TROUBLES OF TORIES.

We are extremely sorry to hear that all is not well with the Conservative party in Quebec. The opposition under the leadership of Mr. Tarte went into the late bye-elections with tremendous enthusiasm. The mercurial little man had made them believe he was the chief source of strength of the Laurier government. He was the hair of the administrative Samson, who became helpless when shorn of his locks. The enthusiasm he displayed was contagious. It was so catching that even independent newspapers like the notorious Montreal Star were carried away in the current. Speakers made special appeals to the workingmen. The papers nobly seconded their imaginative efforts. Proof was brought forth that the wages of workingmen would be doubled; that the land would flow with milk and honey, just as it did in the days when the good old N. P. was working for the workingman. But the people could not be stuffed. They voted for the candidates of the government, and the image of Tarte as a prophet and leader from the wilderness was rudely shattered.

Now the party is sorry that it treated Mr. Monk so churlishly and practically demanded his resignation as Quebec leader. There have been meetings at which resolutions were submitted asking him to reconsider his determination to retire. Whatever his decision may be, there will be more trouble, because Mr. Tarte is not the man to give up a position without a fight. There is no doubt that his intention was to eventually supplant Mr. Borden. The success of Laurier has imbued the lightweight with the idea that only a man from Quebec can be successful as a political leader in Canada. When he was making the desperate plunges that resulted in his dismissal from the government he was of the opinion that the health of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was broken and that it would be necessary for the Liberals to select a new leader. He thought there was only one man in the country that could fill the bill. That man was Mr. Tarte, of course. But it was a politican, not the health of a Premier, that was broken beyond repair. And there will be some difficulty in rehabilitating that politician. It is not likely he will succeed in supplanting Mr. Borden. But he will try, and the trial will mean more trouble.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

We fear Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., will be real cross when he reads about the action of the Victoria City Council in refusing to endorse the recommendations of the police commissioners appointed by the government of which he is the legal adviser. The hon. gentleman cannot say that Grits are at the bottom of the latest conspiracy to bring discredit upon the McBride administration. Supporters of the government are most emphatic in their condemnation. Possibly the threat of the Attorney-General to take the control of municipal police entirely out of the control of the people who pay the taxes to support them, coupled with the hint of the Superintendent of Education that it is time the burden of education were thrown completely upon the cities which have been already robbed of the sources of revenue usually applied to educational purposes, convinced all interested in municipal government that it was time to prove to Mr. Wilson that he will have some trouble in carrying out his programme of antiquated ideas. The aldermanic board of Vancouver has already announced its intention of appealing to a higher power than the Attorney-General. The Victoria City Council has also decided to ask for a ruling. Possibly the citizens are anxious to be told why the management of the most important department of a municipality should be taken out of the hands of the people vitally interested in its administration and delivered over to a body who may be heelers of the most pronounced kind or men determined upon conscientiously doing their duty? Why should the administration of such a department be dependent entirely upon the mood of the members of the McBride government, or upon the pull elements of questionable aim and purpose have with that government? The case of Victoria at the present time proves beyond peradventure that it is not in the true interests of any city that such appointments should rest in the government. We think it was about the year 1837 that Canadians first began agitating for self-government. We have made some progress since then. The McBride government with its reactionary ideas might have been tolerated three quarters of a century ago. It will not fit in with the aspirations of the people of this day.

WRECKS OF RUSSIAN AMBITIONS.

The ex-serfs of Russia are said to be as patient, plodding and persevering as oxen, with about an equal amount of interest in the larger affairs which the great human family spends its time in studying. Just to keep up the balance, the rulers of this people are the most consummate, tireless and persevering schemers within the radius of the universe. The ministers of the Czar are over contriving measures for the extension of the dominions of their master. It is a passion with them as well as a pastime. They cannot rest unless they have some scheme under way that will on discovery create uneasiness and unrest in all contiguous states. They have been carrying on their operations for generations, and not without results, as the fate of Poland and Finland testifies, and as the fate of Turkey would have testified if it had not been for the persistency with which Great Britain has ever stood between Russia and the great southern water ways.

But while the line of Russia's southern boundaries has been thus arbitrarily drawn, let no one suppose that her ambitious statesmen have ceased from troubling. They have pressed down through the Caucasus to Persia; they have been knocking at the gates of the capital of Afghanistan and whispering the honeyed words of diplomacy to successive Ameers; they have penetrated the wilds of Thibet and gained the ear of the mysterious ruler of that unknown land. All for what purpose? They will say their intentions are honorable; that they desire to carry the blessings of civilization to the benighted. But the rude men who keep a watchful eye upon the rough exterior which is said to conceal a rougher disposition—the statesmen of Great Britain note that Persia, Afghanistan and Thibet all border upon a British possessions in Asia, and after their hasty fashion they conclude that the Muscovitish mind has not forgiven Britain for the obstinacy with which she has stood in the path of Russian progress and aggrandizement.

The Slav must not be permitted to attain a position from which he can menace India. He has tried to break in from all quarters, and in every instance he has been circumvented. His latest scheme is to gradually acquire dominion over China. He commenced his characteristic business in the north. After his insidious fashion he has worked his way south as far as Port Arthur, with practical possession of a whole province. There is not a shadow of doubt that his ultimate purpose was, or is, to take the whole country for a possession. If he had not such a goal in sight, why should he object to the presence of a British expedition in Thibet? He has done more than object: he has threatened to retaliate if Younghusband and his force are not withdrawn.

The British watchfulness of Russia has been held up to ridicule. It has been ascribed to the workings of an overworked imagination. The attempted intrigues with Asiatic rulers are not dreams. Russian influence in Thibet is a fact. Her plans may take centuries to mature. There is a continuity of purpose in her diplomacy that is difficult to overcome. There can be no reasonable doubt that the advisers of the Czar aimed at dominion over Asia, including the richest portion of that vast region, British India. But an obstacle has been encountered such as was not thought of thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago. A Mongolian race has emerged from the mists of the past and has taken its station with and laid claims to recognition by the mighty of the earth. A new island power has taken up the work so long carried on by Great Britain. Japan says thus far and no farther. Already she has practically annihilated the power of Russia upon the sea, and is pressing forward with enthusiasm to meet the enemy upon the land. The issue is doubtful, of course, but it is more than possible that Russia is about to undergo such an experience in Asia as she has repeatedly encountered in Europe. It looks as though the Japs were determined not only to deprive her of southern ports but to drive her completely out of Manchuria.

It is devoutly to be wished that the plans of the Japanese may be completely successful.

ELECTION METHODS.

Esquimalt is probably the only constituency in the world where the electioneering methods described by the London Chronicle could be improved upon. This is how they do it in England: "An elector enters the agent's room. Agent (holding up three fingers, to signify three sovereigns): Well, Mr. Smith, how are you to-day?—Mr. Smith: I am not very well to-day.—Agent (holding up five fingers): I am sorry you are not very well to-day.—Mr. Smith: O, I am not very ill. It is all right.—Then Mr. Smith looked out of the window while the agent put five sovereigns on the table. It was then the agent's turn to look out of the window, and when he turned around again Mr. Smith and the £5 had disappeared. Mr. Smith never saw the agent put down the money; the agent never saw Mr. Smith pick it up. Consequently when a parliamentary commission was appointed the agent swore he never gave Mr. Smith any money, and Mr. Smith swore that no one gave him any."

Recent revelations in Toronto prove that the Tories of Canada have perfected a system that is highly creditable to their ingenuity as well as marvellously effective in winning seats. The scheme appears to have been first put in operation in 1895, just in good time for the general elections of 1896. If it could have been carried out all through Canada the corrupt government of that day might have been in power yet. The operations were so complete and comprehensive as to involve the stuffing of the voters' list and the ballot boxes. A good, conscientious Tory, encumbered with a superabundance of property, would divide up his city lots amongst trustworthy henchmen, merely for voting purposes. Then the names of the nominal owners were placed on the voters' lists. If the necessary number of reliable persons could not be secured, fictitious names would do. The deputy returning officers were always above suspicion. They would cast the votes of absentees or dead men.

In the late municipal elections as many as twenty-five bogus votes were cast in some of the sub-divisions. People who had no knowledge of the methods of scientific political agents will now understand why Sir Charles Tupper was anxious to secure control of the electoral machinery of the provinces and why he held that that was the only means by which the Dominion could be captured. Also why the controllers of the Tory machine have displayed such a deep anxiety of late to capture the municipalities for the party. And to think that they are all consumed with such a burning desire to put down corruption and cleanse public life of its offences.

THE G. T. P.

All obstacles to the construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the new transcontinental line appear to have been overcome. There is no doubt that Parliament will ratify the agreement as modified and that the active work on the road will begin during the present year.

We think it is a fortunate thing for the country that the company is so thoroughly in earnest that it will permit no ordinary difficulties to thwart its ambition to reach the Pacific. Government railways have not proved so successful on this continent that the people would be likely to view with enthusiasm any proposition involving such an addition to the mileage of the Intercolonial as its extension to the Pacific Ocean. But, as the government is committed to the principle of the opening up of new regions all through the northern portion of Canada, there is little doubt that if reasonable terms could not have been made with the pioneer private line the task would have been undertaken as a public work.

The extension by two years of the time for the completion of the line will make no practical difference to the people of any part of Canada. The work will be prosecuted with all the vigor possible. It will be finished with the greatest celerity compatible with thoroughness. The immense amount of capital locked up in the line is the strongest guarantee of that. The greatest immediate activity will prevail on the prairies. There the work of construction will be the easiest and the demand for transportation facilities is now the strongest. Population is pouring in by thousands monthly. The construction of the Grand Trunk line will open up an entirely new belt of territory to the agriculturist and will result in an increase of business which will make its influence felt in all parts of Canada.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

If the recently created Railway Commission performs the duties it was brought into existence to undertake, Canadians will have abundant reason for thankfulness. Just to prove that the commission will have one job on its hands that will prove no sinecure, the Toronto Globe returns to its self-imposed task of pointing out the injustices we in Canada suffer by reason of the discrimination of our own railways, built largely from public money, in favor of the products of the United States. Our contemporary in the article from which we shall quote deals entirely with transcontinental cities. But the discrimination is general, and, as has been pointed out, it in some instances entirely overcomes the advantages the tariff is supposed to give home products. Enterprise is admirable. It is inspiring to behold Canadian roads reaching across the boundary for business, but they should not be permitted to discriminate to the disadvantage of Canadians. If there is to be a most favored nation in the business we should be the one. The commission will probably demand an explanation, and the reply will be awaited with a good deal of interest.

The Globe points out that the C. P. R. in the west is exempt from control, so far as the reduction of rates is concerned. But there is little room for doubt as to the power of the commission to prevent discrimination between shippers and also between different localities. On agricultural implements the rate per cwt. on car lots to the Canadian coast cities is $1.38 from Toronto and Montreal, and $1.30 from New York, Boston, and Baltimore. The rate for the American part of this haul must be recorded as a separate contract, so the adverse discrimination against Canadian shippers over the Canadian line is even greater than appears in the published schedules. The rate on dynamos from Montreal and Toronto is $1.58 and from the American cities $1.45. This is a discrimination of thirteen cents per cwt. against the Canadian manufacturers, and deprives them of such advantages as the protective tariff affords. There is a still greater discrimination on drugs, the rate being $1.63 to Canadian and $1.45 to American manufacturers and shippers. On less than car lots the discrimination is still greater, the rate being $1.95 from the American coast cities and $2.15 from Toronto and Montreal. The general rate on machinery is $1.53 to the Canadian manufacturer and $1.45 to his American competitor. On bolts, nuts, and similar manufactures of iron there is an adverse charge of 10 cents per cwt., the rates being 95 cents to Canadians and 85 cents to Americans. The rate from the American Atlantic coast cities on pianos and organs is $2.25 per cwt., and from Toronto and Montreal $2.43. On furnaces and radiators the rate is $1.55 to the Canadian producers and $1.45 to the American. On farm wagons the rates are, respectively, $1.38 and $1.30. The discrimination is as heavy as 20 cents per cwt. on sewing machines, the charge being $1.58 from the American cities and $1.45 from Toronto and Montreal.

RUSSIAN DEMORALIZATION.

We fear if the curtain were lifted it would appear that the old and trusted ally of Russia had turned his forces against her. It may be that her generals are biding their time and mustering an overwhelming force, which at the opportune moment they will swing down upon the puny enemy and sweep him into the sea, according to predictions. That is one of the possibilities. But other explanations may be advanced for the apparent state of paralysis into which the armies of the Czar have fallen. The dispatch we publish to-day about the effects of bitter cold, starvation and disease upon the poor fellows who are being hurried through inclement regions to the scene of operations may exaggerate some of the features of the situation. But they are possibilities, and they may furnish the true reason for the conditions which appears to give the Japs power to strike just such a staggering blow to the land force of their enemy as they have already dealt to his fleet.

The Slav is inured to all sorts of hardship. Centuries of experience has developed him into the type best suited to endure the bitter cold, the poverty and the privations of a rigorous clime. But a journey of five thousand miles in a railway truck, without fire or proper sustenance, with the thermometer indicating from twenty to forty degrees below zero, is an experience calculated to try the constitution of any animal that has not the constitution of a polar bear. It is morally certain that the Russian soldiers are not in the fittest physical shape when they reach the front. If disease has attacked them, in their weakened state imagination can easily picture the condition of affairs in the camps.

Russian statesmen made the initial mistake of supposing that war would not break out until they gave the word. Now the elements are fighting against them. They have their own state of demoralization to overcome as well as the enthusiastic, patriotic and triumphant battalions of the Japanese. Another illustration of the fact that the nation that is prepare to strike at the psychological moment occupies the position of vantage.

The legislator of a democratic country has a material advantage over the fellow whose vote places him in office. The workingman must depend upon his union to keep up the rate of wages and upon his employer to meet the terms of the union. The "unorganized" are in a more dependent position still. The merchant must keep his business eye open and his business talent working at all times if he hopes to add to his stores. The legislator simply votes himself an increase of salary. That vote settles it. The increase goes into effect without protest. The Senators and representatives of the United States are about to increase their wages from five to eight thousand a year. The President will be asked to take seventy-five thousand in lieu of the fifty thousand now paid. Democratic peoples are good to themselves.

PORTE FOR PEACE.

Turkey Will Not Take Advantage of Present Situation in the Far East.

Paris, March 1.—Authoritative advices have been received in Paris which show the eminently satisfactory condition of affairs in the Balkans. Servia and Bulgaria have given fresh assurances that they propose to maintain peace. Conditions, it is claimed, do not show any intention of the Porte to take advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in the Far East.

The satisfactory condition has been brought about, it is understood, as the result of the attitude of Germany, whose influence was exercised on Turkey by Austria, which represented the inadvisability of a belligerent attitude, and of Roumania and Russia, which applied pressure on Bulgaria and Servia. Russia and Austria are understood to be acting together to bring about the enforcement of financial as well as other reforms in Macedonia. Regarding Great Britain there seems to be some doubt as to her attitude, for a war in the Balkans naturally would further embarrass Russia, but it is pointed out that British influence is not as strong in that part of the world as formerly, and that Russia, Austria and Germany acting together can overcome a meddlesome policy on the part of any other power.

The Turkish embassy reiterated to-day that the Porte proposed to pursue a policy of peace, and that if war occurs it will be begun by Bulgaria.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Resolutions Adopted Attacking Entangling Alliances With Foreign Powers.

New York, Feb. 29.—A meeting at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael, to celebrate the 126th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett, has adopted resolutions scoring the so-called policy of the United States in the Far East and asking that the burden of favor be turned to Russia rather than Japan. The resolutions, which were of considerable length, inveighed against all entangling alliance with foreign crowns. Many recent acts of the state deartment were singled out and criticised by the resolutions, which attributed Secretary of State Hay's motives almost entirely to friendship for Britain and hostility towards Russia.

M. McEwan and A. F. McEwan, of Seattle, are guests at the Driard.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES

ISLAND WIRES LEASED BY NEW COMPANY

Assumes Possession on First of May—Head Offices to Be Established Here.

Ottawa, March 2.—An order-in-council has been passed approving the lease to C. H. Gibbons, of Vancouver, and D. V. Mott, of Fernie, in trust for the British Pacific Telegraph Company, for 21 years, of the Dominion government telegraph lines on Vancouver Island.

These lines were originally built about eight years ago, and have since been maintained, chiefly for the purpose of affording distressed shipping and seamen facilities for communicating with owners, agents or the authorities at Victoria, and not being designed for commercial uses, have been a continuous drain upon the treasury. The last report of the superintendent of telegraphs, Mr. Keeley, attached to the report of the minister of public works for 1902, states that the expenditure on the Victoria-Cape Beale line alone for the year ended June 30th, 1902, was $7,927.69, while the revenue therefrom in the same period was but $363.81.

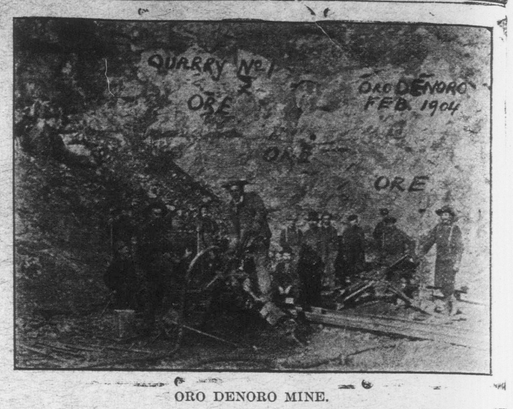
The British Pacific Telegraph Company, which Messrs. Gibbons and Mott are now incorporating under the Companies Act of the Dominion, which will be capitalized at $25,000, and stock in which is fully taken up and paid for, aims to make the lines acquired commercially profitable, while maintaining them in high state of efficiency.

The Victoria-Cape Beale line connecting as it does with the Pacific cable at Bamfield Creek, its American terminus, the intention is to make this line an independent link between the telegraph lines of America, converging at Victoria, and the cable—access to which has heretofore been monopolized by the C. P. R. The volume of cable business is already large, and it is believed that with the promised independent connection and the competition which it will stimulate, the business will be developed.

In return for the lease concessions from the government, which relieves the company of the necessity of building lines from Victoria to the Pacific seaboard, the company guarantees the government immunity from further expense in maintenance and operation of the line, gives free transmission to all government messages, shipping distress reports, weather and departmental bulletins. A cash payment is also made annually to the government, so that a considerable loss is replaced by a certain revenue.

The government retains the right to terminate the lease (with compensation to the company to be arrived at by arbitration) should nationalization of telegraphs be decided upon as a feature of the Canadian government policy at any time during the life of the lease.

The British Pacific Telegraph Company will have its head offices at Victoria, B. C. Mr. Mott will probably fill the presidency, Mr. Gibbons being vice-president and general manager. The company assumes possession of the lines on May 1st by which date it is intended to have them in A1 working order. Their enterprise will give employment, at good salaries, to about 20 men in Victoria and vicinity.



ORO DENORO MINE.

The Oro Denoro mine, in the Boundary district, began shiping last July, and is already the third shipper in that district, the output being now over 1,000 tons per week, and is expected to be increased in the spring to 1,500 tons, and later in the year to 3,000 tons per week. There are two quarries working and one from other deposits on the claim is also to be operated when the snow goes. The one carries copper, gold and silver, and is high in oxide of iron (magnetite), which insures a low treatment rate. The Denoro Mines, Ltd., of which Smith Curtis, is manager, owns the property. The Granby Company recently bought a considerable interest in the company, and has a contract to treat a large tonnage during this and next year. The mine is likely to begin paying dividends before long as it is reported to be making a good profit on its output.

WORKMEN KILLED.

New York, March 2.—Following an explosion of a hoisting engine in the Darlington, a nine story apartment house now in course of construction at the corner of Forty-Sixth street and Sixth avenue, that building collapsed, carrying down from 30 to 50 workmen, many of whom were killed outright.

In falling the Darlington building ruined ten of the twelve stories of the rear portion of the Patterson hotel, which adjoined on the rear, one woman guest being dangerously injured, while a waiter and a kitchen helper were buried under the debris.

Several bodies were soon afterwards recovered from the ruins of the Darlington, and the salvage corps of the fire department began to tear down the remnants of the westerly wall of the Darlington. As they did so screams were heard from under the wooden sidewalk, and Rev. Father McInnity went down among the debris and through the spaces to give final absolution.

The boiler used to supply power to the hoisting machinery exploded about an hour after the men returned to work from lunch this afternoon. The explosion weakened the lower supports of the building and the whole pile of iron, brick and stone collapsed.

Several of the injured who have been removed to the hospitals are reported as being in a critical condition.

Foreman Halpin, in charge of the work in building, was arrested soon after the building collapsed. He says that at least twenty men are buried in the ruins. He says he heard no explosion.

FORMER WAR MINISTER DEAD.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—General Vanoviski, former minister of war, died last night.

LANTERN CAUSED RISING.

Further Particulars of the Trouble in German West Africa—Punitive Expedition in Field.

Berlin, March 2.—The rising of native troops in the Cross and Sannago Rivers region of German Cameroon, Equatorial West Africa, resulting in several factories of the Northwest Cameroon Company being burned down, and four Germans killed, as announced in these dispatches yesterday, was caused by the eccentric conduct of Count Von Pueckler, and was directly due to the theft of a lantern from the Northwest Cameroon Co.

Von Pueckler, who was the government's district commissioner, was reputed to be a quiet and sensible administrator, having sound knowledge of native ways and character. He formerly was an employee of the Northwest Cameroon Co., but recently had been employed by the government. Herr Schoeller, president of the company, received in December last a long letter from Count Von Pueckler regarding the stolen lantern, concluding with the assertion that he intended to make the property of white men respected by burning several villages. Herr Schoeller inferred from the violence of the language of Von Pueckler that the latter was deranged, and wrote both the Count and the agents of the company commanding that nothing be done of so trivial a matter. Herr Schoeller's letters arrived too late.

The Count, with twenty-five men, tried to arrest the headmen of one of the villages, but the Count was killed and his escort with difficulty escaped. During the next few days the company's factories on the Cross river were burned down and four agents were killed. A punitive expedition has now arrived in the hostile district.

Count Von Pueckler, as appears from information subsequently received by Herr Schoeller, had recently given way to fits of fury against the negroes, attributed to the state of his health, as a result of his long residence in the hot climate of Equatorial West Africa.

Graham H. Brown, of London, Eng., is at the Driard.

THE NEW EARLY "STORM KING" OAT IS A MONEY MAKER

The Dominion Government SHOULD BONUS THE INTRODUCER OF AN OAT THAT WILL INCREASE THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, AS THE BENEFIT WOULD BE A NATIONAL ONE.

—POINTS OF MERIT IN—

Storm King Oat
First in Yield
First in Earliness
First in Size of Grain
First in Strength of Straw

This new breed of White Oat originated in England a few years ago, where it has given splendid results, and it undoubtedly possesses the necessary qualifications to make it an ideal Oat. Its extreme earliness and great strength of straw are in themselves most valuable recommendations, but when we are able to add to these its immense sized, thick plump grains and the heavy yield it is capable of producing, we have no hesitation in saying that it is the most valuable Oat ever produced. The grain is very large, white, short and plump, weighing in some cases forty-four pounds per measured bushel. The straw is remarkably strong, practically rustless, and the head of Tartarian habit.

Our stock of this grand variety is limited, and can only be offered in small quantities. Orders will be filled strictly in rotation. Price 1 lb., 40c.; 2 lb., 75c.; 3 lb., $1.00, postpaid; 15 lbs., $2.50; 25 lbs., $3.75, purchaser paying charges.

OTHER POPULAR SORTS

New Imp. White Ligowo Oats, Bush. 75c.; 5 bush. 70c.
New Sensation Oat (white), Bush. 75c.; 5 bush. 70c.
New 20th Century Oat (white), Bush. 80c.; 5 bush. 75c.
Imp. Black Tartar Oat, Bush. 60c.; 5 bush. 55c.
Imp. American Banner Oat, Bush. 60c.; 5 bush. 55c.
QUOTATIONS ON THESE FIVE VARIETIES EX WAREHOUSE TORONTO

SPELTZ A specie of Wheat splendidly adapted for dry and poor soils. It has been grown extensively in the North-West, where it has given splendid results. Fine for feeding hogs and cattle. Bus. 75c. Ex Warehouse Winnipeg.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (BROMUS INERMIS) DROUGHT DEFYING FROST RESISTING

This has proved to be the best grass of any yet tried. From Winnipeg to the western coast it has stood the rigor of the winter, has yielded from 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre. Comes early into growth, thrives well in loose soil, withstands dry weather, grows freely in rich damp soil and forms a close sward; produces a heavy aftermath of succulent leafy shoots. Where a permanent hay is desired, Bromus Inermis will fill the bill.

Owing to the extremely bad season for havesting Western Brome Grass Seed, we have imported a fancy sample to meet the requirements of high-grade buyers.

Awnless Brome Grass, Fancy Imported. Price $16.00 per 100 lbs.
Awnless Brome Grass, North-West Grown Seed, $12.00 per 100 lbs. } Ex Warehouse Winnipeg.

WESTERN RYE GRASS (AGROPYRUM TENERUM). A Grass for alkalia lands. Resists drought and cold. Makes early Pasturage. Makes good Hay. Is easily sown. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. One of the best western hay grasses. It produces an abundance of soft leafy stems and root leaves, and ripens a large amount of seed that is easily gathered. As a pasture for horses it is exceptionally good. The seed, like Bromus Inermis, germinates easily, and if not sown too thickly will, in ordinary seasons, produce excellent crops. Sow the seed early in July so that a good catch may be obtained.

Price per 100 lbs. $7.00, Ex Warehouse Winnipeg.

OUR BEAUTIFUL 100 PAGE CATALOGUE (FREE). SEND FOR ONE NOW.

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited
"Canada's Greatest Seed House"
BRANCH HOUSE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
TORONTO, ONT.

WILL CONSULT THE GOVERN

ON RECOMMENDATION OF COMMIS

City Council Oppose Increased ture on Police—Longer for Civic Officials.

The city council met on M got through with considerabl The report of the police com recommending a patrol wago increased pay for patrolmen w ed. The council did not see the proposition and are desirou taining just what power it p this matter. It will be refer Lieut.-Governor in Council.

Several new by-laws were p initial stages, including the n fecting milkmen, and one boys under twelve years selli Ald. Fell has moved in the c getting more suitable quarte inmates of the Old Men's H pointed out several very ob features in connection with t home. The civic officials hav hours of duty at the city hall one hour.

Notice from the Premier pointment of police commiss license commissioners was re

The deputy provincial secre ed to know if the council was to Alex. McLeod entering the Home.

Ald. Stewart wanted the c government accepted. He exp this man did not wish to go provincial Home, and the gover agreeable to paying the amo it would cost to maintain h Provincial Home.

Ald. Fell wanted it specifie additional cost over $15 a mo be borne by the government.

It was agreed to notify t ment to this effect.

The police commissioners r follows:

Gentlemen:—I have the hono you that at a meeting of th police commissioners, held on stant, the following resolu adopted:

1st. That provision be made mates for the purchase of a p and horse, not to exceed the s and $150 for maintenance of s

2nd. That the salaries of th men be increased $2.50 per r from 1st July next.

3rd. That tenders be called for summer uniforms for the po

Gentlemen:—I am requested you that at a special meeting of police commissioners, held th of February, 1904, it was mo the communication dated 27th 1904, from the city clerk, be r filed, and that the council be in the police commissioners decli sider the matters referred to in tion mentioned in the said com

Ald. Kinsman thought that cil would have no choice but the report.

Others wanted the report d

Ald. Stewart said that he that it was the intention to creases in salaries. With the tem coming in in September, that would suffice. He did the city should be asked to expense. He thought the co should not have recommend crease in pay. He moved th ter be laid before the Lieut.-G Council.

Ald. Beckwith, in seconding that with the appeals for im on the streets the council wo pelled to refuse this expense duty was to improve the str city. When this matter ca hoped that something would which the control of the would be placed in the hand elected members of the counc responsible to the people.

Ald. Grahame said that t ture for increased pay would about $250 this year. The improvements to streets wa new. Patrolmen started at increased to $60 and then $6 couver they were paid $60, th were now asking $75. He sh a large area had to be patro force. He thought that the f city, the capital of the provi be put on a par with other stripe system, by which 10 be added to the pay, required service without reprimand qualify a patrolman for it.

Mayor Barnard said he proposed increase at the mee commissioners. He had vote as an unreasonable one, espec stripe system was coming men would thus get their in

Ald. Grahame pointed ou police were reduced a few and it was then promised they the increase later.

Ald. Stewart said that a might get three stripes and creased 30 cents a day. T of other civil servants was few years ago also. With r Vancouver, rents were much here.

Ald. Beckwith did not see Grahame figured out that the cost would be only $250.

Ald. Grahame said that Ald did not understand things so else he misunderstood them. plied only to the salaries.

Ald. Beckwith said that asked for beside additiona would cost $1,500 more alto thought. This talk about 15 streets to patrol was often h ever heard of the police pat streets? He would willingly increased pay if they could a

The motion of Ald. Stewart

The trustee board wrote ask submitting of a by-law for of money for new school bui

It was decided to have a b pared at once.