

INDIAN RESERVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Attitude of Provincial Government Has Blocked All Attempts at Solution of Problem of the Disposition of Lands.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The rapid development of British Columbia is bringing the settlement of the Indian reserves dispute between the Dominion and the province of British Columbia to the point of imperative necessity. Which government shall exercise the power to deal with these reserves in a final and satisfactory manner is a matter which should be determined once and for all by a competent tribunal, and were it not for the fact that the present provincial administration has incorporated in its anti-Ottawa policy, the impasse would be a thing of the past by this time. On various occasions the federal authorities have endeavored to dispose of certain reserves in a manner which would have resulted in their settlement and would have rendered them productive, but the provincial authorities always batted up with their reversalism claim, and of course the question of title in the air, prospective purchasers did not desire to assume the risk.

Conflicting Rights.
The general question of the respective rights of the Dominion and the provincial governments of British Columbia to deal with Indian reserves has been the subject of correspondence for a number of years past, but without any satisfactory results having been arrived at.

On September 24th, 1906, the deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs submitted to the premier of British Columbia the following as a basis of agreement between the government of British Columbia and that of the Dominion, providing for the settlement of these reserves on a more satisfactory footing than then existed:

1st. The government of British Columbia to agree to confirm the title heretofore made by the Dominion in cases where the reserves or portions thereof have been duly surrendered by the Indians to sell or lease for their benefit now existing or hereafter created under the arrangement of the 6th of January, 1876, the Dominion shall have full power and authority to sell or lease and convey title in fee simple or for any less estate.

2nd. The Dominion to agree that when or so far as these lands have been converted into money to hold the proceeds upon the extinction of the Indian interest therein, subject to such rights of British Columbia thereto, as may exist by law.

3rd. British Columbia to agree that the precious metals shall be considered to form part of the reserve and may be disposed of by the Dominion for the benefit of the Indians to the same extent and subject to the same undertaking as to the proceeds as hereinbefore agreed to with regard to the reserves.

A reply of date March 18th, 1907, was received from Hon. Mr. McBride, in which he stated "that the action of the federal government in connection with the Indian reserves in British Columbia had been so unsatisfactory of late that as at present advised this government does not intend to enter into any further arrangements with the Dominion authorities."

Contents of Province.
On March 6th, 1907, the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia transmitted a copy of an approved minute dated February 28th, 1907, covering a copy of a report of the attorney-general of British Columbia upon the question of provincial lands set apart as Indian reserves, and the manner in which these lands have been dealt with by the federal government. This report referred to the correspondence which took place between the governments of the Dominion and of the province after the latter had to the agreement reached as to the extent of the reserves to be set apart and as to the conditions under which they were to be held in trust by the Dominion government.

The attorney-general contended that from a perusal of the correspondence between the two governments it was evident that the intention of all parties was that the Indians in the province of British Columbia should have title to the lands reserved for their personal use and occupation and that the Dominion government should act as their trustees, and, further, that when any reserve or portion of a reserve should be more than sufficient for such personal use and occupation then it should revert again to the province.

It was further contended by the attorney-general that the title of the Indians in the reserves was simply a right of use and occupation, and that the Dominion government held no proprietary rights on the reserve and that when any Indian band or nation abandoned or surrendered its title or title to a reserve the entire beneficial interest in such reserve or portion of a reserve immediately became vested in the province freed from encumbrances of any kind.

The attorney-general submitted that the amount of lands held by the Indians was far in excess of their requirements and that, therefore, the reserve question should be readjusted and the surplus lands over what was reasonably sufficient should be surrendered to the province.

reasonably sufficient for the use of the Indians."

Position of Dominion.
By order in council of December 19th, 1907, it was directed that a reply be sent to the British Columbia government through the lieutenant-governor of the province as the minister of justice was of the opinion that the proposals set forth by the attorney-general of British Columbia did not correctly state the result of the law applicable to the reserves in British Columbia. The government of the Dominion did not admit, but was prepared to controvert them, and was ready to facilitate the government of the province of British Columbia in any steps it may be desirous to take to test the question involved before the courts. And, further, that it was the opinion of the minister of justice and the superintendent general of Indian affairs that a conference between the two governments, such as was suggested by the attorney-general of British Columbia, would be premature until the questions of law and title which were proper for decision by the courts were first disposed of.

Hon. F. Oliver's Statement.
In this connection it is interesting to peruse the remarks of the minister of the interior in the House of Commons two years ago, when the question was brought to his attention by Mr. R. G. Macpherson. He said:

"The question which my hon. friend brought up is one of very great importance. It is of much greater importance in the province of British Columbia than in any of the other provinces, because though the area of that province is very great, the amount of agricultural land is comparatively small, and of that land, scattered all through the province, the Indians have taken their pick, with the result that the development of the province is undoubtedly very seriously retarded. When the reserves were set apart, and subsequently, in the negotiations between the province and the Dominion for the entrance of the province into the Dominion, and for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, the question of the Indian reserves was dealt with, and the conditions respecting the reserves in British Columbia were made different from those respecting reserves in other parts of the Dominion. In other parts of the Dominion the Indians have an absolute right to the land, and when the land is disposed of the proceeds accrue to the Indians. But in the province of British Columbia under the arrangement made between the province and the Dominion, the ultimate right in the land, the reversionary interest, is in the province. This is the agreement between the province and the Dominion. While, when this arrangement was made it looked like a preservation of the interests of the province, and as being in the interests of the people of that province, as it came to be worked out it was found that instead of being for the benefit of the province in securing its development, it has so far prevented the alienation of Indian lands which are now unused, because it is perfectly clear that if the Indians are not going to get the benefit of the lands which they are not using, but which they might alienate, they are not going to alienate them or permit them to be alienated, and as a consequence the Indians all over British Columbia have been sitting tight and holding their thousands of reserves in a useless place in that province. The British Columbia government was not in a position to displace the Indians, being charged with the responsibility of their protection, it was not for this government to say to the Indians: 'You have too much land in this place; you must get off. On the other hand, the British Columbia government was not in a position to assert any right or authority to compel the Indians to get off, and the result has been the holding of the province. It was not the fault of either the Dominion or the province, but the position was such that the Dominion could not approach the Indians satisfactorily to secure the surrender of any of the reserves. The time came, however, when an opportunity seemed to occur in the case of the Metlakatla reserve at the port of Prince Rupert. When the Grand Trunk Pacific desired to acquire a large area of land upon that reserve for townsite purposes, it seemed as if something might be done; the Indians were approached and asked if they would alienate a portion of that reserve at a figure, subject of course to the reversionary interest of the province of British Columbia. The agreement was entered into, the alienation was made so far as the Indians were concerned, but then the province stepped in and said: 'Our rights are such that any relaxation of the hold of the Indians on any of these lands transfers that land absolutely to us.' This is the position in which the land stands to-day, and of course long as that situation continues this government is absolutely debarred, as a business proposition, from undertaking to deal with any other reserve in the province of British Columbia. However, there have been various negotiations between the governments looking to a decision by the highest authority as to the respective rights of the Indians and the province in these lands. This government has agreed or suggested that the British Columbia government should join issue with us and have this question tried and finally settled. The Dominion government recognizes that it is not to the advantage of the Dominion that these fertile valleys in British Columbia should be held in the hands of people who do not use them. At the same time, as guardian of the Indians, it is not for us to undertake to displace

them nor is it for us to trespass in any way on the rights of British Columbia. So we hope that with the concurrence of the province we will have it tried before the courts; the Dominion will have as to the meaning of the terms of the act for the Indians, not as to the right of the province to British Columbia, but merely is discharging the responsibility placed on us to guard the interests of the Indians. The matter will be tried in due time, and when a decision has been rendered it will be possible to deal with the reserves in a more businesslike way than in the past."

Futile Legal Proceedings.
The suggestion by the Dominion authorities of a reference to the courts was fruitful of considerable correspondence. The attorney-general of the province wanted the "stated" case referred to the British Columbia Full Court, the loser to have the right to appeal direct to the Privy Council. His reasons for presenting the case to the Full Court in the first instance were, principally, that the matter was of local concern, and the documents easier of access at Victoria than at Ottawa. This, however, would have avoided the Supreme Court of Canada, it being possible under the practice to take the opinion of but one court in Canada, and the minister of justice, quite properly, would not agree to any method of procedure which would deprive the governments of the Dominion and the province of the benefit of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, which is the superior tribunal. The attitude of the minister of justice, however, was not to be avoided, and the Full Court of British Columbia, so that the point was to select one of the two tribunals. The Supreme Court of Canada is a superior and, probably, the better of the two. The Full Court of British Columbia, and the minister of justice would not be justified in ignoring it.

The upshot of the negotiations was quite characteristic of Mr. Bowser. On August 14th he wrote to the minister of justice informing him of the intention of the British Columbia government to present a set of questions for the decision of the Full Court some time in November, and suggesting that the Dominion government instruct its counsel to be ready for the argument. This suggestion was not adopted, the minister of justice adhering to his original decision.

The matter came up for argument on November 15th, before Chief Justice Hunter and Justice Irving, Morison and Cleary, and the questions presented were:

1. What is the nature and extent of the title to be taken and held by the Dominion of Canada in the land agreed to be conveyed to said Dominion under the provisions of Clause 13 of the Terms of Union, approved by the Imperial order in council, dated the 15th day of May, 1871?

2. Will the grant of said lands, if made by the Dominion, with the assent of such provisions, vest the fee of said lands in the grantee for the full term of years therein expressed, or in trust in favor of the province of British Columbia?

3. Would the lease of said lands, if made by the Dominion government without the consent of the province, be valid, or, in the alternative, if such lease is valid would the lessor's title be determined under the conveyance set out in the questions hereunder?

4. Does the B. N. A. Act confer upon the Dominion of Canada any, and if so, what title or interest in the public lands reserved for the Indians in the province of British Columbia?

5. What is the nature and extent of the title or interest of the Dominion on any lands reserved for Indians which are situated within the boundaries of the railway belt of British Columbia; that is to say, the lands described and referred to under Section 2, Chapter 14, in the British Columbia Statutes of 1884, and under Clause 11 of said Terms of Union?

6. In case a tribe of Indians becomes extinct or surrenders or abandons their interest in, or ceases for any reason to occupy lands reserved for Indians within the province of British Columbia, the respective rights or title of the province of British Columbia in the lands previously appropriated by the province to the use of such extinct tribe, or in any land surrendered, abandoned or ceasing to be occupied by the Indians aforesaid?

7. In such event as any and, if so, what grants or conveyances are necessary to place the ultimate fee of such surrendered, abandoned or unoccupied lands as aforesaid in the original owner or thereof?

8. Having regard to the terms of the order in council approved by the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia on the 6th day of January, 1876, copy of which, with the correspondence relating to it, is hereto attached, what steps should be taken by the government of the Dominion of Canada, where there is a material decrease in the number of an Indian tribe occupying an Indian reserve, from the standard set up in said correspondence; and, in such event, as any, and if so what grants or conveyances are necessary in order to re-invest the title of such surplus lands in the province of British Columbia?

The court did not welcome the reference upon open arms, and pointed out to Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who appeared for the provincial government, the uselessness of proceeding with a long argument which could not result in a decision binding on anyone.

Full Court's Opinion.
The report in the News-Advertiser, Vancouver, of these proceedings is interesting. It follows: The chief justice wanted to know what they had before them to consider. The court could not waste its time over conundrums and abstract and academic discussions. They must have something concrete before them.

Mr. Bodwell: "The terms of the union and the constitution of the province is before your lordship." The chief justice said that local considerations must attach to every Indian reserve in the province and how were they to deal with them? Mr. Bodwell: "All you are expected to do is to express an opinion on the construction of the statute."

anything. The Dominion government is not represented here, and our decision would not be held binding on it." Mr. Bodwell repeated that all they expected was a decision from the court as to the meaning of the Terms of Union in the sections dealing with Indian lands.

The Chief Justice: "I feel that you have a right to come here and so I will let you say what you want to say. It will do nothing. It could not bind either me or the Dominion government, and would be wasting the time of the court. I can only appeal to you as a leading member of the bar in this province whether your time should be wasted in that way."

Mr. Bodwell: "I have no opinion. I am simply asked to press for a judgment on this question. I have no other interest in it and can take no other responsibility."

Mr. Justice Clement: "It seems to me that your proper court of appeal is the Privy Council, which is not bound by legislation. I am not going to have a very good time if I get before your lordships," remarked Mr. Bodwell with a laugh.

The chief justice wished to know how this attitude among the appeals anyhow. It had not been before any other judge.

Mr. Bodwell said it had been referred to the court and set down on the list. It is impossible for me to know what the judgment may be. I must simply follow my instructions and press the appeal," he added.

Mr. Justice Morrison and Mr. Justice Clement both asked whether the arguments would stand over till all the appeals had been heard.

Mr. Bodwell said there were the fisheries dispute and other cases going before the Privy Council, and he wished to get this matter decided as soon as possible.

"How long will this argument take?" asked Mr. Justice Irving.

"About an hour and a half or two hours," said Mr. Bodwell.

The Chief Justice: "Then I vote that you proceed to argue your case for that length of time."

"Thank you," returned Mr. Bodwell, smiling. "I only hope that I shall prove as entertaining as your lordship seems to expect."

When the time, therefore, stands where it was before, regardless of the decision of the Full Court, which, as the chief justice pointed out, could bind nobody. Why not present the matter before the Supreme Court of Canada in the shape of a writ of certiorari to the Full Court?

The Vancouver Island has trees which run 300,000 feet, by measurement, to the top of the tree. The fact brought back by Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, from a trip to Alberni, where Mr. McGaffey also found the people of Clayoquot, Ucluelet and Alberni enthusiastic in their support of the development of their districts. There are numerous inquiries being made by seekers for land, and while Mr. McGaffey was at Ucluelet he met a number of men from Switzerland looking for opportunities for settlement.

Leaving here on the Tees Mr. McGaffey went as far as Clayoquot, where he was the guest of the president of the local branch of the league, Dr. M. Raymer, addressing a meeting of the branch of the league at the hotel. The hotel is situated in the vicinity of the halibut fisheries in the vicinity are prosperous, the Indians taking as much as 2,000 pounds in one day with their primitive methods. Mr. McGaffey proceeded to the head of Tofino Inlet, and walked along the beaches of Long Bay and Wreck Bay, and by Indian trails to Ucluelet, accompanied by H. Hillier, president of the branch of the league there. A very successful meeting was held there. The beach of Long Bay is a beautiful bathing beach on the continent and a world-renowned summer resort.

Defendant's story to the effect that Mr. Hillier's launch, and of Mr. McGaffey speaks with enthusiasm. The sail through the islands and up the Alberni Canal for the purpose of the Alberni extension of the E. & N. is progressing rapidly and the bridge across the French creek are being now put in.

ADMINISTERED CORRECTION.
Proprietor of Turkish Baths Made Example of Boys.

Bjornfelt Bergstrom, proprietor of the Turkish baths of Fort Street, was charged in the police court on Wednesday with an assault on Thomas Forrester, aged 13, and Alexander Forrester, aged 11. He was fined \$2.

WEDDED WEDNESDAY IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Mr. A. W. Ward and Miss Savage Joined in Marriage.

A very pretty church wedding was solemnized Wednesday afternoon in St. John's church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion by the bride's girl friends, with a profusion of the season's blossoms. The contracting parties were Mr. Albert W. Ward, youngest son of Mrs. Hawton, corner Cook and Pandora streets, and Miss Grace Savage, only daughter of Mrs. P. W. Savage, View street. The Rev. Ferdinand Ignas officiated, and Mr. Burnett presided at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her eldest brother, Mr. W. Savage, was most becomingly gowned in white albatross cloth, made with tucked yoke of net, having wide pointed bertha of silk embroidery and net outlined with narrow bands of white satin ribbon. It was finished with heavy silk tassels and was very effective. The skirt was made with pannelled front and trimmed with two wide bands of silk embroidered net, outlined with narrow satin ribbon to match the bodice. With this she wore a bridal veil and real orange blossoms, the gift of her friend, Mrs. E. Herring, of Pasadena, Cal. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses and white carnations, and wore a beautiful bound prayer book, the gift of Rev. Percival Jenks.

Miss Lillian Creech acted as bridesmaid in a very stylish gown of champagne colored net, made over taffeta of the same shade. With this she wore a very pretty blue bonnet and blue shoes and hose, and carried a large sheaf bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride's little niece, Jeanie and Dorothy Savage, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Savage, made a quaint little pair of flower girls, dressed in dainty princess frocks of white embroidered lawn with pink sashes, and wreaths of pink carnations in their hair. They carried wicker baskets of wild roses and pink marguerites.

The groom was supported by his friend, Mr. Albert Eorrtman. The bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends beneath a canopy of dog wood and snowballs in the drawing room of the bride's mother, 1105 View street.

The table for the wedding supper, at which only a few of the immediate relations will be present, is very prettily arranged with marguerites and white carnations. The handsome wedding cake occupies the position of honor in the center, being placed on a large lace doyley, at the four corners of which are small cut glass bowls of white carnations. Other small vases of carnations are used with good effect, and two tall vases filled with marguerites are placed on circular mirrors draped with tulle at either end of the long table.

WEST COAST IS FULLY ALIVE TO CHANCES

Secretary of Development League Finds Great Interest in the Work.

That Vancouver Island has trees which run 300,000 feet, by measurement, to the top of the tree. The fact brought back by Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, from a trip to Alberni, where Mr. McGaffey also found the people of Clayoquot, Ucluelet and Alberni enthusiastic in their support of the development of their districts. There are numerous inquiries being made by seekers for land, and while Mr. McGaffey was at Ucluelet he met a number of men from Switzerland looking for opportunities for settlement.

Leaving here on the Tees Mr. McGaffey went as far as Clayoquot, where he was the guest of the president of the local branch of the league, Dr. M. Raymer, addressing a meeting of the branch of the league at the hotel. The hotel is situated in the vicinity of the halibut fisheries in the vicinity are prosperous, the Indians taking as much as 2,000 pounds in one day with their primitive methods. Mr. McGaffey proceeded to the head of Tofino Inlet, and walked along the beaches of Long Bay and Wreck Bay, and by Indian trails to Ucluelet, accompanied by H. Hillier, president of the branch of the league there. A very successful meeting was held there. The beach of Long Bay is a beautiful bathing beach on the continent and a world-renowned summer resort.

Defendant's story to the effect that Mr. Hillier's launch, and of Mr. McGaffey speaks with enthusiasm. The sail through the islands and up the Alberni Canal for the purpose of the Alberni extension of the E. & N. is progressing rapidly and the bridge across the French creek are being now put in.

ADMINISTERED CORRECTION.
Proprietor of Turkish Baths Made Example of Boys.

Bjornfelt Bergstrom, proprietor of the Turkish baths of Fort Street, was charged in the police court on Wednesday with an assault on Thomas Forrester, aged 13, and Alexander Forrester, aged 11. He was fined \$2.

BISHOP McDONALD WILL VISIT COMOX

Comox, June 8.—Rev. Father Mestens has returned from Victoria. He states that Mr. McDonald, bishop of Victoria, is expected here about the end of the month. Mr. McDonald has contributed \$50 towards the new church at Cumberland, expressing keen interest in the work.

D. G. S. Quadra called here on Wednesday on the way south. She had placed a buoy off Grassy Point to replace the beacon which carried away last winter. A light will shortly be placed on Goose spit.

The wood-block paving of Government street has been completed between Johnson street and Fisgard street and greatly improves the appearance of that portion of the city's main thoroughfare.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE COMING

WELL KNOWN VESSELS FOR SEATTLE RUN

One Dollar for Round Trip to Be Charged on Saturday Next.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
There is to be a new steamship line between this city and Seattle if the arrangements now under way can be carried through. The present rates on the C. P. R. and the International Steamship Company's lines, it is claimed, are having the effect of keeping a great many people from visiting Victoria, especially at the present time when the race meet is in progress.

For some time past the owners of the Yosemite and the Victorian have been looking into the possibilities of putting one or both of their steamers on the Victoria-Seattle run. A representative of the company is in the city to-day making the final arrangements, and it is expected that as a result the side-wheeler Yosemite will bring a crowd over here on Saturday next, and after that make regular trips back and forth between the two cities. The plan is for the Yosemite to leave Seattle Friday at midnight arriving here early Saturday morning, and returning the same evening. For this service they will charge one dollar for the round trip. It is expected that a very large crowd will take advantage of these low rates to visit this city.

The Victorian is not yet ready for service. She is in the hands of the shipbuilders and will be completed in about three weeks. When that time arrives it is proposed to run a daily service between Seattle and this city. The Victorian is well known, having been on the ferry run between Sidney and the Fraser river for some time. Both that steamer and the Yosemite are fast vessels and will make good time.

The C. P. R. has a special week-end excursion rate now in force of \$2.50 for the round trip. While for some people will prefer paying the extra money to travel on the C. P. R. boats, the low rates will doubtless prove attractive to others.

PRETTY WEDDING AT ROCKY POINT
Mr. A. Rhode and Miss Ball United in Marriage.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ball, of Rocky Point, when their youngest daughter, Miss Eva Sophia, was married to Mr. Albert Rhode, youngest son of the late Joseph Rhode, of Happy Valley.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was becomingly gowned in crepe de chine made in princess style, and trimmed with Brussels lace and satin ribbon. She wore a bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a beautiful bouquet.

She was attended by Miss Margaret Jennings, in a dainty bridesmaid's frock of cream silk, trimmed with real lace and satin ribbon. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. George Rhode.

The drawing room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and snowballs, and the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. McRae, of Victoria West, took place beneath a large floral bell composed of snowballs and marguerites.

Immediately after the ceremony dainty refreshments were served to about fifty guests from a table artistically decorated with marguerites and snowballs.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes left on this morning's boat for San Francisco, where the honeymoon will be spent. On their return they will take up their residence at 935 Hillside avenue, Victoria.

The bride traveled in a smartly tailored blue suit with hat to match. A great many handsome and costly presents were received by the young couple.

IROQUOIS BRINGS ADDITIONS FOR ZOO

Large Additions to French Menagerie Arrived on Wednesday.

Steamer Iroquois of the International Steamship Company brought some interesting passengers from Seattle on Wednesday. These were no less distinguished personages than His Majesty the King of all the Beasts, a fine African lion; two fine jaguars from the tropical forests of South America; a hyena, a sacred cow of India and a black zebra. These animals attracted much attention this morning from passersby. The felines were in cages, but so far as could be judged they were very fine specimens of their kind. The sacred cow was about the size of a big Newfoundland dog. It has the peculiar hump on its shoulder for which its kind are noted. The zebra is of a very uncommon sort. The stripes which are usually so prominent are, in this specimen, almost invisible except when seen with the light in certain directions.

The animals have been imported by J. French, between whom and some of the inhabitants of Saanich there has been open war for some time. In month or two ago two of Mr. French's fine lions were poisoned but he promptly purchased another, and the one which arrived to-day will again make a group of three at his zoo.

Those who have not visited the zoo in the neighborhood of Swan Lake can have little idea of the large collection of animals which Mr. French has there. At one time complaints were made that the zoo was not kept in a sanitary condition, but recently it has been much improved and is pronounced by the inspector to be in good condition.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.
Washington, D. C., June 9.—The senate to-day adopted the paragraph of the Aldrich bill restoring the Dingley rates on wool wastes. The vote was 40 to 30. The Aldrich rate is 30 cents a pound.

VICTORIAN'S SUCCESS.

H. W. Northcott Selected as Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Ithaca.

H. W. Northcott, formerly secretary of the Y. M. C. A. here, is making steady progress in his chosen line of work. He is to take charge of the Association at Ithaca, N. Y. The following resignation is made to him by the Ithaca Daily Journal:

H. W. Northcott, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has been appointed general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Ithaca, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. A. Richmond. Mr. Northcott has been in the city for the past two days and was interviewed by the directors and trustees of the local association. He made an exhaustive study of the local situation, and decided to accept a call from the directors to become secretary.

He is 32 years old and has had five years experience as an association man. He entered the work as general secretary on the Pacific coast, when he served two years as general secretary. He then decided to attend the Springfield Training School to better fit himself for his life work. Mr. Northcott will graduate with the present class about June 10th. He is going to Ithaca to take up his new duties during the summer. He comes highly recommended by the state committee.

Mr. Richmond, who has made numerous friends in this city during his incumbency, leaves next month to attend the National Conference of Secretaries at Omaha. He has had a number of tempting offers in a much larger field, his efficiency having been recognized in a number of ways.

He says, however, he has not yet decided where he will locate, but will make an effort to secure a place in the east. He expects to leave in August, about which time the new secretary will take charge.

HUNTING LAUNCH ON VISIT TO CITY

New Craft Built by L. S. Higgs of South Pender

L. S. Higgs and family have arrived in town from South Pender on his hunting launch Kelvin. Her length is 40 feet over all, with a beam of nine feet. She has been specially designed and built with the view to supplying a

comfortable, fast and seaworthy boat for hunting, exploring, fishing, timber cruising, and surveying. The accommodation plan includes a cabin 12 feet by 7 feet, with room for two or three guests; pilot house, galley, lavatory, and engine room, and she is electrically lighted throughout. The engine, which has been installed by Hutchinson Bros., is a 20 horse-power Kelvin, which drives her at a speed of between nine and ten miles an hour.

The boat is open for charter to sportsmen or others and will be found just the thing for anyone wishing to go north after bear or other big game. Mr. Higgs and his son go with her, the former being a hunter of some repute, and the son a competent engineer. The boat has large oil tanks which make it possible to travel long distances without replenishing. She was built for the owners, so she is guaranteed to be all she is said to be.

MACHINERY ARRIVED FOR RIVER STEAMERS
Six Cars Taken Direct to Upper Harbor Wednesday on Transfer

A rather unusual sight greeted the eyes of the people on the waterfront this morning when the Great Northern transfer barge, Sidney II, came into the harbor in tow of the tug Earle. In the cabin opposite James Bay she turned up her bow and was in the shipyard of the Victoria Machinery Depot.

On the transfer were six carloads of machinery for the Skeena river steamers which are being built in this city. Five were big cars but one big boiler was too large to go in a boxcar, so it came over on a flat car. The machinery included boilers, engines and smokestacks for the two Grand Trunk boats and a boiler and smokestack for Foley, Walsh & Stewart's steamer.

The consignment came through direct from Toronto by the Great Northern Railway Company, and the cars were transferred at New Westminster to the barge.

Domingo Centeno and Count Arsenio, a former minister fought a fierce duel with swords at Lisbon. The cause of the dispute was political. Centeno is a friend of Dr. Jose Alperim, chief of the Progressive Dissidents. Centeno finally ran his sword through his opponent's thigh and the encounter came to an end.

The members showed Monday being made and the imperious city engineer, the streets coming as to the should be done the present city. The engine to secure what the whatever part to undertake.

The matter, ing for the pa head by the reports from Leonard Pust street maintained wrote: "Gentlemen, attention to a student of mine in accordance might state it orable body to local involve which involve dam roadway recent mention operation for."

"In the maintenance of of undertaken. To purchase labor, it will Pusey to sat pairs of road shutting down September. "Taking all eration, I am portion of the the citizens w by contract, money furnish the purchase done by day if your ha its way clear suggestions, t zens expecting expeditiously pendent plant the new work. More I Mr. Pusey's as follows: "Dear Sir, to the deadl of providing a plan to be quired to fin more than 25 tion to this s needed for a total of \$100 "I anticipate pleting the s able period, i possible to p rock to finish the moneym small crusher Vor for weel has also been to the hitch provement. "The work ordered must even if other wait, as this during the d tale is finish be required leaving little streets. "If it is de of new street be let by co give the per greater part fraction than I would also free hand to favor, a wo whole comm upon you th take any fu rassed unless largely incre the assent of Aid. Turner report on whi dered could contract, and this that th to purcha desired requ Aid. Bisho was time th All it had to

FALLS CONT

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Council Decision Must Be

The members showed Monday being made and the imperious city engineer, the streets coming as to the should be done the present city. The engine to secure what the whatever part to undertake.

The matter, ing for the pa head by the reports from Leonard Pust street maintained wrote: "Gentlemen, attention to a student of mine in accordance might state it orable body to local involve which involve dam roadway recent mention operation for."

"In the maintenance of of undertaken. To purchase labor, it will Pusey to sat pairs of road shutting down September. "Taking all eration, I am portion of the the citizens w by contract, money furnish the purchase done by day if your ha its way clear suggestions, t zens expecting expeditiously pendent plant the new work. More I Mr. Pusey's as follows: "Dear Sir, to the deadl of providing a plan to be quired to fin more than 25 tion to this s needed for a total of \$100 "I anticipate pleting the s able period, i possible to p rock to finish the moneym small crusher Vor for weel has