

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
Six months50
Three months25
Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

HILL'S INVASION OF THE CANADIAN WEST.

We give elsewhere the statement made by Mr. J. Hill to a representative of the Toronto News, which may be said to be his own story of his own plans with respect to Canada. There are attracting attention not only in this country but in Great Britain, where financiers and railway men are devoting consideration to the subject, and interest is becoming widespread.

In a recent article, the Financialist of London, quotes an "official holding a high executive position on the C. P. R." as saying that he regarded this invasion of Western Canada as the first wedge towards the annexation of the Canadian Northwest by the United States. This official remarked: "The Americans are going into the Northwest by thousands now, and they certainly favor American manufacture rather than Canadian and would be only too glad to support an American railway, too. With their produce going to the ocean by an American railway and an American railway supplying them with American goods, you can easily see what the result would be. It would inevitably divert the grain traffic from the Northwest to American ports. Hill's trunk line stretches from Duluth to Seattle, and already has sixteen branch lines running to the Canadian frontier. His project is to build up a trunk line in Canada paralleling his American one, and establish connections with these numerous branches. This would simply drain the richest portion of the West of Canada to feed the American trunk lines. Hill's project being to ship the grain to the Great Lakes and thence via Buffalo to the American ports." This, the official concluded, would not only be a serious matter for the C. P. R., but for Canada generally, and was a matter demanding the serious attention of the Canadian government.

PROVINCES, NEW AND OLD.

Premier Rutherford, of Alberta, the other day delivered his Budget speech, and the details are most interesting. The Province, in commencing its career, is most fortunate. It started out at the end of last year (1905) with a surplus of \$320,329.99—a very comfortable nest-egg. But that state of affairs is scarcely less gratifying than that which confronts Premier Rutherford for the present year.

He commences with a surplus of \$520,329.99. Receives from the Dominion government for 1906 1,124,125.00. Estimated revenue from other sources 100,000.00. Railways 100,000.00. Interest on school lands 47,000.00. Registry offices 50,000.00.

A total revenue of \$2,001,454.99. Expenditure as per estimates which we have brought down \$1,968,081.67.

The expenditures include a sum of \$230,000 set aside for advances to creameries, every cent of which is expected to be recouped, so that the surplus for the present year is estimated to be \$283,373.32. But the important fact to be noted is that among the expenditures are large sums for abnormal expenditures for public buildings, etc., as a consequence of the province starting on its own account. The appropriations for public works alone amount to \$606,000; so that as time goes on the new provinces will have less financial responsibilities to meet and will have rapidly growing revenues from the Dominion government, besides those which arise from increase of population. Anybody familiar with the conditions in the Northwest knows that the principal item of cost in the long run will be free education, and that for roads, streets, and bridges, administration of justice, and like the cost as compared with British Columbia, will be merely nominal.

And yet, with our enormous responsibilities arising out of vast distances and rugged physical contour, British Columbia receives the sum of \$307,076.66 as a subsidy from the Dominion government, while Alberta receives the sum of \$1,124,125, made up of the following items:

Government and legislation \$30,000.00
Population 200,000.00
Annual payment to province 406,575.00
Compensation for public lands 375,000.00
Public building fund 85,750.00
Total \$1,124,125.00

It starts out without absolutely any public debt, with a surplus of over half a million dollars, and with population and railways rushing in to develop it. Not only that, but the subsidy from the Dominion increases on a rapidly expanding scale, which, stated in the language of Premier Rutherford, is as follows:

"We receive on capital account, on account of our starting business without a debt, \$406,575.00, and this is a fixed

amount which we receive each year so long as we exist as a province. (Applause.) On an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand at eighty cents per head, we receive the sum of \$200,000.00. (Applause.) This amount increases with the growth of population until the population of the province reaches eight hundred thousand, when we receive \$840,000.00. We are also given a grant in lieu of lands on the estimated population, two hundred and fifty thousand, the sum of \$375,000.00, and when such population reaches four hundred thousand we receive \$562,500.00. (Loud applause.) When our population reaches eight hundred thousand, we receive \$1,125,000.00. (Applause.) When we receive our maximum subsidy from the Dominion government we receive the sum of \$2,220,375.00. (Applause.)

"I further ought to explain that for a period of five years in lieu of public lands, paid by Canada to the Province annually by half-yearly payments, in advance, for five years from the time the Alberta Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of \$83,750.00, amounting in all for five years to \$418,750.00. (Applause.) All the provinces of Canada receive annually a subsidy, payable half yearly in advance from the Dominion government, and this year, 1906, the federal administration pays out in subsidies to the provincial governments the sum of \$6,726,372.88. Of this the province of Ontario receives \$1,339,287.28
Quebec 1,086,713.48
Nova Scotia 432,805.50
New Brunswick 491,300.96
Manitoba, including allowance for lands, etc. 608,947.66
British Columbia 307,076.66
Prince Edward Island 111,931.88
Saskatchewan 1,124,125.00
Alberta 1,124,125.00

It will be seen from the foregoing that the two new provinces receive a sum from the Dominion government equal to one-half of that received by all the other provinces together, and that when each one receives its full complement their share will be nearly equal to that of all the other provinces put together.

British Columbia can never receive more than \$500,000 in subsidy, so that when Alberta receives what it is fully entitled to, viz., \$2,220,375 annually, it will get about 4½ times more subsidy than British Columbia. It now gets nearly four times as much.

It is no wonder that the remarks of Premier Rutherford were received with applause when referring to the liberality of the Liberal government at Ottawa to the new provinces as compared with the treatment received by the older ones.

It is impossible to conceive of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any other leader of a government in Canada refusing to accede to the demands of the older provinces for increased subsidies according to their circumstances and responsibilities. Either the allowances to Alberta and Saskatchewan are much too liberal, or the allowances to the other provinces are much too small.

RAILWAY RACE.

Edmonton Bulletin.
It looks as though the big race is on for the Yellowhead pass between at least three and possibly four of the great transcontinental lines, and that the bill will increase from today until the final chapter, when plans are filed at Ottawa.

The developments of this spring seem to have been a surprise all around, even to some of the top notches in the railroad world, and the prettiest race in the history of railroading in Canada, if not on the continent, is imminent.

For two or three years, the article goes on to say, the G. T. P. has been devoting its attention apparently to finding out all about the Fraser and Peace River passes farther north; but during the past winter their plans were apparently changed, and during the winter shipped supplies in on the snow from Edmonton to Jasper House, the Henry house, Jock's ranch and other places in the Yellowhead. When spring commenced to open up Division Engineer Van Arsdale quietly slipped out to the coast, and, according to the coast papers, despatched half a dozen strong parties for the country up the Fraser with rendezvous at Tete Jaune Cache and Fort George. This week the activity has been translated to this side of the mountains and surveying outfits are trekking for the mountains in great haste. Yesterday the first big party, under Engineer Bergen, started for the mountains, headed direct for the Yellowhead. They had 30 pack animals and 15 men in the survey outfit, exclusive of mule skinner. Tomorrow W. Featherstonhaugh starts out with a heavy outfit for the same field, and P. C. Bowell will follow in a few days, with other parties to go out during the coming week. Before the middle of the month there will be a dozen or more parties in the mountains going over the old Moberly surveys of 20 years ago, and laying out a route across the continental divide.

In the meantime the Canadian Northern has awakened and there is a great hustling around in the survey department of that road. Chief Engineer McLeod is in Winnipeg consulting with President McKenzie, and at the same time J. Chalmers, deputy chief, is in the city, rushing an outfit together and preparing to leave for the west. He will pull out on Monday with twenty-five or thirty men and an outfit to stay all summer. The G. T. P. has a manifest advantage in having gotten its supplies through to the pass while the trails were good, and it will be by no means a summer pastime for the C. N. R. men

getting through over the summer trail. Rumor says that the Chalmers outfit is only the vanguard of what will be sent out in the immediate future.

While all this is going on, on the east side of the range coast, despatches indicate that wily James J. is not losing any time. Half a dozen parties had already been started from Vancouver for the Upper Fraser country via the Ashcroft and Kamloops trails. Only a few days ago the charter for the V. W. & Y. from Vancouver to Edmonton passed the Dominion house, and it is to lay out the plans for this route that the Hill surveyors are going into the hills.

Between the three companies, camping ground is likely to be at a premium in the Yellowhead this summer. But this is not all. From Wetaskiwin comes the story of C. P. R. men hastily outfitting for the west. The Yellowhead is directly west of Wetaskiwin and nearer that city than to Edmonton. The inhabitants of that city feel confident that the C. P. R. will push the Wetaskiwin-Winnipeg branch westward toward the pass to make them a third line paralleling the Crow's Nest and the Kicking Horse lines.

That there will not be room in the Yellowhead for all three roads, or the possible fourth, is the feature which makes the race exciting. The road which gets to Ottawa first and gets its plan filed will naturally get the choice of location. Until the last chapter it will be a pretty race—and there is no eight-hour law for engineers this summer.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Many persons have either an exaggerated idea or a very imperfect idea of what a university is. Most persons have in mind an aggregation of buildings, divided into departments with a large array of professors, such as are contained in McGill, Montreal, or Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y. Or our ideas may be borrowed from Oxford or Cambridge, where the university represents an aggregation of colleges; or we may regard any degree conferring institution, such as we find in large numbers in the United States, as a university, upon the principle that a book's a book, though there's nothing in it. We have, therefore, some very great universities and we have some very insignificant and shoddy ones. As a matter of fact, however, it is not necessary to have either buildings or professorial staff to have a university. The university of London, for instance, is simply an examining body, and much is possible in British Columbia without considering too seriously the question of location. We can have a provincial university without worrying too much about details, allowing existing institutions in the province or institutions elsewhere to supply the material. Or we could have a college in Victoria and another in Vancouver, both branches of the same institution. It all depends upon what we have in view, and how much we want to make it one of the civic and tourist attractions, to which we can point with pride, or as a real seat of learning, or as a nucleus for future developments. It all depends in fact, upon our understanding of our wants, whether it is going to cost millions of dollars or may be a nominal institution to develop according to the conditions of the country and according to the population and wealth. If the views which the Colonist has expressed as to the establishment of certain institutions in Victoria, are carried into effect, the process of development will be very much more rapid than otherwise, and the benefits to Victoria correspondingly greater.

The Nelson News, in discussing the question from a certain point of view, does so with a great deal of sanity, and its remarks are well worth consideration. It says that "a university without adequate revenues and poorly equipped according to the population and wealth, is a matter of fact, it is questionable, if it is really desirable, that British Columbia should have a university until its population has reached at least the million mark. We have in McGill university an educational establishment of which every Canadian can feel justly proud. There are other universities of lesser fame, but still of recognized standing in the educational world, which with McGill, provide adequate university facilities for a sparsely settled country such as Canada—still is. The cost of maintaining the universities already established is very great and to add to their number is not wise until the growth of population and the increase in the national wealth make additional facilities imperative and practicable. In due season British Columbia will have a university, but there is no pressing need for one at present, and it will be the course of wisdom to delay definite action in the matter for several years to come. In the meantime the formation of a university fund should be heartily encouraged."

Many of the advantages of a university may be obtained by carrying on what is known as university extension work, and we have no doubt that we could, with the limited facilities we have, provide, under the authorization of a British Columbia University Act, for this in a way that would receive the recognition of the leading universities of the world. Such a plan has led to important results in Great Britain, and in some instances to the establishment of permanent institutions of higher learning, and talking of endowment, we must have an institution of some kind in existence before rich men and women will think of endowing it.

AN INTERESTING RETURN.

Hon. Frank Oliver is not improving the reputation of the department of the interior at Ottawa. He lacks the finesse of the Hon. Mr. Sifton in dealing with the interesting and often delicate situations which arise, and, needless to say, he lacks the ability—the genius, we were going to say, of concealing the fine hand of the minister. He has been getting into no end of trouble on account of his native stubbornness in sticking to the first statement he may happen to make in the House, whether right or wrong, when asked for information on any subject pertaining to his department, requiring explanation. This fatal stubbornness seems to be a trait in all the ramifications of his departmental administration. There is a curious illustration of this in a return brought down the other day. It appears that in December, 1898, one Philip Wagner was appointed Galician interpreter at Edmonton, upon Mr. Oliver's recommendation. The salary was fixed at \$30 a month, but after three or four months' service Mr. Oliver tried to get him an increase of \$10 a month, but was not successful. In the middle of December, 1899, Wagner was "sounded," on the recommendation of the late Mr. McCreary, then commissioner of immigration, on the ground that there was nothing for him to do. The following month the interpreter was reappointed at a salary of \$40 a month. In May, 1900, Wagner, who made his home at Edmonton, got into a row with some Galicians at South Edmonton, and was committed for trial for stealing money. The return does not show what the result of the trial was. The following December, however, Wagner was once more in trouble, and the department had to threaten him that unless he refunded the money of Galicians improperly held by him, "the department would take immediate steps in the matter." In January, 1901, Mr. Oliver transmitted to the department of the interior a resolution passed by the young Liberals of Edmonton, urging an increase in Wagner's salary. That year was an eventful one for Wagner. Protests against his methods poured in thick and fast, and the department was charged with stealing \$723 from a Galician, and other charges were preferred against him, so much so that Mr. J. Obed Smith, commissioner at Winnipeg, recommended that Wagner's services be dispensed with. Coupled with Mr. Smith's recommendation, there came a vigorous letter of protest from Abbe Francois, Galician apostolic missionary, at Beaver Lake, making charges against Wagner for abusing the confidence of the poor Galicians, and alleging misappropriation of funds. Again Mr. Oliver rushed into the breach to defend his Galician, but although proceedings were delayed, the intervention was of no avail, as Wagner was fired "the beginning of June, 1902. Then came a hiatus of three years. Mr. Oliver, the pleader of 1902, had, in the meantime, become minister of the interior, and almost one of his first official acts was to issue a memorandum for the reappointment of Wagner as immigration agent at Edmonton, at a salary of \$25 a month. This was in June last. By a process which the return does not explain, Wagner was paid at the rate of \$75 a month, and presumably this is the amount which he is receiving today.

It is recorded as gratifying that such men as J. J. Hill and Andrew Carnegie are looking with friendly eyes towards Canada, and we are asked to regard it as a most favorable sign of the times. The fact is pointed to that Hill is a Canadian born and that he naturally returns to his first love, and that at heart he was always with us. Therefore, we should reciprocate fully with these men, one as a native Canadian and the other as a great lover of the British empire, who wishes to bring together all the Anglo-Saxon race. It is quite possible that the views of these worthies in respect to Canada have materially changed. Times change and we change with them, is an old saying. There are probably

very good reasons for the change of heart. We find, as a matter of fact, that there is a very decided change in the feeling of the United States as a people toward the Dominion. If it be not a feeling of love, it is at least one of respect. There was a time when they treated us with little else than contempt, and regarded their own as peculiarly "God's country" on this continent. They did not think it good policy to treat with us on any terms, and while they thought that it was our natural destiny to become annexed to them, it was, in their opinion, only necessary to starve us out of their markets in order to achieve that object. It was thought that by and by, we would become tired of allegiance to Great Britain and would of our own accord throw ourselves into the arms of Uncle Sam. Well, this has not happened, and our success in holding our own row has brought its reward.

Among the men who shared most prominently those sentiments towards Canada were J. J. Hill and Andrew Carnegie. It is not so very long ago Mr. Hill told the farmers of the West—States that we could not grow wheat two degrees north of the international boundary line, and still more recently strongly deprecated the rush of United States farmers to the Canadian Northwest. He never was a friend of Canada. In the smallest degree, and all his utterances in public south of the line have been proof of his pessimism and his lack of goodwill respecting this country. Because he was born in Canada is no proof of his love of this country. That he has chosen to enter the railway field of Canada only evidences his desire to benefit by its prosperity and by the benefit of development now going on. It looks good to him as a railway possession and as possibly a possession of the United States. As for Carnegie, Canada was his special "bête noir," and he openly appealed to the United States to enter into a tariff war with us in order to destroy our independence, and by starving us out of the British union, to encompass our annexation. For the kind sentiments these gentlemen may now seem willing to express towards us we are in no sense under special obligation to them, and if we have reason to feel gratified, it is because we have by our own exertions proved them to be wrong. The men who try to kick us when we are down, and try to make friends with us when we are up, are not friends to be elated over. We survived under their enmity and we can live without their goodwill.

THE SORROWS OF SATAN.

Under the title of the "Sorrows of Satan," Oppen in Hearst's "American Home and Farm," has rather a good cartoon. Satan is represented as paying a visit to the financial district of New York, among the trusts. In No. 1, he says, "Ah, I guess I'll call on the boys and give them some points." In No. 2, the "boys" are glad to see him, and such expressions as these: "Well, this is a pleasure." "How are things down below?" "Why, here's good old Satan!" "When did you blow in?" In No. 3, Satan is interviewing a police officer and explaining that he had been robbed of his watch, pocket book and scarf pin, and the officer is consoling him with the assurance of such places. In No. 4, and last, His Satanic Majesty is "thinking" for his own abode—labeled "All hell abandon you who enter here," exclaiming, as he runs, "Never again." Marie Corelli could scarcely improve on that.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Province and the Department of Mines are to be congratulated upon the showing contained in the annual report of the Minister of Mines, which has just been issued. The production of practically \$22,500,000 is the largest on record, being \$2,500,000 in excess of the previous largest year in 1901, and \$5,500,000 greater than in 1904. In another column, there is given the results of the season's operations, in a condensed form, as taken from this report, and it is satisfactory in the highest degree from almost every point of view. We have on several previous occasions reviewed the conditions which exist, and it is scarcely necessary to refer to the subject at length here. Our remarks agree in a large measure with the comprehensive review made by the Provincial mineralogist. However, we shall take occasion to refer at more length to the matter. The report, as usual, is a model of typographical excellence, and from a point of view of detail is completeness. British Columbia is fairly called that the reports of the mining industry are the best in the world.

AN UNUSUAL AND UNPRECEDENTED INCIDENT.

The clearing of the ladies' gallery in the British House of Commons not long ago, in consequence of disorderly behavior, is the London Times says, unprecedented in recent parliamentary history. The disturbance in this instance was caused by some persons prominently associated with the women's suffrage propaganda. It is, however, a reminder of the famous incident of February 2, 1778, which led to the total exclusion of ladies from that body until after the destruction of the old House of Commons by fire in 1834. Down to 1778 ladies enjoyed the privilege, now confined to men, of sitting in the strangers' galleries and on the benches immediately below these galleries. On the occasion re-

ferred to so many of them were present to hear a great debate on the state of the nation that they filled all the seats available; and Captain Johnstone of the navy (commonly called Governor Johnstone), being angry that the House was cleared of all "men strangers," amongst whom were some friends whom he had introduced, insisted that all strangers should be ordered to withdraw. The ladies resisted so effectually, however, that it took two hours to enforce the speaker's fiat; and the business created such an unfavorable impression that women were thereafter refused admission in any circumstances, and their only means of catching a glimpse of the proceedings was by peeping down the ventilator over the large chandelier attached to the ceiling. It was not until 1836 that the ban was removed. Pursuant to the report of the select committee in that year, accommodation was made for ladies in the ladies' gallery, which is technically outside of the chambers, but enables the occupants to hear and see all that goes on below. An order for the exclusion of strangers does not, therefore, extend to the ladies' gallery. The sergeant-at-arms, however, can take the law into his own hands and call into requisition the police at his disposal for the purpose of keeping order in any part of the building. On this occasion some of the women were inclined to linger in protest in the corridors, but after a few names had been taken by the police, they agreed to depart quietly and it is understood that the matter will be allowed to drop, on the condition that the offence shall not be repeated.

That old optimist, Sir Charles Tupper, still hale and "looking ten years younger," gave an interview to the Montreal Herald the other day about the condition and prospects of the West. Many years ago Sir Charles Tupper was christened "The great skeptic" by the Liberals, because he kept promising great things about the future of the Dominion. It has turned out that every prediction he made has already proved true, his only mistake being that he did not "stretch quite far enough to reach the truth as it is. But Sir Charles is not less hopeful than ever, and he keeps on predicting, even though Liberal-Conservatives are not in power. Referring to his interview the Montreal Herald says that "Sir Charles Tupper drew an impressive picture of the future of Canada in the interview which appears in another part of this issue." He said that language could hardly exaggerate the progress, the prosperity and the splendor of this country's destiny, and declared that young men of twenty-five would be able to see the population of the Dominion exceed that of the United Kingdom.

"It was an inspiring picture and there is no reason to doubt that the glories depicted in the enraptured vision will be realized, for, as the veteran statesman remarked, more has already been achieved than the most optimistic of the early builders had conceived to be possible. Sir Charles is one of the few men now living who were present at the laying of the foundation stone and he knows what the builders thought.

"It is pleasant to hear him in this strain. He speaks out of a mind that is well stored with the fruits of a long experience—ripe and mellow like the largesse that nature sates with generous hand at the close of summer."

We are asked to remind the holders of miners' licenses that they all expire on the 31st day of May. This is important to remember as the failure to renew on that day means expense and inconvenience to the owners of mining interests.

HAVE YOU A HORSE?

If So, You Will Be Interested in Knowing About "Nervine."

Mrs. Nellie Killman, of Fredericton, N. B., says: "My father owned a beautiful horse. One day it was seized with colic, and we thought it would surely die. One or two remedies were tried but they didn't ease the horse's suffering.

"We then put a full bottle of Nervine into a pint of water and gave him another dose; it cured. Diluted with oil, Nervine made a capital liniment and we can strongly recommend it."

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\$12.00 PER WEEK and expenses to person of energy and good character; state age and give references. The John C. F. Walker, Elizabeth P. O. m18

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated south of the Tsimpsan Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post planted on the East bank of Salt Lake, No. 1, East of Ketchikan Island, Range 3, Coast District, thence east twenty chains, thence north eight chains, thence west to the shore line of the place of beginning, and containing about 320 acres.

BERT HAIGH,
J. F. Ritchie, Agent.
April 20, 1906. m16

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