

## The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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## HILL'S INVASION OF CANADA.

Attention is particularly called to an article from The Wall Street Journal in another column. That Journal is usually well informed on railway matters and its discussion of Hill's Canadian plans are peculiarly interesting at the present time. The Journal tells us that all the talk about Hill invading Canada is very much overrated. He is simply filling up the gaps along the boundary line and making perfect his drainage system. The reproduction of the first paragraph describes his plans in this respect most guilelessly. The innocent candor of the paragraph is beautiful:

"The invasion of the Canadian Northwest by James J. Hill turns out to be a comparatively small matter. It is simply a linking together of points already reached by Hill lines in the far West, along with a more or less COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO TAP THE MORE PROLIFIC TRAFFIC POINTS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."

That is all, Jim Hill doesn't intend to build any Canadian system. He is not going to enter the field as a Canadian competitor with the Canadian railways. The dear, delightful Canadian public need not be alarmed for their railways. His plans are very insignificant. He merely intends to "tap the more prolific traffic points" north of the boundary and then run back into his own territory.

This is what our Liberal friends at Ottawa regard as a healthy railroad policy. Jim Hill, we were told by Mr. Templeman in committee, was the kind of man who built railways without bonuses and was the kind of railway man we wanted in Canada. For this reason, he and others supported the Vancouver, New Westminster & Yukon proposal to run a line to Edmonton. Mr. Templeman forgot to state that this line of railway was an applicant to the British Columbia government for a large land subsidy throughout the extent of the line in this province. This goes to prove, if Jim Hill is behind the proposal as was stated at Ottawa, he is not above taking a bonus where his lines of railway project into a new territory and do not "tap the more prolific traffic points."

It is also denied that Mr. Hill is associated with the Vancouver, Yukon & Northern. It is said to be purely a Canadian enterprise directed by Mr. John Hendry of New Westminster. Mr. Hill, in that case, is waiting to see what success Mr. Hendry has in securing a bonus before lending his name or his capital to the project. He is very careful of his reputation, and will not be known as a bonus-hunter.

## THE SESSION OF SCANDAL.

The North Atlantic Trading Company deal is only one of a series of its kind brought to light this session. There are others. It is conspicuous by being, probably, the most baffled. Among the others are the scandals connected with the "New Brunswick Petroleum Company" and the "Eastern Railway and Supply Company."

The former has for its president Hon. H. R. Emmerson, minister of railways. Now, it would, in the ordinary Liberal way of viewing it, be quite useless to have a minister of railways and president of a company that has petroleum and other lubricants to sell and not take advantage of his opportunities. Mr. Emmerson, whatever his capabilities to make the Intercolonial pay the country, was equal to his opportunities in making it pay him. It was not long after assuming office that he sent the following telegram to the general manager:

Ottawa, Jan. 6, 1905.  
Please arrange to purchase crude oil from New Brunswick Petroleum company for Pictou gas purposes. Please arrange to carry out the wishes of the minister in regard to the matter.

H. R. EMMERSON.  
The message was passed to the Intercolonial storekeeper, with the following letter:

Dear Sir—Herewith I send you a copy of a telegram from the minister of even date with reference to purchasing crude oil from the New Brunswick Petroleum company for gas purposes. Please arrange to carry out the wishes of the minister in regard to the matter.

D. POTTINGER.  
And the purchase of oil from the minister's company thereupon commenced. The quantities bought vary from 6,000 to 8,000 gallons a month, and the price paid for this crude article is 10 cents a gallon. The market price of crude oil at Pictou is \$1.35 per barrel of thirty-five gallons, about 4 cents a gallon, and if another cent be allowed for transportation the price on the Intercolonial would be 5 cents. There was evidently a good profit in the transaction for the petroleum company.

So far as the Eastern Railway and Supply Company is concerned, the Mail and Empire says that this corporation,

which gets its charter in Newfoundland, is made up of persons who are in close political touch with the government. Its business consists of receiving orders for supplies required for the Intercolonial railway, and in furnishing the goods at a figure in advance of that which the makers charge. This is an interesting operation, and it ought to yield a fat profit to the parties interested.

## ELECTION PURITY.

In the case of Roche versus Borden, at the examination for discovery in Halifax the other day, Mr. Borden, the newspaper report of the proceedings says, to the surprise of everybody appeared and insisted upon being examined, although upon the advice of counsel he was not legally bound to come. His evidence, as might be expected, was clear and straightforward. He declared that he had no understandings of any kind, either directly or indirectly, with any one regarding political matters or public affairs. He stated that outside his public utterances there was no arrangement or agreement of any kind with any person, corporation or individual whereby either he or the Conservative party would be restricted in its freedom of action. He had always, both publicly and privately, insisted on the Conservatives running clean elections and spending no money in corrupt practices.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at a meeting of the Canadian Club in London on Wednesday evening treated his hearers to some rather plain talk. We are informed that the colonial secretary was present, but Sir Thomas did not hesitate to criticize severely the neglect of British ministers to visit Canada and inferentially other colonies, and become acquainted with the actual condition of the Empire they were called upon to govern. He referred in particular to the fact that the permanent head of the Canadian department of the colonial office, and expressed astonishment at the fact that that official had never set foot in Canada. In the opinion of this speaker such an official should spend at least three months of each year in the Dominion. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy also referred to the statement made to him, that, no British minister had ever visited this country, a condition of things requiring attention. He evidently struck a responsive key in the breasts of his audience, because the cable informs us that "general cheers" greeted his remarks.

One sentence in Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's speech is significant and as it is strongly in line with contentions made by the Colonist from time to time it is worthy of reproduction: "A few years ago when trade questions were discussed between Canada and the United States they were treated with something in the nature of contempt. We are going to permit the Rockefeller, Carnegies, Hills and others men who influence the United States to force upon Canada trade relations that may lead to the most complicated results in the future? Are we to sit supinely by and let them determine what shall be Canada's future? I do not know by what means we can prevent them carrying their objects into practice, but whether by free trade or fair trade or a combination of free trade and fair trade, we must attempt to do it."

Lord Strathcona, who followed, we are told, was equally frank; though the gist of his remarks is not given. It is time, undoubtedly, that such sentiments as these should have general attention paid to them, and the prominence given to them through their utterance by men of the standing of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Lord Strathcona cannot fail to have this effect.

We have emphasized the danger which exists of weakening the ties binding Canada to the Empire through insidious attempts to develop a sentiment of Canadian independence, while, on the other hand, an equally insidious campaign is going on in other directions to cultivate closer political and trade relations with the United States. Just the other day, last week, in fact, Andrew Carnegie, and a few of his literary and professional friends across the line, paid a visit to Ottawa to open one of the libraries presented to this country, and from there he journeyed to Toronto and spoke as a guest of the Canadian club. Mr. Carnegie, in the enjoyment of ease and great wealth, has a great many schemes for the benefit of the human race. He is a promoter of universal peace, of political union of the Anglo-Saxon race, of libraries, of university education, of spelling reform, etc.

Well, at Toronto, his particular theme was the union of the Anglo-Saxon race and he predicted as inevitable, the union of Canada and the United States sooner or later, but sooner than most people imagine. Of course, he spoke very diplomatically about "Canada absorbing the United States," whereas on the other side of the line it is always the United States absorbing Canada, and he painted a very pretty picture of Canada with one hand extended to Uncle Sam and the other to John Bull, leading these two worthies to the fulfillment of a common and great destiny.

This is very beautiful to lure Canadians into the net of reciprocity annexation, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's note of warning to the people of Great Britain comes none too soon. While the influences to which we have referred are at work in Canada, paving the way for the consolidation of interests on the North American continent, public opinion and particularly political opinion, is apathetic on the subject. Great Britain's interests in the Dominion are being neglected, and so on this con-

tinuation of circumstances will continue until Great Britain will find herself without self-governing colonies and in a position of alienation on the fringe of a consolidated Europe, as Carnegie himself predicts. The danger of the British people in Great Britain, is their confident insularity and cocksureness. They have a tremendous faith in themselves, have immense satisfaction in things as they are and take much for granted. These are good qualities in themselves, but they are not the acme of statesmanship and are fraught with great danger.

## THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE LAW.

The bill for the better observance of the Sabbath now under consideration at Ottawa, as has been stated on a previous occasion, the outcome of combined efforts on the part of the representatives of the Labor unions and the Lord's Day Alliance—the one striving in view of the legal recognition of one day's rest in seven, and the other a more effective religious observance of the Sabbath. It was probably a compromise and as such accepted by the Dominion government. In framing the bill the practical effect of it was not, probably, fully considered, and for that reason was referred to a special committee for investigation. The question, for instance, how it affected the publication of newspapers, had in all probability, not been thought of. It is true, the Lord's Day Alliance especially aimed at the prevention of the publication of Sunday newspapers, and a number of strong sermons was preached in Eastern Canada; but it apparently did not occur to the promoters of the agitation that the provisions of the bill would prevent Monday morning papers being issued as well, because the greater part of the work of producing a paper on Monday is done on Sunday. Nor is it probable that the special conditions in British Columbia were considered. In this province all the morning papers publish on Sunday morning instead of on Monday morning, and for the reason, mainly, that the members of the staff are able to obtain a rest on Sunday, which they would not otherwise be able to do.

It is needless to say that the influence of the Eastern Canadian publisher is sufficient to modify the bill so as to permit a Monday morning paper being printed, but in so doing the danger of the British Columbia Sunday paper being rendered impossible is correspondingly great.

We are prepared cheerfully to admit the desirability of recognizing the principle that a newspaper should not be permitted to publish seven days a week, except under certain special circumstances—such as war or great disaster or something else of very special importance, when the public demand news; and, while we take no stock in the contentions of some members of the Lord's Day Alliance that the reading of a newspaper on Sunday is detrimental to religion inasmuch as it tends to secularize the Sabbath, we do not believe in allowing those who are engaged in producing a newspaper the opportunity of observing the Sabbath according to the dictates of their conscience—in rest and devotion if they so desire. We believe that the principle should be recognized, if a law is to be passed at all dealing with it, that so far as British Columbia is concerned it should be exempt from its operations in respect to publishing on Sunday. If newspaper publishers in Eastern Canada prefer, in deference to public opinion, to publish on Monday instead of on Sunday, let them do so, but let publishers in British Columbia prefer Sunday to Monday, they should be also permitted to do so.

The bill already recognizes local conditions and makes certain exceptions in the province of Quebec, on account of established usage. Why not in British Columbia? Sunday papers have always been published in this province, and the people not only find no fault, but as a rule prefer them to Monday morning papers. Any change would give rise to great deal of dissatisfaction. Every person connected with their publication would deeply regret it. As a proof of that, at the regular meeting of the Victoria Typographical union, held on the 25th ult, it was unanimously resolved, "That this union goes on record as opposed to the Lord's Day Bill now before the House of Commons." We feel safe in saying that every Typographical union in British Columbia would pass a similar resolution if called upon.

## THE BRITISH TINPLATE INDUSTRY.

In view of the efforts that are being made to impose a duty on tinplate in Canada in order to assist an industry that is being established in Canada, it is interesting to note that Great Britain continues to maintain its supremacy, despite the efforts of other countries to displace British exports. And especially is this, from the London Iron and Coal Trade Review, apropos: "Perhaps the greatest surprise that has so far been offered by the tinplate industry is the maintenance of British manufactures in the markets of the world, despite the utmost efforts of competitive countries to dislodge them from that position, and the unquestionably considerable

success of those countries in other kindred fields of industry and commerce. Today Great Britain exports nearly forty times the volume of tinplates that is exported by all other countries put together. Why and how such a result should be possible is a problem of which different solutions are offered, but whatever be the true one, the fact remains. After having secured protection, which amounted to over £19 per ton, the Americans proceeded to extend their tinplate-producing plants from year to year, until they raised their output within the first five years from 1,015 tons to 115,000 tons; at the end of the first ten years they had produced 400,000 tons, and in 1903 they had raised their output to 480,000 tons. It is probable that at the present time their output is at the rate of considerably over 500,000 tons yearly, and may approach 600,000 tons. The United States, nevertheless, do not yet meet their own needs, and the imports from Europe are still from 55,000 to 60,000 tons a year. The publication mentioned does not look for competition from the United States, at least as regards business in neutral markets. Four continental countries are engaged in the tinplate industry—Germany, France, Belgium, and Austria. One other—Russia—has lately been seeking to establish the business at home. None of these countries can be said to compete with Great Britain in tinplate exports, except to a very limited extent. Until 1902, Belgium, which had probably the best output, never exported as much as 2,000 tons in any one year, but in that particular year the exports rose to 2,577 tons. It took Germany thirteen years—from 1875 to 1888—to rise from an output of 6,846 tons to one of 20,000 tons of tinplates, but between 1897 and 1903 the same country witnessed an expansion from 31,000 tons to over 45,000 tons, so that recent progress has been more notable. Nevertheless, German exports of tinplate are practically nil. Since 1882, there has only been one year in which they have exceeded 500 tons, while British exports have been ranging between 250,000 and 400,000 tons yearly over the same interval. French conditions are much the same as those of Germany. The exports have not increased to any extent worth speaking of, and home requirements have to be supplemented by imports from Great Britain. Some profess to believe that Russia is doing as well as Germany in tinplate-producing country, but this is only likely to happen if imports are excluded by prohibitive duties."

## CARNEGIE THE WOOLER.

We had occasion yesterday to refer to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Carnegie at a meeting of the Canadian club at Toronto, where, with honeyed words, he spoke of the absorption of the United States by Canada and the noble mission of this country in leading the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into amity, alliance, and brotherhood. These remarks were, of course, tempered to the feeling of an audience largely British and anti-American in the sense of being opposed to political fusion.

While in Canada the Laird of Skibo paid a great many compliments to Canadians and to Canadian institutions. In fact, if one were to judge of his spoken sentiments he would imagine that Mr. Carnegie who writes books, and Mr. Carnegie who came to Ottawa to open libraries were two entirely different Carnegie. His sugary statements on this side of the line suggest the story of the Spider and the Fly. It was a most curious appeal to "come into any party" on the part of the ironmaster, cloaked in the garb of Anglo-Saxonism. Canadians should beware of Andrew Carnegie as a political adviser. He has never been friendly to Canada, and is not friendly to British-Canadian alliances. He has placed himself repeatedly on record, and for this reason one or two Canadian towns refused to accept the gift of a library from him.

Mr. Carnegie has a great admiration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is perhaps only natural. He regards him as one of the five greatest men of the world. Booker Washington is another.

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but there were personal reasons, he said, for not naming the other three. In respect to one, modesty no doubt forbade him going into particulars. But even in his admiration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he is not consistent with his former utterances. This is what Andrew Carnegie wrote in his book, "Triumph and Democracy":

"But why talk of Canada, or any mere colony? What book, what invention, what statue or picture—what anything—has a colony ever produced? Or what man has grown up in a colony who has become known beyond his own local district? None. Nor can a colony ever stand manfully anything of value beyond wood, corn, beef. If Canada and the Australian colonies were free and independent republics, the world would soon see the harvest of democracy in noble works, and in great minds. And for the mother of these nations the result would be infinitely better, even as to trade. Besides, she would be prouder of her progeny: which, in itself, is not a bad return for a fond mother like her."

The above are Mr. Carnegie's real sentiments. Owing to the attention which Canada has received on account of the rust of the Empire, and to the North-West, and the general prosperity which prevails he has increased his respect for Canadians. Otherwise, his object is to separate Canada from Great Britain, and all the more now that our importance has increased in his eyes.

As to the ultimate professed object of Mr. Carnegie to see a political union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, no one perhaps will seriously disagree with him. It is a very remote contingency and cannot seriously interest the present generation at least. Canada's interests are not in that direction at the present time. In every material, as well as sentimental, respect her future is bound up with that of the Empire. Nothing more serious to this country could happen than political fusion with the United States, or even independence. Should the time ever come that the British Empire and the United States are open to negotiate a commercial of political union, and that he has not yet met any person who is prepared to deny that the slight modification he has suggested in the weight of the metric principle for thousands of years. All that is needed, he says, is to increase the grain weight by one per cent, and recognize the weight of a cubic inch of water, which would then be 250 grains, and might be called the imperial unit of weight or the ounce weight. Here we have supplied the necessary co-relation of units for ordinary use, and for a scientific base, the absence of which has led to the agitation for the introduction of the French metre and "its imperfect derivations."

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

There is unusual interest felt in the subject of the metric system, the principles and advantages of which we are to have explained to us by Prof. McLennan shortly, in the city of Victoria. It is a subject upon which a great deal can be said pro and con, and the arguments are not by any means all on one side, even from the standpoint of time-saving and utility. We are not going to refer to the arguments that cur weights and measures are of Hebrew origin, although that is claimed as beyond question. What will probably weigh with the English-speaking people of this world is the practical aspect of the question.

But as a matter of incidental interest, C. A. Condor, in his "Handbook to the Bible" shows the identity of the measures tables with the English long measures, barleycorn and troyweight, and remarks that "it will be seen that the Bath is identical with the English cubic foot. The close correspondence that exists between the Jewish Hin and the English gallon, and the Jewish Seah with the English peck, cannot fail to strike the eye. It is in the highest degree improbable that such coincidences should not denote a common source. The difference between our own measures and ancient French measures show that it was not from Gaul that our own were derived; nor do our measures agree with those of Italy or Germany."

There has been organized in Great Britain a British Weight and Measure Association, and the movement for the establishment of the French metric system has received a serious setback through the efforts of "university men" to prevent England and America from adopting it. Barometers have been graduated by weight, not by linear dimensions, as at present done. This, he terms, a "universal error." The metro, he maintains, ought to be based on the atmospheric pressure; that is, one atmosphere ought to equal one kilo per square centimetre, so that the metro ought to be one-tenth the height of the barometer. This, he says, is the only natural unit of measurement; all others are arbitrary.

So that we see from a scientific point of view the system that is contemplated for introduction into Canada is not that which has been claimed for it, and from that point of view alone the last word has not been said; but from another point of view—the practical and useful—we have only to modify our system to a very small extent to answer all requirements and to save to us time-honored and familiar metric terms, more widely used than any others in existence. We have, therefore, equal if not greater possibilities of the British and the French system becoming universal, and in the end the volume of trade must determine the use of any system in the commerce of the world.

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Mr. Parker then goes on to point out that, as everybody knows, our own measures cannot be scientifically used on account of the absence of the principle of the co-relation of units, but adds that "in the English inch we have had three-fourths of the metric principle for thousands of years." All that is needed, he says, is to increase the grain weight by one per cent, and recognize the weight of a cubic inch of water, which would then be 250 grains, and might be called the imperial unit of weight or the ounce weight. Here we have supplied the necessary co-relation of units for ordinary use, and for a scientific base, the absence of which has led to the agitation for the introduction of the French metre and "its imperfect derivations."

In regard to the plea for a universal system, if the most perfect system is to survive, he claims that the inch units are greatly superior to the metric units, and that he has not yet met any person who is prepared to deny that the slight modification he has suggested in the weight of the metric principle for thousands of years. All that is needed, he says, is to increase the grain weight by one per cent, and recognize the weight of a cubic inch of water, which would then be 250 grains, and might be called the imperial unit of weight or the ounce weight. Here we have supplied the necessary co-relation of units for ordinary use, and for a scientific base, the absence of which has led to the agitation for the introduction of the French metre and "its imperfect derivations."

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FOR SALE—One grey horse, 7 years old, weight 1,800; sound. Apply West. m1 Putnam.

FOR SALE—3 milch cows, young, well bred, freshly calved. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., 21 Broughton street. m2

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very nice. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. m3

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from pure bred stock; imported breeds of White Minorcas, \$2.50, and Black Spanish, \$2. a setting. R. H. Robertson, Cumberland, B. C. m3

WANTED—A Jersey cow or heifer, to calve coming summer. Apply Postmaster, South Pender. m3

SITUATIONS VACANT  
WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in yard, farm or garden can be made to yield large quantities. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. m2

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
WANTED—A young Englishwoman wishing to return to England, would like to assist in the care of children on the journey, in return for part payment of travelling expenses. Address "Enquirer," Station 8, Tacoma, Wash. m3

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND  
FOR SALE—Spring wagon, two seats, good order, \$50; also barrel churn, right hand, new. Apply James Holmes, West Saanich road, one mile beyond Royal Oak. m6

WANTED—AGENTS  
WANTED—Bright, active agents everywhere, either sex; only magazine published in the West; attractive illustrations; liberal commission; cash prices; exclusive territory. Address "Circulation," Department, Keystone Magazine, Vancouver, B. C. m8

(From Friday's D.)  
Information Wanted.—A Hawhurst, York, West. A. written to his home the governor, seeking information brother, William Farrer left his home in Australia years ago, and is supposed where in British Columbia.

A Long Tramp.—Ch. Jackson, a Toronto man, bitten to have it said of walked all the way from Vancouver, and is now on the Pacific coast. The fe pilgrimage is that he had lute silence, a marked other transcontinental ped.

C. P. R. Mountain Resc western hotels of the C which improvements are will be ready to open a time. The work on the supply at Banff is complete. New hotels are being built. Lake Louise chalet will be 20 rooms this season than work is now being done. other points, are now open.

Get Degree of D.D.—The Victoria college has decided Columbian college, of New ter, by conferring the honor of Doctor of Divinity on pal, Prof. W. J. Sippell, at this decision the senate gies Professor Sippell for did work he had accomplished interests of higher education his successful work in with Columbian college.

"Crippled, But Not Dead."—A. J. Cooper Advertising agent, temporary office, at the building at Oakland, Cal., the following circular: "A catastrophe of April 15th destroyed our plant. We to see things restored so business than ever will go Francisco. Send us duplicate rate cards, and your recent news way to the destruction plant and our rate for will be greatly appreciated. To be ready for business at possible date, and the ear of our files is destroyed, cisco will be rebuilt, and ord will be grander and tiful than before."

Quick Mail Trip.—Mail chel island, which is situated mouth of the Mackenzie river, is being built. This was, most rapid transmissions of the coast of the Pacific. It took ten days to be carried Macpherson, 200 miles to Dawson. This city, ten more days to Dawson, brought to Dawson by a named Forrest, who established a road for stretching out making the trip. With his Indian. He had some experiences on the trail, as the Windy river, which by felling small trees, and the toboggan and supplies.

Mining Party Leaves.—A. Warburton and F. J. J. Thibert creek mine to carry this summer. Those in the property look forward season's work. It is estimated about thirty-five men will be during the summer in hyd and the indications are such harvest is expected from this far northern mining. Mr. Pike there left two experts to handle the heavy work. The conditions during the have been most favorable abundant supply of water. The plant has been enlarged to ensure the delivery of inches daily. The vast expense money which is entailed in material shows that it must be well satisfied of of the deposits. The freight the material from Wrangell is about \$240.

Insurance Companies' L Insurance and Fidelity, its issue of April 27th, says the short space of two years New-Australia have of this continent. In 1904, and San Francisco, will be noted that in each case was practically no business centres, and under consequently saying that more and more convinced that rates in congested cities are not adequate with it is, of course, as much in of the public as of the company. The rates should be order that the insurance may be in a position to meet when they occur, and save the serious financial and complications which were for any reason unable their liabilities.

Steel Rail Contract.—The Iron & Steel company of Sydney has been awarded the contract for supplying steel rails for the railway, now in course of and special steamers will rails to Vancouver, says the News-Advertiser of yesterday. The contract was to this effect was received yesterday from reliable source understood that the contract was awarded to the Iron & Steel company, and the deliveries will commence. The steamship Bovey, chartered by Weir & Company, will reach Sydney about May, and will take on her immediately and sail in June. It is not known just where the discharge upon her at the company's request, all this matter under consideration.