The Colonist.

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A BELATED SENSATION.

The Times yesterday presents its readers with a sensational account of how Mr. John Oliver and Mr. Smith Curtis and the opposition generally have saved the province from the alienation of certain lands to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The order-in-council protecting the province from this alienation was passed by the Dunsmuir government on the 18th of March, 1902, when Mr. John Oliver was busy with the affairs of the Olalla company, and Mr. Smith Curtis with the payment of $2,000 to Mr. J. M. Greenshields for professional services. Since that date the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has had no chance to secure these lands, and so long as the Prior government is in power and is able to transact the affairs of the province, never will have any. The whole matter will probably be explained in the legislature, in which case it will be made clear that the province of British Columbia needed no more efficient protector than it has had in the Dunsmuir and latterly in the Prior government.

THE BIBLE.

On the 14th of March the British and Foreign Bible Society celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. This society has always been a missionary society, with the object of bringing the Bible as expressing and containing the highest revelation of the Divine to the understanding of as many of the members of the human race as possible. Many things in the religious world have undergone great changes in a hundred years, and these things include our attitude to the Bible itself and our attitude to the great religions of the East which possess a sacred literature of their own. But if the question were asked, whether for that reason the mission of the Bible Society was not less imperative to our minds than before, the answer would unhesitatingly be in the negative. One hundred years ago the Bible was on a pinnacle of literal inspiration, as not only the highest message vouchsafed by God to humanity, but as the only message containing any revelation of the Divine will whatever. The highly educated Brahmin, the monotheistic and devout Mussulman, were upon exactly the same level in relation to their apprehension of the Deity as the West African Mumbo Jumbo worshipper. One result of this was that precisely the same methods of converting them to Christianity were not merely advisable, but obligatory. Another result of this attitude of orthodox Bible Christianity was to breed a very cheap and trivial scepticism which made a doubt as to the Jonah incident the logical foundation of atheism. In a hundred years all that has been changed, and we have come back to the Pauline conception of inspiration when he spoke of God, "Who in times past suffered all nations to go their own ways. Nevertheless He left not Himself without witness, in that He did good, and gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness." The terrible conception of the immeasurable purpose of God in dealing with humanity which involved the plenary inspiration of the dots and commas of a book, and the total darkness of everything else in the wide universe, and particularly of all peoples who did not know that book, was vehemently assailed by the tremendous eloquence of Thomas Carlyle. "A greater number," he said, "of God's creatures believe in Mahomet's word at this hour than in any other word whatever. Are we to suppose that it was a miserable piece of spiritual leger-de-main, this which so many creatures of the Almighty have lived by and died by? I, for my part, cannot form any such supposition. I will believe most things sooner than that." And again, "A false man found a religion? Why, a false man cannot build a brick house! If he does not know and follow the properties of mortar, burnt clay and whatever else he works in, it is no house he makes, but a rubbish heap. It will not stand for twelve centuries to lodge a hundred and eighty millions; it will fall straightway." Between the frontal attack thus made, and the undermining process of the higher criticism, this false conception was destroyed. It fell, but the Bible did not fall. No better proof of this can be found than in the fact that the Bible Society, founded in the full tide of this orthodox, but erroneous, conception, and by people who held to it with ferocious intolerance, finds its mission as lively and useful today, when this idea of the Bible has practically disappeared, as it ever was. A finer testimony than this to the grandeur and permanence of the revelation of the Divine will contained in the Bible it would be difficult to produce. A very remarkable article in the Spectator dealing with this subject and elaborating the argument we have imperfectly attempted to condense, sums the matter up as follows: "If we may imagine, "it says, "a Being—even such a Being as the God whom Mahommedans, Buddhists, and all non-Christian communities worship, each according to their creed—contemplating from afar the ordered progress of the great religions of the world, what would he see? Among the hundreds of millions of God's creatures he would watch successive millions added to the millions having knowledge of a Book believed by men to have been given to them by God. For the progress of those millions, for the continued acceptance of one Book beyond other books, there must be a reason, if there is reason in anything, must not that reason be the Creator's set purpose that such a book, and the Gospel of Christ which it contains, should at last be the book of the world? There the disciple of Mahomet or Buddha would find an answer difficult. The Book of the nations which stand for progress is not the Koran; and granted once that progress of some kind is right and good, that the whole creation does move towards "one, far off, Divine event," then the progress of the knowledge of the Bible with the progress of mankind cannot be a mere coincidence. If we believe in anything we must believe that it has been ordered that the energy of the conquering nations of the world should be directed in the path mankind was meant to tread, and that path the religion of Christ as revealed in the Bible." Carlyle's words declaring that the Koran must be partially true and not a "piece of spiritual leger-de-main," apply with far greater force to the Bible, in whose revelation the dominant forces of the world find their message from God as to the ultimate purpose of human existence.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

The Montreal Star is backing up Mr. J. I. Tarte in his efforts to have the Dominion government assume the expense of further improvements in Montreal harbor. It says:

Heavy taxes at its wharves are taxes on the trade of Canada. . . . The port of Montreal was too long treated as a local affair. It is national, if there is a national work in the country. Canada cannot afford to leave it to the limited power of its own Harbor Board. What the Harbor Board spends it must borrow and must earn interest upon by piling fees on commerce which seeks its wharves. What the Dominion government spends it can carry out of general revenue, and thus leave the port far freer to compete with its American rivals.

This expresses the difficulty a Harbor Commission in Victoria would involve, namely, that revenue could not be secured to pay interest on the capital cost of adequate improvements without taxing local trade. At the same time something might be done to try to direct the improvement of Victoria Harbor along determinate lines. Could not the City Council appoint a committee on Harbor improvements, consisting of, say, the Mayor and two aldermen, with power to add two outside members. Such a committee would be influential and responsible, and could do everything that Harbor Commissioners could do, without danger to the commerce of the port. This is merely a random suggestion, put forward for what it is worth.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

An enormous number of medical discoveries are being made from day to day. Hardly a week passes without our hearing of some specific discovered for some disease, or of some marvelous new operation, or of the identification of some powerful but elusive bacillus. Yet all those discoveries, remarkable as they are, are but fruits of the study of medicine along certain lines, not the epoch-making impulses which determined its study along these lines. In order that there may be a proper science of anything, observation must precede knowledge. Yet it was long before the investigations of doctors were directed along the line of observation. But as soon as what has been called the Baconian method of inductive reasoning was applied to medicine, the progress of medical science has been unceasing. The great pioneer in the domain of medicine was Professor Virchow, and the fact that he only died in 1902, shows of how recent growth modern medical science really is. Before his time, disease was thought to be a sort of entity taking possession of the body, or of particular tissues. He showed that the "cell" is the unit of life, and that the most abnormal structures are derived from normal cells driven to abnormal development by injurious agencies. It is hardly too much to say that nearly all the discovereries in the science of medicine which amaze us from day to day are due to the fact that things are discoverable when they are looked for in the places where they are to be found. Certain it is that from Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, two hundred years before, to the Nineteenth Century, the science of medicine was almost stationary, and that since pathological investigation was revolutionized by Virchow's discovery of the proper method, its advances have been astounding and are yet by no means finished.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The recent decision of the Divisional Court of Ontario on the status of trade unions is rather an important one for both capital and labor. The Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, recently issued a writ against the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, for damages in connection with interference by members of the union with the company's business. Mr. J. H. Kennedy, vice-president of the International Association, was served in an action by the Metallic Roofing Company, and the Master in Chambers on appeal refused to set the service aside. An appeal from this decision was dismissed by Chief Justice Meredith, but a further appeal by the union to the Divisional Court has been successful, and the service has been set aside. The court holds that the law with regard to the serving of processes applies to corporations, firms and individuals, and that a trades union which is a voluntary association not incorporated does not come under any of these heads. The question as to whether a trades union may be sued is still undecided, and has been left for further argument. The point decided is that the serving of a writ, a necessary preliminary process in such a suit, cannot be performed. In England the celebrated Taff Vale decision has affirmed the principle that unions registered under the Trades Union Act of 1871 can be sued. In this country, however, trades unions have as yet no legal standing, not having been incorporated under the laws of either the Province or of the Dominion.

The United States has killed a hundred Moros at the expense of three soldiers wounded. It is expected that the Moros will become more amenable after this severe lesson.

The Board of Trade previously passed a resolution in favor of Harbor Commissioners with ample powers. On Friday night it passed a resolution disapproving of the powers conferred on the proposed Harbor Commissioners by a certain draft bill. The members of the Board of Trade resent the implication that there is anything contradictory about those resolutions.

The story of our Bamfield Creek correspondent about a veritable sea serpent has stirred a few jests throughout the newspapers both in the United States and Canada. We do not profess to lay down the limits of possible illusion; but this we do know, that no stronger evidence than that adduced of some remarkable sea animal, fish or serpent having been seen at Bamfield Creek, has hung many a supposed murderer.

The special correspondent of the Toronto Globe at Winnipeg declares that most of the English immigrants are "fitted out according to some English tailor's idea of the requirements of the West. Riding crops appear to be considered in England one of the essentials of a Western outfit, and firearms form part of the luggage of many, despite the repeated declarations of the immigration agents that the buffalo have all disappeared."

Are not the ladrones of the Philippines practically the same thing as the dacoits of Burmah? Great Britain finished up the dacoits of Burmah, but the process took years. The United States will have to go to school to Great Britain in the administration of low grade Oriental races before it makes a success of the Philippines. The history of British conquests has been greed controlled by justice; that of the American conquests, greed modified by sentiment. Great Britain's is the better record.

If there is one thing more than another which gives us extreme delight it is to pickle the wounds of the Liberal party in British Columbia. We take great pleasure in pointing out to the Templeman Liberals what a joyous beating Mr. Joseph Martin gives them every time they attempt to slay him, nor is our delight diminished by the squeals of rage our gentle irony elicits. But the Templeman lamb is getting so far down the throat of the Martin lion that we almost think we shall have to drag it out of his jaws, curry its coat a little, and encourage it to bleat up and go at him, that it may do better next time. The lamb lying down with the lion, even if the lamb is inside, would hardly suit Conservative ideas.

The explanation of the almost universal industrial discontent throughout North America is the reduced purchasing power of the dollar, affecting working men's wages, says one authority. If that is it, the reduced purchasing power of the dollar must take a long time to reach the wage-earner. Because prices were on a tremendously high level over a year ago. They have not appreciated since, in fact they have fallen. On April 1st, 1902, Dun's index number for breadstuffs was 19,232; it is now 16,724, or was on April 1. Meats have fallen from 13,832 to 9,348. Clothing, metals and miscellaneous show a very slight increase. For those who do not understand these figures, we may explain that they are condensed from the market reports to which they bear a purely arbitrary relation. But as they are always worked out from the same reports in the same way, they show relative prices from month to month, and from year to year, with perfect exactness. We are afraid that the purchasing power of the dollar theory to account for industrial unrest just now will not hold water.

WITH FULL NAVAL HONORS.

Victim of Fatal Fall in Dry Dock to Be Buried This Afternoon.

The accident by which John McClements lost his life on Thursday afternoon, whilst engaged in scraping the side of the flagship, was the subject of an investigation by the naval authorities yesterday afternoon. The enquiry was held behind closed doors and the finding reached by the officers investigating the matter was not disclosed.

From enquiry among some of the crew of the flagship respecting the cause of the fatality, it transpires that John McClements, able seaman, was engaged with numerous others in scraping the steel sides of the cruiser as she lay in dock. McClements was standing on the top shore, when a heavy piece of timber, used as one of the props to keep the ship in place, gave way, and striking the shore, swept McClements from his place on the shore to the bottom of the dock, a distance of about fifty or sixty feet. A number of sailors who witnessed the accident speedily descended to where he had fallen. His head was found to have been badly crushed and he expired within a few minutes without regaining consciousness.

James Purdey, leading seaman, was on a scaffold, some distance below McClements, and was also swept to the bottom of the dock. His injuries are not considered to be of a very serious nature, damage to his ankle and some bruises being the only present indications of the result of his fall. He is at the Navy hospital, and is reported to be progressing. The deceased sailor was about 26 years old, and was born in Liverpool, where, it is said, a sister survives him. He was unmarried. He will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock with full naval honors.

The Grafton presents a formidable appearance as she lies braced in the dry dock, her huge bulk taxing the capacity of the large dock to the limit. The flagship is receiving a thorough overhauling, all the men being busily employed at various tasks in the work of getting her into perfect condition. The men are only allowed short leave of one and a half hours each evening.

DYNAMITE A BANK.

Allen, Kas., April 18.—Burglars using dynamite secured $2,700 from the Allen State Bank last night.

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Week's Doings At The Capital

News of Ottawa During the Past Few Days Briefly Told.

The Affairs of the Dominion as Viewed by Assembled Legislators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 11.—Hon. W. S. Fielding is not prepared to accept any statement as official unless it first appears in the Canada Gazette. Under these circumstances the administration will be called upon to issue a much larger sheet than has been customary in the past. This peculiar stand was taken by the Minister of Finance in view of the apparent anxiety on the part of the Ministers to give advance notices on questions of policy. It is surprising the number of statements that have been made by ministers of the crown, since the present session opened. In each case some newspaper of liberal leadings has apparently had a scoop, but when the attention of the ministry was called to it there has always been a declaration, that the announcement was premature and unauthorized.

When Hon. J. I. Tarte was delivering speeches throughout the country and pursuing exactly the same course as that followed by Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, and Sir Wm. Mulock he received very different treatment from that now being accorded to the official announcers of the government. Mr. Tarte's speeches are not known to have appeared in the Official Gazette yet the government paid very particular attention to them. Hereafter the people of Canada will be placed in the peculiar position that when a minister expresses an opinion on any great public question, the statement must be taken as premature and unauthorized, and until the public read it again in the next number of the Canada Gazette or it is announced in parliament they must reserve judgment and take it for granted that the speaker or speakers are shying at the truth. The view of Mr. Fielding can only be explained in one way, and that is that unless some abnormal reasoning was indulged in Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Sir Wm. Mulock and Hon. Clifford Sifton would have to take the same rocky road followed by the ex-Minister of Public Works.

There is one disadvantage about this "Canada Gazette" system while parliament is in session it is considered to be in the best interests of the country that members should be informed as to the condition of public business, and if the administration has adopted a policy which differs radically from that previously in force it surely is due to the Commons to be so advised. However, it turns out these days that long before parliament has been taken into the ministers' confidence some obscure politicians in Montreal or Toronto are let into the secret first. Their political enthusiasm is raised by these methods, it increases their bump of importance. When members of parliament come to enquire into the matter they are met with either a flat denial or an equivocation. There the matter ends unless by vigorous prodding some additional information may be wormed out of the autocratic gentleman on the treasury benches. This treatment of the peoples representatives falls little short of scandalous and it is certainly due on the part of the ministers to put an end to this system of playing with important public questions.

Prince Edward Island had its innings this week. It is the same old story of lack of communication between the mainland and the island during the winter months. The spice of variety was lent to the debate, however, from the fact that it was Mr Hughes of King's a liberal member who took the initiative and condemned the government for operating what has been the worst service since confederation. It is seldom that we find a strong liberal willing to admit such wholesale neglect on the part of the ministry he is supporting.

Hon. J. I. Tarte is an enigma these days. Between the rumors as to his acceptance of a seat in the British House of Commons and the statement that he is going to make it pretty lively for the government in his budget speech those who follow parliamentary proceedings are a little hazy as to what will actually take place. This much is known that Mr. Tarte is very anxious to reply to Mr. Fielding when the budget is brought down after Easter. Of course this would be out of the question as the opposition have the privilege of having the first say, but the ex-Minister of Public Works will be heard from very shortly afterwards, and his speech is very likely to team with high protection sentiments such as are calculated to make the hair of the low duty man stand on end.

Mr. Tarte is devoting a lot of attention to the transportation question, and he will also be heard from on this important subject. He makes no bones about advocating lavish expenditure on Canadian waterways, but he has in view the diversion of large quantities of freight from American to Canadian channels. It is Canada for Canadians, that the member for St. Mary's division is preaching. He has advised his successor at the head of the public works department to stop at nothing that will tend to make Canada supreme in the carrying trade of this continent. But it is hardly to be expected that much will be done in this direction until after the transportation commission has finished its investigation. When Mr. Tarte severed his connection with the government there was removed from the administration one man who had a clear idea of the needs of this country in regard to forwarding facilities. Now that he is out of the councils the Cabinet has had to call in outside help and then there is no assurance that the finding of the commission will find its way into hands capable of putting it to practical use. If Mr. Tarte's suggestions are followed out Eastern Canada will be as bustling a part of the country as the West now is. The policy of "Canada for Canadians" will do it, and in this respect Mr. Tarte will be found in full accord with the Conservative policy.

The public works estimates are going along very nicely. Quebec, Ontario and part of Nova Scotia have been covered, and by the time the budget comes down supply will be fairly well advanced unless of course, subjects of a controversial nature are introduced. The Nova Scotia items are numerous and scattered over a very wide area, but British Columbia has been very shabbily treated. Most of the works will be done by day labor. The system of tender has been very largely relegated to the back ground of the Liberal party, and the moneys expended now-a-days are very excellent campaign funds in preparing the estimates for public works, absolutely no system has been followed. Last year a number of items were voted for wharves and breakwaters, and in several cases this session, the amounts have been revoted at reduced figures. For instance a work estimated last year to cost $10,000 is found to involve an expenditure of only $7,500. It is self-evident that the first figures were based on mere guess work; no survey had been made and the opinion of the engineer was practically worthless. For Nova Scotia alone, the main estimates include amounts aggregating $250,000. If in preparing these estimates the engineers were to wake a mistake all round equal to 25 per cent. of the cost, it would be seen, that, a very serious over-vote would result. This state of affairs has been in evidence for some time past and the opposition had to call the government to halt. In future fairly accurate figures must be provided if estimates are to go through without vigorous objection.

The Redistribution Bill which was to have come up this week for its second reading, will go over until after Easter with the budget debate. It is hardly probable that there will be much discussion on the bill itself as it merely provides for the appointment of a committee to arrange the constituencies. The battle royal, if there is to be one will come some weeks later. The opposition are still in doubt as to the sincerity of the government in regard to arrangement of constituencies on a fair basis. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declared that no schedules or maps have been prepared by the government. If this is so there have been a lot of readers of government organs badly duped. The persons who gave out information which was supposed to have been taken from maps evidently had a vivid imagination, almost too vivid to suit some of the knowing ones

Last session Sir Wm. Mulock got an opportunity of displaying some beautiful pyrotechnics in connection with the Labor Bureau. He used Dr. Russell of Hants, and the Halifax stevedores, strike to give him a chance of blowing his own trumpet and demonstrating to his own satisfaction, that without the labor dureau Canada's labor troubles would multiply rapidly. At the present time Sir William is saying, as little as possible about the Labor Bureau and its accomplishments. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy minister of Labor, who has acted as the mediator in recent labor troubles ran up against a stone wall when he attempted to bring about a settlement of the Fernie Coal Miners' strike. He was in British Columbia last year when a similar condition of affairs existed and succeeded in patching up a truce which had been broken long before the armistice was supposed to end.

Ralph Smith, M. P. for Vancouver, who is an authority on questions appertaining to the labor world, brought the matter before parliament a few days ago He complained that the serious labor conflicts in the province were interferring with its business interests. The miners and the company controlling the Crow's Nest Pass mines, have been at one another's throats for days past and as the supply of fuel is cut off from the smelters, the whole Kootenay country is affected. Mr. Smith pointed out that in the Crow's Nest mine less than a year ago, over 100 men lost their lives with one blast. In the Wellington Coal Company's mines, 17 men were buried. This condition of affairs resulted in the forming of a Trades' Union, which the companies positively refuse to recognize. Strife has resulted and the scene about the mining districts are disgraceful. Property has been destroyed and men driven away from the works at the points of revolvers. Still, the operatives stand by their decision and it looks as if even more serious consequences will follow.

Mr. John Charlton contends that the matter should be fully investigated as it was in the United States a few months ago. There the commission appointed by the President of the United States have succeeded in terminating the war which has been waged between capital and labor for years. It was found that the miners had grievances, and these the mine owners will be compelled to remedy in short order. The commission recognized the right of non-union men to work as well as unionmen, and has thus given the labor world, a decision which covers the whole ground of the labor controversies. If Canada were to adopt similar methods in bringing about an adjustment of the troubles prevailing in the West, Mr. Charlton contends that the result would be lasting. If on the other hand, things are allowed to drift along as at present, there is nothing left for British Columbia but dire disaster, so far as its business interests are concerned. Sir William Mulock however grows faint-hearted at the thought of Government interference to the extent of making it compulsory to settle their labor disputes. The labor men compelled him to beat a retreat and adopt a less drastic measure. The Minister of Labor now takes the stand that a compulsory arbitration law if applied to coal mine strikes, would be of little service. He maintain that in New Zealand there is great dissatisfaction with the compulsory arbitration laws enacted there, but in this he is opposed by Hon. William Ross, of Victoria, C. B. who contends that compulsory arbitration has given the greatest satisfaction in New Zealand. To support his argument he advanced the convicting evidence of Mr. Seddon's return to power last November, with a larger majority than he had before. Mr. Ross assumes that if the President of the United States is able to settle the great Pennsylvania strike, the Canadian Government should be equally able to arrange matters in British Columbia.

Mr. R. L. Borden the leader of the opposition holds to the opinion that the Postmaster General is inconsistent when he shrinks from applying to coal strikes the same remedy which he would have recourse to where labor troubles tie up railways. Of course in the coal mines in British Columbia, the friends of the present government hold large interests. Senator George Cox has a controlling hold on the business of the Crow's Nest mines, and is determined to bring about the submission of the men. What he says, so far as Sir William Mulock is concerned, is law. The labor unions may protest till doomsday, but if Mr. Cox and his associates are determined to prevent government interference the strike will run along until the strikes are crushed.

These conditions show how utterly helpless the labor bureau is when it comes to arranging difficulties where the contending parties are brought into sharp conflict. When employers and employees are ready to compromise, it is little trouble to patch up their differences. They do not require the service of any Minister of Labor where the circumstances are of such a happy character. It has been the good fortune of Mr. King to nearly always find himself confronted by such promising outlooks and his success has been more the result of the good nature displayed by the opposing parties than to any particular influence of the labor department.

The railway employees of Ontario show their lack of faith in the labor department by looking after their own interests at Ottawa. A year ago they sent ex-Alderman Harvey Hall, of Toronto, to the capital, to keep track of all railway legislation which might result in disadvantage to them. Mr. Hall camped on Parliament hilad ns H wty shrdulsc Parliament hill and succeeded in getting next to the situation here. This year he is profiting by the experience gained and has had several bills introduced which will provide for far greater responsibilities on the part of the railway companies where the lives of their employees are at stake. He has two bills before the House at present. The first makes it compulsory for all railways to provide their rolling stock with the latest safety appliances. The second will prevent railway companies from escaping responsibility in case of accident due to their neglect even though they be contributors to an insurance fund for the benefit of their workmen. Under the existing law, railway employees becoming members of benefit associations supported by the companies sign away all right to further claims for damages. This is looked upon as a grievance and Mr. Hall is making good progress in having it removed. He is a hard worker and keeps in touch with railway conditions from one end of the country to the other. A promise was made that legislation, such as he desired would be incorporated in the railway commission bill, as the provisions of that act will not apply to the Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific and other railways. Mr. Hall proposes to go ahead with his own bills and thus furnish relief for all Canadian railway men. He has succeeded in making the interests of the employee a live question in all railway legislation and in doing so has conferred a boon upon his fellows whose interests he is watching.

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NOTICE.

Respecting Timber Licenses.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 50 of the "Land Act," than in future no special licenses to cut timber on Crown lands will be granted or renewed until after the applicants have had the limits surveyed by a duly qualified Provincial Land Surveyor to the satisfaction of the Lands and Works Department.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria B. C., 26th March, 1903.

MARRIED.

GREASE—TYRWHITT-DRAKE — On the 16th inst., at St. Saviour's church, Victoria, B. C., Arthur Douglas Crease, second son of Sir Henry Crease, Kt., to Helen Louise Tyrwhitt-Drake, fourth daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake.

STOCKHAM—McKENNA—By the Right Rev. Bishop Orth, Thomas Stockham, of Clayoquot, B. C., to Miss Agnes McKenna, formerly of Sydney, N. S.

BORN.

GREGORY—On Monday, the 13th, at Victoria, the wife of F. T. Gregory, of a son.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $1024 a year and expenses, payable $19 70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 315 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.