

A FINE TYPE. The Tory party in Ontario is in a fury of impotent rage because of the findings of the judges appointed to investigate the Gamey charges. In the blindness of baffled lust of power the party whose record from the beginning of the history of the Dominion has been office at any price is tearing and rending at the institutions which are the chief bulwark of the state. It is charging the judges with partisanship and the courts with political bigotry. It must be confessed that there is nothing surprising in these manifestations in Ontario. The Tory party never changes. It would sacrifice the most sacred institutions of the country to-day, as it has more than once offered to sacrifice them, for the privilege of living upon what remains. In the beginning it offered to hand some of the original provinces over to the United States because the status of the country at that time appeared to stand in the way of the execution of some of its ambitious projects. Later it said "so much the worse for British connection" if it interferes with our people gaining office and the perquisites that make office of value to them. The successors of the bone and sinew of Toryism in Canada fifty, thirty and twenty years ago are not a whit different in disposition, temperament and ambitions from their political ancestors. In the beginning they insisted that if they could not have their way, if their relatives and friends were not permitted to feed and wax fat at the public crib, they would smash confederation or anything else just for the satisfaction of producing chaos and having the chance of picking up something while the work of reconstruction was going on.

That is the spirit that prevails among the Ontario Tories of the present day. The judiciary has delivered judgment in an important case in which a splendid type of Toryism—one Gamey—made charges of a serious nature against a minister of the Crown. The court not only held that the minister was completely vindicated by the evidence, but it expressed an opinion of the champion of Tory interests that was anything but flattering. It commented upon the extraordinary nature of his "confession" and his charges, pointed out the inconsistencies and contradictions in them, intimated that perjury and the mutilation of documentary evidence are not usually resorted to by prosecutors who have legitimate evidence with which to establish their cases—such, in effect, were the conclusions of Chancellor Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge, two of the ablest and most highly respected judges upon the Canadian bench to-day. It is also admitted that in the light of the revelations there would be sufficient ground for proceeding against the member for Manitoulin criminally, and that if it be possible to expel a member from a representative assembly Mr. Gamey ought to be expelled, yet, instead of turning his back upon this unworthy specimen of Canadian manhood, the Tory press and politicians of Ontario, and of practically the whole of the Dominion, assailed the judges and condemn the courts as partisan institutions.

It is all a disreputable political game. They knew before the judgment of the court was delivered that it could not be other than a vindication of the Ontario government. The speech of the lawyer for the prosecution was a plain intimation that in his opinion no case had been made out. The diliberations of Mr. Blake were merely bitter harangues, worthy of the canting humbug who delivered them, against a government which refused to be dominated over and dictated to by any political boss. Hence the appeals to the court not to deliver judgment at all, but merely to hand down the evidence to the legislature and the people, and permit them to draw their own conclusions. However, the government, with absolute knowledge of the strength of its case, was determined if possible to put an end to the howlings of the hungry gens who have made the name of Ontario a byword by reason of their loud and vehement charges of political corruption and crookedness. It wanted a definite deliverance in order that the people might have something substantial upon which to form their conclusions. And the government got that deliverance. Here it is in a few words: "In our opinion the corrupt charges stand disproved by a great body of evidence which appears more accurate and credible than that produced in support thereof." There is something that would condemn the charges of Gamey and send them up in smoke. The effect of those charges upon public opinion in Ontario is destroyed forever. If they could have been put forth merely from the mouths of politicians with only the words of ministers to counteract their effect the Tory purpose would have been served. But the antidote to the poison has been supplied from a source that is unassailable, hence the blind fury of Toryism—the source, be it remembered, of all the corruption that has brought the name of Canada into contempt before the world.

HIGH SPEED STEAMSHIPS. The question of a Canadian fast Atlantic steamship service is a perennial subject for discussion. The matter is a very difficult one to handle. The people feel that for the enormous sum asked steamships of the highest class should be secured. They consider that such is the only service worth paying for. Sixteen or eighteen knot boats are classified as ordinary on the Atlantic nowadays. The public has but a very hazy idea of

the rate at which the cost of building and operating steamers increases with each additional knot of speed required. The Scientific American points out that in connection with negotiations between the British Admiralty and the Cunard Company for two new vessels of 25 knots average sea speed, an investigation was made of the comparative size, horse power and cost of first-class Atlantic passenger steamers designed to steam at speeds that increased in each vessel by one knot per hour. Estimates were made of the size, cost of construction and cost of operation of steamers of from 20 to 26 knots per hour, and the investigation was based upon a 20-knot steamer 600 feet in length, with engines of 19,000 horse power and consuming in a single trip across the Atlantic 2,228 tons of coal. Such a vessel would cost \$1,750,000, and it would receive from the government an annual subsidy of \$45,000. A 23-knot steamer, built under the same government conditions as to subsidy, would be 690 feet long, would require 30,000 horse power; would cost \$2,875,000 and would require an annual subsidy of \$337,500. A 25-knot steamer would be 750 feet long, would require 32,000 horse power; would cost \$5,000,000, while a 26-knot steamer would have to be 780 feet long, would require 65,000 horse power, would cost \$6,250,000, and an annual subsidy would have to be paid by the government of \$1,000,000. In the machinery department of a 20-knot vessel 100 men would be required; in a 23-knot vessel, 150 men; in a 25-knot vessel 200 men, while for a 26-knot ship there would have to be 340 engineers, oilers, etc. It will thus be seen at what an increasing rate the first cost and the operating expenses of these high-speed steamers run up. For the increase in speed of a single knot an hour, or 24 knots per day, it is necessary to add 90 feet to the length of a 25-knot ship, 16,000 horse power to the motive power and 1,255 extra tons of coal must be put into the bunkers. The displacement must be increased by 3,100 tons; 50 more men must be added to the engine and boiler room staff, and the total cost will be increased by \$1,250,000.

UNRELIABLE DISPATCHES.

We sincerely hope the federal government will grant the assistance asked by those representative Eastern newspaper men towards the establishment of an independent Canadian news service between Great Britain and Canada. The necessity for such a service has been deeply impressed upon us within the past few days. Our readers were gravely informed by the Associated Press that a grave crisis was on in Great Britain; that the political world of the Kingdom had raised a united fist and was about to smash the Colonial Secretary and wreck the government of which he is one of the most conspicuous members. The crisis has not developed in a manner satisfactory to those who hope for the ultimate dismemberment of the Empire over the matter which should mean its establishment upon a firmer, more secure and a more enduring basis. After Mr. Balfour had made a speech demonstrating once more his extraordinary power over his own followers, and the magic influence of his personality upon the members of the House of Commons generally, the government was sustained by nearly four hundred of a majority.

Now that is a very substantial majority, and we cannot account for the tremendous mistake in judgment on the part of the correspondent who furnishes us with the news except upon the assumption that "the wish was father to the thought." It is an indubitable fact that all agencies which assume the right to express public opinion in the United States express the strongest hostility to the professional trade movement initiated by the Canadian government, endorsed in principle by all the other self-governing colonies of the Empire, and now the question of burning interest in Great Britain herself. So intensely hostile to the scheme are the public men of the United States that some of them have abandoned their antagonism to reciprocity with Canada and have expressed themselves as willing to agree to almost any kind of a treaty which would put their country upon a footing of equality with Great Britain in the markets of Canada. All the newspapers which speak with knowledge upon the subject endorse the position taken by the politicians. Those of the class who proclaim the fact with every breath they draw that "we undoubtedly are the greatest people in the greatest country under the sun," of course have no time to bestow even a passing thought upon such an insignificant spot upon the map as Canada. The agitation for reciprocity is the product of a desire to head off the preferential trade movement. The Associated Press dispatches are primarily collected for the readers of American newspapers. Those readers are opposed to closer trade relations between the isolated parts of the British Empire, and the dispatches are so colored as to please the readers. The average American does not care so much about the accuracy of reports so long as they are pleasing to his fancy or his opinions. Some of our large Canadian daily newspapers publish dispatches from Great Britain alleged to be special cables. As a matter of fact, they are specials in the first instance to New York journals, and while they may be more accurate in their judgment upon public affairs, they are colored just the same. It is necessary that we should break away from this combination and obtain reports and news from a reliable source. An independent Canadian news

service should be established. Such an institution should be a necessary auxiliary of Sir William Mulock's Imperial penny postage scheme. We hope it will receive the Postmaster-General's endorsement. It would be worth fifteen thousand dollars a year to Canada.

THE ISLANDS CANDIDATE.

The electors of the Islands district have lost little time in preparing for the first great fight on party lines in British Columbia. Neither the constituency nor the voters have been officially declared to be in existence, but preparations are under way against the time of trouble just the same. We have purposely said "electors," not "Liberals," of the proposed constituency, because it is generally conceded that the nomination of Mr. T. W. Paterson on Friday was tantamount to a declaration of his election. If there should be any opposition to the candidate, it will not be taken seriously by the constituency.

The Liberals of British Columbia will return thanks to the people of the Islands for the wise choice they have made and the magnificent example they have set. The result of the first great battle between the battalions of privilege and petit main depend a great deal upon the personal of the candidates selected by the Liberal party. If the Liberals of all the constituencies of British Columbia display such wisdom and good judgment as the electors of the Islands have shown, there need be no misgivings as to the result of the elections. Mr. Paterson is one of the strong men of the province. He is of the type urgently needed in our public life under the conditions which have been brought about by the party which has so long ruled British Columbia and brought her to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. The drops of that party are still in evidence and must be swept out of sight forever before confidence and credit can be restored. Well informed on all matters of practical import to the people, clear-headed, logical, and with a comprehensive grasp of the situation in British Columbia and definite ideas as to the measures necessary for the restoration of hope and confidence, the candidate of the Liberals of the Islands is of the type which, for the sake of British Columbia, it is devoutly to be hoped will predominate in the new legislature.

PROVINCES AND DOMINION.

The question of better terms for the provinces has been up for discussion again at Ottawa. Senator Macdonald introduced the subject in the Senate, referring with special emphasis to the case of British Columbia, but taking care to make it clear that he took an entirely non-partisan position. The complaint of this province is no new one. It was just as emphatic, and was infinitely more reasonable and very much more justifiable, when a Conservative federal government was in power. Since 1896 the expenditures for public works and salaries in British Columbia have been greatly increased.

The Colist, naturally, being the thrall of a board selected from a coterie of Conservatives of Victoria, discusses the subject in a spirit which should meet with the approval of the extreme of partisans. It quotes as much of the speech of the Secretary of State in reply to the remarks of the Senator as suits its purpose. It ignores the speech of the representative of British Columbia altogether. We shall take the liberty of printing the words of Hon. Mr. Scott, commencing at the place of our readers' reading their own conclusions as to the reasonableness of the position of the Dominion government and the dishonesty of the organ of Toryism in this city. Mr. Scott said: "They (the governments of British Columbia) have given away the most generously. We had a crisis the other day owing to the evidence of their extreme generosity and the scramble there was for those lands which were thought to be particularly valuable. The hon. gentleman must recollect that within a few years after confederation there was a cry for better terms, and that has been kept up from time to time ever since. It matters not how much you give to the provinces, they seem to want more. In 1884, seventeen years after confederation, an arrangement was made under which a very large increase was given to the provincial legislatures. That was understood to be a finality. The provinces accepted it as such, but it was no finality. The government have had to come to the relief of the provinces since then, although the arrangement then was understood by all parties to be final." Is not all this absolutely true? Have not the successive Conservative governments which have been in power in British Columbia wasted the substance of the province in a most riotous fashion? They have given away the resources of the people just as fast as those resources were discovered to be of value. Public money was spent with a free hand to develop our wealth, and when the harvest appeared to be about ready for the reapers some favored band of grafters or some influential corporation descended upon the field and carried away the whole store. But for the jealous care and the stubborn fight of certain Liberal members of the present Legislature would tale which has been so often told have been repeated. All of the members of the present government, with the exception of one, either boob-pooled the

idea of contesting the claims of the C. P. R. to the coal lands of Kootenay, were absolutely indifferent, or said: "Oh, let them have the blocks! What is the use of making such a fuss about the matter?" There is not an individual of penetrative mind in British Columbia to-day but agrees that if the resources of the province had been conserved and administered as they should have been from the beginning there would be ample revenue flowing into the treasury not only to meet current necessary expenditures, but to provide for needed works of development. Now, because of the recklessness, dishonesty, thievery and general boobing of the Tory regimes of the past, which have loaded down British Columbia with a mountain of debt, the rag-tag which calls itself the representative of conservatism is to make an attempt to saddle the Dominion with the blame for the entanglement.

Mr. Scott proceeded: "I do not think the management of some of the local governments of the Dominion would justify the conclusion that it was safe or proper to entrust to them the expenditure of large sums of money. We need not go further than the hon. gentleman's own province. Since confederation British Columbia has had at various times an increase of subsidy. The province entered the union with a population of 60,000, and it got 80 cents per capita. That increased until the subsidy amounts to 80 cents on 142,000. Then there was the compensation, which was a very queer way of expressing it, for lands given to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The lands were not taken out of British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was supposed to get the benefit of the land grant through British Columbia in order to help to build the line. After the province had given the land, a stipulation was made that the federal government should allow them \$100,000 extra, because the Canadian Pacific Railway passed through these lands."

EVOLUTIONARY THEORIES.

The recent remarks of Lord Kelvin upon the subject of evolution, or the ascent of man from the lower orders, has revived a controversy which was waged with a good deal of virulence at the time the late Mr. Darwin promulgated his theory about the "missing link." It is humiliating to the average human being to have the fact thrust upon his consciousness that he is a descendant of a creature which first existed in water, progressed upwards into the regions of mud and water, converted his air-chamber—useful for rising and falling in the water—into a set of lungs, by the strength of his desire and necessities evolved flippers, the rudiments of feet and hands and finally sat upon end "created in the image of God." It is indubitably humiliating. Man prefers to consider himself as coming forth in the highest form of development fresh from the hands of his Maker. Besides, as he is now endowed with reason, he wants to know why there have been so many divergent forms evolved from this crude creature of water and mud environment. How many millions of years did it take to produce what we now call an elephant, perfect after his kind, with his abnormal development of nose? If the evolutionary process is yet going on, what will the elephant's trunk finally develop into? But perhaps he has ceased to grow in that direction. And why has the mouse assumed such an insignificant form when he started out with equal opportunities? Or is it that the directing hand of the Creator or Director is still evident, though invisible? Many essays are appearing on this particularly interesting subject. Dr. Wortman, of Yale University, New Haven, puts the cradle of the race in southern Europe or Asia, instead of in the tropical regions or the submerged Indian continent, where most scientists believe or imagine that man sprang from the earlier crested mammals who climbed through trees. He also gives a logical reason for the development of man from the lower orders at all: a step for which a cause has been earnestly sought by many students. Dr. Wortman's theory is supported by a careful study of the Marsh collection of fossils at New Haven, and if it is accepted it explains why man did not develop on the western hemisphere as well as on the eastern. Before the glacial periods the North Pole was tropical, and Dr. Wortman holds that the tropical life of that region was spread through more southern latitudes in both hemispheres by the advance of the glaciers. In this hemisphere the tropical mammals retreated before the advance of the cold down through Mexico, across the Isthmus and into regions which remained permanently tropical and where there was no reason for any far-reaching change of habit; no such pressure of environment as would lead to the development of higher forms.

On the Eastern Hemisphere, according to Dr. Wortman, the condition was different and the result was a struggle for self-preservation which caused the long break between the most advanced type of primitive life and the lowest form of man. When the early creatures, driven down from the northward, reached the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, they were either swim, freeze or adapt themselves to the conditions of the colder climate from which they had been fleeing. Most of them perished, no doubt, and a few got over the bridge into Africa, where they could continue the same sort of arboreal existence they had led without any stimulus to develop

Famous Catarrh Remedy---Pe-ru-na



Senator W. V. Sullivan. United States Senator Sullivan from Mississippi writes the following endorsement of Peruna: "I desire to say that I have been taking Peruna for some time for catarrh and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken."—W. V. SULLIVAN, Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes: "I can recommend your Peruna as a good, substantial tonic and one of the best remedies for catarrhal troubles."—Ex-Congressman A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Pa., writes: "I am assured and satisfied that Peruna is a great catarrh cure, and I feel that I can recommend it to those who suffer from that disorder."—Men of prominence all over the United States are commending

MORE VICTIMS OF FLOODS.

The Death List is Increasing.—Five Children Swept Away With Wreckage of House. El Paso, Texas, June 12.—Twelve bodies of flood victims have been recovered at Clifton, Arizona, but the death list generally is placed at thirty-one. Many of the bodies will never be recovered. The rush of waters bore more of the bodies from Chase Creek into San Francisco river. Harrowing tides of death are being brought in by people living along Chase canyon, one man reporting that he counted twelve people struggling in the water, and believes that all of them were lost. One Mexican woman lost five children, who were swept away with the wreckage of her house. Clifton had her hero on horseback, who warned the people of impending danger. The Clifton hero rode at break-neck speed five minutes ahead of the torrent, and shouted to the settlers to flee to higher ground. His warning saved hundreds of lives.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

People Fall on Their Knees in Streets and Pray For Mercy. Mexico City, June 12.—Dispatches from Acapulco continue to report earthquakes of a terrifying nature. There were violent shocks reported at sea. These shocks took place on the night of the 10th, when simultaneously shocks were experienced at Tulancingo and Mezal. The people ran into the streets, and falling on their knees prayed for mercy. The effect of Dr. Wortman's argument is not to stop the search for such testimony, but to confine it to the fossil remains of southern Europe and Asia, instead of continuing it through the southern hemisphere. In fact, the nearest approach to the type of primitive man yet known is the Lydeker fossil ape found in the Punjab of India. This supports Dr. Wortman's theory as far as it goes, as the fossil remains of southern Europe and India are the most advanced known. Whether the records of the rocks of those continents shall finally reveal the successive steps by which primitive man came to be or not, the evolutionary theory will stand. It is accepted primarily upon its reasonableness and its harmony with all the geological records yet discovered. Dr. Wortman's theory that this primitive type developed under pressure when caught between cold and sea also appeals to the reason. It supplements natural selection and the survival of the fittest with a definite cause for the crossing of that great gulf in which evidence implicitly believes, but which it has not been able to trace.

ATTACK ON VILLAGE.

Twenty Bulgarians Killed by Troops and Mussulmans. Constantinople, June 12.—It became known to-day that 20 Bulgarians were killed at the village of Yenlo, Roumania, recently in a combined attack made on it by a detachment of troops and neighboring Mussulman villagers. Fifty prisoners were taken to Adrianople.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED.

With knowledge of farm work in an office, 600 a month and fair education. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VICTORIA BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, Victoria, B.C.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Foreman in Logging Camp Fatally Crushed—Accident in Mine. Tacoma, June 10.—Alexander Irving, foreman of the Cascade Mill Company's logging camp at Morgan lake, 20 miles from Tacoma, was instantly killed by a log rolling upon him. Irving was watching several men who were rolling the log, and began himself to assist them. Suddenly the log was loosened and began rolling towards Irving. He started to run out of the way, but slipped and fell, and the log rolled over him, crushing his head. His death is laid by the men with whom he was working to the fact that he wore a smooth-soled pair of shoes, instead of shoes having cutlins. Mr. Irving was 32 years of age and unmarried. John Mayo, an Austrian, 21 years of age, was instantly killed at the Wilkeson coal mine by being caught between a trap gate and a coal car. Mayo was acting as brakeman on the coal car.

MAINE FOREST FIRES.

Estimates of Damage Have Been Below the Mark. Bangor, Me., June 11.—Reports constantly coming in from the fire-swept districts of northern Maine indicate that the estimates of damage by the great forest fires have been far too low rather than exaggerated as many at first thought. John Cassidy, of this city, one of the foremost lumbermen of the state, says that the loss on standing timber alone will exceed \$10,000,000.

THE SHAMROCKS.

Lipton's Yachts Are Expected to Arrive at New York To-day. New York, June 12.—Shamrock III, challenger for the America cup, and Shamrock I, conveyed by Sir Thos. Lipton's yacht Erin and the tug Cruiser, are expected to arrive here to-day. The fleet, the crews of which number 170 men, left Gourock, Scotland, on May 28th, and arriving at the Azores on June 3rd, spent a day there sailing on June 4th for New York.

NORTHERN NAVIGATION.

White Horse, June 12.—Lake La Barge may open at any hour. The White Pass Co. has seven steamers ready to start. Five hundred tickets have been sold. There is a stampede to a rich placer strike in Alaska. The severe earthquake of Wednesday was felt at White Horse. Everything shook, and many were greatly frightened.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 12.

In view of the exposed condition of the British New Guinea frontier contiguous to the German and Dutch territory, the Australian government has opened confidential port pariers in order to ascertain the possibility of affecting changes of territory.

ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Thirty-Seven Young Women Return—Nipee—Several Coming to C. "The second party of young women brought over by Hon. Mrs. J. W. Old Country reached Winnipeg Monday on the delayed east. They were in charge of Miss secretary of the Montreal home party was composed of 37 women whom continued their trip on a special car attached to a bound regular train. Of these going through to Vancouver, the ing distributed to various points way out. Of the ten who dropped in Winnipeg only a few will remain. They were going to Salt Lake City. The party, which consists of young women who have come out with their husbands and brothers already in the country, is composed of 78, the other 41 destined for Ontario and the east.

GOING TO REGINA.

H. F. Mytton, Manager of Bank of Commerce at Greenwood, transferred to Regina. Henry F. Mytton, manager of Greenwood branch of the Bank of Commerce, has received notification of his appointment as manager of the bank's branch at Regina, a vital city of the Northwest. He will be succeeded by W. son, well known in New Westminster for several years he was an agent of the Bank of British Columbia where he married the daughter of Mr. McBride, ex-warden of the penitentiary. Mrs. Allison is also a sister of the late Richard McBride, now Premier of British Columbia. Lately Mr. Allison has been at Portland, Oregon.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.

Our School now offers a special course in English language, at home during five months of the year, and also a post-graduate course of three to five years. Diplomas granted. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VICTORIA BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, Victoria, B.C.

ISLANDS RIDING SELECTS CA

PATERSON WILL BE THE LIBER

Enthusiastic Meeting at Night—Bright Prospects of Nomine

The first candidate selected coming election is T. W. Paterson, who will contest the Islands in the Liberal interests. At a convention held at St. day afternoon he was made t



T. W. PATERSON Liberal Candidate for Islands

choice. The convention was a sentative one of all parts of the district. The popularity of Mr. Paterson was shown by there being pre- scription to the straight Liberals belonged to the opposite camp recognize that the interests of the constituency are to be served by selection of the present member sent it in the next House. No was mentioned in the covered election of Mr. Paterson is certain.

In the evening a public meeting, which was well attended, was held at the meeting. Paterson, L. P. Duff, K. C., and the speakers dealt with the present situation in the government was urged a city in the public interests. The & Western and other scandals of the supporters of the present government were connected with the connection. The tone of the was most hopeful in the interest government by a return of the party to power. The delegate questioned whether a candidate found to enter the fight against son. They felt assured that no do so with any expectation of win- Islands, in common with nearly every part of the province, is tired of tions which have for years past are determined to return a new represents stable government, and will take a very important part in duct of the affairs of the provin

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