had meant increased burdens on the exchequer of British Columbia. From a financial point of view the scheme of confederation with the Dominion had been a disastrous failure. When the British North America Act was passed it was understood that the provinces should have funds enough to carry on the affairs. The condition now was that while the Dominion government had continued to increase a surplus the provinces were on the contrary crippled in carrying out their governments. The position taken by the premiers who met in Quebec in 1903 was a strong one. The position of British Columbia was, however, entirely different from those of the other provinces. On account of the peculiar physical positions in this province British Columbia had a special claim upon the Dominion. The preparation by Geo. Cowan, of Vancouver, of statistics comparing the cost of government in this province with that in other parts of the Dominion had done much to strengthen the case of British Columbia. He quoted from these to show that in 1899, in a year of retrenchment, the expenditure on streets, trails and bridges was $2.30 per head of population. In Ontario for the same year it was only 5 cents. Taking an average from 1898 to 1902 the cost per head in British Columbia was $2.91 for streets, trails and bridges. In New Brunswick it was 61 cents; in Prince Edward Island it was 38½ cents; in Nova Scotia 20 cents; in Manitoba 19 cents; in Quebec 8 cents; in Ontario 6 cents. The broken character of the country made the expenditure in British Columbia very heavy.

The Dominion statistician had been consulted in this matter, and the figures of Mr. Cowan and of the brief prepared could be relied upon as pretty nearly correct.

R. E. Gosnell had been most untiring in his efforts to urge the claim of British Columbia for better terms. He had prepared statistics, and had accompanied the several delegations and taken an active part in presenting the case. He had yet to find a single fault found with the figures of Mr. Gosnell. He estimated that the province had paid $15,000,000 more into the Dominion treasury than had been received. It was not right to charge against British Columbia the cost of the Canadian Pacific railway, which was a Dominion work. No particular government was to be charged with the condition of affairs. It was the duty of the people of the province to make it felt at Ottawa that this relief must come or the province would have to go out of business. He pointed out that the people of the East did not understand the conditions in British Columbia, and as an instance of this cited the attitude of the East on the subject of the Mongolian labor. There must be constant agitation and joint action. Perhaps on the hustings he had charged the Liberal government with overlooking the claim of British Columbia. But he wished to wipe that all out now. Unless there were better treatment at the hands of the Dominion he saw no relief from the present excessive taxation. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be attended with an immense outlay in the way of civil service in that section.

He believes the only way to urge the claim was by the means already adopted, that of presenting the claim as in the past. He did not believe that any good would come of meeting with the representatives from other provincial governments.

He had even thought that the province of British Columbia might with reason appeal to the British government in seeking relief. That sort of an appeal would hardly be constitutional and the matter might be delayed. He did not believe that British Columbia's claim would be overlooked at Ottawa. The present government at Ottawa, he believed, would give fair play to this province in spite of the fact that the government was a Conservative one.

He alluded to the fact that there had been a breach in the terms of union with respect to the acquirement on the part of the province to use the influence of the government to maintain the fleet at Esquimalt.

The civil service had to be kept up, and unless better terms were obtained it would be impossible to carry on affairs. Burdens had to be added to the people. It was impossible to go abroad and borrow money as in the past. He believed the people of the country, though forced to bear burdens that were very heavy, would endorse this government, because the people are awakening to the fact that the situation was extreme in the province. If the federal government would agree upon a commission in the matter the local government would do all it could to settle the subject. He had found it impossible after conference with the leader of the opposition to reach an agreement for joint action by both sides.

J. A. Macdonald said that the Premier had throughout his speech said little with which the people could not agree and he agreed that the Premier had shown a more reasonable course in expressing a desire to remove party feeling from this subject. This subject of better terms was not new to the Liberals. It was a plank of the party's platform. Whether in power or out of power, the party would agree to urge the claim of the province for these. He had not agreed with the resolution presented by the Premier because the opposition could not endorse the case to be presented by the government. The figures were inaccurate in this case presented. Under Chinese immigration the figures given were $500,000 out. He instanced a case of $258,050 being put down to Chinese immigration inquiry in 1902 which was really what had been received by the province under the Chinese Immigration Act. There were other inaccuracies, however, and the opposition could not endorse them. He had submitted a resolution to the Premier which he hoped would have been agreeable to both sides.

The Premier, rising to explain, said that he had not known that this resolution on his desk was one suggested by the leader of the opposition. He took pleasure in accepting it.

The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas the government of British Columbia has from time to time made representations to the government of Canada urging upon the latter a re-adjustment of the financial terms of Union;

"And whereas such re-adjustment has not yet been granted by the government of Canada;

"And whereas the claims of the province are based upon permanent conditions peculiar to British Columbia and entitle this province as distinguished from the other provinces to distinct and separate relief;

"Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this House the province is entitled to such distinct and separate relief from the Dominion of Canada based upon an equitable consideration of conditions in the province, the large contribution made by the province to the Dominion by way of customs, duties and otherwise, and the exceptionally high cost of government in the province and of the developments of our natural resources."

Continuing, Mr. Macdonald said he could not take such a gloomy view of the situation as the Premier. The province should not go as paupers before the Dominion government. The province of British Columbia he thought was so rich in natural resources as to take a very favorable place among the provinces of the Dominion. Retaining the land, the forests and the minerals, he thought that the resources might be used to meet the necessities. The resources of the province he believed had not been properly administered to conserve to the province the wealth represented. If coal lands had been reserved it would have tended toward the difficulties which were now met with. He also believed that lands should have been set aside for school purposes.

Mr. Macdonald contended that the basis for negotiating better terms was contained in that part of the case presented which read as follows:

"'It was intended by the framers of the B. N. A. Act, as will be shown, that the amount of revenue left to the province after Confederation should be adequate for the performance of all local services; and, therefore, the government submit as a basis of their claims, that it is constitutionally incumbent upon the Dominion authorities to increase the allowances wherever and whenever it can be shown that such circumstances do not exist.'"

This was the proper basis upon which to approach the Dominion Government.

The resolution submitted by himself removed from party feeling everything on this subject.

Referring to the inconsistency of the Premier in closing his remarks with a campaign speech, Mr. Macdonald regretted that the Premier had forgotten his promise to keep party politics out of this matter.

The Premier in accepting the resolution suggested by the leader of the opposition expressed himself as very grateful to Mr. Macdonald for the spirit shown in agreeing upon joint action. In accepting Mr. Macdonald as the seconder of the resolution, the Premier expressed the sentiment that if he would second all the motions they would get along faster.

The amended resolution was then adopted without a dissenting voice amidst applause.

County Court Act.

The House then went into commitee for the further consideration of the new County Court Act with T. W. Patterson in the chair.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Number of Questions Answered by Ministers Friday Afternoon.

In the legislature Friday afternoon the ministers replied to a number of questions submitted by members, as follows:

Dr. Young asked the minister of mines the following questions:

1. Are the forms of declaration re yearly assessment on hydraulic leases open to public inspection?

2. With what official and under what provision of the Placer Act are they filed?

Hon. R. McBride replied as follows:

"1. There is no provision in the act for making these declarations public.

"2. Mining recorder, under a provision in the lease and not under the 'Placer Mining Act.'"

J. N. Evans asked the Attorney-General the following questions:

1. The name and boundaries of all fire districts created by Lieutenant-Governor in council under authority of chapter 84, Bush Fire Act of 1896?

2. How many bush fires have been investigated by the Attorney-General's department during the years 1903 and 1904?

3. How many convictions have been secured against parties guilty of infraction of Bush Fires Act during the years 1903 and 1904?

4. What officers of the department inspect locomotive engines to see that the law is complied with?

5. How often are locomotives inspected?

6. Have the government complied with section 15 of said act by furnishing the required copies of act?

Hon. Chas. Wilson replied as follows:

"1. The whole of the province, with the exception of such portions thereof as are within the corporate limits of any city or town municipality, is constituted a fire district by notice dated 15th July, 1896, and published in the British Columbia Gazette.

"2. Several bush fires were investigated by provincial constables in the year, 1904, and, probably, also in the year 1903. I am unable at the present time to state the number of such investigations.

"3. Convictions were obtained in several of the cases above mentioned.

"4. The enforcement of the act is entrusted to the officers mentioned in section 14 thereof.

"5. Whenever there is reason to believe the provisions of the act are being violated.

"6. Pre-emptors and others acquiring crown land have been furnished with copies of the act."

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

What shrunk your woolens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

AT THE MERCY OF SERVIAN BRIGANDS

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF A MINING MAN

Now Resident of This City—Undesirable Visitors Much More Courteous Than Average Banditti.

Apropos of the dispatches published in the press to the effect that Jim Wardner and a number of miners were held up by a big crowd of Yaqui Indians in the Yaqui country, New Mexico, the following adventures of an English miner in Servia as related in the London Morning Post by its Servia correspondent will be of interest:

"Since the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and more especially since their murderers have been advanced and decorated by King Peter, a kind of moral anarchy has been established in Servia. Brigandage has spread rapidly in all parts of the country. No day passes now without an attack by brigands being reported. Indeed, the Servian papers have a standing headline under which to chronicle murders and robberies by brigands. In the memory of the oldest residents no such state of insecurity has before existed in Servia.

"This morning the Belgrade newspaper Shtampa publishes a detailed report of the attack on Mr. John Finney, a British mining engineer, by seven brigands led by the notorious 'harambasha' (robber-chief) Kalabich in his house on the outskirts of the town of Valyevo.

"Mr. Finney returned from London a few days ago, and the rumor was spread that he had sold his electric light establishment to a British syndicate. This rumor probably led Kalabich and his brigands to suppose that Mr. Finney had brought money from England. They entered Mr. Finney's house in the course of the night, and bound his Servian servant. Finding in a room another Englishman, Mr. Dalas Jones, and his wife, they ordered Mrs. Jones to remain quiet in her bed and forced her husband to lead them to Mr. Finney's bed room. There the brigands called on Mr. Finney to deliver up all his money. Mr. Finney told them that as an Englishman he did not keep cash at home, and opened his safe and showed that there were only a few francs there.

"They searched the house, took his watch and revolver, and threatened to torture and kill him if he did not divulge the hiding place of his money. But Kalabich, who was once in the service of Mr. Finney while this gentleman was the manager of a copper mine near Valyevo, prevailed on his men to desist, saying: 'I know Mr. Finney. He is an Englishman who will never tell an untruth. Besides I have eaten his bread and his salt. No, we will not do any personal harm to him, but he must give us his word that he will by to-morrow evening send to us 2,000frs.'

"The brigands then asked Mr. Finney and Mr. Jones to accompany them to the gate. There the brigands shook hands with Mr. Finney, and their chief kissed him on both cheeks, asking him at the same time to let the Prefect of Valyevo know on the following day that while he was searching for Kalabich in the mountains Kalabich paid visits in the streets of the town under the very nose of the police."

W. H. Sandiford, late manager of the Bosun Meneo, near New Denver, in the Slocan, who has just bought a home and settled on Richmond avenue, in this city, succeeded the above mentioned J. R. Finney, as manager of the Ripanji quicksilver and silver mines in Servia some fourteen years ago, and remained there for seven years. The property, which was a large concession granted to the company by ex-King Milan, was owned in London. The late Col. North, sometimes styled "The Nitrate King," was the president of the company, and the property consisted of three mines, Ripa mine, a quicksilver proposition; Prechitza mine, which had a tunnel driven over three thousand feet, intersecting fourteen different courses of ore, consisting entirely of zinc blende, and the third mine, a silver-lead proposition, named the Linta Strana. This last mine was said to have been worked by the ancients over two thousand years ago. It was proved that much work had been done long before explosives were invented, the tunnels being only 3 feet 3 inches high, by 1 foot 7½ inches wide. The miners had followed any face of rock to get at the ore, which was cut out by chisels, with hammers made of stone.

Mr. Sandiford's instructions were to sink shafts through these old native workings, and get 300 feet below them, then to crosscut for the ledges, as it was proved that the natives or ancients had extracted all the ore above the water level of the country. After encountering and overcoming many difficulties, this was accomplished, and large bodies of silver-lead ore were found, going some 10 per cent. in lead and 10 ounces in silver to the ton, with rich streaks through assaying 65 per cent. lead and 65 ounces silver. Powerful pumping plants were erected, and a large concentrating mill, containing nine Hartz jigs, four Vanners and two Lenkenbach concentrating tables, which separated the slimes into four products.

An ideal camp was built up, including the manager's house, including a bungalow for the staff, office, laboratory and nice cottages detached for married workpeople.

Mr. Sandiford gained the good-will of the authorities and the peasants, and was entertained to dinner by the mayor and members of the commune the day before his departure for this province.

He relates some amusing stories that happened to him there, and once had an experience somewhat similar to the one which recently happened to Mr. Finney as stated above. One evening he happened to be alone in his house, which was situated on a rising hill some little distance from the workpeople, and near a forest. It was about 10.30 p. m., and Mr. Sandiford was reading an old country paper, just before retiring. The servants had gone to their homes, the bookkeeper and assayer were away on a visit to Belgrade, the capital, and he was aroused by a heavy knock at the door. Thinking it was the night foreman come to report, he called "come in," and was surprised to see a tall rough-looking man armed with revolver, rifle and long knife in his bootleg. The workmen at the mine being chiefly Croateons, who spoke Italian, with a mixture of Slav, Mr. Sandiford had acquired sufficient of the language to ask what the newcomer wanted. The man coolly told him he was a brigand, and that he had four companions outside; that they wanted a night's lodgings and something to eat, and that having found out he was alone, they had decided to honor him with their company for the night. Seeing that any resistance was useless, Mr. Sandiford said, "All right, come in," and pointed out where there were food and wine. He offered to call his servant to attend them, but they thanked him and said they preferred to wait upon themselves. After eating, they handed their host a Turkish cigarette, washed up the dishes and told him he could go to bed, assuring him he had nothing to fear—that they would protect him. Mr. Sandiford took their advice and retired. One man lay down on the rug at the door of the bed room, and another on the veranda under the window, the others sleeping on the sofas and floor of the dining room.

The following morning they were up early, made coffee, and calling their host, invited him to partake of a meal. After cleaning all up, they bade him good-bye, and said his hospitality would be rewarded. He was never more molested, but one morning his servant found a large barrel of the best Negotin wine at the door, and they never found out where it came from, but suspected the brigands were the donors.

Mr. Sandiford knew the late King Alexander, who was assassinated, very well, and says he was a nice boy when young, but was evidently ruined by his marriage with a worthless woman. The Servians, he says, are not the heathens some people and the press make them out to be. He got along with them splendidly after he knew them, and received many acts of kindness from them. They are quick-tempered and impulsive, but good friends when they take to one. Servia is a beautiful country, boldly undulating, with high mountains on the frontiers, cool flowing streams and fruits and flowers in abundance. It is full of all kinds of minerals, with good mining laws, which, however, are weakly administered. There are no miners' or other unions, the government regulating the price and hours of labor. Nearly all the mines are owned and worked by the government. The mining department in Belgrade would be a credit to any country, and is quite up to date.

SAYS CROWN HAS RIGHT.

Hon. Charles Wilson Claims He Can Intervene in Perjury Case.

The attention of Hon. Charles Wilson, attorney-general, was yesterday afternoon directed to the arguments of George Powell regarding the former's right to intervene in the prosecution of the two Chinamen recently arrested on the charge of perjury. Hon. Mr. Wilson maintains that the attorney-general has the right to intervene at any stage in a criminal prosecution if he considers such intervention to be in the interests of justice. To say that the attorney-general is forced to await the outcome of proceedings in a police court is little removed from nonsense. It has been the practice of the attorney-general of this province so long as Hon. Mr. Wilson has held that office to have no private prosecutions in criminal matters, and precedent for the action in this present case is to be found in the intervention of the crown at the police court stage of the proceedings in Vancouver against Brothier, Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., being requested to retire as a private prosecutor and counsel appointed by the attorney-general taking charge. Another intervention occurred in the Hutchinson case at Vancouver, when again Mr. Martin was dispossessed of the conduct of the case as a private prosecutor. The crown acts in such matters in the interest of justice, and may be moved to do so either because of indifferent conduct of a case or of zeal going too far—as sometimes may be the case. The attorney-general in such cases is not called upon to assign any reasons for intervention; it is enough that he finds it incumbent upon him to so act in the interests of justice. In one feature of the present case Mr. Powell would appear to be protesting against something that was never contemplated, since it had at no time been suggested by the attorney-general that he desired to assume the functions of the lower court. He had decided that the crown should assume the conduct of the case in the police court, and would insist upon counsel assigned to take charge of the prosecution being placed in possession of the evidence. But there was no thought of taking the preliminary inquiry out of the police court. And having decided upon intervention and the removal of the prosecution from private hands, the crown would insist upon this firmly, although with dignity.

—Schooner Oscar and Hattie will be hauled out on Turpel's ways in a day or so to be made ready for a sealing cruise.

The Limerick corporation recently adopted a resolution that during its year of office the mayor and city high sheriff should not accept British honors.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Cures Deep-seated Colds Coughs · Croup · Bronchitis · LARGE BOTTLES $1.00 MEDIUM 50c · TRIAL SIZE 25c

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did, see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhœa
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhœa	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
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Gonorrhœa—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 358-364 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

VICTORIA BADE FAREWELL TO NAVY

LARGE GATHERING ON SATURDAY EVENING

Striking Scene in Legislative Buildings—Address to Commodore Goodrich—His Reply.

Victoria has publicly bade farewell to the navy. But after all it was perhaps an instance of "au revoir and not good-bye," because the people of this city have every reason to look forward to frequent reminders of Britannia's sea power in the shape of visits from those formidable flying squadrons which have sprung into existence through the change of Imperial naval policy. And they will be made most heartily welcome when they do come, these gallant "hearts of oak," not because they represent a world of might, nor because they typify the greatest advancement in naval architecture and science, but because of the warm, loyal sentiments that were aroused in the citizens of this place by the sea force that for years has constituted His Majesty's North Pacific squadron, the departure of which was marked by a demonstration at the parliament buildings on Saturday night.

It was a representative gathering that greeted Commodore Goodrich, Mrs. Goodrich and the commander-in-chief's colleagues in the stately legislative pile. Members of the various public bodies and citizens at large vied with each other in giving fitting expression to the cordial feelings they have entertained towards the sailormen during the period Esquimalt was a naval base. The place was beautifully decorated, an energetic committee under the direction of Mrs. Hasell and Mrs. Barnard by a deft arrangement of flags and bunting producing a pleasing effect.

The hour of the reception was 9 o'clock, and the scene the assembly room, which had been arranged for the accommodation of those present. An orchestra was in attendance, and during the evening rendered an excellent programme. The scene was a striking one, the brilliant uniforms of the navy and the dress of the civilians making a pretty picture wholly in harmony with the ornate environment. The commodore and staff and Mrs. Goodrich arrived on the scene shortly after 9 o'clock to the strains of the National Anthem, and after a short intermission His Worship Mayor Barnard read the following address:

To Commodore James C. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Squadron:

Sir:—On behalf of the municipal council and citizens of Victoria, we desire to express to you the great regret that is felt by all classes of the community owing to the fact that you and Mrs. Goodrich are soon to take your departure from our midst.

Although your sojourn among us has not been long, you have so thoroughly identified yourselves with all that was of interest to us, and with all that has inured to the benefit of the city that we feel, in bidding you farewell, we are parting with friends for whom we have formed a life-long attachment.

We cannot forget the many occasions upon which you have assisted us in matters affecting the welfare of the city. To Mrs. Goodrich we wish to tender the thanks of the citizens for the deep interest she has taken in the charitable work of the city, and also to express our appreciation of the hospitality which has at all times been extended to us and to our visitors by both of you.

While we deplore the circumstances which have led to the reduction of His Majesty's naval station on this Coast, and which have shortened your stay amongst us, we venture to hope that the growing importance of the trans-Pacific commerce will, in the near future, lead to the re-establishment of the station in its former strength, in which event we could wish for no greater pleasure than that you should again be appointed to the command of the station.

We hope and trust that you and Mrs. Goodrich may have every happiness and prosperity, and that, notwithstanding the distractions of a busy life, you may occasionally find time to give a kindly thought to the sincere friends you have left in Victoria.

Signed on behalf of the municipal council and citizens of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, this 25th day of February, A. D., 1905.

(L. S.) G. H. BARNARD, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Clerk of the Municipal Council.

Commodore Goodrich's speech of acknowledgment was sincere and prophetic. He thanked the people of Victoria for this expression of the kindly sentiment they entertained for the navy. He commented upon the fact that while it sounded strange for a sailor to speak of any place but the sea as his home, they had come to regard Victoria as such. He referred to the pleasant sojourn that had been theirs, and to the cordial feeling that had been shown himself and Mrs. Goodrich ever since they had come here. He also acknowledged the pleasant relations that had existed between the navy and the Mayor and council. The commodore then spoke of the departure of the fleet from Esquimalt and the abolition of the North Pacific squadron. This, he said, was regretted by all the officers and men, who had all become attached to the station, but he pointed out that while Esquimalt may not again become a permanent naval base, it had every promise of a bright industrial and commercial future. The commodore then showed how the trend of the world's commerce was towards the Pacific, and how important in this connection was an excellent harbor so admirably situated as Esquimalt. He dwelt upon the growth of the trans-Pacific trade and the increase in the size of the steamships plying between this country and the Orient. A harbor such as Esquimalt, affording safe and convenient anchorage for large vessels, could not be overlooked, and for that reason he anticipated marked development there along commercial lines.

The remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant intercourse, varied by little excursions to the lower vestibule, where refreshments were served under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings.

NEW QUARTERS FOR A WORTHY INSTITUTION

A Place Where Jack Ashore Can Obtain Wholesome Rest and Amusement—Deserving of Support.

The Seamen's Institute, which was started solely in the interests of our merchant seamen eight years ago, has recently been removed from Store street to a building on Langley street, which is admirably situated for the purpose it is intended to fill, being now close to the harbor and shipping and within a short distance from all the principal docks and wharves, where it is hoped it may be destined to have a long and useful existence.

It is believed that nothing can be more essential to the welfare of seamen than the provision for them in the ports at which they call of a place of rest and quietness, where, as an antidote to the temptations which beset Jack ashore, they may refresh and enjoy themselves to their heart's content in an atmosphere of cheerfulness and amusement.

As intimated in these columns a short time ago, all the fittings and arrangements necessitated by its removal having now been nearly completed, this worthy and deserving institution will be reopened to the public on the 1st of March, from which date it will henceforth be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. for the free use of seamen of all religions and nationalities, the welfare of whom, without distinction, it is the object of the institution to promote. It is encouraging to know that the Victoria Board of Trade recognizes the necessity for such an institution, and have kindly promised their individual support to the same. It is hoped that there are also many others in the city of Victoria who will likewise help in making this philanthropic undertaking a permanent and lasting success, and thereby enable the Institute to steer clear of debt as it has hitherto done since its inception.

It has already been mentioned in these columns that the Institute is well supplied with books, magazines, newspapers and games of various kinds, materials for letter writing, etc., and it is intended as funds will allow also to provide a refreshment bar, sleeping accommodation, and hot and cold baths.

It may be further mentioned that this undertaking on behalf of the mercantile seamen is a local and undenominational one, being unaided by, or unconnected with, any religious body or society, and therefore has to rest solely upon its own merits for maintenance and support. There is no paid staff connected with the Institute, the manager giving his time and services without remuneration.

The following are a few ways in which friends may help: 1. By contributing to its funds; 2. By donations of books, magazines, etc., for the reading room and library, and for the use of sailors on the voyage; 3. By the providing of entertainments and the like for sailors in the Seamen's Institute.

All contributions or correspondence can be addressed to the manager, No. 12 Langley street, opposite old customs house.

—Henry Tanner, M. P. P., is calling a meeting of trustees and those interested in educational matters in the Saanich electoral district, at the Royal Oak school house on Wednesday, March 1st, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the Public School Act.

Sherbrooke, Ont., Feb. 24.—Fire this morning destroyed a dwelling occupied by Mrs. McGee, at Eaton Corners. Mrs. McGee, who was 85 years of age, perished in the flames.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JANE SOPHIA BALES, Late of Victoria, British Columbia, Deceased.

Take notice that probate of the last will of the said Jane Sophia Bales, dated 6th September, 1895, was, on February 8th, 1905, issued out of this Court to Arthur John Weaver Bridgman and William Frederick Adams, of Victoria, B. C., the executors therein named.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are notified to send full itemized particulars thereof, verified by statutory declaration, on or before the first day of April, 1905, to the undersigned for the executors, who will after that date proceed with the distribution of the estate, having regard only to such claims of which they shall have then received notice.

All persons indebted to the deceased are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the said executors.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 10th February, 1905.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Executors.

OAC WARNING

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