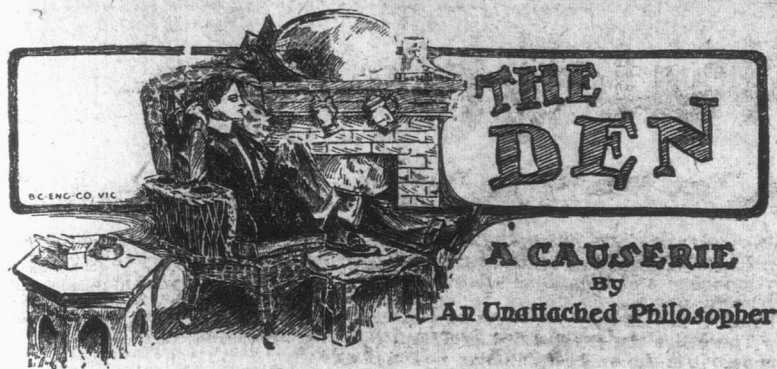




With the end of last week came another shock from Russia, and the Grand Duke Sergius was (literally) gathered to his fathers. Is there a Russian Poet Laureate? I think not. They have a censor instead, and the motto "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" applied in the form of black smudges spread over objectionable publications, will be the national epitaph—and dirge.

There is none in Russia to chant as Tennyson did for our Great Duke:

Bury the Grand Duke
With an Empire's execration—
Go and bury the Grand Duke
To the noise and the honor of assassination;
Warning ere your leaders fall,
With bloodstained writing on the wall,
Where terror stalks thro' Palace and Hall.

Where shall we lay this thing that was our fear?
Within the walls of Moscow—lay him here,
In the frozen Kremlin yard,
Dig his grave, and set the guard
Twice doubled, lest the people come too near.

Lead out the peasant; false but proud,
As fits the Hero who had cowed,
So many years, this cursing crowd,
And let the black draped stallions, slowly led,
Bear on with heavy tread
The last great Russian dead.

Who is he that cometh in his funeral car
With nodding plumes of purple, the mourning of a Tear,
To dwell with me in the Kremlin, where the Empire-makers are?

Terrible Ivan, this is one
Of those that sit about thy throne;
Three hundred years ago you made the name
Of Czar, and passed it down to those who came
Thereafter. Hark! the bugles blow
To let thine ancient Empire know,
Thy war was won of Astrakhan,
Siberia and far Kazan,
That here is woe!

Hark! to the muffled sob of Moscow's bell,
And bid our Hero welcome, he will tell
His story of a hundred fights—
This Prince of Muscovites.

Ivan! this is one of those
Whose ardor in pursuit of foes
Is never dimmed, e'en tho' they meet
The van of Britain's fishing fleet.
This is one whose martial sword
Was drawn (by proxy) 'gainst the band
Of yellow dwarfs, who dared demand
That Russia keep her word.

This is one who sabbled back
The unarmed, priest-led, peasant pack,
That in the streets bare-headed stood,
Begging for peace, till bathed in blood.

And this is one who fled
As did the Czar, affrighted by the dead;
The frozen dead—at home, abroad, in boats
At night they came, pale faced and awful ghosts,
To mow and gibber round the Royal bed.

So down to Moscow came
The last Grand Duke of the name,
And the snow-banked streets were not more white
Than his brow, with white.

The streets of Moscow were silent and covered with snow,
And the sun sank low,
And a strange light was shed,
Tingling, staining, dyeing the snow with red,
And the Grand Duke read too late
His horrible fate.

A horrible victim of his country's horrible hate,
When the red snow stank
And the sun of Russia's oligarchy sank.

But let him go in peace. He leaves trouble enough behind, and even the widows of Hall can pity Russia now.

His ways are not our ways, nor his country our country, and we may thank God for that.

Although we have troubles of our own, even in Canada, beneath the placid surface of things that hold C. P. R. at 140 and thereabouts, there is, I grieve to say, an undercurrent of vexatious argument concerning a name for the new hotel.

Anxious (as always) to help, I have taken counsel with a few poetic souls, thro' the courtesy of Mme. X., palm culturist and ghost rapper, and induced them to offer suggestions.

William Shakespeare refused to advise, merely inquiring "What's in a name?" and arguing that "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet; why gild refined gold, or paint the lily?"

Others were more generous and did their best to provide a title, distinctive, well-sounding, and of some local color; as the style of Chateau Frontenac so nobly fills similar requirements in Quebec.

E. A. Poe was weird and indefinite as usual:

If my spirit should dwell in a lovely Hotel,
In a beautiful town by the sea—
(As ennally might happen to me,
For Spirits go everywhere, free)—
I would ask of the clerk ere I plunged in the dark,
What the name of his Palace might be?
I would ask ere I fled to my Stygian bed
What the name of the Hostel might be?

For my Spirit would yearn for a timely return
To that beautiful town by the sea,
(And its name I would treasure with glee,
And set it to sweet melodies).

What a pain I would feel, if he met my appeal,
With "They call it the Hotel C. P."
What a shock to my heart, if he drew me apart
And whispered "The Hotel C. P."

Tom Moore gave the following, which requires music to do it justice:

Oh! call it by some lovelier name,
For "Mud Flats" sounds too cold;
"Hotel James Bay" would frighten fame,
"The Shack" would bring no gold;
And "Smugglers," tho' Irish, seems
Not quite the name to use.

'Twould start the night clerk from his dreams,
But would not wake the Muse.
Imagine something grander far
Than Mud or Shack or Bay,
Whose fame would please the world afar,
Yet local, quite, as they;
Whose bugle notes when called aloud
Would resolutely fall
Athwart the struggling tourist crowd—
"Bus for the Douglas Hall!"

Byron, characteristically egotistical, raps as follows—

You want your hotel named? A common want;
'Tis very hard to find a decent new one,
Distinctive, local, 'Tis enough to daunt
Your minor poets, and to spur a true one
To enterprise. I do not wish to vaunt
My powers, but still, you know, I wrote Don Juan,
A work of which I'm still a little proud,
You all have read it (not, perhaps, aloud).

And Juan's is the best name you could choose
Of poetry and fame, excepting Haldis's;
And that—Victorians could scarcely use,
Not having much to do with Grecian ladies,
So far as I know. There is little news
Of you, or scandal, reaches us in Hades
(Where I'm supposed to dwell), so few come down
To live here after shuffling off your town.

No matter! You have asked me for a name,
And Juan, I have answered. Not the Don,
But he who had to wait for tardy fame
Three hundred years before you strolled on
Your costliest charts the style of him who came
Half mad, all hero, sailing, sailing on,
Up through your unknown Sygits in his felucca.
Give honor, you, to old Juan de Fuca.

Tennyson, in Spenserian stanzas, is prophetic:

"Courage," he said, and steered toward the shore
His gallant bark, "The Princess," "Soon the land
Will greet your footsteps; mal de mer no more
With sharp distress will mock you when you stand
Within the famed Hotel." On either hand
Crowded the mild-eyed passengers to see
The granite causeway and the Hotel grand,
Facing the sunset in the western sea;

And one cried out: "Behold, our Island Hahee!"
The Island Hahee was all of stone,
Soft tinted as a misty autumn morn,
In unclouded majesty it stood alone,
A pearly Venus from the ocean born,
Whose naked beauty nothing could adorn
Save the long ripple of caressing foam.
Fair was the sight to travellers foreign,
And all at once they sang: "Our Island home
Forever more is here, we will no longer roam."

THE DENIZEN.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Hundreds of White Men Searching for
Young Woman's Negro Assailant.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Jackson, Miss., says:
"While hundreds of white men are systematically searching the homes of every negro in the city, hunting for a colored man who attacked a young white woman, with the avowed intention of burning him to death, Governor Vardaman is working hard to prevent a lynching in the capital city of the state."

"When the news of the crime reached him the Governor sent friends all over the town telling them to plead with every man they met to allow the law to take its course. Then charging up and down the main street, he expostulated with every group of men on the corners. The Governor seeing his efforts were vain, to prove unavailing, finally went with the rapidly increasing mob to the court house, where, according to rumors, the young woman's assailant was under guard. The reports were unfounded, but the mob refused to believe the sheriff and began making threatening demonstrations. Governor Vardaman, after instructing the sheriff and his deputies to defend the prisoner to the last if he should be brought to them, mounted the steps and addressed the crowd. He declared the law provided it and proper punishment, assured the citizens of Jackson that there would be no delay in carrying into effect and pleaded with them to allow the law to take its course. The Governor offered to pay \$500 for the arrest of the negro provided he was delivered alive to the authorities."

"The local militia company has been ordered out and under the Governor's personal direction will be used to protect the prisoner. If he is captured, Miss Mamie Marsh, who was attacked by the negro, was beaten into insensibility and may die from her injuries."

Suspect Arrested.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 24.—The excitement aroused over the assault on Miss Mamie Marsh by a negro continues its effect being heightened by the burning of a negro church early to-day. The flames are believed to have been of incendiary origin. A negro with blood on his clothes and scratches on his face has been arrested, and the police believe they have the right man. The negro has been put in the city jail, which is surrounded by militia called out by Governor Vardaman. It is thought the negro

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

LAND TRADING WAS UNDER DISCUSSION

John Oliver Thinks the Government Was Not Sharp Enough in Its Business.

Victoria, Feb. 23rd.
Prayers were read by Rev. G. K. Adams.

Petition.

L. W. Shattford presented a petition from the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia re railway into Similkameen and Nicola districts. This was laid on the table.

Reports.

W. R. Ross, for the committee on private bills and standing orders, presented a series of reports which were adopted. These set forth that the standing orders in connection with the undermentioned petitions had been complied with: "An Act to incorporate the Stave River Valley Railway Company," "An Act respecting the Sumas Development Company."

The committee recommended that in the case of the petition of the Pacific Northern and Okanagan Railway Company, the rules be suspended, and that the notice given be deemed sufficient, and that double fees be not exacted. With respect to the petition of the Brunette Sawmill Company, Limited Liability, the standing orders with respect to publication in a newspaper of the district were not fully complied with, but that there has been continuous publication since the 10th day of January last, and inasmuch as no interests, other than the private interests of the company, are concerned, the committee besides reporting, as they have done, a recommendation that the standing orders be suspended, further reported that upon the special circumstances of this double fees be not exacted.

Act to incorporate the petition, "An Act to incorporate the Brunette Sawmill Company," the standing orders be suspended, and the notices given be deemed sufficient.

Noxious Weeds Bill.

Price Ellison, on behalf of the committee on agriculture, reported:
"That whereas certain sections of the Noxious Weeds Bill are, in the opinion of this committee, of a very drastic nature,"

"and whereas the Central Farmers' Institute is to meet here on the 28th of this month;

"Therefore, this committee respectfully suggests to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, that the bill be held in abeyance, and submitted to the Central Institute when it meets."

The report was received.

County Court Bill.

The select committee having in hand the County Court Bill presented the bill as amended to the House.

The House went into committee on this bill. After considering it for some time the committee rose and reported progress.

New Bills.

The following private bills were introduced and read a first time:

By Thos. Gifford—A bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the Stave River Valley Railway Company." This was referred to the railway committee.

By Mr. Gifford—A bill intituled "An Act respecting the Brunette Sawmill Company, Limited Liability." This was referred to the private bills committee.

Asylum Lands.

John Oliver moved the following resolution: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of all correspondence, documents, agreements, conveyances, crown grants, or other papers in connection with the exchange of crown lands in the municipality of Burnaby for lands in the municipality of Coquitlam."

In support of the resolution Mr. Oliver said that he understood that the government had last summer exchanged 1,000 acres of land for lands near the mouth of Coquitlam river. He understood that the lands acquired by the government were supposed to have belonged to one who was represented as a resident of Spokane. He understood that these lands were really owned by other parties. The lands acquired by the government, it was contended, would, as a block, require the expenditure of \$150 or \$200 an acre to put it in shape for cultivation. He did not know just why the government required such a large block of land for the purposes of the lunatic asylum. It looked as though the government expected to incarcinate a large part of the population in the lunatic asylum.

The lands given by the government were between Vancouver and Westminster, close to the line of railway. They had an increasing value owing to their situation. The lands were, in view of this, worth 10 to 1 as compared with the lands given in exchange for them. This was a dangerous precedent to establish, that the government had the right to dispose of the public lands. If the govern-

ment could dispose of 1,000 acres, it could dispose of much larger tracts.
Hon. R. Green congratulated the member for Delta upon getting back to his old form. He had thought that he had found a mare's nest. The province had made a good bargain by this transaction. The doctor at the asylum for years had been asking for lands. There were no lands available for the purpose. He read the letter of Dr. Manchester, asking for the selection of lands for farming purposes. Dr. Manchester said that he had gone out with Mr. Rand and others to the land, which was acquired later. The block of land was well adapted for the purposes intended. It was conveniently situated, and the land well adapted for the purpose. He therefore recommended its purchase. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Major both reported on the land.

The government had nothing to hide in the matter. A good bargain was made. The value of the land was not what it was sold for at a tax sale a few years before, or forced sale for taxes, was never a fair valuation. The government was not doing the municipality out of taxes. Instead a fair return was to be made. The land was worth more to the government, even if taxes were paid to the municipality.

Stuart Henderson said he failed to find any charges laid by Mr. Oliver. The member for Delta only called for a production of papers. It ill-became the government to make sneaking references to unearthing a mare's nest in calling for papers. The government owed its power through the efforts almost alone of Mr. Oliver to investigate the Columbia & Western scandal. (Loud opposition applause.)

He could find no authority by which the government was given power to make an exchange of public land. The deal was carried out in a hole-and-corner manner, and not in the open manner in which it should have done.

Premier McBride said the impression was sought to be conveyed that there was something wrong in the government's action. If it was thought there had been anything wrong done an investigation should be called for. There was need of more accommodation for the inmates of the asylum. Modern treatment was required. He understood that in modern institutions considerable land was provided, and the patients were given employment. This was beneficial to the patients, and was economical for the institution. The garden at New Westminster was practically useless. Additional land had been made from time to time to the building, and it was now a fire trap. Dr. Manchester advised that this land at Coquitlam should be taken up. The land was acquired, and it was the intention to carry out the scheme at an early date. Cottages would be built and farming begun. In a short time the butter, milk and eggs required in the institution would be produced. Gradually the inmates of the old building would be moved out to this site. It was well adapted for transportation purposes.

The judgment of Dr. Manchester and Mr. Major was in favor of a good bargain having been made. The transaction had been carried out in good faith. The government in taking over the land gave the municipality to understand that it would lose nothing by this.

Mr. Oliver called attention to the fact that Dr. Manchester's letter stated that Mr. Rand, a real estate broker, had proposed to make the transfer of land. When a man with the reputation of Mr. Rand as a real estate dealer, a man who, although young, has made a fortune by his ability in this business, the government should take every precaution in ascertaining the value of the land proposed to be given. Of course Dr. Manchester, with his knowledge of chemistry, was well qualified to judge of the value of the land.

He pointed out that the land exchanged for this land was situated on a railway. It was right on the line of water power, and was well adapted for manufacturing purposes, being in close proximity to the city of Vancouver. There was a very wide discrepancy of opinion as to the value of these lands. The lands acquired might even have a greater value for agricultural purposes than those given in exchange for them. He wished to be fair. But he contended that the market value of the lands given in exchange was five times that of the land now acquired. Nothing had been said in defense of the legal right to exchange the lands.

In concluding, he said he thought it ill-became the members of the government to refer sneeringly to such matters as a mare's nest, having in view the fact that they owed power to his efforts to conserve the lands of this province.

Resolution Carried.

Songhees Indians.
J. D. McNiven moved the following resolution: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of all correspondence, reports of agents, and all other documents, from January 1st, 1900, to the present time, relating to the acquisition of a new reservation for the Songhees Indians and their removal from the present reserve."

Questions and Answers.

Chas. Munro asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Is any person permanently employed as caretaker of the Chilliwack dyke?
2. If so, who, and at what salary?

Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:
"1. Yes.
"2. A. A. Cruickshank; \$65 per month."

T. W. Paterson asked the Provincial Secretary the following questions:
1. Was Julius Brethour license commissioner for North Victoria license district for the year ending December 31st, 1904?
2. Was he reappointed for the year 1905?

3. If so, why was Peter Imrie subsequently appointed in his place?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:
"1. Yes.
"2. Yes.
"3. In the public interest."
J. N. Evans asked the Attorney-General the following questions:
1. Has the province the right to open public roads through the Indian reserves of the province?
2. If not, what steps are necessary to secure such right?
Hon. Chas. Wilson replied as follows:
"1. Yes.
"2. Any person requiring such right shall give the notice required by section 80 of the Land Act."

Stands Over.

In moving the second reading of the bill to secure to their dependents the wages of deceased workmen, Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the purpose was to enable widows of miners and others an opportunity to secure the wages due without having to wait until letters of administration were taken out.

The bill was allowed to stand over until to-morrow.

First Reading.

The bill to amend the Land Registry Act was discharged and a new one introduced and read a first time.

Licensing Travellers.

In committee the bill for licensing commercial travellers was amended by Hon. R. G. Taylor so as to make it clear that residents of the province should be exempt from the fees imposed.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Victoria, February 24th.

Prayers were read by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.
Petition.
The petition of the Provincial Mining Association urging the opening up of the Nicola and Similkameen was received.

New Bills.

Thos. Gifford introduced a bill to incorporate the Sumas Development Company.

Better Terms.

Premier McBride moved the following resolution:
"Whereas the government of British Columbia has presented to this legislative assembly a memorandum, submitted by them to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, setting forth the grounds upon which the claims of this province for increased and special recognition in the part of the government of the Dominion of Canada are based;

"And whereas, in the opinion of this House, the said memorandum represents the conditions actually existing in British Columbia, and the claims therein made deserve the earnest support of its members;

"Be it therefore resolved, that this House fully endorses the claims made by the government on behalf of the province, and that His Honor be respectfully requested to forward a copy of this resolution to His Excellency the Governor-General, and to strongly urge that the proposals made in the said memorandum be carried into effect."

In support of it Premier McBride said that the desire was to introduce nothing of a partisan nature. It had been thought that the building of the Canadian Pacific railway would do all that was needed to open up this province and bring about all that was necessary to make it a most prosperous one. But the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway brought new possibilities. He recounted the trips made by various delegations to Ottawa to secure better terms up to the time when Hon. Mr. Wilson and Hon. Mr. Green went East. These delegations, while they had been given every opportunity to have their cases heard, had not received anything by way of redress. In the last federal elections he (Premier McBride) had endeavored to make it known that this was the greatest question before the people. The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme overshadowed the union.

At the time of the union with the Dominion of the crown colony of British Columbia there had been a great deal of discussion as to whether it was or was not for the advantage of British Columbia. Sir Henry Crease had endeavored to show that there would be great advantages to the province. Mr. Robson backed him up in this, and Sir Joseph Trutch also supported this view. The latter held that in the depressed condition of affairs in the colony it was opportune to join the Dominion.

There was another side of the question put forward in the colonial parliament by Hon. Dr. Helmecken, who had travelled throughout the province. He held that the time was inopportune to enter confederation. He pressed to wait until more prosperous times followed, when better terms could be secured. Hon. Mr. Drake seconded the views of Mr. Helmecken.

There were influences at work in the colonial office in London which tended to further the cause of confederation. It was regarded as advisable by the colonial authorities that British Columbia should join the Dominion. Sir Anthony Musgrave as Governor was sent to prepare the way for this union.

It was quite evident that British Columbia did not go into confederation at the most favorable time, and British Columbia was largely at the mercy of the Dominion and the Imperial government. The terms agreed upon were, therefore, not the most favorable to this province. This country was looked upon as a sea of mountains. It was difficult to get good terms then. After the great effort it was agreed that the Canadian Pacific railway should be built. Every settler which had followed this

Always Had Weak Lungs BEFORE USING Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer PSYCHINE

(Pronounced SI-KEEN)
The Greatest of Tonics and Disease Destroyers.

PSYCHINE BUILT ME RIGHT UP.
Linden, N. S., June 7th, 1904.

"I cannot speak too highly for your excellent—I may say invaluable—remedy for weakness of throat, lungs or declining conditions. My brother, mother and sister died of consumption, and I suppose I inherited a tendency in this direction, but, thank God, through the use of Psychine I to-day enjoy good health. I suffered for some two years from a distressing, obstinate cough and weak lungs. I used Psychine and Oxomulsion, and they built me right up. My lungs are now strong and I enjoy splendid health."

"Yours truly,
"ELLIS M. COVEY."

Psychine is the greatest protection against all disorders of Throat, Chest, Lungs and Stomach. If you are quick to catch cold, have pain on taking a long breath, or subject to catarrh or weakness of any kind, you need Psychine. The work of Psychine tells wherever the lungs or the system need building up. A few dollars spent in Psychine will bring health to your home. PSYCHINE is pronounced SI-KEEN. Psychine, Oxomulsion are sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. For further advice or information write or call Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

STOCK-TAKING

See Our Half-Price Bargains

B. WILLIAMS & CO.