

Twice-a-Week Times

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INCENDIARISM.

The leader of the opposition has spoken, and the public now thoroughly understands the true value and purport of the Bowser Natal Bill. It is literally true, as the member for the Islands says, that the bill is not worth the paper it is written upon. It is without vitality as far as application to Japanese or Chinese immigration is concerned, and that fact must have been known to its author when he introduced it and delivered his usual stump "oration" in the process of introducing it. Yet Mr. Bowser said not a word about its defects. He led the House to believe that he intended to enforce the provisions of the bill, in case it became an act, especially against the Japanese. Mr. Bowser must have known that his bill would not invest him with the power of interfering with Japanese immigrants coming into British Columbia, if he knows anything at all about Imperial treaties and federal laws, which we are sometimes constrained to doubt in the light of his utterances. Our readers will remember that on a not very remote occasion the Attorney-General, either with deliberate purpose or in ignorance, declared in a public utterance that Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had expressly declared the provisions of the Natal Bill to be a Natal Act—that that Imperial statesman even suggested that British Columbia should pass such an act. We exposed Mr. Bowser at the time, proving that with his usual demagogic recklessness he had deliberately garbled a letter from Mr. Chamberlain for the purpose of upholding his contention. Has Mr. Bowser read Article One of the Imperial Treaty with Japan which expressly declares that "the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions or possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property?" If he has, does he honestly intend to do violence to such treaty obligations? Or is he merely "playing the political game," as his equally disingenuous leader puts it, in the hope that the bill will be disallowed without the obvious deception of contents being exposed and that he will thus be permitted to swell out his chest as the champion of the "working-men"? It is not the workingman's job the Attorney-General is concerned about. His sole idea is the salvation of his own job, which he can only hope to retain by deceitful words and hypocritical deeds.

At this time, when the newspapers of practically all the world and statesmen in Great Britain in both branches of Parliament are eulogizing the policy which has effected what appears to be a satisfactory settlement of the immigration question without endangering Imperial relationships; at this very critical juncture, British Columbia, which claims with reason to be one of the most loyal portions of the Empire, tolerates a public individual such as Mr. Bowser, who in his place in the legislature gives utterance to inflammatory words plainly calculated to put a serious strain upon such relationships. And what is the design behind all this? Nothing more nor less than that a pitiable thing like the McBride government may be strengthened in its position.

We sincerely believe, the vast majority of the people of British Columbia sincerely believe, the members of the McBride government in their hearts sorrowfully admit, that Japan will honestly carry out the agreement she has entered into with the Canadian government for the restriction of immigration. Even the few who have doubts upon the question cannot but admit that at least the arrangement should be given a fair trial. If the result is not satisfactory, the Dominion government is pledged to denounce the treaty with Japan and to pass an act that will meet all the necessities of the case. But the McBride government fears that if attention be directed from the immigration question to questions of its administration, it will stand condemned before the people. The object of this Bowser Bill is to prolong an agitation the genesis of which in the first instance was purely political. This weakness in our political system in the hands of men like Messrs. Bowser and McBride has degenerated into incendiary pure and simple and that in the face of the honest attempt of the Dominion government to remove it from the hands of firebrands who appear to care not what mischief they may do so long as they retain office.

POLITICAL LEADERS.

It must be a reason for infinite satisfaction to the people of British Columbia, in these days when it is the fashion of politicians to appeal principally to the baser political passions of humanity, to have occasional proof that there are one or two public men in the legislature capable of raising the discussion on a subject such as Asiatic exclusion to a high plane of taking a position such as might be expected of statesmen in the Canadian House of Commons or by Imperial statesmen in the Mother of Parliaments. We have frequently drawn attention to an indubitable fact—that when the leader of the opposition in the legislature is on his feet the debate, whatever the subject under discussion may be, assumes a new form and takes on the dignity of a real parliamentary debate. That was the case yesterday, as the eager attention of the crowded galleries and the compelled interest of the members on the government side clearly demonstrated. Mr. Macdonald is not gifted with the natural eloquence of a Bright or a Gladstone or with the graces of oratory occasionally heard at the present day in the Canadian House of Commons. These desirable endowments seem in these latter days to be the exclusive property of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens such as Laurier, Lemieux, Marcell and a few others. But there is an earnestness and sincerity, a gift of getting at the root of a matter and of exposing the hollowness of the pretensions of mere political groundlings such as Mr. Bowser and his leader—who occasionally, in a moment of forgetfulness, admit that their idea of statesmanship is summed up in the words "playing the game"—in the rare speeches of Mr. Macdonald which carry conviction to the minds of all his auditors and it is deeply to be deplored there is not at least one of like fibre and calibre sitting on the Ministerial side of the House. And the more opportunities the people have of making comparisons between the two men who respectively lead the government and the opposition forces the greater the wonder must be at the lack of discernment on the part of the great body of the electorate in choosing the one and rejecting the other.

But there is this to be said in extenuation of a most grievous error—that the people of the two leading cities of the province were most grossly deceived by the lying statements of Mr. Bowser just on the eve of the day of polling. That individual's political disrepute has been thoroughly established by an independent tribunal, and if the public shall ever be taken in by him again it will be the public's own fault, and it will thoroughly deserve not only what it gets between now and the next general election, but a continuation of a regime which promises to leave nothing of the great natural resources of the province for the people but bare bones.

PROTEST AGAINST DOUBLING ROYALTY

Collieries Companies Waited Upon the Government—Other News.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
 The coal owners of British Columbia met the provincial government this morning to protest against the bill which has been introduced into the House for the purpose of doubling the royalty on coal, making it ten cents a ton instead of five. They argued that the imposition was unfair as it was putting a tax on an industry which was already in a depressed state. The Wellington Colliery Co. and the Western Fuel Co. were represented. G. G. S. Lindsay, of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, was also present for his corporation, and A. H. B. Macgowan, of Vancouver, representing the Vancouver Syndicate now operating a mine at Wellington, also was present.

Delta Delegation.
 A deputation from Delta yesterday interviewed the provincial government in regard to the claim of the district to have these affairs attended to. The deputation consisted of John Paterson, secretary of Delta; R. E. Kitson, E. Hutchison, P. Swanson, Joe Tamboline, H. Trim, Chas. Allerton, Jos. Frew, A. Savage and J. Mackenzie. The government assured the deputation that their request would receive a careful consideration.

Settlers' Rights.
 The Vancouver Island Settlers' Association have a representation in the capital this morning, urging the claims of pre-emptors who took up lands between 188 and 1887 to the privileges of the Settlers' Rights Act. Mr. Harrington, of Duncan, is one of this deputation.

From Chilliwack.
 Mr. Pelly, the solicitor for Chilliwack, is in the city on behalf of the bill to incorporate that town now before the legislature. He had an interview with C. W. Munro, the member for the district, this morning.

FIRE DOES MUCH DAMAGE.
 Montreal, Jan. 30.—Fire this morning completely gutted the paint and oil warehouse of P. D. Dods & Co., McGill street. The building on the north side occupied by Messrs. Schultze & Son, agents of the United Fruit Factory, and E. F. Walter, hardware store, were gutted. The building on the south side occupied by Frost & Wood, a farm implement store, had the upper part badly damaged. The losses will be heavy.

SMALLPOX SPREADING.
 Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 30.—Several more cases of smallpox, one of which will probably result fatally, have been reported to the police department.

What Other People Think

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

To the Editor:—Enclosed I send you copy of report of the committee of the honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in council on the 29th day of November, 1882. It has a material bearing on the constitutional questions now being discussed in our local legislature, and I therefore request you to publish same. S. PERRY MILLS, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30th, 1908.

Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, Approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 29th November, 1882.

The committee in council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that several provincial bills passed by the legislature have been reserved for the Governor-General by the Lieutenant-Governors on the advice of their ministers.

This practice is at variance with those principles of constitutional government which obtain in England, and should be carried out in Canada and its provinces.

The relation between the Governor-General and his responsible advisers, as well as his position as an Imperial officer, is not similar to the relations of a Lieutenant-Governor with his ministers and his position as a Dominion officer. It is only necessary to express the duties and responsibilities of the former in order to ascertain those of a Lieutenant-Governor. Now, it is clear that since the constitution of responsible government to the colonies, the advisers of the Governor-General hold to accept the position with regard to the Imperial ministry does with respect to Her Majesty. They have the same powers and duties and responsibilities. They ought not to have, and of right have not, any greater authority with regard to the legislation of the Dominion parliament than the Queen's ministers have over the legislative action of the Imperial legislature.

Now, in England, the ministry of the day must of necessity have the confidence of the majority of the popular branch of the legislature, and therefore they generally control, or rather direct, current legislation.

Should, however, any bill be passed, notwithstanding their opposition or adverse opinion, they cannot advise its rejection to the sovereign.

The power of veto by the crown is now admitted to be obsolete and practically void. The expression "La Reine s'avise," has not been heard in the British parliament since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, and will, in all probability, never be heard again. The ministers in such a case, if they decline to accept the responsibility of submitting the bill for the royal assent, must resign and leave to others the duty of doing so. If, notwithstanding their adverse opinion, they do not think the measure wise, as to call for their resignation, they must submit to the will of parliament and advise the sovereign to give the Royal Assent to it.

Under the same circumstances Your Excellency's advisers must pursue the same course.

The right of reserving bills for the royal assent, and what is called the North America Act, was not given for the purpose of increasing the power of the legislature, or enabling them to evade the constitutional duty above referred to.

This power was given to the Governor-General as an Imperial officer and for the protection of Imperial interests. It arises from our position as a dependent colony, and is not a power which, in the opinion of the Imperial government, is opposed to the welfare of the Empire or its policy.

For the exercise of this power the Governor-General, with or without instructions from Her Majesty's government, is responsible only to the British government and parliament, and should not be deemed at any time that the power has been exercised oppressively, improperly, or without due regard to the interests of the Dominion, their only course is to appeal to the crown and eventually to the British parliament for redress.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provincial governments and legislatures.

The Lieutenant-Governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the royal assent, as it is the duty of his advisers to advise of his ministers. He should do so in his capacity of a Dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor-General. It is only in a case of emergency that a Lieutenant-Governor should reserve a bill, and then he should exercise his discretion as a Dominion officer in reserving a bill. In fact, with duty of communication between the Dominion and Provincial governments, such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

This minute be concurred in by His Excellency, the committee recommend that it be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the several provinces, and the Dominion for their instructions and guidance.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
 Clerk of the Privy Council.

LIABILITY TO PAY FOR COMPANY SHARES

Judgment on Interesting Point Given by the Chief Justice.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The judgment in the case of the Anglo-American Lumber Company vs. McLellan in which the defendant purchased fifty shares in the company, giving his note for ten days for \$5,000 in payment and then refusing to pay the amount and claiming exemption on the ground of non-fulfillment of contract, was handed down yesterday by Chief Justice Hunter. J. A. Russell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Craig for the defendant. The following is the text of the judgment:

This is an action on a promissory note for \$5,000, dated May 17th, 1907, made by the defendant to the order of the plaintiffs, payable ten days after date at the judgment. The defendant says he notified the president of the company before its due date that it would not be paid.

It was also in dispute that the note was signed and given in payment for fifty shares of stock in the company, and an application for said shares was being made on payment of the note, and that the defendant was to receive the shares as and when they were issued.

It was also in dispute that the note was placed in the company's bank with \$5,000 deposited in escrow and to be delivered on payment of the note to the defendant; nor was there any notice of allotment.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendant after negotiation of a balance sheet making enquiries, purchased the shares as an investment, and that there was also an arrangement whereby the defendant was to enter the employ of the company as yard foreman at \$100 per month. The defendant alleges that his application to take the shares was contingent on his remaining in the employ of the company, and that he was not equal to the work he could give it up, and that the president, with whom the negotiations all took place, would take the shares over from him and refund the money. The defendant does not appear to have any formal allotment of the shares by the directors, but according to the evidence the shares were issued to him by a resolution to dispose of the shares, and I see no reason to suppose that the shares were not validly issued, nor in fact is any such defence raised in the pleadings. The defendant's defence raised in the pleadings that the defendant was induced to give the note by the misrepresentations of the president has not been proved. The defendant has not been proved to have been misled by the receipt of the note on the one hand, and on the other hand, to have been misled by the shares or a notice of allotment. I apprehend there would be no doubt that so far as concerned the company the defendant was misled, but he was not liable on the note, and if he had any action at all it would have been against the president. In other words, the defendant's defence does not avail him, and the application, so called, would in reality have been merely the formal acceptance of an offer by the company to sell the shares and the defendant had no notice of allotment would have been necessary.

But it may be said that the company saw fit to attach conditions to the receipt of the shares, and that the defendant, by accepting the shares which were to be delivered to the defendant only on payment without the knowledge or assent of the defendant. How then is it to be said that the defendant who had got nothing for his promise to pay, cannot withdraw from the transaction, he having neither received the shares nor any notice of allotment? Suppose the defendant had become bankrupt before the maturity of the note, and that the company had not yet delivered the shares or sent notice of allotment, would not the company have claimed to have had a right to return the note and to decline to complete the transaction? If the company could have withdrawn why should not the defendant be in the same position? Why should not the act of the company in putting the note in the bank and the receipt of the shares be held to constitute in point of law they are in quite a different relation.

Here, I think that upon the signing of the promissory note, and the delivery of the note the defendant became co-tenant of the owner of the 50 shares, and that no notice of allotment was necessary as the president had full power to sell the shares and the numbers of the certificates would of course be immaterial. What the defendant bought and at that moment acquired was 50 shares in the company called shares in this company? He could, I apprehend, have forthwith validly assigned them to anyone else, or if the articles of association required a valid assignment to be made by endorsing the certificates, have at any rate immediately validly bound himself to effectually transfer them when the certificates issued; in other words, he had the complete jus disponendi the moment he delivered the note and could at any time have forced the company to issue the certificates, and the latter's only remedy would have been recovery on the note. How then can it make any difference that the president of the company with or without the authority of the company, but without the assent of the defendant, undertook to deal with the certificates by putting them in escrow? If the defendant was dissatisfied by the act of the president in so dealing with the defendant's property, his claim would be against the president, or the company as the case might be;

but how can such action, even if assented to or authorized by the company be a good ground for the defendant refusing to pay the note when the shares had in law become his property?

I think there should be judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, but whether or not it should be on condition of the delivery of the certificates is a matter on which I prefer to hear counsel before coming to a decision.

G. HUNTER, C. J.
 Victoria, B. C., January 29th, 1908.

FOURTH TO SUCCUMB.

Another Victim of Dynamite Explosion at G. T. P. Construction Camp.

Kenora, Jan. 30.—The fourth death as a result of the dynamite accident at the Thompson and Ryan camp on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction works, at Hawk, occurred in the hospital here to-day when Mike Durnolski succumbed to injuries received on his head.

One of the remaining three will lose the sight of both eyes.

TIDE TABLES CAN BE PROCURED HERE

Valuable Information Contained in Publication by Marine Department.

Some time ago mention was made in these columns of the valuable information contained in the tide tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, issued by the Marine Department of the Dominion.

These tables are now obtainable at the local offices of the department, or may be got at Hibben & Co.'s book store, in Victoria, and Thompson's store in Vancouver.

These tide tables are one result of the work of the tidal and current survey of Canada. In 1905 the director, Dr. W. Bell Dawson, spent the summer season on this coast. A comprehensive scheme was then inaugurated for obtaining more satisfactory tidal data, and this is already bearing practical fruit. In the present tide tables additional tables are given for the time of slack water in two important passes: Active Pass and Portler Pass. This is an important advantage, when so large a part of the heavy traffic through these passes is handled by tugs which have to time their trips to accord with slack water in them.

The time of the tide at all the leading harbors throughout the Strait of Georgia can be readily found from the tide tables, as well as northward from Queen Charlotte Sound to Port Simpson. As an example of the up-to-date character of this survey, it is interesting to see that the tide at Prince Rupert, the prospective terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is already worked out from observations secured there.

These tables should be used by all the navigators in these waters, as they are much more accurate than the United States tide tables. This is the result of physical causes, because the complex character of the Pacific tides does not permit of their being deduced from distant ports in other regions.

The accuracy of tide tables is proportional to the duration of the observations which serves as the basis of their calculation. This is shown clearly in the following list, which compares

For Fifteen Years

The Character of This Tea Has "Loomed up" Conspicuously Above a Hundred Rivals.

"SALADA"

BLACK TEA MIXED GREEN LEAD PACKETS ONLY

all the ports for which tide tables are published on the Pacific Coast, and in each case the periods mentioned are complete years of observation taken day and night continuously.

Locality. Observation. Sand Heads, B. C. Six years. San Francisco, Cal. Four years. Victoria, Strait of Fuca Three years. Port Townsend, Wash. Three years. Port Simpson Three years. Astoria, Columbia river Two years. Sitka, Alaska One year.

The tidal station at the Sand Heads is an admirable point of reference for the Strait of Georgia, on account of its central situation in the open strait. The tide at Vancouver and the current in First Narrows can be readily deduced from it, by the use of the difference of time given in the tables.

It is felt that the minister of marine is to be congratulated, as well as the tidal and current survey itself, on the value of the information now published and the hopeful outlook for future enlargement as the work progresses.

CONTRACT LET FOR THE G. T. P. STEAMER

Alex Watson of This City Will Complete it by May 1st.

The contract for a new steamer to ply on the Skeena river has been let by the G. T. P. to Alex. Watson, of this city. The award was made yesterday afternoon through Capt. S. B. Johnson, who will have command of the steamer. The work on the steamer is to be rushed. The contract entered into calls for its delivery May 1st.

As previously mentioned in these columns the new vessel will be of the ordinary type. It will be a flat-bottom stern-wheeler of 138 feet in length.

The passenger accommodation on board will be limited in order to give the fullest carrying capacity for freight. The G. T. P. in constructing this steamer has in view particularly the handling of their own freight. Last season, owing to the accidents on the Skeena, considerable delay was caused and with their own trade increasing every year it was deemed wise to construct this new vessel.

The machinery has been ordered in Toronto from Polson's works and will be shipped to the coast and installed as soon as the hull is ready to receive it.

The cost of the hull will be about \$15,000, while the total cost will probably reach over \$30,000.

A PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING TO-DAY

Mr. Fitz Allen Cornwall and Miss Tatlow Joined in Wedlock.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
 This afternoon just before 2 o'clock, one of the prettiest weddings of the season took place when Miss Mabel Darlett Tatlow, daughter of Hon. R. G. Tatlow, was united in marriage to Mr. Fitz-Alan Cornwall. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Canon Beaudin in Christ Church cathedral. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the leading feature being an arch of marguerites. The bride, who is one of the most popular young ladies in Victoria, was very tastefully gowned in white satin and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Cornwall, the bridesmaid, wore a white cloth gown, and carried pink carnations. The groom was supported by his brother.

This afternoon a reception is being given to a few intimate friends at the home of Captain Tatlow, on Rockland avenue. The bride was the recipient of many very costly and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall leave this evening for a tour of New York, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto, the bride's going away dress being a beautiful green velvet.

TO CONTROL GAOLS.

Alberta Government Will Take Over Direction From R. N. W. M. P.

Calgary, Alb., Jan. 30.—An act is now going through the legislature by which the government takes over the control and jurisdiction of the gaols and prisons throughout the province. They are at present under the direction of the R. N. W. M. P. Owing to the rapid extension, the frontier police find they must confine their duties to patrol work. The gaols will be in charge of the sheriff of the districts. Appointments and regulations will be with the government.

VICTIMIZED MERCHANTS.
 St. Catharines, Jan. 30.—Frank Carroll, a young carpenter here, is charged with victimizing a number of merchants on worthless cheques for various amounts, and the police are after him.

Local News

Two small arc lamps being ordered by the provincial lands and works to be placed on the post office and the Esquimalt, as well as other stations have been numerous.

On Tuesday the "at Paraca" class of the Cecilia church was held at the McNeill, Bodwell street. Games and music were freshments were served. The music was supplied by Miss Davies, a Finch street girl.

The ladies' auxiliary of C. A. held a very interesting and interesting meeting at Mrs. Scott's, Fort street, for the purpose of planning for the coming year. The proceeds of the "furnishing" new building. They will also hold a number of other parties in April. Lovers of rhyme have a treat in store for the evening of March 17th on is particularly fine and humor.

The executive committee of the Victoria Agricultural Society has decided to send J. E. Smart, to attend the livestock convention at Oshawa, Ontario, on February 25th. Smart will also attend the convention of the stock breeders at Oshawa, the dates of which are 4th and 6th respectively. Smart will be accompanied by Mrs. Smart, provincial livestock secretary.

Tuesday, in the school of the Church of Our Lord, a number of curious wares of a local artist's work were exhibited. Among the exhibition curios, freaks of nature, relics of the San Francisco earthquake, a number of pottery, a small and interesting collection of coins, bank medals, a number of autographs, some quaint needlework, and a collection of Maori weapons and many valuable and interesting. The exhibitors were Bishop Crick, W. Gladstone, Senator MacKay, A. J. Brant, W. D. W. Harris, Miss Miller, Mrs. Hughes and many others.

—Eust. Col. Han wishes that he desires to meet the mess of the Fifth Regiment night at 8.30 at the Drill room.

The members of Mrs. class will meet in the evening of the Metropolitan church on Tuesday, Jan. 31, for an entertainment for the year and etc. A full attendance is requested.

Tenders have been opened up to be constructed in the Queen Charlotte three-cell lock-up will be of three tenders have been from Jedway and one from son.

The funeral of the Powell family, place on from the family residence zies street. A large attendance of friends was present, many beautiful flowers, and the high esteem in which was held. Rev. Geo. W. ducted the services. The definite cemetery at 2 o'clock. The funeral was followed by Abraham Smith, E. B. Spencer, et. W. H. Bone M. P. P., and J. A. Thompson.

In connection with an yesterday in regard to the are being prepared to be school at Oak Bay, it was the late by-law providing for a municipal hall, quite correct, as the vote for the building of stable school buildings were as follows: by the school board, 10; by securing an architect, 10; preliminary plans have been is no doubt but that they must be built at Oak Bay the pressure there is also the large number of the municipality that are continue to so attend, schools are overcrowded.

A TRYING TEST.
 Automobile Given Trial Road Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
 Thos. Filimley, manager of Automobiles, Ltd., of Dr. J. L. Todd, made a trip to Sooke lake yesterday morning. Franklin runabout, made for the purpose of climbing power and cooling Goldstream, with three and with the passengers, in pounds.

The car made the ascent greatest ease and accomplished four miles to a height of the entire satisfaction of and Dr. Todd. The road imagined, were in a shock to make matters worse ed with snow to the Dr. Todd has decided to car and will return during the coming summer to take it to Montreal for

DEATH OF CUNARD.
 New York, Jan. 30.—R who until last year was a member of the Cunard Steamship company's office in this city home in this city yesterday was 86 years old.

Just Trouser Talk!



A Few suggestions in case you wish to Trouser up a bit.

Remember, there are no Trousers better than Fit-Reform.

For \$4.00

We have strong, durable Trousers made of solid fabrics, made to stay with the Man who subjects his Trousers to hard usage. Seams won't rip—buttons won't come off—fit just right.

For \$5.00

At this price we have many neat patterns—good for piecing out the old Coat and Vest.

Cut in a stylish manner and well tailored. Just the sort for the business Man.

For \$7.50

At this price we give you Trouser excellence in handsome patterns—the kind the Tailor charges you big prices for—same fabric, same cut. Right for the Man who wants something swell in Trousers.

N. B.—Don't pass this store when Trouser hunting.

ALLEN & CO.
Fit-Reform
Wardrobe
 1201 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.