



From Cherry Blossom Land.
The Japanese Give Good Example.

It is a proverb of Cherry Blossom Land that a healthy stomach is the basis of all strength. Good nature is also recognized as of great importance. The Japanese as a people are remarkable for their health, endurance, patience and skill. They have a system of physical training which is universally used. It is called the Jiu Jitsu, and by this they regulate diet, bathing, clothing, breathing, muscular development and boxing. They have a philosophy that good humor is followed by good health. They try to banish worries, and believe that a cheerful will take the proper means to cure their irregularities which lead them to a miserable existence.

Women suffer in girlhood from backache, spine ache and headaches, followed by irregularities, painful or disagreeable, and as a result diseases of the womanly organs are more common than any one but a physician in active practice could suppose. It is often the result of days of girlhood passed in overcrowded public schools, or worse, in a jail-like boarding school for young ladies. The brain is crowded, indigestible foods disturb the stomach, the body does not get healthful growth, and the undeveloped woman leaves school to plunge into social dissipation, followed only too closely by the taking up of worldly duties and responsibilities towards a husband who has only noticed her beautiful face. The woman suffering from continued nervousness, weariness, backache, headache and backache, needs the advice of a physician of large experience. Perhaps the physician of the largest experience in the Diseases of Women is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The young wife desiring the advice of a physician is deterred therefrom by bashfulness, and so are many younger women, and single women, and we should advise these to write at once to Dr. Pierce, who will treat their correspondence as strictly confidential, and give them the intelligent medical opinion of their cases without cost.

After long experience in the treatment of womanly diseases, Dr. Pierce evolved a vegetable tonic and corrective which he called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is a purely vegetable preparation without a particle of alcohol contained in it.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

CONVENTION TO CONSIDER FORESTS
IS TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA IN JANUARY

Importance of Subject Set Forth in Circular Letter Issued By Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

There will be held at Ottawa January 10th, 11th and 12th, 1906, a convention under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a circular letter addressed to the public of the Dominion in which he calls the convention, says:

"Canada possesses one of the largest areas of virgin forest of any country in the world and is ranked by European experts first, or among the first, of the important sources of the world's timber supply for the future.

"The preservation of the streams in perennial and constant flow, which is largely controlled by the forests on the watershed, will have an important influence on the industrial and agricultural development of the Dominion. The expansion of our electrical and mechanical industries will be regulated to a great extent by water, which forms the greatest source of power in all countries, and some of our western neighbors are dependent on irrigation to ensure the success of agricultural operations.

"In all the other provinces the clearing of the soil has been carried to such an extent that the ill effects on the water supply and on agriculture are clearly marked, while on the western prairie the need of sheltering trees for houses and dikes is seriously felt by the early construction of the transcontinental railway, and of other railways,

FINAL SITTING OF COMMISSION

THOMAS R. STOCKETT ASKS DUTY ON OIL

The Case of the Vancouver Coal Operators Discussed—Other Representations.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The tariff commission resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon and completed the hearing of complaints against the tariff as far as Victoria is concerned. Ralph Smith, M. P., who was present during the sitting, arranged for the hearing of representations from Nanaimo today at 12.30.

The first to appear in the afternoon was J. P. Dickson, representing the Victoria Phoenix Brewery. He complained that while Canadian brewers were protected to the extent of 11 1/2 cents a gallon on malt beer, there was only 5 to 19-20 cents a gallon on rice beer. The discriminated against the Canadian manufacturer in the matter of rice beer.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur asked if rice beer was not inferior to malt beer.

Mr. Dickson said undoubtedly it was, but there were many who want the lighter rice beer.

Hon. Mr. Fielding showed that there was a protection of 14 cents a gallon. The duty was 2 1/2 cents, and the excise collected on home-made being 10 cents.

"Are you making any rice beer?" asked Hon. Mr. Brodeur.

"No, we could never see our way clear to do it," replied Mr. Dickson.

Asked for a solution of the matter, Mr. Dickson was satisfied to leave the duty on rice as at present and charge 1 1/2 cents excise on rice, wiping out the 10 cents now charged.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur thought this was a good suggestion.

Fred W. Foster complained that in sending out seal skins to be treated and dyed, there was a duty of 15 per cent upon the work done on the skin in London and in addition a duty on the skins had to be shipped to London to be treated. He pointed out that he selected the skins on their arrival in the city. These were sent to London, and in bringing back the skins the duty was collected on the whole value, including skins and labor.

The minister said that the matter would be looked into for the purpose of seeing that uniform rules were made by the various custom house officers.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that there had been representations made elsewhere in favor of lowering the duty on explosives for mining purposes. If there were any representatives of the powder works present he would be glad to hear their views.

No one appeared and Hon. Mr. Foster asked for any one else who had representations to make to do so. He also pressed upon the members of the committee with any one of the ministers present to bring them up.

The commission then rose to meet again at 12.30.

This afternoon the tariff commission held its last sitting in the province. Thomas R. Stockett, general manager of the Western Fuel Company's mines at Nanaimo, was the first to appear.

Mr. Stockett called attention to the fact that crude oil had made inroads into the coal trade. About a year ago the oil was admitted free of duty, which had the effect of cutting off some of the customers. The duty had been 2 1/2c a gallon. The only complaint was against the admission of free crude oil for fuel purposes. Of the gas companies in California only one was now using coal. When it was remembered that eight gallons of this oil were equal to one gallon of gas the danger of this competition was seen. Up to the present the company he represented had only lost one customer, but this amounted to from 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons a month.

Hon. Mr. Fielding called attention to the fact that in parts of the Dominion where coal could not be obtained the removal of the duty on oil was felt to be of great advantage.

Mr. Stockett said that he knew it was something of a sectional character. He pointed out, however, that the competition was very severely felt here.

Mr. Stockett said that the coal importations into California had fallen off 50 per cent. This was due to the oil alone. This crude oil sold at about 45c, or 60c, a barrel at the works. The result was that nearly all factories of any magnitude used oil exclusively.

In reply to questions, Mr. Stockett said that with a duty of 6c on coal entering the United States the superior quality of the Vancouver Island alone held the market against the Washington coal.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur asked if there was any local trade cut off by the oil.

Hon. Mr. Stockett said it was to some extent.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said that while the government could not do anything to help out the coal industry as it was affected on the California market, it was questionable whether the government should interfere with changed conditions under which oil was being used in points.

Mr. Stockett thought that this might apply if the oil were obtained in Canada, but in this case it was imported.

Hon. Mr. Paterson M. P. asked Mr. Stockett what coal at Seattle sold for about \$3 to \$4 a ton. The local coal cost \$3.50 a ton at the mine. The crude oil was sold at about 15c a gallon for about \$2.00 a barrel, worth \$2.00 were equal to a ton of coal.

Hon. Mr. Fielding called attention to the fact that 2 1/2c a gallon of duty would look rather bad as a commodity costing only 1 1/2c a gallon.

Mr. Stockett thought it would be better for both parties to have free trade in coal.

"That is the general view of British Columbia coal owners?" asked Hon. Mr. Fielding.

"Yes," Mr. Stockett replied.

Mr. Stockett said that reciprocity would affect the exportations from Can-

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should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

ada with the United States, although the return of coal from the United States would not be great.

In reply to Hon. Senator Templeman, Mr. Stockett said that in California, and those in the East were entirely different. The California quality could not be refined.

Further questioned by Hon. Mr. Templeman, Mr. Stockett said he did not think the Texas oil, which resembled the California output, found its way to Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Templeman called attention to the fact that 2 1/2 cents a gallon of duty would be equal to \$4 a ton on coal.

Hon. Mr. Fielding asked if this duty would set a bar to the competition.

Mr. Stockett said it would not.

Asked as to the decline in the California trade, Mr. Stockett said it had fallen off 50 per cent. In 1900, there were 750,000 tons sent into California; in 1901, 710,000 tons; in 1903, 591,000 tons, and in 1904, 535,000 tons.

Mr. Stockett held that the most desirable thing was free trade in coal as a means for the local coal holding its own on the California market.

Hon. Mr. Paterson pursued the line introduced by Senator Templeman, relative to making a distinction in the oils so that the California product might be distinguished from other qualities which were found necessary in the East.

Mr. Stockett thought this could be done. The California oil, he believed, was known as an asphaltum oil and easily distinguished.

Hon. Mr. Templeman pointed out that a distinction would have to be made. In the East where coal could not be obtained it was regarded as a boom to have the privilege of getting fuel purposes.

Hon. Mr. Paterson for this reason requested that a sample of the California oil should be sent to the customs office at Victoria to be analyzed.

In concluding, Mr. Stockett asked for something to be done in relation to crude oil. When the question of reciprocity in oil with the United States came up he also asked consideration.

Mr. Stockett also brought before the commission the subject of admitting accessory parts of a safety lamp used by the miners in the United States. A lamp was made in Germany and there only. The lamp was brought in free of duty. The accessory parts used only in the lamp were duties.

It was explained that the lamp was opened by a magnet which was not to be obtained in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Paterson thought that these might be made in Canada.

Mr. Stockett said that if someone in Canada would make these the company would be ready to buy.

Difficulties were pointed out in this by the minister as some of these were not parts of the tariff.

In concluding, Hon. Mr. Fielding pointed out that the agricultural machinery of the district, asked that agricultural machinery be placed on the free list. The industry was a most important one. The farmer was the great producer of tax material from which the manufacturers carried on their trade.

Agricultural machinery he held could be purchased in the United States one-third cheaper than in Canada and the machines were one-third better.

Hon. Mr. Fielding corrected a statement that manufacturers got their raw material free of duty.

Mr. Shaw said that there were many instances of this and the manufacturers were constantly asking for more.

Further, Mr. Shaw expressed himself as in favor of free trade. He had been brought up a free trader. He had voted for Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, but would not do so now.

Hon. Mr. Templeman asked if the farming community would be satisfied with free trade all round.

Mr. Shaw said he would be satisfied. Mr. Shaw further contended that in many instances machinery could be obtained from the United States, and after paying the duty a saving could be effected.

Hon. Mr. Templeman wanted to know how many farmers in his district would be agreeable to the removal of the duty on the products of the farm.

Hon. Mr. Paterson asked a few of the farmers were not, however, asking for it. He would like to see the free list increased.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that in British Columbia there were not many requests for this. On the contrary the requests were for increase in the duty. He asked Mr. Shaw if he would be agreeable to increasing the duty on lumber.

Mr. Shaw said that lumber was too high now.

J. B. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, agreed with the resolution passed by the Central Farmers' Institute, asking for changes in the law so as to put the local grown tobacco on the same level as the foreign grown article imported. Mr. Anderson said that the tobacco growing at Kelowna had declined.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur thought there was some misunderstanding. A duty of 10 cents was imposed upon foreign leather imported. There were cuttings which were not used. These were returned and a refund of 10 cents was allowed, which was a refund of exactly what was paid and was not used.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that when leather was imported for native use there could be nothing returned.

Mr. Anderson asked for a remission of the duty on jars used in displaying fruit at the New Westminster exhibition.

Hon. Mr. Fielding asked if these were used for the Dominion exhibition alone.

Mr. Anderson said no, they were also used at other exhibitions.

Hon. Mr. Paterson thought the jars could be made in Canada.

Mr. Anderson said that they could not. They had to be obtained in Philadelphia.

"The matter, it was agreed, would be looked into."

The sitting then concluded. Hon. Mr. Fielding announced that it concluded the sittings in British Columbia.

WM. MACKENZIE VISITED VICTORIA

HE SPENT FORENOON DRIVING ABOUT CITY

President of Canada Northern Was Highly Pleased With All That He Saw.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canada Northern Railway Company, paid a visit to Victoria to-day. Accompanied by a party consisting of Lieut.-Col. B. A. Scott, of Quebec; Col. A. D. Davidson, of Winnipeg; and H. Maclean, of Glasgow, he arrived in the city this morning from the Mainland and left again shortly after noon on the steamer Charmer, which was held a few hours for them. They will cross by her direct to New Westminster.

While Mr. Mackenzie's trip is announced as one of pleasure simply, it is generally believed that the visit to this city had greater significance. The Canada Northern will reach Edmonton this winter, and it is generally supposed that there will be no delay following that, but on the contrary the line will push right ahead into British Columbia and on to the coast.

It is but natural therefore that the president of the company should be looking into conditions and facilities on the Pacific Coast preparatory to locating the British Columbia end of the line. The company has, it is supposed, always had its eye on Victoria as the objective point to be reached.

Mr. Mackenzie this morning expressed a strong wish to visit Esquimalt. In conversation he said that that was the point he came to see, and everything else would have to give way to that. Later, however, to his disappointment, he found that the time at his disposal absolutely forbade the inspection of Esquimalt harbor. He and his party, however, made a trip about the city, going to Oak Bay and other points.

In a short interview just before leaving for New Westminster, Mr. Mackenzie expressed himself as delighted with Victoria. This admission of the city was not confined to the president of the Canada Northern alone, but the other members of his party likewise expressed their delight with the appearance of the city. Questioned relative to the route of his railway line through British Columbia, Mr. Mackenzie said that this had not yet been determined.

A significant expression relative to Victoria was dropped by Col. Scott while speaking of the advantages possessed by this port. He said that occupying the splendid position which Victoria did on the highways of commerce, there should be no doubt that she would soon come in for a little toy whose home is on Tod Inlet.

Mr. Mackenzie says that by next month the Canada Northern will be built into Edmonton. It is now about 55 miles from that city, but next month the road will be completed to that centre.

The regular passenger service will not likely be in operation, however, until about Christmas.

Col. Davidson, speaking also of the progress which is being made on the line, says that the rails are being laid at the rate of about three or four miles a day. When the party visited the end of the line the work was progressing at such a rate that one required to continue walking to keep up with the extension of the line. He described the road as a revelation to those who have never gone over it. It is a splendidly equipped line in every respect, being unexcelled by any others.

Mr. Mackenzie's party has been touring for several weeks, the members getting a wonderfully good impression of Western Canada during their trip.

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