OPPOSITION.

s indeed surprised to
f last evening, an
condemnation. I all
present legislature.
error has been made
with you past policy
ed must be given to
principle and prevent-
and squandering of
d land. You say:

or British Columbia
profess to be about
vince, if they desire
vision of the people
only by that means
l responsible govern-
a wonder they are
le to sink all selfish,
top their miserable
mean, ignoble, dis-
but the work of re-
worthy of men who
o such a high pur-

speak for the elec-
If you could under-
r party lines is uni-
province, or even a
d all the members
were to be at liberty
nes, it would not be
or Conservative gov-
it may be infor-
case, that the mem-
d to the legislature
lines, and they con-
orably act as you
hem sufficient assur-
they may see their

to say, that "per-
at work? Did Mr.
resent ambition"?
vernment, and the
pon principle. The
l have obtained
constituencies, and
ice, had they been
principles they have
day count get at
sing the case, why
no are standing out
ll hold to be that
o throw down now
little pains at one
hat is the meaning
from the same one?

to all the parties,
ice, too long fig-
ic life."

nals have decided to
vincial politics upon
said out loud, and
sure the Conserva-
pleased to pick up
n only sorry though
the gass, both Lib-
are to be ruthlessly
the new order of
is necessary when
m Ottawa advices,
par upon the scene,
ember that in 1900
but the Times was
erence to many of
andoned a straight
would seem that
tion for honest al-
pledges; although
at present condi-
am free to act as
addressed a letter
to my election in
d as follows:
ny position has not
and it is my duty
ain it. I will en-
following:
the government of
and will (if elect-

being defeated, I
he formation of a
the united forces
n administration,
possible to unite
a sufficient nume-
ers independent of
shall be at liberty
gment as to what

ect to what I have-
lieve in party gov-
eral-Conservative,"
point out that Mr.
ment it was clear-
e real force in the
, and at once took
n the government.
measure makes up
We all know how
session—without
ve been defeated,
government, and
Upon reconsidera-
our editorial I feel
ly fair and right
on credit for con-
osition in the pub-
and patronage all
for opportunities

E. McPHILLIPS.

ENTIONS.

our leader, March
re seems to be a
at it is necessary
e any offensive or
mpected. It that
f the majority of
e, the convention
ld. Steps should
egates are selected
that the conven-
resent the senti-
the province." I
utive of the Pro-
on is not prepar-
y calling another
purpose of depos-
ill be remembered
that a resolution
he last convention
ould abide by the
must be taken un-
he resolution was
voting for the
her, it was finally
on would be the
eral election. In
do hope that the
cial Liberal Asso-
for itself such a
d unreliability as
House of Assem-
years. My quo-
h goes to prove
Ross is called and
s its verdict, you
st the convention
. In the case of
was called by men-
ed to Joseph Mar-
conditions in that
ve most certainly
packed one and
to abide by the
nditions. Now af-
certain Liberals
astic) it is consid-
er convention to
st case. J.S.A.
903.

healthiest country

he Chest,
y. and
ngs. There is
rous, and the

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

By Mrs. C. N. Williamson,

Author of "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "The Woman in Grey," "Queen Sweetheart," "Fortune's Sport," "The Barn Stormers," Etc.

CHAPTER VI.

Told by Noel Brent, Who Is In Love With the Home Secretary's Daughter.

A Great Surprise.

I was glad when Juliette had gone, for, as I had told her, I wanted to think quietly, if my brain were equal to quiet thinking in my present mood of confused excitement.

She had taken with her the necklace, but she had left the torn red-leather case. I picked it up and examined it carefully for the first time It had not been originally intended as a receptacle for jewelry, that was clear; and as Juliette had had sincerity in her voice when she denied all knowledge of it to the commissary of police, I judged that the diamonds had not been in it when they were entrusted to the Comte de Ribaumont. The young man had probably described to her the box or case in which he had carried the jewels to Amsterdam, and if this shabby affair of red leather had answered his description, there would have been a light of astonishment in her eyes when the commissary of police had pulled it out from the crevice of the sofa.

The thing looked as if it might have been designed to hold a peculiar kind of cigar, much longer than the ordinary soft morocco, the same shade as the leather of which the case was made; and on the broken fastening was the mark which showed the discolored metal to be English silver.

"English silver!" I repeated to myself. The three men who had travelled in the compartment with me from London to Dover had all been English. Of the three, only the little rat of a fellow had had any opportunity to steal the treaty from me, and thrust into my pocket in its place this old red leather cigar-case into which a diamond necklace, worth twenty thousand pounds, had been carelessly stuffed. If he had the skill and quickness of a marvellously clever professional pickpocket, as well as the incentive of a spy, he might, either on the gangway of the boat or afterwards in the Gare du Nord, have effected this extraordinary exchange; but for my life I could not fathom the motive for it.

Supposing he were a paid spy, would the bribe offered by his employer reach anything like the sum he could obtain by selling the diamonds which in some inexplicable way had come into his possession? I was certain that it would not. It would assuredly have been far more to the advantage of an unscrupulous and ambitious man to keep the diamonds in his own pocket, and let the document remain in mine.

It was astonishing, too, that in getting into the train at the last moment I should have chosen the one compartment of all others in which a spy, travelling with the object of robbing me, was sitting. If the fellow had been hired to steal a document which he knew I was carrying about me, why hadn't he followed my lead, instead of my following his? It looked as if the man had been a mesmerist, who by some subtle influence had drawn me into the compartment where he had calmly taken his place. I didn't really believe that this could have happened, of course; but everything was so queer that I couldn't help thinking of it. And it occurred to me, too, that perhaps the three, instead of being antagonistic, as they appeared, had actually, in some obscure way, been playing into each other's hands.

It was now not much after eight; and it was not yet two hours ago that I had saved the rut of a man from a fall in the railway station. I decided to go back at once to the Gare du Nord and endeavor, if possible, to discover traces of the trio. If through any porter or cabman I could learn where they had gone, I might yet stand a chance of getting back the treaty. I had brought with me from home a loaded revolver, warned to do so by Lord Cholmondeley; and I was desperate enough now to use it quickly if I had the chance and the temptation.

I was beginning to be very hungry, but that was a detail of no importance. I would eat when I had done my best to serve Juliette and Lord Beckworth (I'm afraid that now I placed her first in my mind), and not before.

I looked about in the railway station until I found a porter whose face I thought I remembered seeing when I had been there before, and having slipped a franc into his hand to sharpen his wits, I began questioning him. Thus stimulated mentally, he recalled the incident of the little Englishman's fall, and my catching him. He (the porter) had been directly behind me with some luggage when it had occurred. He was not quite certain, but he fancied he had seen the two gentlemen who had fallen get into a cab with two others. What they looked like, he could not be sure; one yes, they were taller than the first gentleman, he had no doubt as to that. He believed that the cabmen who had driven the party away had now returned to the station with his vehicle, and if so he would point him out to me.

I considered that thus far I was in luck, and my heart gave a triumphant thump when I was informed that the right cabman had actually turned up, having driven into the station only ten minutes ago. I gave the porter a couple of francs more, and followed him to question the driver.

He was a dull and surly fellow, like many another Parisian cabman, but the sight of silver made him amenable. I informed him in French that I was looking for three English friends of mine whom I was to have met at the railway station when the boat-train came in, but I had been unavoidably prevented from joining them. Now I did not even know where they had gone, but if the fares he was reported to have driven answered the description of my friends, I should like him to drive me to the place where he had set them down. I then for obvious reasons, invited him to describe the men who had hired his cab, instead of taking the initiative myself.

He reflected, said they were English, one rather small and two rather large. They had had hand luggage, but no boxes. This sounded encouraging from my point of view, and as the cabman remembered the place to which he had driven, I decided to take the risk of running them to earth.

When I say "risk," I merely mean the risk that the men I was going in chase of might turn out to be the wrong ones, for the description I had obtained from their driver was not accurate enough to give a real sense of security. Besides, as he had taken them out to Neuilly, the distance was so great that if mistaken I should be wasting a good deal of time on the wrong track.

However, I could think of no better plan; and after vain inquiries concerning under-sized Englishmen who might have driven away from the Gare du Nord alone, I got into the cab and started for Neuilly.

The horse was tired, and we did not keep up as good a pace as I should have liked. However, we arrived at the suburb at last, and turning into a quiet street, stopped before a large house with lights in almost all of the numerous windows.

I told my driver to wait; and running up the steps of the porch, rang the bell. Of the man servant who came to the door I inquired if three English gentlemen had lately arrived. He replied that they had, and were dining. The house, it appeared, was a pension, and the pensionnaires were now about finishing their dinners. Would monsieur wait? It would not be many minutes.

Slipping a couple of francs into his hand, I requested that I might, as I was in a hurry, be shown into the dining-room without waiting. If the birds I wished to catch were really here, there would be less chance of their escaping me if I took them by surprise in the midst of a meal. At least, they could not get away without my recognizing them; and as to what would come next, the moment itself must decide.

The two francs settled the question. I was ushered into the dining-room without being announced, and my eyes swept the long table with a quick glance. I saw several men who were unmistakably English, but I did not see my companions of the train.

Standing in the doorway, I inquired of my guide which were the gentlemen who had arrived that evening. He pointed them out, and added that though they had only come to-day from England they were old patrons, well known at the house.

I had come, then, on a wild-goose chase—or at least it looked like it. Still, I would not be satisfied until the driver had been brought unobtrusively to the door to identify his three fares. This was accomplished after an argument and parting with ten more francs.

There was nothing to do but go back whence I had come. I did so, furious with myself and with the driver, whom I now thought more wily than stupid. He had done his best to convince me that his three English fares were my three English "friends," although when I came to see them I found that their appearance did not tally with the details of description I had drawn from him. When I had asked: "Was the little one fair?" he had emphatically said "Yes." He had also assented when I had inquired if one of the tall men was dark and the other marked with smallpox. But I could do nothing but anathematize him in French and curtail his tip.

I went back to the railway station and questioned more porters and cabmen unavailingly. Yet the little man must have gone away in a cab, I argued to myself, as he was burdened with far too much luggage to walk. Since I could learn nothing of him or the other two—and dared not, because of Lord Beckworth and Juliette de Nevers, apply to the police, I determined to consult a private detective—a man whose actions I might myself more or less control by paying for, and whom I need only tell as much of the truth as I chose.

I returned to my hotel, inquired of the manager where I could find the best private detective in Paris, got the address of one and drove to it. Fortunately (as I thought then, all unconscious of the web in which I was industriously tangling myself) Monsieur Paul Dubois was at home and able to receive me.

I was shown into a plain but neat little room, and began to tell my story as I had arranged it for the ears of the detective on my way to his house. First I introduced myself by the name which I had given at the Elysee Palace hotel. This seemed best, as the manager had sent me to Monsieur Dubois, and complications might arise if I became Noel Brent instead of James Guest. Besides, as there was much to conceal, James Guest seemed the right man for the occasion.

I said that I had reason to believe I had been robbed of an article which was of immense value to me, but as it was the gift of a lady who must not on any account be brought into the case, I did not wish to apply to the Paris police. All that I would ask Monsieur Dubois to use his great skill in doing for me, was to discover as soon as possible the whereabouts of the supposed thief, whom I would describe. I said that we had travelled together, mentioned the incidents on the gangway and on the railway station, and explained that I had been ignorant of my loss until after arriving at the hotel.

Dubois put various questions and I answered them—when I chose. When he touched on points which in my opinion were better left alone, I frankly said that they had nothing to do with the case. He looked at me sharply, but did not urge me to openness with him as I had been afraid he would. I told him that, as the man I wanted to find might not remain in Paris, I should like to have the hunt begin at once, and if the fellow should be unearthed, I would gladly pay him (Dubois) a hundred pounds.

The detective, still with rather an odd expression on his face, promised to do his best, and to keep him mouth shut. On the whole I was pleased with him. He looked like a person who knew his business, and could do it with any man. Had it not been for my solemn promise to the Foreign Secretary and the danger for Juliette, I would gladly have told him everything exactly as it had happened, beginning with my morning call at Sir Gordon Revelstoke's—which now seemed several years ago.

By the time Monsieur Dubois had been primed with such facts as I ventured to give him it was after eleven o'clock. I could do nothing more for the moment, and as I was half famished (I'd had nothing to eat since a very light luncheon on the boat) I returned to my hotel not far off and had a hasty supper. When I had finished I knew that the first performance of the new play at the Theatre de la Republique was over, and that if I went to Juliette de Nevers's house in the Rue d'Anjou I should find her alone, waiting for me, eagerly expecting me.

In ordinary circumstances there would either have been a supper on the stage with Juliette as hostess, or she would have taken guests home with her, or she would herself have been the most distinguished guest somewhere else. But to-night she would have made some excuse to escape as soon as the play was over, and go to her house unattended. I was as sure of this as that I was alive.

My watch told me that it was a quarter to twelve. In a cab I could reach Juliette's street in seven or eight minutes. I would leave the vehicle at the corner and go to the house on foot, as it would be well to advertise the fact that Mademoiselle de Nevers was receiving a visit from a young man at midnight. I rose from the table, meaning to leave the hotel at once, when I almost ran against the last person on earth I expected to see—Margot Revelstoke.

She was not alone, but for an instant in which we looked straight into each other's eyes I saw no one else. There was only her beautiful face in the world; but in a few seconds, when I had come to myself, I heard familiar voices and realized that Margot was one of a party. She was with her aunt, Lady Gawain, and her aunt's husband, General Lord Gawain; her cousin, Marion Sitgreaves, and a man—a young man—whom I had never seen before. And it was Lord and Lady Gawain, not my darling girl, who spoke to me in amazed recognition. They were old friends of mine, and, in fact, it was at Lady Gawain's house near Marlow that I had first met the Home Secretary's daughter.

"Why, Noel, what a surprise!" Lady Gawain was exclaiming. "Who would have thought of seeing you here? But one meets everybody in Paris. We are just in, and are starving with hunger, aren't we, Margot, dear?"

"Starving," echoed Margot, with as gay a smile as if we had not parted so miserably exactly thirteen hours—thirteen unlucky hours—ago. I have always thought Margot Revelstoke's the most divinely lovely smile I ever saw. A deep dimple flashes into each cheek, and her great eyes turn suddenly into stars. It is the most bewildering effect imaginable, and it made my pulses give a bound to-night as usual, though I knew well that her heart was not in the smile. She only wished to seem exactly the same as ever before her companions, in whom she had evidently not confided either our understanding or the misunderstanding which had so swiftly followed. As she smiled she let me take her hand, and I could not resist the temptation to press it. But though I hoped for just the faintest response, her little fingers lay stiffly in my grasp for the fraction of a second, then relentlessly freed themselves. She meant me to see that, no matter how conventionalities might force her to behave, she had not forgotten nor forgiven. I was horribly unhappy, just at the time—had all been well with me—when I ought to have been the most deliriously ecstatic fellow on earth, having won her. It did seem as if Fate were dead against me; for here Margot had been spirited to me again in some as yet inexplicable manner; and while I might have been striving after a reconciliation, I was imperatively called by the voice of honor to go somewhere else—that somewhere else the one place of all others where Margot would be angriest with me for going.

But at least I had one moment to spare—or to steal—from this grim fate, and I resolved to make the most of it.

"I am even more surprised to see you than you can possibly be to see me," I said to Lady Gawain and at Margot. And I was wondering for all I was worth who could be the new man with them. He was a good-looking chap, like a soldier, and he stood close to Margot. I was vilely jealous of him—for one hears of hearts being caught in the rebound, and instead of doing something to regain my lost position before anyone else had a chance to step in and render it untenable, I should only be obliged presently to make matters worse—if they could be worse.

"I haven't yet recovered from my own surprise at being here," laughed Lady Gawain, a plump, kindly, delightful creature who didn't mind in the least being over fifty. "My husband found himself obliged to come to France on important business—that is, there's a wonderful motor-car for sale that he wants to look at. I didn't see why I shouldn't get a little fun out of the expedition as I was invited to join, so I flew up to my brother's and literally carried Margot and Marion off by force. We caught the two-thirty train for Boulogne—such a rush as it was!—picked up Captain Menzies, who is a great motor-car expert, and here we are, ready for business to-morrow morning. I suppose you are stopping in the hotel, aren't you?"

"Yes," I answered, and looked again at Margot. She had not a glance for me, but she was blushing beautifully. At least, I thought, it was a good omen that she should have consented to come to France to-day. Of course, she could not have known at what hotel I meant to stop, and even if she had she would probably have tried to persuade the Gawains to go to another. Still, the very fact that, after what had passed in the morning, she was willing to breathe the air of Paris with me was something. She must have known that we might meet, and she had been willing to run the risk.

I badly needed the small cofort to be got from this reflection; for the moment Lady Gawain mentioned the name of Captain Menzies I remembered something which Miss Sitgreaves had said to me not long ago. She had told me that there was a Captain Menzies, a godson of Lady Gawain's, of whom Margot's aunt was always talking to her. They had never met, but when he came back from South Africa Lady Gawain would (according to Marion Sitgreaves) do her best to make a match.

This recollection threw a lurid light upon Lady Gawain's determination to bring Margot to France, and the "picking up of the great motor-car expert" at Boulogne. But in spite of all this and my reasons for wishing Margot to be anywhere rather than here at this hour, I could not help rejoicing in the sight of her, and especially in that blush.

"It's a good wind that blows us all together here," said General Gawain, in his hearty, but rather absent-minded way. "Sit down with us and have some supper."

"Mr. Brent has just finished his supper, don't you see, Uncle Robert," remarked Margot, hastily.

"What does that matter?" retorted the old officer. "Can't he eat another, or if he can't do that, what's to prevent him from sitting with us while we eat ours?"

"Perhaps he has some delightful engagement," Margot suggested, looking at me with subdued malice, which I could not help fancying was mingled with wistfulness.

"People don't usually have engagements at midnight, even in Paris, except in the season," broke in Lady Gawain, looking smilingly at the travelling clothes which I still wore. "I think, Margot, if you and Marion and I join your uncle in asking Mr. Brent to stay and drink success to the motor-car deal that he won't refuse."

She was the kindest woman on earth; but if she had deliberately tried to clothe her invitation in the terms most embarrassing to me, she could not have chosen her words better.

I felt myself color up under Margot's mocking, yet questioning, eyes, and I stammered out my answer like a schoolboy caught in flagrant mischief.

"I—er—I must—the fact is, I have an engagement—a business engagement that I—er—I regret very much I can't break. And really, I'm afraid I ought to be off now, or I shall be late."

"Surely two or three minutes here or there can't make very much difference," said General Gawain, who was celebrated in his family circle for saying the wrong thing.

"I—er—I fear they will make rather a difference in this case," I blurted out, hardly knowing myself in my loutish awkwardness; for usually I am a cool hand enough, or at least have the nerve to appear so. Yet now, when I would have given a finger to control myself, I went to pieces under the battery of Margot's eyes. And I knew that I was brick color, for even General Gawain saw that something was amiss.

"Ha, ha!" he laughed. "Well, go, my dear boy, and keep your 'business' engagement. What a man of business you are, to be sure! We all wish you joy of it."

Somehow, I got away, my ears tingling. I did not look back, but the last thing I heard was Margot's laugh, which, sweet as it was, went through me like a knife.

It wanted five minutes to twelve when I reached the street. Midnight was striking by the time I was seated in a cab and driving towards the Rue d'Anjou. I was late for the appointment after all—only the few minutes which General Gawain had judged so insignificant; yet what a difference it had guessed—they were to make for me!

(To be Continued.)

INTERESTING LECTURE.

Mr. Tytler to Repeat His Address on India.

It is learned that Mr. Tytler has undertaken to repeat his highly interesting lecture on "India and the Mutiny," and from the universal praise it has commanded, both here and in Vancouver, all who can will avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

The lecture will be illustrated by 102 selected pictures from a collection of 300 taken by his father, the late Col. R. C. Tytler, of H. M. Bengal army, who, immediately after the rebellion, photographed all spots of interest connected with that great war, and these show the locality just as the last of the Mogul Emperors handed the Empire over to our late Queen in 1857.

Most of these pictures cannot possibly be duplicated, and apart from their beauty are of great historical interest. The collection was exhibited in the year 1859, before the Photographic Society of Calcutta, and won on that occasion the gold medal of the society.

Full particulars regarding dates and admission will appear daily in these columns.

COLONIZING ALASKA.

Scheme to Locate Finns in Central and Southeastern Alaska.

Special correspondence to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "A scheme of large proportions is definitely on foot for colonizing a number of families from Finland on agricultural lands in Central and Southeastern Alaska. Unknown to the general public, the colonization company, so-called, has had agents in Southeastern Alaska for two or three years, making practical experiments with the soil. Small areas have been cultivated, special attention having been given to the most unpromising places where the fertility of the land was not such as to attract the ordinary settler. The experiments have been altogether encouraging to the promoters of the enterprise. It has been found that even the least fertile areas that were tested in Alaska compare very favorably with the best soil in Finland."

BOUNDARY TRIBUNE.

In Washington It Is Expected Meetings Will Be Held in September.

Washington, March 18.—Although not yet officially notified of the selection of the British and Canadian members of the Alaskan boundary commission, Secretary Root, Senator Lodge and ex-Senator Turner have been in consultation respecting the work of the approaching commission.

It has been decided that they will not go to London, where the first meeting is to take place, before September next.

60 SPECIALISTS ON THE CASE.—In the ordinary run of medical practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (60 in a box at 35 cents cost) have made the cure, giving relief in one day. These little "specialists" have proven their real merit. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—72.

FISHERIES' REPORT FOR LAST SEASON

J. P. BABCOCK GIVES HIS VIEWS ON TRAPS

Believes They Should Be Allowed Off Vancouver Island—Objections to Quesnel Dam.

A very interesting report of the fisheries commissioner for British Columbia for the year 1902 has been issued from the government printing office. It is prepared by J. P. Babcock, who gives in the report a vast amount of valuable information upon the subject of fisheries. The publication contains numerous illustrations, many of them being the work of the B. C. Photo-Engraving Company.

Among other things he sums up the arguments for and against the use of traps in fishing. He says:

"Ever since the establishment of traps for the capture of salmon in the American waters of the Sound there has been more or less discussion upon the advisability of permitting their use in the waters of the province. With the increase in the number and effectiveness of these fixed contrivances in American waters the movement in favor of their use on this side of the line has grown in strength. Ever since 1895 it has been demonstrated that by this improved and scientific method the Americans catch the greater portion of the fish en route to the Fraser river, and, therefore, great pressure is being brought to bear upon the authorities to amend the regulations so as to permit the use of traps in the waters of the province.

"In the discussion of this question it has been pointed out on the one hand that the use of traps is a destructive method of catching fish; that too great a portion of the run is taken; that their use will exterminate the fish, and will deprive the fishermen of employment, because the cost of traps is so great that only men of means could own and operate them. On the other hand it is said that the use of traps is more scientific, more economical and the more easily regulated method of catching fish; that by no other method can they be taken in clear waters; that in the clear waters of the straits and sounds the fish are in better condition for use; that the fish taken are not killed until removed from the traps; that they can be held for a week or ten days without injury to their canning qualities; that when the packing capacity of the canneries has been reached the traps can be closed; that fish taken in gill nets are killed or fatally injured in being removed from them; that their catch cannot be regulated, and at times is in excess of the capacity of the canneries; that there is an ever increasing scarcity of laborers in the packing establishments; that the men who are now engaged in the hazardous and laborious business of fishing would find ready and equally remunerative employment in the canneries and in connection with the trap fishing.

"Clearly there is much to be said on both sides of this pressing question. Independent, however, of the many arguments pro and con, I believe that the use of traps, purse and drag nets for the capture of salmon on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island is justifiable, because the main portion of the Fraser river run of sockeye salmon which comes in from the sea, strikes the coast of the Island east of Port San Juan, and advances close in shore through the straits to Race Rocks, thence easterly into American waters, and the fish are there captured in vast numbers by means of traps, purse and drag nets. I also believe that by the use of traps and purse nets on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island a good portion of this run, which now passes from our waters into American waters, could be captured. I believe, from personal observation and investigation, in a season like the past, that the greater part, if not all, of the fish that strike the southeast end of San Juan island and the waters to the south, and which direct their course for the Fraser river through Rosario Strait, are captured by the American traps and purse nets, and consequently never regain British Columbia waters. To me, it is not a question as to whether the capture of these fish in provincial waters by means of traps will endanger the perpetuation of them. In my opinion the question as to whether trap fishing is or is not a destructive method of catching fish is not one that confronts the government at this time. It is not a theory, but a condition that must be met. At the present time the Americans are, by means of traps and purse nets, catching the very fish which should be taken by our fishermen while passing through our waters in the strait, and south of Discovery island. During the past season, as has been shown, the state of Washington issued 305 trap, 84 purse net and 92 drag net licenses for the capture of these salmon, while under the Dominion regulations our fishermen were confined to the use of gill nets, which are not suited to successful use in the clear waters through which the fish pass before entering the American waters. If the use of traps endangers the perpetuation of our Fraser river salmon fishery, then the Americans will soon have accomplished the extinction of these fish, and will have reaped the benefit. For the above reasons I believe that the use of traps in San Juan de Fuca Strait, and south of Discovery island, is justifiable.

"If traps are permitted to be used in the waters south of Discovery island, the use of purse nets should also be sanctioned, as very few of our fishermen are financially able for the traps. They are expensive contrivances and beyond the reach of most of our fishermen. Purse nets, the use of which has become quite general and very successful on the American side, are not nearly so expensive as traps. It takes ten men to operate the kind of purse net in general use, so that our fishermen could by combining, enter the business and compete with the Americans who use the traps.

"I am not, however, at this time prepared to advocate the use of traps in any of the waters of the province that are unaffected by the use of American traps. In our own channels north of Discovery island, where the fish are moving towards the gulf and where they are not liable to encounter American traps, I do not believe the use of traps is advisable. In my judgment their use, for the present at any rate, should be confined to that part of the coast of Vancouver Island which lies to the south and west of Discovery island. Many people desire to place traps on the east coast of Discovery island, and on the islands facing the gulf. And while it is true that the Americans have traps on the west and north sides of San Juan island, and in the channel north of that island leading to the gulf, it appears also to be true that the greater portion of the sockeye that reach the gulf and Fraser river pass through Haro Strait and its northern channels. There is sufficient evidence to show that many of the salmon that pass north from Discovery island through the Straits of Haro travel in the open channels to the west of the American islands, and by avoiding the traps placed there, reach the gulf. I believe that the placing of traps on the shores of the provincial islands bordering upon the Strait of Haro would intercept the fish that now pass to the Fraser through the gulf without being intercepted by American traps.

"If these deductions regarding the movements and capture of the sockeye salmon after they pass north of Discovery island be conceded, it certainly follows that at this time the government would not be warranted in permitting the placing of traps north of Discovery island for the interception of those fish which are now but slightly endangered by American traps. Would it not be wise, considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, to proceed slowly, and note the effect of the use of traps on Vancouver Island upon the run in our own and American waters? By confining the use of traps and purse nets to the waters south of Discovery island I believe that the business of our fishermen, who now use gill nets in the gulf and Fraser river, will not be materially affected.

"It will take some years to demonstrate the effect and value of the use of traps in Juan de Fuca Strait. If it shall be shown that traps and purse nets can be successfully used in these waters, many changes in the present conditions will have to be effected. By moving deliberately in these matters the fishermen and the vested interests will be better protected. Those interested will be given time thereby to study and adapt the business to the changed conditions which will follow the use of traps.

"In conclusion, permit me strongly to urge upon your attention my opinion that the use of traps or purse nets in northern waters, such as Rivers Inlet, the Skeena and the Naas rivers, would be little less than disastrous to many of the interests there. The salmon fishing grounds of these northern waters are limited, the present methods of taking fish are adequate and the vested interests are prosperous under existing conditions. The effect of American traps is not a factor in considering the movements and capture of the fish in the north. There are no international controversies over the control and management of the fisheries on the Skeena and Naas rivers and Rivers Inlet. So long as special and exclusive rights are denied to all fishermen in the north, the various interests there should prosper.

"To summarize, the use of traps and purse nets on the shore of Juan de Fuca Strait and the waters to the south of Discovery island are justifiable, and made necessary by the methods in use in the American waters of Puget Sound. The use of traps and purse nets should be confined for the present to the waters south of Discovery island. Traps and purse nets should not be permitted in northern waters."

Upon the question of Quesnel lake and dam, Mr. Babcock says: "I am of the opinion that Quesnel lake and its tributaries constitute about one-quarter of the natural spawning area of the sockeye salmon in the Fraser River district. A dam at the outlet of this lake presents a serious obstacle to the passage of sockeye to the spawning grounds above. That this immense spawning ground be made accessible without hindrance to all the sockeye that reach the head of the South Fork of Quesnel river is a matter of vital importance to the fishery interests of the Fraser river. No other condition affecting the spawning grounds of the province is of such pressing importance. I cannot urge too strongly the importance of making immediate provision for the uninterrupted passage of next year's run of fish over this dam."

The total pack for 1902 is given as follows: Fraser river pack—203,477 sockeyes; 33,618 spring and fall; total, 327,095. Northern pack—237,959 sockeyes; 60,928 spring and fall; total, 298,887. Grand total, 625,982.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company," to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay, in the Province of Ontario; thence in a northwesterly and westerly direction through the Provinces, Districts and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca and British Columbia, or any other Province or Territory of British North America, to the Pacific ocean at or near Port Simpson, or at or near Bute Inlet, or such other port as may be hereafter determined, by way of Peace River or Pine River Pass, or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more clearly defined; with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Dawson City in the Yukon Territory and any other point or points in the said Provinces, Districts or Territories, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate or connect with, or otherwise make arrangements for the use of the line of any railway company in Canada, with power to build, purchase, or otherwise acquire, and operate upon any navigable waters in any of the said Provinces, Districts or Territories, or from any point in the Dominion of Canada to any other point or points in or beyond the same, steam or other vessels and ferries for the purposes of the Company; to engage in and to carry on an express and forwarding business on the Company's railways and vessels; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and water lots and thereon erect, maintain and use wharfs, docks, dock yards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, houses and other buildings, terminals and properties, and collect wharfage, storage and other dues and charges for the use thereof; to acquire and utilize any property, water powers, etc., for the purposes of the Company and for the production and supply of electricity for any use, and to sell and dispose of such water and electric power; to locate, acquire, work, develop and dispose of mines and mineral lands, timber and timber lands, to crush, smelt and otherwise treat and dispose of the ore and products of any mine, and to construct and use any buildings and works necessary therefor; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the Company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to acquire and dispose of any rights or extra patent, franchises or patent rights for the purposes of the Company's undertaking; to acquire lands for, and to lay out, establish and control parks and pleasure resorts; to acquire and utilize lands in Canada or elsewhere for the purpose of the Company's undertakings, and to dispose thereof when not required; to aid settlers upon lands served by the Company's railways; to mortgage, pledge or charge any of the assets and property of the Company; to issue, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of from time to time, bonds, common and preferred stock, debentures or other securities of the Company; to receive from any Government, corporation, company or individual, lands, loans, gifts of moneys or securities for money, or other benefit of any kind in aid of the Company's undertakings, and to dispose thereof, to make arrangements with any Government or municipality respecting exemptions from taxation; to acquire, guarantee, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or other securities of any Government, corporation, or company, and to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation, company or individual in respect of such bonds, shares or other securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition or operation of railways, steamships, telegraph or telephone lines, or any public or private improvements in any Province of Canada or elsewhere; together with all such other powers and privileges as may have been given to any Company having like purposes in view, or as may be incident to or reasonably necessary for the successful carrying out of the undertaking contemplated.

Dated this 15th day of December, A. D., 1902.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Applicants.

D'KIDNEY PILLS

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

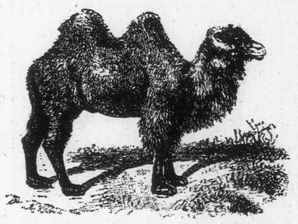
CURE
All Forms of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease.

If you have a Backache, Sideache, Scanty or Highly Colored Urine, or anything wrong with your Kidneys take

Doan's Kidney Pills.

They cured Mr. T. Lozen, Bathurst Village, N.B.—they will cure you. He says,—I was very much troubled with severe pains in the small of my back, just over the kidneys. A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I procured two boxes, and after I had used them all I was completely relieved of all pain. There is nothing like them.

CAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL



For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies

CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND MACHIN, Can. Agent, Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Sold by Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., Nicholles & Renouf.