men today while he was attempting to capture them. Sheriff Geo. Hubbard was shot through the head. The shooting followed the hold-up of a saloon and gambling resort early today, when twelve men were compelled to throw up their hands. The robbers secured about $2,000. A gambler in the rear of the saloon hearing the command of the robbers, slipped through a rear door and notified the police. One of the robbers' accomplices was captured. Posses are now in pursuit of the two escaped robbers.



GENERAL VIEW OF A PORTION OF PORT ARTHUR SHOWING ENTRANCE TO HARBOR FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



SECTION OF CHANNEL AT NARROWEST POINT.

PLAN SHOWING WHERE SECTION A-B IS TAKEN.

Lord Dundonald Offers Wise Advice

Loyal Canadians Should Beware of Insidious Weakening of Empire Ties.

Schreiber Recommended Many Competent Canadian Engineers to G. T. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 2.—Lord Dundonald returned from Renfrew today, where he was accorded a magnificent reception by the Sons of Scotland and the Caledonia Society. A significant passage in his speech is that in which he urged his hearers to beware of that silent and insidious weakening of the ties of empire, which is more dangerous even than open and declared hostilities.

"Dawson Charlie," of Cariboo, son of the last of Tagish Indian chiefs, will be declared exempt from the restrictions of the Indian Act for his original discovery of gold in the Klondike and for his general good conduct.

C. Schreiber and other engineers testified before Judge Winchester that there were many engineers in Canada capable of taking charge of survey parties. He had recommended several to the Grand Trunk Pacific for employment.

The railway commission today heard argument in the dispute between the Canadian Northern and the C. P. R. over the location by the latter company of the line between Sudbury and Toronto to crowd out the Canadian Northern. The Canadian Pacific Company contends it has the right to build under its original charter, which authorizes that unspecified branches may be built in the "territory of the Dominion." The Canadian Northern claims these words apply to the Northwest and not to Ontario, where there are no Dominion lands.

The capital had a norteworthy Dominion Day celebration. The troops in camp, augmented by the city corps and two companies of the National Guards of the states of New York and Vermont assembled on Parliament Hill, and, after performing certain evolutions under the command of Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., with hats off, gave three hearty cheers for the King. A royal salute by the Ottawa Field Battery brought on a heavy storm and the parade consequently was curtailed. In the afternoon the Cornwalls downed the Capitals at lacrosse by 5 to 3. In the evening a military corps from Malone, N. Y., gave an exhibition of fancy drill in the armory.

KUROKI MAKES RETROGRADE MOVE

Kuropatkin Again Reports a Change in the Enemy's Plans.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—The following despatch from General Kuropatkin, dated June 30, has been received by the Emperor: "Not only has General Kuroki's forward movement in the direction of Hhichang and Tatoyekiao been suspended, but even the Japanese troops marching on the road to Khanza toward Soanniao have begun to retire towards Chanza to the road to Siuyen. The village of Madiavaihe has been occupied by the troops.

"The Japanese troops' retreat has been observed on the southern road leading to Kaichou across the Chapanlin pass.

"Our cavalry retiring in the direction of Senuchen has retreated north under pressure of the enemy.

"Southwards of Saichen the Japanese have placed strong infantry advance posts for a distance of 122 miles along the roads leading from the different passes.

"The Japanese advance in the Fongwangchen region has ceased, while in the Huayensian and Sintsintin districts the enemy has retired northward."

KUROKI CHECKMATED.

Mukden, July 2.—The flank movement by the Russian left wing makes it impossible for General Kuroki's army to attack the Russian eastern flank. Moving to the west on Haicheng and Liaoyang roads, would extend General Kuroki's line of communication to the extent of his risking an attack by Russian cavalry. It is thought the object of the movement of the Japanese left flank was to increase their forces in Krangtung rather than to attack the Russian centre.

MAD MULLAH LOOSE.

Aden, July 2.—The so-called "Mad" Mullah of British Somaliland is again on the warpath, and is encamped south of Nogal with 6,000 followers, 2,000 of whom are armed with rifles, and has a large supply of ammunition and transport. Some of the tribes hitherto friendly to the British are reported to have joined the Mullah since the British forces were withdrawn from the country.

England Will Protect Rookeries

Great Britain Offers to Police Seal Fisheries Off Siberian Coast.

Politic Offer Gladly Accepted By Russia Owing to the War.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—The Russian government has accepted the offer of Great Britain to police and protect the seal fisheries off the Kommander and Copper islands off Kamchatka. On learning the intention of the Japanese and British sealers to take advantage of the present war to devastate the herds on the islands, and approaching difficulties of Russia to detail warships for this purpose, Great Britain volunteered to undertake the task provided the Russian government would allow British warships to cruise, coal and take on board supplies at Kamchatka. Russia gladly accepted and today informed the British embassy of its acquiescence. Viceroy Alexieff, who was consulted on the subject, has telegraphed that British cruisers will be afforded every facility at Petropavlosk to draw on the stock of coal amounting to 2,000 tons.

The British ships will only exercise the right of searching the British and Japanese vessels. Great Britain's act is sure to have great influence on Russian public sentiment, increasing the good feeling which is necessary as a basis for a Russo-British understanding, which all the diplomatists are now convinced is close to the heart of the British monarch.

STAFF REDUCED.

Chicago, July 2.—Nearly 1,500 employees of the Pullman Co. have been laid off at the Pullman car shops in consequence of lack of orders. All trades are affected.

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—As a climax for the Western Golf Association open championship today, Champion Willie Anderson led a team of five to victory in a 36-hole match against a team holder by runner-up Alexander Smith, with a total of six points to one point.

HIS DEATH MYSTERIOUS.

San Francisco, July 2.—John J. Hill, a young man who came here a few days ago to proceed to Manila to an advanced position in the transport service, died today under circumstances that are causing a police investigation. Hill was found on the water front in an unconscious condition early this morning. He died at a hospital tonight.

Dominion Championship Races.

Fredericton, N. B., July 2.—The Dominion championship races of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, held here yesterday, were quite successful, although no fast time was made. Local riders were practically shut out in the principal competitions, the struggle for first place being between MacNeill, a Charlottetown man; Butler, of Boston; Morton, of Toronto, and the McCarthy brothers, of Stratford, Ont.

MacNeill has been protested in the championship events, as it is believed he was not eligible. The summary is as follows:

Half-mile championship—Morton, 1st; Smith (Windsor), 2nd; Inch (Fredericton), 3rd. Time 1.16¾.

Quarter-mile champion—Morton, 1st; Smith (Windsor), 2nd; Inch (Fredericton), 3rd. Time. 34 1-5.

One-mile championship—MacNeil, 1st; Morton, 2nd; W. E. McCarty, 3rd. Time, 2.30 4-5.

Five-mile championship—MacNeil, 1st; W. E. CcCarthy, 2nd; F. R. McCarthy, 3rd. Time, 14.05½.

Highwaymen Make a Big Haul

Hold up Vancouver Bookmakers and Secure Their Swag Of $7,000.

Hack Load of Sports Relieved of Wealth at Revolver's Point.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 2.—While W. H. Quann, bookmaker at the races at Hastings, and four others were driving from Hastings to Vancouver in a hack, they were stopped by two highwaymen at 8 p.m., who held up the crowd with revolvers. Quann had seven thousand dollars in bills and six hundred in silver. The highwaymen secured the seven thousand and escaped.

Anniversary Of Tory Success

But Two of Ministers Remain to Celebrate Ninth Year of Victory.

Premier Balfour Hints at Necessity For Use of the Closure.

London, July 2.—It is nine years ago today since the Conservatives entered on their long lease of office, Lord Salisbury having become prime minister for the third and last time July 2, 1895. Lord Bury, the Lord High Chancellor, and Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, are the only two ministers who hold the same posts as they did then.

In spite of the incessant attacks on the government in parliament during the past week and the difficulty of maintaining anything like normal majority, there is no reason to believe that Premier Balfour has any present intention of tendering his resignation, nor have the Liberal leaders at this moment any real desire to attempt to force him to take the step. Mr. Balfour recognizes that it is not in accord with strict parliamentary principles to transact the nation's business by means of the closure, as he proposes doing for the remainder of the session. The Premier pointed out in the House of Commons yesterday that in view of the persistent obstruction tactics of the opposition to all the government's main legislation, there was no other course open.

Mr. Balfour desires to remain in power at least until important pending questions are settled, such as Thibet and the Russo-Japanese war, and he also is determined to carry through the larger domestic legislation promised by the King's Speech, for instance, the Alien Bill and the Bill to compensate owners of saloons for the deprivation of their licenses when the government reduces the number of saloons. The government is not seeking to curtail the session of parliament and does not expect to adjourn until late in August.

The attitude of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons in desiring the retention of Mr. Balfour in power grows out of their opposition to Lord Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, who, in case the government resigns, would naturally be selected as the new premier. Moreover, they do not wish at the present time to undertake the management of some of the questions now pending.

The New Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Dover, July 2.—Lord Curzon of Kedlestone, Viceroy of India, was installed today as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports with all the customary picturesque ceremony.

Acquire Albion Works.

It was learned yesterday that the extensive business of the Albion Iron Works Company has been taken over by the firm of Bullen Brothers, and will hereafter be conducted under their management in connection with their constantly-growing shipbuilding industry.

The transfer is one which is of the greatest importance to the commercial life of Victoria, guaranteeing as it does the operation of a huge plant on a scale commensurate with its capacity, thus furnishing employment to a great many artisans and assuring the development of one of the biggest industries in the city.

The plant and machinery and general property of the Albion Iron Works Company are, perhaps, the largest and best equipped of the kind on the Canadian Pacific coast, representing a huge outlay of capital. Occupying several blocks near the waterfront, the concern is admirably situated to handle the largest orders which may be placed in their hands. With the energetic management sure to result from its acquirement by Messrs. Bullen Brothers, there is an assurance that it will again become that "hive of industry" which contributed so much to the prosperity of Victoria some few years ago, when hundreds of men were given constant employment at good wages.

JAPANESE RETIRING.

Liaoyang, July 2.—The Japanese guards division, which were engaged in the attack on Talin pass, is retiring eastward, and General Count Keller, who has been reinforced, is following up the Japanese.

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

London, July 2.—The Central News has received a despatch from Athens saying that the minister of public instruction has been killed in a duel by M. Hadji-Petros, a member of the chamber of deputies.

SAYS FLEET HAS RETURNED.

London, July 2.—Admiral Skrydloff, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here, reports that the Vladivostock squadron has returned to Vladivostock undamaged. The admiral confirms the bombardment of Gensan.

NO WORK FOR CONVICTS.

Joliet, Ill., July 2.—All the manufacturing which involves labor contracts with the inmates of the Illinois state penitentiary will close tomorrow, and 1,000 convicts will be locked in their cells, there to remain indefinitely.

Massacring Thousands.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Secretary of State Hay today received the following cablegram from Persia: "Ispham, Persia, July 2.—Turkish barbarians massacring thousands. Armenians humbly solicit United States government in the name of Christianity and humanity to save innocent lives. (Signed) Armenian Bishops in Persia."

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

A Better Feeling Experienced Among Kuropatkin's Forces.

Liaoyang, July 2.—The late successes of the Russians at Dalin and in Major-General Mistchenko's engagement with the Japanese, has engendered a much better spirit. It is reported that in the fighting of June 26 and 27 the Japanese lost 8,000 men, and that their losses in operations against Mistchenko were 500. A striking feature of the last engagement at Dalin, as well as in the fight with General Mistchenko's force, was that the Japanese tried a bayonet charge, to which they had not previously been partial. Their lines went to the charge with loud cries of "Ayar! Ayar!" but almost to a man were mowed down by the Russian fire from the rifles. One of the Japanese prisoners captured by General Mistchenko states that the provisions of the Japanese are running out and the troops are badly fed. For two days prior to his capture, the prisoner said, the Japanese had eaten nothing, and this statement is confirmed by Chinese. The Japanese commissary is entirely supplied from Japan, and consequently is dependent upon sea communication, and the effect of the loss of many boats in the recent storm is beginning to be felt severely.

Mediation Now Is Inopportune

Report From Washington Caused Great Surprise In England.

Official Opinion Is That Time Is Not Ripe For Such a Step.

London, June 30.—The news from Washington that steps had been taken looking to mediation between Russia and Japan creates great surprise here as the British government not only has taken no part in such measures, but apparently is ignorant that they are in progress.

Official opinion here is that the time is not ripe for an offer of mediation, but to quote a person in Mr. Balfour's confidence, "Great Britain has kept the door open for any such contingency. It is not likely that this government would be acceptable in the role of arbitrator, but it would at the right time use all its influence to urge the belligerents to accept the offer from a suitable mediator. There seems to be no reason for thinking the government will fill that role unsuitably, but Russian opinion is always a rather unknown factor."

From the highest official sources here and the Japanese legation comes the positive statement that nothing whatever has resulted from the interviews between King Edward and Emperor William at Kiel that in any way was connected with the Russo-Japanese war.

It is pointed out at the Japanese legation that the present moment would be inopportune, so far as Japan is concerned, for any such step. Japan must first secure some such strategical point as Liaoyang before she is in a position to maintain such a position as she has already won in Manchuria.

Without a commanding strategical base, Japanese officials here believe their forces would be unable either to rest on their present laurels or to push forward.

The Schoolboys Won.

London, June 30.—In the cricket match between the Harvard (Happy Eleven) and the Malvern College eleven, which began at Malvern today, the visiting players were all out in their first innings for 197 runs. At the close of play the home eleven, in the first inning, had scored 428 runs for five wickets down.

MINERS CHARGED WITH MURDER

Many Indictments Presented Against Officials of Western Federation.

Denver, Colo.,—July 2.—The Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance will arrest every officer of the Western Federation of Miners and business will go on uninterrupted, said President J. G. Williams today, in reference to the filing of information at Cripple Creek, charging forty-eight leaders and prominent members of that organization with murder and other crimes. "We have anticipated this move, and if we are transported to Cripple Creek and there confined as President Moyer is, we will rest easy in the knowledge that competent men are at the head of the organization and the work of advancing the cause will go on with renewed impetus. It is sure to come with this latest outrage of innocent men."

Attorney-General Miller left Denver for St. Louis today with the reply to the habeas corpus proceedings begun in the Federal court there on behalf of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. This reply, which will be presented to the court next Tuesday, sets forth that Moyer has been delivered to the civil authorities and that the respondents of the writ, Governor Peabody, General Gorman Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells, did not have him in custody when he arrived with papers in the case.

RUSSIAN TRIALS.

Repaired Warships Tested and Guarding Railway Paralyses Kuropatkin.

Tientsin, July 2.—During recent steam trials outside Port Arthur the battleships Czarevitch and Retvizian and another warship are reported to have made twenty knots. The trials were undertaken to prove that the repairs of the warships were complete. About thirty-two thousand men are engaged in guarding the railroad communications of the Russians. The consequent scarcity of men is preventing General Kuropatkin from undertaking more active operations at present. Even preventing the fall of Port Arthur is considered to be of less importance than the guarding of the line of communication.

Kamimura After Skrydloff

Japanese Squadron Gives Chase to the Vladivostock Fleet.

Tokio Awaits Admiral's Report With Keen Interest as Firing Was Heard.

Probable That a Torpedo Attack Took Place During the Night.

Tokio, July 2.—There is a probability that Vice-Admiral Kamimura sighted the Vladivostock squadron last night and that a general attack with torpedoes followed. It is known that Kamimura was pursuing the Russians and a cannonade was heard. Kamimura has not yet reported to Tokio, and word from him is awaited with keen eagerness. The exact movements of the Russians are not known. It is thought Kamimura pressed the Russians into the Tsu islands, in the straits of Korea, and that the Russians ran east and then north in an effort to escape. Kamimura's scouts discovered the Russians yesterday afternoon, trailed them and reported the Russians' presence. At 7:30 in the evening the latter were seen between the Iki and Tsu islands. Cannonading was heard there. An hour and a half later cannonading was heard farther north. The navy department expresses the belief that Kamimura sent torpedo boats against the Russian squadrons during the night. The object of the recent Russian movements is not clearly understood here. It is suspected that both Russian squadrons hope to seek refuge in a neutral port of China and claim protection. Kaichou, Chefoo and even Weihaiwei are mentioned as their possible destination. The Japanese contend that the Russians are not entitled to neutral protection under the circumstances. They deny the case is similar to that of the Russian gunboat Mandjur, which was at Shanghai when hostilities commenced. The entry of the Russian warships into either Kaichou or Weihaiwei would prove embarrassing to the governments controling these ports.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—Nothing is known here of the reported sea fight between the Vladivostock squadron and the Japanese squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Kamimura. No surprise would be created here if the report should be confirmed. So far as known, the Vladivostock naval division has not returned to that port. The admiralty is puzzled over the number and character of the Japanese ships which Rear-Admiral Withoft saw June 23 before Port Arthur, being unable to account for such a formidable fleet. Naval officers are wondering if Admiral Togo has not rigged merchantmen as dummy warships. Later reports received by the naval authorities are to the effect that one of Rear-Admiral Withoft's ships was slightly damaged in the recent engagement off Port Arthur.

Seoul, July 2.—The Japanese legation has received reports from semi-official sources on the east coast of an engagement yesterday between the Vladivostock squadron and a Japanese squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Kamimura. No details are obtainable. The authorities are endeavoring to confirm the reports.

Tokio, July 2.—(9:30 a. m.)—The Russian Vladivostock squadron eluded Vice-Admiral Kamimura Friday night.

ROOSEVELT'S HOME-COMING.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—President Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon from Washington, and his home-coming was made the occasion of a cordial demonstration, in which the citizens of Oyster Bay, Mr. Roosevelt's friends and neighbors for years, joined to do him honor.

SENATOR GRANTED APPEAL.

St. Louis, July 2.—Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United States district court today granted United States Senator Joseph B. Burton of Kansas, convicted of accepting money from a company under investigation by the post office department, an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. The ground upon which this appeal was granted is that the defendant is accused of an infamous offence and the supreme court is the only tribunal having sole jurisdiction. Senator Burton, who was present in court, was fined $2,000 and sentenced to the county jail for six months. He appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, but today's action takes the case direct to the supreme court of the United States. An appeal bond of $10,000 was immediately furnished by Senator Burton.

JAPAN THREE CENTURIES AGO.

Peculiar Conditions Noted by English Sea Captain on First Visit.

Entertaining pictures of Japan and the Japanese, as they were seen by English sea captains nearly three hundred years ago are to be found in the log kept by Captain Saris of the first voyage to Japan to open up trade there for the East India Company. Thanks to the widespreading of England's fame as victor over Spain, Saris was received very honorably by "the old King Foyu." The people, too, were, as a rule, both civil and courteous to him, although rude boys, who exist everywhere and at all times, occasionally followed the English sailors through the streets, throwing stones and shouting "Core, Core, Core Ware," which Saris translated into "You Coreans with false hearts."

As to their naval enterprise, Saris says: "About eight or tenne leagues on this side the straights of Xemina-Seque we found a large Towne where there lay in a Docke a Juncke of eight hundred or a thousand tunnes of burthen, sheathed all of yron, with a guard appointed to keep her from firing and treachery. She was built in a very homely fashion, much like that which describeth Noah's Ark unto us. The Naturals told us that she served to transport souldiers in any of the Ilands if rebellion or warre should happen."

Saris coasted round to Fushimi, where he saw the garrison three thousand strong "shifted," a change that took place every three years. "We saw," he says, "the old Bands march away, and the new enter in most Soulder-like manner, marching five abreast, and to evry ten files an Officer which is called of Captaine of fiftie, who kept them continually in very good order. * * * Such good order was taken for the passing and providing for, of these three thousand Soldiers that no man either traveling or inhabiting upon the way where they lodged was any way injured by them, but cheerfully entertayned them as his guests, because they paid for what they tooke, as all other men did. Every Towne and Village upon the way being well fitted with Cookes and Victualling Houses, where they might at an instant have what they needed: and dyet themselves from a pennie English a meale to two shillings a meale." — London Daily Chronicle.

The Graft Was too Raw

Popular Outcry Compelled Sifton to Repress Treadgold Concession.

Report of Judge Britton's Investigation Will Be Quietly Pigeon Holed.

The Government Railways Show Goodly Deficit—Customs Increase.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 30.—It transpired today that the reason of the cancellation of the Treadgold hydraulic concession is due to the strenuous fight put up by the residents of the Yukon, backed up by public opinion throughout Canada. The concession was cancelled on the 22nd of June, but it appears that Mr. Barwick has sometime previously withdrawn his name from any connection with the undertaking. Messrs Ewing and Treadgold's letter to Hon. Clifford Sifton, June 2nd, states that the reason they sought the charter was from the belief that they could supply the wants of the Klondike by the installation of a water system which would develop in extent and usefulness. As the modifications made at the instance of the delegates who came from Dawson in the spring of 1902 impaired the usefulness of the scheme, but the concessionaires say if they had been permitted to proceed without furthr embarrassment they would have successfully engaged the requisite capital, and made the enterprise very beneficial to the claim holddrs of the district covered by the charter. When the enterprise was attacked in Parliament in May of last year they had completed financial arrangements and no doubt existed as to the successful carrying out of their obligations. This attack, however, combined with the attitude assumed by the government, which at once threw a doubt upon the validity of the charter and imposed a complete suspension of operations until the report of the commission appointed by the government was received, has, they say, completely paralyzed their efforts and undermined the confidence of their financial backers and made it impossible to proceed. They, therefore, notified the government of their withdrawal from the enterprise. The letter expresses regret that government should have been influenced by an agitation worked up against the charter by certain sections of the Klondike public.

In the Senate, Mr. Scott made a stunning admission to Sir Mackenzie Bowell that in view of the letter of withdrawal from Ewing & Treadgold, Judge Britton had been instructed not to make any report of his investigation.

The Senate takes a recess until July 11th. The Liberal whip stated today that prorogation will take place about the 20th. Morning sittings will begin next week.

Hon. Mr. Fisher in the House this afternoon denied he had charged a trooper $18 for the use of his horse in camp.

The House passed several of Sir William Mulock's and Hon. Mr. Sifton's Indian estimates. The Thompson river Improvement Company's bill was held up in the Senate today through the influence of local mill owners.

The custom receipts of the Dominion for the present month are $3,721,873, an increase of $142,154 over the same time last year. For the twelve months the receipts are $40,508,912, an increase of $3,889,252 over previous year.

W. A. Mackenzie, chief of the fruit division of the agricultural department, has been appointed commissioner to Bristol, England.

It has been decided to send the Gauss round Cape Horn to Victoria, and then on to Herschell island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The Gauss will leave in about three weeks.

Up to the end of May the government system of railways shows a deficit of $655,000. The earnings were $6,000,766, and working expenses $6,665,071 for the eleven months ending with May 9th.

The militia department has under consideration a scheme for dividing the Dominion into districts for the purpose of command and administration, somewhat similar to the plan in vogue in Britain. But this will not come into effect until after the minister's bill appointing a military council has been passed. In each province there will be a major-general.

MAINLAND VIEW OF FISH TRAPS

News Advertiser Says Should Be Foundation of Big Industry on Island.

According to the reports from Victoria the success of the first fish traps that have been put in operation in British Columbia shows that they are likely to achieve what is desired, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. These traps were built in the neighborhood of Sooke, on Vancouver Island, and their owners report that when lifted a number of spring salmon was found to have been captured. This is regarded by those experienced in the fishery as proving that the traps will be equally successful in intercepting the run of sockeye salmon when it comes along.

There will be general satisfaction felt at the success so far of this experiment. It should prove to be the foundation of cannery business in the vicinity of Victoria, and at the same time may not unlikely have a pleasing moral effect on our neighbors on Puget Sound. Hitherto the latter have had the first chance with the annual run of fish and in regard to "close times" and other methods for the conservation of the fishery, have been comparatively indifferent. But now it is possible that others will have an opportunity to capture the fish before they enter the waters of the Sound, more cautious and conservative methods may seem to have more weight with them, and they may be the more willing to co-operate with their neighbors in British Columbia in the promulgation and enforcement of the necessary regulations. At the joint meeting of British Columbia and Puget Sound canners to be held in this city next week, it is probable that a satisfactory understanding in regard to this important matter may be reached.

Senator William Guy Higgs, who has just been elected chairman of Committees in the Commonwealth Upper House, is a compositor by trade. Born in New South Wales forty-two years ago, he left school at thirteen and was apprenticed in the office of a provincial paper. Migrating to Sydney, he served on the composing staffs of the Daily Telegraph and Morning Herald, and was elected secretary of the New South Wales Typographical Association. Next he became editor of the Australian Workman, a Queensland labor weekly. He was returned as one of the Queensland Senators to the first Commonwealth Parliament, and was re-elected last December.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Johnstown, Pa., June 30.—A locomotive boiler exploded on the Pennsylvania railway while going up the mountain near the old station today, killing six men and injuring two others, one of them fatally.

KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

Kiel, June 30.—King Edward started on his voyage this morning aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. No farewell salutes were fired, salvos having been given last night when the King left the yacht Hohenzollern after having bid Emperor William farewell.

TRADE IN JAPAN.

Speculators Overstocked in Anticipation of War and Money Tight.

Seattle, Wash., June 30.—A depressed state of trade exists, especially as regards to the sale of American flour, in Japan, according to a letter received by an exporting firm of Seattle from their correspondents at Kobe. Japan, they say, is overstocked with flour through heavy purchases made by speculators and merchants during the close of 1903 in anticipation of war. Money is believed to be tightening and the government is arranging for another internal loan of 10,000,000 yen.

Mining Matters At Kamloops

Prominent Operators and Experts Investigating Property at Cherry Creek.

Coal Measures Attract Attention of C.P.R. Mineralogical Department.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kamloops, June 30.—Prominent mining operators and engineers are being attracted to the Kamloops camp by the knowledge of the practically self-fluxing character of the gold-copper ores, and several deals are on the tapis.

Today a party composed of Messrs. F. Lunderwood of New York, president of the British Columbia Copper Company, operating the Mother Lode mine, and the smelter at Greenwood; Frederick Keffer, M. E., general manager of the company, and W. E. Thomas of New York, consulting engineer, have gone to the Copper King mine at Cherry Creek for an examination with a view to purchasing.

R. A. Johnston, R. W. Ellis and F. R. Bronson, a field party of the Canadian geological survey, are examining the coal formation at Coal Hills, en route to Nicola district.

Messrs. Turnbull and McPhee of the mineralogical department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have completed an examination and taken samples from several properties on Coal Hill, with the object of bonding claims for further exploitation and development. Local mining men are jubilant over the prospect of capital seeking investment here and thus stimulating the industry.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Texarkana, Texas, June 30.—It is reported here that the town of New Boston, twenty miles southwest of here, was wiped out by a tornado last evening and several people either killed or injured. Telegraph and telephone wires are down. Further information could not be obtained up to last night.

SKRYDLOFF PUTS TO SEA AGAIN

Vladivostock Fleet Bombards Gensan Sinks Two Vessels and Disappears.

Tokio, June 30.—The Russian Vladivostock squadron consisting of three cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer and nine torpedo boats, after shelling the village of Gensan today, was later reported off Anpen (about 15 miles to the east of Gensan), proceeding in a southeasterly direction. Its destination is unknown.

London, June 30.—An official despatch from Tokio says the Japanese consul at Gensan, Korea, reports as follows:

"Early this morning, June 30, six Russian torpedo boats entered the port, fired about 200 shots upon the settlement, sank a steamship and a sailing vessel, then rejoined their ships outside the harbor and disappeared. Two Korean and two soldiers were slightly wounded. The damage done to buildings is insignificant."

The ships sunk, according to a despatch to the Central News from Tokio, were the steamer Koun of 2,876 tons and the little coasting vessel Seitzu.

Seoul, Korea, June 30.—Reports received here of the appearance of the Russian Vladivostock squadron off Gensan, on the east coast of Korea, say the warships were first seen at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. Four torpedo boats entered the harbor and sank a small steamer and a junk while the cruisers remained outside and shelled the Japanese barracks on shore. At the end of half an hour the Russians withdrew in the midst of a torrential downpour of rain.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Dayton, Ohio, June 30.—It is reported that a northbound passenger train crashed head-on into a southbound passenger train standing on a side track near Miamisburg on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad today. Several persons are said to be injured, but no lives are reported lost.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

Indianapolis, June 30.—George W. Carroll of Texas was nominated for the vice presidency by the Prohibition national convention.

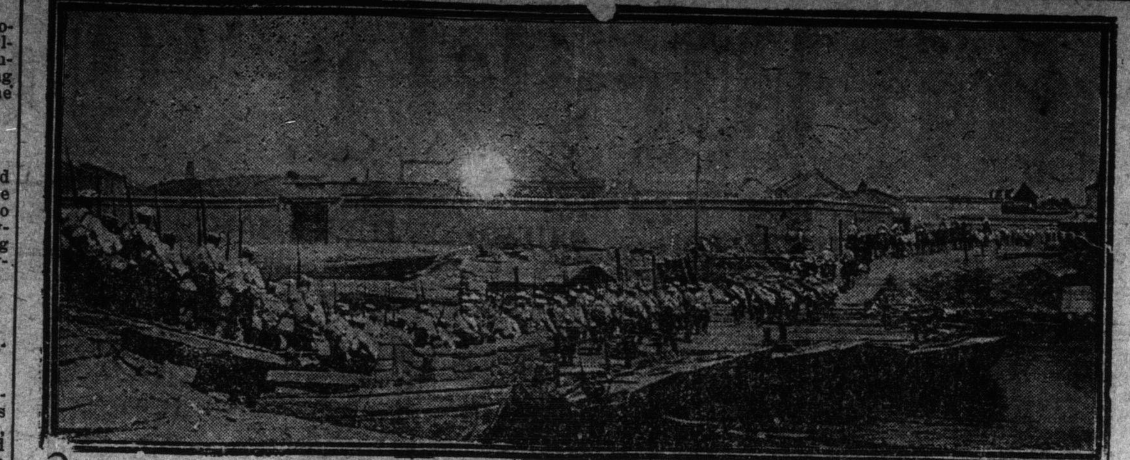
WHEN GRANBY PLANT CLOSES.

Phoenix, B. C., June 30.—Regarding the close down of the Granby smelter July 1, Superintendent A. B. W. Hodges said that on that date all six furnaces and the two stands of copper converters at the reduction works would be blown out for repairs to the roof of the furnace room. Four of the furnaces, however, will, it is expected, be blown in again on the following Sunday night, and the other two about a week later, when all the repairs have been completed.

FORETELL JAPS' SUCCESS.

Refugees From Port Arthur Declare Land Attack Will Succeed.

Chefoo, June 30.—The European and Chinese refugees who have recently arrived here from Port Arthur, tell widely different stories of the result of the naval battle of June 23rd. The Europeans say that only the battleship Sebastopol and the transport Amur were damaged, and that no Russian vessels were sunk. The Chinese say it was reported at Port Arthur that one large ship was sunk and that three were damaged. The Europeans assert that the impression prevails at Port Arthur that the Japanese will succeed on the land side. The Japanese are erecting a big gun fort commanding the harbor entrance and Golden Hill.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ENTERING PORT ARTHUR.

Loggers Recite Their Grievance

Open Letter to People of British Columbia From the Association.

Presents Condition of the Industry and Its Relation to Welfare of People.

The B. C. Loggers' Association has issued the following statement:

To the Public of British Columbia.

A petition addressed to the government of British Columbia is now being circulated praying that the embargo be removed and that free access to the markets of the United States be allowed the loggers of British Columbia.

In support of that petition it is purported here to set forth as briefly and concisely as possible the present condition of the logging industry and its relation to the general welfare of the whole people.

It is a fact, and freely admitted, that the logging industry is today in very bad shape.

The market is limited and the price of the rougher grade of logs is below the cost of production; further, owing to the lessened demand for rough lumber and common building material, it is now almost impossible to sell rough or merchantable logs on the coast of British Columbia at a profit.

Particularly does this apply to cedar, as there are today millions of feet of cedar logs lying in the water at and near Vancouver for which no demand can be found.

A large percentage of these cedar logs belong to the mills and are not being cut up simply because there is no market for lumber of this grade.

Such being the facts, it can easily be understood how

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE

it is to sell to them a grade of logs that they are already overstocked with.

The question naturally arises, Why were logs in such demand eighteen months ago and what has caused this heavy slump? There are a number of causes, one perhaps being the excessive output of logs last year when prices ranged much higher and demand was good, but the principal and most important one is the large increase in the number of mills throughout the Kootenays. There is now invested in the lumber business there no less than $5,000,000, and the number and capacity of these mills is still growing.

Many of the larger mills, equalling in equipment and capacity the mills of the coast, have operated for the first time this summer.

Logs can be delivered at these mills at from $1 to $1.50 per thousand cheaper than on the coast, wages are as low if not lower, and they have a less freight rate of about $4.80 per thousand on rough lumber shipped to the Northwest Territories.

This practically gives the market for rough and common lumber into the hands of our countrymen in Kootenay and is largely responsible for the lack of demand for rough and merchantable logs here. It must be remembered in this connection that their timber is mostly small and rough, and that for this reason the coast still has the

BULK OF THE TRADE

for finished material, such as flooring, stepping, siding, mouldings, etc.

Such being the case the coast logger must find another and larger market for his product or cease to operate.

It is useless to theroize or talk cheap sentiment, the facts are as given above, we must have a further market or suspend operations.

What effect has the present situations on the people of British Columbia? First let us look at it from the logger's standpoint:

He is losing money, he is seeing the hard-earned accumulations of years of toil slip through his hands despite his best efforts, with a certainty, if no relief is forthcoming, of going insolvent. "Going broke," it is called, and going broke he is.

The merchant, wholesale or retail, in whatever line he may be, is today feeling very keenly the depression in the logging business, camp accounts are not being met, money is scarce, and the whole city feels the stagnation in this most important industry.

Working men are idle in Vancouver by hundreds, with every probability of their number increasing; wages are necessarily lower, and employment hard to get. Some of the mills are holding

MILLIONS OF FEET

of logs that they will not cut, and it permitted, would gladly turn them into cash by towing them across to the American side.

The government of British Columbia is losing a large amount of stumpage owing to the fact that the rougher class of timber is at present left in the woods there to rot or burn up.

One-third of the cost of logging is incurred in putting in skid roads and this rougher timber could be taken out if there was any demand for it, but the majority of the loggers today are forced to leave it in the woods, where it must inevitably go to waste, a complete loss to the country and to the logger, who is unable to get the profit he would obtain under an open market on this class of timber; and besides he is unable to use his skid roads and other necessary improvements to the fullest extent, thus losing a considerable portion of the returns he should receive for his outlay in road-building, etc., which is, as shown, a heavy item of the expense necessary to procure logs, as all practical loggers and woodsmen know. In all common sense, why not sell this timber to the Americans? They have an

UNLIMITED MARKET,

can saw and sell timber that is worth nothing to us, and it will not be for many years. The logger will profit, for it will allow him to log and sell his entire limit and give him a larger and steadier market. The working man will have employment all the year at good wages. The tug owners and all their employees will be busier than ever before.

Vancouver and the whole coast of British Columbia will at once feel the effect of the good American money put into circulation here.

We are told that we must protect the mills of this country by not allowing the export of logs.

Now in common sense what benefit is it to the mills to keep logs in British Columbia that they don't want and cannot cut and find a market for? They have tried hard to have a duty put on lumber but without effect. They simply say they will not bid on a boom of rough logs as they do not want them.

This being the case, and it is the case, as any one familiar with present conditions knows, why not sell to the United States at a profit what we cannot use at home.

There is also another phase of the question that has not been touched upon heretofore and it is this.

THE AVERAGE COST

of logs delivered at Vancouver or similar points is $5 per M, paid out for supplies, wages and towing, all going into the pockets of white men and freely circulated through the community.

The cost of sawing these logs into rough lumber is approximately $1.75 to $1.85 per M, if cut in a modern and well equipped mill. Of this amount at least 50 per cent goes to pay for Chinese, Japanese and similar labor who are of little value to this country, if indeed not a menace to our entire social system, leaving proportionately 85 cents to 90 cents per M in payment to white labor and for supplies. We are asked to sacrifice a $5 industry to protect a 90-cent one, and further I think that it has been clearly shown that the 90-cent industry rather than suffering by export will really benefit.

We have no quarrel with the millmen on this question; we only ask the government of this country for common fair play.

If the mills here cannot buy our logs at a living price then let us sell to those who will. That is all we ask, and it is too much? But says a critic, "We hear that the

UNITED STATES CAMPS

are shutting down; that there is an overproduction of logs in the State of Washington. How can you sell your logs there when the United States logger cannot?"

Just briefly we will put that question to rights. On the American side stumpage is $1 to $2.50 per M; here, 50 cents, an advantage of from 50 cents, to $2 per M; also we can log a great deal cheaper owing to the greater amount of virgin territory and the shorter haul. In other words, we have vastly more timber than the State of Washington and it is closer to the water; also the loggers of the Sound being wise in their day and generation, have formed a very strong association and sell their logs at a stated price according to the grade. If the market is overstocked they shut down their camps until it has righted itself, but still hold up the price.

And right here it may be said that if the British Columbia Loggers' Association is to be an institution of strength and a support to the logger at all times it must be reorganized on a new and stronger basis. When the need for action arises, as at the present time, it requires a long period of depression to bring them together with a united front.

Something on the same lines as

OUR YANKEE FRIENDS

have formed is required, modified and changed, perhaps in minor details to suit the different conditions existing here.

To continue, however. Those who are fortunate enough to hold Crown granted land in British Columbia secured subsequent to 1887 are now exporting their logs to the United States, and it is common knowledge that the price nets them from $1 to $1.50 more than the same grade here, the strong point being however, the possession of a larger and steadier market.

Another reason for cutting the timber and converting it into cash instead of saving it for future generations of Japanese and Chinese to work up in the sawmills is that as most people are aware there is in say a period of ten years more timber in the forest consumed or destroyed by fire than there is cut down and converted into logs in a similar period, so that delay in getting out the timber and turning it into cash is destroying the chances of getting a considerable portion of it hereafter. Besides we are naturally more interested in the living present than in fifty years hence, and when that time does come or perhaps much sooner the use of timber may be greatly curtailed, if not done away with altogether, for in this era of

INVENTION AND PROGRESS

we find that iron, steel and other substitutes are now used where formerly lumber was used altogether. It seems strange to think how our friends the millmen keep on telling the people and the government that there is not much timber in the country and that if export of logs is allowed there will soon be nothing left for the mills here to saw. And they have told this so often and so persistently that some of them seem to half believe it themselves, whilst the facts are there is more timber in this province than the mills here will saw up in the next 300 years.

There is, it is said, more timber on Vancouver island alone than the coast mills of British Columbia would saw up in the next fifty years.

There is plenty of timber here for this generation and there will be plenty for the next.

The old saying, "Where there is enough take enough, and where there's little take it all, may have some vulnerable points, but there is lots of horse sense in it when applied to something like standing timber, which is liable to rot, burn or depreciate in other ways. Besides, it is

FOOLISH TO GET JEALOUS

because our Yankee cousins get our logs and give us in return their gold. Their money is what we want; this is bringing in capital, and is better for the community than selling to people here, for selling to each other is like taking money out of one's pocket and putting it into another as far as benefitting the public is concerned.

These are straight facts which will appeal to sensible people. We believe the rescinding of this order in council will have the immediate effect of putting life in the logging business, will double the value of our timber lands, will double the government receipts for royalty and licenses, will give us all new hope and added energy.

This is not only of moment to us, it concerns every man, woman and child on the coast of British Columbia. We want your help, sign the petition, get your neighbor to sign it. Help us tell our city members that we mean business and impress upon the government of this province the fact that we want legislation not for the few but for the many. All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of

THE B. C. LOGGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Re Trade With New Zealand

Text of Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act Just Adopted.

List of Provisions Which Are Now Applicable to The Dominion.

Eastern exchanges just to hand contain the announcement that the Ottawa government has just received the text of the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act recently adopted by the Parliament of New Zealand, the provisions of which are applicable to Canada as well as to other portions of the Empire. In its operation the act is not confined firmly to the British Empire, aas clause 13 says that where any country not being part of the British dominions reduces or abolishes, or purposes to reduce or abolish, the duty of any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the governor may enter into an agreement with that country to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted shall equal as nearly as possible the estimated revenue remitted by that country. No such agreement, however, is to have effect until ratified by Parliament.

In connection with this clause the colonial secretary cabled the Governor, the Earl of Ranfurly: "I assume your ministers realize that any advantage which may be granted to a foreign government in future by virtue of any reciprocal arrangement under section 13 cannot be withheld from a third foreign power entitled by treaty to the most favored nation treatment in New Zealand."

There are three schedules to the new act. In the first one is the article of cement alone, the duty upon which is doubled when imported from foreign countries. This change ought to benefit the cement industry in Canada, as it gives our manufacturers an advantage of 48 cents a barrel over American manufacturers, the existing duty being 48 cents.

On the following articles, which appear in the second schedule, the existing duties are increased 50 per cent. Thus in the list the first figure will be the Canadian duty, the second the foreign:

Basket and wickerware, n. o.e, not being furniture, viz., from 20 per cent to 30. Bicycles, tricycles and the like vehicles, also finished or partly finished, or machine parts of same, n. o. e., including weldless steel tubing cut to short lengths; boots, shoes and slippers, n. o. e., goloshes, clogs, pattens, vamps, uppers and laces, 22½ to 33¾ per cent. Candles, 2 cents to 3 cents per pound. Carriages, carts, drays, wagons and perambulators, and wheels for the same, 20 to 30 per cent. China, porcelain and parian ware, 20 to 30 per cent. Clocks, 20 to 30 per cent. Cordage and rope, n. o. e., 20 to 30 per cent. Cream of tartar, 2 to 3 cents per pound. Earthenware, stoneware and brownware, 20 to 30 per cent. Fancy goods and toys, 20 to 30 per cent. Firearms, all kinds, 20 to 30 per cent, Fish, potted and preserved, 4 to 6 cents per pound. Furniture and cabinetware, n. o. e., and other than iron, 25 to 37½ per cent. Glass, crown, sheet and common window, 2 shillings to 3 shillings the 100 superficial feet. Glassware, also plate glass and glass polished, colored, and other kinds, n. o. e., globes and chimneys for lamps, 20 to 30 per cent. Hops, 12 to 18 cents per cwt. Iron pipes and fittings for same, including main cocks, 5 to 7½ per cent. Lamps, lanterns and lampwick, 20 to 30 per cent. Musical instruments, viz., pianos, 20 to 30 per cent. Paper hangings, paper, glazed casings, small hand, lumber hand and tissue, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. Paper, wrapping, other kinds, including brown, cartridge and sugar papers, 5s. to 7s. 6d. Plate and plated ware 20 to 30 per cent. Pumps and other apparatus for raising water, 20 to 30 per cent.

On the following articles, which appear in the third schedule, the existing duties are increased by 20 per cent, so that the foreign duty will now be 25 per cent: Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for, viz., all rubber tires, pneumatic tires, outside covers and inner tubes, rubber and cork handles, and pedal rubbers, also drop forgings and stampings, ball bearings, weldless steel tube in full lengths, rims, forks and spokes in the rough; gas engines and hammers and oil engines; gum boots, iron and steel cordage; iron, plain black black sheet, rod, bolt, bar and plate; iron wire netting, printing paper, rail for railways and tramways, sail cloth, canvas and unbleached double wrapper duck, surgical and dental instruments and appliances

DUCHESS GETS DIVORCE.

Paris, June 30.—The Duchess of Valencia, who was Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, before her marriage, was today granted a divorce from the Duke of Valencia. Proceedings were conducted in private. The charges against the Duke was ill-treatment and neglect. The hearing was brief.

It is understood that neither of the principals in the suit was present, the pleading being made on depositions. One of the consequences of the decision under a recent judgment of the French courts is that the wife shall abandon her husband's name and title.

WELL-MERITED DECORATION.

London, June 30.—The Nagasaki correspondent of the Times says that the names of the military officers who distinguished themselves in the war have not been divulged, but that many Englishmen will be glad to learn that Col. Shiba, who made his name famous in the defence of the legations at Pekin during the Boxer troubles, was conspicuous in the artillery attack on the Russian fortifications at Kinchou. Major G. Shiba, the new colonel, was a military observer with the United States army during the war with Spain. During the China-Japanese war he took part in several battles, including the capture of Port Arthur. He is a graduate of the military college at Tokio.

FRENCH WARSHIPS AT HAYTI.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, June 30.—The French cruiser Jurien De La Graviero arrived here today. The incident of the stoning of the French and German ministers is reported to have been closed by renewed formal apologies, which have been accepted by the French and German ministers. The captain of the French cruiser and his staff paid a visit to President Nord.

THE KING AND EMPEROR.

British Monarch's Visit to His Nephew May Have Bearing on War.

Washington, June 30.—While the officials here are satisfied from their private advices that the recent visit of King Edward to his nephew, Emperor William, was not brought about by a purpose to initiate a movement towards the restoration of peace between Russia and Japan, there is reason to believe that some very careful and discreet enquiries as to the opportunities of some such overtures at this time have emanated from Washington. It may be said that the result discloses the fact that neither of the belligerent powers is yet in a humor to sue for peace, nor even to entertain anything from any third power on that subject.

Crows Nest Actions Are Dismissed

Suits Against Coal Company Arising Out of Explosion Terminate.

Judge Martin Holds That Outburst Was Result of Gas and Not Dust.

Nelson, B. C., June 30.—In the five test damage cases against the Crow's Nest Coal Company, which grew out of the explosion of the Coal Creek mines on May 22, 1902, judgment was today rendered by Mr. Justice Martin in the Supreme Court in favor of the defendants, the Crow's Nest Coal Company. The learned Judge held that the disaster was the result of gas, not coal dust, explosion. In addition the court absolves the company from negligence and dismissed the actions with costs against the plaintiff.

In speaking about the gas or coal dust explosion, the court in part says: "The next fact to be determined is, was it a coal dust or a gas explosion? In arriving at a conclusion on this vital point, wherein science plays so great a part, the court is very largely in the hands of experts, and in determining what weight shall be attached to their testimony will be guided by their apparent competency and disinterestedness. Applying, then, the opinions of these witnesses, to requite facts which have been proved to my satisfaction, I am forced to the conclusion that on the evidence it must be held that this was essentially and substantially a gas explosion, and of such a nature and extent that, quite apart from any augmentation by dust, it was alone sufficient to cause, and consequently must be held to have caused, all of the results which the plaintiff necessarily assumed the onus of attributing to a dust explosion."

This judgment disposes of the 91 pending damage suits which grew out of the disaster, and in which damages were claimed to the extent of $800,000, exclusive of costs. The case lasted for over three weeks and Nelson now holds the record for the greatest number of cases tried at any one sitting and the longest continuous session of any sittings in the province.

"SIX LITTLE MAIDS WHO ALL UNWARY"

Provisions of Alien Immigration Act Invoked Against Six Japanese

A rather curious application under the Habeas Corpus Act came up before the Chief Justice in chambers yesterday afternoon, the facts of the case being as follows: Among the 111 Japanese passengers on the steamer Shawmut, which arrived on Wednesday evening were six Japanese girls, rejoicing in the names of Malsukichi Yoshida, Kimi Yoshida, Aki Hamashi, Soli Yasu, See Koroki, Hamana Yasu and Mito Asada. As usual, representatives of the provincial police force, Acting Superintendent Bullock Webster and Sergt. Murray, made an inspection of the Japanese passengers on the steamer in order to see that any intending to land here should comply with the provisions of the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1904. This is the act passed at the last session of the legislature and is practically identical with the Natal Act, providing the "educational test." The other Japanese on board had tickets for San Francisco, but the six girls named had no tickets. Questioned through an interpreter, the girls claimed they were going to San Francisco, but admitted they had no money and no tickets. The police learned from the United States immigration officer that there was little likelihood of the girls getting permits to enter the United States, and the opinion of all the officials concerned is that the girls were sent here for immoral purposes. Accordingly, the provincial police put the girls under surveillance to the extent of not allowing them to land here. That took place on Wednesday evening, but the intentions of the officers were frustrated.

An application was brought before the Chief Justice later that night, under a writ of habeas corpus, demanding the production of the girls in the usual terms of the process. The Chief Justice, of course, issued the order. So that the police, whose intention was to prevent the girls from landing, had to take them off the ship and lock them up for safekeeping, pending fulfillment of the order of the Chief Justice.

That is how the six picturesquely attired little Japanese women, with spiked black hair and only sandals on their feet, came to line the bench at the back of the court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips appeared for the crown and Mr. Moresby in support of the habeas corpus application.

Mr. McPhillips first entered into an argument to the effect that the law of habeas corpus could only extend to detainers for criminal or supposed criminal offences, but did not pursue this point beyond quoting the preamble of chapter 83, revised statutes of Ontario. The chief point was that the officers of the crown, in preventing the six girls from landing here, were acting properly under the Immigration Act.

Mr. Moresby had several arguments to urge against the action of the provincial police, the chief of which was that the Immigration Act of 1904 is ultra vires, the province being unable to enact such a law according to the terms of the British North America Act. Section 95 of the B. N. A. Act states that the province can enact laws re agriculture and immigration only so long as such laws are not repugnant to the laws of the Dominion. Another point was that the girls were not immigrants, but travelers on their way south.

None of these arguments on either side were pursued to any length and the case was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Meanwhile the girls are in jail and the Shawmut has left for San Francisco.

Dominion News Notes

Authoritative Denial of James J. Hill's Acquiring Control of Granby Co.

Fire at Havelock Results in Supposed Death of Toronto Agent.

Bank Teller's Expensive Habits Lands Him in Jail at Woodstock.

Montreal, June 30.—Questioned regarding the despatch from Vancouver saying that James Hill had acquired a controlling interest in the Granby Mining Company, a leading director of the company stated that while Mr. Hill held a considerable stock in the concern, he and his friends were not in control of the company. It is true that quite a large amount of the company's stock has passed into the hands of American holders recently, but control still remains with those who had been prominently identified with the company since its formation.

The following players are left in the golf competition as a result of the second round in the national golf championship of Canada, played at Dixie this morning: G. S. Lyon, champion, Toronto; J. L. Aird, P. H. Hutchinson and Percy Taylor, Montreal.

FIRE AT HAVELOCK.

Havelock, Ont., June 30.—Fire at an early hour this morning did $15,000 damage to property including the Armstrong House. A skull and bones were found in the ruins of the Armstrong House, and are thought to be the remains of E. R. Powell, a supposed agent from Toronto, who has not been seen since Friday.

TELLER ARRESTED.

Woodstock, Ont., June 30.—Harry H. Hobbs, teller of the Merchants' Bank, Ingersoll, is in custody here charged with the theft of $728 of the bank's funds. High priced clothes, good cigars, etc., he says, are responsible for him living beyond his means. His arrest has caused a sensation in Ingersoll, as he was well thought of locally.

SHOT FOR A DEER.

Sundridge, June 30.—Robert Woods, a farmer of Joly, has been shot and killed by a companion named Paisley, while hunting, who mistook him for a deer.

A FATAL FALL.

Norwich, Ont., June 30.—John Milton of Dutton, a Bell telephone lineman, fell from a pole yesterday and was instantly killed.

KNIGHTS OF MACABBEES.

Toronto, June 30.—A mass meeting of the Knights of the Macabbees last night agreed to the proposition on new rates made by the supreme commander of Port Huron. Re-rating will be accepted as of age of entry, not of attained age.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, June 30.—Bank clearings for the week ending June 30 were: $5,212,229; same week in 1903, $3,887,541; in 1902, $2,905,757; Month ending June 30, 1904, $23,020,350; same month in 1903, $20,470,043.

ANOTHER BRIBER ARRESTED.

St. Louis, Mo., June 30.—Colonel Ed. Butler, a prominent local politician, came into court today in answer to a bench warrant charging him with bribing a witness. He was released on a bond of $10,000. The witness is supposed to be the former speaker of the House of Delegates, who told some of his folk in his recent confession he was paid $50,000 to go to Europe at a critical time in some developments here.

CHAMPION BICYCLIST INJURED.

Atlanta, Ga., June 30.—It is reported that Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, the champion bicyclist of the world, was fatally injured in a three-cornered twenty-mile paced motor race at the Stadium here tonight, between Walthour, Monroe and Deguichard.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Elmira, N.Y., June 30.—The police report that William H. Owen, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, and his wife, have been found dead in their house. They had been dead two days. The bodies of Mr. Owen and his wife were found in separate rooms. A revolver lay by Mrs. Owen's body. It is said today that recently Mrs. Owen had been acting strangely, and physicians say she murdered her husband during insanity and then killed herself.

POINTERS ON THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

Growers and Packers Given a Few Hints By Inspector Maxwell Smith.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, inspector for British Columbia under the Fruit Marks Act, is on a visit to the interior, and through the medium of the Rossland Miner gives growers and packers a few hints.

Almost everyone purchasing strawberries note the fact that the box bottoms are an inch higher than the ostensible bottom as viewed from the outside, and the usual impression is that this scheme is intended to deceive the public into an idea that the receptacle is larger than is really the case. Not so, says Mr. Smith. If strawberries are properly packed the upper layer of fruit should project above the level of the box and the false bottoms enable the fruit thus packed to be shipped without damage. Were it not for the false bottoms berries could not be shipped without excessive bruising, so that the false bottom is really nothing of the kind, but simply a means to a laudable end.

Few consumers are aware that a box of strawberries should contain sixteen ounces fruit, or, rather, that a standard box with its contents should tip the scales at this weight. A carelessly packed box may be filled to the brim and yet weigh but twelve or fourteen ounces. Such a box seems to be full weight, but a scale test quickly disproves the idea.

Mr. Smith is endeavoring to reach the growers through retailers with a view to securing reforms in the packing of strawberries. He maintains that strawberries should be boxed in the gardens exactly on the same principal that cherries are packed; that is to say, neatly, with all stems out of sight and arranged in layers so that the consumer gets the package in good shape, inviting in appearance, and, most important of all, fully up to standard weight. If this were done, and it is done by Hood River growers, whose berries command the highest price in an unlimited market, the Canadian growers and those Washington dealers whose product comes in here would get more satisfactory figures, the public would get a square deal and the retailer would have the satisfaction of knowing that his customers were getting precisely what they paid for.

At Nelson the retailers have commenced repacking strawberry boxes to bring those sold up to standard weight. The boxes remaining empty after the process are charged to the grower, and the public is protected.

Discussing the fruit industry of the Kootenays generally, Mr. Smith makes the surprising statement that in the past year no fewer than 35,000 fruit trees have been set out in Southern Kootenay. All the surplus fruit of British Columbia finds its market in the Northwest and there is scarcely any probability of the supply catching up with the demand. All that is required to insure this market for British Columbians so far as the supply will extend is care in packing equal to that bestowed by growers in other districts, notably in Hood River, Orogon, where the growers are well advanced in the science of cultivating and preparing fruit for markets.

Case Proves Very Puzzling

Argument in Deadman's Island Case Emphasizes Its Intricacies.

The Chief Justice Notes One Substantial Point in The Case.

(From Friday's daily.)

As day after day in the Full court is occupied with legal argument of the famous suit dealing with the title to Deadman's island, it becomes more and more evident that the case is one of the most intricate ever tried in British Columbia. The main features of the case are simple and have been so frequently outlined in this paper that the public is familiar with them, but it is the legal aspect of the case that seemingly leads to almost endless speculation. In the first place, the "facts" are not at all clear. The claim of counsel representing the Dominion government that the island was reserved for military purposes is not supported by conclusive evidence, and, according to counsel for the province, only by supposition and deduction. At the close of yesterday's sitting of the court, the Chief Justice remarked that, personally, he was not convinced that the island had been a military reserve and, of course, the whole case for the Dominion rests upon the supposition that it was so reserved. But even if this is admitted, counsel for British Columbia still are undismayed. In his argument today Mr. Cassidy was able to set up a very strong defence to the Dominion's claim, even allowing the island to have been included in the Stanley Park reservation. Mr. Cassidy quoted authorities, such as Lord Watson's decision in an analagous suit brought before the privy council in favor of his contention that the title to the island, when surrendered by the imperial authorities, would devolve upon the province. Also Mr. Cassidy supported his claim by the terms of the Canadian constitution—the great British North America Act.

At times the argument becomes, in a sense, a discussion between the learned counsel and their lordships and often on these occasions is almost too involved for the lay mind. The interpretation of terms, such as "general public purposes," and so on, are discussed in connection with the specific character of land reserves, and even the dictionary definition of words is occasionally imported into the matter. Sometimes, however, there is a lighter side to the proceedings, which can be appreciated by members of the general public. For instance, yesterday Mr. Cassidy was "giving it" to his learned friend on the other side, Mr. Peters. "Of course," he said, when Mr. Peters interrupted the flow of his argument, "my learned friend will not say exactly on what legal ground he supports his case, assuming the land to be a military reserve. If he did, his claim would be dissipated immediately."

Mr. Peters—My case is substantial enough.

The Chief Justice—The only substantial thing I can see about this case at present is the fees.

Mr. McPhillips, K. C., had presented the case of the Province on the facts by contending that Deadman's island was not proved to have been a military reserve at Confederation. Mr. Cassidy, K. C., followed yesterday morning, presenting the contention of the province that, on the law, military reserves did not go to the Dominion under the B. N. A. Act. The contention that when the public lands passed into the old colony of British Columbia with the grant of representative government there were any public lands left outstanding in the Imperial authority or that the Imperial authority retained any disposing power over any public lands in the colony was untenable. If the Imperial authority had any interest in the land, it was merely a right to retain it for military purposes, and upon that being given up the underlying right of the province supervened. The surrender of the lands by Lord Derby to the Dominion, if one was made, was ineffective for want of disposing power. But no attempt to convey the land to the Dominion was made. Lord Derby simply notified the Canadian authority which which only he had official communication that the Imperial authority did not need the lands for military purposes. It then became the duty of the Dominion to communicate that surrender to the Province as the authority to whose benefit it inured. The Dominion had absolutely no title through the Imperial authority. The Dominion acquired no title under the B. N. A. Act. "Military Reserves" are not one of the classes of property specfied as going to the Dominion. The general grant of all the beneficial interest in all public lands in the colony being to the province, with specified exceptions which were to go to the Dominion, no class of property not accurately falling within the specified exceptions could be attributed to the Dominion by any inference. The exceptions were military roads, ordnance lands, armories, drill sheds and lands set apart for general public purposes, and by section 117 the Dominion had power to assume such lands as it needs for the defence of the country, so that the needs of Canada in that respect were provided for without any strained construction of the other specifications.

The Chief Justice suggested that lands set apart for military purposes were not set apart for a general public purpose, but for a specfied or particular purpose not nominated in the schedule. Mr. Cassidy said he understood the privy council to have intimated that the word "general" meant federal as distinguished from local or provincial.

The Chief Justice and Justices Drake and Irving then asked counsel whether a military purpose was not a federal purpose. It certainly was not a local purpose.

Mr. Cassidy replied that the privy council had held that the fact that the Dominion had exclusively both legislative and executive control of a subject, e. g., "Indians and lands reserved for Indians" was not to be regarded as carrying the underlying beneficoal interest in lands being Indian reserves into the Dominion. The reserves remained in the authority having control of the purpose or subject in the interest of which the reserve was made, but the moment the reserve was removed the underlying beneficial right and interest which was always that of the province and in no case that of the Dominion supervened. The truth was that the language of section 108 making the excepted classes of property the "property" of the Dominion only did so in a qualified sense. It was their property only so long as it was needed and administered for the Dominion purposes in respect of which it was taken. The right of both the Dominion and the provincial authority was only an administrative right, and it was administration not at large, but "with the will annexed," namely the will of Parliament as expressed in the B. N. A. Act. That will was that the only authority which had any disposing or revenue producing right over lands was the provincial authority, and the Dominion had an administrative right over certain named lands for named purposes.

The further hearing was adjourned yesterday afternoon until Monday next.

ominion

News Notes

oritative Denial of James Hill's Acquiring Control of Granby Co.

at Havelock Results in Supposed Death of Toronto Agent.

Teller's Expensive Habits Lands Him in Jail at Woodstock.

real, June 30.—Questioned regard- despatch from Vancouver saying mes Hill had acquired a controlling in the Granby Mining Company, ng director of the company stated hile Mr. Hill held a considerable n the concern, he and his friends ot in control of the company. It is at quite a large amount of the y's stock has passed into the hands erican holders recently, but control mains with those who had been ntly identified with the company s formation.

following players are left in the mpetition as a result of the second n the national golf championship ada, played at Dixie this morning: yon, champion, Toronto; J. L. Aird, Hutchinson and Percy Taylor, Mon-

FIRE AT HAVELOCK.

ock, Ont., June 30.—Fire at an ur this morning did $15,000 damage perty including the Armstrong A skull and bones were found in s of the Armstrong House, and are to be the remains of E. R. Pow- upposed agent from Toronto, who been seen since Friday.

TELLER ARRESTED.

tock, Ont., June 30.—Harry H. eller of the Merchants' Bank, In- is in custody here charged with of $728 of the bank's funds. High lothes, good cigars, etc., he says, onsible for him living beyond his His arrest has caused a sensation soll, as he was well thought of lo-

SHOT FOR A DEER.

dge, June 30.—Robert Woods, a f Joly, has been shot and killed panion named Paisley, while hunt- mistook him for a deer.

A FATAL FALL.

h, Ont., June 30.—John Milton of Bell telephone lineman, fell from esterday and was instantly killed.

NIGHTS OF MACABBEES.

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COMMISSIONERS RESIGN.

Terminal City Council Take Police Matters Into Their Own Hands.

Vancouver, June 30.—Police Commissioners A. E. Garrett and Fred Buscombe announced their resignations today, as a protest against the action of the City Council, who refuse to give up control of the police department. The commissioners raised the salaries of the police officers and the city council cut them down again, causing the resignation of at least one official in the person of Police Court Clerk McIntosh.

NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Disruption of Liberal-Unionist Results in Another Organization.

London, June 30.—A significant political development which calls out much comment from all the morning newspapers, is the disruption of the Liberal Union Club at yesterday's general meeting when sixty-four members withdrew after announcing their resignations from the club. The trouble arose over a resolution to send representatives of the club to the Liberal-Unionist council. By a majority of 108, composed of the followers of Joseph Chamberlain, the club decided to be represented in the council, and when the result was announced the majority of the sixty-four immediately withdrew and formed a new club under the name of the Unionist Free Trade Club. The affair is commented on according to the party affiliations of the newspapers, but it is conceded on every hand that it marks a new phase of the political situation, as the Liberal Union Club has been recognized as a powerful organization, thoroughly representative of the Liberal-Unionist party.

Sounding the Praise of Victoria

Secretary of the Local Tourist Association Doing Good Work.

Walla Walla Paper Devotes Much Space to Victoria the Fair.

The Walla Walla Daily Union has the following interview with Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, the secretary of the Tourist Association, who is now on circuit in the adjacent states and heading for Manitoba. The article is headed "Victoria the Fair," and reads as follows: "Well, it's pretty hot here compared with our delightful climate in Victoria," said Herbert Cuthbert, the genial and ever busy secretary of the Victoria Tourist Association, who dropped into town yesterday in the interests of the association. Mr. Cuthbert left Victoria last Tuesday, visited Seattle and North Yakima, and will rapidly cover Idaho, Montana and Canada as far east as Winnipeg, sounding Victoria's praises, which need sounding only for those who have not been there.

"This is the third year Victoria has been reaching out for the tourist trade," continued Mr. Cuthbert. "Our tourist season starts the 24th of May, the early delegations coming largely from British Columbia and the Sound country. Of course, it is hard to trace the sources and causes of tourist travel, but then we just made a beginning the first year. Each year has seen a greater number of visitors, the attendance at our annual celebration this year being the largest in 10 years.

"It is a little hard to educate outsiders at first to the real nature of Victoria's climate. There it is several degrees cooler in summer than on the Sound, several degrees warmer in winter and always delightful. You get the same sunshine you get in Walla Walla through the summer without its heat and with a full meed of invigoration. It is an entirely different climate to anything in Washington.

"Our scenery is acknowledged to be the finest on the North Pacific Coast. These were always there, of course, and the Tourist Association isn't responsible for them, but that body has added recreations, accommodations and amusements, such as launch trips to the Gorge, tally-ho drives around the city and other trips. The association is now figuring on putting in glass boats on Oak Bay, where the plant life is as fine as off the Californian coast. These will be put on this summer.

"Tourist life in Victoria is not a graft. There are no tourist prices. You pay the same hotel bill and the same price for merchandise or curios as the residents of the city do themselves during the whole year. There are no tourist grafters, no so called places of interest with loafers at every corner waiting to hold you up, and no double degree of hack charges because you are a stranger. The tourist is treated exactly as a visitor to the city on ordinary commercial business or as old-time resident. Your vacation will cost you less in Victoria than at any other holiday resort.

"The city itself is very English, more so than any other city on the continent. The islands of the Gulf of Georgia have been proclaimed to be even more beautiful than the famed Thousand Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fraser river points, Goldstream, the golf links, the gold-copper mines, the fortifications at Macaulay Point, Esquimalt harbor, the parliament buildings and museum, Nanaimo, Oak Bay, North Saanich, Point Comfort, Shawnigan Lake, Sidney and many other attractions are within easy reach."

Mr. Cuthbert, who reminds one of a perennial tourist himself, will leave here tonight for Spokane. He spoke with some eclat of the increasing volume of Walla Walla travel to the British Columbia capital city, which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy described the other day as the beauty spot of Canada. Last year the Washington State Press Association was royally entertained by the Victoria Tourist Association.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN GERMANY.

English is to be in future an optional subject in all the public schools in Germany. This result has largely been brought about by a petition addressed by the Dresden Schoolmasters' Association to the government school inspectors, the following declarations being favorably received: "First, English is the most widely used civilized language in the world. Second, it is the most important language for Germany's international trade relations. In Dresden especially the knowledge of English is of great advantage to shop-keepers and commercial men, owing to the important Anglo-American colony there. Third, English deserves preference over French on account of its literature, which (a) excels that of France both from the artistic and moral point of view; (b) appeals more nearly to our sentiment and understanding as that of a Germanic people; (c) has played a prominent part in the development of our own literature. Fourth, English is not inferior to French in educative value. Fifth, in the teaching of English the readily learned grammatical forms of the language enable the time allotted to its study in teaching a foreign language—the power of its free use in speech and writing. This is not possible in the case of French, owing to the difficulty of its grammar. It is to be noted, however, that by a new law politics cannot be discussed in Germany at public meetings in any language but German.

STEVESTON OIL DRILLING.

Pressure of Gas at the Richmond Well Forty Feet to the Square Inch.

Thos. Davis, manager of the Steveston Land & Oil Company, received a wire last evening from Vancouver stating that the pressure of gas at the Richmond well yesterday was forty-five pounds to the square inch. This, in the opinion of Mr. Davis and the oil drillers at Steveston, is the strongest kind of evidence that oil will be reached so soon as the sandstone capping is penetrated by the drill. The pressure of gas is taken at the surface and this after passing through 925 feet of water, which fills the iron pipe casing.

Kuropatkin Sends Report

The Commander in the Far East Informs Emperor of Recent Events.

Slow Retreat of Russians After Three Hours Fighting at Senuchen.

The Japanese Advance Towards Liaoyang Steadily Continues.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The following despatch from General Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated June 29th, was received today: "Towards 8 o'clock in the morning of June 27th our troops having dislodged the enemy's advance guard composed of cavalry and infantry occupied the station of Senuchen, but at 9 o'clock it was discovered that a brigade of the enemy's infantry was advancing in front, while other columns were turning our detachment's left flank. The town of Senuchen, which is surrounded by walls, was also occupied by the Japanese, consequently at 11 o'clock our troops slowly withdrew. As regards losses we only know as yet that an officer and ten men were wounded.

"A reconnaisance carried out on the road from Siakhotung to Altatan and Khanza revealed the presence of six companies of the enemy's infantry and two squadrons of cavalry at Mataratza three miles southeast of Siakhotung. In this reconnaisance Captain Vassilieff, Lieutenant Makaroff and five Cossacks were wounded. Makaroff succumbed.

"There was some skirmishing June 25th between the enemy and our outposts at Samiarlkau and Wangtsiafangching, five miles west of Samiarlkau.

"At four in the morning of June 26th a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our van posts occupying Black mountain, south of Siakhotung. Our three companies finally held their ground until reinforced.

"At 6 a. m. a battery of Cossacks and a mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery and dense columns of infantry which appeared against our left.

"At one in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive, and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed and two officers and 33 men wounded.

"The battle recommenced at Saikhotung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter attacking. The fighting ceased at 5 o'clock.

"A section of the 11th horse battery which participated in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry in pushing on so far as the Shanhai pass and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted.

"Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported not to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

"A battalion and a squadron of the Japanese vanguard June 26th, operating north of the Siuyen-Kaichou road, occupied Chelienangtien, four miles northeast of Siakhotung.

"A concentration towards evening of twenty-six Japanese battalions was observed near the village of Wangtsiaputse on the Siuyen-Haicheng road.

"From the morning of June 27th, the Japanese developed a frontal attack against our troops in Ta pass, simultaneously turning our right with at least a division of infantry and three field batteries. The fight lasted until 7:40 in the evening. In view of the enemy's great strength and the turning movement, our troops retired slowly from the pass. The enemy did not advance. Our losses are placed at about 200.

"On June 26th the enemy continued to advance from Fenshui and Motien passes frontally and flanking. At least eight battalions and ten guns were concentrated against Motien pass.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy occupied Kautia pass, on the Laioyang main road.

"Since June 27th the Japanese have been advancing their right, occupying Saimaitsza the morning of June 26th, three companies advanced beyond. At first they forced back the Cossacks, but eventually the enemy were repulsed."

Japanese Closing In

Tokio, June 30.—8 p. m.—It is reported on authority that there is continual skirmishing in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese forces are closing in on that place.

London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Japanese have occupied Wolf mountain after desperate fighting in which a Russian regiment was almost annihilated.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Friday Morning, July 1, 1859.

In our advertising columns will be found a prospectus of the Bank of British North America. All must admit that it is a great acquisition to the country to have a branch established at Victoria of one of the most reliable institutions in the world.

The salmon have not struck into Sooke yet in large quantities. They are expected in the middle of July.

Despatches have been received by canoe from Nanaimo stating that the election came off on the 23rd. As before, Capt. Stewart was the only voter—and the seconder of the nomination a non-elector. The returning officer declared "John Swanson of the H. B. Company's steamer Labouchere, duly elected." This caps the climax of all the elections that were ever heard of, where the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken.

Closed Doors.—When will the council open its doors so that the public can hear its debates?

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION!

The Steamer
WILSON G. HUNT,
Capt. A. M. Burns,
Will Leave Victoria for
OLYMPIA
On Sunday, July 3, at 7 o'clock, a. m.
TOUCHING AT
Port Townsend, Port Gamble and Seattle;
Returning to Victoria on Tuesday.

Fare for the Excursion $15.00
With a Lady 20.00
To Port Townsend and Back 7.00
With a Lady 10.00

A band of music will be on board the steamer. On the evening of the Fourth a ball will be given at Olympia, by Messrs. Sunburn and Huson, the tickets to which will be sold sufficiently low to place them within the means of all to attend.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, June 30.—General trade conditions at Montreal continue just about as outlined last week. The wholesale warehouses do not show any special activity and the volume of business is of the ordinary character. Collections may be classified as fair to good, but it is worthy of special note that week since this writing had been without failure. The money market is quiet and unchanged with call funds quoted at five per cent. Cheese exports were more liberal this week, but prices continue unsatisfactory, spot prices for the finer grades being only from 8 to 8½ cents.

Business in wholesale departments in Toronto has been fair this week. Crop reports are better than they were and sentiment among wholesale dealers is more encouraging in consequence. Reports of the most satisfactory character come from Manitoba and the Northwest, and the trade with those provinces will be large the coming autumn if the yield of grain comes anywhere near present expectations. There is a fair sorting up business in dry goods. The outlook seems to favor lower prices for cotton goods, while woollens are generally firm. In grocery trade is fairly active with the advance in prices of sugars. Hardware and metals are in good demand at steady prices. The leather trade is quiet and hides unchanged.

PROMINENT AMERICAN DEAD.

Washington, June 30.—News has been received here of the death of Colonel Joseph H. Brigham, United States assistant secretary of agriculture. Colonel Brigham was chairman of the government board at the St. Louis exposition. He had left here Tuesday evening for St. Louis to attend a meeting of the board and had stopped off at Delta, Ohio, for a short visit. For many years he had been prominent in Ohio politics and has occupied his present position since the first administration of President McKinley.

Withoft Made Second Sortie

News From Port Arthur By Blockade Runner Indicates Another Fight.

Rumor That Southern Fleet Has Joined Vladivostock Squadron.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—It is rumored here that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff, which arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur Wednesday evening, brought news that Rear-Admiral Withoft went out again on June 24th and gave battle to the Japanese fleet.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur yesterday evening and berthed alongside the gunboat Sivouch. The river bank was soon crowded with excited natives, who were told by the Russians that the Japanese fleet had been completely destroyed. Officers of the Lieut. Burukoff tell several stories. One is that Admiral Togo's report of the fighting was exaggerated, and that the Russians have made two cruises in the Gulf of Pechili in five days. Another story is that the Port Arthur fleet has joined the Vladivostock squadron.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sent a messenger who speaks Russian to the side of the destroyer, but the Russian sailors would not talk except to say they left Port Arthur Tuesday night.

Every inch of the boat was crowded with men. She had the appearance of having been in a general engagement, her bow gun having been shot away, and it looked as if she had rescued many men.

The general belief here is that she ran Admiral Togo's blockade and came here with despatches for the army and for St. Petersburg. This is quite natural as two Cossack officers were on board.

CHINESE BANDITS AT WORK.

London, June 30.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard says that Chinese bandits recently derailed a train south of Harbin, the result of which thirty-three persons were killed and fifty-eight injured.

THIRTEEN YEARS A HERMIT.

Strange Discovery of an English Recluse.

For over thirteen years a man has lived in complete seclusion at Great Canfield, Essex, in fulfillment of a vow, according to the people in the neighborhood, that he made after being jilted by a young woman, that he would never look upon a woman's face again. Only two men excepting his own brother are said to have caught a glimpse of the strange recluse during this long period, and then the view was momentary. Some information concerning the "wild man," as he is locally called, is given by the Essex County Chronicle. No one, not even the village policeman, knew where he was to be found. The postmaster last saw the hermit twelve years ago, when he disappeared into his plantation. Whether he lived in a hole or cave in the ground or kept loaded arms for the reception of intruders no one could say, although it was understood in the village that he possessed a gun.

With a companion a reporter of the Essex paper searched the woods in which the hermit was believed to take refuge. Negotiating a deep ditch, they climbed through the branches of a tree, squeezed past some barbed wire—and some guinea fowl set up a cackling din. These fowls are thought to have been kept there to give warning when strangers approached. Passing along an avenue of trees, the branches of which nearly touched the ground, the two came to a high barred gate, locked, chained, and covered with barbed wire. A voice from behind demanded what the intruders wanted there. It proved to be the man's younger brother, who said the recluse had lived unmolested in that inclosure for thirteen years, and none could enter now. But finally he agreed to let the visitors look around if they spoke quietly, so as not to alarm his brother.

The inclosure was one of the strangest places imaginable. It covered more than an acre of ground, and was surrounded by a very high and thick hedge composed of wild plum, cherry, and blackthorn. Along the bottom several strands of barbed wire were stretched, so that it was well-nigh impossible for any one to effect an entrance. On the other side of the main fence a ditch 10 feet deep, 12 feet wide, and 100 yards long had been dug out, the earth being banked up so as to form a barricade 20 feet high, and on top of this a quick-set hedge was planted. The great ditch had been dug out by the hermit during the nights—the work must have occupied one man close upon twelve months—and was completed about twelve years ago. Hedges were planted by the same hands at that time. Inside the fence there was a labyrinth of trees and undergrowth, among which barbed wire could be seen stretched, and a shed with a corrugated iron roof and a crick chimney at the side could be discerned. There was no sign of life within, swarms of bees were buzzing about, and the brother explained that the hermit kept dozens of hives of bees, and grew flowers and furze especially for their delectation. The honey when collected was disposed of. He admitted that the recluse kept a gun, but he had never known him to use it. He (the brother) went to work as a stockman at a neighboring farm, but the recluse, who was now the owner of the place, had never worked away from it.

About once a year, the brother added, he went inside the inclosure. The hermit had shut himself up for the same reason that other people did—there were plenty in the world, and he rather disparaged the love story. He had never known him to have a day's illness; he was acquainted with herbs and could soon put himself right. The brother further stated that the recluse came out of the plantation sometimes at night.—London Telegraph.

Shawmut Troubles Are Numerous

Rebellious Firemen Attempt to Desert Their Duties Yesterday Morning.

One Man Drowned While Swimming to Reach The Shore.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Shawmut had a little trouble with her inexperienced stokers, who were so much responsible for delaying the vessel on her way from Yokohama to Victoria. It was learned by the officers that an attempt would be made to get some of the firemen ashore here, and so enable them to desert duty. Watch was accordingly set at the gangways and along the rails to prevent the firemen climbing ashore.

So well guarded were those avenues of escape that the firemen in despair took the desperate expedient of leaping into the water from the steamer and attempting to swim ashore. In this endeavor one of the men was drowned, sinking in sight of the tug Lorne before help could be extended to him. The others were captured and returned to the ship. During the night other attempts were made by the firemen to escape, but all were frustrated owing to the excellent watch maintained.

The Shawmut had her full complement of firemen when she sailed for Tacoma at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the exception of the man who lost his life, and whose remains have not yet been recovered. The officers of the Shawmut had trouble with the firemen nearly all the way across from Yokohama, some of the men betraying a disposition to sulk and shirk their work. The firing staff was composed of Japanese and Chinese, and the two nationalities did not get along very well together.

It is exceedingly unlikely that the Shawmut will ever be bothered in this way again, as the captain is determined to make no more ocean voyages with such a lot of people in the stokehole as he was cursed with on his latest trip. It would really pay to postpone sailing than risk the annoyance involved in trying to make port with firemen who do not know their business.

Rocksand Wins.

Newmarket, Eng., June 30.—Rocksand won the Princess of Wales' stakes (of 10,000 sovereigns for four-year-olds and upwards, one mile and four furlongs) at the Newmarket first July meeting today. Saltpetre was second and William Rufus came in third. There were only five starters in the race and none of the other horses were in the same class as the winner.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' MORALITY.

Seeing that there is a prevailing opinion at the present moment that some of the recent Russian disasters have been due to the lax discipline and professional morality of officers of both services, especially the navy, the following true story, says the Daily Chronicle, is worth telling:

A few years ago a certain Russian warship was on special duty in the Behring Sea, guarding the seal fisheries—that is to say, preventing the slaughter of the lady seals during the close season.

The admiral of the station, in the course of an inspection of the vessel, invited any of the sailors who had any complaint to make to step forward.

One of the men, as spokesman for the whole crew, complained that the "seal money" promised had not been paid.

On the astonished admiral inquiring what he meant, it came out that the ship's commander had been doing a lucrative trade by killing the seals placed under his protection and selling the skins in London, and had taken the crew into partnership.

He was duly transferred to Siberia, and so far as can be ascertained, is still here.

HYBRID PROGENITOR.

A Mule Which Gives Birth to a Foal.

The following is from the Literary Digest:

The offspring of two different species, when such offspring is possible, is usually sterile. It is this fact which renders a general mixture of species impossible, and it was relied upon by the early opponents of Darwin to show the falsity of his theory of the origin of species. Since a species must always remain separate, they argued, it must have been separate in the past, and each species must have descended from a separate pair of created ancestors. One of our most familiar hybrids, the mule, usually follows the law of species with great rigidity. Much interest, therefore, attaches to the news that an Egyptian mule has recently given birth to a foal. Even here, however, the father was not another mule, but a donkey. Whether the new hybrid will be the progenitor of a species remains to be seen. Probably the law of sterility, though suspended for one generation, will appear in the next and preclude such an interesting result. The following paragraphs are translated from a brief article contributed to La Nature (Paris) by M. Paviot, a French engineer of Fachen, Upper Egypt:

"Egypt is the country of wonders and prodigies. Nature there is not content with astonishing fertility of soil. She also confounds us with the fecundity of the native races—both vegetable and animal. Apropos of this, we have the case of a mule that has given birth to a colt—an instance that is unique, or, at any rate, exceedingly rare.

"In a little village of Upper Egypt a mule of good form and distinguished bearing—almost an aristocratic mule—brought an offspring into the world about nine months ago. The event caused some stir. * * * * * *

"The pedigree of the mule is unknown * * * * but she is remarkable for a fine head and large body that distinguish her from other mules of the vicinity. She must be about five years old. The father of the new arrival was an ordinary donkey.

"The little 'three-quarters' is a donkey in its head and shoulders and a mule in the crupper and hind legs. The fore-parts are covered with the black hair of a donkey, and its belly and legs with a mule's long, reddish hair. Its tail is long and resembles that of a colt. In three months it will be taught to bear burdens if fate does not prepare some other destiny for it. In any case the animal is doing well and growing wonderfully.

"If the line of descent continues, what will the naturalists say? Will there arise a new species? This is hardly probable, although they think in Egypt that it may take place. There are precedents, but in general at the second or third generation sterility appears and all hope is deceived. The laws of the derivation of species remain victorious. The case that we have reported is none the less remarkable, however, since it enables us to check once more our preconceived notions on the subject."—

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

Sunshine Furnace

—burns coal, coke or wood with equal facility.

Flues, grates, fire-pot and feed-doors, are specially constructed to burn any kind of fuel, and a special wood grate is always supplied.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

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

Mid-Summer Clubbing Offer

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

....AND....

FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR

for the balance of 1904, for .... 50c for the two papers

IN order to secure new names at a time of the year when business is always quiet, The Colonist offers as a premium to new subscribers The Family Herald and Weekly Star absolutely free for the next six months. Send 50c to The Colonist, (Subscription Department), Victoria, B. C., and receive

The Semi-Weekly Colonist and Family Herald and Weekly Star until 31st Dec., 1904.

Send your subscription TODAY and have the full benefit of this offer.

THE COLONIST
VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "Tender for Schoolhouse," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Tuesday, the 5th July, 1904, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame schoolhouse at Port Essington.

Plans, specifications, form of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 20th June, 1904, at the offices of the Government Agent, Port Simpson, of H. E. Kirby, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Port Essington, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two responsible sureties, residents of the Province, in the penal sum of $250.00, for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 11th June, 1904.

IN THE MATTER of the companies' Winding Up Act, 1898, and Amendments thereto

and

IN THE MATTER of the Canadian Development Company, Limited.

The Canadian Development Company, Limited, having gone into voluntary liquidation pursuant to the above named act, and having appointed Mr. W. Broderick-Cloete, of London, England, their liquidator, notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company and all others having claims against the said Company, having its Head Office in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, are on or before the first day of October, 1904, to send by post, (prepaid) to Bodwell & Lawson, Solicitors, for the said Liquidator, at their office, No. 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars verified by oath of their claims and the nature and amount of securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of such securities, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of said Winding Up.

Dated at the City of Victoria, the first day of June, 1904.

Liquidator.
W. BRODERICK-CLOETE,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 120 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 160 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

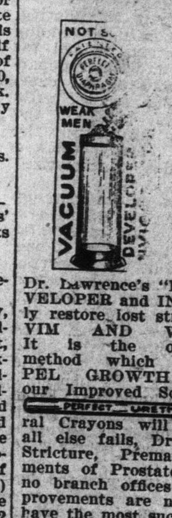
B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet: Commencing at a post marked John A. MacIntosh's N. E. corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

JOHN A. MacINTOSH.
Kalen Island, B. C., April 23rd, 1904.

WEAK MEN CURED.



Our Modern Treatment has completely revolutionized the older methods. We want to introduce it into every country. We want EVERY WEAK OR UNDEVELOPED MAN to write for our profusely illustrated, copyrighted book No. 21. It fully explains our most REMARKABLE and SUCCESSFUL HOME TREATMENT; sent SECURELY SEALED FREE. Dr. Lawrence's "Perfected" VACUUM DEVELOPER and INVIGORATOR will quickly restore lost strength and give you the VIM AND VIGOR OF YOUTH. It is the only known scientific method which will positively COMPEL GROWTH and life. Used with our Improved Soluble Medicated Urethral Crayons will quickly cure, where all else fails, Drains, Losses, Varicocele, Stricture, Premature Decay, Enlargements of Prostate Gland, etc. We have no branch offices and our patented improvements are not sold by others. We have the most successful home cure in the WORLD. Don't delay; write today.

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6 O'FARREL STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

NOTICE.

Thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 21 year lease of the following timber lands:

Commencing at a post adjoining the Western Pulp and Lumber Company's reserve on the North side of Mud Lake, tributary of North Thompson River, thence following the bank of said lake round to South side, adjoining said reserve, taking one and a half miles in width, containing about five square miles.

Also commencing at a stake on the East bank of Raft River about six miles from the month and about half mile from East bank of river; thence North two miles, West one mile, South three miles, East one mile, North one mile.

D. C. CRAIG.
Kamloops, June 21, 1904.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet:

Commencing at a post marked L. M.'s N.W. corner, situated close to the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kalen Island, about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kalen Island, running south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

L. MORROW,
Per C.
Dated Kalen Island, 23rd April, 1904.

The Colonist

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

THE EVOLUTION OF A GREAT MAN.

At various times in the world's history from Pythagoras of traditional fame down to Herbert Spencer, there have arisen men conspicuous for their talents in constructive philosophy, men who have formulated the knowledge of their day into comprehensive theories that have been accepted and passed on as more or less authoritative to succeeding generations. We do not here include the founders of the great systems of religion and morals, such as Moses, Christ, Buddha, Confucius or Mahomet; but the formulators of dominant theories in philosophy and science. Ptolemy was the founder of the first well-known school, the basis of which was the fixity of the earth in relation to the other heavenly bodies, as expounded in the "Almagest," a truly great work considered as to the development of science in the second century after the Christian Era. The Ptolemaic theory held sway until Copernicus in the sixteenth century promulgated the doctrine that the earth and the planets revolved in a system of which the sun was the centre. This, that is, the theory as Copernicus held, though still accepted with certain limitations, was materially modified by the work of Kepler in 1609. In fact, it was largely developed and expanded to its present form by Kepler, Galileo and Newton. We are told that it was anticipated by Pythagoras. Ptolemy, who was a profound mathematician and geographer, as well as an astronomer, was one of the epoch-makers in science. So also was Copernicus.

In the realm of philosophy, and also to a large extent in that of science, Aristotle is without a peer in original and constructive genius. He had a wonderfully analytic mind. Thoroughly grounded in the tenets of Plato, the successor and disciple of Socrates, whose distinctive and unique catechetical system he followed, Aristotle, steeped in the ripest scolarship of his time, was a prolific author. His works are still regarded as profoundly instructive. The writings of no other profane writer have left such an influence on the thought of all subsequent ages. Readers of Lord Bacon will remember how he inveighed against the principles of Aristotellian philosophy, which he said had held the mind of all scolars since his day in intellectual thraldom.

Bacon's inductive philosophy throughout was a protest against the tenets of Aristotle. The New Learning, which he expanded in a series of works, more pretentious than real as to actual merits, nevertheless marked another epoch in the evolution of methods in scientific thought. He had an intuition, rather than a clear perception, of principles he was ambitious to establish firmly as part of a new system, in which all knowledge was to have been grouped conformably and harmoniously throughout. His ideal was never realized by him; and it is possible never will be in this world; but his writings were highly stimulating, especially in an age when high-sounding definitions and predications passed for wisdom; and marked a distinct departure from the rigid and almost cruel dogmatism of preceding times. His philosophy held a high place in the estimation of scholars until about the beginning of the last century, when a more critical attitude characterized scientific thought.

Perhaps the greatest of modern discoveries in its effects on scientific investigation was that of the law of gravitation by Sir Isaac Newton. That it was accidental, as the result of observing an apple fall from a tree under which he was lying, is very doubtful, although a very pretty tradition which one dislikes to see ruthlessly exploded. The results of his deep study of the phenomena of gravitation were presented in his monumental work, "Philosophic Naturalis Principia Mathematica." From that day new vistas of scientific possibilities were opened up, and advancement has ever since been constant in an accelerating ratio.

The next great departure was the distinct formulation of the theory of evolution by Dr. Darwin as propounded in "The Origin of Species," "The Descent of Man," and others of his works. As defined in the "Century Dictionary" it is, "in general, the theory that all forms of living organism, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction." It is not, the lexicographer goes on to say, to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. It was not entirely new. Ptolemy foreshadowed it, and it had been suggested as a theory by Liebnitz, Buffon, Erasmus Darwin and others. Strangely enough it had been independently worked out by Darwin's contemporary, Wallace, who is the father of the catch phrase of evolution, "the survival of the fittest." It was also powerfully supported by Huxley. Darwin, however, by his indefatigable industry and great genius as a naturalist, collected an immense amount of data—largely on his celebrated voyage on the "Beagle," the journals of which constitute delightful reading—and out of these he constructed the framework. What others had vaguely and indefinitely foresaw he grasped definitely and clearly. He organized his facts so as to make them practically self-demonstrable. It is unnecessary to refer to the effect of his writings on modern science. It was revolutionary.

To Herbert Spencer, another contemporary, is due the credit of giving the doctrine of evolution a much wider application. His definition of evolution is famous. He defined it as "an integration of matter and concomitant-dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from a relatively indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a relatively definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation"; or, in other words, that there is a continual change in the organic world from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, or from generalized to specialized forms. In constructing a philosophy, which he styled "synthetic," and in which is categoried principles conformable or adaptable to all phases and relations of life—biological, social, moral and intellectual—physical and psychical—he has come nearer to the ideal of Lord Bacon than probably any other man.

The world has gone a long way apace since Spencer gave his writings to the world. There are many new forms of thought, or what are really modern revivals of older ones; many new discoveries in every branch of science, and particularly of late in the region of physics; and innumerable cosmical theories to account for the universe as it is, and as a basis of speculation concerning its future. What is wanted now is another Aristotle, a Bacon or a Spencer, but greater than they, combining their powers of analysis and generalization, who can grasp the scattered threads of thought and marshal the known facts of science in such a way as to give the whole at least a semblance of conformability in a system of underlying principles. It seems necessary for the great majority of mankind that at stated times, or at convenient intervals, there should be a review in orderly procession of the knowledge possessed by the world, a little of which only is the property of any one man, and that the results should be reduced to some tangible finality until another stage is reached. Otherwise in the multiplicity of diverse thought, and in the accumulation of new facts, there is a danger that the world will be split up into innumerable sections and finally be lost to each other in the mazes of learning. The question is, will there arise a man who, in the greatness of his wisdom and the comprehensiveness of his intellect, can confidently accept and will perform the task and so tower above his contemporaries in science and philosophy as Shakespeare towers above his fellows in literature or as Napoleon in warfare?

PIERRE DE GUAST, SIEUR DE MONTS.

In the newspapers coming to hand from the Maritime Provinces, are accounts of the celebration of the tricentary of the founding of Port Royal by Pierre de Guast, Sieur de Monts in 1604. This represents the first settlement of a permanent character made in what is now the Dominion of Canada, and the celebration of its three hundredth anniversary under the auspices of the Royal Society of Canada is of more than passing interest to Canadians. In fact, the development of the rather sad history of Acadia—the former name of the country now practically comprised within the boundaries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, though, like the former Territory of Oregon on this coast, its limitations were rather indefinitely fixed—is filled with much of romance, of warfare, of pioneer hardships and heroic sufferings, of Indian cruelties, and of internal bickerings. Port Royal was at the mouth of the celebrated Annapolis Basin, and there landed on the 22nd of June, 1604, Sieur de Monts, accompanied by his Lieutenant Poutrincourt, Samuel Champlain, the King's geographer and engineer, Lescarbot, the historian, several missionaries, and 120 laborers, artizans and soldiers. No, we are mistaken, the site of de Monts' settlement was on an island. It was changed a year later to Port Royal. Sieur de Monts had formed an association of merchants in France, had received a royal grant of a tract of land, and a monopoly of trade. The promoters of the enterprise were Huguenots—of which persuasion were Lescarbot and Champlain—but one of the conditions attached to the colony was that while freedom of religion was allowed to the colonists, the aborigines were to be instructed in the true faith. It was only after a good deal of manipulation on the part of the clergy that this was stipulated and that missionaries were allowed to accompany the expedition. In the first volume of the Jesuit Relations we have a most interesting account by Lescarbot of the remarkably sudden conversion of a large number of natives and their chief, and their subsequent baptism. It is suspected by historians that the baptisms in this case represented not so much a change of heart as a method of giving the King of France a favorable impression of the good works of de Monts and Poutrincourt. However, as may be seen by the Relations of Revs. Father Biard and Masse, the missionaries were thoroughly in earnest, and their heroic efforts and their tremendous sufferings and self-sacrifice for years among the Indians are proof of the earnestness of their convictions.

Anniversaries of great events are much considered in America now, and celebrations are popularly in vogue. Besides many minor celebrations by historical societies and other institutions, in 1893, the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus was commemorated by a World's Fair in Chicago; this year at St. Louis they are making memorable the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by Napoleon to the United States one hundred years ago; next year the Exposition at Portland, Oregon, will have for its object the celebration of the coming to the mouth of the Columbia River of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. So on June 21st, the first day of the ceremonials at Annapolis Royal—the name to which Port Royal was changed after English occupancy—a large concourse and distinguished representatives of three great nations (Britain, France and the United States) met to celebrate, and the memory of Sieur de Monts had a conspicuous triumph. It may be well to review historically some of the leading events in the drama of many parts which served as an introduction to British sovereignty in Acadia.

Owing to the opposition of rival traders the monopoly of de Monts was revoked, and in 1607 the colonists at Port Royal were taken back to France. The first attempt at French colonization was as abortive as Popham's English attempt at the mouth of the Sagadahock. In 1605 Waymouthe had explored the Kennebeck, and in the years following the English made a settlement at Sabino, where the first vessel launched on the Atlantic coast, was built. This vessel crossed the Atlantic several times. It was during this period that the English and French first came into that conflict which for over 150 years, by a series of cruel reprisals and counter attacks, was continued at frequent intervals, ending with the final capitulation of the French. Through influences at court de Monts secured a renewal of his monopoly for one year, and in 1608, the year that Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Poutrincourt, to whom de Monts had given Port Royal, returned with settlers to their deserted homes. This time it was destined to become a permanent habitation, and the Poutrincourt colonists were the progenitors of the gentle and peaceful Acadians of Longfellow's romance. It may be stated here that Port Royal in the first instance was used as a base for Champlain's explorations, which finally extended from the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia to the southern shores of Massachusetts. He afterwards thoroughly explored the River St. Lawrence, and went far up the Ottawa in a vain search for a route to China. A well-known Canadian historical picture represents him in a picturesque attitude leading a flotilla of canoes into the mouth of French River. As a geographer, Champlain did for the eastern coast what Capt. Vancouver did for the northwest coast of the Pacific. His services were of inestimable value and without them the efforts of de Monts would have been fruitless.

Turning back momentarily to the explorations prior to de Monts' settlement at Port Royal, they include the memorable voyage of John Cabot in 1497, next in importance to, and in some respects of more importance than, that of Columbus. There is a historical dispute as to his real landing place; but at all events he was the first to trace the coast of North America, and the first to place foot on what is now Canadian soil. It is perhaps needless to refer to the important expeditions and discoveries of Jacques Cartier in 1534 and 1540 or the ill-fated enterprise of Jean Frances de Roberval in 1542, with whom in his latter voyages Cartier was associated as a deputy; or to the abortive efforts of de la Roche in 1584 and 1598. Up to 1608 nothing of a permanent character had been accomplished except, perhaps, that a thriving industry in cod fishing had sprung up and had been engaged in by fleets of Basque fishermen, who frequented the Gulf of St. Lawrence annually since the days of Cabot.

The settlements in Acadia were not fated to enjoy wholly a peaceful existence. In 1613, just 100 years before it was to be finally ceded to the English, Port Royal was ravished and destroyed by Capt. Samuel Argall. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, who had obtained from King James the Lordship and Barony of New Scotland, or Nova Scotia, made several futile attempts at settlement. In 1632 the British Government surrendered all places on the continent which had been taken from the French. Prior to this le Tours had purchased certain rights from the Lord and Baron of Nova Scotia, which were confirmed in part by Chevalier Razilly, when he became Governor under appointment from Louis XIII. Razilly parcelled out Acadia between Chas. de la Tour and Sieur d'Aulnay who, however, quarrelled and carried on actively hostile operations against each other. d'Aulnay died and la Tour cut the Gordian Knot happily by marrying the widow. The English again subjugated Acadia in 1654, and Sir Thos Temple was made Governor by Oliver Cromwell. It remained British until 1668, when it was again ceded to the French according to the terms of the treaty of Breda. Once more the wheel of fortune turned, and in 1690 it was captured by the gallant Capt. Phipps, with an expedition fitted out at Boston, and once again it was surrendered, much to the disgust and indignation of the British colonists of America, as the results of the Treaty of Ryswick in 1657. Acadia during all this time made but little progress and produced no men of note. It had been little else but a shuttlecock for two nations striving for ascendency in America. Seventy-five years after de Monts' first settlement the population did not exceed 900 persons.

Peace between France and England, however, never continued for long. There were repeated attacks from the people of the American colonies, who loved the French much less than did the English across the seas. Successive invasions were made in 1704, 1707 and 1710. The last was successful and Acadia passed into British control for good, the occupation being confirmed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. France, however, was left in possession of Cape Breton, an unfortunate fact for both nations. At the time of the Treaty of Utrecht the French population was about 2,500. An effort was made to have them take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown; a most natural result of the conquest of the country by the British and confirmation by treaty, more especially in view of its contiguity to French possesions. The demand was steadily refused, and this attitude of the people finally led to their expulsion at a critical time of struggle in Canada between the two races. The fortress of Louisbourg hard by, which was considered the stronghold of France in America, and had cost between five and six millions of dollars, and been twenty-five years in course of construction, was attacked and taken by General Shirley after a hard siege. As one historian expresses it, by the disgraceful Treaty of Aix La Chapelle England surrendered Louisbourg and Cape Breton to the French, and all the fruits of the wars in North America were lost. The end was inevitable. Louisbourg was taken by the English as a part of the great campaign which just a year after culminated in the capture of Quebec. As a preliminary to this in 1755 an ultimatum was presented to the Acadians in respect to their unconditional allegiance. They were placed in a rather embarrassing position, it is true, as the fate of nations so far as North America was concerned, was trembling in the balance. They were between two fires. As English subjects, though their sympathies were with the French, they could expect little consideration in case the latter were successful; as French subjects they could expect less consideration on English soil. They numbered 4,000 souls. At such a time they were considered too dangerous an element for the English to harbor so near French territory, and their wholesale expatriation was decided upon. We know how effectively it was carried out. Longfellow in his "Evangeline" has thrown a glamor about their misfortunes that has rendered the incident ever memorable in literature. An American writer says: "The genius of our poet threw a somewhat false and distorted light over the character of the victims. They were not the peaceful and simple-hearted people they were reputed to be. They were constantly fighting among themselves." Parkman treats the dramatic episode graphically, but not sympathetically. On the other hand, M. Richard, a descendant of these people and strongly pro-Acadian, expands their wrongs into a two-volume history. The story of their expulsion and sufferings is pitiful in the extreme, and if in the impartial light of history, in view of the strenuous times, it is decided to have been necessary, it is still more pitiful.

Since that day the Acadia of then—the land of romance and tragedy—has given birth to the peoples of three provinces that today are part of a great Dominion, the 37th anniversary of the nativity of which we have just been celebrating. Happily the troubles which grew out of the founding of Port Royal have long been a matter of history. The descendants of the first settlement there are now enjoying prosperity and rights and a civil and religious freedom which in all human probability would not have been their birthright had France and not England triumphed in a great struggle of which their ancestors were the unfortunate victims. Nevertheless, all honor to the memory of Sieur de Monts.

PUBLISH THE REPORTS.

There is the risk of harping on the Dundonald incident to such an extent that the public will become so heartily tired and sick of the discussion as to wish Lord Dundonald and all his works back in South Africa; but so long as a systematic effort is made to turn attention from the real issue involved to something else that does not enter into the merits of the case, the matter cannot be dropped. A new and grave situation in Canadian affairs through the dismissal of the Commander-in-Chief has arisen. It affects not only the important question of rendering the efficiency of the militia subject to petty political considerations, but our relations with the Imperial Government, which at the present time are of immense concern to us. Even though in the position Lord Dundonald has taken he may have been technically in error, in substance he has proved his case. He has revealed a state of affairs at Ottawa which is wholly detrimental to good government. Lord Dundonald's instance is not singular. We have the Auditor-General threatening to resign; and even Captain Bernier, performing a much minor commission, is in a state of revolt. The baneful system of political interference for purely political purposes seems to pervade the whole of the departments. Above all, the administration of the militia service should be kept free from influences adverse to its efficiency. It is a principle that should be maintained at all hazards, if we are to have a service effective in case of need. To transfer the militia force into a part of the "political machine" and a dumping ground for favorites, subject to all the influences of patronage and endless wire-pulling, is to defeat the very object for which it has been created.

The Toronto News, the editor of which has been a life-long Liberal, who is the author of the very excellent life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and who for years was managing editor of the Globe, protests against the attempt at making the public believe that Lord Dundonald was an advocate of a system of militarism in Canada, and that that was one of the facts which properly entered into the reasons for his dismissal. The News points out that there are two kinds of militarism, one which exists in Europe in such countries as Russia, Germany and France, the basis of which is a large standing army and conscription, and the other, which is not really militarism, depending upon organization on the voluntary system, such as exists in Switzerland. It says:

"Lord Dundonald is a non-militarist soldier. He had no more idea of building up a militarist army in Canada than he had of launching ironclads on Hudson Bay. His idea was to organize a national army which in some respects would resemble the Swiss type. Every man who has ever met Lord Dundonald, who has read the reports of his speeches, who understands in the faintest degree his point of view, knows that his whole desire was to get a citizen soldiery. His scheme was that the successful lawyers, doctors, merchants and farmers of the country should be qualified to be the military as well as the social and political leaders of their neighbors. He carefully liberalized the training of officers so that the busy men, the men of affairs, would be the men who would command the militia. In a word, he planned to commit the armed protection of the country into the hands of the rank and file of the citizens. He planned to put He planned to make the prominent men of each locality the leaders in war time as well as in peace time. To call that militarism is to talk rubbish. It is good, sound democracy."

What Lord Dundonald recommended is found in his reports to the Minister of Militia. The statement that he advised an expenditure on armaments aggregating a sum variously estimated at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 was founded on mere lobby rumors, and is without official-authority. The Government has his reports in its possession and so far has refused to publish them. So long as these reports are suppressed we are entitled to assume that the Government is afraid to publish them. If it has a good case the way out of the predicament is an easy and obvious one.

A CANADIAN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Cable despatches convey the intimation that Lord Strathcona would be disposed to look favorably upon his selection as the next Governor-General of Canada. It would be the rounding off of a successful career, the details of which are almost romantic. The progress from that of a Hudson's Bay Company trader in the desolate land of Ungava to that of viceroy would be simply splendid in history. It has long been an open secret that this crowning honor has been coveted by Lord Strathcona, and perhaps no Canadian is better entitled to achieve such a distinction. Lord Strathcona is, however, too old a man to assume the responsible duties of Governor-General. Besides, so long as Canada remains linked with Great Britain, and that we hope will be forever, or for a very long time to come, it will be better that a statesman outside of Canada, with no political alliances in Federal affairs and wholly disinterested, should constitute the official link. The sentiment that a great Canadian should hold the highest official position in Canada is an attractive one; but it is not the best that should exist. Were Lord Strathcona twenty years younger, or even ten, and such a sentiment should come to prevail, he would be most acceptable. But it would not always be possible to select a man for the position whose qualifications would entitle him to the same consideration. Once establish the principle that only Canadians should be Governors-General, and then political considerations would be brought into play, and through the possible appointment of unsuitable men the high office would be correspondingly degraded. Under present conditions we are tolerably sure of having men of first-rate calibre as representatives of the Crown at Ottawa. It is always wise to leave well enough alone.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND CO-OPERATION.

It would not probably be popular in the farming communities to attempt to minimize the importance of the small township fall fair. Naturally the farmer in a particular locality is interested in local products, and takes an interest and pride in an exposition, small though it may be, of what is grown on, and near to, his own farm. Agricultural fairs have been of great benefit in the past in stimulating effort, and they have also an educative influence not to be despised. There is also the social factor. Farmers come together, after months of toil, and they are benefited not only by the exchange of ideas but the recreation and the diversion from everyday routine. The annual gathering becomes an institution of traditional interest, like Christmas or Dominion Day. It is looked forward to and enjoyed, perhaps more for the opportunities of social reunion than on account of its intrinsic and substantial merits as an exposition of agricultural products.

Notwithstanding such considerations as these, the question of the real utility of a number of small fairs, in view of the trouble and cost involved, is beginning to be seriously discussed in many parts of Canada. The tendency is to larger fairs and better ones. Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies of Ontario, in an address published in the Toronto World, gives the result of his investigations into the operation of agricultural societies which have gone in for owning pure-bred stock. He furnishes evidence that the experiment has been successful, and his advice is that the money spent in keeping up the orthodox township fair could be much better spent in devoting it to the purchase of pure-bred stock for the purpose of being loaned to members. The World in commenting on Mr. Cowan's suggestions remarks that "the day of the small fair has apparently passed, and many of the societies are uniting and holding larger fairs in central localities. While the small fair has been useful, it has served its purpose and there now seem to be other ways of advancing agricultural interests. The cost of membership in these societies is small and the funds are added to by a substantial Columbia, where enterprise in some respects has been in advance of the methods of Ontario, particularly on the part of the Government. But the idea of diverting the expenditure of money on so many small fairs to some form of co-operation is worthy of all consideration. The requirements of districts differ. In one part it might be more useful to co-operate on the question of clearing land by improved methods; in others by importing pure-bred stock for the common benefit; in others by establishing a fruit-packing house, and so on. The important thing is the principle; and we see wide possibilities for its application in this province. One of the things which the Central Farmers' Institute might wisely consider at its next meeting is the concentration of the smaller fairs into several large ones, coupled with this very suggestion of diverting the necessary yearly expenditure into co-operative channels.

A CANADIAN MINT.

From the Toronto Globe.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at the recent annual meeting of its shareholders, submitted some interesting statistics to support his contention that Canadian coinage should be made in a Canadian mint and should have a specifically Canadian form. Silver and copper coins are Canadian in character now, but practically the only gold coins in use in this country are those of the United States. According to Mr. Wilkie, there is in the vaults of the Dominion government and the various chartered banks an aggregate of $34,430,384, all in American gold coins. His contention is that all this immense sum should be of Canadian, not American, coinage.

Heretofore the immense quantities of gold from the Yukon territory have been disposed of very largely at the Seattle assay office, thus promoting Seattle trade. When there is a government assay office in operation at some place in British Columbia the stream of the output will be stopped there, and when there is a mint at Ottawa that stream will be diverted to it to be converted into coins of Canadian make and design, and stored in the vaults of the government and the banks as security for our paper currency.

Mr. Wilkie makes the interesting point that familiarity with foreign coins to the exclusion of their own tends to "denationalize" a people, just as the use of foreign songs does. He strengthens this contention by citing the practice of other nations. Austria-Hungary, with a gold coinage of $35,000,000, mints its own coins; so does Italy, with its coinage of $20,000,000; so does Australia, with its coinage of $50,000,000; so does even Sweden, with its coinage of $1,800,000.

Formerly the matter of expense was a deterrent; it has now ceased to be so, partly because Canada has become wealthier as the spirit of nationality has developed, and partly through the reduction which science has effected in the expense of the minting process. The cost of copper and silver coinage is now more than offset by the admixture of cheaper metal to harden the coin; when copper and silver coins are made in our own mint, the profit will be equally great and just as legitimate. The alloy in gold coins makes less difference between their currency value and their intrinsic value, but in any case the matter of expense has ceased to be of great practical importance. It is not at all so important as the cultivation of the feeling that Canada is rapidly developing into a nation and that she ought to have this evidence of her financial autonomy in the hands of her people.

HEAVY COST OF NAVAL WARFARE.

Modern naval warfare is one of the most costly things that can be imagined, and a combat between two fleets means the expenditure of vast sums of money. Some idea of the high cost can be arrived at by taking a Japanese warship like the Kasuga or Nisshin and calculating the number of shots she would discharge, say, at Port Arthur. The first named ship carries four cannon of 300 millimetres, which cost £60,000 each. One of these guns can fire two shots per minute, and every shot costs £80. The smaller cannon cost each £3,600, and every shot they fire means an expenditure of £14. They are very rapid, and it is estimated that in five minutes the twelve cannon discharge shot to the value of nearly £7,000. There are about thirty smaller guns, which can in five minutes throw out ten tons of shot and shell amongst the enemy. On the whole, it is estimated that a first-class warship can expend in an hour's rapid fighting a sum not far short of a quarter of a million sterling.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Sunday, July 3, 1859.

Ball.—On the return of the Eliza Anderson this evening from the excursion to Port Townsend, the excursionists will repair to Assembly Hall and conclude the celebration of the Fourth by a ball. A large company and gay time is anticipated.

Indian Title.—Why is not the Indian title to Cowichan extinguished at once? This is repeated over and over again, and yet no response is heard from the government. It may require judicious management, but it has to be done. The country expects it without delay. We want farmers—and the best way to get them is to open the lands of Cowichan to actual settlers by extinguishing the Indian title.

Government is but a contract between the people and the rulers. If the latter fail to fulfill the conditions they have obliged themselves to perform, the cry of reform is heard—and when no redress can be obtained the people resort to revolution. In this colony the management of our affairs has become so unbearable that the people have been forced to assemble and demand a change. Three hundred of our most substantial citizens, representing the wealth and intelligence of the colony, on Saturday evening harmoniously and dignifiedly and in a constitutional manner signified their wishes to the government in relation to a change in the land system of the colony. It will be well if the government profit promptly by this expression of public feeling and remove the abuses connected with that department and concede the object sought.

Mr. Holbrook and two others, whilst on an excursion down the north entrance of Fraser's river, discovered a prairie estimated at 24,000 acres.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—An assistant teacher for the Duncans public school; salary $50 per month. Apply to R. S. Henderson, Sec. of Board of Trustees. je30

FARMER'S EXCHANGE

Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Horse and phaeton for sale, $75. 146 Johnson street. jy3

FOR SALE—A horse, well trained to harness and saddle; perfect manners. Apply Transfer Stables. je28

FOR SALE—Canaries. Fine singers. Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street. Upstairs. je14

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS WITH WATER GLASS
We will give you full directions.
CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist & Druggist 98 Govt. St. Near Yates St. Victoria B. C.

We're Losing Money

WE KNOW WE ARE, but we sell the BEST GOODS, and are willing to lose a little more in PLEASING OUR CUSTOMERS. We have proved that it CAN be done and we will continue to give GRAND OPPORTUNITIES to the CAREFUL housekeeper, to help her husband, and make a little money for herself. we have PROVED OUR GUARANTEE as WE HAVE MAILED HUNDREDS OF ORDERS all over the Island and on every occasion the PURCHASER HAS RETURNED AND ASKED FOR MORE.

OUR GUARANTEE

FULL WEIGHT BEST GOODS MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT

If we failed to make good our promises we'd lose your patronage and we want to make friends, NOT LOSE THEM. Look at these lists.

LIST NO. 1.

10 lbs. B.C. Granulated Sugar	$ .50
1 sk. Hungarian Flour	1.25
1 lb. Tea, choice of any brand	.50
1 Jar McLaren's Cheese or 1-12 oz. tin Schilling's, Royal or Price's Baking Powder	.35
4 lbs. Sago, Tapioca or 1 tin Ramsay's Cream Sodas	.25
2 Tins Libby's Veal Loaf	.30
1 Pkt. Force, M. Vita, Orange Meat or 1 Qt. Vinegar	.15
1 Bot. Ammonia or Wash Blue	.25
1 Bot. Tomato Catsup	.10
1 Tin Spice, any sort	.10
2 Large Tins St. Charles' Cream	.20
1 lb. Our Best 40c. Coffee	.30
1 Sack Salt	.10
1 Pkt. Matches	.05
3 Pkts Fry's Cocoa or 6 Bars Santa Clause Soap	.25
2 Cans Tomatoes	.25
	$3.00

LIST NO. 2.

20 lbs. B.C. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
1 sk. Hungarian Flour	1.25
1 lb. Tea, choice of any brand	.50
1 Tin Ramsay's Cream Sodas or 2 Tins Crosse & Blackwell's 1 lb. Tins Marmalade	.25
1 Bot. Royal or Snyder's Salad Dressing or 1-12 oz. Tin Schilling's, Price's or Royal Baking Powder	.35
4 lbs. Sago, Tapioca or 1 Bot. Long's Jams	.25
3 Tins Sardines or 2 Tins Clams	.25
1 lb. Tin Christie's Arrowroot or Social Tea Biscuits	.30
1 Tin Barratoria Shrimps or 1 Pkt Malta Vita, Force or Orange meat	.15
2 Tins Libby's Loaf Meats	.30
3 lbs. our best 40c. Coffee	.90
1-8 oz. Bot. Extract Vanilla or Lemon	.50
1 Bot. Ammonia or Wash Blue	.25
5 Pkts. Seeded Raisins	.50
1 Tin Mustard Cloves or Allspice	.10
2 Tins Kippered Herrings	.25
2 Tins Clarke's Lunch Tongue	.70
5 lbs. White or Bayou Beans or 4 lbs. Rice	.25
1 Large Jar McLaren's Cheese	.65
1 Gal. Rock Candy Drips	.75
2 lbs .Creamery Butter or 4 lbs. Marmalade	.50
1 Pkt. Matches	.05
	$10.00

A MONTH'S SUPPLY FOR LITTLE MONEY

MAIL ORDERS receive prompt attention and careful packing. Goods exchanged if not exactly as we represent them to be THE BEST. Over-Remittances returned. CASH to accompany all orders. Strangers visiting Victoria are invited to make themselves at home and their headquarters here.

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Armour's Cooked Ham (Sliced to Order), per lb.	35c.
Ham Sausage (Sliced to Order), per lb.	15c.
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Ox Lips, Pickled, per lb.	25c.
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Ready Luncheon Beef, per tin	30c.
Lunch Tongue, per tin	30c.
Boned Chicken, Turkey, and Duck, per tin	30c.
Deviled Ham, Large Tin	15c.

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We carry in stock a full line of the celebrated—
Massey-Harris No. 7 Mowers, to cut 4½, 5, 5½ feet.
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Massey-Harris Sharps Rakes; Steel and Wood Wheels; 24 Teeth.
Massey-Harris Tiger Rakes; Steel and Wood Wheels; 24 Teeth.
Massey-Harris All-Steel Rakes; 20, 30 and 34 Teeth.
Massey-Harris Hay Tedders; 6 Forks.
Send for Catalogues and Prices to—

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ld., L'y.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS

LOCA[L]

(From Friday's Daily.)

Probably Dock Here.—The Domi[nion] government Arctic exploration stea[mer] Gauss is expected to leave Halifa[x] about three weeks on her long vo[yage] to British Columbia coast ports [via] Cape Horn. Capt. Bernier will b[e in] command. It is altogether likely [that] the Gauss will go into the Esqui[malt] dock on arrival for a general overh[aul]ing.

Fraser River Bridge.—The Van[cou]ver News-Advertiser says it was o[ffici]ally announced yesterday that th[ough] the big bridge over the Fraser r[iver] will not be permanently completed [by] July 23rd, as was hoped, it will [be] sufficiently advanced to allow of [an] excursion train running over and [the] bridge will be opened on that day.

The Cascade Mine.—The secretary [of] the Cascade Mining Company has [re]ceived a report from Manager W[...] well which states that they are [...] working in solid ore of the same [...] grade as first met with. A short tr[am]way is being built from the dump [to] the water to enable the regular s[hip]ment of ore. It is expected that [...] tons will be shipped to the Ladysm[ith] smelter about the middle of the p[res]ent month.

Vesuvius Bay School.—On Fri[day] last the public school at Vesuvius [...] closed for the midsummer holidays. [...] number of visitors were present [...] showed their keen appreciation of [...] excellent work done by the teacher, [...] Moore, B. A. The school was decora[ted] by the teacher and his pupils. A s[uit]able programme was rendered for [the] occasion by the children. The follow[ing] received rolls of honor: Proficien[cy,] John Caldwell; deportment, Hub[...] Mansell; regularity and punctuali[ty,] Jean Susan Purvis.

Fraser River Pack.—Preparatio[ns] this year on the Fraser river have be[en] made for a pack of 300,000 cases [of] fish, and it is not by any means [ex]pected that that number will be [ex]ceeded. Last season the total pack [on] the Fraser river amounted to 237,[...] cases; in 1902 the pack was 327,0[...] and in 1901, the last big year, [...] amounted to 990,252. According to [...] precedent, this year's run of fish w[ill] be small, but next year, if past reco[rds] are to be relied upon as a basis [...] estimate, there will be more fish th[an] the canneries can at all times conve[ni]ently pack.

Found Coal Seams.—Ephraim Hod[g]son, of South Wellington, who h[as] been prospecting the wild country [...]ing between Ladysmith and Extensio[n] recently discovered two valuable sea[ms] of coal near McKay's lake. One sea[m] is eleven feet wide, the other six fe[et] six inches, and of excellent qualit[y.] From present indications the new[ly] discovered coal should be the easi[est] to work ever found on Vancouver is[l]and. It is considered likely that wo[rk] on the new seams may be started th[is] year, although the Wellington Collie[ry] Company, the owners, are getting o[ut] of their Extension properties all th[e] coal necessary to fill orders and co[n]tracts. Mr. Hodgson believes that co[al] will be found still nearer Ladysmit[h] than the latest discovered seams. Th[e] new short line to Extension from Lad[y]smith passes within a short distan[ce] of the two newly discovered seams [of] coal.

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g Money

e BEST GOODS, and are
SING OUR CUSTOMERS.
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UARANTEE as WE HAVE
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LIST NO. 2.

lbs. B.C. Granulat-
d Sugar $1.00
k. Hungarian Flour 1.25
b. Tea, choice of any
and .... .50
n Ramsay's Cream Sodas
Tins Crosse & Black
ll's 1 lb. Tins Marmalade .25
ot. Royal or Snyder's Sa-
Dressing or 1-12 oz. Tin
hilling's, Price's or Royal
king Powder .... .35
s. Sago, Tapioca or 1 Bot.
ng's Jams .... .25
Tins Sardines or 2 Tins
ams .... .25
. Tin Christie's Arrow-
ot or Social Tea Biscuits .30
n Barratoria Shrimps or
Pkt Malta Vita, Force or
ange meat .... .15
ns Libby's Loaf Meats .30
s. our best 40c. Coffee.. .90
oz. Bot. Extract Vanilla
Lemon .... .50
Bot. Ammonia or Wash
e .... .25
ts. Seeded Raisins .... .50
n Mustard Cloves or All-
e .... .10
ns Kippered Herrings .. .25
ns Clarke's Lunch Tongue .70
. White or Bayou Beans
4 lbs. Rice .... .25
Large Jar McLaren's
eese .... .65
l. Rock Candy Drips .. .75
.Creamery Butter or 4
Marmalade .... .50
t. Matches .... .05

$10.00

LITTLE MONEY
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Sizes
Grocery
one 586.

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ALTIES
lb. .... 35c.
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& CO.,
Grocers.

OOLS

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ware Co., Ltd.
ictoria, B. C.
P. O. Drawer 613

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RAKES

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Wheels; 24 Teeth.
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Ld., L'y.
LOOPS

Straw Hat and Underwear Bargains This Week

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

LOCAL NEWS

(From Friday's Daily.)

Probably Dock Here.—The Dominion government Arctic exploration steamer Gauss is expected to leave Halifax in about three weeks on her long voyage to British Columbia coast ports via Cape Horn. Capt. Bernier will be in command. It is altogether likely that the Gauss will go into the Esquimalt dock on arrival for a general overhauling.

Fraser River Bridge.—The Vancouver News-Advertiser says it was officially announced yesterday that though the big bridge over the Fraser river will not be permanently completed on July 23rd, as was hoped, it will be sufficiently advanced to allow of an excursion train running over and the bridge will be opened on that day.

The Cascade Mine.—The secretary of the Cascade Mining Company has received a report from Manager Whitwell which states that they are still working in solid ore of the same high grade as first met with. A short tramway is being built from the dump to the water to enable the regular shipment of ore. It is expected that 100 tons will be shipped to the Ladysmith smelter about the middle of the present month.

Vesuvius Bay School.—On Friday last the public school at Vesuvius bay closed for the midsummer holidays. A number of visitors were present who showed their keen appreciation of the excellent work done by the teacher, Moore, B. A. The school was decorated by the eacher and his pupils. A suitable programme was rendered for the occasion by the children. The following received rolls of honor: Proficiency, John Caldwell; deportment, Hubert Mansell; regularity and punctuality, Jean Susan Purvis.

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(From Sunday's Daily.)

Drowning Accident Feared.—At Ladysmith on Thursday afternoon last, a suit of clothes, hat, shoes, etc., were found on the bank of the Nanaimo river near Scammell's ranch. Some drafts for accounts paid in Vancouver by F. Field were in the pockets. It is feared there has been a drowning accident. The clothes are in possesion of the police, and investigations are being made.

Driard's Loss.—It is expected that the matter of adjusting the insurance loss on the Driard House fire will be completed by Wednesday next. The adjuster, B. B. Bromell, started on the furniture, while the building itself is now receiving consideration. As soon as he is finished the work of renovation will be commenced.

Trails Needed.—Trails are badly needed to assist the prospector in the work of exploring the resources of Vancouver Island. R. D. Holcomb, of Tacoma, who is interested in the June group, has just returned from Quatsino, where the work of surveying the June group properties has been completed. The lack of trails throughout the Island, Mr. Holcomb thinks, is doing much to prevent prospecting. With the means of taking in supplies by horse there would be a great impetus to mining.

Building H. B. Steamers.—Writing to a friend in Victoria from Prince Albert, whither he had gone to superintend the construction of a number of steamers for the Hudson's Bay Co., Alex. Watson says: "I have finished the first steamer for the Hudson's Bay Co. at Prince Albert. She was launched on June 15th and christened the 'Saskatchewan' by Miss Carrie Hall, daughter of Mr. R. H. Hall, manager for the Hudson's Bay Co. here, formerly of Victoria. I leave for Fort Vermilion on the 30th to build the Peace river steamer."

Hotel Foundation.—Further evidence that the C. P. R. is determined to lose no time in commencing work on the big tourist hotel structure, once the bylaw is passed on the 7th inst., is contained in the following advertisement which was handed the local press yesterday: "Notice to Contractors—Tenders for the construction of the foundation of the hotel to be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the city of Victoria, will be received up to noon on Monday, July 18th, 1904, and to be addressed to Mr. G. H. Webster, division engineer, Vancouver, at whose office plans and specifications can be inspected on and after July 8th. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. Marpole, general superintendent."

Visiting Bamfield.—As was mentioned in Friday morning's Colonist, a distinguished party of C. P. R. officials have proceeded to the cable station at Bamfield Creek. The party which arrived on Friday evening, consisted of James Kent, of Montreal, general manager of the C. P. R. telegraph lines; W. J. Camp, electrical engineer of the telegraphs; B. S. Jenkins, general superintendent, with headquarters at Winnipeg and James Wilson, superintendent of Vancouver; Mrs. Kent and Miss Kent, and Mrs. S. S. Dickenson and Miss Dickenson, of Newport. Mrs. Dickenson is the wife of the general superintendent of the Bennett-Mackay Cable Company.

Locating in Victoria.—The New Westminster Columbia of Thursday has the following: "Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon left today to take up her residence in Victoria, and the Royal City loses one of her best known lady citizens. Mrs. Gordon and family have lived here for seventeen years, for sixteen years of which she has been closely identified with the cathedral choir and with the interests of Holy Trinity parish generally. Rev. A. Shildrick, on behalf of the choir and congregation of Holy Trinity, presented Mrs. Gordon with a handsome morocco purse containing fifty dollars in gold. The presentation was accompanied by an appreciative letter. The immediate cause of Mrs. Gordon's departure was her decision to take hold of a hotel business in Victoria, and hereafter the Wilson House, on Yates street, will be known as 'The Gordon.'"

Accidents at Vancouver.—During the Dominion Day celebration at Vancouver slight accidents occurred to two Victorians, which the News-Advertiser chronicles as follows: "At about 2:20 p.m. yesterday a man named Ellice Ritchie, of Victoria, was knocked down on Cordova street by a passing street car. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the City hospital. His injuries were not found to be at all serious and by the last accounts he was sleeping quite peacefully. One of the visitors from Victoria was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon on Cordova street, and was taken to the City hospital, where he gave the name of Robert Charles Muir. It was reported round town that he had been badly injured, but such was not the case. The only other accident of the day was that which befell one of the marines on the Cambie street grounds yesterday morning, but it was not very serious."

Was Known Here.—Victorians will learn with interest that Lewis Etzel, the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, who was killed while on a junk off the Chinese coast by some Chinese soldiers on another vessel, was well known in Victoria. About eight or nine years ago he was one of the crack seal hunters on the waterfront. For several successive seasons he was employed by E. B. Marvin & Company, and hunted on the schooner Carlotta G. Cox. He was a particular friend of Capt. Byers, another sealer, who is still resident here, and who this year is in charge of one of the Victoria Sealing Company's fleet. Etzel was a man of about 40 years of age. After leaving Victoria he went to China, and for a few years acted as guide for tourist parties, taking them all over that country. Later he fell into the newspaper work and, as stated at the time of his death, was acting as war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph.

Appointed Organizer.—Wm. McKay, one of the best known and most popular of the workers in the ranks of organized labor in Victoria, has just received his commission as district organizer for the American Federation of Labor, as successor to the late T. H. Twigg. The certificate is signed by Samuel Gompers. Mr. McKay had been acting as Mr. Twigg's assistant for some time, and was recommended for the position by the Trades and Labor Council. The appointment will prove a very popular one. Mr. McKay has been prominently identified with the labor movement in this city since 1890. He acted as secretary to the Trades and Labor Council for five years, for long terms held the principal offices in the Stonecutters' Union, and is now secretary of the Laborers' Protection Union. He has also been recommended by the Trades and Labor Council as organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and expects his commission for this latter position to arrive in a few days.

Gold From Atlin.—Treasure valued at $250,000 from the gold fields of the far north, Klondike and Atlin, came on the Alaska Steamship Company's Dolphin, which arrived at Seattle on Friday from Lynn canal. Of the total amount Atlin contributed $25,000, the first gold she has sent out of this season's output. Development work in that district, though begun later than in most camps, is progressing satisfactorily to the claim owners, and everything indicates the largest output since the discovery of gold there.

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Kanagawa Maru Takes Full Cargo

Plenty of Business Offering For Ships of Japanese Line.

Summary of General Shipping News Culled From All Ports.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Last night the big Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kanagawa Maru got away to the Orient after taking on freight and passengers here. The Kanagawa Maru was loaded down to her plimsoll mark with general cargo from the Sound destined mainly for Japan. She could not take all that was offered for this trip, showing that the confidence of the commercial public has been quite restored in the ability of the line to "deliver the goods." It is believed by the agents of the company here and on the Sound that the N. Y. K. will enjoy an even greater share of the trans-Pacific trade than it did before the outbreak of the war. Quite a number of white passengers are making the outward trip on the Kanagawa, and there were besides a great many Japanese.

BAD OUTLOOK.

A depressed state of trade, especially as regards the sale of American flour, obtains in Japan, according to a letter received by Whaley, Talbot & Co., export and import brokers of Seattle, from M. Raspe & Co., their correspondents at Kobe. Japan, they say, is overstocked with flour through heavy purchases made by speculators and merchants during the close of 1903 in anticipation of the war.

RAFT INSURANCE RESUMED.

For the first time in six years, says the Portland Telegram, insurance policies will be written for rafts. Four monster rafts being constructed at Stella, Wash, two by the Robertson Raft Company and the others by the Oregon Raft Company, will be insured. Insurance was carried previous to 1898, but since the inception of the practice of towing the rafts from the Columbia river to the city only one was lost, so the owners thought the covering useless. During one season, when the rafts were insured, the steamer towing one got away, but the raft was recovered a few hours later without having suffered any damage. It is rumored the two companies are to effect a combination soon. The Oregon Raft Company is controlled by the Hammond interests, though Mr. Robertson holds large shares, and a merger is being talked of.

LAKE SHIPPING SLACK.

Settlement of Strike Makes No Improvement in Business.

Following the settlement of the strike of the masters and pilots of the Great Lakes, so large a number of boats have rushed to the northern ports for cargoes that the docks at Superior and Duluth and other points are declared to be overcrowded. The price of charters has fallen, too, yet, at that, there are many vessels lying idle.

At the upper ports many of the grain carriers have abandoned the search for that class of cargo and are now asking for ore shipments. Before such a move was made, however, a small rate war developed among the steamship lines and grain rates were forced so low that the ship owners cannot reap much profit from carrying this kind of cargo. The ore fleet is not particularly busy, either, and complaints of a business depression are heard on every hand.

At the lower lake ports coal cargoes seem to be most abundant. The long disturbed conditions have prevented Pacific coast millmen from forwarding lumber shipments via the "lake and rail" route for Eastern points. Vessel owners now expect that such shipments will commence, and, as a consequence, expect business affairs to return to a normal state.

HIGH RATES, IDLE SHIPS.

A San Francisco despatch says: A comparison of figures of tonnage in the port at this time with that of a year ago shows plainly that the new freight rates recently inaugurated by the European ship owners is beginning to work a hardship on the export trade. Last year the disengaged tonnage amounted to 83,336, and at present it amounts to 70,042, but the engaged tonnage of last year shows a net surplus of 20,000 tons over that of the present charters. This is explained by those in a position to know that the charters have been held off on account of the high rate taxed on grain shipments to the continent.

MORE SHIPS, MORE MARKETS.

Prominent American Shipping Man's Opinion of Mercantile Marine.

A despatch from Cleveland, O., says: The merchant marine commission continued its hearing Wednesday and adjourned to meet at Milwaukee July 15. H. Coulby, manager of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, which operates 112 big vessels on the Great Lakes, said: "I want to see the Chinaman throw away his chopsticks and take up an American knife and fork to eat American buckwheat cakes. That's what it will mean, too, when our shipping interests will have been rehabilitated.

"The revival of the American ship on the ocean means the extension of our markets. Transportation is the magic wand between the producer and the consumer and we must not forget it."

Regarding the lake carrying business with which he had been so intimately connected, Mr. Coulby took exceptions to the assertion that lake freight carriers have been subsidized by the government. He said that all people have received similar benefits as the owners themselves from the marine improvements at the various ports. As an instance he cited the fact that it is now possible to carry a ton of coal from here to Duluth as cheaply as the same amount can be shovelled from the sidewalk into the cellar of a Cleveland residence.

MINOR ISLAND BEACON.

The United States department of commerce and labor has issued the following notice to mariners:

Juan de Fuca Strait. Minor Island Beacon—Notice is hereby given that on or about June 30, 1904, a beacon will be established on Minor island, Juan de Fuca strait, about one mile northeasterly of Smith island lighthouse. The beacon consists of a white, concrete, truncated pyramid, ten feet square at the top and twelve feet high, surmounted by a black iron spindle twelve feet in height, carrying a black spherical cage three feet in diameter.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

ACCIDENT TO COLON.

Curious Result of Enquiry Into Causes of the Stranding.

"Wex J.," the humorist of the Portland Oregonian, comments thus upon an unfortunate occurrence:

The officers of the steamship Colon, which came to a full stop on a reef near Acajutla, appear to have been a singularly lighthearted lot. According to the testimony given at the enquiry into the loss of the vessel, one of the officers, to celebrate his marriage, told the steward to give the boys a drink. The steward says that he understood the order to mean, "Give the boys all they can drink." In accordance with this liberal interpretation, he placed the resources of the ship at the disposal of the officers. Eight of them, says the steward, hung around his cabin all the evening, and these eight devoted fellows, to show their thorough appreciation of their open-hearted—if married—messmate, got away with 30 quarts of champagne, five bottles of whisky and "many bottles of ginger ale," the last mentioned liquid being used, presumably, as a chaser for the more generous beverages that preceded it. The landlubber might conclude from this list of thirst-quenchers supplied to eight persons that the officers of the Colon were in a more or less muzzy condition on the night of the wreck, but the vivifying influence of sea air must not be overlooked. Since the days of Noah, the admiral of them all, sailors have been sober at sea, whatever they may have been on shore, and in this respect Noah set a bad example for his followers. The Colon's officers may have been hilarious, but nothing more.

NOTICES IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

John Haggerty Co., Ltd. Is Incorporated—A Number of Appointments.

Following are notices of general interest appearing in this week's issue of the provincial Gazette:

Earle J. Scovil of Wilmer to be recorder for the Windermere mining division, in the place of John Bulman, transferred to Golden.

Colin Cameron of Athelmar to be a deputy mining recorder for the Windermere mining division, with sub-recording office at Windermere.

John Bulman of Windermere to be a clerk in the office of the government agent at Golden; district registrar of births, deaths and marriages, and registrar for the purpose of the Marriage Act for the Northern division of East Kootenay; deputy registrar of the County Court of Kootenay, holden at Golden; deputy mining recorder for the Golden mining division; district registrar of the Golden registry of the Supreme Court, and clerk of the peace for the county of Kootenay.

Harrison Proctor Millard of Courtenay, to be resident physician for Denman and Hornby Islands.

Alfred Raynes of Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of acting under the Provincial Elections Act, in the Islands electoral district, until December 31, 1904.

Lawrence Wyney Carter of Clayoquot, to be acting recorder of the Clayoquot mining division from July 1, during the absence of Walter T. Dawley, recorder.

Henry Blair, alderman, and George Rennie Wilson of Ladysmith, to be members of the Boards of Licensing Commissioners and of Commissioners of Police for the said city.

David Stephenson of Wellington, to be warden of the provincial jail at Nanaimo, in the place of John Stewart, deceased.

Oscar Chapman Bass of the city of Victoria, barrister-at-law, to be a notary public within and for the province of British Columbia.

Edward James Thain of Atlin, to be a deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Vancouver, a district registrar of births, deaths and marriages and a registrar for the purpose of the Marriage Act, for the Atlin Lake mining division.

Notice is given that the office of the recorder for the Windermere mining division, East Kootenay, hitherto established at Windermere, has been removed from that town to the town of Wilmer.

John Haggarty & Company, Limited, has been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each. The purpose of the company is to carry on the business of loggers, contractors, teamsters, carriers, builders, merchants and dealers in stone, cement, sand, gravel, lime, bricks, timber, lumber, fuel, iron, steel and hardware, horses and cattle, building materials and requisites, and of wharfingers and warehousemen, and shipping and general agents, and any other business which can be conveniently carried on.

In consequence of there being no longer any person of the name of Hopkins connected with The Hopkins Carnation Company, Limited, carrying on business in Victoria, notice is given that upon the expiration of three months from the date hereof application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to change the name of The Hopkins Carnation Company, Limited, to Covent Garden, Limited.

John A. Ryall, milk dealer, Vancouver, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

LONDON CLUBMEN.

When Dr. Johnson was asked by a friend why he condescended to frequent a club, the great man replied, "Sir, the chair of a full and pleasant town club is, perhaps, the throne of human felicity." In which case we must consider that Pall Mall contains no fewer than six thousand such "thrones," for this is a mean estimate of the number of seductive armchairs that stand on their legs behind the imposing club frontages of Pall Mall. Not that the aggregate number of members on the books of all these places of social ease is limited to six thousand, or anything like it; twelve or thirteen thousand would be none too generous an estimate; we refer merely to the chairs.

Just consider for a moment what it means to cater for this small army of cultured and particular gentlemen! Few persons are probably aware that the wholesale wine bills of the Pall Mall clubs total up to something like £50,000 a year; that their cellars contain some of the choicest and oldest vintages in the kingdom—as fine, in fact, as any to be found in the Royal palaces of the King; and that as many as three thousand men are employed as servants to attend to the wants and whims of London's leading clubmen.—Cassell's Magazine.

DISCUSSION ON NAVAL MILITIA

Nothing Done On Scheme Except to Gain Some Little Information.

On the item of $7,500 for expenses of inquiry into the subject of a naval militia and a school of navigation in Ottawa last week, Mr. Prefontaine explained that last year a similar amount had been voted, only a portion of which had been spent for preparing diagrams and collecting information in relation to the establishment of the school, the investigation being in charge of Captain Salmon.

Mr. Fowler wanted to know why the work of organizing a naval militia which was promised last year, had not been further advanced. "What is holding the matter up?" he asked.

"Nothing has been done about a naval militia," said the Minister of Marine, "except to gather information. After we have inquired into the facts and formed some plan of the organization, we propose to make, it will then be time enough to say what we intend to do. For the present we have not made up our minds one way or the other."

The minister replied that it was being done by Captain Salmon. A beginning had been made in the organization of the schools. "As regards the naval militia itself," he said, "it is a big subject which will entail quite a large expenditure of money, perhaps $500,000 to start with."

Mr. Ingram asked upon whose recommendation this item of $7,500 was put in the estimates. "This question has been discussed in the public press for the last few years," said Mr. Prefontaine, "and strong representations have been made to the government on the subject. As it is a matter that pertains to the department of marine and fisheries, it has been left in my hands and in the hands of my officers."

Pressed further, the minister replied: "There are two officials, Captains Salmon and Spain," and adding that the recommendation as to the $7,500 came really from the Naval League.

Mr. Kemp wanted to know if the government really had no policy of its own on the question of Canadian navy.

"We have a policy," Mr. Prefontaine answered, "that is to say, we have adopted the policy as regards the organization. It is quite a new thing for this country, and we must study it with care before launching it. It is proposed, for instance, that the men employed on government vessels should form the nucleus of this naval reserve, and that instead of their being engaged for the season they should be enrolled for three years."

"Then," observed Mr. Kemp, "the minister admits that in a country of this size, having such a large seaboard, we should have a navy of some kind, and not be dependent altogether upon the navy of Great Britain for protection for our coasts and immense commerce. It would require a large expenditure, of course, but in my opinion the time has come when the government should spend some money on the nucleus of a Canadian navy. As the government has been considering this subject for a number of years, the minister should be able to give us something more definite than he has announced."

Mr. Prefontaine said it might be necessary to send some of his officers to England to get information, but the first thing was to establish the schools, and he thought before the end of the session he would be in a position to announce that the government proposed to establish schools in the principal cities of the Dominion.

Mr. Ingram remarked that this was a subject the government discussed in England, and they should be in a position now to announce something more definite than this putting in of the very thin end of the wedge to appease some gentlemen who have a strong feeling in the matter.

In reply to Mr. Casgrain, the minister stated definitely that the government had adopted the principle of a naval militia for Canada.

CANNOT CHECK THE WEST.

Winnipeg Commercial.

Sign boards of prosperity are not lacking in the Pacific Province. Operations at many closed-down mines are being resumed. Big mining deals are of frequent occurrence. Prospects are good for a brisk trade with the Yukon and northern parts of British Columbia. Building is going forward rapidly, and real estate values are increasing, especially, perhaps, in Vancouver. Indications point to a considerable growth in trade with the Orient.

It is a significant fact that many who are prominent among those who are developing this great Western country, and among those who have already reaped great financial rewards, are, or were, citizens of the United States. It is well known in Winnipeg that a very large proportion of those who three and four years ago foresaw the rapid advance in value of Prairie City real estate and had the courage to buy, when times were less prosperous than at present, were gentlemen from across the border. So it has been elsewhere.

The reason is not far to seek. They had witnessed the tremendous growth of their own Western country. They saw that in many respects the Canadian West was still more bountifully endowed. They knew that things on this side of the border were bound to go ahead. They realized that in the wonderful fertility of the soil and the inevitable inrush of immigration there was an irresistible impulse which would one day burst through all restraint and carry the Canadian West forward by leaps and bounds to a period of splendid prosperity. While the title "The Granary of the Empire" rather tickled the Canadian ear, the United Statser, as a rule, more keenly realized its truth, more accurately gauged the wonderful potentialities of millions of acres of virgin prairie soil. They may be ups and downs, there generally are, but it is beyond cavil that never again, through natural causes, will the West pass through such a period of depression as visited this country during the early eighties. Like the mythical giant Anteas, the genius of the Canadian West will, after every throw, rise up again, stronger a hundred fold.

Just as certainly as day follows night, the Canadian West will grow and prosper. Even a most casual inspection of its resources will convince anyone of this fact. Short of a miracle, nothing can stem the tide of development. And the sooner the Easterner realizes this, the better for himself.

DO NOT MARRY FOR A HOME.

Home is a woman's real sphere, however much conditions and necessities have forced her into other and more extended ones. No true woman is indifferent to home and all that it means to herself and others. The more truly womanly she is, the more she appreciates and values it.

But to marry for the homes' sake is like buying a picture for its frame, or valuing the binding of the book above the book itself. No one can make the home a more important thing in married life than the man one marries, and in no possible case can the home satisfy one if the husband fails. Love for the man who marries will make a home of an attic, or the weather-side of a hedgerow. But married life, where the home comes first and the husband second, or a bad third, is a hideous travesty of what it was meant to be, and it can never draw anything but a blank in the marriage lottery.

The girl who marries for a home has provided herself for the best of her days with a cage, which she must half with another being. The girl who marries for a house is as mistaken as the man who marries for a housekeeper.

Both are oblivious of the real reasons for marriage, the highest and the best. But put the home before the maker of it, and that leads to sure disappointment and failure in the end.

Marriage can hardly be a lottery in the case of these people. One would tell them so confidently beforehand that it will never draw anything in their case but a dreary blank.

PING SUEY DISABLED.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Agnes, Scilly Isles, reports that a boat belonging to the British steamer Ping Suey, and having on board her second officer and four of the crew, arrived here today and reported that the Ping Suey broke her shaft in the stern tube in latitude 49 north and longitude 1.7 west. The vessel is in no danger.

The Ping Suey left Tacoma March 24, touched at Japanese, Chinese and other ports and sailed for Liverpool from Rangoon May 26. She called here on her inbound trip.

THE MILKY SEA.

Of the many sights witnessed in the ocean of the globe, one of the most curious and most weird is that described by sailors as the "milky sea," ships being surrounded for several hours by water that appears to be of snowy whiteness. Compiled from experiences recorded during the last seventy years, an interesting account of the phenomenon is given on the North Atlantic and Mediterranean Pilot Chart, published by the Meteorological Office. The spectacle is restricted to the darkness of the night and rare occasions, and while it is limited mainly to the warmer waters of the tropical belt, it appears to be more common in the Indian Ocean than in the Atlantic and Pacific.

From the white water the light is so strong that ordinary newspaper print can be read on board ship, but the scene all around is of an awe-inspiring description. The horizon is blotted out, sea and sky seem to become one in a sort of universal luminous fog, which, like a London fog, robs the observer of the sense of distance and direction, the deck being lit up with a ghastly, shadowless light. Last June, off the west coast of South America, a bucket of the white water emptied back into the sea resembled molten lead. This curious sight has interested scientific investigaors, but, while it is, no doubt, related to the many phosphorescent displays common at sea, there is no sufficient explanation forthcoming of this particular manifestation or of the singular atmospheric effects resulting from it.

ANNUAL EXAMS BEGIN TOMORROW

Candidates to Write For Qualifications to Teach in the Public Schools.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of this province will be held in the High school building commencing tomorrow. The examination is to be conducted according to the following schedule:

Monday—British history, 9 to 11; English grammar, 1 to 3.

Tuesday—Arithmetic, 9 to 11:30; trigonometry, 9 to 12; composition and composition and rhetoric, 1 to 3.

Wednesday—Algebra, 9 to 12; Canadian history, 1 to 3.

Thursday—Geometry, 9 to 12; geography, 1 to 3; Roman and Grecian history, 3 to 4.

Friday—English literature, 9 to 12; bookkeeping, 1 to 2:30; Greek, or French or German, 1:30 to 4:30.

Saturday—Latin, 9 to 12; physiology, botany and chemistry, 1 to 3.

Monday, July 11—Physical science, 9 to 11; reading, 1 to 3. The examiners will give special attention to reading.

Candidates will not be required to pass a formal examination in spelling, but lack of proficiency in this subject will affect the percentage awarded in each subject of examination.

The city superintendent and Principal Paul have charge of the provincial examinations in Vancouver and Westminster. Mr. Eaton went over to the Terminal City on Thursday morning to make the necessary arrangements.

The junior examination of first-year students for High school honors also commence tomorrow.

JUNK BLOWN UP.

Chefoo, July 2.—A junk was blown up by a contact mine at the entrance of the Liao river, below Newchwang, Friday, 20 Chinese being killed and 12 wounded. The captains of vessels are in a state of alarm.

Typhoid Victim Recovered Health

BY REBUILDING HIS WASTED FRAME WITH FERROZONE.

If It Is Health, Renewed Vigor, Well-Balanced Nerves You Want, Try the Food Tonic, Ferrozone.

No stronger evidence than the case of John M. Ainslee is needed to prove that Ferrozone is unsurpassed as a tonic and rebuilder. Writing from his home in Bartonville, Mr. Ainslee says: "I had typhoid fever two years ago, and for a long time couldn't get strong. I carefully followed my doctor's orders and for months took his medicine regularly, but no matter what I did I couldn't get up enough strength to take up active employment again. Like most weak people, I was also nervous and finally had to give up the doctor. I read of Ferrozone and decided to try it. I took the first box with fair results. I felt stronger. The second box astonished me and my strength returned very rapidly. I kept on using Ferrozone and my friends then noticed how quickly I was improving. This encouraged me to take more Ferrozone and my strength all returned in two months. When I started Ferrozone I gave up all other medicines and can say that it alone restored me. For weak, nervous people Ferrozone will do more good than anything else."

Ferrozone is both a food and a medicine. It builds up the wasted tissue and strengthens the weakened nerves by giving the system a plentiful supply of pure, nourishing blood. It puts new vigor into every organ of the body, dispels nerve sickness and lassitude. The person that uses Ferrozone will have a good appetite, healthy complexion, good digestion and a reserve of strength that protects you against pneumonia and weakening fevers.

Ferrozone is not a nauseous cod liver oil mixture, but a chocolate-coated tablet, combining the most strengthening elements in concentrated form. Very easy to take. Its sale has multiplied year by year and no remedy today holds a higher place in the esteem of the public. The success of Ferrozone is due to its ability to give strength to the weak and cure the sick of their troubles. Insist on getting Ferrozone when you ask for it, and refuse to deal with any druggist who tries to induce you to accept some substitute affording him more profit. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

The Celebration In Vancouver

Big Contingent of Victorians Take Part in Dominion Day Festivities.

Chief Sporting Events of the First Day—Visitors Lose Lacrosse.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Dominion Day celebration in Vancouver was very largely patronized by Victorians, the steamers Princess Beatrice, Charmer and Princess Victoria, which carried excursionists from this city on Thursday night and Friday morning, being crowded with passengers. The two first mentioned steamers had not nearly sufficient cabin accommodation and a big proportion of the holiday makers had to sleep on the chairs and on the deck. The Charmer made a return trip on Friday night with some of the excursionists, including nearly all of the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, who took part in the military and naval parade of Friday morning. As the excursion tickets issued by the C. P. R. are good up to this day, quite a number of the people stayed over to take in the athletic sports and other attractions scheduled for Saturday.

Friday morning broke cold and grey in Vancouver, but a short time prior to the opening of the celebration programme, the clouds lifted and the weather became all that could be desired. The principal streets were thronged with people by 10 o'clock, at which hour the Fifth Regiment and Sixth D. C. O. R. assembled at the Drill Hall. A few minutes later the men were marshalled in column and the parade commenced. Starting at the corner of Cambie and Cordova streets, the soldiers marched along the principal streets, having been joined by several squads of sailors drawing field guns, who, headed by a naval band, led the parade. Following the sailors came the Fifth Regiment, 180 strong, headed by the band. Then came the gallant C. O. and the broad-shouldered, martial figure of Captain Currie in his usual place in front of the smartest company of the regiment. The Fifth looked splendid, and many were the favorable comments that passed the lips of men and maids as the boys went marching by. Then came Lt.-Col. Whyte and the Sixth, also trim and soldierly, with the band in front of them. Mayor McGuigan and other members of the celebration committee in a carriage brought up the rear.

The parade over, the holiday-makers streamed off in various directions in search of amusement. Stanley Park and English Bay were the principal points of attraction, and picnic parties were very much in evidence at both these places. Stanley Park, the pride of all true Vancouverites, was in its most attractive condition, and its multitude of cool and shady retreats were in big demand.

The first of the sporting events of the day the cricket match at Brockton Point between the crack players of the Victoria and Vancouver cricket clubs, and it is satisfactory to note that for the first time in six or seven years the Victorians beat their rivals. This happy result was not altogether unexpected by the Victoria club, but came somewhat as a surprise to the Terminal City players. The latter, however, say that their defeat will not do their club any harm, and they will get ready to retrieve it on the next occasion of an inter-city match. The Victorians played well, and the great improvement in the eleven's fielding was much commented on by members of the Vancouver club. The two Yorks, as usual, distinguished themselves in the batting score.

The sylvan peace prevailing at Brockton Point during the cricket match in the morning was broken in upon shortly after the noon hour by the arrival of the first batch of spectators, in an express wagon for the lacrosse games, and as soon came more conveyances with more "rooters," and the big grandstand began to show black spots here and there. By 1 o'clock several hundred people were present and the first game, that between the Central juniors of Victoria and the Vancouver Argonauts commenced, while a steady stream of people arriving set in and kept up until after 3 o'clock, when the grand stand was packed tight with thousands of spectators, and other thousands were ranged around the fence.

It is unfortunate that a slight protest has been entered against Vancouver in regard to the junior match. The Centrals, it will be remembered, defeated the Argonauts at the Celedonia grounds by rather a big score on the 24th of May last, and the Vancouver boys apparently made up their minds to retrieve the defeat for sure, and in order to do so strengthened their team by the introduction of a number of intermediates. This is to be regretted, as the Centrals, of course, played their regular team, all the members of which are distinctly of the junior class, while the intermediate players with the Argonauts showed up very obviously and certainly completely changed the result of the game. The Centrals played very well, although hardly up to their usual style. Their only fault—that of too much combination and too little running in and shooting—was somewhat emphasized, and they lost the game by five goals to two, losing three points in the third quarter, when they appeared to be fagged.

The senior game commenced shortly after 3 o'clock. It was not a very good exhibition of lacrosse, and resulted, as expected, in another victory for Vancouver. The final score was 6 to 3. Both teams received good support from the big crowd of spectators, who applauded good play on either side. From the start the result was never for a moment in doubt, and it was clear that the Victorian team were inferior in speed and stick-handling to their opponents. The first game for Vancouver was scored almost immediately, and the second added to it after a series of fierce attacks on Victoria's goal. In the first quarter the Victorias had the misfortune to lose two of their best players, Alex. Stevens and Dewar. Stevens received a very severe blow on his head during a scrimmage in front of the goal and had almost to be carried off the field, in a fainting condition. Dewar had his left hand disabled by a nasty crack. In the place of these two, young Morris, of the Central juniors, and George Simpson, of the James Bays, went out. Both boys, especially Simpson, showed up very well indeed among the bigger people. Of the others, West and Sam Lorimer, the goalkeeper, played well. Several men on both sides were sent to the fence and two fights occurred to mar the game.

The summer meeting of the Vancouver Jockey Club commenced at 2:30 and drew quite a large number of spectators. The six events on the programme provided good sport. The meeting continued yesterday.

Further particulars of the games, etc., appear in the sporting columns of this paper.

In the evening the special attractions were a sailors' entertainment in the City Hall, an excellent performance by the Redmond Stock Company at the People's theatre, and a grand pyrotechnic display on Burrard inlet, in which the warships played a prominent part. The streets were brilliantly illuminated, and the crowds of people parading about were both cheerful and orderly.

At 11 o'clock the people began to disperse homewards, and the Charmer, the first excursion steamer to leave, sailed for Victoria, with several hundred tired holiday-makers, including the Fifth Regiment. A big crowd came down to the wharf to see the steamer off, and hearty cheers were given for the Fifth Regiment. So ended the first day of the Vancouver celebration.

Jones and Robinson

"Nonsense!" cried Jones. "If you made your face into a regular hedgerow of whiskers, I should recognize your voice at the first word you spoke. It is only natural when I have known you so long."

"I do not think so," replied Robinson; "but look here, today is Wednesday. I will come to take dinner with you at your house on Sunday, and I bet you a new hat that you won't recognize me."

"All right, I'll take the bet; we dine at 7."

* * * * * *

Punctually at seven o'clock an assorted lot of Joneses sat down to a good, old-fashioned dinner of roast beef, plum pudding and mince pie.

Papa Jones had just finished carving the roast when the front door bell rang.

"The doctor and a gentleman to see you, sir," said the cook—the housemaid, by-the-bye, was away on special leave.

"Ask 'em in here," said Jones, cheerfully, and in they came accordingly. The doctor was an intimate friend of the family. As for the other man, whom he introduced as his brother, just arrived from the Colonies, nobody required an introduction. Even the youngest Jones present—he wore a "pinny" over his clothes, so you can guess how young he was—recognized him at once. Robinson was a clean-shaven man, as are most amateur actors, and the stranger's face was covered with whiskers, overdone, in fact. And then his gruff voice and shy manner—oh, it was too evident.

"I went to Liverpool this morning to meet my brother," said the doctor, "and when we got home again an hour ago, I found the housekeeper had disappeared, leaving a note to say——"

"Bunkum!" murmured Jones.

The doctor stared hard, but thought his ears had deceived him.

"To say she had been called away to London soon after my departure—her sister dangerously ill——"

"Awfully sorry," said Jones, trying in vain to chase a broad grin from his face.

"And knowing your kindness," continued the doctor, "I have ventured to trespass on your hospitality for my brother and myself."

"You want some di-dinner?" gasped Jones, whose face was all red and purple like a fine sunset.

"That was my desire," said the doctor, wonderingly, and the next moment he received a tremendous dig in the ribs.

"It's no go," cried Jones, with a wild explosion of laughter; "you really mustn't come with a tale like that."

"Sir!"

"I say, it's no go, doctor. Fancy thinking you could take me in with such a bare-faced invention."

"I beg your pardon, sir."

"Oh, you're all right, doctor——,"

"I wish I could say as much for you."

"You're heartily welcome. But I really cannot entertain your—ha! ha! your brother! Good evening old man, don't wait," and then he suddenly sprang forward and gave a sharp wrench at the stranger's whiskers.

The next moment Jones was lying on his back in order to observe a wonderful constellation of stars that had suddenly appeared on the ceiling. His wife rushed to his assistance, and then with rare presence of mind fainted away at once. As for the little Joneses, they felt indeed that life had its glorious moments and began to clamber after their chairs preparatory to a general scrimmage. But the doctor dragged his brother from the room and out of the house and the little warriors trooped back into the dining-room.

"Was that Mr. Robinson, pa?" said one of the boys.

"Silence!" roared pa. "I will not have my friends discussed by you children."

"Will you please carve some more meat for Jane, dear?" said his wife meekly.

"I don't see how the girl can eat all that meat——"

"But she ain't alone, pa," murmured a twelve-year old sentimentally, she has her policeman there."

"What," roared Jones.

"And he does love Jane, pa. He comes to supper reg'lar."

"And has she her—her usual policeman today?"

"No, pa. He has to go on duty in another district when he didn't expect, and he's sent a friend—another policeman."

"What sort of a man is the friend?"

"He's very tall and he's thin like Rob——"

"Eh?"

"Like Robinson Crusoe in my picture book. And he's got lovely sideboard whiskers and a beard."

Pa Jones rose thoughtfully from his chair.

"Our constables represent the laws of England," he said thoughtfully, "and I don't see why the laws of England should dine in the kitchen. I will take Jane's dinner to her, and if the man is presentable I'll ask him to join our own circle."

He hastily penciled a few lines on a sheet of paper, and, having folded it in a triangular shape, propped it up on the mantelpiece.

Then he departed for the kitchen with the fire of ambition seething once more beneath

HIS MANLY WAISTCOAT.

When he presently returned with the Laws of England, seven pairs of eyes threw themselves bodily upon the poor policeman, causing him to blush painfully.

"Will you serve our good friend with a little dinner, my dear?" said Jones affably, leading him to a chair. By-the-bye, Willie," he added, pointing to the triangular note, "if he doesn't come before 10 o'clock, take this note to Mr. Robinson's house."

The policeman's helmet dropped from his nerveless hand. He stared sheepishly at his host, opened his mouth as though to speak, and then pulled himself stubbornly together and sat down to dinner.

"You haven't quite so large a family as this," said Jones genially.

"No, sir, I ain't married."

"What a remarkably hoarse voice you have, constable."

"Yessir; wants oiling."

"Boys, be quiet!" shouted Jones, "I can scarcely hear myself speak. Now, officer, I will give you a riddle to solve. If a man robbed his mother what would you call him?"

"Shouldn't call him nothing. The judge is paid to do that."

"But what surname would suit him best? Have a glass of wine? Allow me. What name would suit him best?"

"Dunno, sir."

"Well, I should recommend—Robbin'-son!" Pa Jones literally bellowed the last word, thrusting his face suddenly toward that of the policeman, who drew back in alarm.

"You seem nervous, constable."

"Yessir; thought you were a-going to bite me."

"But what do you think of the name I have suggested?"

"Didn't hear it, sir."

"I suggested that a man who robbed his father should be called—Robin'-son."

The policeman shrank visibly when he heard the word, and then straightened himself

WITH A HOMELY DIGNITY,

in which, however Pa Jones saw nothing but "red herrings."

"I dunno whether you've some game on, sir, 'cos you keep of a-mentioning of Robinson at hevery moment; but, if you have, sir, I don't take it kind of you. O'course, you've a right to report me to the inspector for eating here when I'm supposed to be on duty outside."

"I'm not going to report you."

"Well, wodger keep a-mentioning of his name, sir."

"Whose name?"

"Inspector Robinson!"

Pa Jones positively roared with laughter at this.

"Splendid!" he cried, "Splendid!"

The poor policeman glowered at him in dull resentment.

The front door bell tinkled at this moment. They heard Jane, whose beauty, by-the-bye, was not of the Miss Miggs variety, amble massively along the hall and then open the street door.

"Can I see Mr. Jones, please?" said a very gruff voice.

"It's Robinson!" gasped the policeman in terror.

"Who's Robinson?"

"The Inspector! I'm done for now, sir."

Poor Pa Jones was torn by conflicting emotions. He couldn't make up his mind even yet whether the man who sat beside him was his friend in disguise. On the other hand, the man might be himself, so to speak, and might have been bribed by the real Robinson to pretend to recognize the last named as his Inspector. In that case the new arrival would not be himself, but somebody else, and—and—there was just a possibility after all that neither the policemen nor Inspector Robinson was Robinson—and—

"Well, who in thunder is he anyhow?" yelled Jones, tearing his hair furiously.

"He's Robinson, sir."

Next moment the door was opened, and Jane ushered the new-comer into the room. At the noise made by the turning of the handle the policeman groaned feebly and then

IN A TWINKLING DISAPPEARED

from sight beneath the table. The children forsook the helmet to stare open-mouthed at these developments.

"Good evening, sir."

"Good evening," said Jones, absent-mindedly. "You're rather taller, I think, and not so good looking."

"Beg pardon, sir."

"Oh, excuse me," said Jones dreamily, as he stared fixedly at the length of his visitor's legs and the breadth of his shoulders.

They stared at one another with a strange intensity, whilst the poor policeman, lifting a corner of the tablecloth, stared at them both.

"Much taller and better built," murmured Jones thoughtfully.

"I've knowed all sorts and shapes go that way," said the Inspector in a stage whisper.

"More whispers," murmured Jones.

"But less patience," growled the Inspector, raising his voice a little.

"I've got so mixed up," said Jones, pathetically.

"So I should imagine, sir."

"That I should almost have forgotten what Robinson looked like."

This was too much for the Inspector. He seized Pa Jones by the arm and shook him vigorously, in real or pretended indignation. "Wake up, sir, wake up," he cried. "I'm Robinson!"

"Yes, yes, I daresay you are," murmured poor Jones sadly. "They're all Robinsons tonight, somehow."

"You've had one of my men to dinner with your cook," said the Inspector gruffly, "and you've taken him off his beat to provide him with said dinner. It's agin the law to move the property of the Crown without permission"——

"Give him some dinner or he'll report me." These words floated in an agonized whisper from beneath the table. The Inspector stopped suddenly and

BEGAN TO MOP HIS FACE

a young tablecloth. He had heard the whisper without distinguishing the words, and felt nervous.

"I've stood too near him," he murmured; "it must be catching."

"One of your men, do you say, Inspector? Had dinner here?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm!—of course—er—is his name Robinson?"

"Give him some dinner," murmured the policeman again.

"Will you have some dinner?" said Jones, miserably, "I don't know whether you're Robinson or not—and I don't care so much either. You're welcome to the victory"——

The Inspector, after accepting the invitation to dinner, listened to the rest of Pa Jones' speech in growing amazement. He was still more surprised when a long, blue-clad figure, whom he recognized at once as the very policeman he had mislaid, rose stealthily behind Pa Jones and presently threw an arm around the poor man's neck and then lifted him bodily from the ground.

The next moment poor Pa was lying upon the hearthrug for the second time that evening, with a hard, bony knee to hold him down.

"Off his nut," said the policeman, laconically. "He's been goin' wuss all the evening." Before any one could move to the rescue, there was a tap at the door, and Jane entered with a telegram.

Mrs. Jones read it aloud to the assembled company:—

"Sorry cannot keep appointment tonight. Bet postponed.—Robinson."

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FOR WOMEN.

The milliners appear to be keeping back the summer modes. The furore for the lace veil will not last for ever, but as it is in keeping with the fashions in frocks there cannot be any very great variety in this way, for the 1830 period has made an undeniable impression.

Braids are as modish as they can be this spring, from the narrowest silken ones to the wide matalasse kinds. Silver, gold and bronze braid are also employed by those to whom expense is no oject, but only sparingly; the note of the tailor-made dress is rigidly simple.

Many sleeves have either jockey tops or the new yokes covering all the top of the sleeve. The prettiest of all sleeves is that which, being of ordinary proportions, is buttoned from wrist to shoulder, but it has the full effect, which is supplied by a frill of lace falling all along the outside seam and over the wrists.

Llama thread is the novelty this season. It is a fine gold thread with a peculiar lustre of its own, but unfortunately kills the coloring of any other thread used with it, therefore, is invariably used without any other trimming. As a general rule it is embroidered on the materials themselves, the embroidery being so fine and close that it produces almost the effect of concentrated sunlight.

Amongst the most attractive of walking dressed, which may not be described as economical, are those made of checked velvet, black and white shepherd's plaid being undoubtedly the most successful; and with a full skirt, a pouched bodice bearing small straps of velvet fastened with embroidered buttons and displaying a vest of lisse or Irish lace and crowned with a hat made of red currants tied with a scarlet bow, the result of this is admirable.

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A Wall street banker, who has issued a pamphlet on millionaires and their money, estimates that John D. Rockfeller is the world's only billionaire. A thousand million dollars, or two hundred million pounds, is the colossal sum amassed in thirty odd years by this erstwhile almost penniless merchant. Mr. Rockfeller is a director of only one company—the Standard Oil Trust, and spends on himself a little less than $1,500 a year.

More Reminiscences.

BY SIR F. C. BURNAND, KT.

Editor of "Punch."

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M. P. Fitzgerald. Facts and fallacies. A contradiction by George. Our friends. Quotation from Athenaeum. Correspondence. Adrian Harley. The original of an original. George and Mauritius Juvenis at Esher. Mauritius Epicurus. Cats and fish. Wholly on fish. Holy and Happy Cats Cookery Book. Wilson of Theobalds. Alfred the future Laureate. A satire. Severe critic. Wit in a wig. "Next please."

It was through George Meredith I came in the first instance to be acquainted with "Pater" Evans, of the firm of Bradbury Evans, proprietors of Punch, but it was through Maurice Purcell FitzGerald, that I came to know George Meredith, whose intimate friend he was.

Now in consequence of some allusions to, and an anecdote or so about, Maurice Purcell FitzGerald (one of my own Trinity College chums, a man of rare parts and retiring habits, which appear in my recently published Reminiscences) the Rev. Mr. John de Soyres, a relative of FitzGerald's, now engaged, as he informs me, in compiling some memoirs concerning my old companion, obtained from my friend, George Meredith, an assurance that the above named "Maurice Fitz," our mutual friend in years gone by, was the original of Adrian Harley, a character in George's early novel, the "Ordeal of Richard Feverer." I am, therefore, bound to accept this statement, and hereafter, and for evermore, am I disillusioned in this respect. Now, as I have said in The Athenaeum for February 13, 1904, in a short article headed

THE ORIGINAL OF ADRIAN HARLEY.

Mr. John de Soyres in your last issue writes that it is stated by Sir F. C. Burnand in his recently published memoirs, "among other more or less accurate recollections of my late cousin Maurice FitzGerald, that he was the 'original of Adrian Harley' in 'Richard Feverel.'"

He adds—

"I have the authority of Mr. George Meredith to declare this statement entirely without foundation. It seems hard that one who has lived a retired life should, a generation after his death, be gratuitously identified by one of his old friends with the typical character of a selfish and unprincipled epicure."

Here, presumably, is the passage in my "Records and Reminiscences,' to which Mr. de Soyres alludes: "Of Maurice I saw as much as did most persons who had the privilege of his friendship." Then I describe him as "the ideal bachelor, the unimpassioned, the calm, judicious, the experienced beyond-his-years young man, 'the wise youth,' as George Meredith in 'Richard Feverel' describes one of his eccentric characters, whose traits were to be found in the original, who was our friend Maurice or 'The Young Mauritius,' which was another name bestowed on him by George Meredith," &c.

From this passage, as I suppose, for I can find no other touching upon the subject, Mr. de Soyres considers himself justified in the deduction he makes as though he were actually quoting verbatim from my book.

It is this unfair inference that George Meredith denies. So do I. Moreover, without reservation, I feel bound to accept the fact that this Adrian was not endowed by the author of his being with any of the traits peculiar to the individuality of Maurice FitzGerald.

It was my good fortune to be the companion of George and Maurice, living with them in their temporary home at Esher at a time of my life when I was most likely to be impressed by the sayings and doings of a rising genius like George Meredith, and by the peculiarities of the clever, kind, accomplished and eccentric Maurice FitzGerald. Now I have not a shadow of doubt—I see and hear the scenes as though they were but an affair of yesterday—that George Meredith was wont to style Maurice "the Young Mauritius," and that he used to speak of him as "the Wise Youth." This I will testify on oath. Now at that period, the summer of 1859, I had not read 'Richard Feverel,' which as I gather from the title page of the original edition in three volumes, had then only recently been published. Subsequently I found that Adrian in this novel was "the Wise Youth," which appellation George had also conferred on Maurice. Therefore he must have found in Maurice certain traits of character which had distinguished Adrian, the creature of his unassisted imagination. Maurice, before I left Cambridge in 1858, may have been acquainted with George Meredith; at all events, between March 1858 and Easter of 1859 I had entirely lost sight of Maurice FitzGerald, and when I did meet him again, he and George were staunch allies, living together at Esher; as also was Frederick Chapman, the publisher, and Tom Orridge son-in-law of "Pater" Evans, of Bradbury & Evans), a barrister.

From that time forth I became on most intimate terms with Maurice, he staying with me in town, I with him at various places in the country. He was most distinctly an epicure, an epigrammatist, and a scholar, as his privately published booklets show. I was very fond of him, and entertained a sincere admiration for his talents. I certainly should not identify him with a purely "selfish and unprincipled" character. Should my "Records and Reminiscences" proceed to a third edition, I will take such opportunity as Mr. Methuen may offer me to introduce the statement of Mr. John de Soyres containing my old friend, George Meredith's disclaimer.

To this explanation I appended my signature and subsequently received a very friendly letter from Mr. John de Soyres, to whom, it may be, I shall be able to render some assistance, in quite a small way, in his forthcoming memoirs of the FitzGerald family.

In the foregoing I have alluded to Maurice as "an epicure," and to his "booklets."

The book of Maurice's that I have before me is entitled "Fish for Cats by Dog." There are on this cover two mottoes below the title, one is "Without are Dogs;" the other "What Cat's averse to Fish?" At the head of the cover is written in his own hand, "F. C. Burnand, 1868." Maurice was an epicure; not in the least a gourmand, but a gourmet; and, in the prime of life, wrote on the subject of food and feeding with a knowledge and a delicacy of appreciation that would nowadays delight that master of the Culinary Art, as of other arts, Sir Henry Thompson, the Lucullus of our time.

Now what was the raison d'etre of this booklet? It is given on the second page, where it appears in solitary grandeur, displayed as a kind of general purpose instruction. It is "How to keep Lent, holily and happily."

From this any ordinary reader would gather that Maurice FitzGerald was a Catholic. Nothing of the sort. Nor was he a Protestant of any particular "persuasion." He was a classic philosopher; more an antique Greek than a Roman. What did genuinely interest him was the Lenten fare for Catholics, and the attention due to the dressing and serving of fish in general, no which subject he has freely, humorously and wisely written in his amusing and instructive booklet, which is probably out of print.

His title for it, "Cats," is simply "Catholics" abbreviated. The last line of his prefacial address runs thus:

"Now, O Cats, if you would make Lent '68, happier and better than Lent '67, boil what you fry; fry what you boil."

Then he gives gentle hints as follows:

"Let melted butter be butter melted. Render the heads and bones of fish neither to the cats nor to the dust-hole. Never serve fish on napkins, nor on strainers. Let all fish be sufficiently drained of liquor or lard before dishing."

And so on, and thus he finisheth:

"And O Cat, if thou beest a married man, let not thy wife order thy dinner for thee; woman was the cause of man's fall; woman is the cause of bad cooking, and ill-ordered dinners."

The little work is full of wise saws, modern instances, and excellent advice quaintly couched. It is uncommonly like the sort of book that Meredith's "Wise Youth," had to be taken to authorship, would have written.

To remember Maurice is to call to mind the happiest, most irresponsible time of my life. It recalls visits to the historic Theobalds at Waltham, owned by our excellent and somewhat eccentric friend Frederick Collins Wilson, in company with Maurice's brother Gerald, and, on not a few occasions, there meeting with, as a fellow guest and a gay young bachelor, Alfred Austin, our present Poet Laureate.

Catching sight of the Laureate at a dinner given to Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier by the Old Playgoers Club, I was reminded of those early days, when Alfred was "a-ripening" as a poet, and when, like Silas Wegg, he only occasionally "dropped into poetry," which had mainly taken the form of songs and sonnets; though, of course, I do not forget his poem, in the didactic style and measure of Pope's Essays entitled "A Satire." In fact, it was the fact of his being placed as a near neighbor to Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft that recalled to my memory his allusions in that poem to his very clever comedy actress, who at that period had already made her mark as a vivacious burlesque actress of quite exceptional powers. In her particular line in comedy nobody among her contemporaries could come within measurable distance of her.

Now the poet, whom no one would, as I should imagine, accuse of being in those early days, which now being of ancient history, a dramatic critic or a writer so thoroughly conversant with the stage, as to be fairly entitled to being described as "a regular and experienced play-goer," looked down from lofty Parassian heights on writers like myself who were mere stringers together of jingling rhymes, makers of puns, and on those many and clever Thespian exponents of this kind of light ephemeral dramatic work who achieved for it a certain temporary vogue and decided popularity. Consequently, when in 1861, Alfred Austin, roused to indignation by the morals of the age (or the absence of them) wrote and published "The Season; a Satire," he included among the objects of his fierce onslaught the contemporary mimes, male and female, and inclusively those who supplied them with the material. Thus he wrote:

"Let figurante trip where Siddons stepped,
And jugglers grin where once Macready wept;
Yet High Art surely somewhere make a stand.
Somewhere! Well, where? in Wych Street or the Strand?
Is it where saucy Wilton winks her way,
And save the more the less she has to say?"

Then in a foot note he writes, "Miss Marie Wilton is in every way charming"—(carried nem. con. always true, now as ever)—"and can act only in those parts which are written for her"—(this was rather a rash opinion; and where was the dramatist who would not gladly have written for her?)—"and it is no fault—but rather talent—of hers, that she creates a more lively sensation when she is not speaking than when she is." Here the future Laureate ventured out of his depth, and trusting to his limited experience set a boundary line which the actress had then already passed, as she had successfully appeared in domestic comedy and comedietta. To burlesque she never returned after her first year of management at the Little Prince of Wales' Theatre. But in this same Satire the author laments the lapse of Robson who

"Discards the Actor and adopts the Clown?"

And of two other admirable comedians he says:

"Where Toole or Compton, perfect in his part,
Touches each sense except the head and heart?
Where mobs 'recall' the wit of Roger's wig,
Applaud a pun, and recompense a jig?"

Why not applaud a piece if it be so good as to force you to laugh in spite of yourself?

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A FAREWELL TO MISS PERRIN

A Delightful and Interesting Gathering at Bishops Close on Monday.

A delightful and interesting gathering was held at Bishopsclose on Monday afternoon, when the ladies of the city to the number of 150 who have been associated with Miss Perrin in her work in Victoria, met to bid her farewell. The party assembled in the spacious grounds, which at no time need decoration of an artificial nature to beautify them. The fine lawns, shaded by venerable oaks and brightened by choice flowers were seen at their best advantage. From 4 o'clock Miss Perrin and the bishop were kept busy receiving the large number of ladies who wished to do honor to the leader in their work, as she is now about to leave them. The refreshment tables, beautifully decorated, were spread under the oaks and were presided over by a bevy of bright and winsome young ladies, who were most attentive to the needs of the guests.

Mrs. Spofford, on behalf of the local Council of Women, gave an address to Miss Perrin, who, since the organization of the council by the Countess of Aberdeen nine years ago, to the present time, has been its firm friend and loyal supporter. Mrs. Spofford paid a high tribute to the good work accomplished by the council since Miss Perrin became its president, and cited the organization of the Friendly Help Association, by which the city's poor are fed and cared for; the curfew bylaw, which compells children of tender years to be in their homes after certain hours of the evening; the children's Protective Aid Society, which provides proper guardianship and care for neglected children; the amendment to the laws by which women are eligible to election on the school board, and the maintenance on that board of one or two good women; the introduction of domestic science in the public schools, by which at least 200 per week of the girls of the city are being taught the chief art—that of home-making. These and many other things have been brought about through the efforts of the council, while the women who have been engaged in the work have had a broader vision of the needs which exist than they could ever have acquired by working in their individual societies, and had the privilege of a larger sphere in which to wield an influence for good.

Much of the success of the council's work, the members felt, was due to the leadership of Miss Perrin. Possessed of the faculty of seeing both, or all, sides of a question, her leadership had been wise; while her kindliness of spirit and tact had made work with her a pleasure, and her willingness to sacrifice personal desire in the interests of that which was right had not only won the highest admiration of her co-workers but their deepest love.

How greatly Miss Perrin will be missed the council has not yet the courage to anticipate, but her loss will be very great and her place difficult to fill. The wish was most earnestly expressed that Miss Perrin will again return to Victoria to occupy the place which she has so ably filled in all benevolent and philanthropic enterprises the years during which she has resided in the city. For this the Council of Women will not cease to wish, and in expectation of this, the latchspring of the council door shall always be found on the outside.

At the close of the address, the cover of which was handsomely and appropriately illuminated in council design and colors by Miss Crease, vice-president of the council, Mrs. Wm. Grant, on behalf of the local Council of Women and the Friendly Help Association, presented Miss Perrin with a parting gift, an emblematic pin of the council in gold and enamel with a diamond in the centre and suitably inscribed.

Miss Perrin was much affected by the expressions of good-will and affection from her co-workers, and in her response to the address and presentation, expressed the pleasure and satisfaction her years of work in Victoria had afforded her, and her good wishes for the continuance of the good work which has been begun.

His lordship the bishop also addressed the gathering, expressing his gratification at the mutual pleasure and profit resulting from Miss Perrin's association with the various philanthropic enterprises of the city and the large place these interests will always occupy in her heart.

The gathering was photographed by Mrs. Baugh Allen, after which farewells were said, the guests taking leave of their leader and hostess with many expressions of regret. Miss Perrin, in leaving Victoria, carries with her the best wishes of one and all, and has the heartiest assurance of the large place she holds in the estimation and good will of its citizens.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WATERLOO

Referring to the German Emperor's recent statement about Waterloo, a writer in the Monthly Review, after going fully into the subject, asks if it is not time that this one-sided German view should cease to be held. To assert (he writes) that Blucher saved Wellington's army from destruction is as wide of the mark as to say that in a pugilistic encounter the right hand saved the left from a thrashing. Blucher's army, alike in numbers and cohesion, was fitted for striking the great blows. Wellington's motely following was by its nature condemned to more defensive tactics.

Two legends of Waterloo have already been dispelled. We Britons were long at fault in believing that the Prussians came up only at the finish and merely garnered the fruits of Wellington's toil. That travesty of fact has vanished. Our neighbors across the channel no longer believe that 70,000 Frenchmen for ten hours held at bay 80,000 Prussians and the 70,000 troops of Wellington, until treason caused an unaccountable stampede. It seems, however, that the German legend of Waterloo still awaits the solving of historical research.

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THE FINANCE OF SHIPBUILDING

Recently a number of orders have been placed with shipbuilders for general trading steamers, and in the face of the very low freights ruling and the general depression in the shipping trade, some surprise has naturally been expressed. Inquiry shows that the placing of these orders is at an exceptionally low figure, some moderate-sized vessels being booked at from £5 10s. to £6 per ton of deadweight carrying capacity, while two or three years ago £8 to £10 was quite a common price for the same type of vessel. At the same time the practice of accepting deferred payments has been carried further than for many years, some of the builders agreeing to receive a large proportion—in some cases more than half—of the price five or seven years hence. The extent to which this practice is carried is reflected in the balance sheets of some of the shipbuilding firms carrying on business under the Limited Liability Act. We have no desire to make individual reference, but we note, by way of example, that one firm has amongst its assets bills under discount to an amount equal to eight times the value of the work in progress and partly paid for; while the "bills receivable in hand" amount in addition to nearly three times the value of the work in progress. Thus, the deferred payments equal ten times the amount of the work at present in hand. This latter, it is true, is rather less than is the case under normal conditions. Some shipbuilders are, in many cases, carrying a very heavy financial burden; and it is open to question whether it is sound business to build ships, payment for which is carried over such a period as may see the ships obsolete. In any case, the practice encourages speculation, which is always a drag on legitimate business.—Engineering.

A NERVOUS MAN.

The Indianapolis News has dug up the prize "nervous man." He had a room in a hotel and always made a vehement protest when the room next to him was assigned to a transient guest. One day when the hotel was full a traveling man, on his solemn promise not to make a noise as loud as a pig's whisper, was given the room. He hardly dared breathe, and kept the silence impressively until he came to retire. Then he forgot and dropped a shoe. It fell with a great noise. The offending traveler, horrified at what he had done, waited to hear from the nervous man. Not a sound. He took off the second shoe and placed it noiselessly upon the floor. Then in absolute silence he finished undressing and crawled between the sheets.

Half an hour went by. He had dropped into a doze when there came a tremendous knocking on the partition.

The traveler sat up in bed trembling and dismayed. "Wha—wha—what's the matter?" he asked. Then came the voice of the nervous man:

"Blame you! Drop the other shoe!"

The nervous man had been putting in a bad half hour.

The Chinese Coolie For the Rand Mines

Hongkong, the island of mountain peaks and mist, is as though you had taken the most beautiful bit of Norway and planted it all alone in the sea.

High on the hills at night time is a sight that can be obtained nowhere else in the world. There lies the harbor and the harbor lights. It is as if the stars of the universe had fallen into the water. It is a hundred Earl's Courts in one. Red, white and green lights on battleships and cruisers, liners, and junks, all doing their best in the way of illuminations. Between these the whole harbor is sprinkled with the red lights of the sampans.

Then in a moment the mist comes, sudden and swift, blankets the top of the island in darkness, and blots out the harbor lights. Then, and only then, does London come back to mind, and Lambeth in a fog.

This, then, is the port fixed for the embarkation of the coolies of South Africa. For four days it has been my lot to wander about Hongkong and converse with the residents, but no one reference has been made to the Transvaal Labor Ordinance. That will give you an idea of the little interest taken in the subject here. You might live here for a week without knowing that there was such a question as Chinese labor in South Africa.

But if you only take the trouble to cross over to the other side of the island and land of Kowloo, on the Chinese mainland, you will soon realize that something unusual is going on. Here, so far, are about nineteen hundred coolies ready to be shipped when the permit arrives. If ever the adage of the cooks and the broth needed illustration as an actual truth, here is the example, and if this scheme falls through it will be due to blundering through over-management.

The first coolies arrived about a month ago. They are housed in excellent quarters, in new Chinese houses not previously occupied. Each morning the medical officer arrives and stands in the doorway of one of the buildings facing a crowd of irregulars from all over the country. The streets are filled with them. Each man comes up with his jacket off. The preliminary examination then takes place—first a quick glance at the general physique, then a grip of the uscles to judge the development, and lastly the fingers passed quickly over the palms to judge if the candidate has been used to manual labor. The successful candidates pass on into a room to be washed before entering the location. The failures go away—though not, perhaps, for good. Morning after morning the same faces come up, trying to pass at another effort. This is due to the cunning of the agents, whose interests it is to get their men through.

To any one who thinks the Chinese are a puny race, this examination would be a revelation. There are here hundreds of splendid specimens of manhood. The housing accommodation is excellent. Everything is clean and tidy. Chinese overseers supervise life on the location, and the medical officer and the agent acting on behalf of the mines visit every day. There is no casual giving of orders, but a careful supervision of the whole work. The medical officer in charge, Dr. Swan, deserves every praise. He sees that his orders are carried out to the letter, and if he is doubtful about this he makes it his business to stop while the work is done. If the life of the location goes on satisfactorily it will be chiefly due to the medical officer.

Compared with the street the atmosphere is fresh and sweet. This is due to absolute cleanliness and a thorough daily use of disinfectants and deodorisers. Chow is served out twice a day, at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and the coolies never lived so well before. An abundant supply of vegetables, fish, rice, pork, and meat is always on hand. The coolies sleep for the greater part of the day, a further proof of good feeding, for hungry men do not sleep well.

The quarters are every bit as clean and capacious as the barracks in England in which the Yeomanry were housed during the early part of the war. The floors are kept in good order, and the coolie is not allowed to have any unnecessary trousseau lying about. Each man has a rush mat to sleep on, and each man, moreover, is compelled to keep himself clean. I have boarded at a doss house in Seven Dials, and if any Englishman wishes to find fault with those coolies here, he had better look after the tenements in Seven Dials first.

In spite of the fact that the houses on the location are new and in good sanitary condition, the authorities have decided on erecting their own premises on vacant land farther away from Kowloon. These should be model residences and nothing is to be spared in securing conditions as favorable as possible.

The coolies now waiting are more than anxious to go to Africa, and the delay in embarking them is causing daily disturbances. Half a dozen scalp wounds is a common occurrence during the morning. The reason of this is chiefly the delay in getting the men away, and the fact that there are so many different clans living together in the location.

A Chinaman in a row is a sight worth seeing. Everyone is interested, and every one has a word to say, and when it is a question of five hundred coolies shouting and chattering at once, the noise resembles that of a gathering of the clans in Petticoat-lane. Fights are not carried out on the location in correct English style, for it is in the creed of a Chinaman that you must always join in any row and hit out at either party as opportunity offers. Indian police are quartered with the coolies, and the method of making an arrest is interesting, especially when it comes to four half hitches of pigtail around the constables wrist. Still, wherever any body of men are kept unemployed and idle, quarrels are bound to crop up, and even the celestial temperament of the Chinaman is bound to give way at times.

The steamer Tweeddale, belonging to a Glasgow firm, takes the first batch of emigrants, and the cost of fitting her out and converting her into a suitable craft has been over two thousand pounds.

There is but one fault to find with this fine ship, and that is her iron decks, which will not tend to reduce the temperature in the tropics. However, double awnings may keep the heat at a comfortable degree. What a revelation she will be to the coolie, accustomed to do his seafaring work in a junk whose sails are as full of holes as a tramp's trousers, and whose sanitary arrangements are not to be spoken of in English.—Daily Mail, London.

BAD TEMPER

An Enemy to Domestic Peace and Woman's Beauty.

Edith Henrietta Fowler in London Daily Mail.

It is a remarkable thing that there exists in people's minds a distinct social precedence among the vices.

To own one's self on intimate terms with such a one as deceit or slander, for instance, would be almost undreamt of, but how often have we heard people say, almost with pride, at any rate with no trace of shame, "I have a very nasty temper?" And then as if to transfigure it into a very virtue they triumphantly add, "but it is soon over." So it may be, but how about its consequences? Are they soon over?

There are few more dangerous enemies to the peace and comfort of everyday life than the people who speak hastily in the squalls of passing ill-temper, and then, when they are restored to good humor, expect everything to be just as it was before. There is no such position possible as "just as it was before" in this up and down-hill human nature of ours. Every act or word is a step by which we mount upward or sink lower in the unhindered journeyings onward of all the conditions of life; and the people who give utterance to the incriminations of passionate tempers unfailingly drop down in the estimation of others, from which it is a stiff climb up again.

FASHION IN TEMPERS.

Moreover, words once uttered, whether true or false, are usually undying and live on in hearts and memories long after the careless bow that shot such poisoned arrows forth is unstrung. And though the utterer may plead that to feed his passion he said not what he really believed, but what he thought at the time would hurt most, it is almost impossible for the hearer to understand that the expression was not that of a living though latent opinion, and to feel it accordingly.

The code of fashion in the moral realms has decreed how much better a passionate temper is than a sulky one; but there is something to be said in favor of the latter in that it only hurts itself. Like the little girl who when annoyed always ate her apple tart without sugar, the guilty person may suffer most individually, but that is surely better than the suffering to the innocent caused by the random shots of the fierce, though short, onslaughts of a hasty temper. And silence is much less generally disturbing than violence, though perhaps quite as unbecoming.

Bad temper, however, buys something and costs something. In this utilitarian age it will be well to compare the value of its imports and exports and to see which is the most worthy of our protection. It certainly purchases in a large measure its own way. The worst temper generally rules the household, and ill-tempered people are given way to for the sake of peace far more than they deserve. So few of the minor questions and decisions of life are worth a row, and therefore much is left to the decision of those who will not brook contradiction without a scene.

THE COST OF BAD TEMPER.

But its cost is great to those who care more for what they are than what they get. To be what you wish is another thing from getting what you want, and they who indulge in bad temper must be quite sure that the worth of getting outweighs that of being. Being often involves having, but not getting. The having is a gift to those who are worthy; the getting is the pound of flesh for a preposterous and deeply resented demand. Undoubtedly bad temper gets, but at a cost that robs the possession of all charm. For, after all, our actual happiness depends more on the personal affection which we win than on the unhindered course of self-will which we pursue.

It is difficult in these days to pick up a paper or magazine that does not contain some hints for the creation or preservation of beauty. The age has opened its eyes wide to the power of personal attraction, and the polishing of those "corners of the temple" which England desires her daughters to become is much more of a practical work than it used to be when girls were supposed to grow up as the typical flowers of their family traditions. Women who now lean on their lineage and believe that blue blood is an excuse for bad manners and an ancient name for an uncultured nature soon find themselves despised and ignored, for there is no room on the world's stage for those who have not learned the part of personal attractiveness.

THE UGLINESS OF IT.

Of all the recipes, however, which are suggested for the process of beautifying, the simple one of a good temper is left out—and yet there is nothing more personally ugly and unattractive in woman than a bad temper, though she does not often realize this till her beauty is marred and her life spoiled thereby. Other women may forgive bad temper, but men never do. It is in their eyes the unpardonable sin, and rightly so, seeing that nothing so quickly creates and insures a thoroughly unhappy home.

Let the girls who are being trained for life remember that a bad temper will effectually ruin their chance of a happy future as any other hideous deformity, and when they would be ready to sacrifice so much for the attainment of such powers as beauty, brilliance and fascination it is surely worth while to swallow something for the acquirement of so great and lasting a charm as good temper.

If a girl were to announce that she was subject to sudden fits of madness, but they were soon over, would it be likely that she would be wanted as an inmate of her own or any one else's home? Yet what else is an uncontrolled temper?

In men temper is also an ugly attribute, but then it is a masculine prerogative to be able to carry off more unbecoming clothing of mind and body. An evening party whereat the ladies' dresses consisted solely of black cloth and starched white linen would not be an artistic success, but our eyes have grown accustomed to such garb for men. So our sense of beauty is not revolted by an angry man in the same way as it is by an ill-tempered woman; though we should do well to keep clear of all mechanisms which are subject to damaging explosions for our safety's sake.

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A reporter was interviewing Vice-President James Gayley, of the United States Steel Corporation, on the wonderful new process for making steel that he has invented.

"It is a phenomenal process, I am told," the reporter said.

"Hardly phenomenal," answered Mr. Gayley, smiling. "A phenomenon, you know, is a mighty extraordinary thing. Did you never hear the Scottish lecturer's definition of a phenomenon?"

"No," said the reporter; "I never did."

"Well, this lecturer," said Mr. Gayley, "put the matter thus:

"'Mayhap, ma friends,' he said, 'ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Weel, I'll tell ye. Ye've all seen a coo, nae doot. Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye've all seen an apple tree. Weel, an apple tree's nae a phenomenon. But gin ye see a coo gang up an apple tree tail foremost to pull apples, that, friends, would be a raal phenomenon.'"

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NOT IN THE COOK BOOK.

There' a flavor about Clarke's tongue that you can't find in the cook book. It saves all the worry of cooking, too. Wm. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

Why Credit System Is Abandone

Big Yukon Trading Compa Managers Give Their Reasons.

Miners Were Sending Mone Outside and Living on Credit in Winter.

Dawson, June 17.—The decision on t
part of the North American Transportati
& Trading Company and the Norther
Commercial Company, the two big corpo
ations doing wholesale and retail merca
tile and outfitting business here, not
furnish supplies on credit hereafter h
been the most important revolution
policy the Klondike has experienced
business channels. These companies ha
sustained 70 per cent. or more of the b
operators and the laymen and other mine
of the camp through the long winters, ta
ing their pay at the clean-up time in th
spring. The companies declare they ha
made no money under old conditions b
cause of losses on bad accounts and t
like, and now intend to protect themselve
The new policy will force those who ha
been successful to keep a big share
dust here to buy winter stocks when the
continue winter operations. Gold dust ex
ports to Seattle will not be affected, b
cause dust will be exchanged here f
money.

Unless the miners can get credit fro
the smaller concerns doing business in th
camp, they will have to borrow mone
from banks or others with which to pu
chase their goods, use their own funds
do without. Some may have plenty
money with which to buy on a cash bas
and some may not.

Secretary R. B. Snowdon, of the Nort
American Transportation & Trading Co
pany, this morning said:

"We believe it a better business polic
to refrain from giving credit after Jul
15 next. We expect thereby to be able t
do business on a close margin and to b
able to give the consumer a share of th
benefit. The new policy will apply to al
our posts in the Yukon. I know nothing
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"Our company has borne heavy expense and has done a great share of the grubstaking in the camp and has made nothing here. As a plain proposition we propose to quit giving credit and either make something for ourselves or have the goods left. Unless we take this precaution against the more stringent conditions we will have to quit the field. Our prices have been reduced and our expenses remain the same as they were. The outlook is not good enough to warrant us to continue giving credit. The mines that pay heavily are being worked out and the time is coming when someone must lose on the credit system if it is not stopped. We mean in a plain business way to protect ourselves.

"Not only have we been a great factor in developing the camp without the aid of the government, but have been subjected to great taxation both by the city and the Dominion government. The way in which it is attempted by the town to conduct Dawson is ridiculous. This place is nothing more than a village, yet it is endeavored to conduct it on a metropolitan scale. The expense attempted to maintain is out of reason. The high rates of taxation necessary to meet the expense make the assessment several times the salable price of property in the town. It is absurd.

"The credit system should force the miners to keep their money here and to make them provident instead of spending it foolishly. If it becomes too stringent we can do nothing but a wholesale business here in summer, like transient traders. While there is blood in us we shall try to remain.

"We shall not say that the non-credit system will apply in other camps, but we are inclined to it everywhere. In Fairbanks we inaugurated it and people there think it has been a splendid policy and a help to the community."

One effect the big companies think the change in policy will have will be to force miners and others to keep a big share of their money in the camp throughout the winter. In order to pay cash the operators, who work in the winter will have to pursue this plan. They may sell their dust in the summer to the banks or exchange it in other channels for currency, but the effect of preventing the draining of the camp of all its medium of exchange will be secured.

It has long been claimed by many that the credit system has been responsible for the camp's money being shipped from the country during the summer, and thus forcing the merchants to do business on a credit basis. The merchants who have view the matter in that light say the merchant has been compelled to bear the burden of expense of carrying the investment for big stocks for eight to ten months, and has either had to let the investment of his own money be idle until the spring clean-up before realizing returns or has had to borrow other money from the banks with which to purchase winter stocks. In the spring the clean-up season makes the harvest time, and payments come due from miners. Some, not being able to pay, the merchants say, leave the country and never pay, and the merchant is left to whistle for his account. It is here that the merchant argues that the consumers may just as well insure the merchant by paying cash on purchasing, and thereby make it possible at the same time for the dealer to sell to the consumer at a lower margin.

Under existing circumstances of the last several years the operators on creeks and others seeking credit send out their gold or their money the first thing in the spring or summer when the wash-up is made, and invest in outside properties. Then the operators return and say: "Well, we will try mining another winter," and then go to the companies for credit with the understanding the goods will be paid for in the spring or summer following at clean-up time. Some fail to have a profitable season, the merchants say, and then the loss falls on the company which did the outfitting.

Whether or not any of the Dawson merchants have figured the cost of carrying stocks through the winter and charged up to the consumer is not brought out strongly, but the big companies, whether such was taken into calculation or not, seem to think the process of cash in hand is better than the old credit system.

Some outside of the big companies today expressed the idea that the action of the companies in going on a cash basis will be good for the community and keep money here and in circulation the year round. Others thought the policy of refusing credit will have a tendency to discourage to a great extent the extensively practiced system of working mines in the winter on lays. Many laymen, or men who work the mines for a share of the returns, have no capital other than their muscle when they begin work in the fall. If they cannot get credit for supplies, with dumps and their future clean-ups as assurance of their good faith, they will have to borrow money to buy from the big companies or get credit from other companies. Whether or not they can get credit from other companies remains to be seen. Few concerns are prepared to give long credit and to furnish the stocks that are required to carry operations in any number through the winter.

When the miners' lien ordinance was enacted by the Yukon Council a year ago the question of security to big companies on dumps and mines for supplies furnished was one of the knotty phases with which the legislators wrestled. The law finally was enacted in such manner that the miners could have a lien on 50 per cent., or half, of the dump and the property on and including the claim. The other half was to be the object of security to merchants furnishing supplies. Two weeks ago Judge Craig, of the Yukon Territorial Court, declared the law, with the exception of that portion providing for a lien on the dump, to be ultra vires. With this decision the lien law as regards the security to miners and to traders is in a state of demoralization, and practically of no recognized value.

Why Credit System Is Abandoned

Big Yukon Trading Company Managers Give Their Reasons.

Miners Were Sending Money Outside and Living on Credit in Winter.

Dawson, June 17.—The decision on the part of the North American Transportation & Trading Company and the Northern Commercial Company, the two big corporations doing wholesale and retail mercantile and outfitting business here, not to furnish supplies on credit hereafter has been the most important revolution of policy the Klondike has experienced in business channels. These companies have sustained 70 per cent. or more of the big operators and the laymen and other miners of the camp through the long winters, taking their pay at the clean-up time in the spring. The companies declare they have made no money under old conditions because of losses on bad accounts and the like, and now intend to protect themselves. The new policy will force those who have been successful to keep a big share of dust here to buy winter stocks when they continue winter operations. Gold dust exports to Seattle will not be affected, because dust will be exchanged here for money.

Unless the miners can get credit from the smaller concerns doing business in the camp, they will have to borrow money from banks or others with which to purchase their goods, use their own funds or do without. Some may have plenty of money with which to buy on a cash basis and some may not.

Secretary R. B. Snowdon, of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, this morning said:

"We believe it a better business policy to refrain from giving credit after July 15 next. We expect thereby to be able to do business on a close margin and to be able to give the consumer a share of the benefit. The new policy will apply to all our posts in the Yukon. I know nothing as to the action of the Northern Commercial in the matter other than that company, I understand, is to follow the cash basis also after July 15."

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TORNADO AT MOSCOW.

Two Hundred People Reported Killed and Many Are Wounded.

Moscow, June 30.—A tornado swept the city this afternoon, causing enormous damage. Forty-five persons were killed and 13 wounded are being cared for in the hospitals. Two villages near here in the track of the storm were destroyed. In these latter one hundred and fifty deaths are reported while 85 were hurt. The telegraph system was prostrated and railway communication interrupted. Hailstones weighing three-quarters of a pound fell during the storm. In one grove of two hundred and fifty acres one one tree was left standing.

NO JAPANESE STATE CHURCH.

There was a cable to London that a national church of Japan might be founded. Seen on the subject, Viscount Hayashi says: "Personally, I have no knowledge of the matter. I will not say that the information is incorrect, but it is extremely unlikely. Japan is like America, a free country—free in religion, free in politics, constitutionally governed and tolerant in all things. A man is perfectly at liberty to have and hold his own opinion. There are Buddhists, Hindoos, Shintos, Roman Catholics, Christians in Japan—in fact, almost every form of religious belief in vogue there. I have never yet heard of a desire on the part of anyone for a national, or, as you would call it, state religion."

WAR DECLARED ON HOTEL BEATS

Every Hotelkeeper in the Dominion Asked to Support The Application.

War has been declared on the hotel beat by the Hotelkeepers' Association of Toronto ,a body composed of the proprietors and managers of the following leading hostelries: The King Edward, the Queen's, Palmer House, Walker House, Rossin House, the Arlington, the Iroquois, the Grand Central and the Elliott House. To that end they are asking the Dominion government, through their solicitor, James W. Curry, K. C., to protect the hotelkeepers of the Dominion in their business from the numerous deadbeats and swindlers who, under the existing laws, are continually defrauding them, by enacting an amendment to section 395 of the Criminal Code of 1902. The proposed subsection is as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for one year or a fine not exceeding $200, or to both fine and imprisonment, who shall obtain food, lodging or other accommodation (other than liquor) at any hotel, inn, boarding, lodging or eating house ,and shall neglect or refuse (without reasonable excuse) to pay for same."

The Toronto association is asking every hotelkeeper in the Dominion to support the amendment by using their influence with their local members. They have had the section framed to cover not only hotels, but also restaurants and boarding houses, and they are confident that it will receive the favorable consideration of parliament.

Prize Lists Ready.—The prize lists for the provincial exhibition, to be held at Victoria on September 27, 28, 29, 30 and October 1st, under the auspices of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, have just been issued and Secretary Swinerton is arranging for placing them in the hands of everybody interested in the event. The prizes offered are of a very attractive nature and should result in a big list of entries being secured. The cash prizes for horses aggregate over $1,300; cattle, $2,058; sheep, $784; swine, $767; poultry and pet stock, $601.50; agricultural products, $378; horticultural exhibits, $324.75; floral department, $384.75; honey and apiary, $55; dairy produce, $85; district or agricultural society exhibits, cup and medals and $600; art department, $165; women's department, $290. The list of special prizes is very large. The prize lists are printed in very handy form and every information for exhibitors. Merchants have assisted the enterprise by liberal advertising patronage. The lists were printed by the Colonist Publishing Co.

TARIFF LIMITATIONS.

President of Vancouver Board of Trade Opposed to Restrictions.

Regarding the proposed limitation of the benefits of preferential tariffs to goods imported directly through Canadian ports, Frederick Buscombe, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, says:

"I think that the Toronto Board of Trade has taken the right course in the matter, though it is questionable that its efforts will bear fruit. It seems to me that the limitation will result in a practical subsidizing of steamship lines running vessels to Canadian ports. Were the government acting upon some broad and substantial policy of fostering Canadian maritime trade, there might be some reason for the limitations, but as no such policy is being pursued, I can see no cause for the hampering of the seaport trade by such a restriction. At present a great deal of importing is done via New York and Boston, and it would certainly be a hardship for importers to have to submit to dictation as to how they shall bring their goods into the country. It is possible that rates, insurance and transportation may be cheaper by the southern connections, as it is a well-known fact that underwriters consider the St. Lawrence route somewhat dangerous.

"My idea is to let trade seek its own channels. Of course, were Canadians as a whole so patriotic as to patronize Canadian lines, the question would adjust itself. I do all my business through the Canadian Pacific, and consequently trade through Canadian ports, but there are many now importing via American ports of entry."

Elected Officers.—Members of Calvary Baptist church have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Deacons, to serve for two years, D. G. Walker, Mrs. Wm. Grant and C. R. King; for one year, A. B. Reid, A. Stewart, A. J. Clyde and A. Galbraith, jr.; trustees, to serve for three years, J. E. Painter, J. T. Croot and C. Durden; for one year, F. Hodges, F. Clyde and H. Northcott; for two years, J. L. Beckwith; clerk, Miss B. H. Walker; treasurer, H. R. McIntyre; superintendent Calvary Baptist school, H. Northcott; superintendent Burnside school; J. T. Croot; president B. Y. P. U., C. Durden; superintendent junior work, Miss A. Bishop. The elections of a superintendent for Victoria West school and of a president of the Mission Circle were deferred for two weeks.

Granby Consolidated.—The announcement that Mr. J. J. Hill and his associates had acquired control of the large properties owned and operated by the Granby Consolidated Company, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser, created much interest, as the view expressed by us as to the possible far-reaching effect of such a transaction meets with general consent by those competent to form an opinion. It is probable that important changes will be made in the personnel of the management; indeed, some have already occurred. It may be mentioned that the transaction in question does not comprise the whole scheme that Mr. Hill has in contemplation, but until the matters are actually consummated it would be premature to refer to them. When Mr. Hill returns from his "fishing trip" on the Atlantic coast, it is not improbable that further developments will occur.

Briton and Teuton Fierce Rivals

Expert Shipping Man Points Out Phases in Transatlantic Struggle.

Wonderful Advance of Germany As a Builder of Swift Leviathans.

Andrew Caird, writing in the London Daily Mail on the war between Britain and Germany for supremacy in Atlantic shipping, says:

The contest between Continental steamship lines and the Cunard company brings home to us the wonderful advance of the foreigner in the competition for the Atlantic.

It will soon be possible to travel from Liverpool to New York—under, of course, the least favorable conditions—for two pounds. It is, perhaps, the cheapest journey ever known, and works out at about a penny for ten miles.

This new phase of the struggle for the Atlantic shipping trade follows closely upon the effort now being made by the British companies to regain their lost supremacy with the help of turbines, and the question of the moment in British shipping circles is whether we shall once again be supreme on the Atlantic.

It is, of course, Germany who is making a tremendous bid for this supremacy.

Though started less than sixty years ago with British-built ships, the Hamburg-American line is now the greatest shipping concern in the world, owning a fleet of 125 steam vessels, of 650,000 tons. Its rival of Bremen, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, has 122 ships of 583,000 tons, and three of them exceed twenty-two knots. Compare these undertakings with our boasted White Star line, which comprises only twenty-seven vessels of 260,000 tons, or the Cunard, with nineteen ships of 129,000 tons. The French Compagnie Generale, of Havre, has also more ships and a greater tonnage than the Cunard, and two of its vessels exceed twenty knots.

It was once thought that no country could produce faster ships than the Clyde and Belfast. No country has done so except Germany, and the German ships are skimming the cream off the trans-Atlantic passenger trade. Business people and those who travel for pleasure are prepared to pay for high speed as well as for comfort. They certainly get the speed on the German ships, and the comforts appear to suit their taste.

The experience of the last two or three years is that an increasing number of cabin passengers paying high rates are deserting the slower vessels to travel in those of the higher speed. An examination of typical weeks last summer shows that one German ship often carried as many first-class passengers as three other vessels going between New York and England. Sailing out of New York on a day selected at random, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. had 334 first cabin passengers, while the Etruria, St. Paul, and Majestic, which sailed the same week, had only 339 among them. On the outward trip the German ship had 287 in the first cabin as compared with 237 for the other three.

Taking the returns for the year the North German Lloyd increased its cabin passenger total from 27,000 to 36,000, which is nearly twice the number carried by the Cunard. The White Star rose from 18,000 to 22,000, but on the other hand the Hamburg-American advanced from 20,000 to 24,000. While the German lines' percentage of the whole traffic increased 3 per cent. that of the British companies fell 3 per cent.

There is no question of cheapness here, for the German lines make a higher minimum charge on their fastest liners than do the British companies, and some of their fares run up to £250 and even £400 for a trip. Millionaires are pleased to pay these prices in order to get the advantage of speed.

Four German ships with a speed of 22½ to 23½ knots are absolutely supreme on the Atlantic, and bring the mails from New York to London from eight to eighteen hours faster than their competitors, as proved by the Postmaster-General's return.

After these four ships come the Campania, Lucania, and Oceanic at twenty-two knots. The two Cunarders were built on the Clyde in 1893, the Oceanic in 1899 at Belfast. So we stand today in the same position as we did eleven years ago, and there is no possibility of improvement for another two years. By that time the new Cunarders will be built. Following the three vessels named, again come two American ships claiming supremacy for speed over all the other British packets. Two comparatively new French ships outstrip the Teutonic and Majestic. That is not a position which we can regard with satisfaction.

Two years hence Britain should again be supreme on the Atlantic, in the matter of speed at least. The designs for the new Cunard ships are well in hand, and the work will be pushed forward. The best engineering opinion is that the turbines will realize the desired speed of twenty-five knots, which will at once place the Liverpool line well in front of all foreign competitors. With the highest class of Clyde and Tyneside workmanship, these Cunarders should re-establish the fame of the British shipbuilder.

Taking the whole world's shipping, Britain still stands unrivalled with as many vessels and as much tonnage as all her rivals combined. Foreign fleets grow steadily, swelled often by new ships built here, and also by old ships sold out of British companies. The inclination of Germany, Norway, Italy, Greece, and Japan to buy our old vessels is flagging, but in ten years we have sold them four million tons of old ships, half of which were over fifteen years of age. That is greatly to our advantage, for though they do compete with us the purchase money is put into new British ships of greater efficiency.

In ten years our mercantile fleet has increased by 27 per cent., and taking into account the higher speed of steamers, the economy of power and working expense, it is reckoned by the experts that its carrying capacity is really 50 per cent. greater than it was.

The average size of our ships has increased nearly one-third. And where as ten years ago for every ton of sailing craft we had three tons of steam vessels, now we have seven tons of steam for every one of sail. That is all to the good in respect of efficiency, for one ton of steam shipping is reckoned to be equal to three tons under sail.

By selling so many of our obsolete ships to foreigners who cannot build as cheaply as ourselves, our mercantile fleet has been improved, until the figures now appear to show that half of our steamers are not over ten years old. So that they possess the advantage of modern ideas in construction, machinery, and boilers. The turbine will, perhaps, work a revolution in some classes of traffic, and the Allan line as well as the Cunard has adopted it for large vessels.

Germany, France and the United States turn greedy eyes to this great traffic, and to the shipbuilding industry which it employs. America cannot build so cheaply as we do, and American shipbuilders have not been able to persuade their countrymen to give them subsidies. Italy does subsidise. Germany shippers obtain great help from the state, directly and indirectly. In France construction and navigation bounties amount annually to about a pound on every ton owned. Yet Frenchmen are still buying ships abroad, though they do not earn more than a third the navigation bonus which a French-built ship would get.

Two facts may be cited to illustrate the operation of these subsidies. A British-built steamer of 2,000 tons owned in France might earn nearly £1,000 bonus in a year, while a French-built vessel of the same size, running the same number of days, would get £3,000. Not long ago a French shipowner sold a steamer which cost him £70,000, and his profit on the transaction was £30,000. Being asked to explain the amazing transaction, he replied that the ship was on the bounty list, and would therefore earn £12,000 bonus a year. That is to say, in six years the French government would pay in subsidy more than the original cost of construction.

The Americans insist that they must also have a mercantile navy, whatever sacrifice may be necessary. Are they ready to pay at this rate?

Supply Refreshments.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will supply refreshments during the meet of the B. C. Rifle Association, when a fruit stall will be instituted and ice cream served.

Ingomar Again Victorious.

Kiel, June 28.—The result of today's Kiel-Eckernfoerde race was another victory for the Ingomar, time allowance giving the American yacht the prize. The Meteor III. was second.

The American built schooner Navaho, owned by George W. Watjens of Germania, was first in class B cruisers.

King Edward returned at 6:30 p.m. and immediately wnt on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

U. S. Varsity Boat Race.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 28.—The condition of the water for the regatta today was perfect; the rain ceased and there was no wind. In the 'Varsity four-oared race, Georgetown lead from the pistol shot, but before the first quarter Cornell had caught her and was leading by half a length, the other four being almost aline. At the mile, Cornell was a clear length to the good. The real fight was in the second mile. At the bridge the four crews, six lengths behind cornell, were as follows: Columbia, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Wisconsin.

Cornell won by five lengths, Columbia being second, Pennsylvania third, Wisconsin fourth and Georgetown last.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist who achieved such success in Paris, once received, before he went abroad, a letter from a young Vermonter who wanted a set of false teeth made and sent to him. The letter concluded: "My mouth is three inches acrost, five-eighth inches threw the jaw. Some hummocky on the edge. Shaped like a hoss shew, toe forard. If you want me to be more particular I shall have to come thar."

LIFE-SAVER AND FIRE BOAT IN ONE

Interesting Suggestion Made by Capt. Troup at Meeting Yesterday.

A well-attended meeting of the committee of this association was held at the office of the secretary yesterday afternoon. There were present Captain Royds, Captain Troup, P. Beygrau, A. B. Fraser, Sen., J. A. Douglas, A. J. C. Galiety, Captain Walbran, H. C. Marsh and Joseph Pierson. Captain Royds was called to the chair. The association is receiving encouragement from all quarters to continue with the work it has in hand, and as its plans become more fully decided upon the outlook for a speedy realization of a thoroughly equipped lifeboat and life saving arrangements for British Columbia becomes brighter.

Captain Troup of the C. P. R. fleet made a very practical suggestion for the association which met with unanimous approval. It was that the association make a provision for installing a pumping apparatus on its steam lifeboat so that it can be used as a fireboat and thus be of great value to the city for fire protection and hence the city should assist in the maintenance thereof. The captain pointed out that such a boat could be of service in case of fire in protecting the whole of goverment street and possibly even as far as the Driard hotel.

It was generally conceded that the usefulness of such a craft in helping to save Victoria property cannot be overestimated, whereupon Mr. Beygrau moved and Mr. Galletly seconded a motion to the effect that the secretary write to the fire wardens of the city, explaining the association's intentions and asking them to allow a committee to meet and discuss the matter with them.

Captain Troup further remarked to the delight of all present that should it become an accomplisehd fact to install a pumping appliance in the steam lifeboat he would declare the arrangement a most useful one and one that would be of incalculable value in protecting life and property, not only on the sea coast generally but in the city, and such a scheme would have his highest endorsation. It is calculated that to carry out the present proposals $25,000 to $30,000 may be required for the first capital outlay and thereafter the maintenance would be approximately $4,000 to $5,000 a year, and although the nobility of the Old Country as well as most large shipowners are being asked for subscriptions, it is expected that the merchants and especially all on the water front will lend a generous helping hand.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 12th July.

TIMBER PROSPECTS.

Inspector Reports Favorably on His Up-Country Tour.

Mr. John Murray, provincial timber inspector, is back from a trip through the interior. He was away on a collecting tour among the mills, and reports that returns were very good.

"On the whole, things are looking well," Mr. Murray said in an interview, "and in the Okanagan district they are particularly bright. On the train on which I was, there were a number of people who had come out from Manitoba and were going to take up land there. The sub-division of the large ranches has had a beneficial effect, and in a short time all that district will be produce-bearing to a far greater extent than heretofore. The immigration, too, is a fine thing for the lumber manufacturer doing business on a small scale. Those who have threshing outfits use the engines in summer in cutting timber, and these are met everywhere. And there are some big mills. The Arrowhead Lumber Company, of which Mr. W. R. Beatty is manager, is putting up an establishment which will be as good as any in the province, not excepting the Coast mills. The Ludgate Brothers' plant, also at Arrowhead, is assisting in the development of that little town.

Mr. George McCormick, M.P., is very heavily interested in mills in this province. The firm's name is the Okanagan Lumber Company, and there are mills at Kamloops and Enderby, besides the Annis mill at the mouth of Eagle river, near Sicamous."

Mr. Murray went to Rossland, visited Hedley City and the Nickel Plate mine, saw the great activity near Grand Forks caused by railway construction, and was in Okanagan valley.

A Theatrical Squabble.—The Melbourne Age recites troubles which have overtaken the Pollard Opera Company in Australia. It appears that the musical director, Ernest Wolff, a former well-known Victorian, contemplated organizing an opera company backed by Seattle theatre men and $50,000, and engaged certain members of the Pollard company at a higher salary than they were receiving. This displeased the manager of the Pollard company, who claimed that the members' contracts had not yet expired. Suit was brought against Wolff and the latter was compelled to abandon his scheme.

Fires During June.—Following is a record of the work of the fire department during June: June 3rd, chimney fire, Superior street; 6th, roof of premises 107 John street, caused by spark, loss $25; 6th, 2 p. m., roof of M. Baker's, Frederick street, caused by spark, loss $25; 14th, 3 p. m., roof of B. C. Bedstead factory, no loss; 14th, 3:20 p. m., roof of Mrs. Clyde's, Rock Bay avenue, caused by spark, loss $50; 20th, box 52, roof of B. C. Bedstead factory, no loss; 20th, box 27, chimney fire, Fernwood road; 23rd, telephone, beach fire, Dallas road; 26th, 9:00 p. m. fire at Driard hotel, loss not yet settled; 29th, grass fire at park.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Nell has returned from her trip to the Northern British Columbia ports. She brought down a lot of oil from Skidegate, but no passengers.

Ladies' College Closing Exercises

Close of Session Marked by Fine Concert Given Last Evening.

Prizes and Scholarships Are Awarded to the Successful Students.

Last evening the annual closing exercises of the British Columbia Ladies' College, Oak Bay avenue, took place, there being a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution present to listen to an excellent programme.

In the course of the evening addresses were delivered by Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Mr. Ewing, the speakers dwelling upon the fine training supplied at the college and heartily commending the efforts of the staff to turn out capable students. The specimens of the work of the students as given in the programme which had been listened to, were quite sufficient, they said, to prove that no pains were spared to give the pupils the most thorough training.

Amongst those who added much to the enjoyment of the evening by contributing solos, vocal and instrumental, were Miss McCoy, Mrs. Garrett Smith, Miss Underhill and Mr. Jesse Longfield, all of whom are too well and favorably known to Victoria audiences to require any extended notice on this occasion. Their singing and playing were greatly admired.

At the conclusion of the programme the prizes for proficiency were presented, as follows: Miss McLean, of Indian Head, Assa., won the Richard Hall scholarship in the academical class; Miss Nora McCoy won the Alexander Fraser scholarship in the junior department; Miss Oliver carried off the Isabel T. Ker medal for elocution, and Miss Henderson won the special prize for pianoforte music, presented by Messrs. Fletcher Brothers. Miss N. McCoy was first in general proficiency in the junior grade, having made 1,000 marks out of a possible 1,100. She took the prize presented by Dr. Bolton in this division. Miss May Wood won the prize presented by Mr. McDonald.

The report stated that the health of the pupils throughout the term was good.

The programme of the concert last evening was as follows:

Vocal—Habanera (Carmen) .... Bizet
Miss McCoy.
Violin—The Quiet Mind .... Smart
a—Miss Flossie Wood.
Piano—The Whistling Boy
a—Master Leslie McCoy.
Vocal—Husheen .... Alice Needham
b—Miss Sara McLane.
Piano—Sonata: Tempo di Menuetto.. .... Beethoven
c—Miss Iva Henderson.
Recitation—Swan Song .... Brooks
d—Miss Grace Oliver.
Violin Obligato by Miss Nora McCoy.
Violin—Celia .... Austin
a—Master Arthur McCoy.
(a) Pupil of Mr. J. Longfield.
(b) Pupil of Miss McCoy.
Piano—Consolation .... Liszt
Mrs. Garrett Smith.
Vocal—Abide With Me .... Torrington
b—Miss Grace Oliver.
Piano duet—Country Dance ...... Nevin
Miss I. Henderson and Mrs. Smith.
Violin—
(a) Intermezzo .... Mascagni
(b) La Seranata .... Braga
a—Miss Nora McCoy.
Recitation—
(a) A Little Bit of a Woman .... Field
(b) Dreams .... Norris
(c) Fool Younguns .... Riley
Miss Underhill.
Piano—Solfeggietto .... Bach
Miss Iva Henderson.
Violin—Mazourka de Concert .... Mylnasky
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Awarding of Prizes and Scholarships—
(c) Pupil of Mrs. Garrett Smith.
(d) Pupil of Miss Underhill.

Fire Underwriters.—Mr. Charles R. Gilbert, secretary of the Mainland board of fire underwriters, says amalgamation of the underwriters of the Mainland and Victoria will possibly take place within a month. This has been talked of for a year past, and on July 8th representatives of companies from Eastern Canadian cities and the Pacific coast will gather in Vancouver to take this matter into consideration.

NOTICE.

Respecting Coal and Petroleum Lands in South-East Kootenay.

NOTICE is hereby given that licences to prospect for coal and petroleum upon and under lands situated within Block 4,593, South-East Kootenay, will be issued forthwith to all persons who have made proper application, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Coal Mines Act" and amendments.

The fee for each licence will be $100, and all applicants who have not deposited accepted bank cheques to cover that amount are hereby required to do so without further notice.

Licences will be issued in the following form, viz.:—

"Mining Licence issued under the Coal Mines Act and Amendments.

"In consideration of one hundred dollars now paid under the said Acts, and subject to the provisions thereof, I, W. S. Gore, Deputy Commissioner, acting for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, licence   to enter, prospect, search and work for coal and petroleum (but no other metal or mineral) upon, in and under all that piece or parcel of mineral land situate in and forming part of Block 4,593, East Kootenay District, and described as follows:—

and not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty statute acres.

"Owing to the number of applicants for licences to prospect for coal and petroleum, and the peculiar circumstances of these licences, and the well-known fact that the issuance has been unavoidably suspended for so many months, the Government of British Columbia finds it impossible to determine the equitable rights of the numerous applicants. Therefore, for the purpose of enabling all persons to go before the proper tribunal for the determination of their respective rights and priorities, this licence is issued and accepted subject to such prior rights of other persons as may exist by law, and the date of this licence is not to be taken or held as in any sense determining such priority, and further it shall not be taken or held to waive enquiry by the Courts into the proper performance of all conditions precedent as between adverse claimants; and further, on the understanding that the Government shall not be held responsible for, or in connection with, any conflict which may arise with other claimants of the same ground, and that under no circumstances will licence fees be refunded.

"And the holder hereby waives any claim or demand against the Government, and expressly agrees not to take any steps or proceedings, or present any petition, to enforce any alleged claim or demand against the Government of the Province of British Columbia arising out of the issuance of this licence or of any other matter or thing appertaining thereto.

"The land being under reserve from preemption and sale this licence does not include any right other than the right to prospect for coal and petroleum.

"The duration of this licence is for one year from the   , 190 .

"Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
"Lands and Works Department,
"Victoria, B. C.,   , 190 ."

R. F. GREEN,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 6th June, 1904.

Truscott Launches

The Acme of Excellence. Used exclusively at St. Louis World's Fair.

R. HUTCHISON
Gen'l Agt. for B. C. VICTORIA.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Bella Coola Development Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Victoria, and E. Dewdney, civil engineer, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(1.) To manufacture pulp and paper and cut timber for the manufacture of wood pulp or paper, to erect, maintain and operate all saw-mills necessary for the cutting of said timber, and the mills necessary for converting said timber into pulp and paper, and to carry on the business of pulp and paper manufacturers and dealers in all its branches:

(2.) To acquire, operate, or carry on the business of a power company:

(3.) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise acquire and hold in any of the States of the United States, or in the Province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, lands, estates, timber lands or leases, timber claims, or licences to cut timber, surface rights and rights of way, water rights and privileges, quartz, and placer mines or mineral claims, leases or prospects, mining lands and mining rights, coal lands, mills, factories, furnaces for smelting and treating ores and refining metals, buildings, machinery, plant, stock in trade, or other real or personal property as may be deemed advisable, and to equip, operate and return the same to account and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them, or any interest therein:

(4.) To carry on the business of a mining, quarrying, smelting, dredging and refining company, and to mine, buy, sell and work, manufacture and make merchantable gold, silver, silver-lead ores, or, deposits, and other minerals and metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, stone, oil, coal, earth or other matters or things whatsoever, and to prospect and search for all or any of said substances, matters or things.

(5.) To carry on the business of general merchants, loggers, lumbermen, miners, dredge owners, canners, fish curers, fruit preservers, jam manufacturers, quarrymen, brick and tile manufacturers, smelters, refiners, founders, assayers, dealers in bullion, metals, and all products of smelting of every nature and description:

(6.) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any canals, trails, roads, ways, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, aqueducts, wharves, machine-shops, furnaces, saw-mills, oil wells, oil works, gas works, canneries, curing houses, crushing works, smelting works, concentrating works, hydraulic works, electrical works, drainage works, irrigation works, brick yards, coke ovens, warehouses, stores, wagons, carts, and other works or conveniences which may seem directly conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operation:

(7.) To use steam, water, electricity, or any other power as a motive power or otherwise:

(8.) To construct dams and improve rivers, streams, lakes, and to divert the whole or any part of the water of such streams and rivers as the purposes of the Company may require:

(9.) To clear, manage, farm, cultivate, irrigate, plant, build on, or otherwise work, use or improve any land which, or any interest in which, may belong to the Company; to deal with any farm or other products of any lands of the Company:

(10.) To establish, operate and maintain stores, trading posts, and supply stations for the purposes of the Company, and the supplying goods to any of its employees or the occupiers of any of its lands, or any other persons, and for bartering or dealing in the products of mine and forest, and the carrying on of the general business of traders and merchants:

(11.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, trading, or other operations or businesses in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(12.) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm or association, or company possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company, or carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company, and as the consideration of the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks, bonds or other obligations of this Company:

(13.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on, or become engaged in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company; and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company; and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same:

(14.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects, altogether or in part, similar to those of this Company:

(15.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company:

(16.) Generally to purchase, take or lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business:

(17.) To borrow or raise money for any purpose of the Company, and for the purpose of securing the same and interest, or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking on all or any part of the property of the Company, present or after acquired, or its uncalled capital, and to create, issue make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, obligations and other negotiable and transferrable instruments:

(18.) To enter into any arrangements with any Government (National, Dominion or Provincial) or any authority, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with, or, if deemed advisable, dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions:

(19.) To obtain any Act of Parliament or Legislature for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose that may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(20.) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(21.) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie:

(22.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration, and advertising of the Company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or the guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(23.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property and rights of the Company, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company:

(24.) To engage in the business of common carriers, both by land and sea, and to that end to buy, purchase, lease, own, or acquire in any manner whatsoever, and to operate, construct, and maintain a line or lines of railway to be operated either by steam, electricity, or such other motive power as may be deemed best, and to lease, charter, buy, construct, operate, or maintain any boats or ships for the furtherance of the purposes and objects of these powers:

(25.) To lease, buy, construct, operate and maintain such line or lines of telephones and telegraphs as may be deemed advisable:

(26.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and which would advance and develop any of the powers herein given and granted, whether specified herein or not.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands at Bella Coola: Commencing at a post marked J. Simister's S. E. corner, thence north 11 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, thence following the shore east to point of commencement; containing 22 acres more or less.

J. SIMISTER.

Bella Coola, June 1, 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, Tuck's Inlet, commencing at post marked J. Campbell's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Kaien Island, April 13, 1904.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Hobertson Lake, Barclay District, Vancouver Island, B. C.:

Commencing at a post on north side of Hobertson Lake, two miles from east end of lake (S. W. corner), then 40 chains north (N. W. corner), then 160 chains east (N. E. corner), then 40 chains south (S. W. corner), then along shore of lake 160 chains west to point of commencement.

W. P. DAYKIN.

Dated at Nitinat, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 20, 1904.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on the West end of Hobertson Lake, Barclay District, Vancouver Island, B. C.:

Commencing at a post marked N. E. corner, then west 160 chains (N. W. corner), then south 40 chains (S. W. corner), then east 160 chains (S. E. corner), then 40 chains north to point of commencement. Commencement point is at west end of lake (R. S. Daykin's claim).

R. S. DAYKIN.

Dated at Nitinat, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 20, 1904.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, thirty days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Nitinat River, in Sec. 69:

Commencing at a post (writing obliterated) situated between the Nitinat main river and the west fork of Nitinat, about 3 miles up the river from the lagoon, said post being N. E. corner, then 80 chains (N. W. corner), then south (S. W. corner), then 80 chains east (S. E. corner), then 80 chains north along surveyed line to point of commencement, being section 17, township 1, Renfrew District.

C. T. DAYKIN.

Dated Nitinat, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 22, 1904.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that thirty days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on the West end of Hobertson Lake, Barclay District, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Commencing at a post on the West end on the South side of Hobertson Lake, marked P. C. Daykin, S. E. Corner Post, then 160 chains W. (to S. W. Corner), then 40 chains N. to N. W. Corner, then 160 chains E. (N. E. Corner), then 40 chains S. to point of commencement.

P. C. DAYKIN.

Dated at Carmanah, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 20, 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, commencing at a post near the southwest corner of the land applied for by D. M. Moore and marked F. G. Vernon's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing about 320 acres.

F. G. VERNON,
(Per J. R. S.)

Kaien Island, April 13, 1904.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days from date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry timber under special license from the following lands: Commencing at a stake planted on the East side of the North Thompson River near the upper end fo Stillwater flats, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains. Also commencing near the trail at Dore's Meadows, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains.

June 21, 1904. H. O. STEVENS.

Japan in the Early Sixties

Recollections of British Man-o'-Warsman Who Fought Mikado's Troops

Written for the Colonist by Thomas Harman.

1862—The fall of that year, being about 18 years of age, I went from Hong Kong to Yokohama on board H. M. flagship Euryalus, Rear-Admiral Sir A. L. Kuper, C. B. Our visit was to hardly more than a fishing village of average size with not more than forty white inhabitants other than the different nations' consulates, with their guards, either military or naval, and only three of them if my memory serves me aright. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., was the British ambassador at the time, but he had been called home for some reason and had left Mr. Wade as charge d'affaires with a young man as interpreter, by name, C. G. Satow, now minister plenipotentiary to Pekin, of whom I may speak again later. Our visit was made in haste as a Prince Satsuma had, on a visit to Yeddo (now Tokio) in state, with his retinue, on meeting a certain Englishman and his daughter, who were riding in the environs of the city, and because they did not bow down and do absolute homage to his highness, the father—a Mr. Brown—was cut down and killed, but the daughter, being an expert horsewoman and on a good mount, escaped with her life. We went to demand just and complete reparation. But it proved a very long and slow job. As far as possible to learn, Japan at that time was under two distinct heads, the one a temporal head (the Mikado); the other the spiritual (the Tycoon), and the country similar to England at the time of the Heptarchy, under the control of a number of petty princes or leaders that seemed to be too powerful to be tackled by the Mikado or his forces. During our stay in Yokohama, until the crisis came in August, 1863, the town of Yokohama grew by leaps and bounds, and the resident Japs proved most friendly, to the British in particular. I do not recall a single instance of foul work done to any one of the different crews forming our squadron of some seven or eight vessels during our long rendezvous in Yokohama; and there were lots of chances and no doubt at times cause. They could not be satisfied in their earnest endeavors to learn our language and habits, and were most persistent in their efforts to have elucidated in some shape or form anything and everything that was not easily understood by them, sometimes bewildering the individual in their earnestness. One instance I will give as a specimen. The Euryalus was the first ship to take (also to use for war purposes) the breech-loading gun in that part of the world (Armstrong's 70 and 110-pounders). These took their fancy at all times, and too often, or too long, was not in it with them, in their examination of these curious weapons of war. We were not long without proof of their ingenuity and intentness, for lo, and behold, they had developed a fac simile in wood; rifling and all complete; but that was only one thing!

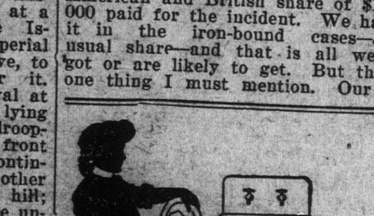
We were allowed leave on shore regularly, and to tell the truth made acquaintances, and very hospitable ones at times, and we found they were not friends just for the time. In proof, when a number of us returned to Yokohama, wounded after our battles, scores of Japs visited our hospital quarters, on the hill overlookin~ the town, to see if any of their personal friends were there, and on finding such, expressing utmost sorrow, and at times bringing eggs—Sinjo—meaning "gift." I was the recipient of more than one such gift.

We had a very good chance of seeing a specimen of the Mikado's troops as there was a small detachment quartered in Yokohama. These were Swordsmen and Bow-and-Arrow men. The sword, a double-handled weapon, with a rather long, curving blade, but like all the Japanese tools, brought to a sharp edge fom one side of the blade, (similar to onr drawknife or wood chisel).They were great at wrestling and vaulting, and with their bamboo dummy swords, at practice with one another, they were very expert, but very slow in their recovery after dealing a blow, so that on many occasions when some of our crews took a hand with them at single stick vs. sword they always got the best as they were too quick for their ungainly two-handed sword. Their ordinary clothes was the inevitable kimona, with a girdle, straw sandals, etc. Their suit of mail was unique, indeed, richly lacquered or painted, but of no earthly use whatever against a well-delivered blow or thrust from a service cutlass or bayonet. They were always ready for a friendly bout, and I never saw one lose his temper.

Time wore along and at last it appeared. Prince Satsuma was to be hauled over the coals for his misdeeds by H. M. Fleet, and that, at a place called Kagoshima, on the Island of Kyushu, as the Jap Imperial could not do it. Although I believe, to a certain extent, they paid for it. What do we find, upon our arrival at Kagoshima Bay? A large city, lying on the slope of a circling hill, drooping toward the Bay, and the city front protected by batteries in close continuations at the water front, with other masked batteries high up the side hill; and although clothes were not quite unknown to the men that manned these forts, t'was mighty little they wore. But they had within them that pluck that kept them serving those guns till they were absolutely blown away from them.

An exploding shell that went on an investigating committe of one into Capt. Kingcombe's (H M. S. Perseus) room weighed eighty-four pounds, and whatever size the one was that knocked a hole in our side big enough to drive a coach through—killing and maiming some thirty odd—may have been found out since. I never heard. All I know is that it did its duty only too well. Capt. Josling and Commander Wilmot were both killed by the same shot, about the time of the shell disaster on the main deck. (5th Aug., 1863). Satsuma at this date had his eye set for a navy for he had recently bought three steamers—which we seized and set fire to—when, as I should have said previously, the Japs opened fire on us, 12 noon (no dinner) but fight. So much for the little barbarians, as some are pleased to call them. Well, we pretty badly battered up their batteries, destroyed the entire city by flames, then returned to Yokohama. The fleet of seven—we the only one hurt, and that pretty badly—but then we had the "honor and glory" besides the knocks. Note—"That's about all a British sailor ever gets." Only the honor and glory this time has proved to have been with a "morale" as it was the first castigation given to an undeveloped quantity. Our Captain Commander killed, our Gunnery Lieut. E. Hunter became Commander, Lieut. R. Tracey taking his position. Another year is fleeting; we still remain at Yokohama. Yeddo (Tokio) still closely locked as regards foreigners, for, as far as my memory serves, no one, officer or man, was allowed inside of it, as it was about seven miles by road, with the village of Kanagowa lying between. That year was not free from trouble, for as Yokohama grew, so did trade spring up and vessels begin to come and go more frequently; and as the passage between the islands (called the Inland Sea) was a short-cut for steamers, all nations expected to use it. But another of those little Brownie Princes thought otherwise, and as they approached a narrow part of the passage called Shimonosaki, which he had heavily fortified with Russia guns again, he opened fire on the different vessels. I well remember a U. S. gunboat, the Wyoming, a long, low vessel, with a very tall funnel or smokestack, came steaming into Yokohama with a hole through her stack, that it was a wonder it stood at all, for it seemed all hole. Her quarter-deck had been swept with shell, one man killed and several wounded. The civil war was on in the States, and the only other vessel in the China waters was the old sailing sloop Jamestown in Yokohama in hourly expectation of a visit from the Alabama. No help from her, then. Next 'twas a Dutchman got it in the neck; then a small French gunboat—the Tancred. Time drew along; things were unbearable. The Semiramis, with the French admiral and two other vessels arrived; then four Dutchmen (Holland), making quite a fleet in Yokohama. Something was in progress, sure. All the mechanics of the different ships were working almost night and day, preparing materials for a campaign—making gun platforms and lots of other things that look like fight. Then came in H. M. S. Conqueror, a large line of battleship temporarily transformed into a transport, bringing a battalion (600) of Royal Marines from England. Then a small American steamer, the Tai-Kiang, with a detachment of a line regiment (British) for extra-guard for the Consulate, as there were rumors of a desperate attack on both Yokohama and Yeddo by a combination of the afore-mentioned petty princes. In fact we were served up with three or four false attacks. While these preparations were going on, I may as well state, that so far no English vessel had been molested, whether any had passed or not, I am not in a position to assert; but Admiral Keeper thought fit to test the case, so he sent the Coquette, Commander Roe, to pass that way, which he did, then returned but was not interfered with. This was about the beginning of August, 1864. Everything seemed pretty well advanced. Two vessels, the Perseus and the Argus, were despatched to the vicinity of Shanghai—off Woosung—there to await the arrival of the first coal-laden vessel; seize her, in the name of H. M., and proceed immediately to tow her to the mouth of Bungo Channel (the southern entrance to the Inland Sea). This they did, and the British barque Carmarthenshire was the vessel—with captain, wife and son on board. We met them the eve of our arrival, a short distance at sea. We anchored and coaled ship from the collier, during which time the combination all got together and steamed on to Shimonosaki, collier and all. The squadron took up an already planned position, etc., early Sunday morning, 7th September, 1864, and after a long consultation with the French Armiral on board of our ship, we started a six hour bombardment. I should have said the U. S. Government had taken possession of the little Tai Kiang—hoisted Uncle Sam's pennant, she with a Parrot gun on her forecastle, a gun's crew and a boat's crew with a lieutenant, doctor and middy (or ensign), represented the United States in the second castigation. Thus the fleet comprised eight British, four French, four Holland and one U. S. America. After bombarding about six hours, the firing from the shore having ceased, we cleared up decks for the night, after getting everything ready for a three a. m. landing, which took place just as daylight was peeping in, we were not molested on landing, for Capt. Kingcombe, (Perseus) like Capt. Beresford at Alexandria, had charge of the flying squadron—some five little vessels—and he did, after dark, land and creep into their batteries, spiked the guns, and got away safely, after a very close call. Anyhow, they were completely knocked out this time, their guns being taken and distributed at different places as war trophies. And when I say I saw Jap soldiers stand and watch us reload muzzle-loading rifles, not more than a few feet away, and take the contents without flinching, I think I was, and am still, justified in always saying I considered them the British of Asia. They laid me low toward evening of the 8th, with a big four-ounce gingall ball. But I had no kick coming; I deserved it. I'd had my share from the earliest daylight. So much for the second drubbing down. This I do know, that after the fleet came back to Yokohama some $750,000 were paid over by the Mikado to our Admiral, being the Dutch, American and British share of $1,000,000 paid for the incident. We handled it in the iron-bound cases—Jack's usual share—and that is all we ever got or are likely to get. But there is one thing I must mention. Our Gunnery Officer, Lieut. R. E. Tracey, now Sir R. E. Tracey, K.C.B., R.N., with all due regard to any other contradictory assertion, was the first man that the Japanese Government asked the loan of from Her late Majesty, to be their instructor; and he so became, still being attached to the R. N.

Those students on returning to Japan took high standing as teachers in all branches of learning, in many cases improving upon the knowledge they had imbibed in Europe and America. The great political changes in Japan gave them the opportunity for imparting to their countrymen the lessons from the Occident. Japan under constitutional government was a rich field for the rearing of those new ideas. The desire, one might say, the passion, of the Japanese to excel in everything they try is unquestionably the secret of their success in so many and so various departments of human activity and thought. The Japanese clearly foresaw the aim of Russia and Manchuria, and prepared to defeat that aim if possible. The injustice of the treaty of Shimonoseki stirred Japan profoundly, and proved to her that there is only one way for an individual or a nation to secure its rights in this world, and that way the old one of force. With this end in view Japan has made ready since the date of that treaty, which she was forced to sign. Sir Richard Edward Tracey, K.C.B., R.N., may be called the godfather of the Japanese navy. He must be proud of the men who are now with Admiral Togo. If the result of the Japanese-Russian war is to free the thousands of poor people imprisoned in the Siberian penal stations, it will be a blessing to humanity. I am of opinion from what I know of them, that the Japanese will be victorious in the present war. T. H.



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best. 63

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TATTOOING THE EYE.

That the color of a person's eye can be changed by the use of tattoo needles has been shown by an operation performed at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass., by Dr. Henry Haskell, a specialist, and Dr. Hefferman, the house surgeon.

The patient was a young man who had been suffering some time with an affection which partly destroyed the color of his eye, but affected the sight of that eye only slightly, says the Jeweler's Circular. The eye contained a white streak, extending almost around the pupil.

The instrument used consisted of five ordinary cambric needles, placed side by side, with the eye ends inserted in a handle. The needle points were then inserted into the sclerotic coating to a depth of not more than one-sixty-fourth of an inch, each insertion making five tiny holes. This was repeated several times, requiring the greatest care. To pierce the cornea would mean an irreparable injury to the sight.

A solution of India ink, previously shaded to match the eyes as nearly as possible, was rubbed in with the finger, and worked into each of the holes made by the needle points. The patient felt no ill effects.

IN THE MINOR KEY.

I was restless, and a pariah dog barked three times in quick succession. So I lifted the mosquito-bar, thrust my feet into heelless slippers of the Prophet's own green—Hadj Achmet sends me these when his camels come in from Fez—and meandered out upon the roof. My roof is flaky and pink by day; at this mystical hour the wan radience of Subhi Kazib (the false dawn) discovered to me a terrace of virginal nacre.

"When a true dawn comes I shall paint," thought I; "I shall most assuredly work this morning."

And just then the first figures of a little caravan broke in on my between-lights solitude; vague silhouettes, chiselled out of mist. Silently, at a mule walk, they came up from the sea, along the hollow between the great sand breasts of Shaanee. Creatures of another world than mine, I thought; and because of that perhaps I spoke aloud: "Those djellabs with hoods raised are a clear gift from Allah to traders in the picturesque."

* * *

Six pack mules, four with riders, huddled, squat and drowsy, betwixt heaped shwarries. In the rear two figures, also muffled in great, wide djellabs, but riding good horses, well-fed Barbs.

"A secret mission from Sir Mohammed Torres to his Shareefian Majesty in far-off Marrakish," I thought; "piratical Riffs, whose identity must be hidden in Christian-ridden Tangier; slave-buyers, smugglers—I wonder! But in any case, a most mysterious little caravan."

Then an impulse born of that weird light and time, rather than of any train of thought, made me hurry down from the roof, out and across the dry, flowery jungle Moors call my garden, to the gap overlooking that dip at which sand-dunes end and Tetuan track begins. There I stood, between a spear-headed aloe and a giant oleander, waiting.

WHY WOMEN TALK SO MUCH.

Philosophers and others (says the Daily Chronicle) have suggested various causes for woman being such a "chattermag." According to some, man, thinking more deeply, speaks more slowly; and woman redeems the balance by making up in quantity what she lacks in quality. Others ascribe it to woman's more excitable temperament.

And still others tell us that that lymphatic fluid which washes the brain is more copious in woman's head than in man's. This looks like a point to her. But let her not boast too soon. For those in senile decay have twice as much of it as those in adult vigor; and idiots have the most abundant supply of all.

But now enters the honorary secretary of the Ambidextral Society, and asserts that "ladies speak more than men because they cultivate the use of their left hand more than men do," and that consequently "the two lobes of their brain are always active."

He will not say that ambidexterity will make us all angels, "but it will certainly make us better men and women." Now one understands why pugilists are always such amiable beings. But what does this mean:

"Paralysis of the brain was sometimes brought about by the failure of the people to use only one hand, instead of using both, and so cultivating both lobes?" That sentence suggests that there is a danger, when both lobes are active at once, of their getting mixed. Perhaps, after all, it is safest to use only one.

Presently the shadowy caravan filed past, and I saw the front mules hump their shoulders and hurry, under wither-pricks from the curved dagger points of their riders. Of the two horsemen in the rear, one drew rein three paces from my aloe:

"Hold on, Duke! Let me have another glimpse." This from the recesses of the rear man's djellab-hood, in fluent English.

"By the Lord, what a Rosetti poem it all is! What light! What hushed mystery!"

"Eh? Yes," said the other, one hand flung backward on his horse's quarters. "And as to grub, you know, as I was saying, there's swarms of partridges. Bacon for breakfast, too, my boy, if you haven't forgotten how to use a lance."

Yukon Conservatites Preparing For Battle

The Yukon Territory has at last really awakened to the great injury done the territory by allowing the nominee of Clifford Sifton to be returned as their first member of parliament. Aside from the lamentable failure of the Hon. Jas. H. Ross, M.P., to stand for any of the planks of his own platform, and the utter callousness of all Yukon Grit officials, to public opinion the stagnation that has come upon the business and mining industry of the Yukon is such that all classes now thoroughly realize that a united effort must be made to expose Yukon maladministration, and advocate a mining government for a mining territory, and awaken the sleeping influences of Victoria, Vancouver and other Canadian centres to the great possibilities of Yukon trade and commerce.

For the first time in the Yukon, the opposing forces will be divided on party lines.

The condition of affairs under which a large number of Conservatives worked for and supported a Liberal nominee, will be found to no longer exist. The opposition candidate in the last election—Joe Clarke—was so far as the general public was concerned, an untried boy—broke, with no reputation and susceptible to and subjected to a vicious campaign of personal attacks. His opponent depicted as a man of cabinet rank ready to step into the shoes of the discredited Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alfred Thompson, the only rival for opposition popularity and strength, who, stands against Joe Clarke, for personal reasons stood aloof from the Ross-Clarke campaign. Now, however, all is changed. The Conservative nomination admittedly lies between Thompson and Clarke. As members of the Yukon council their course of action on all public questions has been such as to secure for them unanimous resolutions of endorsement, not only from the electors of their own constituency—Dawson—but also of the adjoining constituency of the Klondike, where the mines are actually worked, and miners actually produce the gold.

The two Conservative members for Dawson now are in absolute accord, and will go into the convention ready to abide by its decision and work together for the nominee.

Dr. Thompson has just returned from a European tour, and in order to complete the organization of the White Horse end of the riding at which so much crooked work took place on behalf of Ross, Clarke has come to meet his colleague, and together they will proceed to work.

Joe Clarke's visit to Skagway was chronicled in the Alaskan at that town as follows:

Joe Clarke, senior member of the Yukon territorial council, who is on a political tour covering the Yukon polling divisions south of Dawson, is one of the admitted leaders of the forces opposing the present Liberal government, and especially the Yukon administration of Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and his appointees.

Since the days when politics became the great absorbing topic of interest in the Yukon, Joe Clarke has been under the limelight.

Mr. Clarke's first political move was before the days of Yukon elections, when he acted as secretary of the citizens' committee which fought for the right to elect members to the Yukon council, of whom all had been previously appointive. The right to elect a member of the Ottawa House of Commons was also demanded.

In speaking of the work of the old citizens' committee and the subsequent political history of the Yukon, Mr. Clarke said this morning:

"The citizens' committee, which began the fight against the Yukon government, was very aggressive and was opposed by the government forces at every turn.

"In addition to demanding electoral rights the citizens' committee strongly advocated many reforms in the administration of the placer mining regulations, especially combatting the policy of giving large concessions of placer ground to friends of the government.

"On the visit of Lord Minto, Governor-General to the Yukon, the citizens' committee prepared a masterly document, which is still recognized as the Yukon petition of rights, and many portions of which are still unsatisfied. I had the pleasure to read this petition to his excellency.

"In Yukon's first political campaign the citizens' committee was merged into the Yukon party. I had the honor to be organizer and assistant secretary of this party. In the election which followed the Yukon party elected Prudhomme and Wilson over the government candidates, O'Brien and Noel.

"On the incorporation of Dawson the celebrated 'aid' committee ticket, with Dr. Alfred Thompson for mayor, was put up. By that time I had been so fortunate as to incur the enmity of the government to such an extent that I was attacked harder than was Dr. Thompson, who was defeated by 12 votes, though thousands of dollars were spent to defeat him.

"Then came the celebrated campaign of 1902, when I had the honor of contesting for a seat in the Dominion parliament against James Hamilton Ross. We were defeated by 500 or 600 votes, unquestionably by fraud."

With such unanimity among the Conservative leaders and forces, as compared to the disorganized Liberal faction, the outlook for the return of a supporter of Hon. R. L. Borden from the Yukon seems assured—in fact certain.

Either Clarke or Thompson will have 75 per cent. of the vote when the ballots are cast.

DESIGNS IN NATURE.

Frank Buckland, the naturalist, had very decided views in regard to the teaching of nature. "Birds that lay eggs in holes," he says, "have round eggs. There are, however, certain birds which incubate their eggs without any nest at all, upon the ledges of rocks. In this position it is very possible that danger would occur to the egg by being accidentally moved by the parent bird, or maybe by the wind. If the egg was round it would very probably roll off the precipice, and, falling to the bottom, be smashed.

"Let us now see how the difficult problem of the preservation of this egg is managed by creative wisdom. The egg of the guillemot, to take a good example, is not round, but elongated at one end. The consequence is that when it is touched the egg will not roll away like a billiard ball, but it will simply turn round upon its axis. This peculiar structure can be seen and the action of the force upon the egg illustrated by a very simple experiment.

Take a common screw and place it near the edge of the table; touch it gently so as to set it in motion. You will observe that the screw, instead of running off the edge of the table will simply turn round on its small end—its own axis.

"I cannot conceive anything more beautiful than this arrangement of the eggs of birds which build on ledges of rocks, and which are very liable to destruction. The fact will, I think, afford excellent evidence (if more witnesses are required) to show creative skill in such simple things as birds' eggs.

A parrakeet in the Zoological Gardens has, it is said, lived more than fifty years without drinking anything. Patagonian llamas live for years without tasting water, and a particular class of cows bred near Losere, in France, and noted for the richness of their milk, take it extremely rarely.

DEATH OF HOWARD FRANKLIN

A Pioneer of the Yukon District Passes Away After Many Vicissituds to Fortune

Written For The Sunday Colonist,

The pathfinder for Bob Henderson, for George Carmack, and for all other past, present or prospective claimants of the honor attached to the discovery" of the Klondike gold field—Howard Franklin, prospector and miner, is dead, aged 61.

It was Howard Franklin who made the discovery of coarse gold at Forty Mile, and it was the finding of coarse gold at Forty Mile that brought about the exploration from which resulted the bursting of the Klondike with its dazzle of untold wealth of yellow dust and nugget, upon a waiting world. Yet until his death Howard Franklin was practically unheard of. Even in his own country, he was without particular honor.

On Friday, the 3rd of June, while still pursuing the adventurous and hard career of a working miner, the veteran fell into Bonanza Creek at No. 56 Below, as the claims are designated, and was washed down stream a hundred yards or more before he was able to stem the swift current and touch dry land again. The chill of the water, still carrying drift of ice, and the exhaustion incident to his adventure, produced a rapid illness, congestion of the lungs finally intervening and producing death the following Sunday.

With his death there passes one of the historic figures of the Newer North, one of striking personalities in the history of the Yukon, one of the last of the picturesque "old brigade" of Western mining camps.

Franklin was born March 2, 1843, at Schenectady, N. Y. Before he was a year old, his parents moved to Chatham, Ontario. He lived there until 1873, when he journeyed out to California by way of the Union Pacific. After some short time spent in California he came to this city, where he went out with the Island staff on the preliminary survey of the C. P. R. In 1875 he went on to the Cassiar country and afterwards mined on Spruce Creek, which empties into Chatham Sound. He passed on to Juneau in 1880 and worked a claim in the basin there. Hearing vague Indian reports from the Yukon Valley, which seemed to indicate that it might be a good country to prospect in, he left Juneau for the unborn Eldorado on April 20, 1883, in company with Tom Boswell and Henry Matheson.

"Our outfit consisted of nine sacks of flour, 100 pounds of bacon, 50 pounds of beans, 50 pounds of sugar, five pounds of coffee, ten pounds of tea, ten pounds of salt, also matches and other small necessities, including baking powder," is what Franklin said in a biographical statement covering his entire life, and especially relative to his career in the North, made only a few months aga, for historical purposes.

STRIKES RICH BAR.

"The first place we did any work was on a bar about twenty miles below the Little Salmon, which we struck June 20th. It paid as high as $40 a day to the rocker, and we cleaned up about $1,500 in ten days' time. We then dropped down about five miles and cleaned up a like amount in a week on another bar. We also worked two bars below this and got a little dust.

"A passing Indian was given a note to take to Al Mayo, at Fort Reliance, to save us an outfit. We then dropped down stream slowly until White river was reached, and poled up about forty miles. By this time it was late in the fall, and after killing three moose we dropped down stream, passing the mouth of the Klondike on the afternoon of October 3rd, in a heavy run of ice, and reaching the fort shortly after.

"Mayo was the only white man at the post, but there were about forty Indians. He told us that he got our note too late to secure our supplies and that he did not have flour enough to last himself through the winter. He had plenty of other goods, but they were not digestible. When we landed there we had a block of matches, two pounds of tea, and five pounds of tobacco. The tobacco was something fierce. It could be used for chewing or smoking, would drive mosquitoes away, cause sudden death to animal or man, if taken for the first time, but it was mighty good then.

"A few days after landing, Joe Ladue arrived from Belle Isle, now Eagle City, where Harper was conducting a post. We made our headquarters at the post, but as we had nothing to eat except meat, we were compelled to hunt most of the time.

HUNTED ON BONANZA.

"Five days after New Years, a party of Indians set out on a hunting trip. We went up Bonanza and camped for ten days on what is now the site of the Forks. It was a good hunting ground and moose were plentiful."

In the spring of 1884 Franklin, Matherson and Ladue poled up the White and then up Ladue Creek, but finding nothing, dropped down to Fort Relance in July. Mike Hess, who had come in that spring, and Henry Matherson, formed a partnership and prospected the head of Tanana, but finding nothing dropped back by way of the White river and went down to Mukluket, where Joe Ladue and Franklin had previously gone. On the way down, Franklin said they camped at the mouth of Forty Mile, where Ladue told him that Kerr and Powell had found prospects two years before. He had also prospected the river about a mile up, and found colors.

FOUR DOLLAR FLOUR.

From Mukulet the steamer New Racket, with supplies for Fort Reliance, was taken for the return trip. It was a poor assortment of food that she landed at the post, and not much of any kind. What flour could be purchased cost $4.00 a sack.

When surprise was expressed at this, Franklin exclaimed: "Cheap, you say? Well, that is all that flour cost during the early years that I was here."

"That fall something happened that I recall [illegible] anything but pleasure. Tom Boswell had made several remarks about not going hunting, but instead, would rob Indian caches. Now, the Indians were at that time very friendly with the whites. It would never do to let the whites injure them in any way. That fall Henry Matherson, John Fraser, Mike Hess, Joe Ladue and myself came to the conclusion that we must protect ourselves from any such occurrence, and the following note was handed to Boswell by me:

AN ULTIMATUM.

"If you are caught robbing Indian caches you will be shot on sight.

(Signed.) Howard Franklin,
" Joe Ladue,
" Mike Hess,
" Henry Matherson,
" John Fraser."

"It seems rather cold-blooded to make such a statement, but it was absolutely necessary for us to keep on friendly terms with the Indians and there was only one way to do it—punish by death anyone who would upset the good feeling that then existed.

"Late in the fall John Fraser and myself poled up to Stewart river and wintered there. We were later joined by Henry Matherson. In the spring of 1886 we were joined by Dick Poplin, Pete Wyborg, Frank Moffatt and Al and Hugh Day, who had arrived from the outside the fall before, and we all went up the Stewart.

BAR YIELDS $30,000.

"We struck a bar about 70 miles up the Stewart, and in about three weeks' time six of us—Dick Poplin, Pete Wyborg, Frank Moffatt, Henry Matherson, John Fraser and myself—cleaned up about $30,000. This bar is known far and wide as Steamboat bar. Tom Boswell also worked there, but he was working for himself and not associated with the rest of us in any way.

"I cannot let pass the opportunity without impressing upon you the richness of this bar. When we started up the Stewart the warm weather had just set in, and we struck the bar just after the snow had disappeared, and had left the ground thawed, yet the river did not show a sign of breaking up. Before the ice did go out, we had cleaned up $30,000. It was a regular thing for each rocker to clean up from $200 to $300 per day.

GOLD IN WINDROWS.

"Another incident which comes to mind as being interesting I must tell. When we were going up the Stewart river that spring, and had reached a point about 65 miles up, we came to a tree blazed so carefully that it attracted our attention. We investigated and found it to have been done by five men in 1882. In letters about an inch in size were the words: "No gold here. The only name I can recall upon it is Charles Farceau. The tree was at the head of an island, and about twenty feet from it was the only place that I ever saw gold in windrows. For a few days we rocked as high as $300 a day. Pans went from $1.50 to $2.00. We simply skimmed off the top of the bar, for that was all that carried pay.

"In September, after having prospected other bars, we came down the Stewart, and made winter quarters about six miles from the mouth of the river. The New Racket brought supplies to us from down river. In fact, that spring, the A. C. Co. had stationed a man at Dyea to report the number of men going in the Yukon in the spring. He would then report to the Company at San Francisco and the Company would send supplies for the number of men that had crossed the summit.

"Tom Boswell, who had been shunned by the rest of the men, had become disgusted and went out that fall by way of the river.

AT THE STEWART.

"The men who wintered at Stewart that year were Pete Wyborg, John Fraser (after whom Fraser Falls was named), Frank Moffatt, Dick Poplin, Henry Matherson, . and Hugh Day, Al Mayo and myself.

"Mayo and his associates, Jack McQuestin and Harper, had started a post at the Stewart that fall. In the spring 1886 Al Mayo, Frank Moffatt, Henry Matherson and myself poled up the Stewart. We went up about 200 miles, but finding nothing big enough to keep us, dropped down about the last of August. I had been thinking ever since I had panned on Forty Mile, to return there some day, and when I reached the mouth of the Stewart I concluded to do so.

"More men had come into the country that summer, and there were quite a number at the post. I told others of what I had found on the Forty Mile, and, Andrew J. Maiden, Phil Brown, Jim Adams, Tom (Mickey) O'Brien, Henry (Tuck) Lambert, and myself started for there. Maiden and Phil Brown went ahead, and reached the creek September 4th, landing there the next day. As we poled up the next day, we panned on the bars, and got prospects on every one. About seven miles up I got 15 cents to the pan.

DISCOVERY OF COARSE GOLD.

"It was on the evening of the 7th that I left the camp and walked up stream about two miles. I found a place where the bedrock was exposed, and in a crevice succeeded in getting out about a shovelful of dirt. When I panned this I was surprised to find that it had much coarse gold in it. I hastened back to the camp and showed the boys what I had got. We weighed the prospect and if I am not mistaken it weighed a half an ounce, or about $8.50 as gold went in those days. This place was about 500 feet inside the American boundary line. The next day we poled up but could not find anything else on the bar, and then we continued on our way for some distance. We finally got good prospects on a bar which I had staked and named discovery bar. It afterwards became known as Franklin's Bar. Phil Brown and myself only stayed one day but McAdams and Lambert continued to work until late that month. Brown and I poled up some distance and then dropped down to the mouth of the river, and on the 12th we poled up the Stewart river for more supplies, and to let the boys know that we had found coarse gold on the Forty Mile. We arrived at Stewart river on the 16th. The next day in the afternoon we left for Forty Mile.

STRIKES FRANKLIN GULCH.

"In August of the following year, in company with Bill Stewart and Geo. McCue, we struck Franklin Gulch. I sold out in 1888 for $900 and went to San Francisco, where I had a good time after being away from civilization so long. In '89 I went to the Cariboo country, and afterwards prospected in Washington and Oregon. Hearing of the big strike in here (the Klondike) I wanted to come back in '97, but could not dispose of my interests in the Cariboo country. I did get rid of them later, and came back in '98 and have been mining on the Klondike creeks ever since.

CAUSED KLONDIKE RUSH.

"The coarse gold was given to Harper and Mayo, who despatched Williams and an Indian to Dyea, the former to San Francisco to tell Jack McQuestin about the find that had been made. They left Stewart December 3rd, and were caught in a storm on the summit. Williams died of exposure and the Indian had a narrow escape, only reaching Dyea under great difficulty. Men went to the summit, got Williams' mail, and at a miners' meeting it was decided to open the letters and see what news had been sent out. In one, reference was made to the coarse gold, and upon its being found on Williams' body the news spread, and was the direct cause of the stampede which followed shortly after, and which did more than anything else to open up the Klondike country."

SOME MAXIMS OF HERBERT SPENCER.

People are beginning to see that the first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal.

Reading is seeing by proxy.

Monotony, no matter of what kind, is unfavorable to life.

Despotism in the State is associated with despotism in the family.

"Easy come, easy go," is a saying as applicable to knowledge as to wealth.

Complete truthfulness is one of the rarest of virtues. Exaggeration is almost universal.

Everyone is from time to time surprised by others' behavior, and even by the deeds of relatives who are the best known to him.

The system under which we at present live fosters dishonesty and lying.

FOREIGN LITERATURE IN JAPAN.

An article in a recent number of Harper's Weekly, written by a Japanese, gives some interesting details of the state of foreign literature in Japan. Until she broke loose from her exclusively Oriental past some forty years ago, the only foreign element in the life and thought of Japan was Chinese.

The first European language that the Japanese set themselves to grapple with after the revolution was Dutch. It speaks well for their determination to Westernize themselves that they were still able to persevere.

Today, "while the English is the most common among our people and is studied by all high school pupils, German and French are favored generally by our scholars and physicians." Of the tongues taught in the foreign language school at Tokio, Russian, curiously enough, is the favorite.

The most widely known English writer in Japan is Carlyle. Next to him comes Macaulay. "Emerson is admired by some of the English students, and we see the influences of his writings among many Japanese journalists today."

Mill and Herbert Spencer "have had a tremendous influence upon the thought of modern Japan." In poetry Tennyson, Longfellow—his "Evangeline" is heard from the lips of any little girl in a girl's seminary in Japan"—Wordsworth, Byron and Milton, and in fiction Irving, Thackeray and Dickens are the best known.

"Othello," "Macbeth," and the "Merchant of Venice" have been translated by Professor Yuzo Tsubouchi. Tolstoy has many worshippers, and no one who is not acquainted with German is regarded as a scholar.

Rousseau's "Contrat Social" was the book which "first taught the Japanese the idea of civil right and liberty." A translation of it "has been circulated in every Japanese home." The writers of French fiction and drama, on the other hand, do not seem to find many friends in Japan."

NEW BOOKS.

A HANDBOOK OF MODERN JAPAN. By Ernest W. Clement, with two new maps, made especially for the book, and over sixty illustrations from photographs. Third edition. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904.

So many books have been written about Japan of late years that it would require the careful opinion of an expert to decide which were worth reading and what few of these rank first. The bibliography of this remarkable nation, like the nation itself, is rapidly expanding. The usual interest attaching to the progress of its picturesque people has become greatly intensified by the present war, and with our interest increases our admiration for their military genius in grappling with a great power like Russia. It was Sir Edwin Arnold, we think, who said that the Japanese were a people about the future of which it was impossible to predict, but even that recent pronouncement must now become subject to revision. Sir Edwin wrote at a time when the modernizing of Japan was still in an experimental stage. It is not possible yet to predict about the final outcome of Japanese greatness, or its future status among the powers of the world; but it is safe to say that its future will be both great and permanently great. Though the rise of modern Japan has been almost meteoric in its rapidity, there is a strong element of conservatism among the people that will enable the nation as a nation to maintain a prestige once obtained. While we wonder at the remarkable powers of adaptability displayed by the Japanese in acquiring and improving upon Western ideas, and have imagined that the people were undergoing a process of regeneration, it is coming home to those who make a close study of Japanese temperament and institutions that the supposed change is merely a superficial glossing over—a lacquering—of an ancient and in-bred civilization. If ever the Jap was a pagan—and there have been some very excellent pagans—he is still at heart as much a pagan as ever. The missionary in Japan has had an influence, but it has not affected the fibre of the nation. He has only rendered more acute the Japanese understanding to the advantages of modern ideas in certain relations of life. The influence of our Christian religion has not been moral or religious so much as industrial and commercial; it has been to some extent ethical. For instance, the status of the Japanese woman has been altered by the missionary. A new woman is being created, not, it is true, a very admirable type from the Japanese point of view, but one with possibilities when the nation becomes to appreciate home life as it exists in the British Empire.

The process of political and social evolution in Japan, as pointed out by Mr. Clement, has been backward and downward. That is to say, it reversed the processes of history in Great Britain, for instance, in which reforms were long, slow and from the ranks of the people up to the government. Mr. Clement says: "In Japan reforms generally work from the top downwards, or rather from the government to the people," and, he adds, "we must, therefore, estimate Japan's condition and public opinion, not according to the great mass of the people, but according to the ruling class. . . . For as suffrage in Japan is limited by the amount of taxes paid, the masses do not yet possess the franchise, and may be said to be practically unconcerned about the government. . . . The people are conservative, but the government are progressive."

Mr. Clement's book does not aim to be more than a handbook, but it is not a handbook of the Baedeker order. It is evidently the result of very close observation and study of the Japanese in every phase of their life. It is a vade mecum; but full of real live interest from beginning to end, sparkling here and there with trite and practical sayings, such as we have quoted, and such as the following: "In the case of the Japanese, for instance, the first and lasting impression is that of minuteness. . . . The empire, though called Dai Nippon (Great Japan), is small; the people are short; the lanes are narrow; the houses are low and small; farms are insignificant; teacups, other dishes, pipes, etc., are like our toys; and innumerable other objects are Lilliputian. . . . The saying that they are 'great in little things and little in great things' contains some truth.' Again: "The typical Japanese is loyal, filial, respectful, obedient, faithful, kind, gentle, courteous, unselfish, generous. His besetting sins are deception, intemperance, debauchery—and there are besetting sins of humanity. In respect to these evils, he is unmoral rather than immoral; and in his case these sins should not be considered so heinous as in the case of one who has been taught and known better." Speaking politically, the author remarks: "The Japanese constitution has very appropriately been called 'the Magna Charta of Japanese liberty.' It was not, however, like the famous English document, extorted by force from an unwilling monarch and a cruel tyrant, but was voluntarily granted by a kind and loved ruler at the expense of his inherited and long-established rights." These are mere random references, and are only a few of the many. There are twenty-one chapters and an appendix, dealing with as many different topics. To those who wish to obtain a bird's-eye view of Japan as it is, and to know something of what it was, we can unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Clement's book. To those who desire to know more, to become specialists upon the land of the Mikado, it will form an exceptionally good foundation, and points the way by numerous bibliographical notes to the best sources of information.

Tourists should be sure and inspect the large collection of Devonshire Pottery—Aller Vale Ware—at Messrs. Weiler Bros'. showrooms, corner Government and Broughton streets. It is at once quaint, decorative and inexpensive.