

UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION.

For reasons that are not apparent at present, the Vancouver News-Advertiser is now opposing the Dominion government's scheme for the construction of a second great transcontinental railway through Canada. When the enterprise was first laid before the public our Vancouver contemporary was strongly in favor of it. It could not understand the reasons for the opposition of its neighbor the Province at all. Perhaps the News-Advertiser thinks now that the work is assured, and British Columbia is certain to receive the benefit of a development line running through the northern portion of its territory, it would be more seemly for it as a Conservative newspaper to fall back within the party tracks.

Whatever may be the cause of our contemporary's blacklisting, it affects to believe that the proposal first submitted to the Canadian government by the Grand Trunk Railway Company would have been the best for the country. The old Grand Trunk Company, seeing that it had made a serious mistake in running its lines westward into the United States instead of through the great fertile plains of the Canadian Northwest, suggested to the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that upon certain conditions it would be pleased to come to the assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the exploitation of the resources of the West. It beheld the land that it was good and that the dividends to settlers and transportation companies were sure. It longed to share in the present and future prosperity of that wonderful region.

But the government which was asked to grant generous assistance to the company had in view a broader and more comprehensive enterprise than the Grand Trunk Railway Company was willing to consider. It had reports from explorers and surveyors to the effect that the fertile belt of Canada was not confined entirely to the prairies of the Northwest. It had good authority for the belief that the valuable tract extended northward in the neighborhood of a thousand miles from the United States border. And it asked itself why the lines of communication in the East should all be run through territory but a few miles in breadth. More than that, complaints were becoming general that the subsidized Canadian companies were diverting the major portion of their traffic to United States terminal points. And so it was determined that if the Grand Trunk people wanted government assistance they must meet the wishes of the people of Canada and make their line one exclusively for the development and for the benefit of Canada.

The result was the formation of a new corporation, called the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Its lines will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific through virgin territory. Its terminal points will be Canadian. If the plan of the opposition had been accepted the old Grand Trunk Company would have been admitted to the Northwest, and the condition of the East and the West would have remained for years as it is today. One section of the Conservative party is opposed to the Eastern portion of the work; the other objects to the Western section. They claim that both will result in a needless sacrifice of public money. If they had had their way, another score of years would probably have elapsed before the opening of the northern lands to settlers would have been undertaken by the construction of a third complete transcontinental railway. While it is true Sir Charles Rivers Wilson complains of the niggardly treatment that has been accorded with the generosity with which treasure was poured into the coffers of the C. P. R. by another government, there is no doubt whatever that the line will be built and that as quickly as modern methods will permit. Mr. Hays says the work of surveying has never been abandoned, that it is proceeding as briskly as possible, and that the active work of grading will be commenced during the present year.

Dr. A. T. Drummond, a man with special scores of information and of considerable personal experience in the northern wilds of Canada, in a recent lecture upon the possibilities of agriculture in the regions the Grand Trunk Pacific will penetrate, said a thousand miles of forest or open land lie between the United States boundary and the point within the Arctic circle where trees entirely disappear. Between the oceans there are three distinct belts with distinctive flora, each absolutely different from the other, and within the north temperate zone. One group has its highest development in Ontario, a second on the prairies of Manitoba and westward, and the third west of the Rockies. The northward range of trees is of importance in connection with the location of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The projected route for the government section would be about 300 miles north of Toronto and 200 north of Ottawa. Before this distance is reached, the red and sugar maple, all the oaks, butternut, basswood, beech, ash, hemlock and other valuable trees have ceased to grow; the elm is rarely met; white and red pine are very scarce. The prevailing forest includes chiefly black and white spruce, balsam, poplar, aspen, paper birch and balsam pine, none of them so good as white and red pine for building. The longer light during the day and the cooler nights have had more to do with the high standard of Mani-

toba wheat than the magnificent and fertile soil. The further north that wheat can be successful grown, the better it is. This may prove to be a general rule for timber growth and fruit. There is no reason why the northern portions of Canada generally should not be equally as prolific as Manitoba. Therefore, the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific must be carried out. After it is completed Canada will soon find herself.

METERS AGAIN.

Persistence of purpose is an admirable trait in the character of a public man or a private individual. Persistence in wrong-doing indicates fixity of purpose. It is also a manifestation of energy properly directed may accomplish great and useful work. Mountains are never moved by good intentions unsupported by energy, activity and persistence.

We observe that our old friend the meter man has turned his irritable hose upon the hardy annual which rears its head with unflinching regularity at this season of the year. We have done our best to convince him of the error of his ways—to open his petals of vision to the unmistakable fact that he is not living in a city of from a million to three millions population, and that there is an abundance of water on all sides ready for the consumer at what ought to be a lower cost than is possible in perhaps any other place on the face of the earth. But he will not listen to us. He sticks to his purpose of limiting the supply instead of adopting the common sense course of giving the residents all they care to use for all purposes of personal and household cleanliness and municipal beautification. We have tried to open the water commissioner's eyes to the error of his ways, to induce him to give up reading and being influenced by what are practically the organs of the meter manufacturers and to take in the situation as it really exists. All to no purpose. He wants more meters. Before any further expenditures are authorized for such tomfool experiments, for the information of the public we would be glad to publish a report on the beneficial effects of the meters that have already been installed. Let some of the aldermen take up this matter seriously and consider what can be done to increase the water supply by enlarging the mains that are already too small, strengthening other pipes that are too weak to stand necessary pressure, and renovating the system generally. Let us conserve our resources for such purposes, perhaps eventually to secure water from a place in every way better suited as a source of supply (if all the lakes be not handed over by a benevolently-inclined government to speculatively-inclined individuals). But in the name of common sense suppress the meter maniac.

Homeholders in a city situated as Victoria is should be encouraged to use water. They should not be discouraged. The water rates are too high now. And it is proposed to lock more capital up in useless measuring machines, for the benefit of one who is not aware of it but the American manufacturers, whose agents of persuasive ways will soon be camped around the city hall.

CANADA AND HER NEIGHBOR.

We fear it would be a risky experiment to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Our neighbors are making a dreadful uproar at the withdrawal of privileges of transportation they have been permitted to enjoy for the past six or seven years. They are appealing to Washington and are threatening retaliation in various forms. Having tasted of the trade of Canada by consent they advocate its retention by force. What would happen if there were a general slackening of laws from ocean to ocean, followed by an international tariff? The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, being a restrictionist organ of the first class, speaks on principle welcome all movements of the class against which it protests. But the difficulty lies in the fact that the protectionist of the extreme view rejoices only when his own people accomplish some great coup against a rival nation. He is sorely troubled when the doctrine he preaches so eloquently is applied against him personally. And yet it is as certain as the movements of the tides that the time will come when every nation will be forced to take measures to protect itself against rival nations of the predatory type, which believe that they can with impunity close their own doors to outsiders while they hope to be permitted to pass more or less freely through the doors of other nations, affording gathering up all they see that their voracious hearts covet. We would be the last to suggest the taking of measures that might be offensive to our neighbors. But it is certain that any movement we may make for the conservation of our resources and for the retention of profits that properly and reasonably belong to us will be a cause of offence to border cities. There will be a considerable amount of bluster and brag about what will happen if we persist in our purposes. Nevertheless we shall not be deterred. We have adopted fish traps in self-protection. The privileges accorded United States transportation companies have been withdrawn. There is still much to be done before all regulations shall be reduced to a reciprocal basis. We must beg our neighbors as the work goes on to examine their own book and not to be surprised if they find a leaf gone.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

The Colonist has ascertained that its friend the Premier is opposed to Oriental immigrants who are not permitted to emigrate. It announces that he will re-act measures to keep out the undesirable classes who have already been closed out by the Dominion government. The hon. gentleman is fairly burning with a desire to do the things he has not the power to do, and that there is no necessity for him to do if he had the power. He is bound to keep up the fiction that the federal administration has not done its duty, and that he is in opposition to it for that reason.

Now the Premier is a wonderfully bright and resourceful man. His attitude exhibits the many-sidedness of his intellect. But it indicates sublime contempt for the intelligence of the electors, to suppose that he is ever posing. As he has expressed his opinion upon one subject that is of no interest, perhaps his organ might induce him to talk upon some matters of considerable importance to which the minds of the people are at present directed.

Will the Premier tell us whether he is still opposing with all the power of his puissant person and strong character the demands of those who do claim the privilege of taking fish in traps in order that they may be able to compete on even terms with their neighbors in the United States? Will the Premier further inform us through the same medium whether he is still firmly opposed to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway unless the Dominion government accepts the advice he in the natural comprehensiveness of his abilities and wide experience is able to give it.

But we do not know that it makes much difference what the attitude of the McBride administration may be to any project of importance. The McBride government is taken about as seriously in the country as it is taken in the House by the Socialists, who dictate the course it shall pursue in every matter of vital importance. It is meet that the head of an accidental government, which is willing to retain office merely for the sake of emolument, should expand what little energy it possesses in harmless pursuits, such as the passage of legislation that is beyond its powers. It is also well that it should indulge in a certain amount of braggadocio in order to keep up the fiction that it is any kind of a force in public affairs.

RICHARD 'THE LION-HEARTED.'

Hon. Richard McBride, the able leader of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and by some mysterious dispensation of a blind Providence, the Premier of the province, has been aroused by the announcement that the federal government has disallowed certain alleged anti-Mongolian legislation he has favored with his approval. He has informed his organ in this city, with the usual emphatic bang upon his desk, we presume, that "the rights of the province whether the enthusiastic and honorable gentlemen will call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of rebuking the federal government, or will be content with acting at the special session that is shortly to be convened in order that he may announce the railway policy of his government? Will he please indicate the rights that have been taken away or encroached upon?

We wonder whether it has ever occurred to Mr. McBride that the people of British Columbia, who possess the franchise, are perfectly well able to distinguish between acts of sincerity and acts of hypocrisy. The federal administration, acting under the advice of the representatives of this province, has passed the Chinese exclusion law. That measure was clamored for years when a Conservative government was in power at Ottawa. To all representations a deaf ear was turned. The only concession that could be got was a paltry tax of \$50 a head on Chinese entering the province, which had no effect whatever upon immigration. Within a short time after the advent of a Liberal administration a measure of complete exclusion had been passed. If the friends of McBride had been in power, to-day the Chinese would still be coming in on payment of the \$50 tax.

The measures taken to shut out Japanese have been sufficiently effective for all practical purposes. There is no stream of Japs flowing into the province at the present time. Nor has there been any since the Japanese government voluntarily undertook to pass domestic arrangements that would be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia. It simply suits the purpose of shallow demagogues in this province, of men so barren of ideas of policy, so utterly lacking in capacity for government that they have no hope of retaining power except by rousing race prejudices and passions—it suits the purposes of McBride and Wilson and Green, bold and intrepid political swashbucklers that they are, to endeavor to impress the multitude with the belief that they are engaged in a struggle with the federal government for the rights of the people of this province. That is the attitude of this noble trio. Do they suppose for a moment that the residents of British Columbia are not aware of the fact that all the disallowed legislation was introduced as a bluff? They are as fully cognizant of that fact as they are of the fact that the attempt

to enforce the laws was a piece of braggadocio practiced upon the Japanese—or the further fact brought out in evidence that the practices resorted to under the sanction of the McBride administration were but little short of blackmail. And this sincere and earnest gentleman, this creditable specimen of a public man who rules in the name of the people, is going to see to it that the rights of us all are maintained against the encroachments of a usurping federal administration! The acts which were introduced in the Legislature with shouts of hilarity because they were known to be re-enacted and re-re-enacted into our rights are conceded. And yet this remarkable head of a more remarkable government has been distinctly told by a man who was once his Attorney-General that such measures are beyond the jurisdiction of the province. "No matter," says the Premier. "We have only our financial policy, which is the reverse of popular; our railway policy, which is yet in embryo, and is as likely to mature as the policies of our predecessors; and our demagogic policy. Our only hope lies in the last. If the cerements of humbug and insincerity be stripped from that, we are indeed undone."

Vancouver aldermen do not want the police commissioners the McBride government has thrust upon them. But they do not know exactly how to get rid of or curb the propensities for doing things of the ardent Conservatives who would run a police force on Conservative lines. The consequence is that the commissioners are ordering the council to do this, that and the other thing, while the council is desirous of consulting some authority as to whether it or the members of the McBride government, responsible to no one but the said irresponsible administration, is running the municipal machine. One of the aldermen has suggested that an appeal be taken to the Privy Council. But before a decision could be had the possibilities are that the government would be dead and its nominees out of office.

The officers entrusted with the attempt to enforce the provisions of the provincial immigration act candidly admitted that they had no power to prohibit the entrance of or to deport Japanese. All they could do was ask the strangers to sign an undertaking to leave the country, charge them two dollars for the performance of no service whatever, and "keep them under surveillance." What the consequence of this espionage is not clear. Nothing ever happened. In other words, the act was a bluff. It was so manifestly a bluff that an attempt to enforce it should be made by a government whose chief attribute is insincerity. It is just as fitting that the bold Premier should announce his determination to keep up the farce by re-enacting the act.

The Manchester ship canal, which appeared destined to be such a dismal failure during the early stages of its career, is steadily adding to its business. At the semi-annual meeting recently held it was shown that the tonnage has increased from less than 1,000,000 tons per year ten years ago, to approximately 4,000,000 in 1903, while the receipts, which were less than \$500,000 in 1894, are now \$2,000,000.

MORE BILLS DISALLOWED.

Two Measures Which Have Been Vetoed by the Dominion Government.

Ottawa, March 29.—The Dominion government has disallowed two more bills passed by the British Columbia legislature during the session of 1903. One is an act to regulate immigration into British Columbia and the other to further amend the coal mines regulation act.

The bills for the session of 1904 have just been received at the justice department. The government has just a year within which to exercise the disallowance privilege.

The act to regulate immigration into British Columbia is the one which has, with slight modification, been enacted from year to year in this province. It legislates against the landing in the province of immigrants who cannot read or write in a language of Europe. The working of the act was inquired into at the last sitting of the legislature by a select committee of the House, Officers charged with the enforcement of the act admitted at that time that it could only be carried into effect by a system of "bluffing" the Japs. Attorney-General Wilson, however, introduced a new measure during the last sitting of the legislature. His act was, he said, a close copy of the Natal act. Its provisions were more sweeping in many respects than that of the act now disallowed. The act to amend the coal mines regulation act is one prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in coal mines. Under it the Wellington Colliery Company was prosecuted and convicted for so doing, and an appeal was taken by Jas. Dunsmuir, but action was delayed in consequence of the present government taking the question of the constitutionality of the act before the Supreme court of this province for a decision. The question was argued before the court some months ago, but no decision has yet been given by the local court. Last session an amendment was introduced to the act by which the stipendiary magistrate or other person before whom a case might be taken for infringement of the law should have the power to decide upon the nationality of the person affected by the latter's appearance.

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THE greatest seed house in Canada has staked its reputation for years on the quality and value of its Flower and Vegetable Seeds. We're ready this spring with the finest line we've ever had, put up in uniform style to sell at

5 Cents a Package,

vastly better than we anticipated with an enormously big demand last year, and the promise of still greater increase this spring. All of which means that

Steele, Briggs Seeds

are the kind that grow. People are shrewd enough to insist on something they know to be good, and the very enthusiasm of trade has prompted us to do better than ever before.

Look for Steele, Briggs Seeds next time you go to the store. If your dealer doesn't keep them send direct to us, sure.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

Branch Store in WINNIPEG TORONTO, Ont.

FAVORS GIVING EVERY ONE A SHOW IN EXPLOITATION OF THE FISHERY WEALTH A Well Informed Business Man Hopes to See Canneries Established in Victoria.

In conversation with a Times representative Tuesday on the subject of fish traps, which are to be allowed to be set in the bay and on the Dominion government, a gentleman who is well informed on the question remarked: "And now that traps are to be licensed, who are to be allowed to build them? I hope ever man, British subject or American, fisherman or cannier, who wishes to speculate will be allowed to do so. It is not to be known whether traps on this coast are considerable numbers are first of all feasible as to construction and, secondly, profitable. That may only be known after the expenditure of time and a great deal of money. Let every man, therefore, which wishes to exploit this unknown mine have the privilege of doing so. I may be wrong, but I doubt very much if we have the speculative capital here willing to take a chance in prospecting thoroughly, say 40 miles of coast. "The one thing to do, from a Victoria standpoint, is to have the raw material converted into a commercial article right here in Victoria. If any amount of fish from the old buildings on our waterfront for the purpose of starting a canning plant here he should be allowed to do so, at least while the carrying of fish from traps is in the experimental stage. Provided the offer is properly taken care of no tourists will be driven away, and there need be no violation of sanitary laws. "Victoria will profit little from the new regulations if the salmon caught in the traps are towed to the Fraser to be canned. On the other hand energetic canners established here, after the sun has passed on to the Fraser, will haul the green fish here to be canned, where the advantages of being close to a large population will be felt in an abundant supply of labor for all emergencies. White labor from now on will figure largely in the canning industry, and that can only be obtained readily where boys and girls employed may live at their parents' homes. "Everyone knows, I presume, that traps opposite Victoria will catch salmon in the right season, and that they can be canned as well in Victoria as anywhere else, but the great thing is to prove beyond question that these things may be done profitably. There need be a minimum of restrictions at the beginning. It is useless to take it for granted that traps will do great things for Victoria. That has to be proven. The chances favor success, provided there is plenty of capital forthcoming. "One thing at least the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and his advisers from this province are to be congratulated on, and that is for kicking over the logs which ignorance and stupidity have set up to our injury for the past twenty years. Traps properly regulated are less harmful and destructive to the industry than any of the other methods of taking salmon now in use. Traps for taking fish are not new. As long as man has looked to sea for a portion of his food, the impeding of fish has been in vogue. Before the gill net or the seine primitive man trapped his prey in rivers or other confined waters when no doubt greed led him to excess. "Tales are told of suddenly acquired wealth through the possession of well located traps on the American side, and we know of many thousands sunk in the enterprise for which there was no return. "But, as has been stated, the fickle goddess has been known to shower her favors on the poor fishermen, and she may do so again, provided those favors be sought intelligently; and that the special knowledge gained from long experience is not lost sight of, in addition to the backing of ample resources."

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

It Will Build to Edmonton This Year—Second Vice-President Viewed.

D. B. Hanna, second vice-president and manager of the Canadian Northern railway, interviewed in Montreal recently, said with respect to his company that they would, no doubt, have a busy summer. Their best efforts would be exerted to reach Edmonton by the end of the present year. Mr. Hanna explained that from fifty miles west of Winnipeg to a point, fifty miles east of Edmonton, would comprise a stretch of railway 1,000 miles in length, and while there would be a station every ten miles, and in many instances they would be only three miles apart, each of these, except two, would be wheat centres. The second vice-president claims that the Canadian Northern will pass for a thousand miles through what might be termed a continuous wheat field. The country, he explains, is developing by leaps and bounds, and calculating upon the basis of the quantity of land prepared for grain, Mr. Hanna expects a yield this year of from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels, an increase over 1902, the big year, of from 25 to 30 per cent.

The company had sold 500,000 acres of land last year, and they expected a considerable increase for the present year. Speaking of their building in Winnipeg last year, Mr. Hanna said he expected to see a big increase this year to accommodate their business. This, he added, was exemplified by the fact that last year the Canadian Northern carried 100,000,000 feet of lumber, in this year expected to carry from 150,000,000 to 160,000,000. The fish industry had also become a very formidable item. They had carried over 9,000 tons last year, most of which had gone to American markets. Mr. Hanna is of the opinion that Edmonton is destined to be one of the largest cities in the Northwest, and that the splendid outlook of both Winnipeg and Edmonton can be truthfully applied to the smaller towns of Canada's great western domain.

A medical authority declares that hearty sneezing is an evidence of a robust constitution. People forbid health and wisdom, and when they do, there is little force to it.

Returns of the receipts from shipping on the Suez canal in January show increase on the year from \$1,993,375 to \$1,838,000.

Human Body Has Its Equinoxial Storms

In its March from the Cradle to the Grave, the Body Has Its Periods of Change Which are Associated With Alarming Disturbances.

There are two great periods in men's lives. About forty-five every man realizes that some new condition has arisen, and if this time is happily passed, about sixty the health barometer takes another dip and storms of great import cloud the horizon of life. "These storms must be met, and wise people will fortify the resisting power of the body by Ferronose, which builds up bodily strength, renews the blood, strengthens the heart and vital organs. New tissues are formed by Ferronose, which enables the body to resist disease and prevent the organic changes so likely to supervene at this critical time. "No matter what the age or sex of the individual, as a nerve builder, a brain strengthener and general body invigorator, Ferronose is the best medicine. It pushes back the feeling and appearance of old age, and puts the elasticity and vim of youth into systems that ordinary remedies fail to rebuild. This is not mere theory, but a claim that is reinforced by overwhelming evidence of the honest merit of Ferronose. "Unlike oily emulsions and alcoholic biters, which are no longer prescribed by intelligent physicians, Ferronose contains the latest and best strengthening elements in tablet form. Its quality therefore is uniform, its dose is small, just one tablet at meal time. You can't fail to be greatly benefited by Ferronose, which is sold at druggists, price 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Insist on having only Ferronose. Beware of substitutes. By mail from N. C. Polson, Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

ATLAIN MINING DEAL.

Property Has Changed Hands Upon Which Considerable Money Has Been Spent.

"J. M. Ruffer has secured the Deeks' group of leases on the south side of the Pine Creek above Discovery," says the Atlin Chief. "This group is considered one of the better properties in the district, its former owner, J. P. Deeks, having brought it up to its present hydraulic stage at an expense of over \$50,000, which amount was taken from the ground beside apparently leaving a good margin for its owner. Above, below and all around the Deeks' group the ground has proved remunerative to the individual miner. The Pine Creek Power Co., directly adjoining the above mentioned property, took out \$35,000 last season, and Mr. Fritz Miller, with ordinary pick and shovel methods, won about \$11,000 during last summer. "We understand that J. M. Ruffer is doing an amalgamation of the Pine Creek Power Company, Stevens Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, and the Eastern Hydraulic lease. It is estimated that a cost of half a million dollars cash capital will be required to complete the deal and reinforce the plant. All of these properties are known to be extremely valuable, and we hope that Mr. Ruffer will be successful in his plan. That an amalgamation cannot prove other than a good investment to its shareholders."

WILL GRANT LICENSES.

Board of Trade Receives Communication From Ottawa Regarding Fish Traps.

The council of the Board of Trade met Wednesday and dealt with a number of questions. Among these was the present situation of the fish trap industry between members of the government and local members of the Ottawa House with respect to the question of licenses for trap fishing. The council was informed by message that licenses would be granted forthwith. A resolution of thanks to Geo. Riley, M.P., for the valuable services rendered was passed. Other matters dealt with included the question of the C.P.R. wharf, and the messages which had passed in that matter.

The endorsement of the board was also asked by the fruit growers to the resolution passed by the latter body respecting fruit adulteration. A special committee was appointed to draft a resolution with regard to the training ship which is proposed. This was done at the request of the Navy League for action.

FARMERS' MEETING.

The Methosin Institute Hold a Very Profitable Gathering at Colwood.

On Monday a very successful meeting of the Methosin Farmers' Institute was held at Colwood. The speakers were R. M. Palmer and Mr. Collins. In the afternoon Mr. Palmer gave a practical demonstration of the proper methods of pruning fruit trees in the orchard of Arthur Peatt. He showed how by proper training, while the tree was young, a symmetrical growth could be obtained. He advocated a low growth of tree at first, so as to get a quicker return of fruit. Afterwards the lower branches could be cut away and the tree pruned so as to allow of cultivation between the rows. He strongly insisted that the case of scabby or unprofitable marketing kinds to cut off and re-graft, or remove and plant young good kinds, suitable to the soil and conditions. Mr. Collins lectured on ensilage and fodder crops for winter use. He went fully into the subject, giving the many benefits to be derived from it, and demonstrating the importance of this question to the farmers, if the best returns were to be obtained.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, writing to the chairman of his committee at West Bristol, which constituency he represents, says that, while he does not anticipate an early dissolution of parliament, he has finally decided to retire from active politics.

PILL SENSE.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the numerous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—40 doses to cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—5.

THE MAGISTRATE CONVICTS PROSECUTION WINS THE GAMBLER

Established an Indestructible Facie Case in Trial of Yung Dai Others Pleaded Guilty

The case of Yung Dai, charged with looking on in a gaming house, was concluded by the court Tuesday afternoon for the prisoner, W. Morehead, the magistrate at some length followed by the chief of the magistracy's decision that the magistrate established a prima facie case which the defence had failed to rebut. It will be recalled that on the police raid on No. 25 Prince street, the prisoners were looking on in a common gambling house, No. 25 Prince street. It was a common gambling house, which the defence had failed to rebut. It will be recalled that on the police raid on No. 25 Prince street, the prisoners were looking on in a common gambling house, No. 25 Prince street. It was a common gambling house, which the defence had failed to rebut.

In giving his decision Magistrate said the case was a fact when sections 702 and 703 were taken into consideration. Evidence showed that the ho Figsard street, was entered on a warrant, and found playing an unlawful game. There was no bank or bank chances were not alike fair players. The paraphernalia in the room in question was found in a fan tan. This was plain evidence that the persons found in the room were playing a game of chance, and that the persons found in the room were playing a game of chance, and that the persons found in the room were playing a game of chance.

Continuing, the magistrate said that the evidence on this point clearly. Sgt. Havelock Jackson, both of whom clearly entered the front 25 a Chinese word signifi was cried out as a warning door leading to the inset promptly closed and locked Jackson tried the door, but to open it, so he forced it by an obstruction clearly visible. The tables were found in use for the playing of fan tan. That the obstruction was delayed. But the time insignificant, but as long as it came within the section. The tables were found in use for the playing of fan tan. That the obstruction was delayed. But the time insignificant, but as long as it came within the section.

This had been done, and the defence to break it down though been attempted? One called to prove that no game going on. He swore that fan tan played in that room. He swore that there was no game going on. He swore that fan tan played in that room. He swore that there was no game going on. He swore that fan tan played in that room. He swore that there was no game going on.