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THE COLONIST

Views and Reviews Based on a Week's Doings

The Water Bill proved to be the "bete noir" of the week in the Legislature. There were other and minor THE WEEK IN "betes noir," but none THE HOUSE could equal the proposition of 311 clauses in importance. Thirty clauses made up the work of an entire sitting.

The methods of the Opposition seemed to oint in the direction of making the long Water Act longer. Several hours of one sitting were devoted to a discussion over a conunction; later on a preposition was threshed out at length, and with circumstance worthy an Athenian sophist. And later still, came up an inoffensive verb, which proved a mighty stumbling block. Thus the committee waded through the Water Bill, a word at a time.

The real criticism made by the Opposition was that regarding the right of appeal from the decisions of the Board of Investigation to be appointed to adjudicate on water records under the amended act. The Chief Commissioner was for no appeal, taking the ground that this would simplify the work of the Board, and prevent wearisome delay. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) thought this too drastic, and was upheld by the House.

Sir C. N. Dalton, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, has given his decision in an appli-NEW BRITISH cation under section 27 of PATENTS ACT the Patents and Designs Act. 1007. for the revoca-

tion of a patent relating to electric arc lamps, the registered proprietors of which are the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited. The number of the letters patent is 18,786 of 1902, and the invention consists in so arranging arc lamps of the class in which the electrodes are inclined to each other and both point in the downward direction, the arc being formed at their lower extremities, that a certain amount of operation of the horizontal feed mechanism takes place before the downward feed mechanism is permitted to operate. The secretary of the company, Mr. Scanes, in the first declaration filed in this case declared that the allegations contained in the application for revocation, which were that the patented article was manufactured exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom, were incorrect. He also declared that the patented article had been manufactured to a large extent in the United Kingdom by the company at its works at Trafford Park, and gave the number of lamps which they had manufactured in the years 1905 to 1908. From this statement it appeared that on the whole 1,308 lamps had been so manufactured up to October 23, 1908, of which 274 remained at that date unsold. He maintained that, inasmuch as the company had manufactured as many lamps as it could sell, the patented article was manufactured to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom; and he complained that the sales of the lamp were materially interfered with by the unauthorized importation of infringing lamps. He also mentioned that an action to restrain such unauthorized importation was pending against the applicant, and ended by if the natent were revoked, the applicant would be able to import lamps manufactured in accordance with the patent with impunity, and that in such case it would be impossible to carry on the manufacture of lamps under the patent in the United King-

In a recent speech Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he noticed in a London Radical paper that the Cabinet were not at TWO-POWER one on the subject of the STANDARD Navy-that in any case

they were not going to spend the five or six millions which everybody believed to be necessary in the present year. He was not there to praise the Prime Minister, but he was prepared to accept his word as an English gentleman when he gave his pledge to the House of Commons that our naval supremacy should be preserved. Mr. Asquith had pledged himself to the two-power standard; and he would not believe, until the facts proved him wrong, that Mr. Asquith was going back on his word or that he would allow any section of his Cabinet or any dissatisfaction in his party to turn him from that course to which he had pledged himself. (Hear, hear.) If there were too many little Englanders in his party let him turn to the Opposition. They would give him all the help they could. They would vote all the ships, men and stores, and all the money necessary, whatever the difficulties. (Cheers.) He protested once again against postponing obligations which were inevitable, and against lightening the burden of the present year at the expense of succeeding years. The principal plank in the Unionist programme was tariff reform. (Cheers.) The fact was we worshipped the god cheapness. We were told that if we were faithful in his service all the rest would be given to us; yet even cheapness eluded us. All this went on while we alone of all great nations continued to say Each one for himself and the Devil take the hindmost. Let him who is weak go to the wall; let him who cannot march fall out and perish by the way." The essence of the tariff reform movement was more work for the British workman, wherever he might be; a better market for British produce, wherever it might be produced and wherever it could be done without hampering the production, without destroying and injuring other great interests. He believed that by tariff reform they

could create new agricultural industries. Why should they let the hop industry go? Tariff reform was the foundation which must be well and truly laid before they could successfully build the great superstructure which he believed could be raised upon it. (Cheers.) A resolution pledging the meeting to the principles of Unionism and tariff reform, was carried unanimously.

The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, was crowded when Dr. Sven Hedin gave a lecture on "My Adven-SVEN HEDIN'S tures in Unknown Asia,' ADVENTURES which may be regarded as the popular version of the explorer's address to the Royal Geographical

Dr. Sven Hedin told in outline the story of his last journeyings in Tibet, and in somewhat greater fulness his expedition into what he has called "the great white patch" on the map across which had hitherto been written the one word "unexplored." But he did not enter so fully, as on the occasion of the Royal Geographical Society lecture, into the scientific aspects of his travels, nor with such great detail into the important geographical discoveries which have resulted from them. He dwelt rather on the personal features of the expedition, related, to the manifest enjoyment of the vast audience, some of the adventures which befel him and his party during their wanderings in what Dr. Sven Hedin described as "the great wild loneliness of Tibet," and described many features of the religious and social life of the Tibetan which had come

under his own personal observation. One of the strangest of the customs of which he was a witness was the self-imprisonment of Lamas in grottoes, where they live for the rest of their lives in perfect darkness. When Dr. Sven Hedin arrived at Lingahgumpa, one Lama had been thus imprisoned for three years, while another had suffered this voluntary incarceration in darkness in a neighboring grotto for 15 years. He was told that one Lama "went into the darkness" when he was between 16 and 17 years old and lived in it for 69 years. It was, he said, a kind of fanaticism, indulged in because of the belief that, when death came, the Lama would be reborn in a very happy state of existence. Food and water were sent underground in utensils fixed on long poles, and the first intimation which was obtained of the death of the imprisoned Lama was when, on the poles being withdrawn, either at night or in the morning, it was found that the food had not been touched. Dr. Sven Hedin also described, with many graphic touches, the celebration of the New Year which he witnessed at Shigatse. Here he was the guest for four days of the Tashi Lama, "the great Pope of the Tibetans," who received him with great hospitality and showed him every kindness. The Tashi Lama made a deep impression upon him, and Dr. Sven Hedin declared that he had reached as near to divinity as was possible for a man. The New Year festival was celebrated in the great courtyard of the Tashalumpo, and was shared in by pilgrims from Eastern Tibet, the Himalaya countries, and from Mongolia, the different tribes being dress native costumes. The Lamas engaged in ex-

traordinary dances in the middle of the courtyard, and afterwards approached a fire, bearing in their hands a tremendous sheet of paper on which was written every bad and nasty thing they wished to get rid of in the New The paper was held over the fire, and the leaping flames caught it and destroyed it.

Dr. Sven Hedin also told the story of the sacred mountain of Kailas. The belief of the Tibetans is that if they walked round the base of the mountain 13 times, or prostrated themselves round it once, all their sins will be forgiven. The penance is performed by all sorts of people, chiefs, governors, and beggars, "but," said Dr. Sven Hedin, "you may be sure that everyone who walks round Kailas is a scoundrel more or less. Everybody that has done something that is forbidden at once goes to Kailas and walks round to get that sin for-

At the close of the lecture, which occupied an hour and a half, Dr. Sven Hedin showed the slides which were viewed with so much interest on Monday night. Sir Clements Markham, who had introduced the lecturer, then conveyed to him the hearty thanks of the audience for his address, and their appreciation of his great labors in the interest of geographical knowledge.

The London Times in a recent issue had the following: A correspondent, writing from Bengal in reference to a THE UNREST leading article in The IN INDIA Times of December 14 on

summary justice in India, criticizes certain passages in which it was intimated that the Indian police had not emerged with credit from the recent exacting strain and that the local authorities had not exercised sufficient vigilance. As the wife of a police officer and an old resident in Bengal, our correspondent wishes to point out "that district superintendents of police have for the last 21 years been submitting details of apparently the most trivial matters of political significance, through the district magistrates and the inspector-general of police, to government. There are," she adds, "the 21 print-ed volumes of such collated information and a mass of confidential circulars as evidence. The district authorities have not been allowed to act. The Bengal government has all along behaved like the proverbial ostrich in the

presence of approaching danger." Our correspondent sees no cause for surprise at the discredit into which recent events have brought the police, when "at least 90 per cent. of our native police officers on whom we rely are Bengali Babus of the middle educated class which is causing all this 'unrest,' and when it is remembered to what treatment such officers have been subjected by their own people when they have tried to do their duty honestly. They have been dubbed 'traitors,' socially boycotted, not allowed to give their daughters in marriage, deprived of the services of barber, washerman, and family priest, have had filth thrown into their yards, their houses burnt, and their lives threatened-indeed, even one or two have been murdered in the public streets. Witnesses for the Crown in criminal

arly treated Our correspondent adds: "The public at from attack. In the evening I count five police-

home cannot conceive the state into which this country has been brought by the indifference and inaction of government. No mention is made of the insults offered to Europeans-not only to government officials, but to ladies-to which they have for long and frequently been subjected. I know of so many cases. I have myself been insulted, in hateful, petty ways which have too clearly shown how the wind is blowing. I have been pressed into the ditch by Bengalis who have deliberately barred my path on the high road. have been passed by Babus who have held their noses and spat because I was an English woman. I have been jeered at in my own grounds by gangs of school boys and students (reared in government institutions.) My little children have been threatened with sticks and to be rolled in the dust. When officers have officially been instructed to ignore such insults, what wonder that British prestige has suffered, and that such things have been followed by far more serious trouble."

Ian Malcolm, of Graiguenoe Park, Thurles, Ireland, under date of February 2, writes as follows to the London BOYCOTT IN Times: I cannot help IRELAND thinking that the narrative of my experiences of the last two days will bring home to the British public the state of lawlessness to which the

present Government has reduced Ireland. I am staying in the house of Mr. Charles Clarke, at Holycross, near Thurles, one of the most turbulent towns in the country. Mr. Clarke, as is now well known, is completely boycotted: so, also are all his employes and their dependents, numbering over one hundred souls. Why is he boycotted? He never evicted a tenant; he is a permanently resident Irish landlord, paying over £1,000 a year in wages; he has sold all his land to tenants, except 1,000 acres which he keeps as a pleasure ground and works as a home farm. This land, however, is coveted-every bit of it-by the populace, who are determined to make his life unbearable until

From Thurles Station I was driven to the house, some four miles distant. There I saw the front door and windows damaged and smashed by the mob which assaulted the house in November last. Mrs. Clarke asks if the bread has come; there is none in the house, and no man dares to supply it in the neighborhood; if it does not arrive from Dublin the household goes breadless-that is all. To prevent the employes from starving a shop has been opened in this house, where they can buy tea and bacon, flour and tobacco, and other necessities of life. Otherwise they too would starve. These articles are supplied by train from a distance by such tradesmen as still have the courage to deal with a boycotted man.

In the afternoon we visited the farm and the pleasure ground, which is called demesne land. To guard this there is, first of all, a police barrack with a sergeant and five men. Further on the gamekeeper's cottage is turned into a residence for a head constable and five men. The butler's house contains seven policecases against these political offenders have men, and these two last-named detachments are detailed to protect the laborers and the cattle

men living in this house, and all night long I could hear the tramp of their patrol as they paced the gravel paths with loaded shot guns.

When Mr. Clarke goes as a Crown witness in broad daylight to the trials in Thurles or Cashel armed policemen ride upon his motorcar and a force of two or three hundred constabulary line the streets of the town to enable him to reach the Court-house in safety. When Mrs. Clarke goes out to tea with a neighbor after dark she is escorted by armed police on bicycles. At Christmas time my host received an anonymous postcard announcing that it was his last Christmas here, and warning him to clear out whilst he had brains in his head and "the price of a glass."

Our Sunday worship in the Protestant church at Holycross was seriously disturbed by the band of the United Irish League playing outside; and when the Holy Communion service was about to begin a wagonette drew up before the church door and its cargo of ruffians began velling and hooting and drum beating-supposing Mr. and Mrs. Clarke to be within.

This shows the state of siege in which these people and their poor dependents live week in and week out. Meanwhile the boycotting loses to Holycross and Thurles about £400 a year from Mr. Clarke's employes, besides the large orders formerly given by Mr. Clarke himself to local tradesmen, making £1,000 a year in all; the cost of all the extra police falls upon the rates. Is it conceivable that such a state of things can be tolerated under the British flag? The tyranny of Kruger was a joke to it. The sovereignty of mob law goes unchallenged here as in other parts of Ireland, and grows mightier every day. It leads me seriously to think that, through force of circumstances, the first policy of the next Unionist Government will have to be to build up the edifice of law and order in Ireland which has been so completely demolished by Mr. Birrell and his friends, and to restore to its ancient position the dignity of the British flag.

A Berlin correspondent writes apropos of the recent visit of the King and Queen to Berlin: All the newspapers GERMAN PRESS publish articles welcoming

AND THE VISIT King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the German capital. The general tone is, however, decidedly reserved, for the prolonged discussion of the alleged hostile aims of British policy in regard to Germany which has been proceeding

for a year or more in the German press seems to have left its mark.

Quoting from the Bill for the renewal of rovisional commercial arrangements with Great Britain, the "Vossische Zeitung" says: It s the interest of both sides to look to the undisturbed continuance of these important trade and commercial relations. It was in this spirit, the journal remarks, that the citizens of Berlin welcomed the Lord Mayor of London and the other British guests. Berlin's sentiments are unchanged. It has the same appreciation of the capability, determination, and enterprise of the British people, and the same admiration for British liberty, which the majority of the German people does not attempt to conceal. In its recollection of Britain's great services to the cause of civilization and her proud historical development we welcome today the representative of that empire on which the sun never sets. If King Edward VII. is only fulfilling the obligations of etiquette in coming to Berlin he will be received everywhere with that courtesy which hospitality demands, and if he by his own wish seeks cordiality he will find that too. His visit is proof that the coldness which existed for a time between the two Courts is a thing of the past. It will not be the fault of the German nation if the presence of the British King in the German capital will not be the beginning of a better understanding between the two kindred peoples. We wish and hope that the rulers of the British Isles will receive the best impressions on German soil and take them home

The Radical "Boersen Courier" contrasts the attitude of the people of London and Berlin towards King Edward and the Emperor William, and it maintains that the British have never had occasion to make the Emperor an object of an unfriendly demonstration, as for years he has been engaged to even a greater extent than the German people thought necessary in preserving peace between the two countries, whereas the Germans have regarded King Edward as director of a policy directed to weaken Germany's influence in the world. The journal, however, recognizes that King Edward's share in this policy has been greatly exaggerated, and it thinks that a more favorable situation and better relations now exist, so that His Majesty is assured of a courteous, if not enthusiastic, reception.

The Conservative "Post" utters a warning against the under-estimation or over-estimation of the Royal visit. All King Edward's journeys, it declares, have resulted in political advantages for the British people. On the other hand Germany's wooing of Great Britain's friendship has now lasted more than a decade without even being frankly recognized. Consequently if the visit leads to a better understanding between the two peoples nobody will be more

pleased than the Germans. The "Boersen Zeitung" expects that King Edward's visit will have a good effect, but one thing, it adds, is certain and that is that the political conversations in Berlin will contain no reference to disarmament.

Notes on Amateur Photography

S I stated in the last article under this heading, when we have a rough idea of the camera, plates and develop-ment, we should then be in a position to go out and make some exposures. I wish the readers who are

following these articles to know that I have not finished, by any means, with the three subjects mentioned above; but my idea is that if we get a rough knowledge, we are then in a better position to follow the details step by step. I intend to go thoroughly into any subject as it occurs, especially in develop-

Now we are ready to start out with our camera, dark slides (loaded with, say, six plates), focussing cloth, and tripod. Let our friend, he would be in doubt as to what the first trial be, say, some picturesque scene in a park. Having made up our mind on our excursion, we do not rush off to the park as if our lives depended upon us getting there in so many minutes. We do not want to hurry our operations or harrass ourselves; if we do, something will be forgotten, so we take a stroll and arrive at our destination. If the bridge, but in the distance, so that it is camera is a heavy one, we leave it somewhere, while having a look around for a good subject. If the camera is light, then we can carry it without discomfort. Here, again, we want to take time, and not to forget that it is not necessary to expose all the six plates in ten minutes. If only one or two is exposed in the whole morning, and they are good, it will be much more profitable than having six poor negatives and perhaps six spoiled ones.

The first picture that strikes our eye is, say, a group of swans. I have seen hundreds of amateurs' negatives of swans, and some are ter will open, and remain open; take the focuspretty poor, simply because they have been taken any old way, as long as there were swans in the picture. This one fact does not ensure an artistic photograph. Let us walk round the swans and obtain different points of view. By moving, say, 30 feet to the right, we get a drooping tree and a bridge in the

background; then by moving in the opposition swans, sharp, by moving the rack on the front direction, we get a seat, and a better view of the swans. In fact, we view the subject from all points, until we get what our judgment tells us is the best position. Remember this, that we must always have one centre of interest, a principal object, the "motif," as it is termed, and in composing a picture, it is necessary to bring this "motif" out in the most emphatic manner possible.

The object is this, on looking at a picture the eye should be led to the principal object, and the mind should not be in doubt as to what is the principal object. For instance, if you were to make the bridge as prominent as the swans, and then show the picture to a picture represented, and having two principal objects to centre his mind on, he would be wondering which looked the best; consequently the mind would not be so satisfied as in the case of one "motif." If we use the swans as the "motif" and show a small portion of the bridge, or show the whole of the secondary to the swans, we have then only one principal object of interest, which will appeal more to the mind than if there were more. Never get the object of interest, i.e., the "motif," directly in the centre of the picture; balance it with another object at the side, and let the principal object be a little from the centre.

Having found the best view in our judgment, let us set up the camera, open the diaphragm, and set the shutter to T (time). To do this, squeeze the bulb once and the shutsing cloth and cover the camera and your head, and look through the ground glass. Do not screw the camera up tight on the tripod head, but just loose enough to allow the camera to be moved from right to left. Then focus the scene before you on the ground glass and get the middle distance, or, in this case, the

of the camera to and fro, until the swans are perfectly sharp. Then swing the camera a little to the right and again to the left, until the picture looks best as regards composition. Having got everything right so far, now screw up the tripod-screw so as to make the camera rigid, and see if the camera is level, not leaning forward, or on the side. The liquid level or the plumb on the camera will tell you this, as well as judging with the eye. Now close the shutter and insert the dark slide. The next thing is to set the shutter and diaphragm. To enable you to do this, I give the following table, which, if followed closely, will enable the operator to obtain fairly correct exposures until he is proficient enough to know by experience what is the correct exposure. After inserting the slide, set the shutter to the correct time, and also the diaphragm to the correct aperture; then withdraw the shutter in the dark slide and squeeze the bulb; thus the exposure is made. Now insert the shutter of the dark slide back again, but reverse it, and put) it in with the black edge outside. You will notice that one side of the shutter is black at the top and the other side plain wood. When the black is outside, it means that the plate beneath is exposed. Now lock the slide with the small catch on top for that purpose, and withdraw the dark slide from the camera.

Exposure Table Exposure in June, bright sun, between 9 m. and 3 p. m.—Diaphragm stop F-32 or U. S. 64.

Sea and sky-1-5 second. Open landscape-1-2 second.

Landscape with heavy shadows near cam-Under trees, no sun showing through-10

Above is for ordinary plates. Double these exposures for this month (March) and increase proportionately, if no sun, to as much as three times in dull weather.—REFLEX