The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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

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Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
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Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

AN "OLALLA" BOOMER.

Among the reports utilized by the promoters of the "Olalla Copper Mining & Smelting company" to interest the investing public in their shares, is one signed by David Black, deputy mining recorder at Olalla, a deputy mining recorder is not a very exalted official, nor is there anything of a particularly objectionable nature in Mr. Black's report, although when he says that "personally I expect to see this company classed with the leading dividend paying copper companies of the world within three years," he displays an unwarranted optimism; but, on the other hand, it is only the official position of Mr. Black, such as it is, which makes his report of any value whatever to the promoters of this concern, and that is made abundantly clear by the terms in which the prospectus refers to Mr. David Black: "David Black, Esq., deputy mining recorder at Olalla, B. C., is a practical miner, who has spent half a lifetime in the mines of the Western States and British Columbia. He can be found in his present official position at Olalla, or referred to there by letter at any time by anyone. Mr. Black's reliability is beyond question, and we quote his remarks regarding the Olalla company's property with much satisfaction and pleasure." Mr. Black may be all right, and the property of the company may be composed of good prospects, but the methods of the New York promoters in dealing with that property are abominable. We humbly submit that the official status of a government employee, no matter how unimportant, should not be permitted to be used in any such manner as these New York promoters have made use of Mr. Black, and that the matter should be investigated by the Department of Mines without delay.

SHIFTING GROUND.

There are at least two ways of disposing of a resolution of censure, the former of which, however, does not exclude the latter. One of them is to vote it down. This always happens. A vote of censure is never passed except when the defeat of a government has been predetermined. Yet motions of censure are seldom moved with the purpose of defeating the government, but to draw attention to some action or policy for which, in the opinion of the mover, the government is deserving of censure and ought to be defeated and discredited. The resolution of censure is a very powerful political weapon, but it is often as powerful against those who take it up, as against those at whom it is aimed. Continual motions of censure on trivial grounds are discreditable to an opposition for this reason. The function of an opposition is the criticism and amendment of the action and policy of the government, whereas a motion of censure is the attitude to be taken up on a completed act over which the opposition would waste time in remedial criticism, and which it is powerless to amend. Consequently motions of censure when applied to acts in course of negotiation are an intimation that the opposition has abnegated its true functions, because it does not possess the grasp of policy and power of criticism necessary to carry them out. They are a sign of great weakness on the part of the opposition, and as a rule are wholly ineffectual so far as any influence on the policy or standing of the government is concerned. A motion of censure by its nature transfers the attention from the policy itself, whatever that may be, to the persons who have introduced and carried it out. It is punitive, not critical in its nature. It is a judgment of something done, not an attempted amendment of something in the doing. It is only an inexperienced parliamentarian like Mr. McBride who would be guilty of the folly of making continual use of such a form of parliamentary procedure. When he endeavors to pass a vote of censure on the government, not for something it has done, but for something it is doing or, in his opinion, is about to do, he simply reflects on his own weakness as a leader of opposition. He draws away attention from the discussion of policy to the discussions of persons, and points the accusation that it is more the personality of the government he objects to, than its policy. It is his business as an opposition leader to make capital out of the mistakes of the government, whereas a motion of censure is an expenditure of political capital with the object of shaking the administration. But there is another way of dealing with a motion of censure than by voting it down, and that is by knocking the ground from under the feet of those proposing it. The proof that this has been done is contained in the evidence that the mover of a vote of censure is continually and rapidly changing his ground. In connection with the Canadian Northern policy of the government, the first ground taken by the opposition was that the policy of the government was a bogus policy. The second ground was that the ministers had made an improper use of their official positions in the course of negotiations. The third ground was that the government had employed Mr. Greenshields in a dual capacity, whatever that means. Because by monotonous insistence on a phrase the opposition lost sight of all rationality in what was intended to be conveyed by it. Now apparently the opposition has departed from all these grounds, and from the Canadian Northern contract altogether, and has fastened on to Mr. Greenshields' appointment to represent the province at Ottawa. Mr. McBride has given up the idea of any improper relations between Mr. Greenshields and the government, and the censureable conduct he has failed to discover through that allegation, he proposes now to extract from the actions of Mr. Greenshields in his proper and recognized capacity, as the accredited agent of the government at Ottawa. Mr. McBride reminds us of nothing so much as a bluebottle fly caught on a sheet of tanglefoot. Its feet are immovably entangled, but it makes a brave buzzing with its wings without advancing a fraction of an inch in any direction. So with him, his feet are entangled in that sticky mess of heterogeneous politicians known as His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, but he buzzes away with his resolutions and returns and motions of censure like a painstaking, but ineffectual bluebottle fly.

IMPERIAL POSTAGE.

This is an age of advertising. Enormous quantities of goods are sold directly by means of advertising in the newspaper and magazine press. The proof of this may be found in the fact, if it were not really too obvious to require proof, that the oldest, best established and best known firms advertise the most. Those very people do the most advertising who would appear to require it least. The following table gives the relative value of magazines fashion plates and papers imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States respectively:

	Great Britain.	United States.
1896	22,303	82,122
1897	21,618	100,011
1898	25,695	111,029
1899	28,151	102,000
1900	27,589	107,340
1901	36,775	113,444

This means not merely three times as much United States literature imported in Canada as British literature, but it also means three times as much United States advertising matter as British advertising matter imported into Canada. In fact the proportion is greater than that because American magazines and trade and technical journals have on the whole a larger advertising patronage than British publications of the same kind. The advertisers also pay more attention to the proper artistic display of their advertising material. It is not without significance in this connection that for the eight months ending with February, Canadian imports from the United States were valued at $75,817,643, while those from Great Britain were valued at $31,000,269. Postage rates have much to do with the preponderance of United States advertising matter, and that predonderance is not without effect upon the relative purchases from the two countries. The postal rates to and from Great Britain and Canada are fixed by the Postal Union Convention, but between Canada and the United States they have been arranged by a special postal convention between the two countries the domestic rate applying in each case. If we are to retain any shred of reputation as a commercial Empire, the sooner another Postal Union Convention is held and the postal rates on this class of literature changed, the better.

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE.

The following from the Seattle Times points to a peculiar condition of affairs:

Whatcom, Saturday, April 19.—The ship Arctic Stream, now loading at Tacoma, will sail next week, carrying the first shipment of canned salmon to be sent from Puget Sound to South Africa. The Arctic Stream's destination is Table Bay, and the initial shipment of Puget Sound fish which she carries will consist of one thousand cases packed by the Puget Sound cannery companies here.

"About a year ago canned salmon was selected by the British War office as a part of the regular rations of the army. The shipments which have heretofore been made were by way of London, but the indications now are that during the balance of the time that Great Britain is forced to maintain a large army in South Africa, the shipment of this product there will be direct from Puget Sound.

We have always been under the impression that the province of British Columbia was in the business of catching and canning salmon. It may be that the trap fishing on the Sound makes the canned salmon so much cheaper that we cannot compete. But it looks very much as though we had been selling to the trade in London, and the trade in London, at an advanced price, to the War office, and as if the American canners were dealing direct with the War office and shipping direct to the point of immediate distribution. We wish some one who knows more about the salmon industry than we do, would write to the Colonist, explaining this extraordinary state of affairs. Is it lack of patriotism in the War office or lack of initiative on our own part, that is to blame?

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

Yesterday we published an article from the Toronto Globe on the immigration to the Canadian Northwest from the Ontario point of view. Today there comes under review a sixteen-page illustrated supplement to the Minneapolis Journal dealing with the same movement from the point of view of the American of the Middle West. We cannot do more than quote a few of the headlines: "The Sleeping Empire Beyond Awakens"; "American Invasion of Western Canada"; "Thousands of Energetic Pioneers Seek the Land of the Far-Flung, Fenceless Prairie and the Warm, Wet, Western Wind"; "Bumper Crops of 1901 Made Western Canada, They Have Struck the Hour of Destiny for a Country of Vast Area and of Untold Agricultural Potentialities"; "An Expanding System, Western Canadian Railways, Main Lines and Feeders Are Pushed Out Rapidly With and in Advance of Settlement—Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern," and so on, and so on. But we make no apology for quoting in full the editorial article which accompanies this article:

Any reader of The Journal who has followed the growing importance of Western Canada will understand the timeliness of the special attention The Journal today devotes to Western Canada lands. The time has passed when the people of the Northern States can afford to ignore Canada. It was once an insignificant country, it is true, whose small activities, political and commercial, were so dwarfed by the overshadowing greatness of the United States that the people of this country had no interest that would stimulate them to watch what was going on in Canada. The absolute ignoring of Canada in our tariff arrangements for thirty-seven years was not so much the expression of hostility to Canada as it was of our careless ignorance of the country—our indifference.

But all at once Canada seems to have awakened and found herself famous; all at once we of the United States appreciate the potentialities of the Dominion, the great future that lies before it, and are planning to profit by that growth as much as the Canadians themselves. The Canadians have, for the most part, been as ignorant of the possibilities of their empire as we have. Even Canadian school geographies show little more knowledge of the Canadian West than the average American has had. If Americans have ignored Canada, Canadians have been blind to their own country.

While, all over the country, there has been a sudden awakening to the value of the Canadian trade and the importance of the Canadians as business neighbors, the people of the American Northwest have in the last two or three years realized the fertility of Western Canada and its agricultural possibilities, and have been on all fours with the Canadians themselves in taking possession of the cheap and rich lands of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The great grain crops of 1901, which yielded the farmers of Western Canada over 60,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, attracted and riveted attention to the Canadian prairies and recalled the oft-repeated but little credited assertion that three-fourths of the hard wheat area lies north of the international boundary. The statement is now recognized not to be an exaggeration.

The term Western Canada, as used by The Journal in this edition, means Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Western Ontario is not included, because it is not an agricultural country, and Athabasca is as yet too far distant and too little developed to be considered in the same category with such thoroughly understood regions as the province and the three districts named. It should be said, though, that it is freely predicted that the valley of the distant Peace river, lying above the 55th parallel of north latitude, in the district of Athabasca, will one day be a prolific producer of hard wheat.

The province of Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, all of which lie to the south of the fifty-fifth parallel, comprise 379,000 square miles. Of this area probably 150,000 square miles is arable land, 496,000, as above. This company should really be restrained from distributing its assets on the instalment plan—$5 down to gentlemen with "short purses and long heads." We call it nothing short of criminal philanthropy. It is not only giving things away to the short-pursed but long-headed, but is actually hunting for such by wide-spread advertising in the New York daily papers. But this company, the Olalla Copper Mining & Smelting company, is not merely overflowing with philanthropy towards the small-pursed of New York, it is also going to do something for British Columbia, for it is going to build the Coast-Kootenay railway. It must be a sense of gratitude that stirs it. If we had thirty-one and a half times as much in sight as would pay the national debt in ten years, our time would be fully occupied without such a bagatelle in the way of enterprise as the Coast-Kootenay railway. But this company is different. It is going to make all the middling poor people in New York wealthy, provided they have long enough heads, and it is also going to build the Coast-Kootenay railway in British Columbia. The company will "seek a charter" (we quote from the Victoria Times) "to Midway or to a point beyond. They will build along the south side of the Fraser river via the Hope Mountains and Chilliwack, to a point on the Gulf of Georgia, between the mouth of the Fraser river and the international boundary line. They will seek connection with Vancouver over the projected New Westminster bridge, and with Victoria and Vancouver Island by a modern car ferry system, operating across the Gulf and connecting with the Victoria Terminal railway, or by its own rails into the Capital."

Such is the Olalla Copper Mining & Smelting company, and such are its intentions in British Columbia. Its officers are: W. J. Brewer, New York City, President; H. H. Armington, Boston, Vice-President; F. E. Morrison, New York, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. C. McDougall, Olalla, B. C., general manager; Hon. H. Charles Royce, St. Albans, Vermont. J. B. McArthur, Rossland, B. C., Judge A. L. Van Ness, New York, directors; Wayne Darlington, E. M. Philadelphia and Antelope Idaho, Consulting Engineer; F. M. Tottingham, New York, Electrical Engineer. We feel that it is due to such a unique collection of great-souled philanthropists to give them full publicity as to their names and operations.

A PRIVATE DISPUTE.

It is quite true that the name of the Attorney-General figures in the legal dispute between the Kettle River Valley railway company and the Great Northern company, but the reason why it does so is simply a matter of, to the layman, sometimes inscrutable mechanism of the law. It appears that the plaintiffs in a suit may sometimes be debarred from bringing action, or prevented from procuring a standing in court, where they have a private right to defend, except with the consent of the Attorney-General. This consent is usually given as a matter of course, security being given that the Attorney-General will not be mulcted in costs if the real plaintiff, who is called in this instance the relator, loses his case. In the present proceedings, the Attorney-General refused his consent unless and until the relators, or real plaintiffs, procured an opinion from a judge that they had rights which they were entitled to defend in this way, and that they should not be debarred by the refusal of the Attorney-General to permit them to obtain a standing in the court by this process of law. Such was, we understand, the opinion of the judge before whom the proceedings took place. The Attorney-General would certainly have had to accept a very grave responsibility if he had obstructed the process of law, no matter on which side of the case, in his opinion, justice might lie.

IMPERIAL POSTAGE.

The benefit which has resulted from the Imperial penny postage for letters is unquestionable. It has brought all parts of the British Empire into closer touch with one another, and has contributed very largely to an active consciousness of Imperial unity. Yet this improvement took years and years to bring about, years of heartbreaking and apparently hopeless effort, during which the proposal was scouted by the powers that be. It was scouted as utterly impracticable at a time when it cost no more to transport the mails than it does at present. It was objected to simply because it was a new idea. Cheap Imperial postage has accomplished wonders, but it has not yet gone far enough. A distinguished American, we forget who, said the other day, that, in his view, nine men out of ten formed their opinions from the newspapers; he might have added, the magazines and reviews. It is a fact that, for ninety-nine out of a hundred human beings, the newspaper and magazine press forms the intellectual atmosphere by whose currents and character their opinions are moulded, as the shape and foliage of a tree depend on the atmosphere in which it grows. Men may combat or be indifferent to the body of opinion expressed in newspapers and magazines and reviews, but they are insensibly influenced by it all the same. It is the air, it is the air they breathe. Why do we in Canada feel so acutely the anti-British news, socalled news, which is inflicted upon us. Is it not because it is a nipping and uncongenial atmosphere which is likely to blight and wither the delicate budding tendrils of our Imperial sympathies? Yet we are not only debarred from correct news by the conditions under which our Associated Press is carried on, but we pay a large percentage more for English publications than we do for American publications of the same class, and the difference comes in the postage. The high rate of postage works equally severely in the converse direction. It is impossible to distribute illustrated literary matter descriptive of the country in England at all. The cost of postage for an ordinary magazine to Great Britain is six cents. Sixty dollars a thousand for postage, limits the circulation in Great Britain of literature dealing with British Columbia from a local point of view. Thus, by this matter of postage, a barrier is raised between different portions of the Empire, in a class of literature which does more to stimulate community of sentiment and opinion than any other agency whatever. This should not be so. If the extreme importance of the question were recognized, it would not be long before a reform quite as beneficial as that of the Imperial two cent postage was introduced.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

CAPT. COOPER'S OCTIMAL PLAN

System of Weights and Measures Introduced in Columbian Methodist College.

(From Thursday's Daily).

A representative of the Colonist yesterday had a very interesting conversation with Capt. G. H. Cooper, of New Westminster, the inventor of the Octimal system of weights and measures.

Capt. Cooper stated that while a great many people seemed to think that nothing was being done towards bringing his system down to a business basis, such an idea was most incorrect. In proof of this he showed the manuscript of an arithmetic going fully into the system, as far as cube and square roots and embracing the usual commercial calculations.

It will at once be placed on the curriculum of the Columbian Methodist college at New Westminster, the professors of which institution have taken the system up with pleasure. As practical educationalists, they should know its possibilities, and their adoption of the system as a whole is very great evidence of its utility.

In conversation Capt. Cooper dwelt at length upon the absolute applicability of his system to every kind of calculation. "The reduction of tables not only in number, but also in length, would mean much to pedagogues, if this system is taken up, particularly if Capt. Cooper's statement is correct, that it takes a year of the average child's life to understand the second column of figures in numeration.

One thing is certain, the names given by Capt. Cooper to the numbers carry on the face an exact expression of what they mean, which is necessarily an improvement on the present system. It is, of course, hard to disabuse one's mind immediately of preconceived ideas of numbers, but, once this is done, the simplicity of his system is at once apparent.

Capt. Cooper expressed himself as extremely glad that the matter was brought to the attention of the recent convention of teachers, and the hope that they would take the matter up. He will be glad, at any time, to correspond with those interested.

The report of the paper on the subject, read by Mr. J. Theo. Wilson at the convention, and which appeared in these columns some time ago, is, in Capt. Cooper's opinion, as good a description of the principles of the Octimal system as has yet appeared, and he did not feel inclined to further state the matter, until his arithmetic is in the hands of the public, which it will be in a very short time.

Capt. Cooper is determined to press the Octimal system upon the attention of those concerned in the improvement of rapidity of calculation, and the introduction of a system which everyone can understand, and the calculations in which, for commercial purposes at all events, he claims, are a great improvement on any system ever brought out before. He left for home this morning, for the purpose of completing arrangements to introduce his system in practical educational work at the Columbian college.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and good effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try they will certainly please you.

NEW CANDIDATES.

London, Ont., April 22.—(Special.)—The prohibitionists have nominated Fred. Daly for the legislature.

Toronto, April 22.—(Special.)—Dr. E. Herbert Adams has announced himself as Liberal candidate in North Toronto. He is running in response to a petition and will not likely receive any convention nomination. It makes a three-cornered fight.

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment

SUFFERED THREE YEARS. CATARRH OF STOMACH.

Miss Evelyn Morse writes from 651 Adams Street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for nearly three years with catarrh of the stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, until a friend advised me to try Peruna. Although skeptical, I tried it, and found it helped me within the first week. I kept taking it for three months, and am pleased to say that it cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of its return. I am only too glad to recommend it."—EVELYN MORSE.

Adla Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes:

"After using your wonderful Peruna three months, I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna. I can now get around and do my housework, and think Peruna the greatest medicine I ever used."—Adia Brittain.

Mrs. Lizzie Blevins, 102 Boliver street, Cleveland, Ohio, writes:

"I candidly feel Peruna was the means of saving my life, for I suffered for months from catarrh of the stomach. Two bottles of Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Lizzie Blevins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Local News.

Seattleites United.—At the Victoria Cafe yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of John Canavan and Catherine Scherman, both of Seattle.

Lester at Assembly hall, Fort street, on April 29th, is the last of the season, it will by no means be the least, as it is looked forward to with much interest by her patrons and lovers of the light fantastic generally.

Jewish Passover.—The festival of the Jewish Passover commenced yesterday and will continue until Tuesday next. Services are held in the Temple Emanuel, morning and evening, the first service being held last evening, when Rev. Montague N. A. Cohen preached on "The Festival of Freedom."

Died in Vancouver.—The death has occurred in Vancouver of Robert McKay, well known in Victoria. He was employed at the Brown Jug and other saloons in the city for a number of years.

Builders' Exchange.—At a meeting of the Builders' Exchange, held last evening, the eight hour question was brought up and the majority of members present did not object to eight hours, but the question of wages as heretofore must regulate themselves.

At Dawson.—A telegram from Dawson says that sluicing began at the claims on Monday, and that the ice is fast breaking up on the Yukon river. The Dawson city council have passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to establish an assay office at Dawson.

Against Lamps.—A petition to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen is being widely circulated and signed asking for the amendment of the by-law in regard to the carrying of lamps on bicycles, which was passed last year. The cyclists are seemingly against the carrying of lamps, which are considered unnecessary.

Scarcity of Houses.—The present demand for the better class of dwellings in Victoria is greater than the supply. As soon as a residence becomes vacant there are always several parties after it. A gentleman who is putting up a neat modern two-story house near Blanchard street states he had three applications for tenancy almost as soon as the foundations were laid.

Creditors' Meeting.—The creditors of F. W. Foster, of Ashcroft, who assigned to Hugh Davidson, of this city, held a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday and appointed three inspectors to look after their interests, it having been decided to carry on the business. It is believed that the establishment will be able to pay the creditors in full.

For Smuggling Chinese.—George Ross and John Williams, alias William Stewart, who is alleged to be an old opium smuggler, were arrested at Seattle when landing five contraband Chinese taken from this side in an Indian canoe. The Chinese were packed like sardines in the bottom of the canoe, and covered with canvas. The canoe was kept under the land by day, and well out to sea at night on the way across the Sound, but the inspectors learned of her coming, and were awaiting the landing. The Chinese were to pay $100 a head for being landed in Seattle.

To Purchase Mines.—John Pierce, of Seattle, and J. L. Finch, a well known lawyer of the Sound city, arrived at the Victoria on Sunday, and the former took passage on the steamer Queen City for the West Coast en route to Wreck Bay. The Seattle men represent capitalists who are engineering a deal for the purchase of the black sand claims of the Wreck Bay Mining company at Wreck Bay. Mr. Sutton will return at the end of the month with Mr. Pierce, and if the latter is satisfied with his examination, the deal will then be consummated for the purchase of the property. A syndicate from the other side of the boundary has already acquired the interests of Messrs. Jacobsen, Talbot and Eik at Wreck Bay.

C. P. R. stock touched 129¾ on the Toronto exchange on Monday.

Death of Mrs. McKinley.—Yesterday morning the death occurred of Mrs. Mary McKinley, wife of John McKinley, of 41 Bridge street. The deceased was a native of Hull, England, and was 74 years of age. She came to this city in 1872, and has resided here ever since. Besides her husband she leaves two daughters, one residing in Seattle and the other, Mrs. Robert Foster, being a resident of Victoria. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock from the family residence, and at 2:30 from the Reformed Episcopal church.

Death's Hand.—William Goninan, who came here from Rossland two months ago for medical treatment, died on Tuesday evening. He was a native of Connor Down, Cornwall, England, and was 50 years of age. A widow and eight children are left to mourn his death. Mr. Goninan was an enthusiastic member of the Sons of St. George, and the members of the Victoria lodges as well as the members of the I. O. O. F., he being a member of Ironwoods lodge of Michigan, will attend the funeral in a body. The funeral is arranged for 2:30 this afternoon from I. O. O. F. hall, Douglas street. Rev. E. S. Rowe will conduct the funeral services.

Applications Asked For.—The city clerk is asking for applications for the positions of plumbing and milk inspectors. They will be received until Monday, May 5, at 2 p.m. The salary attached to the position of plumbing inspector is at the rate of $75, and that attached to the position of milk inspector at the rate of $25 per month. Applicants for the position of plumbing inspector are required to present, with their applications, a certificate from the board of examiners appointed by the City council that the applicant is a qualified practical plumber, otherwise their applications will not be considered. Information as to the board of examiners may be obtained at the office of the city engineer.

President's Report.—A very largely attended meeting of the Natural History society was held last evening, at which a lot of business left over from the annual meeting was disposed of. A number of reports were received, several interesting specimens submitted, and a number of suggestions made for the "good of the order." The most interesting feature of the evening's programme was the retiring president's annual address, in which Rev. Canon Beanlands reviewed at length the work of the past year and elucidated in a pleasant vein the objects of the society. Needless to say, it was thoroughly enjoyed and the vote of thanks which followed was much more than perfunctory and formal, a sincere expression of the members' appreciation of the paper and the satisfactory manner in which the author had presided during the past year.

While the dance to be given by Mrs. For Shorter Hours.—The movement which has been in progress on the continent for the best part of a year looking for shorter hours for workingmen has reached Victoria, and if the workmen are successful the next few months will see most of the union men working but eight hours a day and receiving the same wages as at present. The painters have already received this concession from their employers; the carpenters have notified the contractors that after May 1 they will work but eight hours; the plumbers have given their employers until May 5 to accede to a similar request; the plasterers' shorter day will go into effect on the 8th and the bricklayers' on June 1. The boilermakers are asking for a nine-hour day. On Saturday night there will be a mass meeting at Labor hall, when the carpenters will discuss the question.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try—

Shiloh's Consumption Cure and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and has prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach