The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Apparently the Government at Ottawa has been able to whip its followers into line. Even Hon. Clifford Sifton will vote for the measure and the recalcitrant Globe has drawn in its horns. Considering the amount of feeling that was caused in the party ranks and the delay that ensued, very little in the way of modification has been accomplished. The compromise was really not worth all the trouble it gave to secure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Quebec following have won out easily. There is, it is true, a difference between the proposition, as originally and now submitted, but it is really the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. The great principle at stake has been left undisturbed, and that is the non-recognition of the Provinces to deal with their own educational system in their own way.

The article in the Globe, to which we referred at length yesterday, was really a preparation on its part to clear the way for the agreement that has been reached, and which it is now supporting. The love of office on the part of the true, undefiled Liberal of the Globe stamp is too dear to be sacrificed in any determined fight for principle, even though that principle was one of the cardinal doctrines of Liberalism in the old days. The Liberal conscience has been placated by making a "kick," a "fuss," a protest that was not intended to be taken too seriously, and a "compromise" having been secured, the English followers of the Premier feel that they have done their whole duty. They will go back to their constituents smiling and rubbing their hands, exclaiming: "See how brave we were, and see what we made Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his French followers do." What they did, however, was not in causing them to abandon their perch, but simply to come down one or two pegs. They are still up there and crowing.

It has been suggested that Sir Wilfrid and members of the Government are convinced of the unconstitutionality of the separate school clauses of the Autonomy Bill, and advised the Liberal caucus to that effect. They are going to let the courts settle the question, as undoubtedly the courts eventually will do. In the meantime they have carried their point and satisfied the Quebec end of their support. If the objectionable legislation is declared unconstitutional, and it is decided that the Federal Government cannot intervene to direct school legislation in the new Provinces, well, there is an end of it. Sir Wilfrid has done all a mortal man can do to stay by the ship.

The question now arises as to whether Hon. Clifford Sifton will be taken back into the Cabinet. It is thought that there is no other course open. He has submitted; if naughty towards his leader, he has become a good boy again and made the Government happy once more. Such conduct deserves recognition. Will Sir Wilfrid forgive him? Does he want him in the Cabinet at all? Through Mr. Sifton's administration of the Yukon he has become discredited to such an extent that it was stated, in any event, that his resignation would be demanded. Ugly rumors were flying about Ottawa for some time that made him objectionable to some of his colleagues. Is it part of the compact of peace that these things shall be forgotten? Can the administration really get along without him? Among the other Western representatives there is no man large enough in calibre to take the place vacated by Mr. Sifton, and it goes without saying that a Western man should have the portfolio. Whatever may be Mr. Sifton's faults, he is one of the ablest men in the Liberal party, and as a political manipulator is without a peer.

The situation, with the one exception of the breach made by the resignation of Mr. Sifton, has been patched up and made secure for four years longer. In the meantime new Provinces will have been formed and the constitutional issues fought out. Hail, Sir Wilfrid! He is still chief.

HARDY BAY.

The prospects of the northern end of the Island are looking up, if the prospectus of Hardy Bay townsite, just received, is to be accepted as a criterion. It is described as "the coming Eldorado, the cynosure for up-to-date investors." As a basis of the urban superstructure to be raised thereupon are a Dominion public wharf, a hotel and a post office, and we are informed that "most of the Northern and Oriental steamers" call there. The public is incidentally made aware of the fact that the "Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk and the Great Northern Railway are all contemplating establishing a terminus at the north end of Vancouver Island, which means Hardy Bay." If this be true, and no doubt the promoters of the new townsite have the authority of these corporations for the statement, their claims for the future of Hardy Bay are well founded. To this are added the great natural advantages of a harbor of undoubted capacity, "perfectly sheltered and deep, so that the largest ships afloat can find safe anchorage there in all weather." That the public should not fail to appreciate present opportunities to "get in on the ground floor," is made abundantly clear in the statement that "millions of capital are finding a profitable investment in Quatsino Sound, about eight miles from Hardy Bay Townsite, and pulp and paper mills, lumbering and mining are all an assured fact." This is emphasized by evidence still more conclusive that "some of the most experienced and richest of American capitalists, with their keen foresight, are in the business." With their weather eye always open for the main chance they will naturally secure all the available lots if the public does not hurry up. "It is confidently predicted," the prospectus reminds us, "that there will be immense developments of the unlimited rich gold, copper, timber and fish resources in and all around Hardy Bay." Not only that, but development is already under way.

We are told, in addition to their being an "assured fact," that "large industries are being commenced in the immediate vicinity in establishing large pulp and paper mills, together with the rich gold, copper, coal and timber, and the adjacent waters abound with cod, halibut and salmon, these being materials that provide labor for many thousands of men and wealth for the community." These conditions are predicated to attract population and to command the "free and safe investment of capital." Some of these statements will naturally come as news to many of our readers, particularly that "millions of capital are finding profitable investment" there; but although no dividends have been published and the public has not heretofore been apprised of the construction of large pulp and paper mills, yet progress is so rapid nowadays that a laggard mail service has not been able to keep up with developments, and thus we apparently have been in the dark about what is going on on our own Island. As there is now "a postmaster and mail agent at Hardy Bay," and "frequent mail service to Victoria," this lack of information should not continue in the future.

Promoters of townsites are often blamed for making statements in their prospectuses and advertisements calculated to deceive investors. In this instance, however, there is no possibility of, at least, the British Columbia public being deceived by the statements we have referred to.

THE DYKING BILL.

The dyking bill on Friday passed its second reading on a division of twenty-one to thirteen. This may be regarded as somewhat significant from the fact that Mr. John Oliver, of Delta, and Mr. Munro, of Chilliwack, the two representatives of dyked lands of the Fraser, who, in the nature of things, ought to be the most familiar with the conditions, made very bitter attacks against the Government in connection with this legislation.

The force of these gentlemen's contentions was much minimized by the extreme and inconsistent positions which they took on the question. These inconsistencies were most admirably illustrated in the vigorous speech made by the Premier, under whose lash they spent most uncomfortable "half hour."

The most noteworthy incident in connection with the vote was the fact that Mr. W. C. Wells, who was Chief Commissioner for a considerable portion of the time during which the expenditures on the dykes were being made, and who was at that time responsible for the same, voted against his own party. This seems to us the strongest evidence of the soundness of the position taken by the Government. If any man should be familiar with the conditions which exist in the dyking districts and should understand the situation in all its bearings, it is Mr. Wells.

We think that the Government is to be highly congratulated upon the result of the division. Just before the vote was taken, Mr. Macdonald, leader of the Opposition, had been belaboring the Premier on his partnership with the Socialist party, with the usual chances being rung upon the dictatorship of the latter. As there are but two Socialists and there was a majority of eight for the Government, the contention of the Opposition was immediately shattered by hard facts.

Upon the second reading, of course, the principle of the bill only is discussed, but we have no doubt that when it reaches the committee stage, the Government will be only too pleased to make any amendments which can be shown to be justified in the circumstances. That was clearly intimated by the Premier in his speech, and if there are any inequalities or injustices that can be shown to exist, we feel sure that they will have the best consideration of the Government and its supporters.

A letter has been received from "A Parent" with reference to the alleged brutal treatment of Douglas Irving, a boy of seven years, at the hands of the teachers at the public schools. We are loathe to believe that the statements made can be substantiated by evidence. If what "A Parent" says is true, the teachers referred to in the letter should be summoned to appear in the Police Court on a proper charge and the complaint ventilated there. This would be a much more effectual way of dealing with the matter than by letters in the newspapers, which present only one side of the case, and in which the teachers cannot very well defend themselves. It is always wise to accept with caution the grievances of parents with respect to school matters, because they are based on the stories of children themselves, with whom their sympathies go entirely. Every man can judge, from his own experience, just how far, as a rule, the tittle-tattle of scholars is to be depended upon. Recently, however, a number of complaints have been made against teachers, and in justice to the latter the Board of School Trustees should enquire carefully into the facts, in order that the public should be satisfied that injustices are not being done. An impartial finding on the part of that body should be sufficient.

THE MATSQUI SETTLERS.

We are glad to know that the settlers who purchased land on the Matsqui prairie were not deceived by the owners who sold the same as to the legal charges attaching to their holdings. This would appear to be the case from a letter which is published in this morning's issue. It does appear, however, that assurances were received from the Government of the day that they would be dealt with leniently, a promise sufficiently elastic to mean little or much as the case may be. It was evidently sufficient to satisfy those who bought lands. These men have our entire sympathy. To pay $40 an acre for the land and in addition to that the additional charges per acre, which under the new arrangement will be $1.67½ per acre per annum is a heavy burden, amounting to $83.50 per annum on each fifty acres. It is unfortunate that they should be placed in this position, let the fault lie where it may. As we have already pointed out, the responsibility does not lie with the present Government whose duty it has been to reduce the liability against the land and ease the situation as far as possible.

MR. BOWSER'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. W. J. Bowser has placed a resolution on the order paper as follows: "That this House regrets that in the Bill proposed to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament granting autonomy to the Northwest Territories, there is an interference with Provincial rights in regard to the provisions dealing with their school system."

Regarding the sentiment of the resolution we are entirely in accord, so far as it relates to the maintenance of Provincial rights. In so far as that is concerned it might form the subject of consideration by the Legislative Assembly, provided always that the danger to the new Provinces of the Northwest Territories was of such a character as to threaten the liberties of other Provinces of the Dominion. As that, however, is not possible, we doubt the advisability or good taste of the Legislature of this Province passing resolutions having in view to influence the legislation now before the Dominion Parliament. While there is such a principle as Provincial rights, which should be respected at all hazards, there is also such a thing as Federal rights, and the Dominion Parliament is now dealing with a matter solely within its own jurisdiction. The Government, and the members of that body, are responsible to the people of Canada for the course they pursue. Members of the local Legislature would feel very indignant if a resolution were passed in the Dominion House expressing the views of that body with respect to the position this Province has taken, or should take, as to the exclusion of aliens, or the settlement of the Songhees reserve, or the building of the New Westminster bridge. It would be regarded as an intolerable interference, or attempt at interference, in our private affairs.

So the Government of Canada and the Dominion Parliament would be justified in resenting such a resolution as is proposed, as not being within the province of the Legislature to pass. In other words, it would be regarded as a matter, which, notwithstanding how deeply the individual members felt in respect to it, was no part of their business in their capacity as legislators.

We believe it is a very wholesome rule to follow for each parliament to attend strictly to its own "knitting" and not attempt to influence or proffer advice to another one upon subjects which are out of its legislative sphere. Upon the question at issue, we take as strong a position as any person possibly can; but regard it as a mistake to use the Legislative Assembly as a mill in which to thresh out Federal straw.

Whatever the effect of the passing of such a resolution would have is likely to be prejudicial rather than otherwise to the principle it affects to champion, by arousing and increasing antagonism to what, in this instance, might properly be designated as "foreign influence."

We believe that Mr. Bowser is thoroughly in earnest in placing his resolution upon the order paper, and in any other circumstances we should be pleased to give him support in condemning what is being attempted at Ottawa at the present time. His resolution, however, is too palpably an instruction from the Provincial to the Dominion Parliament to be accepted. This Province cannot afford, in the maintenance of its dignity in the eyes of the Dominion, to be, figuratively speaking, rapped over the knuckles for dabbling in affairs which do not belong to it. It is always a mistake for the Legislative Assembly to assume to dictate to the Dominion or to any other Legislative body, what its duty should be. If there were any pronounced and widespread agitation in the Northwest against the separate school clauses in the bills, it would have been perfectly proper for the Legislature to pass a resolution expressing sympathy with the people there in their demands for complete autonomy. At the present time we do not know to what extent the undoubted opposition to the measure in the Northwest has taken shape, but until it has clearly manifested itself it would be premature to take action here. The citizens of the Northwest are the people whose interests are mainly affected, and if they fail at the critical moment to assert themselves, action on the part of the Legislature of British Columbia could not but be regarded as a gratuitous contribution to the solution of the question.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PENDRAY THREAT.

Sir—I do not agree with a correspondent in your issue of today in his condemnation of the aldermen in rejecting the Pendray proposition for a bonus. I think that the board acted wisely and well. Victoria has been a good friend to Mr. Pendray. He came here without a dollar, and is now pretty well off. Securing some lots on Humboldt street for a mere song, he put up his factory there and developed a large trade, finally disposing of his real estate to the C. P. R. Company for a sum approaching $75,000 cash, reserving his plant, etc. Had he met with disaster; had his establishment been burned or blown down, inflicting heavy loss, a small bonus might have been in order to enable him to rebuild. But having made a huge sum of money by the deal, his coolness in demanding a huge bonus from the municipality, under the hold-up threat that he will move to the Mainland if his impudent demand is not complied with, almost takes one's breath away. Let Mr. Pendray carry out his threat to boycott his benefactors for refusing to shell out, and he will find that the game is one two can play at. He owes everything he has in the world to the loyalty of Victorians, who patronized his locally manufactured goods to the exclusion of Eastern goods. Let him beware lest he strain that loyalty to the snapping point, and that in the rebound he should be badly hurt.

ANTI-BOYCOTT.

LAND SCRIP AND RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Sir—Without going into the whole question proposed by Mr. Houston, I would suggest that something might be done in the way he proposes for the aiding of the long-talked-of and much-desired Coast-Kootenay railway.

Instead of $30,000,000 worth of scrip, I would suggest that a trial be made of $3,000,000, on somewhat the following basis:

1. The price of land should be:

For townsites	$25.00 an acre
For other than townsites, but within one mile of a railway station	3.00 an acre
For other than townsites, but within two miles of a railway station	2.00 an acre
All other land, anywhere in the province	1.00 an acre

2. That the land shall be subject to all the present laws relating to land, save the wild land tax and the royalties on coal and lumber. From these it should be exempt for ten years after selection.

3. That the government shall invest the proceeds, about $10,000 per mile, in the ordinary share capital of the Coast-Kootenay railway, and also of the company proposing to build from Princeton to Spences Bridge.

4. That the dividends on the government shares shall be deferred till the rest of the share capital shall have received a 4 per cent. dividend. But the government shall have a director on the board of each company, with voting power to the full amount of the cash invested.

5. That the Coast-Kootenay shall have direct connection with both the C. P. R. and the Great Northern.

This would not lock up any of the resources of the province, but instead invest them to the mutual benefit of the railways and the people.

F. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, March 23, 1905.

SETTLERS NOT MISLED.

Sir—In your editorial on the Dyking Act in this morning's issue you say: "There are also some new settlers, principally upon Matsqui prairie, who purchased land, it is said, in ignorance of the conditions as to dyking charges. If this be true, it is unfortunate, but the responsibility is upon those who sold the land and not upon the government."

We desire to tell you in the most emphatic way that the new settlers of Matsqui were not misled by the seller of the land as to the liability of the land for the dyking charges.

At the meeting of the Matsqui delegation with the Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, this question was raised by one of these gentlemen, and the settlers, of whom there were often present, assured the questioner that they were not misinformed by the seller of the land, Mr. Cruickshank. On the contrary, he had told them that the authorized expenditure was $106,000 and that this sum was being exceeded;

That they had called the attention of the Premier and Chief Commissioner, when those gentlemen visited Matsqui last year and addressed a public meeting of the settlers, to the fact that charges far in excess of the value of the works were being placed on the land, and the Premier and Chief Commissioner had assured them that they would receive lenient treatment and "even-handed British justice."

We claim that is all the settlers of Matsqui want now.

Further, when Mr. Wells was chief commissioner a delegation of Matsqui settlers waited on him with a view to getting a stop put to additional charges. Mr. Wells assured these delegates that the settlers of Matsqui need not fear that the government would treat them in an arbitrary manner, but would deal with them leniently.

We therefore desire to inform you that, if we have formed wrong opinions as to what would be the action of the government, the information on which those opinions were formed was received from the Chief Commissioners with whom we have had to deal.

GEO. H. TURNER,
H. F. FRASER,
H. F. PAGE,
ALEX. CRUICKSHANK,
Delegates now in Victoria.

DOMINION EXHIBITION AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Sir—We have an opportunity during the coming autumn to display the products and to show the possibilities of this province to greater advantage than we have ever had (locally), or are likely to have again for some years to come. We ought in consequence, from the government of the province downward, make every effort not alone to see that the exhibition is a success, but such a success as will impress and attract the favorable attention of every one visiting it.

A great deal of interest has been taken in our province during the last few years, in fact of the thirty years which I have lived in it, I may safely say, that there has been more inquiries as to its possibilities during the past two than during any ten of the thirty preceding years. Therefore what we have to do now is to show that there are good grounds for the interest that is being taken in it.

I understand that the Westminster exhibition officials have only asked our government for $20,000 or $25,000. I think that they should reconsider their request, and ask for as much as the Dominion government is giving, viz., $50,000, and I think, furthermore, that our government should grant this amount. Our province, in the direct benefit likely to be received, increased immigration, influx of capital, etc., would not only be justified, but it is the duty of the government to assist in making it the success it ought to be, which cannot be done without a large expenditure of money.

All of our provincial sources of wealth should be represented in first-class style. The exhibition officials themselves have taken care that our agricultural and horticultural wealth shall be exhibited to the best advantage. I have no doubt that our mineral and forest wealth will also be well represented, and in such a manner as to attract widespread attention. But how about our almost undeveloped sea resources? It seems to me that our government should take this particular source of wealth into their own hands, and see to it that a complete and thorough display is made, and also that a representative of the government should be in charge, prepared to give full information with regard to the same, both verbally and in pamphlet form. In fact, I do not see why plaster casts of our various edible fish might not be made, as in the provincial museum, and later on the whole exhibit be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Turner in England, where, I have not the slightest doubt, good use could be made of it.

As I have said, a great deal of attention is being paid to our province, not alone from other parts of the Dominion, but from the Old Country and the adjoining states as well. Therefore it seems to me that the provincial exhibition has come our way at a most opportune time, and it should not be left to New Westminster alone to make a success of it. It should be provincial in every sense of the word. You can rest assured that every pair of eyes from the outside will represent many more. Let them return amongst their friends as did the agents of Moses of old, and report our province as "a land flowing with milk and honey."

MOSSBACK.

Armstrong, B. C., March 21, 1905.

TO BONUS COMEDY.

Sir—The subterfuge Mr. Pendray has adopted, viz., employing an anonymous writer to send letters to the Colonist and Times in support of a bonus to the soap and paint works, is transparent. The letters signed "Business," "Wake up, Victoria!" "Citizen," "Constant Reader," etc., etc., are either from the same pen or from the same dictation.

Mr. Pendray may think he is awfully cute in trying to work up a public sentiment in favor of his scheme of making it appear that a large section of the community favor his proposition; but I can assure you Mr. Editor, that the interest is all confined to himself and his hired writer.

Stress is laid by "Business" on the statement that the maintenance of the work here will fill "fifty mouths." Just think of the awful consequences that will ensue if those mouths should go to Westminster to find food! Why, sir, look at the Albion Iron Works, which employed four hundred adults at union wages and filled at least 1,500 mouths, being allowed to close down without a word in favor of bonus from Mr. Pendray or the gentleman whom he has employed to do his scribbling for the newspapers.

"Fifty mouths," indeed! Will this bonus-seeker allow the public a peep at his pay roll, so that it may be seen how many adult or how many juvenile "mouths" are included in the list, and the wage paid each employee, together with the names of the operatives?

If Mr. Pendray is not as rich as he thinks he should be, it is his own fault for having embarked in a branch of business of which he knew nothing, and for his losses in prosecuting which he now asks Victoria to recoup him. Few men have had the opportunity presented them of selling out at a figure that represents a tidy fortune, and no man has ever received better treatment from Victorians, who have patronized him generously, paying a higher figure for his goods than they could get Eastern goods "just as good." If Mr. Pendray should carry out his threat to boycott Victoria, he will find that he will be met at every point and vanquished. Should he abandon this field, others will be ready to occupy it.

ANTI-BOYCOTT.

"A CLEAR CONSCIENCE."

Sir—"It is with a clear conscience that I leave for the East; as I have done my duty. I am sorry the government did not see fit to accept my proposals in the interests of the province."

The above is a report of the dramatic and pathetic leave-taking of Mr. F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. At first blush it seems like a spurious adaptation of the memorable adieu to public life of the late Count Mercier, who, on being defeated on a policy of treasury raid, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, all is lost save honor." Nevertheless, assuming that the utterances of Mr. Morse are from the heart and that no rehearsals were needed, it is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the people of this province to know that he is returned to his friends and kindred with a "clear conscience." That we are fully alive to our virtues and blind to our faults is a confession few can honestly claim, yet we do. We are now permitted to boast of the unique distinction of granting unto our less fortunate brethren of other provinces who come amongst us for a brief stay of a benevolent character, with impaired "consciences," the assurance that we can, do and shall return them to their own with a "clear conscience." "My proposals" pale into insignificance when compared with the joyous news to the railway that their Mr. Morse is returned to them with "a clear conscience." Imagine what this means to a big and progressive company, and you have traveled beyond the limitless. This delivery of "clear conscience" by our provincial government may sound of apostacy, for the church has ever claimed that privilege. On inquiry, however, I am assured and I am authorized by an intimate friend of the government to state that the provincial government will not go into the "clear conscience" business except for the benefit of railway companies whose souls seem to ever yearn for mountain peaks and other high altitudes with high acreage. The exclusiveness of the calling may be disappointing to others wicked of heart and anxious for a quiet soul, yet I am told that the government is inflexible—in fact stubbornly obdurate—and that no influences will make them yield. The entire "clear conscience" manifests are for railway men, and for them only.

It is said that recalcitrant officials of the C. P. R. and V. W. & Y. or Great Northern are overwhelmed with surprise. They distinctly repudiate any desire for "clear conscience." It is hinted that they have intimated to the government that if it is given to them they would lose all ambitions in their philanthropic desires for the province. But while the government does not wish to force the new article upon them, there is said to be a grave fear that if the C. P. R., V. W. & Y. and Great Northern should in the future meet the radiant face of Mr. Morse, they would be compelled to blush for very shame that their "consciences" had not been purified. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the benevolent purpose of the government will assert itself and see that this untoward disgrace or blush shall be prevented.

We see large possibilities in this "clear conscience" business. Our assembly may yet become a veritable sanitarium where vile railway company sinners may find peace returning after treatment to the scenes of former wickedness with the priceless blessing of "clear conscience" to comfort and cheer them to the end.

HOWARD J. DUNCAN.

THEY KNOW IT.

Thousands of people throughout the country know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and appliances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally that removes the cause of Piles, hence the cure is permanent. Every package sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution. A month's treatment in each package. Sold at $1.00. At any drug store, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEAD ONE CENT PER WORD EACH ISSUE, NO ADVERTISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Horse and express wagon, 1 South Pandora street. For information inquire at Carne's grocery. mr29

FOR SALE—Fresh calved Jersey cow and heifer calf. Apply J. H. Hughes, Tennyson road, Maywood, city. mr26

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Plymouth Bard Rocks, $1.50 set 13; $8 per 100. Apply "Goepel," P. O. Victoria. mr24

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, pedigreed. Alex. Potts, Macaulay Point.

FOR SALE—Faverolles, latest and best general purpose poultry; good layers; remarkably quick, early growth; eggs $2 per setting, from prize stock; also stock for sale. W. T. Roberts, Spring Combe Farm, Hammond, B. C. mr22

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and buggy. Address Jones, photographer, Esquimalt. B. C. mr16

FOR SALE—White, Black, and Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, Brown Leghorn, Toulouse geese and Pekin duck eggs for hatching, now ready; White Orpington cockrels and pullets for sale. A. E. Richards, Cadboro Bay road, terminus Fort and Willows tram line. mr14

SILVER GREY DORKINGS—Cocks, $5; hens, $3; 15 eggs, $2; 100 eggs, $10—all prizes Nanaimo, all Victoria, bar third pullet. D. W. Maingay, Chemainus, B.C. mr12

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington eggs, from prize-winners at Victoria show; price per setting, $2 and $1. Apply James Wood, 127 North Park street, or 125 Johnson street.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Greatest laying strain White Leghorns, 12 firsts and specials Victoria and Vancouver, last January; hatching eggs guaranteed. Free circular. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. mr10

VICTORIA POULTRY YARDS—Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns; 16 prizes at last Victoria show; birds; guaranteed fertile eggs; "live eggs," and day old chicks for sale. Speed Bros. take orders. r5

ADARE POULTRY FARM—Wm. Baylis, Ross Bay, Fairfield Road, Victoria, B. C. Choice eggs for setting, from pure bred and vigorous stock. Barred Plymouth Rocks, from first prize birds; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. Brown Leghorns; Toulouse geese; Pekin ducks. All eggs tested before shipping and warranted from choice matings. Orders taken at Brown & Cooper's, Government street, or by post card to P. O. Box 580, Victoria, B. C. ¼mar3

FOR SALE—Eggs from hens guaranteed to lay not less than 200 eggs each per year; White, Brown, Black Leghorns, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, $1.00 per setting. Mrs. Edith Stewart, Chemainus.

FOR SALE—Orpingtons, prize stock, Black $5 per 15; White $2 setting; Buff, prize pen, $2; utility pens, $1; two good twos for sale. Pekin duck eggs, $1 dozen. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road. Tel. B337. f28

FOR SALE—Single comb Rhode Island Red and Silver Laced Wyandottes' eggs for hatching, from prize-winning stock, $2.50 per setting; fertility guaranteed. Geo. C. Anderson, Savoy Clear Store. f28

FOR SALE—(Cyphus) incubator and brooder, once used, or will exchange as part payment for good fresh cow. Palmer, Garbally road. f26

WANTED—AGENTS.

$5.00 PER DAY—Selling "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Absolute necessity for every farm and garden. Secure territory immediately. Write for particulars and sample machine. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. f4

WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. mar3

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all persons having any claims against the estate of Sir HENRY PERING PELLEW CREASE, late of Victoria, B. C., Kt. (who died on 27th February, 1905, and whose will and codicils were proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia on 23rd instant, by the Hon. M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake and Lindley Crease, executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars of such claims duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 23rd June, 1905, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd March, 1905.

CREASE & CREASE,
Victoria, B. C.

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