The Sealed Lead Packets

IN WHICH

"SALADA"

TEA

Is packed insure its reaching your table with its original fine flavor unimpaired.

NEVER SOLD BY PEDDLERS. AT ALL GROCERS

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

FRESH AND RELIABLE.

ASPARAGUS, per lb.	20c
NEW GREEN PEAS, per lb.	15c
NEW RHUBARB, per lb.	10c
FRESH LETTUCE, each	05c
LARGE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen	35c

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Tel. 312. The Family Grocer

WILSONS MEN'S FURNISHERS

Christy's Celebrated Hats

The largest and most fashionable assortment of Christy's Hats ever imported into Victoria is now unpacked, waiting for heads.

CHRISTY'S BOATING STRAWS, from	$1.50 up
CHRISTY'S FELTS in all the new shapes and shades, from	$1.50 up
CHRISTY'S DERBYS, new 1907 blocks, from	$2.50 up
CHRISTY'S PANAMAS, something very extra special in quality, same as worn by King Edward VII. in the Riviera.	

WILSONS 83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

BAPLAC

The most fashionable floor and furniture finish.

Seven popular shades to choose from.

Easily applied.

Dries hard overnight.

Pure Olive Oil

"Builds up the tissues, fortifies the system and is the chief ingredient of every good salad."

Absolutely Pure French—½ pints 40c, pints 75c, quarts $1.25, half-gallon tins $2.50, gallon tins	$4.50
Absolutely Pure Italian—Quarts $1.00, gallon tins	$2.50
C. & B.'s Pure Lucca Olive Oil—½ pints 25c, pints 50c, quarts	75c
Californian Salad Oil—Pints 25c, quarts 50c, gallons	$1.25

SALAD DRESSINGS

Durkee's—Per bottle, 40c and	75c
Royal—Per bottle	35c
Snider's—Per bottle	35c
Pure Gold Salad Dressing Powder—Two for	25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers. 111 Government Street.

SPECIALTY:

Apple Butter—Per jar	50c
Peanut Butter—Per jar, 20c and	35c

MGR. SBARRETTI TO RETURN

Rome, April 23.—The report that Mgr. Sbarretti, the papal delegate in Canada, who is now in this city, will not return to Ottawa owing to family reasons, turns out to be incorrect. It is now stated that the delegate will go back to Canada with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is now in London attending the Imperial Council.

COPPER MINE SUIT

Boston, April 23.—The suit of the Copper Range Consolidated Mining company against Albert C. Burrage, Thomas W. Lawson and others, in which damages aggregating $3,000,000 are asked, was opened today before Supreme Court Judge Loring. The restoration by the defendants of 70,000 shares of the company is named as an alternative of the damages claimed.

FRASER FISHERIES DECLINE RAPIDLY

Conclusions Expressed by Commissioner Babcock in Last Report

REMEDIAL MEASURES NECESSARY

Recommendations of the Commission Should Be Embodied in Regulations for Both Sides of Boundary

"That the fishing industry of the Fraser River district cannot be maintained under existing conditions, and will be destroyed unless radical measures for its conservation are adopted and made applicable to waters on both sides of the international line." This is one of the most important statements made by Fisheries Commissioner Babcock in his report for the year 1906, which was distributed among members of the provincial legislature yesterday afternoon. He recommends the adoption of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Dominion fisheries commission, asserting that if these were "embodied in regulations applicable to both our own and American waters, the decline that is at present so noticeable in the size of the runs of salmon to the Fraser River will be arrested and eventually result in their increase."

The fisheries commissioner's report, which is addressed to Attorney-General Fulton, reads in part as follows:

"During the year I again made a thorough inspection of the fishing grounds of the Fraser River district, on both sides of the international line; and of the spawning grounds of the Fraser River and its principal tributaries, for the purpose of informing myself of the existing conditions of the fishery industry, so that I might intelligently report on the efficiency of the fishery regulations, the number of salmon which reached the spawning beds, and the results obtained at the hatcheries.

"In connection with these duties, and as a part thereof, I devoted, with your consent, a considerable part of the year to investigating the salmon and other fisheries of the province, as a member of the British Columbia fisheries commission, 1905-1906, and under the direction of the minister of marine and fisheries of the Dominion government. You are acquainted with the fact that this commission was appointed by the Dominion government during the summer of 1905 to inquire into and report upon all the fisheries of the province, and also to discuss, with a similar board appointed by Governor Mead of the state of Washington, measures necessary to preserve the salmon fisheries of British Columbia and the state of Washington.

Work of Commission

"During the year the Canadian commission held many public as well as executive meetings. Evidence was taken publicly, in all the leading fishing centres of the province, of fishermen, canners and others, and a careful examination was made of the salmon fishing grounds, and the methods used for the capture of salmon in both the province and the state of Washington. Though my work for the past five years has made me well acquainted with the various features of the salmon fisheries, the public sittings of the commission again enabled me to confer with those most vitally connected with the salmon fishing industry from every section of the province, and to discuss with the Washington commissioners measures looking to the perpetuation of the salmon which pass through parts of Puget Sound to the spawning beds of the Fraser River.

"The work of the commission is not yet concluded, and will not be until next year; but that part of it which relates to the salmon fisheries, and its conferences and agreements with the Washington commission, is summarized in two interim reports which have been made to the commissioner, and which, because of their interest to our fishing folk, are made a part of the appendix to this report, together with excerpts from the testimony publicly given before the commission. If the recommendations of the commission shall be embodied in regulations applicable to both our own and American waters, I believe the decline that is at present so noticeable in the size of the runs of salmon to the Fraser River will be arrested, and eventually result in their increase.

A Small Catch

"The catch of sockeye salmon in the Fraser River district this year was one of the smallest in the history of the developed industry.

"The decline in the catch in each of the past six years is so pronounced as to clearly indicate that there is some continuous action at work which threatens the destruction of the industry.

"The fact that the average life of the sockeye salmon is only four years, and the further fact that the run in the Fraser river district in a given year depends primarily upon the fish hatched from the eggs deposited within the Fraser watershed during the fourth preceding year, is now generally acknowledged by those acquainted with the industry as to require no argument here to support the statement. If it be true that the run this year was the product of the salmon which spawned on the Fraser watershed in 1902, it becomes a matter of interest, in considering this year's run, to ascertain what were the conditions on the spawning grounds that year; what numbers of breeding fish reached and deposited their eggs there, and what was the result of the hatchery operations that season.

In 1902, in the performance of my duties, I made a thorough inspection of the spawning beds. In my report of that year to the government I said: "During the entire spawning season of 1902 I devoted as much time to the examination of the extensive spawning grounds of the Fraser and Thompson rivers as the limited season would permit. At all the points visited in 1901 spawning fish were seen in great numbers, while during the past season but few were seen, and at some places none at all. If the size of the run of fish in the Fraser for a given year is dependent upon the abundance of fish upon the spawning grounds during the spawning period four years previous, as the canners and fishermen claim, and as the records manifestly demonstrate, and as I believe, the run in 1905 will be large and the run in 1906 small. * * * My impression, formed from observing the abundance of fish upon the spawning grounds of the Fraser river in 1901, have been materially modified in my observations during the past season; and I am now strongly led to conclude that the seasons and regulations for the catching of sockeye, that proved so effective in allowing them to reach the spawning grounds in 1901, were altogether inadequate to produce the same results in 1902. Anyone who witnessed the great number of fish on the spawning grounds of the Fraser and Thompson rivers in 1901, and their scarcity in 1902, cannot help being impressed with this conclusion."

Alarming Decline

The run this year confirms the conclusions which I sought to convey to the government in 1902. In view of the fact that the catch of 1903 was 62 per cent less than that of the previous fourth year, 1899; that the catch of 1904 was 65 per cent less than that of 1900; that that of 1905 was 22 per cent less than in 1901; that the catch of this year is 26 per cent less than that of 1902, no other conclusion can be reached than that the great fishing industry of the Fraser river district is declining at an alarming rate, and cannot be long maintained under existing conditions. The methods employed to capture the run are more effective now than heretofore, a greater effort is made to catch the fish, the capacity for handling those taken has been increased, the demand is greater than eight years ago, and the prices paid for the fish this year higher than ever before. Under such conditions the failure to catch an equal or a larger number of fish causes me to conclude that it is due to their scarcity; that is, if the fish were as abundant as formerly they would now be caught in greater, instead of lesser numbers. Unlike many other salmon rivers in which the run has declined, the spawning beds of the Fraser and its tributaries have not been destroyed by the diversion of water for irrigation purposes, nor the polluting of its waters by the refuse from various manufactories. There are not canals that divert its waters and interfere with the seaward migration of the young salmon. Fewer adult and immature salmon are destroyed on the headwaters of the Fraser today than at any previous time, because there are fewer Indians now, and those remaining depend more upon agriculture than upon fish for food.

Excessive Fishing

For five years—including six spawning seasons—I have carefully studied the conditions on the Fraser, and I can find no other explanation for the pronounced decline in its fishery than excessive fishing. Apparently 90 per cent of the salmon captured annually in the Fraser river district are taken in the salt water approaches to that river and in its lower channels. The balance are taken on the upper fishing limits of the river channel during the twenty-four to thirty-six hours immediately following the weekly closed period of 36 hours. If, during the time fishing is permitted, any considerable number of salmon successfully passed through the trap and net-fished waters outside the channels of the river, and the nets used just inside the channels, nets in the upper reaches of the river would take fish during the same time, but the fact is that they do not, save in the hours mentioned. Nets would not be used during the sockeye season of the poor years in the upper reaches of the Fraser if there were not weekly closed period, because their use would be profitless. Under present conditions their use there is very profitable, because they catch the fish which are permitted to pass through the waters below during the 36 hour weekly closed period; which fact, if the fish were permitted to reach the spawning grounds, would result in the hatcheries being filled to their capacities, and furnish sufficient spawn to stock the natural beds. There is no question but that a sufficient number of sockeye are permitted to pass through the waters of the Sound, the gulf and the lower channels of the river, and which reach the upper channels, during the weekly closed period of 36 hours, to insure the production of future runs, provided they were unmolested in the upper fishing limits for 24 to 36 hours longer. The catch of sockeye in the upper channels represents the greater proportion of their number which the fishermen below are compelled to let pass under the mistaken belief that they will reach and stock the hatcheries and the spawning grounds. During the sockeye season there is little or no fishing conducted in the upper channel of the Fraser during the last three open days of each week, because there are no fish there during those days. During the 24 to 36 hours immediately following the weekly closed season between two and three hundred boats at the head of the fishing limits undo the greater part of the good accomplished in compelling the two or three thousand boats, and all the nets and traps below, to cease fishing for 36 hours, because the fishing grounds are so extensive that the fish cannot cover the distance during the closed period. Such a condition did not exist when the fishing was mainly carried on in the river propet. It came about with the introduction of traps in American waters, which compelled a great majority of our fishermen to extend their operations to all the discolored waters of the Gulf of Georgia.

Americans Responsible

The regulations governing the capture of fish from the Fraser river in the province were sufficient to prevent their decrease or extermination up to the time when the Americans began to avail themselves of the movements of the Fraser running salmon through their waters. Had the Americans not engaged in the industry there probably would not have been a decline in the run. When they entered the field in 1894 the catch was gradually on the increase until 1897, when it was more than doubled. As there were no regulations of a protective nature in effect in their waters (none were enacted until 1905), the drain on the run became too great, for in order to meet the demands of our markets our fishermen were compelled to adopt more effective measures for catching fish and enlarge the fishing area. Nets were made longer and deeper. The fishing which had formerly been conducted in the river was extended farther and farther out into the Gulf of Georgia, until all the waters in which gill-nets could be successfully used were covered, and traps were placed in the salt waters of Juan de Fuca Strait. Without closed seasons in American waters, and with only slight and unimportant changes made in our own regulations, it is not surprising that under the changed conditions the runs began to decrease in size, and that the spawning beds were inadequately seeded. The fact that the number and capacity of the hatcheries were being increased appears to have satisfied some people that they would counteract the diminishing numbers which reached the spawning grounds. If so, they can no longer expect them to do so, for the reason that hatcheries are valueless unless filled with eggs; and eggs cannot be obtained if a sufficient number of fish are prevented from reaching them. The hatcheries of the Fraser have not so far served the purpose for which they were constructed, and they never will until such regulations are enacted as will permit a sufficient number of spawn-fish to reach the spawning grounds, and thereby enable the hatcheries to secure sufficient eggs to stock them. Shorten the length of the fishing area, and the benefits expected from the weekly closed season, and the establishment and operation of the hatcheries will manifest themselves.

Commissioner's Conclusions

"For the sake of brevity and because I am convinced that there is no necessity for more argument in support of my deductions, permit me to submit the following summary of the conclusions which I have reached after five years' study of the fisheries of the Fraser river district:

"1. The run of sockeye salmon to the Fraser River district is decreasing, as is particularly demonstrated by (a) the decreasing catch, notwithstanding the increased efficiency of fishing methods and apparatus, and the increased demand for fish; (b) the failure to secure eggs for the hatcheries; (c) the conclusions announced in the reports of government agents who have studied the conditions on both the fishing and spawning grounds; (d) and by the testimony of the majority of fishermen, canners and observing persons living on the headwaters of the Fraser River and its tributaries.

"2. The decrease in the run of sockeye salmon to the Fraser River district is due to excessive fishing, which is demonstrated by (a) the failure of fish to reach the spawning grounds; (b) by the failure to catch them in the upper reaches of the fishing limits of the river proper, except during the 24 to 36 hours immediately following the weekly closed period; (c) the opinion of the great majority of the fishermen and canners on both sides of the international line; and (d) by the conclusions of the government agents who have made a detailed study of the industry.

"3. That the fishing industry of the Fraser River district cannot be maintained under existing conditions, and will be destroyed unless radical measures for its conservation are adopted, and made applicable to waters on both sides of the international line.

"4. The present regulations, having failed in the purpose of their enactment, must be withdrawn and others substituted to meet existing conditions.

Seton Lake Hatchery

"The season's operations at the Seton Lake hatchery were only moderately successful, though the number of sockeye which entered the weirs at the outlet of the lake greatly exceeded the number either in 1903 or 1904. Owing to excessive and unusual rains the weirs which impounded the fish were destroyed, and the fish escaped before they were spawned. Retaining weirs were placed in Lake Creek, at the outlet of Seton Lake, early in July. The first sockeye entered them on July 25, and they continued to arrive until August 17, when the run ceased. Approximately 3000 reached the lake in July, and 12,000 in August. A few hundred sockeye, spring and cohoe salmon came in October. There were no humpbacks this year. The fish this year were larger and stronger and in much better condition than last season. As the number which entered the weirs at the hatchery was larger, and arrived earlier than expected, we decided not to hold them between the weirs at the outlet of Seton Lake, but allowed them to pass into it and held them there by constructing a weir at the head of the lake, at the mouth of Portage Creek, the large stream which connects Seton and Anderson lakes. When that weir was in place we counted the fish as they passed into Seton Lake as accurately as it was possible to make such a count, and they numbered 15,000, approximately. Seton Lake is 18 miles long and an average of one mile in width. It is a significant fact that it took the sockeye just 8½ hours to travel that 18 miles of almost currentless water. Last year it took those liberated 10¾ hours to make the distance. On September 6 the weirs at the mouth of Portage Creek were destroyed by a cloudburst. As soon as the weir was destroyed and the impounded fish began to pass up Portage Creek en route to Anderson Lake, the Indians along the banks began to net, spear and gaff them. An examination of the Indian smokehouses on the portage a day or two after the flood disclosed that they contained fully 5000 sockeye which had not spawned. No estimate was made of the number of similarly destroyed sockeye by the Indians at the head of Anderson Lake. During the day previous to the washing out of the weirs, and for a day or two afterwards, we succeeded in collecting 1,250,000 sockeye eggs. Had we been able to retain the fish which were liberated, the collection of eggs would have exceeded 8,000,000, though the males greatly exceeded the females in number.

"In October and November we obtained 2,500,000 eggs from late running fish.

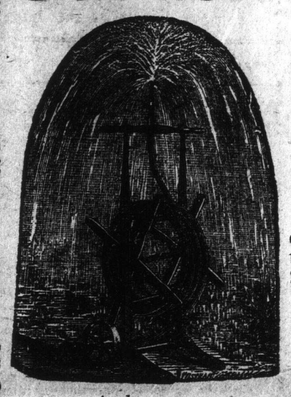
The Appendix

"In the appendix to this report will be found the two interim reports of the British Columbia fisheries commission, 1905-1906, already referred to; excerpts from the testimony of each witness who publicly gave evidence before that commission in reference to the condition of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River and the effectiveness of the present regulations; and also diagram tables giving the salmon pack of the province and of each important section."

Temperate Facts

THE GREATEST NATIONS are the greatest beer drinkers. There is nothing wonderful or mysterious about this fact, for good beer is made from MALT AND HOPS, the two greatest and most healthful natural tonics and builders up of human strength—given by God for the service of mankind and intended by Him to be used universally and temperately. There are many great beers, but probably no beer is quite so great and grand on the continent of North America as LEMP'S BEER, and at no time has this beer, "the choicest product of the brewer's art," been so great as it is today. Just try a bottle and judge for yourself.

Garden Hose



50 feet with couplings and nozzle $5.50

This season's stock of hose has been made to our order and is Standard Quality.

—Our—

"Pacific" Brand at 10c per ft.

is positively the best value ever offered in this city.

—And—

"Ajax" Brand at 12c per ft.

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED.

'Phone 1120. Corner Yates and Broad Streets.

HAVE PROVEN BEST FOR LIVER TROUBLES

Strong Letter in Commendation of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a Family Medicine.

With the liver in healthful, active condition there is no trouble from constipation, and this accounts for the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a positive cure for sluggish action of the bowels.

Mrs. R. Lockley Jones, Mount Tolmie, B. C., writes:

"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for some years and always have them in the house. They are the only pills that relieve me from constipation and liver troubles, and I say this after having tried nearly all kinds without benefit. I would not be without them and have recommended them to my friends, many of whom can bear testimony to their great value in liver and kidney complaints. I am satisfied that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unequalled as a family medicine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys, liver and bowels, and by their direct action on the liver cause a healthful flow of new bile to aid digestion and ensure the natural and healthful action of the bowels. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

GRANBY WILL WORK

Arrangements to Partial Coke Supply From the East

Grand Forks, April 22.—The strike of coal miners at the Crow's Nest coal mines is not likely to seriously affect the working of the Granby company although it may stop operations at the other two Boundary smelters, as both the Greenwood and Boundary Falls plants have been obtaining their coke from the Crow's Nest mines, while the Granby company, although getting the bulk of their coke from the same district, has also taken time by the forelock and has made arrangements with the eastern coke markets in the eastern states, so that should the Crow's Nest mines remain idle, even for months, the Granby smelter would at least be able to operate three or four furnaces by receiving shipments of coke from the East. This announcement although not official is sufficient to do away with any fear that the Granby plant will be idle.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(April, 1907.)

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	4 13	8.4	11 06	3.1	18 00	7.4	23 00	5.8
2	4 40	8.5	12 04	2.6	19 32	7.2	23 42	6.6
3	5 07	8.5	13 03	2.2	21 41	7.3	.....	.....
4	0 31	7.1	5 35	8.5	14 08	2.0	23 36	7.6
5	1 38	7.6	6 04	8.4	15 09	1.9	.....	.....
6	0 33	7.9	3 10	7.8	6 36	8.2	16 06	1.9
7	1 33	8.1	4 30	7.6	7 40	7.8	17 01	2.2
8	1 56	8.0	6 10	7.1	9 58	7.4	17 53	2.5
9	2 06	7.9	7.07	6.4	11 43	7.2	18 42	3.0
10	2.02	7.9	7 47	5.6	13 10	7.1	19 26	3.6
11	2 05	7.8	8 23	4.8	14 16	7.0	20 05	4.2
12	2 16	8.0	8 58	4.0	15 17	7.1	20 43	4.9
13	2 36	8.2	9 34	3.4	16 19	7.9	21 20	5.5
14	3 00	8.3	10 12	3.0	17 28	7.0	21 58	6.1
15	3 22	8.3	10 53	2.7	19 04	7.0	22 40	6.7
16	3 40	8.2	11 38	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	3 47	8.1	12 26	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	3 48	7.8	13 17	2.6	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	3 20	7.4	14 10	2.7	.....	.....
20	1 17	8.0	.....	.....	15 04	2.8	.....	.....
21	1 33	7.9	.....	.....	15 58	3.0	.....	.....
22	1.55	7.8	.....	.....	16 50	3.2	.....	.....
23	1 20	7.6	.....	.....	17 39	3.5	.....	.....
24	1 00	7.6	7 15	5.9	11 51	6.5	18 25	3.7
25	1 08	7.7	7 38	5.2	13 05	6.7	19 09	4.1
26	1 24	8.0	8 04	4.2	14 08	7.0	19 49	4.5
27	1 44	8.2	8 35	3.3	15 06	7.2	20 27	5.0
28	2 08	8.5	9 13	2.5	16 05	7.3	21 04	5.6
29	2 34	8.7	9 56	1.8	17 11	7.4	21 41	6.3
30	3 02	8.9	10 44	1.3	18 34	7.5	22 22	6.9

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE HONOR PATRON'S DAY

Enjoyed Excellent Old Country Dinner Followed By Songs and Speeches

Though far removed from the land of their forefathers the members of the Sons of St. George Lodge of Victoria gathered in force in A.O.U.W. hall Tuesday night to celebrate the day dedicated to the memory of England's patron saint. The celebration took the form of a real old England dinner, after which there was a short toast list, interspersed with song.

The chair was occupied by District Deputy Stove Court. After an excellent meal of roast beef, plum pudding and other popular Old Country dishes had been disposed of, the chairman proposed the toast, "The King," which was responded to by singing the national anthem, as only a body of patriotic Englishmen can sing it.

The next toast was "The Sons of St. George," and with it was coupled the name of W. H. Price, grand vice-president.

"Sister Societies" was proposed by S. Greenlagh and responded to by Mr. Pomeroy of the Sons of England.

The speeches, one and all, bespoke a warm love for the "tight little island," pride in Britain's world-wide empire and unbounded faith in the country which the speakers and others present have chosen as the land of their adoption.

In addition to the speeches several songs enlivened the proceedings, among those who contributed being Messrs. Pomeroy, Gough, and Blythe. Mr. Pomeroy sang "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," and Mr. Gough "The Red Cross Waves," both eminently suitable to the occasion. Needless to say, they, as well as Mr. Blythe's Irish song, were thoroughly enjoyed.

During the evening telegrams of fraternal greeting were read from the Sons of St. George lodges in Vancouver, Nanaimo, Ottawa, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco. In the various speeches of the evening particular reference was made to the growth of the order across the line, many American cities now having their Sons of St. George lodges.

The gathering broke up at a reasonable hour with the singing of the national anthem.

How You Can Test the Blood.

Paleness of the lips, gums and inside of the eyelids tells of weak, watery blood, while other indications are languid worn out and despondent feelings, headaches, nervous troubles and weakness of the bodily organs. To say that the blood is thin and weak is to mean that it lacks iron and the other elements of which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed. There is no greater blood builder.

UNION MEN'S LIABILITIES.

Toronto, April 23. — Among the judgments given out by the Court of Appeal is one against the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' International Association, who appealed from the decision of Justice McMahon making them liable for $7,500 damages to the Metallic Roofing Co. The branch called out the men employed by the company on strike. The company's suit was for damages caused by strike. The court ruled that in these cases the men are liable for all actual damages.

TORONTO CAB STRIKE

Toronto, April 23.—Toronto cabmen's strike involves 750 men. Only forty non-union drivers can be found in the city. Undertakers are unable to conduct funerals and are making arrangements fo mourners to go by street cars and automobiles. Hearse drivers do not belong to the union, but are told that unless they join the union the drivers will now follow the remains. The demand for automobiles is enormous, and liveries are sending out wagons and renting vehicles of all descriptions in places of cabs without drivers.

Friday, April 26, 1

Superior Quality Pianos

Two carloads of beauti

GERHARD HEINTZMA
MARTIN-ORME
MENDELSSOH
and MORRIS
PIANOS

Have just been placed on floor and will be sold a

GREATLY REDUC PRICES

to make room for an addi shipment due to arrive h a few days.

The present shipment inc the handsomest cases eve in Victoria, in rich Mahog Circassian Walnuts and Art Finish.

Call early to secure first c

FLETCHER BR
93 Gov't Street

Births, Marriages, D

BORN

JESSE—In this city, on the 18 wife of H. A. Jesse, of a

GOWARD—At Cadboro Bay, April, 1907, the wife of Goward, of a daughter.

FRASER—On the 22nd inst., Walter S. Fraser, of a s

MARRIED

MOORE-AGASSIZ—On the 17 at All Saints church, Ag Rev Charles Crouche, liam Seymour Moore, Maud; fifth daughter of th Nunn Agassiz, Royal We and Mrs. Agassiz of Fe Agassiz, British Columbia

SALSBURY — TURNER — Church Cathedral, Victo day, April 23rd, by the Beanlands, assisted by Bishop of Columbia, Will Salsbury, of Vancouver, l bella Turner, second daug Turner, M. D., M. R. Victoria.

DIED

SHORT—At the family resi ville," Fairfield road, on th Alice, relict of the late He native of Dublin, Irelan years.

McCULLOCH—At his residen boro Bay road, on the William Frederick McCull of Omagh, County of Ty in his 60th year.

GOLDIE—On Friday, April 19 Royal Jubilee hospital, as an accident, John Goldie, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 8

RHODES—At St. Paul's hosp ver, B. C., on Saturday, Godfrey, only son of Mr. W. Rhodes, aged 9 years.

HOLDEN—At the residence o Jones, 118 Chatham street Instant, Elizabeth Holden, late James Holden, a nati England, aged 56 years.

FARRINGTON—At St. Josep Sunday, April 21, Mrs. M rington, of Hull, Eng., a

ACCUSES HIS NEIGH OF UNLAWFUL

John Smith of Salt Sp Prefers Charge A Richard Holli

Richard Hollis, a farm Spring Island, will ap police court this morning preferred by John T. St same neighborhood. In h Smith alleges that Hollis fully and wilfully and w justification and excuse, color of right, destroy ce to wit, one cow—the pro said John Smith."

Mr. Hollis, while admit did kill the "certain catt tion, nevertheless claims perfectly within his rights inasmuch as the animal w him. He claims that he fully walking in the bush borhood of his farm on question, when he was upon by a cow. The states, made savagely for not having served an a in the matador business, hied for cover. The cow and was rapidly overtaki he turned and shot it which he happened to b the time. Mr. Hollis is a man, and no second shot When he killed the anim claims, acting solely in s

Mr. Smith has refused explanation. The cow was, he says, a most p and further contends th was acting entirely fro spite.

THREATENED BY T

Sebastopol, April 22.— for the transfer of Gen commander of the fort some other command ha his appointment to Kovno fortress, but the committee declares that will never leave Sebastop