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OPPOSITE WELLS BROS.  
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# Victoria Daily Times.

W. H. JONES  
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PHONE 407,  
WILSON'S BUILDING,  
33 BELLEVILLE STREET.

VOL. 38.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

NO. 99.

## FAN SALE

Friday and Saturday

The appreciation of the patrons of our clearing out sale of Umbrellas  
Friday and Saturday last has led us to offer this week our stock of  
**Fine French Fans**

\$1.75 Fans ..... For \$1.00  
\$2.75 Fans ..... For \$1.75  
\$4.75 Fans ..... For \$2.50  
\$9.00 Fans ..... For \$5.00  
\$12.00 Fans ..... For \$7.00  
\$18.00 Fans ..... For \$14.00

At These Deeply-Cut Prices:  
These are genuine bargains for your selections, but they will be good  
only on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 26th and 27th.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

**Challoner & Mitchell.**

OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS, 47-49 GOVERNMENT ST.

## Breakfast Foods!

MANITOBA ROLLED OATS, sack ..... 20c.  
B. & K. ROLLED OATS, sack ..... 30c.  
MALT-BREAKFAST FOOD, pkg. .... 10c.  
GERMEA, 4-lb. package ..... 25c.  
WHEAT, package ..... 10c.  
SNOW FLAKES, package ..... 12 1/2c.  
QUAKER OATS, package ..... 12 1/2c.

## Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

CASH GROCERS

## Paperhanging and Painting

AT REDUCED RATES DURING WINTER TIME.

J. W. Mellor & Co., Limited, 78 Fort Street.  
NEW PAPERS JUST RECEIVED.

## ..SEED OATS..

We are making Oats our special line. We also have Seed Wheat, Peas, Barley  
and all Grass Seeds. See our quality and prices.

**SYLVESTER FEED CO.,**

TELEPHONE 413.

87 and 89 YATES ST.

## REPORTED REPULSE OF THE JAPS AT PORT ARTHUR

Four Battleships Said to Have Been Damaged and Run Aground--The  
Fleet Withdraws--Few Russians Have Yet  
Crossed the Yalu River.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the  
Havas Agency from Port Arthur says  
that four Japanese cruisers and two  
Japanese transports have been sunk in  
a fresh attack on Port Arthur.

The dispatch adds that the attack was  
repulsed and the Russian battleship  
Retvizan covered herself with glory.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Steamer Arrives at Chefoo With Story  
of Several Japanese Warships  
Being Disabled.

Chefoo, Feb. 24.—The steamer Govern-  
our Jaesch, while passing Port  
Arthur at 3 o'clock this morning, heard  
heavy firing in that direction.

There is a persistent report abroad  
that several Japanese warships have  
been disabled, but so far it is unconfir-  
med.

Another steamer passing Dahn about  
the same time that the Governor  
Jaesch was off Port Arthur, reports  
that she heard no firing.

Thirteen warships are said to have  
passed Wei-Hai-Wei to-day heading  
East. There were sixteen ships in the  
original fleet.

JAPS REPULSED.

Four Battleships Reported Damaged By  
Russians and Run Aground.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The foreign office re-  
ceived this afternoon the following  
dispatch from the French consulate at  
Chefoo:

"The Russians have repulsed a Japa-  
nese attack upon Port Arthur.

"Four Japanese battleships were dam-  
aged and run aground."

NOT CREDITED.

Japanese Legation at Washington Doubts  
Report of Sinking of Ships.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Japanese  
legation here discredits the sinking of  
four Japanese warships and two trans-  
ports at Port Arthur. Attention is called  
to the fact that both the reports to  
that effect emanate from Russian sources  
and therefore should be accepted with  
caution. Furthermore, the reference to  
the participation of the Retvizan in the  
fighting and the reported sinking of  
transports are both regarded as casting  
suspicion on the story.

The Retvizan is understood to be in  
a condition unfitting her for battle for  
many months, while the presence of  
transports at Port Arthur cannot be ex-  
plained in view of the repeated state-  
ments that Japan did not intend to land  
troops on the Liao Tung peninsula at  
this stage, and the transports could be  
there for no other reason.

ATTACK LAST NIGHT.

Several Vessels Said to Have Been Dam-  
aged, But Nationality Not  
Given.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.—1.35 p. m.—The  
Russians are reported to have repulsed  
the Russian gumbot Mandjur, now in  
these waters, received an official tele-  
gram today announcing that the Japa-  
nese made a futile attack on Port Arthur  
last night.

The dispatch added that six vessels  
were reported to be disabled, but that  
the character and nationality of the ships  
were unknown.

A MISTAKE.

No Russian Confirmation of a Victory  
Over the Japs at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It appears  
that the announcement from Port Arthur  
that four Japanese battleships and two  
Japanese transports had been sunk in a  
fresh attack on Port Arthur was given  
out as official by mistake.

There is no official confirmation here  
of a Russian victory at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS'

Main Force Still on the North Side of  
the Yalu River.

Tokyo, Feb. 24.—Reliable reports from  
Northern Korea indicate that the Rus-  
sians have not yet crossed the Yalu  
river. Their scouts have, it is rumored,  
penetrated into the country south of  
Wiju, but the main force will remain  
north of the river. The Japanese seem  
to be confident that the Russians are  
unable to assemble sufficient force to at-  
tempt a movement into Korea. The  
Russian strength north of Yalu is vari-  
ously estimated from twenty to forty  
thousand.

According to the reports of local  
banks the national loan of 100,000,000  
yen has been covered nearly four times.  
The intense patriotism of all classes is  
evinced by the fact that even servants  
and laborers are contributing from their  
savings.

According to the Seoul correspondent  
of the Nichi Nichi pro-Russian intrigues  
are being carried on there under the  
active leadership of Yi Von Gik, former  
minister of war. The correspondent  
averts that the intrigues met at night  
at the French legation. Their object is,  
he says, to get the Emperor to remove  
his court to Chibun Chyon, fifty  
miles to the eastward of Seoul.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

Report That He May Ask to Be Re-  
leased of His Duties.

New York, Feb. 24.—A cable from St.  
Petersburg to the World says:  
"It is confidently expected that Vice-  
roy Alexieff's health will be found soon  
to have suffered from so severe a strain  
that he will feel compelled to ask to be  
relieved of his functions.

"The Czar is greatly displeased by the  
revelation of recent events of Russia's  
unpreparedness for war. He has said  
openly that those who have treated mis-  
erably the conditions generally obtain-  
ing in the Far East.

"As in the British campaign in South  
Africa, many influential and prominent  
women are going to the theatre of war.  
Certainly one of the best known of these  
is Mrs. Keschinskina, the most fa-  
mous and accomplished dancer in the  
ballet of the Imperial theatre, whose  
bravely performance for the benefit of  
the war fund a few days ago was the  
occasion of tremendous enthusiasm.

"The government is about to give pre-  
cedence to German officers to proceed  
to the scene of operations. It has an-  
nounced that this permission is given, not  
because of favoritism but because the  
Germans asked for it first.

"To French officers will be accorded  
the same privileges, but no representa-  
tives of Britain will be permitted to  
watch the operations on the Russian  
side.

"The best informed authorities fore-  
tell disappointment to those who expect  
an early collision between the land  
forces."

THE JAPS IN KOREA.

Advance Guards of Army Corps Report-  
ed to Be North of Ping Yang.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.—The Japanese  
army corps landed at Chemulpo, Korea,  
totaling about 20,000, has already been  
deployed between Seoul and Ping Yang.  
The advance guards are even northward  
of the latter place.

Owing to the partial thaw the roads  
are bad, and the transportation of pro-  
visions and war munitions is most diffi-  
cult.

IN NORTHERN KOREA.

Russians Maintain Communication Be-  
tween Wiju and Anju.

Seoul, Feb. 24.—The Russians are  
keeping communication between Wiju  
and Anju, Korea, open. Otherwise, no  
advance to the southward has yet been  
made.

Russian spies, however, are reported  
to be in the vicinity of Ping Yang.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Step Taken to Insure Regular Running  
of Russian Military Trains.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The railway  
between Samara and Zintouk, in Euro-  
pean Russia, and the Siberian lines, with  
all the territories appropriated by the  
government for the purpose of these rail-  
ways have been placed under martial  
law, in order to insure the regular run-  
ning of military trains.

The full powers of a commander of an  
army in the field have been conferred on  
the commander of the forces at Kasant  
and in the Siberian military districts, to  
whose charge these railways have been  
placed.

EASTWARD BOUND.

Japanese Battleships and Cruisers Pass  
Wei-Hai-Wei.

We-Hai-Wei, Feb. 24.—Four Japanese  
battleships and nine cruisers passed this  
port to-day bound eastward.

FOUR JAPAN.

Number of Steamers Now Loading Coal  
at British Ports.

London, Feb. 24.—About 25,000 tons  
of British coal are now being loaded on  
Japanese steamers for Japan. The  
British Marine is loading 10,000 tons and  
the Sado Maru, 5,000 tons at Cardiff,  
while at Barrow the Waed Maru and  
another vessel are taking on board the  
remainder.

A special dispatch from Kobe, Japan,  
says the British commercial agent at  
Vladivostok has received at Nagasaki  
and reported that the commander of the  
Russian garrison at Vladivostok had  
ordered all British subjects to leave the  
port.

The fleet which is reported to have  
passed Wei-Hai-Wei is supposed to have  
been Admiral Togo's fleet leaving Port  
Arthur.

The news of further fighting off Port  
Arthur was communicated to Foreign  
Minister Lord Lansdowne by the Asso-  
ciated Press while he was holding a re-  
ception at the foreign office. This was  
the first announcement of the battle re-  
sulted by the foreign office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOWING IN.

All Classes Contribute to Fund to In-  
crease Navy and Aid Widows  
and Orphans.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—There is an  
incessant influx of subscriptions of money  
and contributions of jewelry and other  
articles toward the fund being raised to  
strengthen the navy and aid the families  
of the victims of the war. People of all  
religions, Jews, Catholics, Lutherans  
and Mohammedans are vying with  
each other, and the members of the  
Orthodox church in the display of patri-

otism, while the peasant and workmen  
are contributing as freely in proportion  
to their means as the nobles and officials.  
Several hundred Turcomans have applied  
to the government of Turkestan to be  
sent to the fighting line.

The reports of Russophile demonstra-  
tions in France, Italy and the Slav  
countries are eagerly welcomed. The  
occurrences are regarded by the Russian  
press as symptoms of an eventual new  
grouping of the powers, whereby, accord-  
ing to the Novoe Vremya, the destinies  
of Egypt, South Africa and Afghanistan  
may be affected.

RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Don Jaime Visits Rome Prior to His  
Departure For the Far East.

Rome, Feb. 24.—Don Jaime, of Bour-  
bon, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pre-  
tender, having been asked by the Czar to  
be sent to the scene of action in the Far  
East, has come to Rome and was received  
yesterday by the Pope in private audience.  
Don Jaime entered the presence of the  
Pope in full Hussar uniform and wear-  
ing the decorations he gained in the last  
Chinese war under Admiral Alexieff.

The Pope retired him cordially, gave  
him the benediction and asked him to do  
whatever lay in his power for the pro-  
tection of Roman Catholics in the Far  
East.

ABOLITION OF CENSORSHIP.

Czar's Action Due to Representations of  
General Manager of Associated  
Press.

London, Feb. 24.—Reuter's Telegram  
Company has given out an explanation  
of how the abolition of the censorship in  
Russia was brought about as follows:

"The abolition of the censorship of  
news telegrams sent abroad from Rus-  
sia is understood to be the direct out-  
come of an interview which Melville E.  
Stone, general manager of the Associated  
Press, had with the Czar at St. Peters-  
burg. Mr. Stone urged upon His Maj-  
esty the wisdom of abolishing the cen-  
sorship, and as a result of the manner  
in which the matter was represented to  
him, the Czar called upon the minister  
of the interior for a report on the subject.  
This report having been made, the Czar  
gave an order that the censorship should  
cease."

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT MANDJUR.

British Consul-General Took No Part  
in Demand For Withdrawal  
From Shanghai.

London, Feb. 24.—The under foreign  
secretary, replying to a question in the  
House of Commons to-day, said the  
British Consul-General at Shanghai had  
taken no part whatever in the demand  
made for the withdrawal of the Russian  
gunboat Mandjur from Shanghai, as re-  
ported in some European newspapers.

KOREA.

Independence and Integrity Guaranteed  
in Treaty Negotiated by  
Japan.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hay  
has received information that Japan has  
negotiated a treaty with Korea, whereby  
she guarantees the independence and in-  
tegrity of Korea.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

Japan Alleged to Be Endeavoring to  
Secure a Protectorate Over  
Korea.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Information received  
here, probably through Russian channels,  
but credited in official quarters, leads to  
the belief that Japan is now seeking to  
secure the execution of a treaty by  
which the Emperor of Korea gives Japan  
a protectorate over Korea. It is thought  
that the prospect of this treaty was the  
main reason for Russia's protest to the  
powers against Japan violating Korean  
neutrality, as Russia desires to reserve  
all rights against a Japanese protectorate  
over Korea, on the ground that it will be  
of no effect, being executed while Korea  
was under duress. The Emperor of  
Korea is said to have completely under-  
gone the domination of Japan that he is likely  
to approve of such a treaty, though in-  
ability of resisting. The situation from  
Russia's standpoint is likened to a man  
signing a cheque under duress or fear. It  
is the expectation that if this treaty  
is made by the Russian protest is accom-  
plished, there will not be any joint or sepa-  
rate action by the powers relative to the  
abstract principle of Japan's having vio-  
lated the law of nations.

BRITISH STEAMERS TAKEN.

Were Carrying Coal For Japan When  
Captured by Russian Tor-  
pedo Boats.

Suakin, Egypt, Feb. 24.—The captain  
of the British steamer Laristan, from  
Nepot, February 5th, for Bombay, re-  
ports that he was stopped and examined  
by Russian torpedo boat destroyers a  
few miles south of Daedalus island, in  
the Red Sea, who informed him that  
three British steamers, laden with coal  
for Japan, had been captured by them.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

On Japan's Alleged Violation of the Law  
of Nations.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The Russian  
government believes a deep impression  
has been made on international sym-  
pathies of the note on the subject of  
Japan's alleged violation of the law of

nations, sent to Russian ambassadors on  
Monday. The government lays special  
stress on the Japanese action at Chemul-  
po, where, it is pointed out, the Japa-  
nese seized and cut the communications  
in order to prevent M. Pavloff, the Rus-  
sian minister, and the Russian warships  
Varing and Koreitz receiving news of  
the rupture of diplomatic relations, and  
then pounced upon the ships with a  
greatly superior force.

Russia contends that this action places  
Japan outside of the pale of civilized  
nations, and that it smacks so much of  
barbarism that it must offend the chiv-  
alric sense of civilized fair play.

In diplomatic circles the presentation  
of Russia's case is considered strong,  
the opinion being even in friendly quar-  
ters that Japan, in her haste to cripple the  
Russian fleet at the outset, committed a  
blunder by thus striking a blow without  
warning, for which the destruction of  
two ships will not compensate. It is  
further pointed out that if Japan had  
allowed M. Pavloff to return to a Rus-  
sian port on board a Russian warship  
her magnanimity would have been uni-  
versally applauded.

Prince Lobanoff, the governor of the  
province of Tambov, has issued a warn-  
ing to the peasants of that province  
against selling horses to dealers who are  
trying to buy 3,000 horses, ostensibly for  
the British army, but really for the  
Japanese.

Baron Buddurg is starting for the Far  
East to organize a flotilla of ten hospital  
barges on the Amur river. The Novosti,  
reviewing the resources of the treasury,  
figures that the total amount at the dis-  
posal of the government for the condi-  
tion of war is \$320,000,000, which it  
considers to be quite sufficient in view  
of the act that a far more expensive  
campaign, the Turkish war, waged on  
foreign territory, cost only \$500,000,000.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Cardinal Relations Maintained—The  
Black Sea Fleet Boney.

New York, Feb. 24.—Rumors of negotia-  
tions among the powers concerning re-  
specting the passage of the Russian  
Black Sea fleet through the Dardanel-  
les, are declared by the Paris corre-  
spondent of the Times to be unfounded.  
The disturbance of the international  
equilibrium which it might, and probably  
would entail, the dispatch continues, can  
hardly be a matter of indifference to  
other powers besides England.

There is not a particle of evidence to  
justify the suspicion that the sympathy  
of the French for these Russian allies in  
any way has affected the Anglo-French  
entente cordiale. The relations between  
the two nations are as satisfactory as  
before the outbreak of war. On the  
French side of the channel, concludes the  
correspondent, it is unquestionably the  
general wish that the good understand-  
ing continue, and that neither France  
nor England become involved in the war  
in the Far East.

TOLSTOI'S ATTITUDE.

Says He Is For the Laboring People of  
Russia and Japan.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—In response to  
a cable request, the North American has  
received the following message from  
Count Leo Tolstoi:

"Moscow, Feb. 22.—I am neither for  
Russia nor Japan, but for the laboring  
people of both countries, deceived by  
their governments and obliged to fight  
against their welfare, conscience and re-  
ligion. (Signed) Tolstoi."

MR. DUFF TO BECOME  
SUPREME COURT JUDGE

His Appointment Will Be Made in a Few  
Days—Gratifying Promotion for  
Clever Counsel.

It is understood that advice has been  
received from Ottawa to the effect  
that Lyman P. Duff, K.C., of this city,  
will be appointed to the vacancy on the  
Supreme court bench. Final action has  
not yet been taken by the executive  
council, but it is understood that this  
will follow in a few days.

The appointment of Mr. Duff will give  
the liveliest satisfaction to the members  
of the bar, as he has forged to the front  
rapidly during the past few years and is  
now regarded as in the very fore-front  
of his profession. His legal attainments  
have led to his being retained on some  
of the most important cases which have  
come before the courts in recent years,  
and his standing at the bar is in constant  
evidence of his selection as one of the  
Canadian counsel before the Al-  
aska boundary tribunal. Personally he  
enjoys great popularity and his appoint-  
ment will meet with general approval.

NOTES FROM DUNCANS.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)  
A very enthusiastic meeting was held  
in the council chamber recently, when  
the question of building sidewalks in the  
town was discussed. A committee was  
appointed, composed of Messrs. T. Pitt,  
R. H. Whidley and F. Price, to prepare  
and circulate a petition for signatures.  
The petition, which was unanimously en-  
dorsed, was submitted to the municipal  
council on Saturday last. As a result  
of the steps taken we expect to have  
sidewalks in the near future, at least on  
the principal streets.

Rev. C. M. Tate has the material on  
the ground for the new Methodist church  
at Quamichan. The building will be  
25x40, and when completed will be a  
credit to the district, and also a strong  
evidence of the success of Rev. Mr.  
Tate's efforts among the Indians.

Harry Holmes is erecting a large barn  
on his farm adjoining the town. R. S.  
Hendersen is doing the work.

The Mount Sicker mines are not the  
only ones in this district. There is a  
property at Koksilah that has been ab-  
tracting considerable attention recently,  
which will probably result in an impor-  
tant sale being effected.

A Chinese mission is about to be es-  
tablished in this town.

SIX SCORE AND NINE.

(Associated Press.)  
Chicago, Feb. 24.—Sofia Cabe, whose  
birth ante-dated the Revolutionary war,  
if her assertions were correct, and who  
was supposed to have been the oldest  
woman in Chicago, is dead at the home  
for aged and infirm colored people. She  
was 129 years of age.

## IS CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER

MAN TAKEN INTO  
CUSTODY AT WINNIPEG

Contract Awarded for Building at Cal-  
gary in Place of Block De-  
stroyed by Fire.

(Associated Press.)  
Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—Senator Long-  
head of Calgary has awarded the con-  
tract for the reconstruction of the Nor-  
man block and Normandie theatre, re-  
cently destroyed by fire. The building  
will cost about \$40,000, and the theatre  
will be on the ground floor.

In Custody.

W. J. Yates was arrested in the Y. M.  
C. A. rooms here yesterday on a charge  
of attempting murder at Broadview by  
shooting at a bartender, who had order-  
ed him to keep quiet.

School Estimates.

The estimates of the school board this  
year are \$207,000.

Call to Minister.

Rev. J. B. Silex will preach in Lan-  
sing, Mich., the first Sunday in March,  
in connection with a call to that city ex-  
tended by the Plymouth church.

Refusing.

Rev. John Hogg, of St. Giles's church,  
is retiring from active work in the mi-  
nistry.

Agent Missing.

John Cook, the Misses Harris agent at  
Minto, Man., has been missing for  
some time.

## A ROADWAY ACROSS HEAD OF ROCK BAY

Work Will Be Started Shortly—Saving  
to Be Effected—Sewerage Ex-  
tension.

Now that permission to construct a  
roadway across the head of Rock Bay  
has been received by the council from  
the public works department at Ottawa,  
it is expected that the work will be start-  
ed in a very short time. The idea is to  
connect Bay and Work streets and thus  
do away with the Rock Bay bridge. The  
city engineer says that a trestle will be  
first built for the tramway, and the place  
will be then filled in, gravel from the lot  
in Spring Ridge recently purchased by  
the city being used for the purpose. "The  
cost of the work will be about four  
thousand dollars. This will certainly ef-  
fect a saving in the long run. It would  
cost two thousand dollars to repair Rock  
Bay bridge and additional repairs will  
be required from time to time. The  
tramway company's line will be extend-  
ed along Government street to Bay,  
along which it will run to Work street  
and Esplanade road.

Boring on the James Bay flats has  
been practically completed. The pipe has  
encountered hard bottom at a variety of  
depths the greatest being ninety feet.  
Hardpan has been struck by many in-  
stances and penetrated. The gravel,  
which will be furnished with septic tanks,  
has been carried on, and the  
programme will be continued this year.  
At the present time the only work now  
in progress is on upper Yates street,  
which will be finished shortly. It is not  
improbable that the lower levels will  
also be furnished with septic tanks.  
The city engineer is in communication  
with places in which these are used with  
a view to the adoption of the most mod-  
ern system if it is found necessary. The  
cost of each tank would be about two  
thousand dollars.

BAILIFF SEIZED.

Action Against Hinkson Sidelall For  
Alleged Excessive Distraint.

The statement of claim in an action  
brought by Mrs. Milligan against Hin-  
kson Sidelall, general agent and bailiff,  
was filed at the Supreme court registra-  
r's office yesterday. The plaintiff charges  
that the defendant excessively distrainted  
her furniture at the "Maples," a house  
occupied by her on the corner of Moss  
street and Fairfield road, that he got W.  
T. Hardaker to appraise it and then sold  
it to him by private sale instead of by  
public auction. It is alleged that Mr.  
Sidelall distrainted five hundred dollars'  
worth of furniture for \$500 rent. The  
plaintiff, Mrs. Milligan, claims \$700 dam-  
ages. Messrs. Eberhart & Taylor are re-  
presenting the plaintiff. The writ was  
issued last month, but the statement of  
claim was not filed until yesterday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Fire, followed by an explosion, de-  
stroyed the large warehouse in Glace  
Bay, C. B., owned by A. C. Thompson  
& Co.; loss, \$8,000. Chief Leaman of  
the fire department was badly injured  
by falling walls.

The question as to whether a passen-  
ger on a train falling out of a tree pass who  
loses his life in an accident of carelessness  
on the part of the railroad company  
stands on the same footing as a passen-  
ger who pays his fare, has been decided  
by the United States Supreme court,  
Washington, against the free passenger.

J. McEwen, barrister of London, Ont.,  
has



**Distillers' Company, Limited**  
**EDINBURGH**  
**V. R. O.**  
**20 YEARS IN WOOD**  
 Cases and Bulk  
**R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.**  
 Pacific Coast Agents

**MUCH BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED**

**MINING MEN PASSED MANY RESOLUTIONS**

**A Committee Appointed to Wait on the Government to Ascertain Its Position.**

Yesterday afternoon the Provincial Mining Association resumed its duties in the city hall at 2 o'clock. The committee on resolutions had finished its labors and the convention has therefore ample work before it.

The first resolution introduced was the following moved by H. E. Crossdale, of Nelson:

That a committee from the convention be appointed to wait upon the government and endeavor to secure from them some assurance of remedial legislation as recommended by this association; and also to respectfully request the government to give to the executive of this association an opportunity from time to time to discuss with them the particulars of all intended legislation affecting the mining industry of this province.

Mr. Crossdale, in support of the resolution, said that the executive had clearly shown that it had done its utmost on the subject of remedial legislation. It was necessary, however, to get the government of the day in touch with the association. They must induce the government to look to the members of the executive for advice in legislation affecting mining. It was intended by this resolution to ascertain just what the attitude of the government was toward the association. The industry had not shown very great regard for it. He understood that the government was willing to consider the 2 per cent. tax if a way was shown by which no loss would result. The chief objection to this tax was the way it was levied. It was not that the mining industry was paying too much. He thought that \$85,000 was not too much to pay into the revenues of the province. The mining men wanted the tax levied more equitably.

A. E. Howse, Nicola, seconded the resolution.

A. McMillan, of Rossland, held that no time should be lost in sending such a deputation.

T. J. Smith, of Vancouver, thought this committee could do good work. There seemed to be a lack of good feeling from some cause between the association and the government. The first opportunity should be taken to interview the members. The executive should be given to understand that at any time it might want to wait on the government.

Frank Richards, of Vancouver, wanted the committee to report as soon as it interviewed the government.

E. Jacobs, of Nelson, was heartily in sympathy with the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously and the following committee was appointed: Hon. E. Dewdney, of Victoria; W. M. Brown, of Revelstoke; D. Moore, of Trail; E. Jacobs, of Nelson, and Harry Seaman, of Rossland.

The following motion was introduced by J. W. Collis, of Nicola:

That whereas, at a meeting of the executive of the Provincial Mining Association at Rossland, a resolution was passed recommending the provincial government to formulate without delay a policy for the opening up and development of all coal lands;

And whereas the Nicola and Similkameen coal fields are so situated as to be of great value to the smelting industry of Southern British Columbia;

And whereas the opening up of the aforesaid coal fields, an alternative source of supply of coal and coke would be created;

And whereas lack of transportation facilities is the sole reason that the said coal areas cannot be utilized for the benefit of the province;

Therefore be it resolved, That this meeting of the association respectfully urges upon the Provincial and Dominion governments to aid the construction of a railroad which will assist in the development and utilization of the said coal lands.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Collis said that he felt that his district was a part of the country which was neglected. The matter of transportation had been brought before the government but it was found impossible to undertake it just now.

M. Howse seconded the resolution, speaking of the rich deposits of coal which, with railway connection, not only built up these sections but would also provide coal for the coast cities.

A. B. Clabod, of Vancouver, was fully in favor of the resolution. He referred to the varied resources of the district affected. He told of the Nickel Plate mine during the past season hauling in fifty carloads of machinery for a distance of fifty miles. Others would do similarly if transportation facilities were provided.

Mr. McMillan supported the resolution. The resolution carried unanimously.

The next resolutions to be dealt with were the amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

The first amendment was to article 11, which was proposed to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The officers of this organization shall be a president, vice-president, 2nd vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee.

The executive committee shall consist of one representative of each electoral district in which there is one or more branch associations, and twenty-five members selected at large and appointed by the president from the following classes:

- Class 1. Prospectors, miners and smelter workmen.
- Class 2. Mine managers and superintendents of mines.
- Class 3. Smelter managers and mining engineers.
- Class 4. Bank managers; business and professional men.

Each branch association shall, when it elects delegates, also nominate a representative for the electoral district in which they are situated, but when there is more than one branch association in any electoral district all the delegates from that district shall at the convention select a representative for that district from the nominations of the several branch associations.

The president shall appoint the above twenty-five members of the council, five of whom shall be chosen from each of the above classes.

Mr. Crossdale pointed out the difficulty which existed in the present having the power to name twenty-five of the members of the executive.

A. C. Galt, of Rossland, said the object was to provide for a quorum of the executive being present at the various points at which a meeting was held.

President Keen explained that this amendment meant that about twenty-five should be elected by the convention and twenty-five named by the president.

J. L. Smith was somewhat afraid of altering the constitution. This was more especially true when it was borne in mind that it was proposed that all members should be approved by the executive.

Mr. Howse said that it was necessary to have men selected who would attend the meetings of the executive. He proposed that the representatives of the electoral districts should form a college for the selection of the representatives on the executive.

J. Findlay, of Vancouver, said he was a delegate from Vancouver, but represented Cassiar. He believed that every district should be represented on the executive in making representations to the government. Cassiar should have representation although it had no direct delegates.

A. J. Morley, of Victoria, thought the matter could be overcome by meeting the correspondence rather than holding meetings. The great work should be done at the time of the convention.

The clause passed by amending it so as to take away the power of the president to appoint the twenty-five and making them elective.

The date of the general convention was left as at present to the executive committee to fix, but with the added clause that the date should coincide as nearly as possible with the annual opening of the legislature.

On the sections dealing with the executive meetings, Mr. Crossdale proposed that no business should be finally disposed of unless one week's notice had been given to the members of the committee beforehand that it was to come up.

President Keen said that while this might be a good thing to have on the rules, yet it was a rule which had been followed by the executive very fully.

Mr. Crossdale said that complaints had been heard by him of matters coming up of which no notice was given.

President Keen said there had assuredly been matters raised by members of the executive at meetings without notice.

Mr. Jacobs seconded Mr. Crossdale's motion.

Mr. Smith wanted to know when all these suggestions were to come from.

Mr. Galt thought that was a mere mere's nest. These executive meetings had invariably lasted several days. Any new subject raised could be delayed for a day or two and there should be no objection to it.

Mr. Howse pointed out that all matters had to be approved by the convention. There was another side to the question. Matters were brought to the attention of the executive at points where they met pertaining to local conditions. These branches would have to be told that the executive could not deal with the subject and its usefulness would be curtailed.

Mr. Crossdale said all he proposed was that the matter should not be finally dealt with without notice. It might be discussed.

should contract any debts when insufficient funds were in the treasury.

H. Mortimer-Lamb moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association hereby endorses the resolution recently adopted by the Associated Silver-Lead Mines of B. C., asking the Dominion government to employ a zinc specialist to examine and make a careful study of the zinc resources of the province as to ores suitable for smelter production and the best methods for their development and utilization, together with recommendations as to available markets, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the proper authorities.

In doing so he pointed out that the thorough understanding of the zinc deposits would work a benefit to the silver-lead industry, as these would be opened at the same time. The desire of those interested was to make the fullest investigation into the zinc ores and thus learn of what commercial values they were. It was, he believed, proposed to employ Prof. Ingalls in this work.

W. Adams, of Soda Creek, referring to the amendment introduced by him requiring that the convention should meet at the early stages of the session, said that he thought that that would be the best time to hold the convention as the suggestions would then receive more attention.

The convention then went into the subject of the remedial legislation, taking up the special resolutions of executive committee.

The following passed without discussion:

Resolved, That the government and legislature of British Columbia be respectfully requested to amend and modify the tariff laws chargeable on the incorporation, registration or licensing of companies, for companies' free miners' certificates, in order to encourage the formation of companies having among their objects the development of the natural products of this province.

The following was then taken up:

That this association emphatically condemns the practice now in vogue of permitting appropriations for roads, trails and bridges to be under the patronage of the members of the various districts, and recommends that all such appropriations be submitted to the approval of the government agents in the various districts, who will always be subject to criticism in the legislature.

Mr. Findlay said that the money appropriated for trails was often in no small measure wasted by sending an engineer up to lay it out. Local men would know the conditions better and it might be saved.

Mr. Hobson moved that instead of the government agent expending the appropriations it be placed under the supervision of the government engineer. Under government agents the money was often expended for the benefit of political friends and not for the general public.

Mr. Jacobs said that he thought that government agents generally expended the money well.

Mr. Moore said that if the appropriation was put in the hands of the government agent in his district it would be spent for the benefit of political friends.

J. H. Brownlee suggested it be submitted to the approval of road superintendents as well as the government engineer.

Mr. Hobson accepted this, stating that on the Cariboo road about \$22,000 was expended in twelve years without putting the road in shape. Last year, under government engineer, it was trumpeted.

The amendment as altered passed.

The following also passed:

Resolved, That the government be urged to repeal all of clause D of section 127 after the word "Notices," in the seventh line of the said section, and all of clause D in section 132 after the word "Notices," in the seventh line of the Companies Act of 1907, chapter 44; and all of section 140.

Whereas, under the provisions of the Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1903, a tax of 25 cents for every acre, and fractional part of an acre of land conveyed by a crown grant, unless a claim is directed to be levied, payable on the 30th day of June immediately after the date of the crown grant, and thereafter on the 30th day of June in each year;

And whereas, under the terms of this statute, taxes for a whole year at the rate aforesaid are leviable and payable even in cases where the crown grant has issued only a day or two before the said 30th day of June in any year and without taking into account the assessment work (or fees in lieu thereof performed or paid) for the year in which the grant is issued;

Resolved, That the dissatisfaction experienced by the owners and operators of boilers by reason of the provisions of the Boilers Inspection Act render it highly advisable that the executive of the said association be promptly informed by the government, so as to provide full information to be laid before the legislature at its next session, in accordance with the recommendation of this association at its convention in February last.

Resolved, That the executive of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia urge such government as may be in power after the pending provincial elections to formulate without delay a policy for the opening up and development of all coal lands.

And further resolved, That this executive suggests that, with respect to coal lands in Southeast Kootenay (not affected by any valid existing legal claim or right of any person or company), the government retain the title to all such, and develop the coal measures therein contained by a system of leasing to actual operators, such leases to contain stringent conditions for proper operation, development and continuous operation, and for the full protection of the British Columbia consumers of coal and coke as to supply and price.

And further resolved, That the policy above suggested be extended to all coal and petroleum lands of the province.

The following resolution then came up:

That whereas, under section 9 of the Mineral Act, it is provided, among other things, that "subject to the proviso thereafter stated, no person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim or water right, unless he or it shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired." And that on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests in or to any mineral claim and water right which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall, on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate.

Provided that this section shall not apply to mineral claims for which a crown grant has been issued.

And whereas the above proviso fails to clearly protect the owners of water rights on crown granted mineral claims, without

the necessity of keeping up a free miner's certificate, which, in the case of a company, costs \$100 per year;

And whereas the said proviso ought to be amended so as to protect the said water rights on crown granted mineral claims, as well as the mineral claim itself;

Be it resolved by the executive committee of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, assembled at Rossland by special call of the president, that the said proviso in section 9 of the Mineral Act ought to be amended by adding thereto the words "Nor to any water rights of record, mining ditch, drain, tunnel or flume, held or used or intended to be held or used upon or in connection with the development of any such claim."

Smith Curtis thought the resolution went too far. He did not believe that a man who might have a movable metal mine should not have the right to remove it, which this appeared to do. He wanted this left over so as to consult the statutes.

Mr. Galt explained that the proposal was not as had been thought by Mr. Curtis. Instead of being a further forfeiture of these rights specified in the last part of the resolution, the resolution was allowed to stand over.

The following resolution then came up:

In view of the embarrassed state of the finances of the province, and the objections which have been raised upon the ground towards measures for the relief of the mining industry, and the fact that all demands for such relief during the past two years have been met by a counter-demand on the part of the government then in power, it is hereby resolved, that the revenue of the province would not suffer loss because of the mining industry, but on the contrary it would be increased, and that the mining industry be relieved at the expense of other industries, but on the condition, in now, and has always been ready to pay its fair and equal share of the taxation necessary for the economical and businesslike conduct of provincial affairs.

In the opinion of this association, natural resources of the province, and not industry, should bear the chief burden of taxation. The enormous areas of valuable land now held under a taxation which is practically insignificant should be made to pay its proper share of the burden, and thus relieve industry.

The association therefore respectfully recommends to the government the advisability of inquiring into and adopting the Australasian or some other equitable and uniform system of taxation on land, including mining lands, that will tend to increase the revenue, foster the settlement of the lands of the province, and encourage the development of its great mineral and other resources.

In view of the vast areas of land held in this province, it is believed that the revenues from such a system of taxation will more than meet the annual deficit of the province, and will enable it to materially relieve the mining industry.

Mr. Curtis wanted to know if it was proposed to reaffirm the stand of the association on the 2 per cent. tax. If it was he would support this resolution.

The resolution passed.

The following resolution was then submitted:

Whereas there has long been an increasing friction with the relation of the provincial bureau of mines to the mining industry, the complaints most prevalent being to the effect that the conditions and resources of various districts have not been fairly or properly presented, and that all efforts made hitherto by mining men towards the betterment of mining conditions have met with opposition and hindrance on the part of the bureau, and that moreover, it is complained that the work of the bureau has apparently been restricted to the collection of statistics, while the industry has not received that assistance in the way of expert scientific study and reports on mineral districts which was expected from the office, and which was the main object of its creation, as set out in section 7 of the Bureau of Mines Act, 1897;

And whereas it appears that this association has the co-operation which scientific study and reports on mineral districts which was expected from the office, and which was the main object of its creation, as set out in section 7 of the Bureau of Mines Act, 1897;

Be it therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this association, a radical change should be effected in the constitution and conduct of the said bureau.

Mr. Jacobs thought the date of the statute was in error. He also thought the resolution was too sweeping.

The president upon investigation said (R. S. B. C.) should follow the date.

Mr. Moore wanted to know what the changes were.

Mr. Dewdney pointed out that the resolution was very sweeping in its character. The passing of such a resolution would work against the association in conferring with the government. The provincial mineralogist occupied a very responsible position. He had therefore to be very conservative in passing judgment upon proposals. He might move an amendment later on.

Mr. Howse said that he would move the adjournment of the debate in order to have a copy of the report of the mines department to show to members of the committee that the work of the provincial mineralogist was not satisfactory.

The bureau of mines was under that official, and he was responsible for it. These reports were put up to the face of men seeking capital, with the assertion that the provincial mineralogist condemned the particular district. There was no complaint against Mr. Carlyle. They wanted reports like those of Mr. Dawson, which stood as authorities in the world. He moved the adjournment of the debate until 10 o'clock the following morning.

The motion carried.

The following resolution was then introduced:

That whereas the Water Classes (Consolidation Act, 1907 (R. S. B. C., Chap. 109) has been found to be ambiguous, defective and inequitable in many respects, and requires amendment speedily in the following particulars:

- (a) To remove the ambiguity created by the definition of "unrecorded water" in section 2, when read in connection with section 18.
- (b) To repeal section 11, sub-section 2 (b), when the applicant is the owner of a crown granted mineral claim and the water is to be used to develop such claim.

(Continued on page 6.)



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(Continued on page 6.)

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Offices: 26 Broad Street, Telephone No. 46. Daily, one month, by carrier \$1.00. Daily, one week, by carrier \$0.20. Twice-a-Week Times, per annum \$1.00.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor, The Times, Victoria, B. C. Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 9 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

EDUCATION IN VICTORIA.

It is the fate of a growing city to be always colliding with problems in which questions of taxation are involved. Victoria has had her share of battles of such a character. She has wrestled with the water problem, she has taken hold of the question of street paving with vigor, she is now engaged with and has all but overcome the obstacles to sewerage and a scientific system of sanitation, the mud flats are not so offensive to the senses as they were but a short time ago, and the time is near at hand when they will be transformed into one of the attractions of the city.

Additional room must be found for the rapidly-growing school population. The trustees have made their request. The question for the ratepayers to consider is whether the demand is a reasonable one. To us it appears as a reasonable and inevitable demand. The requirements of the city from an educational standpoint should be met not in a niggardly but in a generous spirit. The city which is not handsomely equipped with school accommodation, if might as well be freely admitted, lags behind the sentiments of the times.

A visit to any of the progressive cities of the United States and Canada will convince the sceptical in our midst—if there are any real sceptics—that the spirit of the twentieth century demands ample accommodation and up-to-date equipment for educational purposes. Indeed, comparisons, we fear, will be found against and not in favor of Victoria. So that evidently those who complain of the excessive cost of education in this city have no reasonable ground for their protestations. We grant that the most exacting vigilance should be exercised to prevent waste and extravagance in the conduct of our schools. Every dollar invested in the institutions which are the foundations of good citizenship and efficiency in the battle of life should be made to produce returns. But to starve our schools, to hamper them in their work, to refuse the teachers the quarters necessary for the production of the best results, would be the greatest folly.

Victoria should lead the province in the matter of school accommodation, as she does unquestionably lead it in the quality of the instruction imparted and in the results produced. Our future in a large measure depends upon the reputation we gain and maintain as an educational centre. The value placed by parents and guardians upon a sound education is greater than it ever was in the history of the world. People who have acquired a competency and are investigating the claims of various cities as desirable places in which to spend the remainder of their days and bring up their families, inquire first of all into the facilities possessed for the education of children by the localities recommended. It is safe to say that no city on the American continent possesses greater natural and climatic attractions than Victoria for those who have successfully waged the battle of life and have accumulated sufficient spoil to permit of their spending the remainder of their days in such enjoyments as can only be found in a place where there are no extremes of temperature. How much would our claims as a residential centre be worth if our schools were reduced to the level proposed by people who are evidently living their life in a past age. Our constant aim should be to improve them from a pedagogic and architectural point of view—to labor and agitate until the apex to the whole system shall be added, the creation and endowment of a British Columbia university. We do not think the province is too youthful to think of such a costly and important undertaking as a university. What was the genesis of most of the high educational institutions which are doing the real work of the world to-day? Their beginnings were insignificant. Their histories are records of growth, of evolution. Rich as our resources are we are not likely to produce a Stanford, a Rockefeller, or such names as have by their benefactions enriched McGill, so we must set to and build up for ourselves. The longer we delay the more difficult the task will be. We are at present dependent very largely upon outside sources for the material things of life; if we listened to the voice of the pessimist we should also lean for all time upon the intellectual arms of the East and of the United States.

RADIUM AND DISEASE.

There always has been and there always will be a fascination for mortals in the contemplation and the study of the mysterious forces with which they are surrounded in this material universe. The latest revelation and wonder, as all readers of newspapers and periodicals know, is radium. Men of science are studying its properties and speculating as to the service to which it can be applied in the interests of their fellow-creatures. Significant of the craving of the prolongation of its earthly career is the fact that such a discovery as that of radium is invariably heralded as holding out hope of the amelioration of the ravages of certain diseases. The X-rays have been applied to practical purposes by surgeons, but, speaking under such information as is vouchsafed to laymen, it is doubtful whether they have been of great service from the point of view of the therapist.

At the present time radium almost exclusively occupies the attention of those who still have hopes that remedies lie concealed in some of nature's secret places for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." In a lecture delivered in London recently, Sir William Ramsay dealt not only with radium, but with the other radio-active substances, thorium, uranium, polonium, actinium, and an unnamed element discovered by a German professor, who has promised to let Sir William have a sample. It is reported to possess remarkable properties, but what they are the distinguished British scientist does not know. One fresh and interesting point mentioned by Sir William was that he and his assistant, Mr. Soddy, had found that the gaseous emanation from radium, of which they had collected and measured about the fifth part of a pin-head, was not permanent. It decomposed, and in a month, at least, lost its luminosity. While this process was going on he and Mr. Soddy had found that the gas tube containing the emanation changed color, in some cases becoming grey and in others purple. "We don't know," added Sir William significantly, "why glass in these circumstances changes color; that is one of the things that have to be found out."

Explaining some further experiments, he said they meant that radium was continually decomposing into a luminous gas or emanation, which emanation again decomposed into helium. "Can we call these things elements?" he asked. "So far as we know they are, and their atom is so heavy that it decomposes; in fact, goes to bits," he added in a graphic phrase. The next question was—could this process of decomposition be reversed? Most chemical processes could be reversed, and it would be a great triumph to be able to build up heavy from light elements. Some of those who were engaged in this investigation did not know at the moment whether they should succeed, but they lived in hope. An enormous stride would be made in the knowledge of matter if it were found that elements which up till now were considered quite indecomposable and unchangeable should be undergoing that almost universal change which was a fundamental law of nature.

"Many people," continued Sir William, in the most striking passage of his lecture, "will ask what is the use of all this. There are several uses. Let me take a practical one. Medical men have been experimenting with radium as a possible cure for ulcers of various kinds on the human body. I am not an authority on this subject, but I am told that in certain cases of rodent ulcer—a very terrible disease—the effect of the beta rays of radium has been to produce a cure. People ask whether cancer can be cured. I suppose I am right in saying that it has not been cured, but I am told that great strides have been made within the last few months by one of the professors at the Royal College of Surgeons. Putting aside the absolute use to human needs of radium, might I suggest that one of the most important uses is with regard to the objects around us? If we can explain them and their method of working, we shall have made great advances. We scientific men have faith in the laws of nature and the constancy of its action. We have hope that we shall live to discover much yet and gain a greater insight into thinking the thoughts of God. I have mentioned faith and hope; but the apostle names another important factor, charity, and I think you will agree that, fascinating as the exercise of faith and hope is in science, still more important is the exercise of charity."

The Canadian Gazette, of London, says despite all the gloomy predictions that Sir James Wolfe Harry and the cable monopolists generally can hurl at its young head, the Pacific cable would seem to be really doing well. The letter which Sir Edward Kassoon published in the Times on Thursday would certainly indicate as much, and Sir Sandford Fleming, in an open letter which he has addressed to the press of Canada and New Zealand, declares that since the opening of the Pacific line 12 months ago "it has been continuously employed with singular success in the transmission of telegraph messages," and he declares: "Month by month the number of words sent by the cable has steadily increased, and the volume of traffic which it has now attracted exceeds the estimate of the Imperial Cable Committee of 1897, of which Lord Selborne was chairman." This is good news, and we congratulate all concerned.

French news agencies proved absolutely unreliable during the South African war. Thus far they have added to their reputation for unreliability in the reports they have sent out of events in the Russo-Japanese war. Parisians seem to demand in the first instance that the news shall be such as will be pleasing to their fancy and gratifying to their political feelings. They get the facts later, but in the meantime they rejoice in the imaginary success of their friends.

The Vancouver city council has decided to request the Governor-General in Council to disallow the amendments to the city charter under which the Municipal government took away from the people control of the police force. The Vancouver aldermen evidently have no

confidence in Bowser and Wilson. Perhaps when the Legislature meets again it will not be disposed to accept the declaration of the Attorney-General that in electing him the citizens of Vancouver cast the vote of British Columbia in favor of the government.

Some of the San Francisco newspapers are pictorial and artistic curiosities. The Examiner prints a picture, taken on the spot, of course, of the Russian Vladivostok fleet, bombarding Japanese ports. As portrayed by fireworks the artist is a success. But the Vladivostok fleet has not done any bombarding. The readers of the Examiner will not be in the least surprised when they learn that the good things they feast on in the line of news are principally products of the imagination. They look for such exhibitions of enterprise. But still to a mere vulgarian the papers are wonderful things.

Russia is still complaining of the lack of ceremonial which preceded the war. Let her conserve her energies and end the conflict as abruptly as her enemy began it, if she can. The ministers of the Czar will gain no advantage by harping on that string. If they were only bluffing and bullying Japan they are likely to learn a lesson in the suddenness with which the turn was called.

One of the Eastern poets has been singing of the charms of Canadian rivers. Not a word in the ditty about the witcheries of the flowing waters of British Columbia. Roberts should come West. There are waters here of low and of high degree. If the poet were introduced to them he would never go East again.

PROTECTION FOR LUMBER INDUSTRY.

To the Editor:—The poor, down-trodden (?) lumber manufacturers of British Columbia are urging the Dominion government to place a duty on their products, and the reason they assign for this proposition is because the settlers and farmers of the Northwest are looking around for and getting something cheaper than the British Columbia magazine offers them. At this juncture it is quite interesting to note that the C. P. R., by reason of the increased taxation imposed on them by the British Columbia government, do not intend to raise freight rates. The lumbermen of this province have no one to blame but themselves for the conditions which exist as to the price of lumber in the Northwest to-day. Before coming to this province I lived in Eastern Canada. The climate here being more genial was one of the inducements that led me to make my change. Further than this I was attracted by the fact that this province was one of great forest wealth. If I could believe the literature that was sent out by the C. P. R. and the provincial authorities this country was prolific in immense pine and spruce and possessed the largest single mill in the world. And while I noticed I would have to pay pretty stiff prices for land, and labor was high, supposed the material for my house could be obtained at a reasonable figure. Therefore I came to the Okanagan valley in the hope that I might chisel a lot and started to build. Here are the prices that confronted me: \$15 a thousand for common rough boards, some of them with knot holes that I could put my fist through; siding that would hardly go together, called first class, \$25 a thousand; lumber, which I could get as good as a shingle in the east for \$2. Quite naturally I asked the cause of these high prices, and I was informed that a combine had been formed at the coast. In the Territories the prices were higher still, and the people were revolting at the excessive prices demanded for building material. I preferred to live in sod houses rather than submit to the iron hand of the combine. Feeling was so intense that the Tory party at their convention, held at Moose Jaw on March 26th, 1903, adopted the following plank in their platform: "That combinations of capital in the Territories which are called, must obey the law and submit to legal restraint if they become pernicious, dangerous to the public safety, or tyrannical, or if they attempt to use their power to crush our lawful competition; that should be the case in respect to the lumber business in the Territories, and the law should be so amended as to place in the hands of the people the means of readily and effectually dealing with such combinations." This resolution was directed especially at the British Columbia lumbermen.

The great prairie lands of Canada are rich. Nature so lavish in fertility of soil has denied it forest wealth. British Columbia has timber and lumber lands in abundance, and of excellent quality too, and the manufacturer does not require a cent of duty to protect him, but can make good money if he will only supply the Territories at reasonable rates, and he is also in a position to shut out all competition from any source. It is to be hoped that the Dominion government will not make any change in the tariff whereby these gentlemen will be enabled to form combines and advance the prices of lumber to the detriment of the people who are coming, not only to the Territories, but to British Columbia as well.

ADVENTURES WITH FIREARMS.

The more familiar with the use of firearms an intelligent person becomes the more he dreads accidents. What man who has used a rifle or fowling-piece can look back over his career without thankfulness for escapes not due to his own foresight? My first experience as a boy I can never recall without a sickening sensation, even to-day. My brother and I had had our guns unloaded. A few moments later my foot came in contact with the stock of my gun, and the weapon was discharged, tearing the bark from a tree where, a second before, my brother's head had rested. And to this day I cannot imagine how that cartridge could have remained in my gun. That is the usual story—a horribly true one, Heaven knows. Again, in the earlier days of youth and much self-confidence, and also in the days when there were no hammerless fowling-pieces, I and two companions came to the edge of a stream one hot September day, thirsty as spike bucks in a drought. Very carefully and conscientiously we inocked our guns, laid them down beside us, muzzles pointing ahead, and knelt to drink. My companions finished quickly, rose, and cocked their pieces, starting ahead. I, supporting my weight on my hands, wrist deep in water, lay slinking there, thinking that I had started to cock the left barrel. But my hand was not perfectly dry; the hammer slipped at half-cock from under the ball of my wet thumb, and the charge tore through the willows within an inch of my companions' heads. One never forgets such moments.—Robert W. Chambers in Harper's Weekly.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. To all who bring their watch, clock or jewellery repairs to us, we employ none but Skilful Workmen, Who Do Good Work. And our charges are moderate. If you have any articles in need of repairs, give us a trial, and the result will prove to you that we give satisfaction in repairing all articles entrusted to our care. C. E. REDFERN, 43 GOVERNMENT ST. Telephone, 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd. DEALERS IN General Hardware, IRON, STEEL, PIPE AND FITTINGS, ETC. FULL LINE OF AMMUNITION, LANTERNS AND AIR-TIGHT HEATERS. Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St., VICTORIA, B. C.

21 lbs. Sugar (Granulated) \$1.00. Saratoga Chips (Fresh and Crisp) 15c. Butter, Manitoba Creamery 25c. Monarch Tea. Choice Ceylon 1 lb. at 30c, 5 lbs. at 26c, 10 lbs. at 25c.

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas St. Two Days' Sale; Cash Prices.

ENJOYABLE BANQUET. Sons of St. George Welcomed Grand President Cocking in Cordial Manner. A cordial reception was extended Grand President Bro. J. H. Cocking by the Sons of St. George last evening. The visit was an official one to Milton Lodge, and the members marked the occasion by turning out in a body and tendering a fitting welcome. The grand president entered the hall about 8:30 o'clock, and was attended by grand assistant messenger, Bro. W. H. Price, and grand D. D., Bro. S. J. Heald. After having been accorded the usual honors, he addressed those present briefly, thanking them for their kindness and expressing the hope that the lodge would enjoy continued prosperity. An adjournment was then taken to the banquet hall, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. The room was adorned with flags and bunting, and on the walls were handsome pictures of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family. There were also pictures of the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties. The tables were set in an exceedingly artistic manner. The chair was occupied by P. P. Bro. Richards. On his right was the grand president, Bro. J. H. Cocking, and on the left Bro. Heald. After justice had been done the delicacies provided, the usual formal toasts were proposed and responded to enthusiastically. "The Grand President" was proposed by Bro. Richards in a brief address. He spoke of the visit of Bro. Cocking as a triumph of the order, and the result that when placed in office he had started off with the avowed intention of placing the jurisdiction on a higher standing. His work had met with every success. The toast was responded to with cheers. Bro. Cocking replied in an excellent speech. In a few introductory remarks he dealt with the organization of the Sons of St. George, its gradual growth and its benefits. Every year saw a material increase in the membership. The jurisdiction was steadily increasing in strength. In British Columbia during the past year, the membership had increased and the finances had been placed on a much better footing. This was also the case throughout California and on the Hawaiian Islands. Mentioning the changes made in the method of elections, he pointed out that, though they had at first appeared arbitrary, the changes were already becoming noticeable. The funeral fund assessment was based on sound principles, and was carried out in a most economical manner. Funds at the disposal of the subordinate lodges guaranteed to their members the protection and relief necessary, and the assets held by the grand lodge proclaimed the order to be one of the safest in existence. It was necessary for the success of the lodges that their members should always attend regular meetings and take an active interest in the work. No one should be admitted as a member, but upright and honest citizens, and all should assist in the relief of less fortunate brethren when necessary. In conclusion he referred to the proposed amalgamation of the Sons of England and Sons of St. George. This matter, he said, would be one of the most interesting questions to come up for discussion at the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of St. George, which will be held in July at San Francisco. "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" was then rendered by Bro. S. J. Heald, who gave "The Sons of St. George" as an encore. "The Sons of St. George" was then proposed by Bro. Richards, and responded to by Bro. S. J. Heald, in a few appropriate words. Bro. Charlesworth sang "The Death of Nelson," after which "Absent Members" was proposed and responded to by Bro. W. H. Price. "The Soldiers of the King" was rendered by Bro. P. Stevens. Address were given by others during the evening, and the gathering broke up in the early hours by the singing of the National Anthem.

It's Coming! Just a few more weeks to Easter. Now is the time to place your order for a new suit. OUR SPRING GOODS Are here. The patterns are exclusive, and the variety large to choose from. Cooper & Linklater Fashionable Tailors 47 Fort St. Facing Broad.

LONGEVITY IN EUROPE. More people over one hundred years of age are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes, says the School Guardian. According to the last census of the German Empire, of a population of 55,000,000 only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000 had 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, in Ireland 578, and in Scotland forty-six. Sweden has ten and Norway twenty-three. Belgium 576, Denmark two, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over one hundred years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Servia, 575 have passed the century mark. —Another War Declared!—Black & White the popular Scotch whiskey. Once tried is always used. In South Africa the white ants have been found so destructive to wooden ties that steel has necessarily been adopted.

SPENCER'S Western Canada's Big Store. Special Values in House Furnishings Brussels Carpet Squares, 3x3 1-2 Yards; Special, \$14.75. Mattresses Made by Us. Mattresses made in our own factory; that's why we know exactly what they are, and can warrant every one with confidence. The workmanship is done by hand instead of machinery; takes more time, and costs us more money, but renders you better and longer service. Wool Mattresses \$6.00. Hair Mattresses \$15.00. The ordinary kinds of Mattresses, Excelsior, wool top \$2.75 and \$3.50.

The House-Furnishing Sale More New Vestings Shown To-day. You can get a third more for your money by buying Furniture now.

3-Piece Parlor Suites Upholsterings and Table Covers. Advertisers for sale yesterday; a limited number left for Thursday's selling. 35c a Yard For Lounge Coverings, worth 50c and 75c. 90c For Tapestry Covers, were \$1.50. \$2.15 For Tapestry Covers, were \$2.75. 50c and 90c For Wrappers, worth 90c to \$1.75 each. \$1.85 For Tapestry Table Covers, were \$2.50. \$2.45 For Table Covers, were \$3.00.

Japanese Mattings. With war and panic in the Far East, matting prices will not touch these rock-bottom levels for some time. Finest grade Japanese Mattings, all colors, fine selected straw, linen warp, 40 yards to the roll, value \$12.00, for \$7.75 roll.

Hall Racks in Oak. \$10.50, were \$15.00. \$16.75, were \$22.00. Parlor Tables and Stands, \$1.50, \$3.75 and \$5.75. Book Cases and Stands, complete, \$14.75, \$18.75, \$22.50, \$24.75.

Subscribe for the Times.

WEILER BROS. GREAT House Furnishing MART. ECONOMY Store for Home NEEDS. We Have Just Now a Very Fine Range of TOILET WARE. Artistic, quaint, graceful and old time shapes, showing along with a number of useful, pleasing forms on quite modern lines, at the following prices: \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$12.50. Toilet Sets 10 Pieces. Next printed designs, choice of two good shapes, new patterns in Canton, Pink and Blue \$3.00. Toilet Sets 10 and 12 pieces, splendid shapes, deep bowls with turned edge, choice designs in Myrtle, Flown Blue, Canton and Pink \$4.50, \$6.00. Toilet Sets 12 Pieces. High-class decorations in floral and conventional designs, tastefully wrought in rich Hines and Greaves and Crown Derby Pottery, also some delicate stippling in dainty Pinks and Blues relieved with Gold, on the very latest \$12.50. Toilet Sets 10 and 12 pieces, well-designed, Enamel and deep bowls, enamelled and gilt decorations in many pleasing patterns; also Ivory and Gold traced \$10.00. CHILDREN'S AND SERVANTS' SETS, 3 PIECES \$1.50. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE.

Get Into the Habit Of Going to BOWES' DRUG STORE

Throat Pastilles... Bowes' Bronchial Lozenges... Baby's Cough Syrup... Balm of Aniseed... Bronchial Balm...

We carry a large stock of Toilet Accessories, and will be pleased to have you call and see them.

CYRUS H. BOWES CHEMIST, 98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. PHONES 425 AND 450.

City News in Brief.

Get Mrs. Flewen's daffodils at the Windsor grocery. Good dry cordwood at Johns Bros. 250 Douglas street. Don't ring, take down the receiver and ask for 10c, and see how promptly and satisfactorily Erskine can supply your grocery order.

Challoner & Mitchell are having a special sale of fine French fans on Friday and Saturday at about half their regular price. The allied Press Association of Indiana will come on a four day summer tour. Jesse A. Longfield (late with Hopkins, England), tunes, regulates and repairs pianos and organs.

The Junior and intermediate divisions of the Girls' Central school are giving a concert to parents and friends in the assembly room of the High school this afternoon. Fire, Life, Marine Accident Agency, The Liverpool and London & Globe Insurance Company, The Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Company.

A cabinet has been received by the department of agriculture containing a collection of one hundred varieties of economic seeds from the seed laboratory of the department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Three Hot Drinks: Tomato Bracer, Cham Cocktails, K.P.C. Wine. Try them.

Mining Delegates

While in Victoria call and see the Fine Selection of Woollens. PEDEN'S Merchant Tailor, 36 Fort St.

A Snap In a Modern Cottage

Large lot, with a new, well built six roomed modern cottage, electric light, sewer, enamel bath, beautiful quartered oak mantel with mirror, brick foundation, and centrally located.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,

Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co., NO. 2 VIEW ST. Wood and Coal - R. Davenne, 34 Blanchard street; telephone 97.

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

It will pay you to inspect the beautiful evening fan in Challoner & Mitchell's window. They are offering them at extremely low prices on Friday and Saturday.

These are the finest mackerel I have seen here. This is the unsolicited statement of a woman who has seen the big ones at Erskine's, retailing at 25 cents each, corner Johnson and Quadra.

An Eastern mail reached Victoria yesterday but there is still one behind which should arrive in the city this evening.

On Thursday evening next a meeting of Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., will be held at the Odd Fellows' hall.

The attention of section commanders of the Fifth Regiment is called to the fact that all entries for the competitions between sections for the prize presented by the O. N. regiment are to be handed to the adjutant by Monday, the 29th inst.

A demonstration of the eastern fire extinguisher "Kilfyre" is being conducted this afternoon in a vacant lot on the corner of Beaulieu and Whatcombs streets.

Howard Kyle and company will present the well-known English romance, "Romeo" at the Victoria theatre on March 4th.

The first regular meeting of the newly-created board of license commissioners will be held at the police court two weeks from today.

An "At Home" was held last evening at the Odd Fellows' hall under the auspices of the Sisters of Rebecca, I. O. O. F.

Save money by patronizing a home company. The premium rates charged by the Mutual Life of Canada are considerably lower than those of American companies.

The city council held a special session this morning. The principal business was the appointment of two representatives of the council on the executive board of agricultural association.

Turner, Beeton & Co., were named. Now that the personnel of the executive board has been completed, work preparatory to the forthcoming exhibition will be proceeded with.

To-morrow evening at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home an entertainment will be held. Tea will be served early in the evening, and will be followed by an excellent programme.

A special effort will be made to secure a first class mineral exhibit for the annual fall fair. The display will be more comprehensive than usual, as specimens will be secured from all mining districts of the province.

Three Hot Drinks: Tomato Bracer, Cham Cocktails, K.P.C. Wine. Try them.

CLAIM THAT HAS NEVER BEEN PAID

PARTY WANTS TO HEAR FROM UNCLE SAMUEL

Mlowera From Australia and an Outbound 'Frisco and Oriental Liner Called Last Night.

While interest in sealing circles will centre in the commission to sit in London to-morrow to assess the claims for damages arising out of the illegal seizure by Russians some years ago, the case of the schooner Kate, under different circumstances, has not been forgotten.

The British steamer Mianac, which arrived to-day from Huelva, brought in the crew and crew of the schooner, both of whom were rescued. The schooner had been abandoned after the attempt to rescue the crew. Yesterday afternoon a lifeboat was launched from the Mianac after considerable difficulty in transferring all hands from the wreck.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Al-Kie concerning which there had been some uneasiness owing to the terrible storm she was reported to have encountered in Lynn Canal, is safe. A telegram announcing this news has been received by her owners.

Although free the schooner was now landed on the beach, the sealing grounds. She headed back to the territory from which she had been so abruptly taken four days previously. Day after day was passed on the voyage. The weather became stormy, and worst of all the Indians became restless. They also became discontented.

There were three big liners at the outer docks last evening. One, the R. M. S. Mlowera, had just arrived from the Antipodes, and the others, the stately Empress of China and the speedy City of Puebla, were outward bound.

The recommendation of the executive to the effect that cash prizes be offered was next considered. This provided that first prizes should be as follows: In open classes, \$5; in limit, \$8; in novice, \$2; in puppy, \$2. Some discussion took place, but was finally decided to adopt the proposal.

All outside handlers entering more than 10 dogs will be entitled to a bonus of a dollar for each canine. In this way it is hoped to secure a large number of entries from outside points.

More inducements are being offered by the local club to handlers than any other similar organization on the coast. Cash prizes were never heard of until the Victoria Association introduced them.

The passengers were all agog for war news. They were anxious to know whether Japan had followed up her heavy right attack at Port Arthur with a few more. They describe the sentiment in Australia and New Zealand as unanimously in favor of Japan.

For Victoria - Mrs. F. C. Pirman, Mrs. Geo. Hunan, Misses Carbons (three), W. Mansfield and three children, Mr. Thorpe, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Thorpe, E. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Macer, Bartholomew, Miss Rinslee, Lieut. Brownell, C. Roberts, O. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford-Smith and infant, H. Bonarsy, H. R. Manell, R. Mansell, Mr. Prethey, Mr. Tranter, F. Fontinella, G. Fontinella, G. Fontinella, Rev. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mr. and

For Sale 8-ROOMED DWELLING, 2 ACRES OF LAND

Cultivated and in Fruit Adjoining City Limits, \$2,200; cash, \$400; balance on time. Money to loan.

P. R. Brown, Ltd.,

30 BROAD STREET. MARKED PROGRESS IN WORK OF ASSOCIATION

Some Splendid Advertising Matter Will Soon Be Distributed - Fine Design for Magazines.

The usual weekly meeting of the executive of the Tourist Association was held yesterday, at which we re-present His Worship, Mayor Barnard, Anton Henderson, J. E. Wilson, H. B. Thompson, T. M. Henderson, E. C. Smith, Ald. Beckwith and Vincent, and Secretary Herbert Cutburt.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which Anton Henderson reported that the special committee consisting of His Worship the Mayor, himself, H. B. Thompson, Secretary Cutburt, accompanied by H. D. Helneck, K.C., appointed for the purpose had waited upon the Premier with reference to the extension of the Callisto bay drive.

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Dear Sir: - I am desired by the Lieut-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the second annual report of your association, and to thank you for the same. His Honor is most gratified with the excellent work which the association is accomplishing for Victoria.

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Dear Sir: - This will acknowledge receipt of yours of the 12th inst., which is in reply to ours of January 26th. We note you will send us a small supply of your booklets as soon as they are off the press and we can assure you they will be judiciously distributed for our mutual benefit.

Yours truly, C. D. DUNNAN, G. P. A. This was referred to the secretary. T. M. Henderson urged that the association use its endeavor at home in making the city attractive as well as in advertising abroad, and mentioned several matters that required attention.

Among the delegates to the Provincial Mining Association the name of Geo. Sheldon-Williams should appear among those representing Vancouver branch. Foot Elm Cures Chilblains. Eighteen Powders 25c. at all dealers, or we pay postage. D. V. Stott & J. J. Bowman, Ont.

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VICTORIA'S BUSY STORE.

Something New Every Day IN SMART

NEW SPRING GOODS

Right styles and right prices. See our special importations of Embroideries and Insertions. Elegant Showing of Exclusive Wash Goods.

New Dress Goods Come now and select your Spring Suit. We are showing the very newest fabrics for spring wear. Direct from Paris, the centre of fashion.

Handsome New Styles in Ladies' Neckwear. The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria.

Carefully Selected

And Purchased Right in the Best Markets

Our stock of fancy and staple groceries is unequalled in quality and value. A fresh shipment of our popular teas just arrived.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd. 39 and 41 Johnson Street. The "West End" Grocery Co., Ltd. 42 Government Street.

CALL FOR B.C. HAMS AND BACON For Sale by All First-Class Grocers.

A Big Family of Boys

WILL PAY FOR A GOOD PAIR OF HAIR CLIPPERS

FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store, 78 Government Street.

Lawn Grass. Fire Proof Safes

Special Mixtures to Suit Any Soil. All Sizes From \$40.00 Up.

Johnston's Seed Store CITY MARKET. M.W. WAITT & CO. 44 GOVERNMENT ST.

EDISON RECORDS

FOR THE PHONOGRAPH OR GRAPHOPHONE. \$5.00 Per Dozen

NEW RECORDS just received: Anona, Lobsters' Promenade, Bidella, Blaze Away, Laughing Water, Could You Be True to Eyes of Blue? and hundreds of others.

FLETCHER BROS.

THE UP-TO-DATE MUSIC STORE. 76 DOUGLAS ST.

NEW SUBDIVISION

About 1 1/2 miles from City Hall, on the Saanich Road.

For Sale in One Acre Lots

FINE BUILDING SITES. GOOD LAND. Easy Payments

Bargain Prices. Call for particulars.

SWINERTON & ODDY

102 GOVERNMENT ST.

I Can Quickly Sell For Cash

Without Local Publicity. YOUR BUSINESS. REAL ESTATE OR PARTNERSHIP

No matter where located. Send me full particulars, price, etc. Address: CHAS. E. POWELL, 19 W. Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.





Sunlight Soap makes homes bright.

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should be used to clean your houses as well as wash your clothes. It does twice the work of a common soap in half the time and with less labor. Don't take our word for it, but try it for yourself.

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Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

## THE BALKAN PENINSULA

Sidelights on Russian Underhand Work—A Hard Nut For Politicians.

The true and ultimate object of the Austro-Russian entente concerning the Balkans no one can define as yet. Both Austria and Russia unanimously proclaim, almost in the same words, that their only object is the preservation of the present political status quo, and the re-establishment of peace and order in Macedonia, by the introduction of some essential reforms in the administration, justice and finances. There are, however, writes a correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazette, a few politicians in the Balkans and on the continent—more especially in Italy—who suspect that the real object of the Austro-Russian understanding is nothing less than the partition of the Balkan peninsula between their empires. There are others who believe that all Russia wanted to attain was to bind Austria's liberty of action, to prevent her undertaking anything in the Balkans while the Far Eastern problem engages the attention—maybe, also, all the forces—of the Czar's government. It is difficult to understand Russian policy, for the well-known reason that there are always and at all times two Russian policies at work, the official and the unofficial policy, which, tending towards the same goal, do not always run on the same lines.

Those who follow closely the events in the Balkans have been struck by the increased activity of Russian propaganda in that country just at present. The Pan-Slavic headquarters in Petersburg have established regular branches in Sofia and Belgrade. The first task of these branches was to establish in all the principal towns of Bulgaria and Serbia Russian clubs, Russian reading rooms and Russian schools, all Russian books and newspapers being sent to these establishments free of any payments. At the Shipka Pass, besides the Memorial church, a large seminary and theological school has been established to supply Bulgaria with well-prepared and imbued with the Russian Pan-Slavic spirit.

In the monks' republic on Mount Athos the Russians have in their possession already several monasteries, and are constantly increasing their property in land there, buying forests of Russian origin, the poorer Greek, Bulgarian and Serbian monasteries. Last month a rumor was spread in Salonica and Athens that a Russian company has been formed in Moscow, with a capital of two millions of roubles, with the only aim to get from the Sultan the entire island of Crete, and the Russian consul at Frishtina, Kossow Vilayet, bought from the Archbishop of Pzrien the famous Serbian monastery, Detehani (near Ipek, in North Albania), drove away the Serbian monks, and replaced them by Russians. It is rumored that the Holy Synod contemplates buying several other monasteries in Macedonia and Bulgaria, and in that way to establish throughout the entire Balkan peninsula settlements of Russian monks. It is needless to say that these monks will act as political agents of the Russian propaganda in the Balkans.

Some few weeks back a certain Mr. Myssirkoff, formerly the private secretary to the Russian consul at Monastir, went on a lecturing tour through Bulgaria and Serbia. In all the towns in which he lectured he denounced the activity of the monks in Macedonia, and advised both the Bulgarians and Serbians to do everything to stop further insurrectionary movement in Macedonia, because otherwise Bulgaria and Serbia, as well as Macedonia, would be lost to "the Slavonic cause" for ever. He strongly insisted that Bulgarians and Serbians ought to place their destinies in the hands of the Czar, and enter into the closest possible union with the great Slavonic Empire, that being the only way to save themselves from subjugation by the hated Germans!

Not long since the well-known chief of the conspirators who kidnapped Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Col. Benderski, of the Russian Imperial army, appeared in Sofia. In his intercourse with the Bulgarian officers and civilians he used very strange language. He told them that they were all fools if they really believed in the possibility of the existence of an independent Bulgaria. Russia and Austria have made a pact to divide the Balkan countries between them. He could not tell them the day on which the partition will take place, but the world would not have to wait long for such a consummation. The Bulgarians could prevent it. All they can do is to delay it for a short time, and to secure for themselves, at least for a short time, a small amount of self-government under Russian suzerainty. Even those small and temporary advantages they can secure only if they, at once and with good grace, accept the Czar as their own Suzerain, and place their army under his direct orders. As a Bulgarian by birth, see a Russian by conviction, he came to open their eyes to the true situation. His advice to them all is, "As you will have to choose only between bending and breaking, better bend." Col. Benderski does not make any secret of these statements. He reports them openly and loudly to whoever wishes to listen. It is hardly necessary to add that his statements have made a deep impression in Sofia.

But to complete the picture of Russia's position in the Balkans it may be added that the Serbian minister of foreign affairs not long since openly declared that the programme of King Peter's government consists in the watchword, "The Slavs and Russia for ever!" and that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, in his New Year's telegram to the Czar, glorified Russia as the protector of all the Slavonic nations!

## GOOD RESULTS

Are Sure to Follow the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—They Never Fail When Used For Blood and Nerve Troubles.

The reputation held by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the whole world is one that cannot be equalled by any other medicine. No other medicine in the world is so extensively used as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this extensive use is due solely to the merit of the medicine. These pills are not a common purging medicine, they are a scientific blood builder and nerve restorer. Every dose helps create new, rich, red blood, and this new blood reaches the root of the disease and drives it from the system. This is the whole secret of the success of this remarkable medicine. Thousands and thousands of testimonies of these pills, among them being Mrs. Robert Gibbs, Petit Lameque, N. B., who says: "I wish to thank you for the good results obtained from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered from kidney trouble and the pains in the back, in appearance the Stomach and Malaya differ but very little from those of the Malay peninsula; what difference there is in in their favor. Some of them affect a trouser sarong of pronounced peg-top variety, and others wear rimless hats that advertise religious pilgrimages, but for the greater part the natives of mainland and island are similar in habit, dress and looks. The food of the Sumatra Malay is rice, half or fully rotted fish, and tapioca, which with gutta percha and ratan constitute the native industries, and articles of export—though the business of it is practically in the hands of the Chinese, and is a habitual among uncivilized people, the women do all the work. The men fish, using traps almost entirely, and hunt small game with strategy and despatch; chiefly they smoke cigarettes of native tobacco rolled in leaf. The men also chew tobacco, and have the unpleasant habit of pushing the large end under their upper lip where it hangs partially exposed as they talk. Both sexes of all ages chew betel-nut, and a few stain their teeth, although the custom is not prevalent as in Siam, where black teeth are the rule, not to say the fashion. Another trait these people share in common is their lack of hospitality to the wayfaring stranger—Casper Whitney in Outing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all blood and nerve troubles such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and paralysis, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, and many others. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

## JAPAN'S FIRST STEAMER

Growth of the Navy Since the Shogun Was Presented to Country.

Lord Elgin, the first British minister to Japan, presented to the Shogun on behalf of the Queen a small yacht of 400 tons, named the Emperor; and this was the first steam vessel owned by the Japanese government. Shortly after the restoration the Mikado's government purchased from the United States government the Stone Island, an iron-clad ram of 1,200 tons burden, and this was the first ironclad owned by the Japanese.

In September, 1867, the Shogun obtained from the British government the services of Commander Tracy, R. N., now Admiral Sir R. Tracy, and a small party of British naval officers and men for the purpose of giving systematic instruction in seamanship and gunnery to young Japanese officers; but five months later the revolution which drove the Shogun from his position broke out, and the naval mission, as it was termed, was withdrawn first to Yokohama and then home to England.

In the year 1873, when the new government had got somewhat settled, a second naval mission, headed by Commander Douglas, R. N. (now Admiral Douglas), consisting of about thirty men, was sent by the British government, and during six years it did excellent service in training officers and laying the foundation of the Japanese navy. A naval college was built in Tokio, and a very complete course of study and training was organized. The naval college was later on removed to Etchujima, in the Inland Sea, and a navy for senior officers was established at Tokio, and gunnery and torpedo schools were also organized. Yokosuka dockyard, which had been started under the Shogun by French engineers, was extended, and is now a very large and important establishment; and generally the organization of the naval department was put on a basis which enabled it to develop on right lines, and led up to its present very important position.

In 1877 the Japanese seriously entered on the acquisition of modern fighting ships, and in that year the first ship especially built for them in England—a British-built central-battery ship of 3,700 tons—designed by Sir Edward Reed, was launched on the Thames. She was followed by several small but powerfully-armed ironclads. Since the war with China a great expansion has taken place, and at the present time Japan has a navy which in offensive and defensive armaments, in speed and steaming capacity, nearly every one of them of the world approved construction and armament. The total personnel consists of 37,640 men, being 31,370 on active service, 4,270 in the first reserve, and 2,000 in the second reserve.—Engineering.

The grand jury at Brantford, Ont., has brought a true bill against Joseph Kennedy charged with the murder of the Irene Cole in September last.

## PRISON BARBARITIES

Horrors the British Discovered in a Dungeon in the Sudan.

The British took possession about a year ago of the large city of Kano, in the Western Sudan, whose emir had refused to abide by the treaty which had placed his territory in the British dominion. Sir F. D. Lugard, who seized the city, has just written a description of the dungeon in which the emir kept his prisoners.

When he visited the dungeon he squeezed his way into it through a doorway only two feet six inches high and one foot six inches wide. The interior was divided by a thick mud wall with a similar hole through it into two compartments each seventeen by seven on the floor and eleven feet high.

This wall was pierced with holes at its base, through which the legs of those sentenced to death were thrust, and they were left to be trodden on by the crowd of other prisoners till they died of thirst and starvation.

The place was perfectly air tight and without ventilation except for the hole in the wall which served as a doorway. The total space inside was 2,618 cubic feet, and when Lugard's troops took Kano a hundred and thirty-five persons were confined in this dungeon every night.

During the day they were turned out into a small adjoining cell. Sometimes as many as two hundred persons were packed into the dungeon at one time.

As the ground area was only 238 square feet, there was not even standing room except by literally packing the prisoners like sardines in a box. Several of them were taken prisoners, and their bodies were hauled out in the morning.

The dungeon was emptied of its victims just before the British entered the city. When Col. Morland visited it, two or three days later, the odor was so intolerable, though it was empty, that he did not enter.

Three weeks later when Lugard went inside the effluvia was unbearable for more than a few seconds. In this murderous den two black soldiers of the British force, who were taken prisoners, had been confined.

One of the open spaces in the town was the place where decapitations were regularly performed, and another place near the great market was the site where the limbs of hapless prisoners were amputated almost daily.

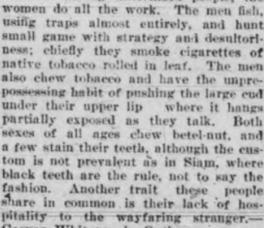
## SUMATRA MALAY AT HOME

The house I found myself in, and which may answer as a type, was built of bamboo, raised about eight feet above the ground, square, and reached by a ladder, pulled up at night. The floor of the single room was made of bamboo, strung from side to side, leaving open spaces, through which domestic refuse was thrown, and housekeeping thus made easy. In one corner sat a woman making baskets, of which in a few simple patterns they are industrious weavers; in another corner was a kind of box, upon which the cooking was done in a brass pot of most artistic shape. Around the room hung the simple and few belongings of the family, with completed baskets and the everlasting and ever smelling fish swinging from the rafters overhead. In appearance the Sumatra Malay differ but very little from those of the Malay peninsula; what difference there is in in their favor. Some of them affect a trouser sarong of pronounced peg-top variety, and others wear rimless hats that advertise religious pilgrimages, but for the greater part the natives of mainland and island are similar in habit, dress and looks. The food of the Sumatra Malay is rice, half or fully rotted fish, and tapioca, which with gutta percha and ratan constitute the native industries, and articles of export—though the business of it is practically in the hands of the Chinese, and is a habitual among uncivilized people, the women do all the work. The men fish, using traps almost entirely, and hunt small game with strategy and despatch; chiefly they smoke cigarettes of native tobacco rolled in leaf. The men also chew tobacco, and have the unpleasant habit of pushing the large end under their upper lip where it hangs partially exposed as they talk. Both sexes of all ages chew betel-nut, and a few stain their teeth, although the custom is not prevalent as in Siam, where black teeth are the rule, not to say the fashion. Another trait these people share in common is their lack of hospitality to the wayfaring stranger—Casper Whitney in Outing.

## FRENCH DEPUTY'S SALARY

According to the Century Magazine, a French deputy receives the annual sum of nine thousand francs (\$1,800); he also receives free railway transportation, and free luncheons at the bar of the Palais Bourbon, where many a lawyer spends more time than he does in the Salle des Seances. Some are in the habit of talking all their meals at the free-lunch counter. A deputy even gets, at reduced rates, a special brand of cigars, which is called "cigare de deputes"; with these cigars he treats his influential constituents. In spite of all these privileges, there have been many complaints that, unless he has a large personal income, a deputy cannot live decently; therefore, many members of parliament, when they are not well-to-do, have to make up for the insufficiency of their pay by contributing to newspapers pleading in the courts.

The Paris edition of the New York Herald asserts that Russian Foreign Minister Lamassoff wants to resign, and that M. de Witte will succeed him.



When you ask your grocer for a packet of

Wethey's Mince Meat it means you appreciate clean, wholesome food. Good grocers keep it, others can get it for you.



Three small or two large packets in a dainty packet. They'll be perfectly delicious.

### Household words throughout the land:

# Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, Cowan's Perfection Chocolate

The delicious flavor and reliability of these preparations make them favorites with careful housekeepers.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

# Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.

Buyers of GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works: Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

# Just a Reminder

That the celebrated "Gilt Edge" Shirts, manufactured only by the firm of J. Piercy & Co., cannot be excelled. Once used, always used.

Use no other J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods VICTORIA

# Follow The War

DO YOU appreciate the fact that the Russo-Jap war is likely to prove one of the greatest of modern times, possibly involving other nations, and threatening the autonomy of the Russian empire? If so, you cannot afford to miss a single issue of the Victoria Daily Times, which owing to its being published in the evening and through the news over papers published at any other time of the day. Thus, THE WAR NEWS? has been in progress but a few days, The Times has first the outbreak of the disablement of battleships by Japan, the destruction of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, etc. In this as in the South African war, the evening paper GIVES THE NEWS FIRST.

# The Times

Delivered to Your Home; 75c. a Month.

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# Real Estate

A Good List of Houses and Water Lots, For Sale or Rent.

AGENT James A. Douglas, ALSO AGENT FOR DOUGLAS ESTATE

Office Over 69 Government St.

# Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore known as Carse & Metcalf, last mentioned in this day being dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to, or by, the said partnership, will be settled by Charles F. Handley, who will continue the business at the same place as heretofore.

Dated at Victoria, Feb. 8th, 1904. WILLIAM CARSE, CHAS. METCALFE.

# Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, of this city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to, or by, the said partnership, will be settled by Charles F. Handley, who will continue the business at the same place as heretofore.

Dated at Victoria, 19th Jan., 1904. CHAS. F. HANDFIELD, MELVILLE L. JEWELL.

# Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SARAH HOBBS, DECEASED.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trusts and Executors Act" of this province, and the provisions of the said Act, the undersigned, J. M. Langley, Chief of Police, is authorized to sell the real and personal estate of the said Sarah Hobbs, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said estate.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Sarah Hobbs, are required to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March, 1904, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such date as aforesaid, the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said Sarah Hobbs, are required to pay the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March, 1904, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of February, 1904.

DIANE JACKSON & HELMCKEN, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

# NOTICE.

A reward of \$100 each will be paid to any person or persons furnishing information which will lead to the arrest of Wong Lam Yuen, Wong Hung, Wong Sam, and Wong Sun, who are charged with the murder of Man Quon at Victoria, B. C., on the 21st January, 1904.

J. M. LANGLEY, Chief of Police.

February 5th, 1904.

# NOTICE.

The reward of \$1,000 offered for information that would lead to the finding of David Ferguson, dead or alive, has been withdrawn this day by me.

J. M. LANGLEY, Chief of Police.

February 5th, 1904.

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by me to the Board of Licenses, at its next sitting, for the transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, on the north by the Hotel Metropole, in the City of Seattle, Washington, United States of America, to James Hogg, of this city.

J. K. BARRETT, Dated this 22nd day of Jan. 1904.

# NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Equimont & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the East by the Straits of Georgia, on the North by the parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

# Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EPHRAIM CHAMPOUX, DECEASED, INTERSTATE.

Take notice that pursuant to the order of the Honorable the District Judge herein the 19th day of February, 1904, John Cornelius Inestate was appointed administrator of the estate of Ephraim Champoux, deceased intestate, late of the Hotel Metropole, in the City of Seattle, Washington, United States of America.

And take notice that all creditors of the said deceased are required on & before the 15th day of March, 1904, to present to the undersigned, post paid, particulars of their claims duly verified.

And notice is hereby given that said administrator will after the said date, proceed to distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of creditors of whose debts or claims he shall then have received notice, and that he will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts or claims he shall not have received notice.

Dated February 17th, 1904.

J. K. NELSON, Care Eberhart Taylor, Solicitors, 30 Langley St., Victoria, B. C.

# Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SARAH HOBBS, DECEASED.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trusts and Executors Act" of this province, and the provisions of the said Act, the undersigned, J. M. Langley, Chief of Police, is authorized to sell the real and personal estate of the said Sarah Hobbs, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said estate.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Sarah Hobbs, are required to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March, 1904, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such date as aforesaid, the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said Sarah Hobbs, are required to pay the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March, 1904, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of February, 1904.

DIANE JACKSON & HELMCKEN, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

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Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of February, 1904.

DIANE JACKSON & HELMCKEN, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

# House Painting and Paperhanging

WALL PAPER NO OLD STOCK.

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# SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN M.A.S. TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres may be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$7.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 to 500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the location.

The claim shall be recorded within ten days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended on the claim, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of royalty on the sales not exceeding five per cent.

Free Mining in Yukon Territory.—The N. W. Territory, excepting the Yukon Territory, placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; city lots, \$5, resurveyable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims for either bar or beach, the former being 100 feet long and extending to high and low water mark. The latter being 100 feet long, but extends back to the base of the bar or beach, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where stream power is used claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or river bed of the Yukon Territory. A free miner may obtain only two claims of five miles each for a term of twenty years, the same to be at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental, \$100 per mile for first year, and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or river, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 200 feet square.

Claims are made by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices, which may be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The lessee or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet in length, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one claim on any one separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase and another one claim on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained from the recorder of claims shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

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Estimates furnished for all classes of work. Jobbing promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

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