Victoria Daily Colonist 1905

MONEY

To Loan on Improved Securities at Lowest Current Rates.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Generators for Light and Power. Transformers, Meters and Supplies.

The Canadian General Electric Co.

LIMITED.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont. B. C. Head Office, Vancouver, Also at Rossland and Calgary.

STEPHENS & HAWKINS

V. I. Selling Agents, 95 Fort St., VICTORIA, B.C.

A. W. JONES

28 Fort Street, Victoria. Established 1884

Real Estate, Financial, Insurance & General Agent

REPRESENTS

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. (Oldest Canadian Company.)
CALEDONIAN (FIRE) INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH.
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

Leg Bands Leg Bands

Now is the time to mark your chickens for Future Identification. We have all Sizes

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

Holophane Pagodas

THE BEST YET

60c Each

See Our Window.

Hinton Electric Co.

Lord Wolseley To Enter Service

Vessel Which Was Brought to Esquimalt as Derelict Becomes Lumber-Carrier.

Floating Mine Seen by Schooner in Mid Pacific — Princess Victoria's Schedule.

The hull of the German ship Columbia, for two years and more lying at Esquimalt, whither she was towed with her upper works wrecked and her rigging carried away, will be towed to Seattle on Tuesday to be converted into a five-masted lumber dredger to carry lumber between Puget Sound and San Francisco. The vessel, which was picked up derelict off Vancouver Island by the Norwegian steamer Norman Isles, which found her in 1903 bound from Kobe for Royal Roads, was drifting helplessly with her upper works wrecked in heavy gales encountered about six hundred miles off this coast. Captain Schwarting was in command, and he had almost given up hope when the smoke of the Norman Isles was sighted. Previously hatches had been put overboard with the hope that they would drift ashore to reveal the fate of the vanished crew. The Norman Isles towed the wrecked vessel for salvage, but before the case came to trial a settlement was made. The vessel lay at Esquimalt for some time while the owners considered what was to be done with her. Ultimately they came to the conclusion that to rig her would prove too expensive, and she was sold to Captain J. S. Gibson, then of Chemainus, now of the Washington Stevedoring Company of Seattle, Mr. Alex. McDermott of this city, and others. Her new owners renamed the vessel "Lord Wolseley" and secured a British register for her. They had bought her as a speculation, and until now, when the demand for lumber carriers is greater than for many years, they did nothing with the vessel. Now she is to be rigged without delay as a five-masted schooner. This work will probably be done at Seattle, to which port the vessel will be towed Tuesday. The Lord Wolseley is said to have been one of the finest iron ships afloat at the time of her launching. She is a large craft with a registered tonnage of 2,238 tons, and a carrying capacity of 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

A DRIFTING MINE

Seen in Mid-Pacific by a Trading Schooner Which Reached 'Frisco.

Drifting about in mid-Pacific, where it threatens with sudden destruction any vessel which might be so unfortunate as to come in contact with it, is a mine probably detached from its moorings off some Japanese or Russian port. News to this effect was brought into San Francisco by the little trading schooner Triton, arrived from the Marshall Islands.

According to the story told by officers of the schooner it was on the morning of April 21, in latitude 37 degrees and 21 minutes north and longitude 169 degrees west, that a large object was observed bearing down on the schooner, whose course was changed so as to avoid striking it. At first it was thought to be a buoy adrift, but closer examination proved that it was a floating mine, from which long pieces of electric wires could be seen projecting.

HER SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Arrangements Made for Service Between Victoria-Seattle-Vancouver.

Steamer Princess Victoria, which commenced on the Victoria-Vancouver run on Friday, will begin her service between that port and Seattle in addition to the Vancouver service on June 1. The schedule has been arranged so that the steamer will leave this port daily for Seattle, with the exception of Wednesday, at 9.45 p. m., arriving at Seattle at 10.45 p. m. Leaving the Sound port at midnight, the steamer will arrive here about 4 a. m., and will lie over until 7.30 a. m., when she will sail for Vancouver, which port will be reached about 12 noon. The Princess Victoria will then leave at 1 p. m. on her return trip to Victoria, arriving about 5 p. m., sailing again at 6.45 p. m. for Seattle.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Santa Anna will sail from Seattle May 18, carrying another locomotive and supplies for the Alaska Central railway. Steamer Dakota is bringing 6,000 tons of Gogoand steel rails, and 1,200 tons are being brought overland for this line.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco and steamer Santa Rosa sailed for the South last night. The Santa Rosa replaced the Seattle. On arrival at San Francisco the Santa Rosa will go on the Southern California route, replacing the Queen, which will return to the Northern route. The Santa Rosa, when she arrived in port yesterday, had but one smokestack instead of two, as when she was last here. She has a new boiler, which makes her about four knots faster than previously.

Steamer Corwin will be the first steamer sailing from Puget Sound for Cape Nome. She leaves Seattle for the North tomorrow.

SUCHARD Soluble Cocoa is the name of the new and much-talked of beverage. All who have so far had the extreme pleasure of participating in a cup of this really delicious article cannot speak in too high a praise of its virtues as a beverage, while from an economical standpoint it will compare more favorably than anything of its kind yet brought to light. A ½-lb. tin at 25c will make 24 to 25 cups of delicious cocoa, practically a cent a cup, and this is the price for which it may be had from Messrs. Holland & Wyndham, Ltd., the tea and coffee merchants, 25 Government street. Call in, by the way, at the Midland tea and coffee rooms, 44 Fort street, at any time it may please you, and test the virtues of this new and delicious article.

The CYNOSURE of Every Eye

This Excellent Soda Biscuit

SWISS CREAMS

25c. Tin

25c. Tin

M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd.

Victoria Vancouver

Marks New Era For the Province

Large Paper and Pulp Mill to Be Erected at Powell River.

Successful Flotation of Company With $2,250,000 Capital.

A cable received in the city yesterday conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Western Canada Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., capital £450,000, has been successfully floated in London. This is the culmination of negotiations which have extended, in several directions, over a number of years, and were previously several times on the eve of success. No more important announcement has been made for many a day than the Colonist is privileged to make this morning in respect to the enterprise in question. It means that a new industry, the possibilities of which on this Coast has been long talked of, is about to be inaugurated and one which will result in great benefit to the whole of British Columbia.

As stated, the industry now assured has been a long time in inception. The difficulties, which will scarcely be realized, to be overcome have been very great, added to which the antipathy of capitalto invest in this province during recent years has been a very serious obstacle to surmount. Fortunately, the improved conditions of the past year affecting Canadian investments have paved the way for this and other industrial enterprises requiring British capital.

The concessions of pulp lands which formed the basis of the negotiations were acquired from the Dunsmuir government in 1901 under contracts with Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner, under which the Pacific Coast Power Co., Ltd., and the Industrial Power Co. of British Columbia, Ltd., and as the Wood Pulp act, under which the concessionaires were operating, had been repealed and no more pulp lands can be granted by the government, the concessions have become the more valuable on that account. Among the local men interested are H. B. Thomson, J. J. Shallcross and Percy Criddle, in Victoria; F. G. Shallcross, Dr. H. E. McKechnie and George Cowan in Vancouver; W. W. Beer and J. Lang Stocks in Nelson; and G. F. Beer in Toronto.

These have been principally instrumental in promoting the new company that has been floated. They started in 1898 and have been steadily at work ever since. The preliminaries were expensive and involved extensive exploitation, surveys and investigation of conditions and markets. It is needless to say the promoters met with many setbacks and at times the outlook was most discouraging.

The various rights and properties required by the new company are as follows: (1) Two agreements with the chief commissioner of lands and works for British Columbia for the granting of crown leases conferring the right to take timber for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper over 363,000 acres of forest land, on the coast of British Columbia.

(2) 3,000 acres (approximately) of freehold land, situated on both sides of Powell river, and extending from the sea to Powell lake.

(3) Water rights, granted by the crown, to take water for power purposes from Powell river.

The timber areas were selected on account of their supply of spruce and other suitable woods and with a view to cheap logging. Their situation on the sea coast and the banks of rivers is of the highest importance, as all transport of timber to the mills will be by water.

From the prospectus issue we learn that the proposed mill-site will be situated on the freehold land to be acquired by the company, and will have a deep sea water frontage, where vessels of any burden will be able to load and discharge at any state of the tide, thus avoiding any land freight. Ocean-going steamers will load direct at the company's wharf, which will be distant only 90 miles from Vancouver city, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the line of steamers to and from Vancouver and the North.

The water power to be utilized by the company is very large, estimated at 25,000 horse power, and, from its situation close to the sea, of special value. It will be obtained from the falls of Powell river, distant only a quarter of a mile from the proposed mill site on the sea coast.

The estimates of cost are based upon an annual output of 18,000 tons of "news" paper, and 7,000 tons of sulphite pulp; a water power of 10,000 h. p., and an output of 80,000 feet, board measure, of lumber per day of 24 hours. The three estimates amount together to less than £200,000. The directors have been advised that the pulp and paper mills can be completed within 18 months from date of commencement. The lumber mill is expected to be ready in six months.

After payment of the cost of the mills and their erection, in connection with the foregoing estimates, with all expenses of the company up to their completion, there will remain out of the proceeds of the present issue about £60,000 in cash available for the general purposes of the company, which, having regard to the contracts entered into, is, in the opinion of the directors, an ample working capital for all requirements.

The purchase price is £165,000, payable as to £15,000 in cash and the balance, £150,000, in fully paid ordinary shares.

The well known house of Spicer Bros., Ltd., of 19 New Bridge street, London, E. C., have agreed to act as agents of the company for the sale of paper and pulp for a period of ten years, but the company have reserved to themselves the selling of their products in the markets of the North American Pacific Coast down to and including California.

The company has also entered into a contract with Edward Lloyd, Ltd., of 12 Salisbury square, Fleet street, E. C., for the sale for five years of 10,000 tons per annum of "news" paper at satisfactory prices. Messrs. Lloyd have the option to renew the contract for a further period of three or five years.

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Robert Alfred Workman, 36 Gracechurch street, London, E. C. (of Montgomerie & Workman), shipbroker.

Edward Claude Lenehman, 19 New Bridge street, London, E. C. (director of Spicer Bros., Ltd.), paper manufacturer.

The bankers are: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., Princes street Mansion House, E. C.; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 60 Lombard street, E. C., and Vancouver, British Columbia.

OBITUARY.

The remains of the late Charles Perkins were interred yesterday morning, the funeral taking place from the family residence, 20 Collinson street, at 8.45, and later from the Roman Catholic cathedral, where requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dorval. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father Pissot. The following officiated as pallbearers: M. McTiernan, M. C. Brown, C. A. Lombard, M. Bantly, L. Paquin and T. Beigo.

On the steamer City of Puebla, arriving from California yesterday morning, were the remains of E. A. F. Lamb, whose death occurred at Los Angeles on April 26. Deceased had been an employee of R. Smith & Co. for a number of years and went to California in a vain search for health. He was a native of this city and 27 years of age. A mother, two sisters and two brothers survive him. Deceased was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and Knights of Pythias, and also belonged to No. 6 company, Fifth Regiment. The funeral has been arranged to take place this afternoon at 2:30 from Hayward's undertaking parlors. Members of Court Northern Light, A. O. F., are requested to assemble at K. of P. hall at 2 o'clock.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS

Elect Officers for the Province and Transact Annual Business.

The second annual meeting of the British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers was held in the rooms of Victoria Lodge, No. 2, on Friday evening. The delegates to attendance were: From Vancouver, No. 1, W. R. McClellan, C. A. Berry, Joseph Parks, Robert Thomson and G. W. Anderson; from Victoria, No. 2, M. Hutchison, A. M. Aitken, P. M. Jones and P. Gordon; and from Nanaimo, No. 3, G. W. McKenzie.

The new officers of the grand lodge are: Grand chief, C. W. Ross, Victoria; grand vice chief, G. W. McKenzie, Nanaimo; grand treasurer, W. Reese, New Westminster; grand secretary, W. A. Robertson, Vancouver, and grand door guard, Robert Graham, Coquitlam.

The retiring officers were: Grand chief, W. H. Paddon, Vancouver; grand door guard, T. H. Hankins, Nelson; grand vice chief, C. W. Ross, Victoria.

A long and important session was held, when many matters pertaining to the welfare of the association were dealt with.

The Victoria lodge entertained the visitors at a banquet in the Victoria hotel on Saturday evening, which was much enjoyed.

The delegates left for their respective homes on Sunday's boat.

HAIR SOFT AS SILK.

New Scientific Treatment Kills Dandruff Germs and Makes Hair Soft.

It is an accepted fact, a proven fact, that dandruff is a germ disease; and it is also a demonstrated fact that Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. Without dandruff falling hair would stop, and thin hair will thicken. Herpicide not only kills the dandruff germ, but it also makes hair as soft as silk. It is the most delightful hair dressing made. It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and keeps it clean and healthy. Itching and irritation are instantly relieved, and permanently cured. There is nothing "just as good." Take no substitute. Ask for "Herpicide." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

Fifty dozen Boys' Caps reduced to 15c each; former price 35c and 25c. B. Williams & Co.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

On Monday we will place on Special Sale about seven hundred yards of

Colored Voiles

Ranging in value from $1.00 to $1.50

Monday, per yard, - - 50c

This lot of very popular Dress Fabrics should make shopping very interesting in the Dress Goods Department Monday.

NEW COTTON GOODS

We show for the first time on Monday a new lot of flowered Organdies
Price per yard 25c
A good assortment of Galatea for ladies and children, per yard.....15c, 20c and 25c
The latest for ladies' shirt waist, twilled Shirting yard..... 40c
One of the newest shirt waists is the Tommy Atkins.
We have a splendid assortment of Oxford Shirtings suitable for this waist from per yard ..... 12½c to 25c
We have received a few lengths of Muslin de Soie in cream and white with silk crepe, per yard $1.25

We Have Just Received a Large Shipment of Hemmed Sheets

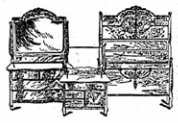
2x2¼ yards a pair..... $1.75
2½x2¾ yards a pair..... $2.00
2½x2½ yards a pair..... $2.25

All made from Howick's famous sheeting.

Hemmed Huckaback Towels 24x4, per dozen..... $3.00
Cotton Diaper Towels 20x38 inches, special, 2 for..... 25c

BELTS--Some Good Sellers

Moire belts in black, brown and navy, shirred at back with gilt or nickel buckle 25c
Taffetta belts in black, red, brown, green or navy, shirred and plain 35c
Satin and Taffetta belts in green, brown, red, navy and black, trimmed gilt buckles, round gilt front buckles..... 50c
Black, brown, navy, shirred and shaped belts at.....65, 75c and $1.00
Satin Merve Belts in light shades, shirred and jeweled trimmed $1.75, $2 and $2.25



3 Specials in 3-Piece

Bedroom Sets

$19.50, $23.75 and $32.50

Some New Lines of

SIDEBOARDS

shown

MONDAY

Prices

$35.00 to $110.00





See Our Assortment of

BABY BUGGIES

At $15.00 to $28.75

Before Making a Selection

IT WILL PAY YOU

1905 SUITINGS

BELWARP SERGES

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN

SUITINGS

—AND—

TROUSERINGS

ENGLISH GOODS.

GREGG & SON

TAILORS.

62 Yates St.

Biscuits

Buy No Other; They are the Best.

Ask Your Grocer For

RAMSAY'S EMPIRE CREAM SODAS

Always fresh, crisp, light and flaky. HOME MADE and 25 per cent. cheaper than Eastern make.

Manufactured by

Ramsay Bros. & Co. Ltd

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Use telephone to Ladners.

L. EATON & CO

We are instructed by Mr. E. Crow Baker to sell all the elegant and handsome household furniture and effects of the late Capt. H. G. Lewis, at his late residence, 114 Belleville street, James Bay, at

AUCTION

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, 17th

AT 2 P. M.

Including: 1 Handsome Marble Top Hat Rack; 1 Hall Stand; 1 Mahogany Card Table, 1 Centre Table; What-Not; 1 Oak Table; Mahogany Dining-room Table; Sideboard; Oak Table; Mahogany Sideboard; Ush. Sofas; Canecoat Chairs; Brussels Carpets; Rugs; Clocks; Chandeliers; Marine Telescope; Water-color Pictures; Swing Mirrors; Chest Drawers; 1 Ottoman; Arm Chairs; 1 Hall-room Settee; Spring Hall-tressee; 2 Marble Top Dressing Tables; 2 Marble Top Washstands; Toilet Set; Pillows and Blankets; Bedroom Carpet; Chairs and Tables; Towel Horse; 2 Vases; Bamboo Rocker; 1 Basin and Stand; 1 Cuspidore; 1 Drawing Room Carpet; Rug; Lounge; Chairs; Rattan Chairs; Japan Screen; 2 Gipsy Tables; Ornaments; Lamps and Rugs; 1 Bedstead; Bureau and Washstand; Wire and Wool Mattresses; Bedding, etc.; Kitchen Tables; Chairs; Dressers; 1 Range; Clock and Utensils; 5 Boxes; Wine Glasses; Tumblers; 1 Doz. Champagne Glasses; 7 Decanters; Fruit Dishes; Dinner Sets; Knives, Forks, Spoons, Crockery; 1 Lawn Mower; Poultry; Garden Tools, and a lot of Wood, etc., etc.

Also 13 Volumes Shakespeare; 1 Bookcase, 71 Volumes.

Goods on view from 1 o'clock Tuesday till sale.

L. EATON & CO., Auctioneers.

BITTANCOURT

AUCTIONEER.

Salesrooms, 58 Broad St., near Yates St. Phone 369.

GOODS RECEIVED DAILY

Set of Platform Scales, for private sale; also a few Gipsy Pots—latest fad.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER

Under instructions from Commander Mendes and others, I will sell at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, 19th, 2 P.M.

Valuable and Almost New Furniture

Cut Glass, China, Etc., also 4-wheeled English Dog Cart

(in good condition.)

Goods on view Thursday.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

Negligee Outing Shirts at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; English Cricket and Tennis Shirts at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. B. Williams & Co.

Boys' Regatta and Outing Shirts 60c each. B. Williams & Co.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

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OBITUARY.

Sing a Song of "White Rock," Sing it loud and strong;
Sing it to the People, hurrying along.
Tell them if they're looking for the very best,
They need look no longer "White Rock" stands the test.
Sing a Song of "White Rock," Sing it every day,
Sing it to the traveler starting on his way.
Have him take some with him, he may rest secure
He is never drinking water that's impure.
Sing a Song of "White Rock," sing it very loud;
Sing it to perhaps a few, or sing it to a crowd,
Always talk about it, when a friend you meet,
Pither & Leiser sell it, at 13 Yates Street.

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Mose Ireland--Pioneer

Interesting Career of a Pacific Coast Timber Cruiser.

Mose Ireland, timber cruiser, was born in 1830 at Piscataquis, State of Maine. In 1844 he left school to work his way in the world. He hired out in a logging comp at $11 a month. Being anxious to do his best, he performed his work as well as he knew how, and on being paid off his employer showed his appreciation by giving him double wages, or $22 a month for his services. Mose Ireland is now seventy-five years old, and is still in the timber business, and is still known to every timber man on the Coast for the same sterling qualities which earned him as a boy double pay in the Maine logging camp.

The Gold Fever.

In 1851 he got the gold fever, and his experiences, necessarily much abbreviated, are best told in his own language.

"Well, we struck Hangtown, California. It was called Hangtown because of so many hangings. The right name was Placerville. Things looked bad. We got into an awful country; we could see that. The ground was dry, and there was not much mining. We asked a fellow where to go to find out something about earning wages, and he told us to go to one of the gambling joints. We went into Big Dick's place. He was dealing faro. A miner came lounging in with his pack on his back done up in a blanket. He put that down, stretched himself, yawned, and was fixing his braces when Big Dick got up, walked over to him, and without a word stuck a dirk into him right up to the hilt; then walked back to the card table. They carried the wounded man to a bench, and one fellow felt him and said, "He's dead." Big Dick just turned around, took a look at the dead man, and said, 'That ain't the man I thought it was. I'm sorry I killed him.' Then he went on dealing. My chums said, 'Let's get out,' but I said 'No, they won't kill us.' Soon some miners came in with a coil of rope and placed the noose around the neck of Big Dick. One of them said, 'Come on, Dick; we want you.'

"Dick got up and walked along with the rope around him. They tied his hands and strung him up to a tree. Next day we went to look at Big Dick swinging there, and found two others dangling to the tree beside him. That was why the place was called Hangtown."

Mose Ireland next struck the camp at Beal's Bar in the summer of 1851, where placer operations were going on. The company made a failure of the season's work while he was with them, and as he made representations to them that he could make the proposition pay if given complete control, he took it in hand. Fortune favored him, the river running dry three months, and he made a big clean-up and was rewarded handsomely.

Logging.

Here he met a fellow he had known when he drove logs in the State of Maine. This friend told him there was a log jamb eighteen miles up the river. He went up there and asked for a job. They refused him. His friend told the foreman that he was a good hand, and the foreman said, "Well, get out there and see what you can do." Mose Ireland says:

"I took my hook and got right out in the middle and commenced to work like a demon. I saw they were on a riffle, but I had moved a worse jamb than they had there. After some time the logs commenced to move, and there was a rush for land—the jamb was broken. The foreman and others yelled 'ashore! ashore!' I knew that all the logs wouldn't go, so I stayed right where I was. I was used to it in Maine. When a jamb came again I cleared the leaders and broke it, and skipped for shore. The foreman says, 'Will you stay with me?' I said 'Yes,' and he said, 'Your place will be in the centre.' From that time till I left him I did not work twenty minutes a day. I felt ashamed of myself and asked to be put to work, but I was told that I must keep myself fresh for emergencies. Well, when pay day came I was asked what I wanted. I thought I'd be bold, and I said, 'Same as the other men.' The foreman said, 'Well, I'm paying them $5 a day, and I'll give you $7.'".

Back to Mining.

"I had many more experiences, but in '61 I got the gold fever again, and struck for Cariboo. I got as far as Quesnelle Forks, and having struck a good creek there — Williams Creek— myself and chums stayed there for the season, cleaning up $2,000 each. We found another creek—French Creek—that was good for $100 a day, but when we came out we forgot to get a miner's license, and as we had made a good clean-up we decided to make back for California.

Lumbering in British Columbia.

"We struck Westminster, which was a few cabins in between the stumps. There was no Vancouver then. There I met S. P. Moody, that Moodyville was named after. I told him what I had done. He said I was not to go to California, but stay with him and he'd double my money. I said I'd stay anywhere to make a stake. He put in $600 and I put in my $2,000. We bought cattle and other things in Oregon and sold them in British Columbia. At one time we bought one hundred head of cattle at $18 a head, and sold the carcasses at three bits a pound to the sappers and miners located there. We cleaned up $9,000 by our original capital of $2,600. Then Mr. Moody, Mr. Van Bramer and myself decided to start a mill on the Fraser. This was in 1862. This was my first set-back. The mill cost $60,000, and was the first big mill in British Columbia, and the timber was ready to hand at our door right on the beach. The ships used to bring supplies to the soldiers and we thought we could give them a return cargo. We loaded one ship and we bid her bon voyage with light hearts. To our dismay, however, she struck on a sandbar, and was six weeks getting off. No more ships would come to our mill to load, and we shut down. We still had great faith in the mill business, however, and we decided to move our machinery from Fraser river to Moodyville. We again came to grief. We thought we could load ships and send them to Australia. We loaded two ships, and though deep in debt we expected immediate returns and prosperity. Our Moodyville mill was run by water. The capacity was small, but the money seemed certain. The ships arrived safely in Australia in a glutted market. The captain had to sell or give the timber away, and we got $400 for our two cargoes. There were no banks in those days, and this spelt ruin for us—I went mining, Van went his way, and Moody stayed by the mill. He got Hugh Nelson, afterwards Governor, to put up some money, and he started at it again. He ran slowly behind for two years.

"About this time Captain Stamp built the first steam mill at Hastings, now known as the Hastings Mill. He had unlimited capital, and had more orders for lumber than he could attend to. This was Moody's chance. He took the surplus orders, and in five months cleared up $40,000. Andrew Welch was agent for Moody at 'Frisco. He knew of the big clean-up, and he could command capital. He came over and told Moody that there was a credit of $100,000 at the bank for him. With this money Moody made money rapidly and bethought him of his associates, and Van and I were called in to participate in his good fortune. I was sent to find a site and open up a mill, and I was given a credit of $100,000. I was away tending to this business when a telegram came saying that Moody had fallen off a ship and was drowned. So elusive fortune had again escaped me.

In the Omineca Country.

"But I again chased her. There was mining excitement up north, and I sent a party of prospectors out to investigate. They struck a section of country now known as the Omineca. They traveled beaten tracks in a roundabout way. I went up the coast and hunted for a pass across country. I found it, and had strange experiences with the Indians, who were dressed in skins and as wild as pigeons. They were peaceful, but gave me a bad scare. I was seized by the young girls of the tribe and thrown down and bound with thongs, and the men circled around us and laughed till they fairly rolled on the ground. I found out after they were playing "Hunt the Tiger." I was soon liberated and feasted with fresh salmon. I returned to Victoria and acted as guide to the Omineca, establishing my post at what is now known as Hazleton, on the Skeena. I had at one time as many as ninety passengers for Omineca in canoes on the Skeena.

"It was not until 1880 that I began to see the possibilities of holding timber for an advance. In twenty-five years I have seen timber increase from $1 an acre to $100 an acre. I have seen vast fortunes made by men who bought my timber for a song. They are reputed millionaires, and I am still cruising timber, but in my old age not one of the hundred I served can point to a disloyal action or to a broken pledge.

Some Large Timber Deals.

"In 1880 I saw the possibilities and went to Tom Earle at Victoria. I said, 'We have a great chance to make a killing here. The government are to increase the price of timber land from $1 to $2.50, and there is a dollar and a half an acre right here; Earle said he could see nothing in it; there was no one to buy. But I said, 'Buy it and hold it, man, and we will double our money.' I did not think then I would live long enough to see the timber a hundred times more valuable. He said 'No, I can't see it your way.' I then went to Edgar Marvin, hardware merchant in Victoria, and made the same proposition. He said he could not see how he could make anything on timber. I did not despair. I went to Major Downie and told him my scheme. He saw through it, and told me to get away and stake some timber. I knew a large lot of timber at Powell Lake, and I staked it and we got 20,000 acres at $1 an acre, payable in three years and crown granted. Immediately after this the act was passed raising the price to $2.50. I surveyed it, and found 7,000 acres of good timber and 10,000 of fair timber, the rest scrub. I sold my interest for $500 and the Major sold out for $1,000. Captain Clark bought mine. I then started out to hunt up more, and I came across the finest bunch of timber man ever saw at Malispina Inlet. I went to the late W. P. Sayward, as fine a man as ever lived and a man of his word. I said, 'I have as particularly fine piece of timber, but I want my price.' He said, 'What is your price?' I said, '$2,000.' He said, 'Well, Mose, I'll take it, but of course I want to send my cruiser up to cruise it.' This was in 1882, and he told Jas Miller, a man working for him, to go up and cruise it. In the meantime J. J. Hunt, who knew me in 'Frisco, told Mr. Merrill, a young fellow twenty-one years of age out this way from Michigan, to go over to Victoria and hunt up Mose Ireland. Young Merrill hunted me up and asked me about timber. I said I had got a fine piece, but Sayward was going to take it. Miller failed to go up, and I took Merrill up to see the timber. Well, he just ran through the woods and looked around and waved his arms and said, 'It's great; it's fine; I want to buy it. I'll give you $2,500.' I told him that it was sold to Sayward for $2,000, but if Sayward did not want it he could have it for the same price. Sayward's cruiser reported unfavorably, said there was only a quarter of a section there, and Merrill bought it. He paid me $2,000 for 5,000 acres, and he paid the government $2.50 an acre, about $17,000, including survey expenses. He has been offered this month $1.75 stumpage, and he has been offered more than once half a million dollars for what I sold him for $2,000. He has refused to sell at any price. I was right when I told Tom Earle that he could make a killink in timber at $1 an acre. I want to add that when young Merrill went back to Michigan he sent me $500 as a bonus, which stamped him as a generous man. Merrill was pleased with what I did, and he engaged me to cruise 15,000 acres at $1.25 an acre. He is holding all his timber still, and has made a great fortune out of that venture alone, and is now only 44 years old—still young to enjoy it. He is now a member of the firm of Merrill & Ring or Puget Sound, and all he has touched has helped to enhance his fortune, and he and his brother are multi-millionaires.

Working for a Winnipeg Firm.

"Hammond & Nanton, bankers, of Winnipeg and Toronto, heard of me and engaged me to cruise timber for them. This was in 1886. I cruised 6,000 acres, and was engaged for many months at $200 and expenses. They told me to live well, hire good men and pay good wages; but I was anxious to make a good showing, and I lived in my cabin and paid going wages and got all I could for my employers for their money. They cleaned up $42,000 when they sold out. I then cruised for Webster & Edmonds, and for the Victoria Timber Company, and it was shortly after that — in 1887 — that the Timber Act was again changed and the days of easy money in timber were at an end. I am still cruising, however, and although I am not as active as I used to be, I can stand just about as much hard work and exposure as when I broke the jamb at Beal's Bar.

"I suppose I must go like all the rest of them, but I am not going to quit cruising until they carry me out of the woods."

Trades Unions by a Unionist

At the seventh annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association, Chicago, March 23 and 24, 1905, J. Kirby, Jr., Dayton, Ohio, read an address on "Opposing Evils in Trades Union," from which the following is taken:

Permit me to read you an address delivered by Mr. Thomas Fitch, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at the annual convention of that organization, held in Los Angeles in 1904. It is not a long address, and as it embodies the sentiments expressed in the principles of this association, as well as other employers' associations, I will read the whole of it:

"You are here in Cincinnati, gentlemen, as the representatives of the wisest and fairest labor union in the world. If the members of all the other trades unions were to adopt your precepts and follow your example in dealing with their employers, and with each other, and with all men, there would seldom be wasteful strikes in which the worker must, even if finally successful, labor three or six months in order to make up the losses occasioned by one month of idleness.

"I believe in labor unions. My prejudices and sympathies are with the workers. In my humble opinion the teamster who assaults another teamster because the latter has no union button, and the financial magnate who violates the anti-trust law, ought to be made to keep the lockstep of fellow-convicts.

"Orderly, law-abiding trades-unionism, just such trades-unionism as you practice, gentlemen, is legitimate and honorable. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is as conservative a body as any chamber of commerce or board of trade, and in its business management is a good deal more conservative than are the directors of some banks of which I have heard. Capital and labor belong together. Their interests are identical. There is, in this land of ours, no necessary conflict between them, and no conflict that is not forced and unnatural. The man with the hammer should not be at outs with the man that hires the man with the hammer.

"If you will analyze the utterances of some of the demagogic, blatant, cherubim and seraphim who 'continually do cry' about the 'conflict between the man and the dollar,' you will find that in many instances it is a conflict between the man who is without a dollar, because he is too lazy, or too ignorant, or too dishonest to earn a dollar, in which contest the dollarless man is endeavoring to get the other man's dollar away from him without giving him anything in return for it. It is the contest between the man who has a job, and desires to keep it, and the man who is without a job and is afraid that he will find one. It is a contest between the bread-winner and the tramp, between the man who can write his name and the man who signs his name with a cross; between the depositors in the savings banks and the depositors in the faro banks; between the workers and the brawlers.

"We live in an age of light: we live in an advancing generation, and retrogressive, whining, wealth-hating, labor-shirking doctrines are out of joint with the times. Everywhere invention, discovery and science are pushing their mighty march up the mountains, up the valleys and into the caverns of the earth. They are riding in great ships over the foam-crested seas. They are preparing to climb to the stars. Shall the United States alone, among the nations, seek to check their advance? Shall it succumb to the demands of calamity-howlers, who cry out against the aggressions of capital and the tyranny of wealth owners?

"Where is the tyranny of the wealth-owners to be found? In what form does it manifest itself? In Europe a laborer takes off his hat when he meets a lord. In America a man keeps his hat on when he meets a millionaire, unless the millionaire salutes him first. In Europe the teamster turns out for the carriage with a coronet on its panels. In America the carriage of the capitalist will lose a wheel if its owner does not turn out for a coal cart, provided the owner of the coal cart has the right of way. What, at last, do rich men obtain from life more than poor men? Toil brings hunger, and hunger is a better sauce than any compounded by a French chef. God gives his beloved as sweet sleep upon a cot as upon the downiest couch. Public libraries and galleries give their treasuries of learning and art to the poorest. Music and drama can be enjoyed as well from the galleries as from the boxes. A trolley car gives a smoother and swifter ride than a carriage drawn by horses. There are no reserved seats in nature's amphitheatre. The ripple of the river, the verdure of the lawns, the shade of the trees and the perfume of the flowers belong alike to the rich and poor. (Tremendous applause.)

"If some of the workers, instead of reaching for the moon and following demagogues and dreamers, would seek the enactment of just laws that would really benefit them, they would better illustrate their common sense than they sometimes do. You cannot go into a barber shop or a saloon without finding half a dozen newspapers filled with various articles about the rights of labor, and lurid diatribes against those alleged to invade such rights. You cannot go through a political campaign without listening to a dozen spellbinders howling about the rights and wrongs of labor, from Passamaquoddy to Campeeche, and all the time the simplest and most obvious and most needed measure that might be enacted for the benefit of labor is never mentioned.

"Unlawful violence never accomplished any good for a cause. In former ages force, and not reason, ruled the world. Now reason sits upon the throne, and under her benign sway prosperity, peace and happiness abide. There is nothing more grand than a government that accords to its citizens perfect freedom, and requires of them implicit obedience to law.

"If you don't like the law, then use your votes to change it. But while it is a law, drop the club and knife and the gun and the dynamite bomb, and obey the law. If there is a worker who has what you consider to be bad taste, and the poor judgment not to belong to a union, you are not obliged to associate with him or greet him with friendliness when you meet. But you are obliged not to assault or molest him. He may be, in your opinion, a scab, but he has a legal right to be a scab if he chooses. He has a legal right to work for whomsoever he chooses, at whatever rate of wages he pleases and for whatever number of hours in each day he pleases. Persuade him to stand by his fellow-workmen if you can. That is your right. But keep your hands off him, for it is not your right to assault him. You may be sure that if you attempt violence there will step to the front a United States deputy marshal, who will say to you with a voice of 75,000,000 of people, and with the bayonets of an army behind him, 'Let that man pass to his labors.'"

THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Toronto Star.

There are few qualifications which a governor-general can possess of more value than the ability to make a speech which will be worthy of the representative of the King, and still shall not go beyond the limits set to the public utterances of a strictly constitutional colonial governor. Lord Dufferin had this ability to a high degree, and his public addresses while he occupied the vice-regal post in the new Dominion are still among the rhetorical classics of our history. He never spoke without saying something of great importance; and yet he never invaded fields into which he should not have strayed without the guidance of his constitutional advisers.

This rare ability Lord Grey is proving himself to possess. He has not, while in this city, taken an easy refuge in flattering platitudes which are so very safe and so very empty. He has handled manly subjects like a man: he has spoken to us of the deepest questions in our national life, and has invited us to remember our relations to the Empire; and yet he has said not a word which will embarrass his ministers or will carry comfort to any section of politicians.

We have ventured to protest before against the theory that we should bring out to our new country a British statesman—usually of the first rank—and then make of him a gagged prisoner at Rideau Hall. We would feel if any of our leading public men, in whom we repose enough confidence to send them to represent us in Britain, were to be officially resident in the Mother Country, that the British people might well listen to them on occasion on Canadian subjects. The British people would not, of course, be bound to follow their advice. But if a Canadian subject were up for settlement in Britain, surely the British people might ask the Canadian public man living amongst them, and well known to them, what he thought of the matter and what light he could throw upon its various phases. And if the British people refused to let him speak on the ground that he was constitutionally dumb, we would think them very stupid.

Now, of course, we cannot have our governor-general plunging into Canadian politics any more than Lord Strathcona should interfere with British party politics. But there are an immense number of topics on which a live and informed man can speak with force and effect which lie outside of the party arena. Many of these subjects are imperial rather than local in character; and on these an imperial statesman can speak with an authority which the best of our public men necessarily lack. Thus when Lord Grey called our attention to the opening possibilities of Japanese trade, and to the fact that we are doing nothing for the support of the navy which keeps the sea open to our traders, he was dealing with subjects with which he is acquainted at first hand; and it is surely better that he should utilize the occasion upon which we are giving him our attention to stir our thoughts on such subjects than to repeat over to us the familiar compliments about our "glorious climate," and our "city of homes."

In that case, we can congratulate ourselves on having now a governor-general who is not reduced to the secondary cleverness of saying nothing impressively. It will not be a mere formality when we invite Lord Grey to take part in a public function. He is not so conscious of his constitutional limitations that he can say nothing at all. He has a host of subjects apparently upon which it will pay us well to hear him, and we should take advantage of his official stay in the country to hear him often. The ripening effects of experience and the long years of unbroken study which go to the making of the best men in the service of the Mother Country should produce for us in the more hurried colonies a line of governors-general who will contribute suggestions of immense value in the building up of a British Canada.

In the World of Labor

Make this a day. There is no gain
In brooding over days to come;
The message of today is plain,
The future's lips are ever dumb.
The work of yesterday is gone—
For good or ill, let come what may;
But now we face another dawn.
Make this a day.

The day is this; the time is now;
No better hour was ever here—
Who waits upon the when and how
Remains forever in the rear.
Though yesterday were wasted stuff,
Your feet may still seek out the way.
Tomorrow is not soon enough—
Make this a day.

—Chicago Tribune.

Returns compiled in St. Petersburg show that there are now 22,000 women employed in the railway service of Russia.

More bicycles, says a cycling paper, are being turned out now than at any period of wheeling history.

Paper manufacturers are discussing the project undertaken by William M. Callender, of New York, to manufacture paper from Irish bog peat.

Over 800 British emigrants arrived in Toronto on April 25. Of these, many families will settle on 5,000 acres of uncultivated land on Pelee Island, Lake Erie, and raise fruit and tobacco.

The vital statistics of New York show that tuberculosis carries off nearly one-third of all workingmen of the city who die between the ages of 15 and 44.

Nearly 40 per cent. more women are working this year at men's labor than worked ten years ago, while the increase of male workers is only a trifle over 25 per cent.

Whatcom Typographical Union has been authorized to change its name to Bellingham Union. This action was taken on account of the fact that the name of the post office has been changed in like manner.

Salem Typographical Union has been granted an eight-hour day at once, while the following unions will inaugurate the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906: Pekin (Ill.), Jersey City, Nashville (Tenn.), Crookston (Minn.), Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), Peru (Ind.), and Livingston (Mont.)

Trouble is brewing between the local branch of the Peterboro (Ont.) Tinsmiths' Union and the local employers. The present rates of pay of tinsmiths range from $2 to $3 per day, and the union want an increase of 10 per cent.

The following figures are quite instructive: In 1816, 20,000,000 spoke English, 30,000,000 German, and 40,000,000 Russian. Eighty years later, 110,000,000 used the English language, an increase of five and a half times, and only 65,000,000 used the German language.

An international congress was held at Berne on the 8th instant, under the auspices of the Swiss government, for the consideration of certain matters relating to the protection of work-people, viz., the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of wax matches, and the prohibition of night work in the case of women and girls in industrial establishments.

For the first time in the history of Chicago, the barbers are about to become thoroughly organized, and will make an agreement with their employers. A tentative agreement covering wages, hours, the closed shop and a mutual understanding has been concluded between the seven locals of the Master Barbers' Protective Association and Barbers' Union No. 548.

It is expected that initial work in the direction of putting up the superstructure of the big C. P. R. hotel will be undertaken next week, when a quantity of stone is expected to be delivered at the site on James Bay. The work of filling in around the foundations is proceeding apace, and an excellent showing is being made. The spur track from the tram line has again been shifted, this time to the centre of the foundations, and much of the area around the latter has been filled up.

The contract for the erection of the wharf extension at the C. P. R. docks on James Bay has been let to the Vancouver Construction Company, and it is expected that the sub-contract for the carpenter work will be let to a local firm. The structure will be upwards of 600 feet in length, and represent an expenditure of approximately $15,000. As the work is to be rushed to completion, employment will be given to a large number of men.

A riot took place at Tacoma last Wednesday between 150 striking 'longshoremen of that city and 18 strike-breakers brought over from Seattle by the steamer Centennial, in which three men were drowned and ten or twelve badly beaten. The trouble grew out of a disagreement between the Sailors' and 'Longshoremen's unions, and had no reference to the 'longshoremen's strike that has been in progress in Tacoma and Seattle for more than a month past. At Seattle Capt. Pierce of the Centennial was notified by some of his crew that he had better take non-union men to Tacoma to handle the vessel's harbor work. News of this action reached Tacoma immediately, and the 'longshoremen began organizing to give the strangers a warm reception, with the above result. A committee of the Citizens' Alliance and the unions are working together in order that future trouble may be averted.

Trouble broke out last week at Bellingham between the 'Longshoremen's Union and a number of members of the Seamen's Union from Seattle who went over from the latter city to unload the steam schooner Rainier, which had been boycotted by the 'longshoremen. The trouble will soon be settled, according to the agent of the Seamen's Union, who states that the "formation of an independent 'longshoremen's union at Seattle on the 18th instant, and other events which are expected to happen, will settle the difficulty."

The Yukon cause celebre of Morgan vs. the British Yukon Company has developed a new aspect, owing to the allowance of the appeal taken by the defendant corporation from the jury verdict granting damages to the plaintiff in the sum of $12,000. It will be remembered that Morgan received serious injury through the breaking of a capstan on one of the vessels of the defendant company, upon which he was employed, and alleged delay in providing proper surgical attendance. The jury awarded damages as stated, and the case was then appealed, the company winning. It is now stated that owing to lack of funds to further prosecute his case, the plaintiff stands in danger of losing all, and the matter has at this stage been taken up by the Merchant Service Guild and local labor unionists, who propose to raise a fund by voluntary contributions sufficient to meet the costs of a further appeal to Ottawa, in which they feel confident that the verdict of the provincial Full Court would be reversed.

The second annual general meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's Sick Benefit Association was held in the car-shed on the evening of the 12th, over fifty of the members being present. The balance sheet as presented by the president, A. T. Goward, was a most satisfactory one, a substantial balance being carried forward for the coming year. After its unanimous adoption, the following officers were elected: President, A. T. Goward; vice-president, W. H. Gibson; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Battersby; managing committee, W. Armstrong, J. T. Skipsey (mechanical department); E. Goodall and D. Dewar (traffic department). G. M. Tripp, the company's popular electrical superintendent, expressed a hearty vote of thanks to the officers of the association, on behalf of the mechanical staff, for the able and economical manner in which the affairs of the association had been conducted during the past year. This was seconded by H. Gibson, traffic superintendent. At the close of the business proceedings, the president entertained the members to a generous repast.

The first strike in the United States, according to the commissioner of labor, took place in New York in 1741, when a number of journeymen bakers combined and refused to bake until their wages were raised. Dates of other early strikes were: Shoemakers, in Philadelphia, 1796 and 1798; sailors, in New York, 1803; Philadelphia shoemakers, 1805; New York cord-wainers, 1809; Pittsburg cordwainers, 1815; Medford (Mass.) shipwrights, 1817; Albany printers, 1821; New York hatters, 1822. After 1825, strikes gradually became more numerous.

The following is the text of an Old-Age Pensions bill introduced by Mr. Channing, M. P., in the British House of Commons last month: The measure provides for the payment of 5s weekly to every person over 65 years of age who has established his claim to be placed upon the pension register. The claimants must be British subjects, who shall not have undergone imprisonment with hard labor for five years previous to the application. It is proposed to provide two-thirds of the cost of the pensions out of the consolidated funds, and the remainder out of the exchequer contribution account of each county, supplemented as may be necessary from the local taxation fund. The bill, if enacted, will come into force on January 1, next, and pension payments will commence within the following twelve months.

"It is my positive belief," states Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, "that the American workman will never consent to a curtailment of his wages or the lengthening of his hours of labor. If the people are at a disadvantage in the markets because of higher wages, and the Germans are making more rapid strides, then it is reasonable to believe that if we dropped to the German scale the Germans would in turn drop still lower, thus leaving the German and American workman in the same relative positions.

"The charge is made that the pernicious activity of the trade unions in England is the cause for the loss of supremacy which England has taken in the commercial world. This is false. England was at one time the leading commercial nation of the world, while the United States was simply lying low, and Great Britain has only suffered from comparison, as she could not compete with the United States in the strides which it has made in the last fifty years, although England has continued to grow. The United States has in the last few decades outstripped Great Britain, but I assert that Great Britain has been keeping pace with herself. Our opponents say that cheap labor and short hours for the working class means the progress of a country. If this be true, China should stand in a class by herself today."

The following is an introductory statement appearing in last month's Labor Gazette to a series of statistical tables relating to the building trades in Canada, and is of interest locally. It will be seen that as a rule plasterers receive a higher rate than carpenters. As between lathers and plasterers, no distinction is made in several localities, though in others the wages of the former tend to the level of carpenters'. At Halifax, N. S., for example, lathers and plasterers receive $2.70 per day and carpenters $2.25; at St. John, N. B., plasterers receive $3 per day and carpenters from $2 to $2.50, the work of lathing at this point being largely performed by carpenters. At Montreal the rate is $3 for plasterers and from $2 to $2.25 for carpenters; at Toronto plasterers receive $3.44, lathers $3, and carpenters from $2.40 to $2.80; at Winnipeg the rate is $4.50 for lathers and plasterers, and $3.15 for carpenters; and at Vancouver $5 per day is paid to plasterers and $3.20 to carpenters.

The tendency of wages to be higher and hours shorter, other things being equal, in the larger centres of industry, is illustrated in the table. In Nova Scotia, for example, the highest rates for these classes are paid at Halifax; in New Brunswick, at St. John, Woodstock and Fredericton; in Quebec, at Montreal and Quebec and vicinity; in Ontario, outside of certain localities situated on the international boundary and others to the westward of Lake Superior, at Toronto; and in Manitoba, at Winnipeg. In British Columbia, the difference between the rates paid in small and large localities is less marked; certain of the small localities in some cases show higher rates than those prevailing in Vancouver and Victoria.

West of the Great Lakes higher rates as a rule prevail than in the central and eastern provinces, the highest point being reached in British Columbia. On the whole, rates are lowest in the province of Quebec.

The following is a copy of Mr. Gompers' reply to the request of the local Trades and Labor Council the revocation of Messrs. McKay and Greenwood's commissions as organizers for the American Federation of Labor:

Mr. Christian Sivertz, Secretary Victoria Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Some weeks ago you wrote to me requesting the revocation of the commission held by Mr. William McKay and Mr. G. R. Greenwood as volunteer organizers for the American Federation of Labor, and in later letter made statement of the Garment Workers' trouble in Victoria, by reason of which the Trades and Labor Council requested the revocation of the commissions of the two gentlemen named. I also received a letter from Mr. McKay in regard to the matter, and I referred all of the letters and papers in the case to the special representative of the A. F. of L. in New York City, Mr. Herman Robinson, with the request that he lay the entire matter before the executive board of the United Garment Workers for such reply as they may deem advisable to make in the premises. I am now in receipt of the report of our special representative, which is as follows:

"In compliance with your instructions, I appeared before the executive board of the United Garment Workers of America on Monday evening, May 1. Having gone through all the documents in connection with this controversy, Secretary Larger explained the situation, in which he endeavored to justify the action taken in the premises. There appear to be some personal differences among our local representatives in that city, and to which I have paid but very little attention, owing to the fact that that was not so much of importance at this time as the actual cause for the withdrawal of the label by the United Garment Workers from the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. Secretary Larger having visited that city and looked over the situation, was convinced that the firm in question was not complying with the schedule of prices adopted by the organization, and the conditions were such that just as soon as the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., or any other firm desiring the use of the union label, would sign an agreement to recognize prices, etc., they could have the use of the union label. This position they still maintain, despite all reports to the contrary. If the United Garment Workers of America were withholding the label from a firm or firms who were willing to comply with the conditions the same as other firms, there would be cause for complaint. This has not been shown, and the United Garment Workers contend that they cannot, with any degree of fairness to the respective manufacturers in a locality, have different conditions in the different shops. I am informed that the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. were duly notified that just as soon as they will agree to the conditions as observed by the other firms, there will be no objections whatsoever, and the label will be granted immediately.

"I therefore find that, in view of the information received and the explanation given by the United Garment Workers, that there does not seem to be any discrimination against this particular firm, or that the label has been withdrawn from them except for reasons that were fully justified."

In addition to the above, I might say that in a letter received from Secretary Larger of the United Garment Workers, he states that Mr. McKay acted in strict accordance with the instructions given him by Secretary Larger when the latter appointed Mr. McKay as a representative of the Garment Workers in Victoria, and he protests against the revocation of Mr. McKay's commission.

I do not want to do an injustice to anyone, and I feel confident that the Trades and Labor Council holds the same opinion and belief. I therefore recommend, in view of the above, that the Trades and Labor Council withdraw its request for the revocation of the commission of Organizer McKay and Organizer Greenwood.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, and with kind regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

CHICAGO
REACHED MOST QUICKLY AND COMFORTABLY VIA
THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
And Direct Connections at Chicago With Limited Trains East.
Buffet Library Cars, Pullman Sleeper, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars afford the Best of Everything.
FAST TIME
All agents sell tickets via this route.
For complete information ask your agent, or write
F. W. PARKER,
General Agent,
151 Yesler Way, Seattle,

Oceanic S.S.Co. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.
S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, May 27, 11 a. m.
S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, May 26.
S.S. SONOMA for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, June 8.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
TIME OF TRAINS
Fast Mail—Leaves Seattle 8 a. m.
Famous Flyer—Leaves Seattle 8 p. m.
2 TIME SAVERS OVERLANDS DAILY 2
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
S. S. "IYO MARU"—for Yokohama and Kobe, will sail on or about May 16, 1905.
For all information,
E. R. STEPHEN,
General Agent.
75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
Steamers of this Company leave
For San Francisco
FROM VICTORIA, 7:30 P. M.
City of Puebla, Umatilla, or Queen, May 23, 28, June 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.
ALASKA EXCURSIONS
S. S. Spokane, June 8, 22.
For South Eastern Alaska
Leave Victoria 4 a. m., S. S. COTTAGE CITY, May 23, June 6, 20. Leave Seattle 9 p. m. Cottage City, City of Seattle or Humboldt, May 22, 24, 28, June 2, 5, 7, 12, 17, 19.
Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.
TICKET OFFICES—86 Government and 61 Wharf Street.

THE FREIGHT TARIFFS OF
THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
for the season of 1905 are now in effect to Atlin, Dawson, Chena and Fairbanks. Shipments made now will be held in transit for early delivery after navigation opens.
Early shipment advisable, as an early opening of navigation is looked for.
For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.
To all Points in Canada and the United States
Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Mondays and Fridays.
For Montreal, Wednesday and Saturday.
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IMPERIAL LIMITED
Commences Summer Service June 4th

B.C. COAST SERVICE
FROM VICTORIA
For Skagway—S.S. "PRINCESS MAY," May 20, 30.
For Northern B. C. Ports—Every Thursday, 11 p. m.
For Vancouver—S.S. "PRINCESS VICTORIA," daily, at 1 a. m.
For West Coast—S.S. "QUEEN CITY," at 11 p. m., 1st, 7th, 14th, 20th each month.
For New Westminster—S. S. "R. P. RITHET," Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m.
FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.
For Steveston—S.S. "TRANSFER," daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m. Additional trip Monday, at 5 p. m.
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For full particulars apply to
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver. H. H. ABBOTT, F. & P. A., 86 Government St.

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Convenient terminals in Chicago and New York; stopping at Niagara Falls; magnificent scenery. Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago. Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
EXCELLENT Train Service BETWEEN
CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,
And the Principal Business Centers of
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TICKET OFFICE
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3 — 3 — TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY 3
One of which is the famous "North Coast Limited." "Ride on it once, ride on it always." Up-to-date Pullman and Tourist Sleepers on all trains. Through tickets issued to all points East and South, also Pullman tickets issued and berths reserved.
Steamship tickets issued to all European points.
CHEAP ROUND TRIP RATES TO EASTERN POINTS IN MAY, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.
For further information call at the office or phone No. 456.
A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A., N. P. R., Portland, Ore. C. E. LANG, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Ladies' Tailoring Parlors
ROOM 2, MOODY BLOCK.
SPRINKLING & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
76½ Yates Street.
Room 2 Moody Block, Upstairs.

Victoria Daily Colonist 1905

Cheap Homes

Several Cottages and Two Storey Dwellings for sale in Spring Ridge at prices ranging from $3550 to $6500 within easy access of the car, these can be purchased on easy terms, a small deposit cash and easy monthly payments.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Generators for Light and Power.
Transformers, Meters and Supplies.

The Canadian General Electric Co.
LIMITED.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont. STEPHENS & HAWKINS
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Also at Rossland and Calgary. 95 Fort St., VICTORIA, B.C.

NORTH SAANICH

FOR SALE—The well known farm of "Coorheen," at North Saanich, about 20 miles from Victoria, the property of Mrs. le Poer-Trench, consisting of 275 acres more or less, of which about 200 are under cultivation. The location of this property is unique with its attractive grounds and charming natural surroundings, commanding as it does an exceptionally fine panoramic view, with the distant Cowichan hills in the background. It has a frontage of nearly a mile on the salt water; there is an excellent orchard, and the barns and outbuildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

"Ground Bone" for Poultry

$2.00 Per 100 Lbs.

Keep your egg supply up by a liberal feeding of Ground Bone—a necessary chemical to cd.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

Expert Opinion On Pulp Lands

Interview With Man Who Reported on the Powell River Proposition.

"No Finer Pulp Producing Area in the Whole Wide World."

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On the other hand, should the opposition which has been engendered to this enterprise succeed in killing it, it will imply the death of the pulp and paper industry in British Columbia for many years, dealing the province a blow which be a real and very serious one.

At the banquet given to the Honorable Joseph H. Choate by the bench and bar of England recently, G. H. Mumm's was the only Champagne used. Also at the banquet given to President Roosevelt by the Iroquois Club in Chicago, a few days since, G. H. Mumm's was the only Champagne used. This is sufficient evidence of the quality of this justly celebrated Champagne, otherwise it would not have been used at these notable and brilliant functions.

PITHER & LEISER, Importers

All kinds of upholstery and mattress repairing. Prices right. Smith & Champion.

Poultry Wire in all sizes at Cheapside, 127 Government street.

Lemonade and water sets in fancy decorated Bohemian glass; jug and six tumblers to match complete on tray from $1.50 up at Weiler Bros.

Dent's Dogskin Driving Gloves $1.25 per pair; Dent's White Dress Gloves 50c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

JAP GENERALS NOT IDLE.

During the winter just passed Japan's Generals along the Shakhe spent their time variously. "General Nodzu," according to Japanese newspapers, "studied typewriting. General Kuroki kept barnyard fowls. During the Heikoutai engagement General Kodama scarcely slept at all for a whole week, but did not seem one whit the worse for his experience." General Oyama was reported as being "the same robust, merry-hearted gentleman as ever."

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Special Display of Medium Priced Goods in Broad St. Windows Some Very Great Offerings

David Spencer, Ld.

Western Canada's Big Store

White Muslins Values 50c to 75c at 25c Per Yard Second Floor



JUNE SALE ....OF.... WHITEWEAR



Various, important, interesting and profitable to our customers is the store news for the next month. Bargains are offered during the month of June that are exceptional and peculiar to this business. We have conducted a great many sales of this kind in the past and we can say that at no time have our customers had placed before them such a clean stock of medium and high-class whitewear, or at such prices as will be found displayed on tables on the second floor of the Big Store Thursday morning.



Night Dresses

Women's Muslin Night Dresses—V front, yoke trimmed, eight rows of tucking and lace, our special in the regular way at 75c. Will be sold during the sale at 35c each.

Women's Muslin Night Dresses—High neck, muslin frill, small and large tucks. Our special value at 75c.

For this Sale.....50c

Muslin Night Dresses—Double yoke, sailor collar; regular value, 85c.

During June, each.....65c



Grand Value at 75c each; Our Usual Good Quality at $1.00

Of Nainsook, yoke of hemstitching and embroidery, cuffs of embroidery, high neck. For the June sale, 75c each.

AT 90c

Value.....$1.25

Of Madapolam, cuffs of torchon, 32 rows of tucking, low-cut neck, yoke trimmed lace.

Besides the above line, we offer an exceptional bargain at 90c, all worth $1.25 and more. Six different kinds—

One of Nainsook, with deep yoke of embroidery and silk.

One of extra heavy muslin, with yoke trimmed embroidery and tucks.

One of soft finished Madapolam, front of embroidery, sailor collar.

One of plain but extra good quality of muslin, collar and front trimmed.

This offering at 90c is one of the best.

AT $1.15

FOUR STYLES.

One of nainsook, with very deep yoke of tucking and embroidery.

One of long cloth, soft finish, trimmed lace, sailor collar.

One of muslin, trimmed embroidery.

One of madapolam, high neck, deep yoke effect, trimmed embroidery.

AT $1.45

Regular $1.75—Five Styles

One of muslin, trimmed embroidery, sailor collar.

One of extra fine quality of nainsook, trimmed embroidery and insertion.

One of fine muslin, V front, yoke of insertion, dainty embroidery and finishing braid.

One of India muslin, deep frills of hemstitching, sailor collar effect.

Two styles of lace and insertion trimmed.

AT $1.90

Regular Value $2.50.

On India muslin, with hand-embroidered collar, daintily trimmed with three rows of nainsook embroidery down front.

Extra fine grade of cotton and yoke entirely of embroidery.

AT $2.35

From $2.75.

Empire Gowns and one style, button to neck.

A Special Offering at $2.90 Values to $5.00

Thirteen styles in this offering, some very elaborately trimmed.

ALSO AT $2.90

Are some gowns slightly soiled, selling at $3.75 in the regular way.

At $3.90

French examples, made of fine nainsook, daintily trimmed Valenciennes lace, etc.

Also ¼ dozens of many kinds sold regularly at $5 to $7.50 each.



Drawers

Ladies' Muslin Drawers—Our leader at 25c; will be sold during June

At 15c Pair

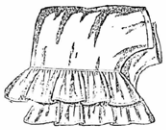
50c Drawers for This Sale 35c

Of Muslin, trimmed, seven rows of tucking and six-inch embroidery.

Drawers of Muslin, trimmed tucking and embroidery, usual 65c; for the sale, 45c.

Muslin Drawers, trimmed embroidery and insertion, usual value, 75c; for 50c.

A Special Line at 65c a pair. Drawers of fine muslin, 9 rows of tucks, trimmed insertion and lace.



$1.00, $1.15 and $1.25 Drawers for 75c

Nine Different Styles.

OTHER VALUES.

$1.35, from $1.75.

$1.30, from $2.75.



Skirts

At 50c

Value.....75c

Of white lawn trimmed tucks and hemstitching.

At 65c

Value.....90c

Of white muslin trimmed tucks and lace.

At 90c

Value.....$1.15 and $1.25

Of white muslin, trimmed 18 inch flounce of lawn, with tucking and embroidery.



At $1.15

Value.....$1.35

Three Styles—

One of muslin trimmed tucks and embroidery.

One of muslin trimmed lace insertion, edging and tucks.

One of nainsook, trimmed embroidery and insertion and edging, all exceptional good value at $1.15.

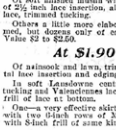
TWO VALUES IN SKIRTS WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION



$1.45 regular $2.00 to $2.50

$1.90 regular $3.50, $3.85, $4 and $4.25





At $1.45

Of soft finished muslin with two rows of 2½ inch lace insertion, also edging of lace, trimmed tucking.

Others a little more elaborately trimmed, but dozens only of each number. Value $2 to $2.50.

At $1.90

Of nainsook and lawn, trimmed Oriental lace insertion and edging.

In soft Lousdowne centre, trimmed tucking and Valenciennes lace, with deep frill of lace at bottom.

One—a very effective skirt of nainsook with two 8-inch rows of Mattess lace, with 8-inch frill of same kind of lace.

$3.50 Skirts for $2.65

Of fine twill, trimmed 20 inch flounce, of hand embroidered lawn.



At $1.35

One special in the regular way at $1.50.

Other Values in High class Skirts.

$1.65 from.....$2.25
$1.85 from.....$2.35
$1.90 from.....$2.75
(A very special number.)
$2.35 from.....$3.00
$2.90 from.....$3.75
Others at $3.50 to $6.75.





Extra Special Bargains

Besides the above we were fortunate in securing a large quantity of Sample Pieces of Whitewear, among which will be found

Some Very Exceptional Bargains

50c For Drawers. Value 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

50c For Corset Covers; were 75c, 85c, $1.00 and $1.15.

50c For Chemise; value 75c.

90c For Drawers. Values to $2.00.

90c For Corset Covers; were up to $2.00.

$2.35 For Skirts; value $4.75.

$1.90 For Drawers. Values to $4.75.

$1.90 For Corset Covers; were up to $3.75.

$1.85 For Skirts; value $3.00.

Over 600 Yards of Figured Muslins Will Be Offered at This Sale

At 20c a yard. Value 50c, 65c and 75c per yard—Second Floor for This Line.

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Vancouver. Use telephone to Vancouver. Use telephone to Seattle.

"Ground Bone" for
$2.00 Per 100
Keep your egg supply up by a liberal feeding of Ground Bone
To cd.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YA

Expert Opinion On Pulp Lands

Interview With Man Who Reported on the Powell River Proposition.

"No Finer Pulp Producing Area in the Whole Wide World."

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