

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

NO. 116.

Plated Knives and Forks

In buying plated knives, forks or spoons it pays to buy the best. We are now selling the best quality at very little more than the regular price of the poor goods. These goods will wear for years equally as well as sterling silver. If your table ware is getting shabby let us show you good goods at the lowest prices.

Challoner & Mitchell JEWELERS,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A GOOD KICKER



Usually gets there where a less assertive individual is lost in the shuffle. You must have a good cause for a kick if you are not dealing with us and taking advantage of our prices.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

NICHOLLES & RENOUE, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUE, LD.
61 Yates Street, Victoria.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,

And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.

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FROM LIVERPOOL

THE "A1 SHIP"

LYDERHORN

Sails During September

Freight rates with 10 per cent. primeage; weight, 15c. per ton; measurement, 12c. 6d. per ton.

R. P. RITHEE & CO., LD.
Agents.

W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER,
Real Estate and General Commission Agent.

Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock sold on commission; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed. Furnished and unfurnished residences to rent and for sale in all parts. All business strictly confidential.

THE CITY AUCTION MART,
73 and 75, Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Spratt & Macaulay

SCOWS FOR HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

Coal and Wood.

Weight and Measure guaranteed. Wood cut, split and delivered at lowest prices.

88 Government St. 82 Store St.
Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

BROOK'S LIYCLE SADDLES—Just received a supply of the celebrated English Brook's bicycle saddles, at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

50 acres, within 1 mile of Post Office, beautifully situated at head of the Arm; large water frontage and well sheltered.

APPLY
B.C. Land & Investment Agency.
40 Government St.

Real Bargains This Week

2 lots fronting on Park, with 6 roomed house, 24 fruit trees, etc., for \$1,150.
5 roomed cottage, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, 9 fruit trees, etc., East End, only \$1,250.
Lot, with two story house. View street must be sold at once, all in good repair, cheap \$1,250.
TO LET—5 roomed cottage, Pandora avenue, with water, \$8.
6 roomed house, North Park street, only \$12.
4 roomed cottage, Johnson street, for \$5.
Modern stores and offices in Macgregor Block, opposite Drilard; rents moderate to permanent tenants.
Private funds to loan at low rates. Fire Insurance, etc.

Mount Sicker Townsite

THE FUTURE HOUSLAND OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Mount Sicker Company have decided to place their townsite on the market for sale. For the next thirty days we will sell corner lots at \$75 and inside lots at \$50. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in three months, one-third in six months; and to the first ten purchasers who will erect buildings on their lots we will make a reduction of fifty per cent. in price of lots. The townsite adjoins the celebrated Lewis Mine, which is shipping sixty tons of ore daily. This is a chance for investment not to be missed. Full particulars can be obtained and plans seen at the office of

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGT.
SOLE AGENTS.

Lee & Fraser

Real Estate Agents.

10-Roomed house and seven lots for \$3,000

Belleville St., beautiful building lot \$1,200

Large lot, James Bay, for \$500

5-Roomed cottage and large lot, James Bay, price only \$1,500

For Sale—One of the best chicken ranches on Vancouver Island, consisting of 15 acres, 6-roomed, hard-finished dwelling, good chicken houses, etc., price only \$1,500, a snap.

7-Roomed, 2 story house, sewer connection \$1,300

FIRE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

The name alone is a guarantee of Purity and High-Class Goods.



Gooderham & Worts' 1884 Special

(DISTILLED 16 YEARS AGO)

Is the Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the market. Obtainable at all Hudson's Bay Stores.

RELIABILITY, PURITY, ACCURACY.

Guaranteed when your prescription is prepared by us.

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor Yates and Douglas Streets.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY AT THE BOTTOM.

WARES GLASS VIN AGATE CROCKERY

DEATH GROANS.

Reader! Just consider the number of merchants in those two lines alone giving the People's Stamps, while our would-be rival have only two clothing and one drygoods house using their stamps. This state of affairs enables the People's Company to make money and prosper. It does not need much guessing as to where the rumors about DEATH GROANS come from.

DRY GOODS,
Thos. G. Mason, 83 Douglas street, Westcott Bros., 93 Douglas street, G. A. Richardson & Co., 82 Yates street, K. J. Soper, 261 Douglas street, Mrs. T. Leonard, 208 Cook street, Mrs. M. A. Vigor (Columbia House), 81 Douglas street, Mrs. F. E. Hewartson, 28 Broad street, A. N. Raby, 97 Douglas street, Stevens & Jenkins, 84 Douglas street, Mrs. Bickford, 61 Fort street, C. E. Lamson, Colonial Block, J. Ward, 124 Quadra.

CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
S. N. Reid, 122 Government street, B. Williams & Co., Yates street, W. & J. Wilson, 83 Government street, A. Holmes, 78 Yates street, H. Rutland, 57 Johnson street, W. G. Cameron, 55 Johnson street, Sea & Gosan, 89 Douglas street, Allen & Co., (Fit-Reform), 73 Government street.

At Peace With the World.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 25.—Secretary of State John Hay left Cleveland this forenoon for Canton, to confer with President McKinley on the Chinese situation. He will leave Canton this evening for Washington. Late last night Secretary Hay said: "The state department is acting on the supposition that it has heard nothing from Minister Conger since June 12th. China is at peace with the world so far as the official facts are concerned. The situation is one of uncertainty; nothing that has come or is reported to have come from our minister at Peking has lessened the danger of uncertainty. No one can say what may be the outcome."

No News at Washington.

Washington, July 25.—Notwithstanding signs of activity the state department had nothing this morning of interest touching the Chinese situation.

Minister Wu came down and talked for half an hour with Acting Secretary Hay. He had nothing from home, though he was confident he would be able to deliver a message from Minister Conger.

Still in Danger.

London, July 25.—A dispatch from missionary sources, dated July 23rd, says: "Rioting has broken out at Ai Yuen Fu, the capital of the province of Shan Se. There are no details. Rioting has also occurred at Hual Luh, south of Chi Li. All the missions have been destroyed, our friends safely escaped to the country, but are still in danger."

Lauschi Bombarded.

London, July 25.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that on July 24th, Gen. Gacharoff says he was bombarded and destroyed Lauschi and the garrison fled.

The dispatch says it is believed the Russian railway guard of 209 at Charbin and Lelin, has been annihilated by the herds of Chinese said to be in the vicinity.

Three Hundred Chinese Killed.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The Russian

Sufferings of Canadians

Missionaries Who Escaped From Honan Attacked and Beaten by Natives.

Many Chinese Soldiers Killed in a Fight With the Russians.

New South Wales Will Send Men to Join the Imperial Troops

(Associated Press.)

London, July 25.—While the latest impression derived from the array of conflicting telegrams from the Far East is that a portion of the foreign colony at Peking may have escaped slaughter until a recent date, the general consensus of the best informed opinion of Europe seems to continue to favor the acceptance of the worst news and prompt action thereon, the contention being that the only possibility of definitely ascertaining the truth is by the allied commanders inquiring at Peking.

Judging from the news from Tien Tsin, however, recording divisions among the admirals there, the prospects for a speedy advance seems to be endangered unless the governments speedily agree upon a supreme leader.

Telegrams from Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang has taken up his abode at the arsenal as a measure of precaution. It is not stated whether he feared attack by Chinese or attempts of the powers to curtail his liberties. Apparently the foreign consuls at Shanghai have informed the viceroys that unless he should obtain definite dispatches from Peking in five days, they would conclude the ministers had been murdered and act accordingly.

Reports are current that a number of missionaries, either American or English, have been murdered in Shan Se.

One of the dispatches from Shanghai published here to-day says:

"Canadian missionaries who escaped from Honan had a terrible experience on route here. The natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat them and tore the clothes from their backs. The ladies suffered cruel indignities."

The dispatch continues: "Canton remains quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear the reinforcements arriving at Hongkong intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The military mandarin has asked the colonial secretary at Hongkong for assurances that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton."

A dispatch received here to-day from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 31st, and will reach Tien Tsin on August 3rd.

The legislature of New South Wales has resolved to dispatch a military contingent to join the Imperial troops.

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St. Petersburg, July 25.—The Russian

agent at Hankow telegraphs under the date of July 22nd as follows:

"Foreigners are in a constant state of public owing to the hostility of the natives, who are affected by the events in the northern provinces. The American and British consuls have recommended their respective people to send their families to Shanghai."

Gen. Grodekoff, in a dispatch dated at Chabarovsk, Tuesday, July 24th, states that Chinese troops are raiding and looting in the Yalu valley. Another steamer with Russian troops on board was bombarded by the Chinese from the river bank on July 24th. Securing reinforcements, the Russian commander returned to the scene and attacked the Chinese posts in the face of a severe fire. Three magazines were set on fire and exploded. The Chinese lost 200 killed, while the Russians lost only seven.

No Boxers in Corea.

Washington, July 25.—Mr. Ye, the Korean charge d'affaires here, took to the state department this morning a dispatch from his government depicting positively the published stories that the Boxer movement had extended to Corea or that any Chinese Boxers had crossed the Korean frontier.

Will Apply to Coal.

London, July 25.—In connection with the scare created by the immense quantities of steam coal leaving Great Britain for France, admitted for the use of the French navy, Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, significantly pointed out in the House to-day that the bill before parliament to prohibit the exportation of war munitions, applied to coal as well as to other military stores.

Dispatch From Rome.

Washington, July 25.—The navy department this morning received the following from Admiral Remy: "Taku, July 24, via Ches. Post, July 25.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Col. Meade sent to Mare Island Hospital with rheumatism. Major Waller succeeds to command of First Regiment. My obtainable information clears marines of any imputation of having looted or looting in Tien Tsin. (Signed) Remy."

Story Denied.

Toronto, July 25.—The Globe this morning publishes a cable from London containing a letter from Lord Strathcona, and one signed by 26 Canadians invited to London hospitals, which were sent to the editor of the London Daily Telegraph pointing out an error in an article in the paper sent out by the Associated Press that Canadians were wandering around London homeless and penniless.

The wire states that there may have been five or six Canadians who report their war office allowance and in consequence have had no reason to be homeless, and that every provision has been made to make their lives happy while in London.

Men of the Leander

Are Busy Helping the Bediars Wounded in the Fight at Panama.

Armistice Has Been Arranged That the Dead May Be Buried.

(Associated Press.)

New York, July 25.—After a continuation of fighting between the government troops and insurgents, which began on Tuesday, an armistice was declared yesterday, according to the Herald's dispatches from Panama.

The armistice was brought about in order that the dead might be buried and the wounded attended to, and was arranged to continue until noon to-day.

The consuls are using every effort to prevent a bombardment of the city by the insurgents.

Gen. Campo Serrano, titular governor of Panama, has arrived in Colon with one thousand troops from Barranquilla.

The armistice has brought great relief to the panic-stricken citizens of Panama. It has enabled them to appear in the streets with safety.

The ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander landed yesterday and rendered valuable assistance. Every physician in the city, sisters of charity and many private citizens joined in this work.

Fighting became desperate several times during the night and both the regulars and insurgents lost heavily in officers. Among the revolutionists killed were Gen. Tenisioles, Diaz and Joaquin Arceana. On the government side Col. Barena, Major Aolquin and Rolando Labares, and Captain Pedro Pacheco were killed.

Reported Quiet.

Washington, July 25.—The state department has received a dispatch from Consul-General Gudgeon, at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the Liberals unexpectedly surrendered and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 25.—Charles C. Carrie, of Winnipeg, has been appointed, under the Grain Inspection Act of last session, warehouse commissioner for Manitoba.

Very Heavy Fighting

Between the British Forces and the Federals South of Bethlehem.

General Hunter's Troops Were Forced to Retire From Their Positions.

Roberts' Advance From Pretoria—French and Hutton Engage the Boers.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 25.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office to-day that Gen. Archibald Hunter's command was heavily engaged on July 24th and 25th in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers compelled the British to retire from their positions, with about fifty casualties.

At last accounts General Hunter had worked around behind the Federals, while Gen. Hector Macdonald and Gen. Bruce Hamilton were in front.

Roberts' Advance.

London, July 25.—Under the date of Balmoral, July 25th, Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows: "We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy."

"The Boers, on July 24th, engaged French and Hutton six miles south of Balmoral. While Alderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right flank, French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened, the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Olliphant's river to-day at Nauwpoort. "Casualties were one injured."

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Provincial Parliament

Interesting Discussion in House Regarding Situation on the Fraser.

Mr. McBride States Government Had No Part in Summoning of Militia.

Victoria, Wednesday. The latest phase of the fishermen's strike—the calling out of the militia—formed the subject of an interesting debate in the Legislature to-day on a motion to adjourn by R. Smith for the purpose of bringing the subject to the attention of the House.

The petitions presented the previous day were read and the House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the emergency supply estimate. At the same time, in view of the next consideration of the vote, and it was so agreed, the committee reported the message without any discussion, though Mr. Martin said he would have something to say on the question of the vote when next it was up for consideration.

R. Smith, in moving that the House do now adjourn, said he wished to call attention to the state of affairs at Steveston, through the fishermen's strike. He asked the government to consider the propriety of taking steps to relieve the serious conditions now prevailing. In the orders of the day were some questions he intended to ask regarding the action the government had taken. The government had sent a posse of special police to Steveston and since that militia had been called out, presumably to protect the fishing industry. He did not favor lawlessness and was fully prepared as any member of the House to take any measures to repress anything of that sort, whether such measures were directed against members of trades unions or not. But he believed it was quite true no such state of affairs existed, as to require so large a body of armed men. It was apparent from published reports that last night, after the Japs had freed the fishing grounds, no disposition existed or was shown on the part of any union men to resort to violent measures. He desired to learn from the government that the House and country might be informed, whether or not such threatening conditions existed as to call for the presence of the militia, which was an extreme measure only justifiable in extreme cases. If the fishermen had done anything to call for such action, he desired to know it and would be the first to acknowledge it and endorse what had been done. He was, however, forced to believe that the only cause or result of the demonstration was to place honest native toilers of this province and one of the most deserving classes of it at the mercy of some unscrupulous and lawless habits and mode of living enabled them to accept terms which to white labor was out of the bounds of reason, and to play into the hands of the cannerymen parties to the dispute. While he took that position he had no objection to the government, but only to have the best means taken to settle the dispute. The threatening policy of using armed force could only produce an opposite result. Members of the unions had rights as an incorporated society to use every legitimate means to induce men not to fish for prices they held to be out of reason, or insufficient. Until they went beyond those rights, there was a justification of the means that had been adopted in the case. He had no objection to have the reasons which actuated the government presented to the House. If there were no sufficient reasons, as he believed, then he urged the House to use its influence to have the men withdrawn. A more important reason why the government and members should use their influence to settle the trouble was that it was a disgrace to the province that there was no other way for the government to intervene in labor troubles than by militia or police. There should be legislation to compel the parties to such a dispute, in the interests of the public, to submit to arbitration. He was pleased to learn that the government had made an effort to procure a settlement. It was a strong evidence of the unfair position of the canners, that they refused the government's offer looking to settlement by arbitration, and he would say the same thing of the members of the union, who, he was informed by a minister, had refused a similar overture. Both sides had decided against it, the public interests were being interfered with. What did that teach the House? It should teach the importance of placing legislation on the statutes of the province compelling arbitration. When the public interests were affected by such a labor dispute it was the duty of the government to take steps to bring about a settlement through arbitration by process of law. It was serious that any industry should receive the protection of armed troops and in the present case it was an injustice and an outrage to open party to the dispute.

Hon. Mr. McBride followed. He said as he represented a constituency which was largely interested in the fishing industry, and while it was a delicate matter for a public man to interfere in such a dispute, and while he believed the fishermen had kept well within the laws in the prosecution of their strike, still there had been made time after time strong representations to the government that there was serious danger of trouble, representations which he thought justified taking action. He said, at the suggestion of some members of the executive, taken a trip along the river and he found that the men there assembled were law-abiding and while reports of intimidation were current he found on investigating that there was nothing the regular police were not competent to deal with. It was the generally expressed opinion that the sending of a large force of police into the district would have the effect of creating a feeling of intimidation rather than having a salutary effect. The same would apply he felt to the calling of the militia, and actuated by that belief the

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHOTO ENGRAVING CO

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OUR SPECIALTY
26 Broad St. & VICTORIA B.C.

NEWSPAPER CUTS AND DESIGNING

government had adopted the course they had. He also distinctly stated that the government had no part in summoning the militia. They had kept well within their powers under the British North America Act. He was pleased to note that the efforts of Mr. Bremner, the Dominion labor commissioner, were likely to aid in reaching a settlement, though it was possibly a matter of regret that he had not been on the ground earlier.

In reply to a question from Mr. McInnes, Hon. Mr. McBride said that regarding the refusal of the parties to accept the offices of the government, a resolution of the New Westminster Board of Trade subsequently endorsed by the Vancouver and Victoria boards, had been forwarded to the government suggesting that the government should offer to arbitrate. The government had replied to the Westminster Board signifying its willingness to do anything in its power to settle the dispute, but so far none of the parties had been since heard from. He had only made his visit in a semi-official manner, and had not taken formal evidence to submit to the House.

Mr. Brown said the matter had come up very suddenly. He did not wish to blame the government for its action or want of action in the case. They should have made a public offer of their services to arbitrate. The question was important, affecting as it did the necessities of the coast cities as well as the fishermen and cannerymen, the parties directly interested.

Mr. Neill quoted from the Militia and Defence Act in support of the action in calling out the troops.

Mr. McPhillips came to the defence of Reeve Wilkinson of Richmond, and the other two magistrates who joined in the requisition for the services of the militia. They should not be condemned on any information that was before the House. In fact the House really had no information on which to form an opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the action. The magistrates were on the ground and no doubt had good and sufficient reasons for the decision they had made.

Mr. Gilmour—The Hon. Finance Minister had said at the first sitting of the House that the government had the matter under consideration. That was all very well; as far as it went, but they wanted to see something done. The Hon. Minister of Mines had gone up the river to see for himself, but for all the result he might as well have stayed at home. He also said the government had offered to arbitrate, but who had the offer been made to? Not to the cannerymen, but to the fishermen, but to the New Westminster Board of Trade. The government should not seek to condemn the officers, fishermen and the canners, the parties directly interested, could not afford to lose this sum from their annual turnover. It was not necessary to call out the militia. Only one or two had broken the law, and while he did not wish to see the laws broken and the offenders go unpunished, he thought the matter could have been handled without the extreme measure of ordering out the troops. The Hon. Minister of Finance had said on the first day the House met, in reply to Mr. Brown, that the government had the matter under consideration. Mr. Martin had said the time was slipping by, yet nothing had been done by the government to settle the matter. He thought the government should be censured.

Mr. Oliver said that the calling out of the militia was an extreme measure which was seldom found to have been justified by the circumstances, and he recalled a strike at Wellington some three years ago when the militia were ordered out, and he said there was no necessity for a public man to interfere in such a dispute, and while he believed the fishermen had kept well within the laws in the prosecution of their strike, still there had been made time after time strong representations to the government that there was serious danger of trouble, representations which he thought justified taking action. He said, at the suggestion of some members of the executive, taken a trip along the river and he found that the men there assembled were law-abiding and while reports of intimidation were current he found on investigating that there was nothing the regular police were not competent to deal with. It was the generally expressed opinion that the sending of a large force of police into the district would have the effect of creating a feeling of intimidation rather than having a salutary effect. The same would apply he felt to the calling of the militia, and actuated by that belief the

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the government information regarding the calling out of the militia.

Mr. Eberts—No information.

Mr. Martin—Apparently the government is paying no attention to the matter.

Mr. Eberts—Well you would say that anyway.

Mr. Eberts—This is a very serious matter. There are a very large number of men, some 8,000, I believe, affected; there are the cannerymen who have heavy interests involved; and there are the merchants of the various towns and cities whose trade will be very materially reduced by a continuance of present conditions. The government had sent a force of special constables on the report that there was a very grave situation. Since Mr. McBride was there, there had been overt acts on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers. There had been intimidation of men who had wished peacefully to pursue their lawful avocations—men had been badly maltreated simply because they had attempted to go out to fish. This was intimidation and that constituted an overt act. He then read a letter written by Provincial Constable Lister at Steveston on the 21st inst., and which stated the condition of affairs at that time and expressed the fear that there would be grave trouble unless further steps were taken to protect those who wished to fish. The Hon. Attorney General said that he had given the instruction to the officers that the law must be upheld and the individual protected so as to be able to carry on his lawful avocation. He had said in effect that they were to make no line of demarcation—wherever they saw their duty was to uphold the law of the land. In case of any infraction of the law by any person the law was to be upheld—that is practically the instruction of the Attorney General's department. No doubt there was a great deal of unrest. The government had received telegrams saying the government should do more, but the government thought they had done enough. They knew nothing of the militia had had made no further inquiry as to the reasons for calling them out. And without knowing just the ground upon which the magistrates called out the troops, it was his opinion that members should not prejudice the case. It had been suggested that the government arbitrate. Then why not arbitrate in every matter of difference? Do you mean to pass a law to compel arbitration?

R. Smith—Yes, exactly so. It has been done in New Zealand for some years.

Mr. Eberts—I do not think that a government to be blamed for not passing such a measure. It has never been suggested here before. I do not blame Mr. Martin for not having passed such an act.

Mr. Gilmour repeated his remarks condemning the government for dilatoriness in dealing with the strike situation. He also said: Let the Attorney General lay on the table all the papers in connection with the matter and see if the government has not been dilatory.

Mr. Eberts—Let the member ask and he can get them.

Mr. McInnes—Do I understand the hon. Attorney General to say that a member must ask in a formal manner for the papers in this important matter before the hon. gentleman will have them brought down?

To this polite request the hon. Attorney General replied in his suavest manner that the government having nothing to conceal, had no wish to delay bringing the papers down if they were wanted. He had not, he said, yet gone through all the papers received, but he promised to have them on the table the next day.

Mr. Green said that Mr. Bremner, the government labor agent, had been on the ground but that he differed from many in that he did not seek great publicity; in justice to the gentleman, who was a very efficient man, he wished to say that he was conversant with the case.

Mr. McPhillips—So also are the magistrates, and the same line of argument applies to the criticism of them.

Hon. Mr. McBride did not wish to be understood by anything he had said as reflecting on the efficiency of a civil servant who was debarred from being there to answer, and who he has no reason to doubt was a very capable officer.

Hon. Mr. Tupper—With my interests naturally look at the situation from the cannerymen's standpoint. In case of ar-

bitration, if it went against the cannerymen it was possible to enforce the penalty. But should the fishermen lose, the House would agree with him that there was no means to compel them to go out and catch the fish. I cannot see a way to solve the difficulty that arbitration presents, not knowing the situation pretty well I can see that it would be hard to carry out compulsory arbitration. To his view, he said, the trouble arose from there being too many men, approximately 8,000. Suppose there was a good run and there were large catches. It would mean that an average of possibly 1,000 fish per man would be caught in the season that would have to be destroyed, as the cannerymen would simply be unable to handle them. He had seen as many as 4,000 fish dumped overboard at one cannery in a single night. Was there, then, something wrong with the method of granting licenses, that caused this over-crowding of fishermen? This condition had not been brought about by the cannerymen. Many cannerymen had lost thousands in the past few seasons' operations. The B. C. cannerymen could not fix prices of the manufactured article. That was controlled by the Alaska and Oregon cannerymen, the quantity put up by the former alone being much greater than the output of the cannerymen of B. C. In 1890 a case of salmon sold in London at a little over 10s., and from that some 25 had to be deducted for freight; the cost now hardly 8s. to put up, so that it was not hard to figure that the margin was on the wrong side. That there was danger of serious trouble the cannerymen had known for over a week. There had been a disposition among the Japs, fishermen and a large number of white fishermen to go out and fish, for 1,500 or more had drawn their boats and nets, but they were held back from fear that there was a disposition to enforce the law by the force of special constables, who were not able to cope with such a large body of men as had gathered at Steveston. Hence the application of the magistrates to the militia, so that as they should have confidence to go out as they should have been able to do a week or ten days ago.

Mr. Kidd regretted that such a high pitch of intensified feeling had been reached before any effort had been made to settle the matter. He had a great deal of sympathy for the fishermen, but as he was interested in a cannery he thought his action might be misunderstood. The trouble had been caused by the presence of a large number of Japs, which was much to be deplored. No one in the province was to blame now did he blame the Dominion government. He hoped there would be a way found to prevent a further influx of these people. There had been a union of cannerymen the last few months for reasons that would not injure the fishermen. In past years there had been differences in prices at various cannerymen as the run varied, and this had led to the demoralization of the fishermen, and it was chiefly to avoid this that the union of cannerymen had been formed. In the present situation, which could not be very well prevented or avoided, there had been mistakes on both sides. Had a move been made earlier to fix a minimum price it would have had a great deal of effect in settling the trouble. As for the calling out of the militia, he knew the magistrates very well. They were gentlemen whose interests were such that they would not likely be parties to any action to the detriment of the fishermen. It was not fair to condemn them until we hear from them as to the reasons for the action. A phase of the situation which he thought should be taken notice of was the report in the press that the Japs had taken loaded rifles out with them in their boats. This should be inquired into and action taken at once if the report were true.

Mr. Pooley defended the government for their course. It was an unjust criticism that they had acted to protect the cannerymen. There were always two parties to a dispute, and each was as deserving of protection as the other. As to the calling out of the militia, it was necessary to it at all times uphold the law. Had there not been any such action and any overt acts resulting seriously had followed, gentlemen opposite would have been first to condemn the government for not doing what they were now condemning them for doing.

Mr. Curtis said he had not intended to take part in the debate, but he found that the government did not apparently wish to discuss even matters on which the members of the ministry did not

agree. And it does not agree on this. The hon. Minister of Mines had said there was no cause to call out the militia, but the hon. Attorney General said there was. He also wished to point out that the responsibility to protect the peace lies with the province. Mr. McPhillips tried to show by the B.N.A. Act that the matter was in the hands of the Dominion. Mr. Curtis, proceeding, said that while in certain matters the origin of legislation lay with the Dominion, the carrying out of those laws was with the province. What had been the effect of the military demonstration? The troops had protected some thousands of Japs against the interests of a large number of worthy citizens. The cost of this, too, falls upon the municipality, and again it was against the whites. He believed if the government had taken a stand they could have settled the whole matter in three days.

Mr. McPhillips again questioned the authority of the province in the matter. Mr. Martin replied that while the Dominion made the laws, there was no question as to who executed them. The only way in which the Dominion government had indirectly any appearance of executive authority was in the calling out of the militia, as in this case.

The debate then concluded and Mr. Speaker gave his ruling as to the proper time when such a notice as Mr. Smith's should be brought up. Mr. Martin having raised the point, it was that the motion should be made after reading of petitions, and only for matters of pressing moment.

Daily Routine.

The bill to amend the New War Relief Act, Mr. Turner; an act relating to labor, Mr. McInnes; the Shops Regulation act, 1900, Mr. McPhillips; an act respecting the qualifications of members of Sandom municipal council, Mr. Green, were read a first time and put down for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Helmecken moved a resolution: That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that steps be taken to obtain the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve.

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Helmecken said it was an old friend, but that when there had been some surprise on the part of the public that the matter had dropped for some years, he trusted that now some early and effective action would be taken as it was a necessary step.

Mr. Brown said it might be an old story to some, but there were now new members who would not know of it. It was right to call attention to the fact that the grant under which this reserve was held differed from ordinary reserves in that it was a bargain with the Indians made by the late Sir James Douglas, who gave them the land forever for a consideration. This bargain was a grant of the land and the title as with ordinary reserves did not remain in the crown, so that the Indians must be indemnified if the land was taken, and the proceeds should be devoted to removing them to another location, the balance remaining to be held in trust for them by the Dominion government.

Replying to a question of Mr. Oliver, the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works said the cost of survey of the Serpentine river was \$1,187.40, and the survey was undertaken at the request of Mr. Thos. Foster.

To Mr. Tatlow, the Attorney General promised to make reply tomorrow to an inquiry as to the steps taken to validate tax sales in Westminister district in 1898.

The Premier replied to Mr. Brown in that it was the intention of the government to remit fees paid on private bills which were not passed last session by reason of the prorogation of the House, if such bills come up at this session.

The Small Debt bill was further considered in committee, and the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Notice Paper.

Capt. Tatlow will on Monday next ask the government: Is a suit now pending between the Dominion government and the provincial government as to ownership of Stanley Park, or any part thereof?

And would the provincial government entertain favorably a proposition to convey its rights to the city of Vancouver in trust for park purposes?

Mr. Girden will ask on Friday: Whether the government will at an early date take into consideration the desirability of conveying to the city of Vancouver all of the rights vested in the government to the tidal flats and foreshores of False creek and that part of Coal Harbor lying west of the park bridge?

Mr. Rogers has a notice for Friday on the order paper for a resolution to ask: That an order of the House be granted for copies of all correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899-1900.

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Mongolian race, has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the advice of the present Dominion government:

"This House in 1897 resolved—
"That an humble address be presented by this House to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion government to take into consideration the desirability of increasing the per capita tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion, and urging that, in the opinion of this House, three-fourths of all moneys received by British Columbia ports from the present tax, or (if such tax be increased) three-fourths of such revenue so increased, should be paid to this province, as the chief injury from the presence of the Chinese is sustained by the province and not by the Dominion."
That this House has learned with deep regret that, instead of adopting an effective measure of protection against Chinese immigration, a purely revenue bill, known as "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1897," the chief provision of which is to increase the per capita tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion from \$50 to \$100, and that one-fourth part of the net proceeds of all taxes paid by Chinese immigrants shall be paid to that province wherein they are collected.
That an humble address be presented by this House to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to advise His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that this House is of opinion that the "Chinese Immigration Act, 1897," is unsatisfactory, disappointing, and wholly fails to meet the exigencies of the situation.

Standing Committees.

The select standing committees were named in the House yesterday as follows:

Public Accounts—Hunter, Hall, Hayward, Brown, Martin.

Private Bills—Helmecken, Clifford, Tatlow, A. W. Smith, Gilmour, Brown, Curtis.

Railways—Pooley, Mounce, Hunter, Kidd, McPhillips, Murphy, Falgout, Girden, Rogers, Curtis, Brown, McInnes, Oliver, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Munro and



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DISCUSSING THE STRIKE. From the tenor of the discussion in the Legislature yesterday it is clear that, while in some instances the members do not hold that matters were so serious as to necessitate the calling out of the militia, yet the general opinion is that it is essential for the good name of British Columbia that those who desire to pursue their calling should not be prevented from doing so by violence. It is not clear by any means that the striking fishermen would have resorted to unlawful measures to prevent those who were desirous of proceeding with their work from casting forth their nets, but there was an element of danger in the situation from the fact that those who appeared to be satisfied with the terms offered by the owners were for the most part Japs and it was probably the apprehension of serious trouble between them and the white people that prompted the justice of the peace to step in to stop the fishing.

to take any measures for their restriction, although repeatedly urged to do so, by the Finance Minister pro tem, now in favor of erecting barriers so high on this coast that the entrance of these objectionable immigrants shall be impossible? If he is, then the conversion is indeed a notable one, and there is yet hope for Col. Prior, who in the House of Commons holds up his hand for their exclusion, and in committee votes for their admittance.

Mr. Turner also objects to any individual or company being compelled to submit the merits of a dispute in which he or they may become involved with employees to arbitrators with power to enforce the terms of their award. He says it would be easy to compel the individual or the company to obey the mandate of the arbitrators, but no power could make a man labor against his will. No doubt there is a good deal of force in this contention, but Mr. Turner has not made allowance for the fact that the average man is usually anxious for work; that in all strikes after the lapse of a certain time the great majority of the workmen, as a rule, are eager to resume their labors and are only deterred from doing so by the urgings of their leaders and the thought of the odium they will incur among their fellows by breaking away from their ranks. Probably in the majority of cases strikes as a means of redressing industrial grievances are unjustifiable even from the point of view of the workmen, and certainly without the sympathy of the community the strikers would have little chance of success. The report of a board of arbitration would show at once which side had the better case, and the employees could not only resume work without incurring any odium with their fellows, but those who refused to accept the decision of the tribunal would at once be deprived of the moral support of the community.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FARMING. The remarks of Mr. Hayward in the Legislature on Monday as to the enormous quantities of farm produce that were being brought into this province have drawn attention to the possibilities of agricultural development in British Columbia. It is at the present stage of our career we are importing two million dollars worth of produce, the question arises, what amount of money shall we be compelled to send forth when the real development of our mineral wealth commences and our mines are filled with workmen? There is plenty of agricultural land to raise food for our present population multiplied many times, but the problem seems to be how to bring this land under cultivation. It is difficult to clear, and rather than undertake this task it is not surprising that men will turn their hands to almost anything in which Chinamen are not engaged. Attention has been directed to this matter more by the remarks of the Ministers from Nova Scotia who were with us yesterday. In the Eastern provinces it appears that agriculture and kindred industries are encouraged in many ways and that largely as a result of this policy not only the farming but the general community are reaping the benefits. In Ontario the province has an agricultural college which we distinctly remember not so very many years ago was subjected to a good deal of ridicule by the opposition on the ground that it was not necessary that farmers should have a scientific education. But the results of the labors of the professors who have been imparting agricultural truths are becoming apparent in Ontario and that great province is now reaping the fruits of prosperity from the fields in which it has been sowing so patiently for many years. The Dominion experimental farm has also had a hand in the same and between them these very useful institutions, through the efforts of the Dominion government, to provide transportation and cold storage facilities to the best market in the world for agricultural products, have placed Canada on a pinnacle of prosperity from which we hope she will not descend for many years. We have a Dominion Minister of Education who is neither a doctor nor a lawyer nor a brewer, but a scientific farmer, and one of the first things he recommended when he took office was the abolition of the duty on all products coming from the United States which the farmer required in fattening stock for the British market. The result was that in a few years the value of the exports of bacon rose from \$361,970 to \$10,416,478. The exports of butter have also gone up with a bound as a result of the dealers being provided with cold storage facilities, but it is when the exports of cheese are consid-

ered that we realize the possibilities of the agricultural industry. The reputation of Canadian cheese is now world-wide as absolutely the best in the world, and the speculators of the Old Land will have no other. The cheese exported from Canada last year brought into the coffers of the farmers \$16,176,765, more than double the amount of ten years ago. These are some of the fruits of what time has proved to be a wise policy on the part of the governments of some of the Eastern provinces, and while probably we can never hope to emulate them in the matter of exports, surely we have enough agricultural land in this province to raise products sufficient to supply the home market. We have abundance of grass and good clean water—we are away ahead of Ontario in that respect—and as a dairy country we should be second to none, not even Great Britain or Denmark. Mr. Hayward's remarks were very timely, and we think the government will do well to give them the consideration which they deserve.

We do not believe in flattery, and as near neighbors of Sir Henri Joly we have refrained from telling him to his face some of the pleasant things the people of Victoria have been saying of him. The following long-range observation, however, we have no hesitation in reproducing. It is from the London Daily Chronicle of June 28th: "Next to Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself perhaps the most delightful personality amongst Ottawa politicians is Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, in succession to Mr. McInnes. Sir Henri is over seventy years of age, and a Protestant. With the Catholic French-Canadians in the province of Quebec he is intensely popular, and he is hardly less so with the hard-headed Presbyterians of Ontario and Manitoba. He was born in France, the younger son of a noble family, and in the rough-and-tumble of colonial political life he has never lost the charm of manner of the old regime. In the troublous times of 1861 he was largely instrumental in allaying friction amongst his fellow-countrymen, and in persuading them to look not backward to France but forward to Canada. In his little court at Victoria, amongst idyllic surroundings, old Sir Henri will be an ideal governor, and Her Majesty will have no more loyal viceroy in any part of her dominions."

IN DEFENSE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS country, and probably owing to representations from the Imperial and the Dominion governments, the Japanese authorities have taken measures to restrict the number of the Mikado's subjects emigrating to Canada to ten a month. We think this should be satisfactory to those who became alarmed at the large influx of Japanese since the beginning of the year, and it has been accomplished with giving offence to the one friend of Great Britain in Asia—a friendship which may be of we know not how much value before the final settlement of the complications there. It is true we have too many Japanese with us now for the good of the country, but when the salmon fishing season is over their chief occupation will be gone and they will be themselves off to various parts of the continent in search of employment and more congenial surroundings. The action of the government of Japan may be said to have removed one phase of the Oriental immigration problem from the political arena.

OUR ever gallant contemporary this morning offers an eloquent plea on behalf of the young ladies of our "engaged" in the stores of Victoria. We are of the opinion that no one will venture to dispute the statement that they are "as estimable and as exemplary in their manner of life as any corresponding number of people in other circles," and we hope their employers will try to make their work as easy and their burden as light as possible until the time arrives for them to enter upon that other "engagement" which is the chief end of woman.

The weather of late has been very hot in the East, and in a New York court the lawyers took off their coats and with the perspiration streaming down their faces went at each other. Now the American papers are wondering what the dignified British legislators and judges will say about them. No wonder they discarded their coats. It might have been a comfort to allow them to appear in gowns and nothing else.

Mr. McInnes's anti-Oriental labor bill is very drastic in its provisions and may provoke an interesting debate, but it has little other result. The feeling against this undesirable class is very strong, and is constantly growing in intensity, but it has hardly reached the stage which would justify such an upheaval as would occur if the bill were to become law.

GAME PROTECTION. To the Editor:—I am sorry that my friend, Mr. A. S. Dumbarton, in his letter to your morning contemporary did not make a further suggestion, which I now do, viz:— If the Hon. James Dunsinville wishes to earn the gratitude of some of the electors who are fond of shooting for sport and not for the table, I will suggest that the Game Act should be amended to prevent game birds being killed and kept in cold storage. I have never availed myself of the present provision in the act because I consider it selfish and unparliamentary. S. PERRY MILLS.

WHEN THE BALL! Colorado Springs Gazette. When the ball is going highly on the tee, And ye golfer alight at it carefully; When a dilled that resonates it vainly; When he picks it up all gashed, And his record hopes are smashed, Words can never frame the thoughts that then arise.

When the ball perchance, rests fairly on the grass, And ye golfer at it makes a vicious pass; When he misses it entirely— Good St. Peter must receive A shorthand man to catch it all, alas!

When the ball rests quite securely in a hole, And ye golfer seeks to smite it with his club; When he's broken three or more— Psalm and hymns he forth doth pour As the moisture from his temples he doth shake.

When the ball is floating calmly in a pool, And ye golfer seeks it with his lofting tool; When he finds it not instead, Sends a shower about his head, Listen! Who would think he taught in Sunday school?

When the ball reposes close beside the hole, And ye golfer aims to send it in its goal; When too hard he hits it, and it rolls far—you'll understand Why there's a very little chance to save his soul!

INTUITION. Detroit Journal. Intuition is decidedly stronger in women. No man, we are confident, is able to know, except by hearsay or by turning his head—how many times the feathers in a bar four pence bill have been pressed over.

THE INDIAN'S OFFER. Exchange. Capt. Jack, chief of the Metoc Indians, has a "bad Indian," and was executed for his crimes, which gave the United States government a lot of trouble. But he had a bit of humor in him. While under sentence of death a clergyman waited upon him and ended up a long exhortation by saying: "And if you repent of your wickedness in fighting good white men the Great Spirit will permit you to go to heaven."

With all the politeness in the world Capt. Jack inquired: "Do you think you will go to that place?" "Certainly," said the minister. "If I should die today I would be there before you." Quick as a flash came the answer: "If you will take my place and be hanged to-morrow I will give you forty ponies." The offer was not taken and the clergyman sought heaven by a less direct route.

HIS MOMENTS OF WEAKNESS. Ottawa Free Press. One of the most noticeable features of the session—and a very marked indication of the demoralized and despairing condition of the opposition—is the increasing irritability and rancorousness of the present acting leader. As long as Sir Charles Tupper was present, odd as some of his outbreaks were, some little respect to the amenities of parliament were generally observed. Since his departure, his deputy has scarcely permitted a day to pass without making some exhibition of ill temper, frequently of gross ill manners, which are supposed to be characteristic features. It is to be presumed that the knowledge of the utter hopelessness of his position has something to do with Mr. Foster's outbreaks, and it is no matter for wonder that his conduct has provoked feelings of profound dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Tory party.

BRITISH VS. AMERICAN ATHLETES. Ottawa Journal. It has been remarked that when British and American athletes come together the British usually win the events requiring staying power, while the Americans take the events requiring dash and nervous energy. This idea is supported by the results of the annual sports of the English Amateur Athletic Association, which took place in London on Saturday, where a large number of the champion athletes of the United States competed. The American won the 100 yards dash, the 120 yards hurdle race, the quarter-mile run, the high, long and pole jumps, and the shot-putting and hammer-throwing. The British won the half-mile run, one-mile run, four-mile run, two-mile steeplechase and four-mile walk. On the face of it the list of first places looks worse for the British athletes than the whole facts did, inasmuch as British representatives took second place in six of the eight events won by Americans, whereas the Americans only got one second place to the five British wins, other British competitors taking the other seconds.

HELPING THE WORKERS. Moncton Transcript. Under new provision of law introduced by the Liberals all men employed on government contract work must be residents of Canada. Step by step the government is improving the condition of the wage-paid classes.

"DARDANELLES."—There are others—but none that have given such universal satisfaction as this brand of Egyptian cigarettes. For sale everywhere, 15 cts. per package.

China straw matting at 15 and 20 cents a yard, just the thing for campers and summer resorts, at Weller Bros.

Popularity is the proof of merit and no brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

PAY ROLL The Finest Bright Chew ever put on the market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE 10c. CUTS Even the Tugs are valuable—save them.

Opportunities For Friday Buyers at SPENCER'S

READY TO WEAR SKIRTS—Light Fawn Drilling with white stripe, neatly made, also a few trimmed with braid; usual \$2.00 to 2.75. Friday, \$1.50 each.

SKIRTS—Black Lustre, also navy blue and black serge; usual \$3.50 to \$4.50. Friday \$2.50 each, Better ones \$3.90.

WRAPPERS—Made of fine Percalé new patterns, very full in the skirt; usual \$1.25 to \$1.50. Friday 75c.

WRAPPERS—Better quality material, White Muslin; yokes trimmed braid, usual \$2.50. Friday \$1.50.

NIGHT GOWNS—Flannelette, a few a bit mussed; pink, blue and white, trimmed silk embroidery; usual \$1.50 to \$1.85. Friday \$1 each.

BARGAINS FOR CHILDREN 250 Carts, were 25 and 35c. Friday 5c. 50 Dolls' Bedsteads, were 50 and 75c. Friday 10c.

Baby Buggies, Carts, Wagons, Chairs, were 75c to \$2.00. Friday 25c. 12 Large Wagons, were \$3.50. Friday \$1.00.

Camp Stools made of birch, varnished, iron bolts; canvas stools, were 45c. Friday 25c.

D. SPENCER. RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, SHAVING OUTFITS (NOTHING BUT THE BEST) We show you how to keep your Razor in good order. See Our Fine Goods at 78 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S

Fishing Lakeview Hotel, Cowichan Lake, will open on Monday, April 9th. Stage leaves Duncan's Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special tickets will be issued by the E. & N. Railway good for 15 days, \$5 return.

FREE TO WOMEN I will send to anybody a receipt for unpaid or delayed periods—it will relieve in 4 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless. Mrs. Norton, 27 W. Ferry St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Our Stock of BICYCLES Must Be Cleared Out. And in order to do this we are offering them at actual cost. We have sold a large number since we cut prices, but still have a few left. All sorts of Bicycle Sundries on hand. Repairs of all kinds promptly done.

M. W. WAITT & CO. No. 44 Government St.

WANTS. YOUNG MAN age 22 (English), wants employment; has good character, hand and garden; can milk. Apply Box 20, Times.

HELP WANTED—Ten good smart sewing girls for factory. Apply Lena & Leher, 25 1/2 Yates street.

WANTED—Purchaser for Automobiles bearing 10 per cent interest, payable half yearly. Security for principal and interest first-class. Address P. O. Box 112, Victoria.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, steel iron, rags, shavings and scraps; high cash prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. R. Aaronson, Agent.

FOR SALE. LIGHT TEAM AND WAGON FOR SALE. Apply 69 View street.

LADIES—Free, harmless monthly regulator cannot fail. Mrs. B. Rowan, R. 228, Milwaukee.

TO LET. TO LET—6 roomed cottage on Chambers street, but and cold water and electric light. Apply 128 Government street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 19 BAY STREET. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or en suite. Apply 129 Vancouver street.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Best part of town, to rent, or available for lease or board several desirable persons. Address "Y."

HOUSES TO LET—Water free; Stanley avenue, \$10; on Speed avenue, \$5; several cottages on McCord street, off Pine street, Victoria West, \$5 each; 2 North Chatham street, \$5; also houses for sale in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., 60 Government street.

MISCELLANEOUS. MONEY TO LOAN—Trust money to loan at reasonable interest on good real estate security. Apply M. Victoria Post Office Box 401.

SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping taught.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Bell Hangers and Tinmen. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; ship ping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call.

SOCIETIES. VICTORIA—COLUMBIA LODGE No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m. B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS. JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cess-pools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc.—All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocery, or John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 126.

M. L. FOOK KEE, scavenger, will remove any kind of rubbish. No. 54 Flagman street, cor. Government street, City.

THE PIONEER OF CASH PRICES ON WALLPAPER, PAINTS, ETC., IS NOW

Slashing Prices On Wall Paper

MAKE YOUR SELECTION TO-DAY. FORRESTER 82 Douglas St.

Clothes Real worth in clothing is good material, correct cut, finely finished, low priced. Our line of Scotch and Worsted Suits is the best for quality and price to be had in the city. Also fine lines of English and Scotch Tweeds, very tasteful patterns. \$25.00.

Burrows & Redman, 88 DOUGLAS STREET.

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AND CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Commencing Monday, July 30, 1900, and Following Days.

Grounds—Bejcher Street. PROGRAMME: GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES. Championship of British Columbia. Winner takes first prize and is entitled to play present holder of Shield. Mr. A. J. Foulkes, for championship of British Columbia. Winner of latter event is entitled to hold Shield for one year. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

Paris Green

Is considered to be the best destroyer of the Cut Worm. We will be glad to supply you.

Cyrus H. BOWEN, CHEMIST.

1418, GOVERNMENT STREET, TELEPHONE 425. NEAR YATES ST.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department. Victoria, July 25-5 a.m. The barometer continues high on the Washington coast...

Victoria-Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 61; minimum, 56; wind, 12 miles W; weather, cloudy. New Westminster-Barometer, 30.03; temperature, 59; minimum, 55; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Baseball, Caledonia Grounds, Saturday, 3 p.m. Victoria vs. Amities. The returns of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending July 24th were \$639,247, balances \$173,740.

To Visit the Warship Iowa

Ladies of the National Council invited to inspect Admiral Kautz's vessel.

Training for Girls, and Normal Schools Under Discussion

This morning's meeting of the National Council of Women was opened at 10 o'clock, Lady Taylor in the chair, with silent prayer.

Miss Shenick, of Ottawa, read the first paper. Her subject was Normal Schools, and she gave a very succinct and interesting account of the foundation of Canadian public school systems and the existing conditions.

THE PASSING THROUGH.

Arrivals of the Day at City Hotels-Gossip of the Corridors.

William Young, a Tacoma cigar dealer, accompanied by Mrs. Young, Miss Young and Mrs. Stewart, of the same city, are making a short stay in the city en route from Banff.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, has left for the Mainland and will be absent ten days from the city.

Misses Redfern returned from the Mainland last evening.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Private Bills Committee Meet-Mr. McPhillips's Bill.

The bill which Mr. McPhillips is introducing this session, entitled "The Shops Regulation Act," has special reference to young employees and to proper safeguards for their protection.

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CLAIM VERIFIED

Our claim that our Excelsior Hungarian Flour stands FIRST in quality as a bread maker was amply demonstrated at the late bread competition.

JOHNS BROS.

250 DOUGLAS STREET.

Friday evening. I take great pleasure in writing you that admiral, captain and consul extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of the National Council to visit this ship on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 p.m.

Among the best schools established under this system was the Normal School of Toronto, the precursor of the many well-equipped training schools of the Dominion to day.

Miss Shenick, of Ottawa, read the first paper. Her subject was Normal Schools, and she gave a very succinct and interesting account of the foundation of Canadian public school systems and the existing conditions.

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THE WESTSIDE... VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE. 26TH JULY, 1900. EXPOSITION OF ELEGANT SILK WAISTS. And Stylish Lace Capes. TO-MORROW and following days there will be an exhibition of LADIES' HIGH CLASS SILK WAISTS AND LACE CAPES at "The Westside," probably not eclipsed by any Eastern collection.

Lucky If You Wear a 14, 14-2 or 16 White Shirt. 50c For your Choice. Nothing wrong with the shirts, only sold out sizes are not to be duplicated. See window for samples.

Summer Costumes LIKE Summer Flowers. Things that are made to fade and fall away, ere they have blossomed for a few short hours. That is what you usually get when you purchase ready to wear hot weather clothing. Matters are totally different at the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

W. G. Cameron. CASH CLOTHING, FURNISHER AND HATTER. 55 JOHNSON STREET.

A CARD. We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Williams' English Pills, if after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache.

NOLTE. VETERINARY. S. F. POLMEY, Veterinary Surgeon-Office at Mrs. W. J. W. 124 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL. Shawnigan Lake. E. & N. RY. A comfortable house; rates moderate; note but the best wines, liquors and cigars on hand.

G. KOENIG, Proprietor. Get off at Koenig's, Shawnigan Lake. Hair is Nature's Gift. And there is something wrong when it falls out. I sell a preparation that will cure all scalp diseases and grow new hair on any bald head on earth.

ALLEN & CO., 73 Gov't St. Sole Controllers for VICTORIA, B. C. Mail orders promptly attended to.

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF TORTURE. "I had a bad cough for seventeen years," writes Mrs. Sam'l Hamilton, of Lawrenceville, Tenn. "No doctor or medicine could cure it until one year ago I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which is no more good than all other medicines I ever used. It is truly a grand cure for asthma, Croup, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Positively cures Consumption, Pneumonia, Grip, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, and Croup. Price 50c and \$1.25. Guaranteed. Total bottles free at F. W. Duggan's & Co.'s drug store.

CANCER ROBBER OF ITS TERRORS. No need for painful plasters or operations. Our Constitutional Remedy eradicates the disease from the system without any suffering. Send 2 stamps for particulars. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Geo. R. Jackson. HATTER, FURNISHER AND TAILOR.

SWINERTON & ODDY. To loan in large and small amounts on mortgage on improved real estate.

Leagues of School Art

Paper by Miss Simms Read at Meeting of Women's Association

A Large Field for Industries in Canada—Question of Women's Franchise.

The Wednesday morning session of the National Council of Women closed with the voting of the various resolutions before that body. It was resolved: That the first president of the council shall be advisory president for life, with a vote on the executive.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At 2.30 Wednesday the Women's Art Association met, with Miss Reid, of Montreal, in the chair. A report on the work of the association was read by Miss Wilkie, of Toronto. Miss Wilkie advocated the encouragement of handicrafts. There is in Canada a large field for art industries which might, if fostered, become important industries of the country.

The following paper by Miss Simms was read by Miss Reid, of Montreal: The title, School Art Leagues, may, to many in this audience, be quite misleading, or, indeed, vague and indefinite. The purpose of this paper is to set before you, who are gathered here for the length and breadth of this great land, the true significance of the name, in the earnest hope that you may be so interested in the novelty of the movement, and so impressed with its great moral and spiritual value to our country, that from this meeting there may spring up in every province of our Dominion Leagues of School Art.

The last half of this wonderful century has been glorified by a splendid group of writers—Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold and the death in January of the last of the galaxy turns down a page that has scarcely been excelled in the literary history of the British race.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES DOCTOR YOURSELF

Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies set almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cures Rheumatism in a few days. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of stomach trouble. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in 5 minutes. Nervous Diseases promptly cured. Kidney troubles, Piles, Neuritis, Asthma and all Female Complaints quickly cured. Munyon's Vitaliser imparts new vigor to weak men. Price \$1.

First letter to Prof. Munyon, 1508 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered promptly. Write for full particulars. A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE AT ALL DRUGGISTS—25c. A BOTTLE.

else a teacher. The proof of this lies in the fact that the work has been more widely read than those of any other British writer on art, and for the reason that he had the happy faculty of making men think on and comprehend art. He placed beauty, in its true sense, in the material world of God, and as eternal and sacred parts of His creation as in the world of spirits, virtue, and in the world of intelligence, praise."

The movement seized the popular fancy and spread rapidly through Germany and France. In 1893 a League of School Art was founded in Boston, though as early as 1871 the American Social Science Association did similar work in that city. The work appears to have been carried on with very vague ideas as to its ultimate purpose and with almost no systematic effort. It would be well for us therefore, in whose country the work bids fair to flourish, to have definite ideas of its aims and purposes, and also a thorough and efficient organization. What then are the aims of the League of School Art? For locality, let us take this part of the subject up under two headings—the Material and the Spiritual—though these are so intimately related as to be almost inseparable.

First then, and briefly, the Material aspect. This divides itself naturally into three parts—school architecture, school room walls, school room decorations. In architecture we desire to have for the outside of our school buildings the very best design possible; making them a joy to the citizens and an educative power to the children. Inside, they are to be planned with every consideration for the health, comfort and convenience of the occupants. These two ends can only be attained by making it worth while for the best architects to compete. As a matter of fact in many towns, villages and townships, if not in cities, when a new school house is to be built, the most competent architect, or the one who is best acquainted with the school board, obtains the work and the result is too often an expense for generations.

Now the walls. This, to those who have the least imagination, is believed to be its most important phase. Wall space must be of correct proportions and wall coloring harmonious and grateful to the eye. Whether one believes in the symbolism of proportion and color or not, the fact remains that incorrect proportions are irritating and inharmonious colors distracting, while correct and harmonious proportions and coloring are restful and strengthening. Better, well-proportioned wall spaces and harmonious coloring, without anything in the way of picture or statuary, are better than pictures on poor walls; but better the best of pictures on poor walls than nothing at all but blackboards and space.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. Dr. C. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chat. H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Wall decorations may consist of pictures, plaster casts, statuary, pottery, bookshelves and book cabinets and even mural decorations, each league following its own individuality in choice of subjects. School rooms, hitherto, have been too much like workshops—there a change was, the enthusiasm in this work, they may be over decorated. Let the decorations be too few rather than too many, and always of the very best. Aim at what is beautiful because of its simplicity, not because of its elaborate ornamentation or lavish cost. The maximum of artistic effect on the minimum expense is what is desired.

Just a glance at material results: 1. An increased desire for art, love of cleanliness and order, and respect for the home and from the home to the city streets and alleys.

2. A love for artistic simplicity, which shall supplant the present desire for pretentious and costly decorations, as seen in almost all household necessities as at present produced, from the jug on the kitchen table to the elaborately carved furniture and tawdry hangings of the living room. This demand for simpler and better will have a far-reaching commercial effect.

3. A desire for beauty in public buildings, statues and monuments—beauty in public parks and squares until we have beauty for the streets and for the purposes in making His world so beautiful, then let it be man's purpose also.

Second, the Spiritual side of the work. Its purpose are at least three: 1. The cultivation of the aesthetic nature and the development of the imagination of the child, the strengthening of that penetrative power of the imagination that sees and grasps the subtler, higher and holier significance of art—its idealism and symbolism.

2. The satisfying of the love for the beautiful that exists in every child. 3. The stimulating in the child of an admiration and reverence for genius—God's highest type of creation.

The first of these purposes is the most important and the most difficult to reach, but experience proves that it is not beyond attainment even with school children. There are three manifestations of the Divine in the child: the good, the true and the beautiful; the good, in all morals and ethics; but the beautiful in all forms of art is neglected or left to chance. Therefore, in pleading for the development of the imaginative powers of the child, we plead for a well-balanced system of education—one that will equally develop all sides of the child's mind. Hitherto the rationalizing powers of the child's mind have been neglected, and the individual who recognizes his power to use these is rewarded with a sense of satisfaction and confidence in himself, but whose imaginative qualities are stunted, who can, however, in his her varied moods, who can, with penetrative power, grasp the highest and best meaning of mighty works of pen or brush, he is rewarded by a spiritual joy and refreshment that no life can give.

While fully recognizing the great value of the cultivation of the rationalizing faculties, we desire to have by cultivation what the artist and the poet have by nature. We desire that the line of demarcation between the material and the spiritual should disappear and that we may enter in and, if not take possession, at least roam at will. The second point—the satisfying of the love of the beautiful—can be discussed in a state of starvation has existed in this regard from university to primary school, we had almost said kindergarten. Carlyle says: "The first spiritual want of a barbarous man is devotion." The remark provokes the question, what is serious lies beneath it. All men are in a greater or less degree artists, either in appreciation or execution, and an educational system should recognize this fact.

The present is confessedly materialistic—an age of science and machinery and more of the spiritual element is needed to keep the balance true. Man's physical nature is limited and unchangeable, but there is no conceivable limit to man's growth in the direction of his spiritual nature, and the most elementary training of that nature, if good of its kind reaches out into infinite progression. Spiritual growth is produced by spiritual contact, and one of the simplest ways of getting that contact is by surrounding the child early in life by what is beautiful in line, form, color and idealism. This should be done at no time after mere infancy, is the child too young to feel the influence of this spiritual contact? The silent influence of good art is a potent force, and will of itself mould character by a process of unconscious absorption, but to enable a child who has never felt it before, to feel joy in beauty or nature or art is to open to him a new heaven and a new earth. It is to unveil for him one of the great secrets of the universe, to make accessible one of the great resources of higher living, and to add immeasurable enjoyment and refreshment to life. So shall art fulfil its noblest service in serving the children and so shall be hastened the coming of the Kingdom of God among men.

Organization.—The first League of School Art was formed in Toronto in 1896 for the purpose of buying pictures, etc., for the Lower School. Today this league believes that the work of an Art League cover everything connected with the school house and grounds.

The interested parents and residents of any school district co-operate with the teachers. The school board in Toronto has been most sympathetic and helpful. Each league consists of president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, executive committee and members. The twenty leagues of the city of Toronto are combined by a central executive composed of hon. president, president, three vice-presidents, two secretaries, treasurer and executive committee, composed of the president of each city league. The duties of this central executive are to keep track of the work done by the different leagues; to prevent waste of money by the purchase of duplicate pictures; to arrange with other cities and towns, and to give inspiration to the leagues generally.

A very important feature of the organization is the advisory board. This is composed of four members, the Toronto Society of Artists, four architects,

What do You Drink in Hot Weather?

When you are warm, tired and thirsty, spirits, make you feel worse, and iced drinks furnish only temporary relief. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water is the most refreshing and cooling drink obtainable. It not only quenches the thirst, but lowers the temperature of the blood. It is better and cheaper than any mineral water or so-called summer drink.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 75c and 60c a bottle.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE MONGOLIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor:—Although the fishermen's strike on the Fraser river has occasioned none but the mildest editorial comment in the newspapers, few very little of that, any thinking man can see without speculating on the beginning of trouble in British Columbia in consequence of an unrestricted Mongolian immigration, compared to which the present little difficulty is, in the expressive slang of the day, only a "Sunday school picnic"; for the placing of loaded rifles to the heads of our own people, to enable a horde of Japs to take their living from them, is a proceeding reeking with unreason, and one we are bound to hear and hunt jobs for them.

Into the merits of the dispute between the cannerymen and the fishermen it is not necessary to enter. The cannerymen would, no doubt, cheerfully get their fish at five cents each if they could, and the fishermen would not object to fifty cents should circumstances enable them to demand it. But in backing up the cause of the cannerymen with loaded rifles and scouting parties, and in driving the river with fugitive fall of policemen, in the name of the law, they, the authorities, have demonstrated most satisfactorily to whom it may concern, that they will welcome the Japs to their shores, and hunt jobs for them, without a cent of reward, even "creating vacancies" if necessary with ball cartridges and bayonets.

There is not the shadow of a doubt but that the most enlightened British Columbia millionaire would, at his own expense, ship all the Japs to Montreal and Toronto promptly as they arrive, and the negotiations for their exclusion would soon assume an active and hopeful aspect. The same may be said of the Chinamen. A few well-established stout-smelling "Chinatowns" in the Eastern centres of refinement would do much to bring about a change in public sentiment.

But to return to the point. The Japanese is free to come into British Columbia, and he has only commenced to do so. He lives here so cheaply, and his home of comfort and happiness are so low down that he is most emphatically needed for a decent white man to compete with him. If he continues to come, what will the white man do? Will he sell his belongings and quit the province? If he quits the province, what is to become of the grocer, the hardware dealer, the doctor, the lawyer, and the poor, but honest, newspaper man?

Are these questions premature? Already, in a small way, he is making himself felt. The oldest and best tailoring firm in the city employs six people. It used, a few years ago, to employ 18. And this brings up another phase of the question. How can people, pretending to respectability and possessing the most elementary notions of social or moral economy, deliberately assist in the ruin of their own town by giving their money to these vermin? Although it has come about by slow degrees, the Chinamen and Japs are now, to the extent of some six to ten thousand dollars a day, draining the life-blood of Victoria.

The most serious obstacle to success in forcing the passage of a measure of such magnitude as Mongolian exclusion, is the apathy of the people themselves. The boards of trade in every town of the province should agitate, and keep on agitating. It is useless for a member to try to make headway at Ottawa unless he is backed up by a determined "roar" from his constituents; and, in view of the fact which should be patent to the dullest understanding, that the Mongolian question is of greater importance than any other with which we are confronted, or even will be confronted, the instinct of self-preservation, if a higher motive be wanting, should impel all our public men to slink party politics, with which they are apt to so ardently separate from each other and set a wrangling end, with a solid front, go to work in earnest, and keep on working, until they win, redress; for the longer the matter is left the greater the cash loss to the province; and the greater the difficulty of throwing off the "dead men of the snow now climbing on our shoulders."

It took the Pacific Coast representatives to the south of us years of much greater exertion than we are making to get the Chinese Exclusion Act forced through at Washington. Will we condescend to take their experience at second-hand, or walk

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

ATLIN MINES.

Reliable information can be had by applying to RANT & JONES, Notaries, Mining Brokers & ATLIN, B.C., 2nd General Agents.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS &c. Any person having a sketch or description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an article is patentable. Send us a drawing and we will advise you. Patent taken through Mann & Co. receives special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A CONTRACTOR WRECKED. Constitution Undermined by Nervous Complications—South American Nervine Worked a Complete Cure.

Nervous prostration and liver complications so afflicted J. W. Dinwoody, contractor, Campbellford, that physically he was almost a total wreck. His druggist recommended South American Nervine. A few doses gave him great relief, induced sound sleep, and a few bottles built him up and cured him so that to-day he is as strong and hearty as ever.

AMBULANCE INSTRUCTION. Lecture Course to be Opened at Work Point—Parade of the 5th Regt. Ordered.

Major Williams, commanding the 5th Regiment C.A., yesterday evening issued the following regimental order: The following communication from the officer commanding the troops at Esquimalt is published for the information of all concerned: "Victoria, B. C., 18th July, 1900.

"I beg to inform you that a class for instruction in ambulance and stretcher drill and first aid to the wounded will be formed at the station hospital, Work Point barracks.

"Weekly lectures and drill will be held on Fridays at 7 p. m., commencing on the 24th instant. A list of the names, if any, should be sent to the medical officer, station hospital, Work Point barracks.

"A. GRANT, "Lt. Colonel, "Comd. Troops, Esquimalt."

Doan's Kidney Pills Rescued an Ottawa Lady From the Clutches of Her Deadly Disease.

Bright's Disease has always been considered incurable until Doan's Kidney Pills proved in case after case that it could be relied on to cure this deadly malady.

Andrew Sheret, Plumber, 102-Port St., Cor. Bleeker St., Tel. No. 235. Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fit.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Session 1900-1901.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centres on 11th June, and at Montreal in September, at 10 o'clock.

Faculty of Arts (Men and Women) Mon. 17th Sept. Faculty of Applied Science Faculty of Law Faculty of Comparative Jurisprudence and Veterinary Science Sat. 22nd Sept.

In the Faculty of Arts (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to Partial Students without Matriculation. Particulars of Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained from the Registrar, W. VAUGHAN, Registrar.

Private Bills Notice

The time limited by the Rules of the House for the presentation of Private Bills will expire on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1900.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to forward, on or before the 15th day of August, 1900, the amount due by them forthwith to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1900.

In the Goods of Gabriel Henry Seidl, Deceased, Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that Fannie Seidl, of 252 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., administratrix of the above estate, has filed a declaration, dated and made on the 25th day of June, 1900, in conformity with Section 83 of the "Trustees and Executors Act."

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to forward, on or before the 15th day of August, 1900, the amount due by them forthwith to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1900.

Notice of Assignment. Pursuant to the Creditors Trust Deeds Act, notice is hereby given that Wong Yin, Wong Pak and Wong Cheung, carrying on business and residing at 28 Cordova Street, Victoria, B. C., under the firm name of Sun Loon Hong Co., merchants, have by deed assigned to their real and personal property and effects, to Wong Chin Way, of Victoria, merchant, for the benefit of their creditors. The said deed was executed on 6th July, 1900. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the Chinese Benevolent Society rooms, Government Street, Victoria, on 9th July, 1900, at 7 p. m.

CURE YOURSELF! The Big 4 for Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and other ailments. Wholesale, 450-455 Water Street, Victoria, B.C. Charge, 25c per bottle. 10c per bottle. 5c per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.

APIOL AND STEEL PILLS FOR LADIES. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERBENDING BITTER APPLE, PILLS. DUGGILL, FERRIS & CO., LTD., 101-103 WATER STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Warring on Negroes

New Orleans Mobs Determined to Avenge the Deaths of Police Officers.

Three Persons Dead and Many Injured, Several of Whom Will Die.

(Associated Press.) New Orleans, La., July 23.—Two negroes dead, three fatally shot and twelve seriously wounded is the result of a mob's work in this city last night.

Public feeling here has reached its highest tension and armed mobs are searching various parts of the city in an effort to apprehend Robert Charles, the negro who shot and killed Police Captain Day and Patrolman... Last night a mob composed of several thousand persons formed at Lee Circle and marched on to Charles Avenue.

Edward McCarthy, a young white man who came to this city from New York several years ago, appeared before a police magistrate yesterday. He had been arrested to protect him from a mob, which was endeavoring to lynch him because of some remarks in connection with the negro riots.

"Do you consider a negro as good as a white man?" asked the judge. "In body and soul, yes," replied the prisoner. He was fined \$25 or 30 days in the parish prison.

At midnight the mayor issued a proclamation commanding all good citizens to go to their homes.

About 3 o'clock this morning, in the French settlement of the city, Thilo, colored, aged 75, was killed and an unknown negro so badly shot that he cannot recover.

New Orleans, La., July 23.—At day-break New Orleans again assumed a peaceful aspect. The rabble apparently had spent its fury in killing three men, fatally injuring two and seriously wounding fifteen.

"A Prisoner Among Filipinos" is the title of Lieut. Commander James C. Gillmore's account of his extraordinary experiences in the Philippines, which begins in the August McClure's. Lieut. Gillmore was captured by savage tribes while out in a small boat with a scouting party on the east coast of Luzon.

"DARDANELLES"—A delight to smokers of a pure Egyptian cigarette. For sale everywhere, 15 cts. per package.

Since the appearance of the Jungle Book animal stories have become popular, but it is doubtful whether any one ever tried to tell a story about a porcupine. In the August McClure's, however, Mr. William Davenport Hulbert tells about a porcupine living in the woods of Michigan and describes his misadventures, his adventures with human and brute foes, and the misfortune that befell him in his old age.

The mid-summer fiction number of McClure's Magazine will contain contributions by Frank R. Stockton, Jack London, Ian MacFarlane, E. S. Martin and others, in addition to several special articles of unusual interest.

CONCERNING BAKING POWDERS

Report of the Inland Revenue Department—Chief Analyst Recommends That Sale of Alum Baking Powders Be Stopped.

The Inland Revenue Department has issued its report on Baking Powders (Bulletin No. 68). It contains analyses of 150 samples of powders bought of dealers and manufacturers in the Dominion, 85 per cent. of which are found to be alum mixtures.

The analyses were made by the Assistant Analyst, Mr. A. McGill, who fully discusses the injurious nature of alum in baking powders. Mr. McGill adds: "In my last report I expressed my conviction, based on experimental evidence, that alum in baking powders is dangerous to health."

Professor Rutten, of McGill College, Montreal, made a series of experiments on the digestibility of bread baked with alum powders, is quoted as follows: "The unanimous verdict of my experiments is that alum powders introduced into a loaf of bread of universal use, the functional activity of the digestive ferment, they must therefore be prejudicial to health, and the only course is to carefully avoid them."

Following are the names of baking powders containing alum in this vicinity, given in the Analyst's report: Baking Powder Containing Alum. WHITE STAR... Contain Alum. WEST END... Contain Alum. SMITH'S CREAM... Contain Alum.

GOLD STANDARD... Contain Alum. BLUE RIBBON... Contain Alum. GOLDEN CROWN... Contain Alum. MAGIC... Contain Alum. REGAL... Contain Alum.

PURITY... Contain Alum. OCEAN WAVE... Contain Alum. KITCHEN QUEEN... Contain Alum. HALLONQUIST'S CREAM... Contain Alum.

CLIMAX... Contain Alum. Florence S. Reported Lost, and 40 Out of 150 Passengers Drowned.

Story of Terrible Disaster Told by Arrivals on Cottage City

A fearful calamity is reported by the passengers of the steamer Cottage City which arrived here from Alaskan ports this afternoon, no having taken place in Lake Lebarge.

The stern-wheeler Florence S., operated and partly owned by Captain Barrington, they were told, had been caught in a storm on the lake and was capsized. There were 150 passengers aboard, and out of that number 40 are said to have lost their lives.

Mr. Knapel says he could not vouch for the accuracy of the story, but he did know that when he was at White House the Florence S. was two days late. He, with others on the Cottage City, had left Dawson on the steamer Gold Star on July 10th, on the same day as the Florence S., and they had passed the latter the second day out from port.

On her way North she lost 23 head of cattle, which crossing Queen Charlotte Island.

Agreement Ratified

For the Amalgamation of the Banks of Commerce and British Columbia.

Death Caused by a Mosquito Bite—News From All Parts of the Dominion.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, July 23.—The management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has received a cable announcing the ratification of amalgamation with the Bank of British Columbia by the shareholders of the latter yesterday.

Patrick G. Close, for many years a prominent citizen here, is dead from the result of a mosquito bite on the neck which he scratched, causing blood poisoning.

Some British firms are making inquiries of the Imperial Liasuree respecting the shipment of cream from Canada to Britain.

The Ontario Historical Society has received letters to communications sent to school inspectors of Ontario regarding the advisability of substituting the Maple Leaf for the Dominion of Canada arms on the red ensign, the majority of whom strongly favor the idea.

Thomas Hill, Ontario's pioneer printer and first president of the Typographical Union, is dead, aged 80 years.

Plantagenet, Ont., July 23.—Jos. Roy, aged 25 years, a section man, was killed here yesterday by being struck by a passing train.

Hamilton, July 23.—Louis Scott, who emigrated to America from Ireland two years ago and who was instrumental in saving the life of an elderly maiden, Miss Verschole, of Atlantic City, shortly after landing, has been left \$7,000 by her.

London, July 27.—John C. Coughlin, a well known cattle exporter of Eastern Canada, is dead, aged fifty-five years.

Shipping News. HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Arrivals. The Zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly low. Oct. 15th is now only 10 ft. above the level of the Esquimaut dry dock.

R. T. Elliot, general manager of the Canadian Development Company, the river branch of the White Pass & Yukon, has received from Dawson and White Horse, J. H. Franck, representing the Victoria wholesale house of Simon Leiser & Co., has returned to Skagway from Seattle.

To Welcome Lord Minto

Members of the Board of Trade Discuss Their Address.

The All-Canadian Route Again Under Consideration by the Council.

The council of the Board of Trade had a lesson in language and construction of English sentences this morning which would have done credit to an academy.

The draft address had been prepared by a special committee, the three members of which were J. A. Mara, Lindley Crease and C. H. Lugin.

Mr. Crease read the address and then President Ward, who was in the chair, read it clause by clause, the members offering suggestions as to the phrasing and discussing the appropriateness of the sentences expressed.

Other business transacted by the council in addition to adopting minutes of last meeting, was the reading of several communications. Of these the most important was the following letter from Robert Ward, who represented the British Columbia Board of Trade at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London last week.

Dear Sir:—I received on the morning of the meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, your letter of the 7th and 8th inst. I had been under the impression that your board had prepared a resolution on the Alaska boundary question and forwarded the same in due season to the secretary.

In consequence, the resolution came last upon a very long agenda, and there was not the space, opportunity to introduce it. However, I was successful in moving it and securing its passage by the unanimous vote of the chamber.

Reports of the debates will be sent forward in due course, and I have ordered several copies for the board's use.

The congress on the whole has probably been the most successful of any that have preceded it. The Colonies were strongly represented, Canada's contingent numbering 70 delegates in an assemblage of over 400 representatives, and our colonial brethren cannot complain of not securing a fair share of the time of the congress in debating their respective rights.

I should like to point out for future guidance, the importance of consolidating, as far as possible, the various resolutions proposed, such as they would like to have dealt with in any future congress, giving full and ample time for preparation of arrangements on this side, and securing for them the most substantial benefit in the result of these commercial congresses, and that their importance is considerably enhanced since their inauguration twelve years ago.

With respect to the Alaska resolution, I think it would be in order for your board to communicate with the Dominion government, pointing out the unanimous passage of the resolution in question, and suggesting that the Imperial authorities should be also advised thereof.

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Swamped With All On Board

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Story of Terrible Disaster Told by Arrivals on Cottage City

A fearful calamity is reported by the passengers of the steamer Cottage City which arrived here from Alaskan ports this afternoon, no having taken place in Lake Lebarge.

The stern-wheeler Florence S., operated and partly owned by Captain Barrington, they were told, had been caught in a storm on the lake and was capsized.

Mr. Knapel says he could not vouch for the accuracy of the story, but he did know that when he was at White House the Florence S. was two days late.

On her way North she lost 23 head of cattle, which crossing Queen Charlotte Island.

Shipping News. HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Arrivals. The Zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly low. Oct. 15th is now only 10 ft. above the level of the Esquimaut dry dock.

R. T. Elliot, general manager of the Canadian Development Company, the river branch of the White Pass & Yukon, has received from Dawson and White Horse, J. H. Franck, representing the Victoria wholesale house of Simon Leiser & Co., has returned to Skagway from Seattle.

Hamilton, July 23.—Louis Scott, who emigrated to America from Ireland two years ago and who was instrumental in saving the life of an elderly maiden, Miss Verschole, of Atlantic City, shortly after landing, has been left \$7,000 by her.

London, July 27.—John C. Coughlin, a well known cattle exporter of Eastern Canada, is dead, aged fifty-five years.

Plantagenet, Ont., July 23.—Jos. Roy, aged 25 years, a section man, was killed here yesterday by being struck by a passing train.

Toronto, July 23.—The management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has received a cable announcing the ratification of amalgamation with the Bank of British Columbia by the shareholders of the latter yesterday.

Patrick G. Close, for many years a prominent citizen here, is dead from the result of a mosquito bite on the neck which he scratched, causing blood poisoning.

A Wide Awake Builder. Knows that he can save money on all kinds of builders' and home hardware, by purchasing here. Our goods are high grade, and embrace all the latest ideas and newest inventions, and you can get good goods at reasonable prices.

British Empire Mutual Life. Premium rates have not increased. You can save over 10 per cent. by placing your insurance with us. Expenses of management from 25 to 50 per cent. less than any other company doing business in Canada, being only 10 per cent. of income.

W. A. WARD, Manager for British Columbia, Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B.C. Dealers in HARDWARE. Lawn Mowers, Hose, and Garden Tools. Iron, Steel, Nails, Etc. Pipe Fittings, Etc. Logging and Mining Supplies.

Str. B. Boscowitz. Will leave Spratt's Wharf on Friday, July 27th, at 10 P.M. for Nanaimo, and will return via Vancouver. Freight and passage apply 36 Post Street. For further information apply at the office of the City Engineer.

Sporting News. THE WHEEL. CYCLISTS MEET FOR ORGANIZATION TO-NIGHT. There will be a meeting of representative cyclists of the city at Foresters' Hall, Government Street, to-night at 8:30, for the purpose of drafting by-laws and electing officers.

MONUMENTS. BE SURE TO GET STEWART'S PRICES. For Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imprested, and all kinds of masonry work, at lowest prices. Corner Yates and Bligh Street.

MARRIED. GRAHAM COLEMAN, of Vancouver, on July 22nd, by Rev. C. N. Scott, D.D., Graham and Miss E. M. Coleman. BIRTHS. WEST AT Nelson, on July 21st, the wife of C. W. West, of a son.

BASEBALL. SATURDAY'S GAME. Dr. G. H. Haynes has received word from the Lieut. Governor that his Honor will be pleased to attend the baseball game on Saturday between the Victoria and Anahly teams. The action of the Lieut. Governor is much appreciated, and special arrangements will be made for his reception.