Will Discuss The Railway

Questions to Be Brought Up at Quarterly meeting of the Board af Trade.

Interesting Statement By Mr. Todd Respecting the Salmon Industry.

The vexed question as to the construct'on of the Coast-Kootenay railway by an independent company, is to be discussed at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade on Friday next, Ald. Beckwith having given notice at thursday's meeting of the council of the board, that he intended to introduce the subject and ask the board to pass on the desirability of "the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway being built and controlled as an independent line." Other matters to be brought up are the Sound mail service, and the advisibility of changing the name of the board to meet the objection of those who say the name "British Columbia Board of Trade," is too general and puts Victoria in the background.

It was to arrange a programme for the quarterly meeting that yesterday's council meeting was held but before proceeding to that work other matters were introduced.

Letters were received from Messrs Earle and Prior, Senator Templeman and John J. McGee, clerk of the privy council, acknowledging receipt of different letters from the board on matters which they were asked to present to the Dominion government.

The following letter from the Ottawa board of trade, which explains itself, was ordered forwarded to Messrs. Earle and Prior, the delegates named:

The Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa:
Ottawa, March 15th, 1901.

Dear Sir:—I am instructed by the Technicals School's committee to express their high appreciation of the assistance rendered by your delegation in presenting to the government, on the 5th inst., the subject of Technical Education.

Your delegates will remember that the prime minister raised the constitutional question, and desired further information as to whether it was in contemplation to have a system of individual training wholly under the jurisdiction of the federal authority: or that the federal power should provide what would be, under provincial auspices an adjunct of the Provincial School Systems?

It will be necessary to make further representations to the government, clearing the view in the direction of the premier's enquiry, and we therefore take the liberty of suggesting to you that your committee should further consider the subject in the light of the premier's remarks, and make such representations as may be thought proper.

I have to say further that our committee have passed the following resolution:

"That the different organizations represented at the meeting on the 5th inst., be asked to appoint at their earliest convenience one or more representatives each, to form a general central committee to deal with matters which may come up in connection with the Technical Education question."

It is felt here to be desirable that the several bodies now responsible for this movement at its present stage, should keep in touch as far as practicable, with the view to conjoined and harmonious action when necessary, in order that the movement may be brought to a successful conclusion.

I have the honor to be,
Yours respectfully,
CECIL BETHUNE,
Secretary.

F. ELWORTHY, ESQ.,
Secretary Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

The petitions to the Senate and House of Commons which have been circulated throughout the Dominion, protesting against the alleged exorbitant rates of the Bell Telephone company, were received and filed. In connection with telephone companies, Mr. D. R. Ker said this was one of the businesses in which competition did not benefit the public, for if there was more than one company operating in a city, it became necessary for each business house to have the instrument of each company in the office, and the charge on the business was that much heavier. This had been the experience of the towns in the interior, and besides the rates in Victoria compared favorably with those in force in the other cities of the coast.

A report prepared last fall by the mining committee of the board, proposing amendment to the placer mining act, was ordered forwarded to the Minister of Mines.

The secretary of the Nanaimo board of trade wrote that at a conference of that board and a committee of the city council, it was resolved to instruct the deputation appointed to wait on the government in respect to amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act, to ask for the insertion of the following clause, which the Victoria board of trade was asked to endorse: "That a transient trader for the purpose of this act is a trader who is not able to prove to the satisfaction of the municipal council by declaration or otherwise, his intention or ability to become a permanent trader: also that anyone bringing in and advertising for sale by auction or otherwise a bankrupt stock, shall be classed as a transient trader."

The communication was referred to the city council.

The harbor committee presented a report recommending that the Dominion government be urged to have the upper portion of the harbor above the E. & N. railway bridge, dredged, it being pointed out that it was rapidly filling up. The committee will interview Mr. Keefer, the Dominion government engineer, in respect to this.

When the secretary invited suggestions as to what business was to be brought up at the quarterly meeting, Mr. C. H. Lugrin mentioned that the salmon canners were asking that hatcheries be established on the Fraser river, and asked whether there was anything the board could do to strengthen their hands.

Mr. C. F. Todd gave some interesting data regarding the industry. He said that it had been suggested that the provincial government should endeavor to procure from the Dominion government the sum of $100,000 a year for ten years, out of the amount collected by the Dominion government for fishing licenses, and devote it to the encouragement of ship building. Mr. Todd said this would be most unfair, the canners being of opinion that revenue derived from the industry should be spent in the interest of the industry. He contended that the best way of managing the fisheries was as they were managed on the other side, a board being appointed who recommended regulations to the government, and received an annual appropriation. The last three seasons had been the best in the history of the industry in the north, but on the Fraser the conditions were deplorable, the causes being the strike of last year, the short run and the competition with the American canners. The Alaska canners who controlled the markets, usually put out their prices in June, but this year they had already anounced their prices, and they were at least 15 cents lower than any had expected, and were such that the Fraser river canners could not compete against if they had to pay 15 cents a fish. It had been suggested that there should be co-operation between the American and Canadian governments for the establishment of hatcheries. If this was done the Canadians would have to demand that the Americans remove their gear during the same hours that the Canadians did. The Americans were getting afraid that the supply was diminishing.

Mr. Todd referred to an article from Forest and Stream, which had been published in the Colonist, in respect to hatcheries. That referred to the results in California up to 1897. He had written for and had received reports to a letter yesterday, and they showed that the hatcheries had been a success. He mentioned this as Sir Louis Davies and Prof. Prince seemed to be of opinion that hatcheries were of doubtful utility. As an instance of the success of the California hatcheries, he might mention that striped bass and shad, before unknown on this coast, had been planted in the rivers of California, and now shad were a drug on the market and striped bass very plentiful, both fish being cheaper in San Francisco than they were in the East. While California was not a salmon state, the government turned out annually between fifty and sixty million fry. The beauty of the salmon canning industry was that all the money spent in catching and canning the fish was spent in the province, only about 75 cents a case going out for tin and solder. When the pack was such as it had been in 1897, viz: a million cases, it could be seen what an immense amount was put into circulation.

The subject of fish traps being mentioned, Mr. Mara said it was the opinion in the department at Ottawa that traps would annihilate the salmon.

Mr. Todd contended that this was not so, for the small salmon did not run up with the matured salmon, and besides the salmon which went up never returned to the sea but died after spawning; at least this was the opinion of those who had made a study of the question.

Mr. Mara mentioned that he had recommended to the department when at Ottawa and they promised that it would be acted upon, that the row of the salmon be taken from the headwaters of the Columbia river in British Columbia and moved to the headwaters of the Fraser. This would give the Fraser the larger salmon of the Columbia, for it was contended that the salmon returned to the river in which they were hatched.

Mr. Todd thought it would be a splendid idea.

It was decided not to bring the subject of hatcheries up at the quarterly meeting, but leave it to the men best able to deal with it, the canners.

Mr. Lugrin mentioned the Sound mail and passenger service, and Mr. Todd added the fumigation of the mails.

Mr. Ker thought it was time the merchants got a boat of their own, while Mr. Mara thought the C. P. R. should be approached and asked to put on two steamers to make the circular trip, taking in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle and operated in opposite directions.

There were present at the meeting Mr. J. A. Mara, in the chair, and Messrs. D. R. Ker, C. F. Todd, C. H. Lugrin and McCandless and Captains Cox and Grant.

WILL FIGHT DEPORTATION.

Application for Habeas Corpus for Chinese Woman Detained by Collector.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock heard the case of Fung Yuk, the Chinese woman who arrived on the last Empress from the Orient, and who has been detained by the collector of customs, Mr. Milne, with the intention of deporting her to China on the vessel on which she came, because of the allegation that she is held in a state of bondage for immoral purposes, the collector having ruled that the point was well taken. The present proceedings are in the nature of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, the woman being detained by the collector till she can be sent to the Empress of Japan, where she properly belongs, till that vessel returns to the Orient, or until the learned judge decides as to the habeas corpus.

The application is backed by a number of affidavits, principal of which are those of the woman herself and of one Low Wing, who alleges that he is her lawful husband, and that he married her legally in China some eight years ago, and that she had been in this country with him as his wife for some six years until last August, when she left for a visit to China. The woman makes similar allegations in her affidavit, and adds that she has paid the $100 head tax for her entry into this country.

Chong Kee, a resident of Chinatown, and Lim Sam, another Chinaman, who describes himself as a merchant, make affidavit and allege that they have known the woman for some years as the wife of Low Wing, who claims her. They endorse most of the statements made in the affidavits of Low Wing and Fung Yuk, the alleged wife.

When the case was called at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. H. Barnard, who appeared in the application for the woman, stated that a number of affidavits had a very short time before been served on him by Mr. W. H. Langley, who appeared for the customs department, and as they were intended as an answer to those he had filed in the case, he asked that an adjournment be taken in order to allow him to meet these affidavits and be prepared to question the affiants.

Mr. Langley said that he had produced the several affiants in court, so that they might be cross-examined, but His Lordship ruled that the case should stand, and fixed 10 o'clock Saturday morning for the hearing. As to the custody of the woman, he would make no ruling, as Collector Milne had her in custody, and he would no doubt take every precaution to protect her and see that she did not suffer. The trouble was that the only place the woman was supposed to be was on the steamer, and the act did not apparently contemplate such an occurrence or provide for it, as that the woman should actually land. In that respect the act seemed faulty.

The matter was finally settled by the Collector asking for the care of the woman at the city lockup till the case comes up. Among the witnesses called by Mr. Langley were the ladies in charge of the mission and home for Chinese women, as well as three Chinese women, inmates of the home. The evidence these witnesses are prepared to give is to the effect that they have known the woman, and she is not the wife of Low Wing. The alleged husband operates a sewing machine in one of the Chinese shops where ready-made overalls and that sort of work is done for the wholesale houses.

TO VISIT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A party of students in mining from McGill University will visit British Columbia this summer. The students in the department of mining in this university are accustomed to study the geological characteristics of different parts of the country. Formerly, the Eastern parts of Canada and the state of Pennsylvania have been visited. This year they come to British Columbia. The anthracite mines east of the Rockies will be visited, and a day will be devoted to the Selkirks, when the great glacier will be inspected. Most of the week to be spent on Vancouver Island will be devoted to the study of the coal mines near Nanaimo. On the return trip the first place visited will be the Arrow lakes, when the car will be transported by steamer to Sandon and Slocan City, when the silver-lead camps will be visited. A week will be spent at Rossland, and another will be devoted to the Boundary country. The party will travel home via Nelson, stopping at several places in the mining districts of East Kootenay, and at the coal mines near the Crow's Nest Pass.

The class will consist of about twenty students, in charge of Dr. J. B. Porter, professor of mining, and Dr. F. D. Adams, professor of geology. Each student will receive a printed outline of the points to be noted in each class of mine and smelter visited.

As the train travels, informal lectures will be given upon the geological characteristics of the country through which it is carrying the students; and the special features of the mines that are to be inspected will be mentioned. Memoirs either upon the whole of the works which will have been visited, or some portion in detail, must be written by each student during the rest of the vacation, which will be valuable as furnishing a record of the trip.

Chinese Commission

FRIDAY APRIL 5.

The first witness before the Chinese commission yesterday morning was Mr. Joseph Hunter, general superintendent of the E. & N. railway, who expressed similar views to many preceding witnesses as to the undesirability of the Chinese. It would be better to do without them if they could be dispensed with, he stated. Some industries were in a measure dependent on Chinese labor. He instanced bricklayers, one of whom was now working down at the E. & N. depot, and he employed a Chinese laborer. Witness had asked several bricklayers why they employed Chinese helpers, and had received in all cases the same reply—that they could not get white laborers to give the same satisfaction. Chinese were sober, industrious and frugal in their habits. If Chinese labor were excluded and white labor took its place, the scale of wages for white labor would have to be reduced, or some industries would have to close down. He did not think the presence of Chinese had any effect on the standard of wages for whites. He did not see any disgrace in white men engaging in laundrying, cooking and similar occupations. He had cooked his own grub six or eight years, and did not feel that it was in any way a disgrace. It seemed no trouble to get white domestics in other countries, and so it would not likely be here. Domestics could be got from the East; the trouble was they were so apt to get married when they came to this country.

Most of the white employees of the E. & N. railway had families. They lived in Victoria, Nanaimo and Wellington. Some of them took up land. Chinese were employed to clear the land. He had let a contract for clearing the townsite of Ladysmith to a white man, and had had to cancel the contract. He thought the man had taken the contract at too low a figure. The work of a white employee at $2 per day was more profitable to an employer than a Chinaman at $1 per day. Chinese would contract to clear land cheaper than white men, and would do it as well. Chinese could live at about $7 per month, while a white man's cost of living would be $16 to $20. There were 45 to 60 Chinese in the employ of the company. As to replacing the Chinese with white men, he had not done so, but had merely followed up the policy of the company. He did not think white employees showed any tendency to go on land. They preferred to stay in the towns.

Some of the larger hydraulic mines employ Chinese and Japanese exclusively. He thought it would be better to employ white men. In Cariboo years ago there were Chinese employed. He did not know as to wages paid Chinese, for he had never employed any. There had been a time when there was an objection to Canadians working in the Cariboo mines. He believed the real reason was that the Canadians at once showed themselves superior to other laborers, and the other workmen very soon found it out. In handling the axe and timbering the mines especially, the Canadians outclassed others entirely. At the present time he believed there were too many Orientals in the employ of the mines. Comparing Japanese with Chinese, he had not formed any opinion as to their comparative value to the country as compared with Chinese. He had engaged a number of them for two weeks, but found they did not have the strength of the Chinese. He thought Japanese should be prohibited or restricted as well as Chinese. There might be a large increase in white population if the Orientals were got rid of. As to employment of Chinese in the building trades, he did not think it made much difference to the employer.

To Mr. Bradburn, witness said he had never questioned a man in the employ of the company as to whether he were a union man or not. He said of the white men on section work who had been paid $1.50 per day, these men had few expenses, seldom went to town, and did their own cooking, living very comfortably indeed, but they left because of better wages being offered elsewhere, and from the desire to get nearer the centres of population, for the sake of more company. He was not in favor of low wages. There appeared to be some industries which depended on Chinese labor for their successful operation. The fluctuations of market values were a ruling factor as much as prices of wages in producing. His opinion was that if the Chinese were prohibited coming in large numbers, or prohibited coming altogether, it would make but little difference indeed to the industrial interests of the country. He did not imagine that the profits of industries affected were anywhere near the vanishing point, in fact they were very considerable.

Mr. Bradburn—Has not His Lordship the Chief Justice declared that one Japanese has a right to vote?

Mr. Hunter—Yes, but Joe Martin says he's wrong.

The Bishop of Columbia testified to his knowledge of Chinese. He had come into personal contact with them as indoor servants in his employ, and had found them industrious to a degree. He had never in eight years received an application from any but Chinese for indoor service. In the mission school, by reason of the services of a missionary who had been sixteen year in China, they had peculiar advantages in meeting the Chinese. He found them to be very orderly and attentive, and to take great interest in the addresses they heard every evening. Their religion was not insulted, but the effort was made to show them that Christianity was a higher form of truth than Confucianism. He did not consider that we could form a fair estimate of the Chinese race from the class who were here, as they were the poorest classes of the people—the coolies. If the conditions under which they were brought into this country—and which he did not pretend to know—were carefully investigated, one great difficulty would be removed. The training of them in the sanitary and other regulations would be another means of improving the condition. He did not think them desirable to intermingle with our race, and he would strongly object to any intermarriage. He did not think, however, that they desired to become one with us, or that they desired to remain. The classes who came here, being the lowest, were not a desirable population. The presence of a transient population was inimical to the best interests of the country. The encroachment of these people on the ordinary occupations of the people was also a very dangerous and objectionable condition. Honest labor should be respected and respectable. When the Chinese came to realize their position and to cast off their present "insular" attitude as to remaining in their own country, they would come not only here, but would go all over the world. As to restriction, he did not think that things should go on as they have been in this country. He thought China was advanced to the position where a reciprocal arrangement should be made as to keeping our labor out of China, and her labor out of this country. He believed it was distinctly a duty for us to get into China to teach them the greater worth of the Christian religion. It was not so much for money that it was desirable to get into China, and for the same reason he thought the greatest good of having the Chinese here was to teach them by word and example the higher value of our system. Exclusion would not antagonize the Chinese nation. The virtues of the Chinese were possibly, on the average, quite equal to the average of our own. He could not see it it would interfere with the peace and prosperity of the nation, were the Chinese educated and Christianized, to admit them. As to the effect upon gardening of Chinese engaged in it, he had only spoken of the effect morally on the white man. He quite admitted it touched the pocket of the white man. As to how Japan as a nation would regard a diplomatic request from this country for a reciprocal exclusion of labor, while he thought it a very wise move, he believed it was very doubtful how the Japanese government would meet such a request. Chinese being here had a tendency to keep white labor from coming here, but he did not think that white labor would be ultimately driven out. Of course, if there were more white people here, they could be employed in place of Chinese. He thought if one could get white labor they would. As it is at present, he would think it an attractive enough condition at present to recommend laborers to come here, though not in large numbers. If an English laborer got the going wage here for white men, he would be better off than in England.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. David Spencer, dry goods merchant, was examined yesterday afternoon, and his testimony in most ways agreed with that of previous witnesses as to the effect of Chinese and Japanese in the country on white labor.

Asked by Commissioner Munn as to the economic position of mercantile lines on the whole, witness thought Chinese did not represent a gain to the community except in so far as they were useful in bringing and distributing necessaries to the consumers.

To Commissioner Foley he said he did not think the presence of Chinese affected the volume of his trade appreciably.

R. F. Green, M. P. P., of Kaslo, gave evidence. The Orientals were a detriment to the Dominion at large. He was firmly convinced that if the same or nearly the number of white laboring classes with their families were to be brought here to take the place of the Orientals, there would come an era of prosperity such as British Columbia has never known. Absolute exclusion was the correct method of treating the question. Another effective means of dealing with them was by refusing to employ them. In Kaslo, with a population of 2,000, there were 100 Chinese, who were employed as cooks, servants, woodcutters, laundrymen, and raising and selling garden truck. They are drifting into what is known as 'outside work" around mines. There were not more than 200 Chinese in the whole of his riding. Some places in his riding would not allow Chinese to reside there. There were no Japanese. From what he had seen of them, he thought they would be worse, as offering keener competition to white laborers than Chinese: $1.50 to $1.75 are about the rates paid to Chinese, and $2.50 per day for white laborers. Cost of board and lodging for a white man in Kaslo was about $1 per day. Of the white labor which was employed on the construction of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, a considerable proportion remained in the country. The mines of the upper country did not suffer from high wages. They were all well able to pay the going wages. A lower rate of wages might have a tendency to induce more capital to come in; but a saving on wages was not the inducement capital was looking for so much as for properties with proved permanent values which would pay to open up.

John Sayyea said he was no doubt the oldest miner in British Columbia. He had explored this country since 1862. He was on the Naas, Skeena and elsewhere before the canneries were established. Then the Indians had their fishing stations, where they could in a very short time gather their year's supplies. Then came the canners, who in taking the fish promised that the work about the canneries would be given to the Indians. In three or four years Chinese were brought in and replaced the Indian women in the canneries, and then it was not long till the Indian men were replaced as fishermen on the river by Chinese and Japanese. The Indians had lost their fishing stations, the cannerymen now having them, while the Chinese and Japanese had driven them out of employment. The natives now had to take to the woods and hunt for their living. The Orientals had driven the Indians out on the Skeena and at Rivers Inlet. On the Naas the Indians still have a fishing station. He would not believe a Chinaman on oath.

John C. Voss, hotel-keeper, described the condition which had arisen in business for hotels of the class patronized by white men. Formerly they were good paying propositions, even with paying big rents. There was plenty of patronage for all of them, from transient trade and from white workingmen who boarded there steadily, having obtained work here. Now there was no transient trade for that class of hotel, as no white workingmen came here seeking work, and the places formerly occupied by white labor were now filled by Chinese. Mills formerly employed nearly all white men. At one time there were about 100 to 150 white men employed by the Chemainus mill; now there were only about 24 white men employed in the mill. He had been at Chemainus for the past six months, and knew them all personally. He only left there a week ago. He thought he knew more about the number of white men there than the man from the mill who had given evidence.

One more witness was examined, nothing new being brought out, and the commission then adjourned till Monday morning, owing to the Easter recess. It is the expectation that a day or so more will finish the taking of evidence in Victoria.

JOSEPH GODBOUT.

He Succeeds to a Seat in the Upper House.

Ottawa, April 4.—(Special)—Joseph Godbout, M. P. for Beauce, has been appointed to succeed the late Senator Paquet. The order was passed at today's cabinet meeting.

MONEY ORDERS.

Rates Between This Country and the United States Reduced.

Washington, April 3—An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Canada, under which all postal moneys sent between this country and Canada will go at the domestic rate of three-tenths of one per cent., instead of the international rate of one per cent., as at present. This concession is regarded as more important to the money order business than any action taken since the inception of the system. The money orders annually sent to Canada now aggregate about $2,000,000, and in the other direction a little less than that amount. The exchange of these orders is now restricted to 4,000 offices in this country, but under the new arrangement will be extended to 40,000 offices in this country, any money offices in either country being thus authorized to issue or pay them. It is expected that the radical reduction in the rate will treble the business.

DANISH ELECTIONS.

Government Badly Beaten at the Polls.

Copenhagen, April 4.—The elections to the folkething have resulted in a sweeping victory for the opposition and an overwhelming defeat for the government. Of the 110 constituencies from which complete returns have been received, the opposition, composed of the leftists and the reformists, have carried 73; the moderate leftist or ministerialists, 8. The few seats that remain are doubtful or will call for second ballots. Among those re-elected are Dr. S. Hoegebro, president of the folkething, and Dr. Alberti, attorney-general.

Mme. Albani's Canadian Tour

Incidents of Journey Across Dominion—Delighted With B.C. Scenery.

Sang "God Save the Queen" Despite the Boer Police at Johannesburg.

Madame Albani is not only a sweet-voiced singer; she is also a splendid conversationalist, and in an interview at the Driard yesterday afternoon, she spoke of the enjoyable tour she has made in this Canada of ours. The tour began at Halifax and concerts were given at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and all the Eastern cities of note, and on coming to British Columbia she and her company came right on over the C. P. R. line, and by "that nice little steamer" to Victoria. She will give a concert here to-night and another to-morrow night. That to be given to-night will be a sacred concert, for, says Mme. Albani, it is the custom in England to give sacred concerts on holy days, such as Good Friday. After her concerts at the Victoria theatre, the singer and her company, which numbers eleven in all, will proceed to Nanaimo and thence to New Westminster and Vancouver, where the private car which was placed at their disposal by the C. P. R., awaits them. A concert will be given in Nelson, and from there the company will proceed to Edmonton, Winnipeg and Eastern Canada. The trip west, says Madame Albani, has been a most pleasant one, for the C. P. R. made every provision for their comfort and enjoyment. The special car given them was a comfortable home, and not an untoward incident occurred to mar the trip, although when leaving Calgary, Madame Albani and some of her entourage were all but left behind by mistaking the time for the departure of the train to which their special car had been attached.

Madame Albani will not go to the United States. After touring Canada, she will proceed to England again. Before going she will visit her parents, a French-Canadian family, who live at Chambly, a village near Montreal, about fifteen miles or thereabouts distant, and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. Owing to the arrangements for concerts conflicting, Albani was unable to visit the parental home in the Canadian village on the tour west, but arrangements have been made for a short stay there on the return journey, and that the talented singer will have a warm welcome there is an assured fact, for she is the idol of the "habitants."

Amongst other notable Canadian verse, there is a poem by Dr. W. Drummond, author of those charming patois rhymes, which tell of how the "Canayens of Chambley" acted "when Albani sang." At Montreal, where the talented singer attended school in her youth, she is always well received; in fact, all Canada has cordially welcomed her, as it did on her last visit to the Dominion four years ago.

Since that concert given by her in January about four years ago, Mme. Albani has toured Australia and South Africa. She sang in Pretoria and Johannesburg about four months prior to the commencement of the war with the two republics. There was then a great deal of feeling, and the talk was all of coming disturbances, if not of war, and the British National Anthem was tabooed by the Transvaal police; but during her concert at Johannesburg Madame Albani sang "God Save the Queen," notwithstanding that such an act was forbidden, and the British miners and others of the mining town of South Africa made the rafters ring when she sang the well known tune.

In many places oratorios have been given by Madame Albani, assisted by local choirs, and in Victoria it was thought that choruses could be secured, but the attempts to arrange for them were commenced too late. In Quebec she is to sing Rossini's "Stabat Mater," a selection from which is to be given in her concert here to-night, "Inflammatis," which is one of the gems of Rossini's work.

At the funeral of Her late Majesty, Mme. Albani was requested by His Majesty to sing at a private service, at which none others than the members of the royal family formed the audience. After the great funeral service, the coffin in which lay all that was mortal of the dead Queen, was placed in the Albert Memorial Chapel, and after the afternoon service in St. George's chapel, the King and members of the royal family and no others, not even a lady or vate memorial service. Madame Algentleman in waiting, went in to a pribani sang "Come Unto Me," and "I know That My Redeemer Liveth," from the "Messiah."

The death of Her Majesty has caused a gloomy season in London, and all the concert arrangements there have been cancelled; in fact, throughout the British Isles the mourning season has been a quiet one, and in the musical world things have been most unusually quiet. During the war a certain sadness also prevailed, owing to bereavements in many families caused by the war.

Returning to the subject of Her Canadian tour, Madame Albani expressed her delight at the splendid sights seen by her and those with her in passing through the Rockies, and other scenes of majestic grandeur in British Columbia, and she said so delighted was she and those with her that they had accounted it a pity that they had to retire at night and be swept past the splendid sights while they were unable to enjoy them. She has been through the mountains and the scenic parts of Switzerland, and in her opinion, British Columbia greatly surpasses that country from a scenic point of view.

The flute of the concert company is a Swiss, hailing from Geneva, and he was also delighted with the scenic wonders seen from the car of the C. P. R. train, and declares with emphasis that his native land cannot boast of such grand scenery. All the company are delighted with their trip.

Of her company, Madame Albani says she thinks it is the best that she has been associated with. M. Tivadar Nachez, the violinist, is a noted Hungarian musician, and Miss Muriel Foster, the contralto soloist, had won much praise during the tour for her fine work. She was born in Northumberland, and is one of twin sisters, who, strange to say, were endowed with soprano and contralto voices, and they have done great work together in England, singing duets, but now the soprano singer has been married, and the contralto sings her lays alone. Miss Foster is dark, while her twin sister is fair.

If Using
Vegetable Parchment
For
Butter Wraps
Send a Post Card to
T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,
Stationers and Paper Merchants.
69, 71 Government St., 28 Broad St.,
Victoria, B.C. Established 1858.
Please mention this advertisement.

Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipment

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Write for Prices.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO

1 CENT WORD ISSUE 1

IN THE "COLONIST."

FARMS TO RENT.
FARMS FOR SALE.
FARM HANDS WANTED.
TO EXCHANGE ARTICLES.

All these and other "Wants" can be supplied by a little "Want" advertisement in the Colonist. Only a cent a word an issue. TRY IT !!!

W. G. DICKINSON & CO.
Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain.
You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.
93 Johnson Street,

FARMERS ATTENTION!
The first 500 applicants will receive by post FREE samples of
Sutton & Sons' (of England)
"Magnum Bonum Swede," and "Prize Winner Mangle put up in neat metal boxes. A prize of $5 will be given at the Fall Shows of Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Cowichan for the three heaviest and best roots grown and exhibited of these varieties. For further particulars see show catalogues.
C. Bazett
Duncans Station.
Sole Agents for Sutton & Sons' Seeds.

Buy Your Seeds
For farm and garden from.
Johnston's Seed Store
City Market, Victoria.
No commission business done nor do we depend for our sales on gaudy literature. Lists free on application.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Twenty-seven (27), Town of Chemainus, (Map 213.)

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Henry Evins on the 10th day of February, 1892, and numbered 8089a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 19th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase about three hundred acres of unreserved, unoccupied and unreserved Crown Lands, being composed of the North fractional half of section two (2) Township eleven (11), Renfrew District, Vancouver Island.

Dated this 19th day of March, A. D., 1901.

R. J. GODMAN,
By H. E. NEWTON,
His Attorney in Fact.

The Singer Sewing Machin
$55.00 cash for 5-drawer drop-head; $65.00 on installments, at $3.00 per month. From $5.00 to $20.00 given for old machine in exchange off these prices.
W. V[illegible]MILYEA, Island Agent., Nanaimo, B.C.

MINERAL ACT.

(FORM F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Alice and Golden Queen Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria district.

Where located: Mt. Sicker.

Take notice that we, Samuel Richards and Eric W. Molander, F. M. C. B48962, F. M. C. B48998, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of March, A. D., 1901.

Seeds in Bulk
Sweet Peas in Named Bulk.
JAY & CO.,
Direct Importers and Growers.
13 Broad Street ....Victoria.

Notice

We, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the privilege of purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land, running from a stake marked John Bryden, Patrick Hickey and B. R. Seabrook's S. W. corner, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. The said land is situate at Swanson's Bay, Graham Reach, Coast District, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated, March 5th, 1901.

Signed:

JOHN BRYDEN,
PATRICK HICKEY,
B. R. SEABROOK.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that thirty days from the date hereof I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated at Goose Bay, Hastings Arm, of Observatory Inlet, District of Cassiar, for industrial purposes.

Commencing at a stake marked E. D.'s Northeast corner; thence west forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains or thereabouts to the shore of Goose Bay; thence following the shore line of Goose Bay to the point of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

E. DONEHUE.

Naas Harbor, Feb. 15th, 1901.

Re Isaac Tatton, Deceased

Take notice that three weeks after date hereof I intend to sell the property hereinafter described, belonging to Isaac Tatton, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Isaac Tatton, viz:

Lot 13, Tumbo Island, Cowichan District, in the province of British Columbia, according to the official plan or survey thereof, save and except certain portions thereof conveyed by the said Isaac Tatton to Charles Gabriel by a deed dated 27th November, 1888, and subject to certain rights and privileges by the said deed granted to the said Charles Gabriel.

Dated March 28th, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

RANCHE For Sale.
Cariboo

Pursuant to order of Supreme Court the magnificent property of 982 acres known as the Australian Ranche, situate on Cariboo Road, between Quesnel and Soda Creek, and fronting on the Fraser River, is offered for sale.

The title is held under Crown Grant. About 200 acres fine bench land are under cultivation and produce fine crops, 250 more similar land with light brush easily cleared.

Creek runs through property. Water record of 500 inches with abundant water supply. Extensive range for cattle in vicinity.

Dwelling house, fine barns, stables, cattle sheds, root cellars, blacksmith shop, outhouses and other improvements. The crops stock, horses, farming implements and machinery may be purcased together with or separately from the land.

The above is one of the best farms in the up country, and offers an exceptional chance for a good investment.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th day of May, 1901, if a sale is not previously effected.

For further particulars apply to

J. A. FRASER,
Quesnel, B. C.
ANDREW OLSON,
Australian Ranche, Cariboo, B. C., or to
CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors, Victoria, B. C.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of the Application of the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Subdivision Two (2) of Block "G" Harbor Estate, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake on the 9th day of June, A. D., 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st day of March, 1901.

Administration Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Gregory Modesti, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators acts.

Notice is hereby given that under an ordinance dated the fifteenth day of March, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, I, the undersigned was appointed Administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of above named deceased, late of South Salt Spring Island, B. C. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

Dated 15th day of March, 1901.

The following named shipments of freight destined Bennett, B. C., have been on hand unclaimed at that point with the British Columbia Yukon Railway Co., known as the White Pass & Yukon Railway, for a period of twelve months, and in accordance with Dominion Railway Act., Sec. 236, will be sold at public auction to highest bidder on April 15th, 1901.

No. Pkgs.	Commodity.	Marked.
1	Garden Seeds	A. M. Battle.
1	Drills	D. Bremer
22	Mining Machin'ry	W. O. Wann
1	Sundries	C. D. Grundy
1	Maps	C. Bank of Com.
3	Hardware	W. H. Smallwood
1	Roller	J. W. Anderson
7	Groceries	W. R. Goldsmith
11	Groceries	Kirk
93	Pipes, Boilers, etc	Teslin Yu. Nav. Co.
5	Camping Outfit	M. Pike
1	Tent Poles	A. Damascus
1	Merchandise	W. K. McIntire
4	Boots and Shoes	Alaska M. & M. Co. Atlin & Cassiar Dist.
2	Merchandise	N. C. Mason
5	Paints and Oils	Stranbonn & S. Atkins
1	Paint	Sidney Atkins
11	Pickles	R. Muscut
6	Personal Effects	H. Malvin & Co.
1	Merchandise	J. Dillon
1	Groceries	E. J. Vanstone
2	Express	Nugget Express
12	Flour, Sugar, etc.	A. Mora, Atlin
8	Groceries	J. A. McLean
2	Oil	J. A. Barrington
3	Bdls. Iron	Capt. Bailey
1	Paper Parcel	C. W. D. Clifford
1	Tent	Jos. Haslet
1	Drugs	W. McIntosh

F. J. F. LEE,
Traffic Manager.