

SAY GRAVEL IS OF POOR QUALITY

ALDERMEN COMPLAIN AT COMMITTEE MEETING

Protest Entered Against the Breaking Up of Gladstone Avenue.

Ald. Fullerton watches carefully over the interests of the ward which he represents, and is always ready to voice the grievances of the residents. At the meeting of the streets committee Friday night the alderman drew attention to the fact that the parks superintendent had broken up Gladstone avenue, which had recently been macadamized, in order to lay a water pipe for the boulevard. The people on the street were indignant about it, and he thought the council should make some ruling by which this sort of thing should not occur again. By laying the pipe sixty feet along the edge of the boulevard the breaking up of the road could have been avoided, but instead of doing that the drain had crossed the road, and now there was a nasty break in the road which it would be very difficult to make good again.

Mayor Hall said he thought the streets should be under the charge of the engineer, not the parks superintendent, and they were needed, whether it was laying water pipes, boulevards or anything else.

Ald. Raymond was of opinion that they should refuse to do the work until all pipes had been laid. The mayor said they could not always follow out that rule, but he thought the parks superintendent should have known better than to do anything like that. He thought the parks board should be instructed that they must put in their pipes before the streets are made, or else leave them out altogether.

The matter was referred to Superintendent Warwick to have the road repaired as well as possible. Mention of boulevards brought a complaint from Ald. Humber that on Dunedin street, both sides of the boulevard were broken up by the laying of water pipes. He thought, too, that surface pipes should be laid when boulevards were constructed, so that the lots would be properly drained. He did not see what use the gutters were unless there were drains leading to them.

The engineer was instructed to remedy the condition of Shakespeare street and to report on the laying of a sewer on Denman street.

Protests Against Assessment.—A formal protest came from Lee Wong, in which he referred to the assessment on a piece of sidewalk on Flanagan street until it was properly constructed.

Superintendent Warwick reported that the small piece complained of was laid at the time of a sharp frost, and was affected by it. There was one other piece similarly affected on Hillside avenue, but the engineer had recommended that it should not be repaired until the weather improved. Lee Wong will be informed that the work will be done as soon as possible.

Plumber Inspector H. F. Shade sent in a letter objecting to a statement made by the city collector that copies were not kept of all notices sent to those who failed to comply with the plumbing law. The sanitary inspector also sent an oral message to the same effect, and the clerk reported that the sanitary inspector, who has been most careful in this respect. The letter was ordered filed, and a copy sent to the city collector.

Gravel Contract Again.—Ald. Fullerton brought up the matter of the manner in which John Haggerty was filling his contract for gravel. He claimed that the material supplied was not washed gravel at all, but was full of dirt and not worth anything like the sum being paid for it. He had interviewed Superintendent Warwick, who had said that the engineer had ordered him to accept the material.

Ald. Humber corroborated what Ald. Fullerton had said as to the poor quality of the gravel. The contract he said had been sublet to the Lochman-Scott Gravel Company, and it was being hauled from the gravel pits at Mount Tolmie. He understood that the engineer had refused to accept the gravel coming from the Lochman-Scott gravel material. The whole affair looked peculiar.

Mr. Warwick, on being questioned by the mayor, produced a letter received from Engineer Todd. The letter instructed him to receive the gravel delivered if it came reasonably up to the sample shown to the council at the time of the letting of the contract.

The city engineer was absent in Portland, the matter was allowed to stand over until his return, when it will again come up for discussion.

Store street paving was once more brought up by a report being read from the city collectors advising that the paving material could not be changed unless a new by-law was drawn.

Ald. Mable and Ross favored this course being taken, but after some discussion the matter was again left over until the delegation from Portland, who are looking into the various methods of paving, should have time to report.

STITCHERS STRIKE THREATENS.—Lynn, Mass., March 6.—A general strike of the McKay machine stitchers in Lynn factories is threatened by the officers unless a new scale, granting an increase of one cent on every dozen pairs of shoes, is adopted by Monday night.

U. S. SENATE ADJOURNS.—Washington, D. C., March 6.—The senate to-day adjourned until the 15th instant and the credentials of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, failed to arrive in time to permit him to be sworn in.

SHOT THROUGH BOTH FEET, CHILD WALKS TWO MILES

Little Alice Taylor is Victim of Revolver Accident.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Alice Taylor, a child of four and a half years, residing at Colwood, yesterday walked into a neighbor's place, two and a half miles distant from her home, with a bullet wound through both of her feet. The child had performed the remarkable feat of walking the distance over the rough roads with both feet wounded and bleeding. She must have suffered intense pain at every step taken on the long and weary road as she bravely plodded along. She was accompanied by her brother, about the same age, who rendered his sister all the help in his power as the two together made the journey from the place where the accident happened, to the house where attention was given her. The lad was also suffering from a wound in one of his hands.

The accident to the children was caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver, with which the children had been playing while their mother was in the city on business. The children were alone at the home of their parents near Colwood, and, having secured possession of the revolver, were playing with it, not knowing it to be loaded, when it was accidentally discharged. The boy was holding the gun at the time and the bullet wounded his hand and then passed through both feet of his sister, who must have had them crossed at the time. As there was no one near to render assistance the children set out on the long walk to find it, and left a trail of blood on the road behind them as they progressed. The children finally reached the house of Mrs. Frewin, where they received temporary assistance. Dr. Hart was telephoned for and on arrival ordered the children taken to St. Joseph's hospital. It was found in walking the wounds in her feet had become filled with sand. This morning the child is reported as on the way to recovery. The boy remained at the house of Mrs. Frewin, his wound not being of a serious nature.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.—An occasional dose of gentle laxative such as Baby's Own Tablets will clear the stomach and bowels of all offending matter, and will keep little ones well and happy. For this reason the Tablets should be kept in every home. Mothers have the guarantee of a government sanction on a piece of paper which contains no opiate or harmful drugs. Mrs. Geo. McLean, Springfield, N. S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and know them to be a cure for all the minor ills of childhood. I recommend them to all mothers." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 5c a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ACTION MUST BEGIN WITHIN SIX MONTHS

Judgment Given in Case of Crompton vs. B. C. Electric Company.

On Saturday in the County court Judge Lampman gave judgment setting aside the right of Frank Crompton to damages from injuries received by touching a wire in the basement of his mother's house. The case was tried some time ago, the defendants being the B. C. Electric Company.

An objection was raised that the action was not brought within six months time, and that therefore under the act no damages could be collected. There was heard on the point J. A. Alkman, who appeared for the plaintiff in the case, contended that no such restriction could be read in. The six months clause was in the B. C. Electric Company's act, but the work done in Victoria was by virtue of the acts covering the old company's operations here. The electric company could not read in just what suited them in both acts.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., appeared for the judge. Judge Lampman decided that the six months clause was operative, and that damages could not be collected.

YOUNG LIBERALS ELECT OFFICERS

Annual Meeting Held Last Evening—Enthusiasm Shown by Members.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Young Liberal Association met last evening and elected officers for the year. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. The attendance was good and the outlook for the year is very bright. The officers elected were as follows:

President—H. A. Munn. First Vice-president—W. S. Fraser. Second Vice-president—Thos. Donovan. Secretary-treasurer—Fred White.

RUMMAGE SALE.—Bargains are still to be obtained at City Hall.

The Rummage Sale in the city hall conducted under the Anti-Tuberculosis Society was very successful last evening. To-day it is again open and will continue until 10 o'clock to-night.

There are still a number of bargains left, and the public are invited to attend and secure them before the sale closes.

TOOK SIX—GOT WELL.

Mrs. R. C. Small of Ottawa, certainly ought to know a lot about Rheumatism. Goodness knows, she suffered long enough. For years, she was almost a cripple and at times, the pain was so severe that she was compelled to lie helpless in bed. "About a year ago," writes Mrs. Small, "I saw Fruit-a-tives advertised and decided to try them for my Rheumatism. After I had taken two boxes, I was much better. I took six boxes in all—have had no pain for over six months—and feel that I am completely cured. I have gained over ten pounds in weight and am strong and well." And yet there are some people suffering with Rheumatism, who have not given "Fruit-a-tives" a fair trial. Perhaps they don't want to get well.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all troubles arising from impure blood.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MOTHERS' UNION IS ORGANIZED IN CITY

Miss Townsend Outlines Its Aims—Girls' Friendly Society Also Formed.

By the courtesy of Mrs. Dunsmuir, a meeting was held at Government house yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a mother's union in Victoria.

Upon being introduced by Bishop Perrin, Miss Townsend gave a most interesting talk on the object and work of the Mother's Union, the general objects of which are: First, to uphold the sanctity of marriage; second, to awaken in mothers of all classes a sense of their great responsibility as mothers in the training of their boys and girls; third, to organize in every place a band of mothers who will unite in prayer, and seek by their own example to lead their families in purity and holiness of life.

The society consists of members and associates, members being married women, who are mothers, in all ranks of life. All other women, whether married or unmarried, may be enrolled as associates. The society at present numbers 298,707 members and associates, and is spread over the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. Ex-President Roosevelt identified himself with the movement in the United States.

Miss Townsend is making a tour through Canada in the interests of the Mother's Union and the Girls' Friendly Society. She has visited most of the large cities in the westward. In Victoria she was a guest at Government house, and gave her lectures in that city under the patronage of the Earl and Countess Grey. Miss Townsend is at the head of the candidates' department of the Girls' Friendly Society at its headquarters in London, England. These candidates are young girls from the age of eight to sixteen years, who are being prepared for membership, and taught the principles of the society and to work in various ways for its interests. At present in England and Wales there are 78,000 girls in these classes. The Girls' Friendly Society now numbers over 300,000 women and girls of all ranks and all occupations banded together to uphold purity of life and a high standard among girlhood and womanhood throughout the whole British Empire. By its organization it is able to commend its members as they go from place to place, thus providing many a lonely girl with kind friends. One of the latest and most encouraging developments in this great society is the way in which the members themselves are becoming workers, helping younger members, taking care of the sick, and taking an interest in missions and in every sort of social and Christian work. An effort is now being made in England to raise a central fund of £20,000 for the purpose of establishing lodges and homes of rest for the benefit of the members. The winter are summer residences at the seaside or in the hills where the girls may go for a summer outing. One such home of rest which has been established in Canada is Holiday House at Burlington Beach, Hamilton, which is open from June to September. The Dominion president is Mrs. Welch, of St. James' Cathedral rectory, Toronto. The aim is to make the society an integral part of the work of the Canadian church, but membership is open to girls of all denominations.

Victoria with Mrs. Sterling as secretary. The position of president has not yet been filled. At the close of the meeting a large number gave their names to Mrs. Sterling, signifying their intention of becoming members. A Girls' Friendly Society was also formed with Miss Mildred Sweet as secretary.

Refreshments were served at the close of the proceedings by the hostess.

STOCK EXCHANGE INQUIRY.—Hughes Commission to Report in April.

New York, March 6.—When the commission, appointed by Governor Hughes to inquire into the methods of operation on the various exchanges met to-day, it was stated that the commission expected to devote most of the session to hearing statements by several of the government officials of the New York stock exchange. Chairman Hughes said the commission hoped to conclude its work, and to report to Governor Hughes about the first week in April.

YANKEE JOCKEY FOR ENGLAND.—New York, March 6.—"Eddie" Dugan, the jockey, was a passenger on the steamer St. Louis, which sailed for Southampton to-day. He has been riding in California, and on his arrival in England will go to Bolton lodge, Newmarket, where he will ride for the season for the Whitney stable.

BRAVEST MAN OF THE YEAR GETS GOLD MEDAL

Crawled Into a Red-hot Kiln to Save His Comrade.

London, March 6.—George Smith, of Woburn Sands, has been adjudged by the Royal Humane Society the bravest man of 1908, and has been presented with the society's Stanhope gold medal.

The deed which won Smith the coveted award was a particularly heroic one. On October 24th a man named Griffin was engaged in clearing ballast from the top of a kiln at Woburn Sands brickworks, when part of the roof gave way, and he fell into the kiln, being buried up to his waist in red-hot ballast.

The barrow which he was using blocked the entrance to the kiln, save for the space of about a foot across. Through this opening Smith made his way, and in the intense heat, surrounded by choking dust and poisonous gases, with the remainder of the roof liable to fall in at any moment, he succeeded in rescuing his fellow workman in such a brave and self-sacrificing manner that he died, some days later.

DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION.—Toronto, Ont., March 6.—It is officially denied that Donald Sutherland, ex-M. P. for South Oxford, will be appointed agent-general for Ontario in London, Eng. It is certain, however, that Mr. Sutherland will succeed Mr. Southworth as director of colonization for the province.

DELIVERS ADDRESS ON GRAIN HANDLING.—Commissioner of State of Washington Speaks at New Westminster.

New Westminster, March 6.—In response to an invitation issued by J. A. Lee, president of the board of trade, many of the business men of the city met in the board of trade room to listen to W. H. Reid, state grain commissioner of Washington state.

Mr. Reid outlined from almost every standpoint the different methods of handling grain, suggesting various lines of action according to the end to be obtained. The port of New Westminster he found thoroughly suited to the purpose of a grain shipping port, and for the location of terminal elevators, and he predicted that once the grain commenced to flow this way it would come with a rush. He dealt with the changes of the wheat market from time to time, sometimes Australia provided the best market, sometimes Africa, at the present it was Mexico, but next year it might change again. At times grain might fall away from the western routes, owing to corn, causing large shipments occurring under best of conditions.

Engineer Hawks added some remarks along the line of improvements to the port, supplementing his recent address before the board of trade. In reply to W. R. Gilley, he said that the organization of the water front was wrong, for if the wharves had been run by the steam and electric companies, there would have been plenty of room for large ships to berth without interference with other wharves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO WORK NOW

So Says Miss Elsie J. Allen After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

SHE SUFFERED FROM WEAKNESS AND KIDNEY TROUBLE, BUT THE OLD RELIABLE KIDNEY REMEDY CURED HER COMPLETELY.

St. Croix, N. B., March 5.—(Special.)—That the pains and weakness which make life almost unbearable to so many women are easily and completely cured by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more shown in the case of Miss Elsie J. Allen, of this place:

"I suffered greatly from kidney trouble and weakness before I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Allen says. "I was so weak and nervous, I could hardly get around, and work was almost impossible. Life was a struggle till I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I began taking them and soon felt better. I took seven boxes in all and they cured me at last."

"I can now do my work the year round and do not feel it. My back which used to trouble me so much is well and strong and I don't feel any pains at all."

The root of women's troubles is in the kidneys. There is not a weak, suffering woman in Canada that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not help, and in nearly every case Dodd's Kidney Pills will work a complete cure.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING MEXICAN ORE THIEF

Guanajuato, Mex., March 6.—In fight between H. P. Smith and J. W. Wood, officials of the Guanajuato Reduction Mines Company, and a band of Mexican ore thieves caught in the act, one of the Mexicans was killed and three others were badly wounded and captured.

The Mexican police have arrested the officials, all of whom are Americans, and placed them in jail.

FAVOR MUNICIPALITY.—Vancouver, March 4.—Hastings township ratemakers and property owners have decided in favor of forming a municipality.

POSSIBILITIES OF CANADA'S MINT

MIGHT MAKE MILLIONS OF PROFIT YEARLY

Gold From the Yukon Is Suggested for New Dominion Coinage.

Ottawa, March 4.—There are people in Canada who do not know that the Dominion has a Royal Mint all of its own, a Mint which cost over half a million dollars, and could turn out 20,000,000 coins a year. There are those who know that the Mint exists, but do not realize the infinite precautions that are taken with its product, the stamping and the cleaning and the weighing and the safeguarding, and the dozens of details which are involved.

Most people, for instance, would be rather inclined to deny that English sovereigns are coined in Canada. They would be skeptical, perhaps, if informed that Canadian silver coins go back to the melting-pot if they are one one-hundredth of a grain off-weight when finished.

They might even be so rude as to jeer at anyone who told them that it is only 19 cents' worth of pure silver in a fifty-cent piece.

But these are facts, and it is a fact, too, that when a million dollars' worth of silver coins are turned out, nearly half their value is clear profit to Canada. Thus it follows that if the Dominion got rid of the \$2,000,000 of American silver within its borders, it could replace it with Canadian coins at a profit of almost a million dollars.

This is not a thing to be done, of course, "shillings for farthings," but it is a margin of profit so large as to leave absolutely no doubt as to the importance of the Canadian Mint at Ottawa, an institution, it is said, which could actually pay for itself in one year if running at full capacity.

Canadians Easy-Going.—Canadians, of late years, have shown less and less inclination to reject American silver. It is, nevertheless, important to note that the United States coin in circulation here is doing duty for one which could be manufactured at Ottawa at a profit to the country of nearly 100 per cent. The government realizes this, and some years ago the banks were offered a trifling commission to export United States silver. Over half a million dollars' worth left the country in six months, and parliament has made an appropriation this year to renew the experiment.

The Ottawa Mint is already a magnificent institution, but there is an estimate for the addition of a refinery. With this equipment added, the Canadian minting plant would be in a position to consider the wisdom of a gold coinage for the Dominion.

Turning Out Gold Coin.—At present the Mint at Ottawa turns out gold pieces simply on commission. Canada has no gold coinage, but will have some day. In fact, a plan is on foot to be now under consideration for getting the requisite supply of gold from the Yukon, and it appears quite feasible. Then the Dominion may have five and ten dollar gold pieces containing, it is likely, the same proportion of the precious metal as United States coins of the same denomination.

Nowadays the mint confines its operations in gold to the manufacturing of English sovereigns. This is not unduly taken for the Old Land, but to supply any person who brings a consignment of gold to the Canadian mint. The mint takes his gold and turns it into sovereigns for a commission of two cents an ounce for refining and three cents for coining, returning to him the sovereigns, plus a cheque for any silver which may have been included in the consignment. One recent shipment of gold was supposed to be gold turned out to be 75 per cent. silver.

Weight Is Most Material.—The infinite care which is required in some of the operations is illustrated by four delicate weighing machines, which can each decide the fate of a coin in a minute, thus being capable of dealing with an output of over 40,000 coins per day. Rapidity in this case means no sacrifice of accuracy. With merciless justice the coin is weighed, and if, in the fateful moment when the coin is weighed, it is not within the limits of a postage stamp, the machine rejects it with absolute precision. While a small variation would matter little in a hundred coins, it would soon tell its tale when the output was reckoned by the million.

So important is the matter of weight and finish regarded that samples of the coinage must be furnished to Great Britain at regular intervals for examination.

No Distinguishing Mark.—The made-in-Canada article bears no distinguishing mark, except in the case of the gold sovereigns, which have the initial "C." It cannot be told from the coin which comes from the English mint, and there are obvious advantages in having it made in the Dominion, which has already proven itself to such advantage which might not readily occur to the public mind is that demands for an increase in the coinage are often sudden. This is the case at Christmas and in the spring, and under the old arrangement it often took three months to get coin from England.

There is not likely, however, to be a further demand upon the Old Country. The Dominion has now an equipment which could produce 30,000,000 coins a year, calculated on a basis of 11,000,000 silver, 7,000,000 bronze, and 3,000,000 gold.

During the calendar year 1908 it turned out \$400,000 in coin, being run far below its capacity. This was partly due to the fact that there has been unusually large amount had been secured from the English mint in 1907, almost \$1,200,000 in silver and \$22,000 in bronze. Before the Ottawa mint was erected



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KAMLOOPS PREPARES TO CELEBRATE CENTENARY

Proposal to Hold Big Exposition in Fall of Next Year.

Kamloops, March 6.—Kamloops will be one hundred years old in August of next year and a monster centennial exposition is planned to mark the important event.

The plan involves the elimination of this year's agricultural exhibition and the concentration of all forces on the larger and more important enterprise. The movement has its origin on foot for several days past and has now assumed definite shape. It was brought to the attention of the board of trade in a letter from Sheriff Wood, and the board is now rendering practical assistance.

Application will be made immediately to the Dominion government for the federal grant. The provincial government will be asked for aid and the city council grant as well as private donations will assist the fund. The federal grant is \$50,000.

Old Fort Kamloops was first called Fort Thompson and was located across the river on the present reserve somewhere near the confluence of the North and South rivers.

It was founded in August, 1810 by David Thompson, astronomer, of the Northwest Fur Company, on his overland journey from Montreal to Astoria. The Northwest Company was one of the pioneer fur trading institutions of this district and afterwards amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company. Next upon the ground after Thompson was Alexander Ross, who in 1812 conducted operations there on behalf of Astor's Pacific Fur Company. After the coalition of the Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 the fur veteran, John McLeod, was in charge of this district from 1822 to 1826. Erasminger followed him. John Tod was one of the more prominent factors in charge of the fort and was remarkable for his ability to deal with the Indians. Kamloops was the capital of the Thompson river district proper. The fort was compact and well placed, and within the stockades standing at a little distance, there was room enough for the largest horse brigades together with their accoutrements. A second fort was constructed near the first one a little later. The Indians were fairly troublesome at times and many blood-curdling tales are told of how some branch of the Shuswap family scalped a poor wandering white.

HUSBAND RETURNS TO FIND WIFE RE-MARRIED

Result is Spouse is Now Suing for Double Divorce.

Aberdeen, Wash., March 6.—An Enoch Arden case has developed here after five years of absence, during which the errant one was supposed to be dead. In the interval the wife married Edwin Broderick. The first husband, Frank Berwert, has suddenly appeared, and after making the remark to his former wife, "I hope you are happy," as suddenly disappeared. Mrs. Broderick now seeks a double divorce.

Mrs. Broderick married Frank Berwert in San Francisco in 1902. He disappeared a year later. His wife tried to find him, and was finally told by his sisters that he was dead. Later she visited the mining camp where he was supposed to have been killed and knelt beside his grave. Believing herself a widow, she married again in 1905, and was happy until her first husband appeared at her own door. She fell in faint into the arms of her second husband.

JOHN SMITH, EX-M.P.P., DEAD.—Brampton, Ont., March 6.—John Smith, ex-M. P. for Peel county, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged 72 years.

BANK STATEMENT.—(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.) New York, March 6.—Clearing house members' average cash reserves, \$5.5 per cent.; reserves, dec., \$2,957,800; less U. S. E. missing; loans, dec., \$3,557,900; specie, dec., \$4,488,600; legal, inc., \$379,600; deposits, dec., \$5,000,000; circulation, dec., \$231,900. Actual cash reserves, 25.94; reserves, dec., 1992,935; less U. S. dec., \$1,030,875; loans, dec., \$101,300; specie, dec., \$2,215,100; legal, inc., \$231,300; deposits, dec., \$4,735,800; circulation, dec., \$1,125,500. Other banks, loans, dec., \$1,125,500.

FATAL FALL IN PHOENIX MINE.—Phoenix, B. C., March 5.—Patrick Killen died at the hospital here as the result of an accident in the Granby mine on Monday. Killen was on a bench barring down rock to set up a machine when a large piece of rock fell on him, and he escaped, missed his footing and fell a distance of thirty feet, rolling on down a raise into a chute. When taken to the hospital it was found he was seriously injured internally. He was 32 years of age and had been working here for two years.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.—Watertown, N. Y., March 6.—Ida Lewis, charged with harboring alien girls for immoral purposes, was held for the United States grand jury by United States Commissioner Rogers. Bail in \$2,000 was furnished.