

FOUR NEW BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

Important Measures are Given First Reading by Provincial Legislature

COAL CLAIMS REGULATIONS

Amendments to be Introduced by Chief Commissioner

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Four new bills, of which are of considerable importance, were introduced at the sitting of the legislature yesterday. One of these is to compel landowners to take out provincial license paying a provincial licence fee, while the other creates a college of forestry to have control of the forest lands of the province. In fact a total of 21 bills have been or are before the legislature during the present session.

The adjourned debate upon the Civil Service bill and Mr. Jardine's amendment was continued and adjourned again until today. J. H. Hawthornthwaite came out strongly in support of the measure, which he declared to be the best and most workable ever enacted by any country or province. John Oliver criticised the act, and attacked the principle which would provide a superannuation allowance out of the funds of the province for a single class in the community.

The second reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific measure did not take place as expected yesterday, but will come up this afternoon.

In connection with the act amending the Coal Mines Act some important amendments will be introduced in committee. Instead of putting in \$125 worth of assessment work upon each claim held under the act, the holder may pay into the provincial treasurer the sum of \$125. The change is made by the government in view of the fact that often where transportation facilities have not as yet been provided no object is attained by compelling the mining work upon each claim is not marketed and merely deteriorates.

Another clause will provide for the staking of coal measures when the same are located beneath the surface of the sea.

Hon. F. J. Fulton expects to introduce his amendment to the Water Classes Act this afternoon. These are in line with the report of the irrigation commission consisting of himself and Prof. Carpenter, and while not of a very extensive nature are yet important. They provide the right to store water under certain conditions and are preliminary to further legislation in the future.

No evening session was held yesterday owing to the annual dinner of the ministry being held.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Samuel J. Thompson.

First Readings

The following bills were read the first time:

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 236, for immigration, \$6,900, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Particular exception was taken to the operations of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Easton, Yorton, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, Phillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.

Fairs—Messrs. Clifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 236, in aid of the militia, \$1,250, be struck out; and the motion was also defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—3.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Easton, Yorton, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.

Fairs—Messrs. Clifford and Jones.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite semi-jocularly urged in support of the proposal that the militia were now used for the intimidation and clubbing of workmen, and as the labor party would use them, when their inevitable lease of power arrived, for the subjugation of the capitalists, anything that could be done to weaken this institution before it came under their control was advisable, in the very interest of the present dominant classes.

The resolutions in concurrence were then read the second time.

Canada Zinc Company Bill.

The house went into committee on the bill to loan \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc company. In answer to Mr. Hawthornthwaite:

Hon. Mr. McBride: Arrangements which are quite satisfactory to the department, providing for the inspection by some official of the government of the experimental work, have already been made.

The bill was reported and read the third time.

Third Readings

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

An act to amend the Jurors act: Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An act to authorize a grant to the corporation of the City of Victoria of certain crown lands in Rock Bay, Victoria harbor: Hon. Mr. Fulton.

An act respecting the official map of the Bulkley valley township, 1a, 2a, B, 4, 5, 7, 8 range 5, Coast district: Hon. Mr. Fulton.

To License Salmon Canneries.

Hon. Mr. Bowser brought down a bill to increase the revenues of the province through the imposition of license fees on fish canneries and cold storage establishments, which was passed through the committee of the

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

whole house, and read the first time.

Hon. Mr. Bowser brought down a bill to amend the Succession, Duties act.

The bill was passed through committee, and read the first time.

John Oliver on Civil Service.

On the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the bill with respect to the public service of the province of British Columbia and to make provision for the superannuation and retirement of persons employed in such public service, and Mr. Jardine's amendment, John Oliver (Delta) was heard at some little length. He could not see that the civil servant was entitled to special consideration in the way of superannuation allowance. The conditions under which he worked were much better than those of other members of the community. He worked in doing useful work in the community, and he was not coming old and infirm and utterly incapable of prolonged exertion but practically cast out upon the streets of the province. He had seen New Zealand was at the present time possessed of the most advanced and the most sane legislation of this character, although it must be admitted that it would be desirable to have a complete success. It was also true that the Manitoba superannuation act had been withdrawn, but the reasons for non-success in these cases were not clear. These measures were not based on sound principles.

Hon. Mr. Fielding had a year ago delivered a very strong and convincing speech in support of the bill. He had decided to await the collection of additional information on the subject, with the fact that he would receive the best possible superannuation system. The imperial government was also giving considerable attention to the matter, and he was sure that the commission of inquiry, he had no objection but congratulations to extend to the government for their endeavor to solve this great problem in some degree, and he felt confident that this issue was understood in all its bearings, the result of the administration had in view as well as the end, that would in his expectation be ultimately reached. He believed that both universal acknowledgment and a universal, as well as the most hearty support. (Applause.)

Supports the Bill.

A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said he was in view of the fact that the gentleman had stated the civil service employees, taking them all in all, received very much less for their services than those who were engaged in other occupations, who in addition, must be remembered, had frequent opportunities for bettering their condition. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that in the United States and in Canada many men had risen from very humble circumstances to the very highest positions, which was true in both the business and in the professional world. And civil servants were debarred from speculation in provincial lands, etc., from the ordinary means for procuring wealth it was necessary to hold out some inducement, both to attract good men, as well as to retain good men in the service. Moreover, \$200,000 in question was a very small sum for the province, as a whole, to contribute to the fund, while the civil servants themselves were obliged to contribute a very substantial amount in order to provide for their future needs. It was a very important fact, in his opinion, that the principal burden fell upon the people in general. The hon. member for the Delta dwelt upon the necessity of retaining occupation of railway engineers.

Mr. Oliver: Have you ever taken a trip on a locomotive?

Mr. McPhillips: No; but as the hon. gentleman appears to be an expert in every avocation, I presume that he knows all about it. (Hear, hear.) I have, however, ridden a car, and do not see how a locomotive can possibly furnish a more nerve-racking experience. (Some laughter.)

Further, he was heart and soul in favor of the movement in favor of the national recognition of old-age pensions, and he would support by both voice and vote the adoption of such a policy, applicable to the entire Dominion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McPhillips: Yes; this at times becomes quite necessary. (Hear, hear.) I may say that the movement in England in favor of granting pensions to members of all classes who may be in need of them has not only attained very considerable proportions, but is still growing, and I think that eventually it will be consummated through the enactment of the necessary legislation. But, sir, this subject which, belonging as it does to the federal arena, does not come within our province. (Hear, hear.) I see nothing in this measure which will be in any way detrimental to the interests of any class in our midst, and the burden involved, whatever it may be, will be cheerfully undertaken and cheerfully discharged. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver: Why have the governments of Manitoba and of the Dominion abandoned the principle of superannuation?

Mr. McPhillips: I doubt very much whether the government of Canada is treating its civil servants in a proper manner, and I would remind the hon. gentleman that the permanent force, under the Militia act, now provided with a pension system.

Mr. Oliver: Do you know what the members of the force receive?

Mr. McPhillips: I do not, although I presume that the hon. gentleman is fully conversant with this subject, as well as with everything else; but it must be something substantial.

Mr. Oliver: The privates get 75 cents a day.

Mr. McPhillips: But the officers, I believe, are paid from \$4 to \$8 a day.

Mr. Oliver: And there are members of the civil service who get \$12 a day.

Mr. McPhillips: But are not such civil servants experts? (Hear, hear.) My opinion, however, is that a soldier's pay should be commensurate with the services he performs.

Objects to Portion of Bill

Stuart Henderson (Yale) said that he had no objection whatever to the first three sections of the act which define what constitutes membership in the civil service, but found several fault with the appointment of the board of examiners by the lieutenant-governor in council.

Mr. Henderson: I am in favor of superannuation, and added that both Manitoba and Quebec had abolished their superannuation systems, the former having taken this step after four or five years trial, while Ontario, which had possessed at one time a superannuation system for the benefit of school teachers, had done away with it some ten or fifteen years ago. Further, in the case of the Do-

minion superannuation no longer existed as far as new appointments were concerned.

Will Oppose Bill

Dr. W. T. Kerrigan (Skeena) announced that he would not vote in support of the second reading of the bill on account of his objections to the superannuation clauses.

Approves the Principle

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) said that this was the most important measure that this government had ever submitted for the consideration of the legislature, and he felt confident that it would be much more far-reaching than many members imagined. The problem which was now in question was one which confronted all human beings, for it was being felt more and more, to be most cruel and most wrong, that men and women who had spent the better part of their lives in doing useful work in the community should when they were coming old and infirm and utterly incapable of prolonged exertion be practically cast out upon the streets of the province. He had seen New Zealand was at the present time possessed of the most advanced and the most sane legislation of this character, although it must be admitted that it would be desirable to have a complete success. It was also true that the Manitoba superannuation act had been withdrawn, but the reasons for non-success in these cases were not clear. These measures were not based on sound principles.

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Wants it Made General

Some of the criticisms which the bill had excited were quite justified. The members of the cabinet, in his opinion, had attacked it in the shape in which it had been introduced, but it was worthy of particular remark, that the measure which had been proposed would make of an entirely different measure, and altogether change its financial basis. Some of the provisions as originally submitted at yesterday's session of the legislature, compulsory retirement at 45 or 50, although Dr. Oiler, a very high authority, appeared to limit a man's usefulness to 40, and if he were right in this declaration the hon. member for the Delta certainly stood in sad plight. (Laughter.) The members of the house generally should endeavor to bring this matter on in a manner wholly apart from political bias. (Hear, hear.) It was a very easy thing to play the demagogic and to rail at the government for the sake of a political advantage, but he submitted that placing all such considerations and all such temptations aside they should discuss and treat this bill in the declaration of the hon. member for the Delta. The principal objection which was urged against the bill was that other persons in the community were in an equal degree with and even in a greater degree than the civil servants entitled to such benefits. The member for Newcastle had made a very strong plea for these people, and in doing so in his opinion was perfectly right. When the absolute duty of the house to extend the advantages of this system to the members of the community in view of the very important fact that this would solve the problem with which humanity today was faced. (Hear, hear.) With the establishment of the pension system, it became an imperative duty to provide for the aged and for the infirm. As to how this thing was going to be done he could not say, but he was confident that when the resolution presented itself genius sufficient to solve all the necessary problems would simultaneously appear. They proposed to skin their heads before they essayed to skin it.

But any such project, whether it emanated from socialistic or from capitalist sources should obtain perfectly fair and perfectly impartial treatment. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the object of the bill deserved general support, and was assured that it could be made effective. (Applause.)

Premier Moves Adjournment

At this stage the Hon. Mr. McBride interposed, and stated that for certain reasons he desired to move the adjournment of the house.

When the house meets this afternoon Mr. Hawthornthwaite will resume and conclude his speech.

Put Through Committee

The bills to amend the Supreme Court act, to consolidate and amend the acts respecting judgments, and to amend the Settlers' act were passed through committee of the whole house, and reported.

Notice Given

Mr. Harry Jones (Cariboo) will tomorrow ask the chief commissioner of lands and works whether it is the intention to build a trail or road from Eight-Mile lake, near Barkerville, to Bear lake.

On the motion of the hon. the premier, the house rose at 9 o'clock.

Better Terms' Resolution

Hon. Richard McBride has given notice that he will move the following resolution with respect to "better terms" tomorrow.

"Whereas, the parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by an address signed by the speakers of the senate act, 1897, or by or under the authority of April, 1907, did, in the King's most excellent majesty to cause to be laid before the Imperial parliament a measure to make certain amendments to the scale of payments to be made by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, under section 118 of The British North America Act, 1871, or by or under the authority of conditions upon which other provinces were admitted to the union, and praying that such amended scale be paid yearly to the several provinces of the Dominion for their local purposes, and in support of their governments and legislatures, and other purposes, and that the Dominion of Canada, by the British North America Act, 1907, passed by the Imperial parliament, to make further provision

with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, it is enacted, inter alia, that:

"An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this act."

"Whereas, this grant of one hundred thousand dollars a year for ten years was intended by the Dominion parliament as a settlement of the claim of British Columbia for the Dominion of Canada, as stated by the prime minister of Canada in the Dominion House of Commons on March 24th, 1907, and as also appears by the proceedings of the conference between members of the government of Canada and of the various provincial governments, at the city of Ottawa, in the month of October, 1906; and

"Whereas, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, by a resolution passed on the 28th day of March, 1907, declared that:

"The proposed additional allowance of one hundred thousand dollars annually to the province of British Columbia for the recognized claims of British Columbia, is inadequate and cannot be accepted as a final and unalterable settlement"; and

"Whereas, said British North America Act, 1907, does not make final and unalterable said amended scale of payments to the province, and cannot affect the right of future negotiations between the Dominion of Canada, with reference to said recognized special claim of British Columbia;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this house doth affirm the resolution of the said grant of one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years is inadequate, affirms its right to further urge the government of Canada to take steps to bring about a fair and adequate settlement of the recognized claim of British Columbia for the Dominion of Canada; and

"That an humble address to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the governor-general in council."

PROVINCE WILL TAX CANNERIES

Provincial Government Asserts its Jurisdiction Over British Columbia Fisheries

All canneries and fish packing establishments in the province will be compelled to take out a provincial license. A bill to be known as the Fisheries Revenue Act was introduced at yesterday's session of the legislature by Hon. W. J. Bowser, providing for this, and fixing the amount charged for each license. A penalty clause is provided for non-compliance.

The above decision will at once precipitate litigation, which will doubtless lead to a decision of the privy council fixing the rate to be charged in the province in the matter. The canneries have been somewhat exercised over the complications which have arisen, but the provincial government is firm in its resolve to have the matter settled once and for all time. S. T. Bastedo, the representative of the Dominion Fisheries Inspector at Nanaimo, who wholly upon its behalf, will appear next week to present his credentials and to go into the matter with the provincial government.

"One bill pending will not effect the present act. As a government measure it will be pushed through."

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a cannery or fish packing establishment in this province unless and until such person shall have been duly licensed under this act, and shall have paid the licence fee and obtained the licence. The licence fee is an annual one, and is good for one year, from January 1 to December 31.

The licence fees are as follows:

For the operation of a one line cannery, \$100.

For the operation of a two line cannery, \$200.

For the operation of a three line cannery, \$300.

For the operation of a four line cannery, \$400.

For the operation of a fish-packing establishment, for each establishment, \$100.

All such fees must be paid in full for one year, and will not be accepted for any proportionate part of a year.

The man to whom these points remarks were addressed is the owner of a small trading store on Decker Island, at the entrance to Knight Inlet, on the mainland coast. When he heard that he turned around to understand what his two customers meant. The information he gained cost him \$30, according to a report which arrived from the north today.

Looking into the barrels of two abed-bodded revolvers, the trader was so bewitched by the persuasiveness of the two men holding them that he lost all interest in the contents of the safe, which he had just opened to secure changes for a twenty-dollar gold piece of one of the men handed him in payment for some small purchases. Neither of the holdup men had ever been seen in the part of the country before, and they left the island in a small boat in which they had arrived. The robbery took place two weeks ago.

VICTIM OF THE KNIFE

Vancouver Italian Figure in Another Stabbing Affray—Knife Wielder Arrested

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Antonio, an Italian, was the victim of a stabbing affray at 719 Bender street, about 2 o'clock this morning, and is now lying in St. Paul's hospital suffering from painful wounds in the forehead and head. Louie Campagalliana, another Italian, was arrested charged with having done the stabbing. A large butcher knife, with which it is alleged the stabbing was done, was found with Campagalliana.

Just how the trouble arose is not definitely known by the police. The two men lived together, and in some way they became engaged in a quarrel. Dr. Greer was called to dress the wounds of the injured man, and he found it necessary to put in five stitches. Campagalliana was arraigned in court today, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was remanded for one week.

Punished for Ueury.

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Harry Evans, who conducts a second hand store at 115 Cordova street, was this morning fined \$25 and costs for charging an excessive rate of interest. The informant was Mr. J. Kennedy. He left a watch with the accused last October and with the understanding that he would receive it on the 1st of the month. He returned to get the watch to find that they wanted to charge him interest to the amount of \$2.50. The law fixes the maximum interest at 24 per cent. per annum, but this rate amounted to 120 per cent. The accused pleaded that he had purchased the watch outright and

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN B. C. TIMBER

Prospect Set Forth by Prominent Lumber Operator of Indiana

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—"I am here to investigate a number of timber propositions. The bigger the better for my purposes. My associates are prepared to invest any amount up to half a million dollars as a starter," frankly admitted ex-Senator Guthrie, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Guthrie is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver. He has been identified with the lumber industry since his boyhood. His firm supplies enormous quantities of timber and railway ties to the railways of the middle states, the contracts aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. Guthrie looms large in the political life of his native state. A man of tall and commanding stature and of penetrating intellect, he has earned from the Indian press the sobriquet of "the symmetrical oak of Camp Creek," a hamlet in his congressional district. He is an ardent admirer of Vice-President Roosevelt, whom he hopes to see elected as the next president of the United States. Mr. Guthrie will be a national delegate to the next Republican convention.

"My favorable impression of British Columbia as a field for investment were formed during a pleasure visit out here several years ago. The rapid disappearance of the timber areas of the eastern and middle states has naturally directed the attention of lumbermen and capitalists to the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States," said Mr. Guthrie. "Their investments in this province, and in Washington and Oregon are already large, but will not prove a circumstance to the money which will be devoted to the purchase of additional timber limits during the next few years. Take as an example the activity being displayed by Mr. Frederick Weerhauser, the Minnesota operator. His timber holdings in the west are valued at many millions.

"My friend Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is one of those who foresees the great destiny of the Pacific coast states and British Columbia. He was strengthened in this belief after a trip to the coast, and his strong arguments have always aroused my enthusiasm. After conferring with a number of business associates, I was entrusted with the task of securing timber propositions in British Columbia, provided they can be secured at a reasonable figure. Although our plans have not yet been definitely formulated, I can announce that we purpose engaging in the sawmill business on an extensive scale. We will act primarily for the export trade, but the domestic markets, on both sides of the line will not be neglected. We are not hampered for capital. That's easy. This morning I will go to the coast with cruisers next week to investigate a number of mainland propositions.

"It is practically a certainty that the next congress will remove the duty on all classes of rough lumber made next year. Pulwood will also be placed on the free list. The rapid exhaustion of the timber limits will make these changes imperative. The agitation for free lumber and free pulwood was started by the newspapers, and today throughout the country the press is a unit in favor of abolishing the duties. It is a safe guess that the legislators will adopt the unanimous voice of the great journals which so faithfully reflect public opinion.

HOLDUP IN THE NORTH

Trader at Knight Inlet Obligingly Opens Safe for Two Men Armed With Revolvers

Vancouver, Mar. 2.—"Please don't trouble about the change—your attention here one moment—thanks." The man to whom these polite remarks were addressed is the owner of a small trading store on Decker Island, at the entrance to Knight Inlet, on the mainland coast. When he heard that he turned around to understand what his two customers meant. The information he gained cost him \$30, according to a report which arrived from the north today.

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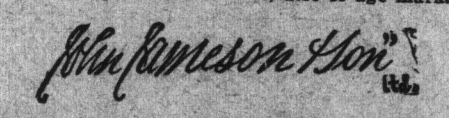
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R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C.

Methodist Mission House Burned

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—The Methodist mission house at Greenville, Nass river, was burned last week. The Methodist church stands near-by and it was only by the hardest kind of work that the Indians succeeded in saving the larger building from the fire. The mission house was erected over thirty years ago by the Rev. A. E. Green, at that time in charge of the mission. A new inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, now at the mission, had nearly all of their furniture burned.

Christiant Courant was killed in the Right of Way mine while drilling into an old hole.

T the same were thick little whole human of people simply then and wear the thin Times. Wit tudinous swarms of call up for us from flat if he will take mortals it is really consider. A student the habit