

WOOD, LTD.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Corporation will be selling at a hand-picked stock in any corporation is six per cent after it is in operation.

Paper Manufacture
has yielded as large and permanent pulp and paper, and there is now erecting should not pay at least much less favorable conditions. He is paying from 10 to 25 per cent to make a profit of paper, \$20.00 per ton on wrapping and pulp board. The Pacific Coast, making a net profit, after deducting, etc., of approximately \$15.00 per ton and pulp board, and this after the cost of the Laurentide or wood. In 1908 the Laurentide, the Kellner-Partington Pulp and Paper Co. of \$1,252,205. The official United States, D.C., July 23rd, 1907, the State of Oregon made a profit of over all expenses. The three mills of value of goods over all expenses of International Paper Co. for the year 1907-1908.

Mr. Hermann Ridder, President of Association, filed charges against the in his disposition to Hon. Chas. J. United States, said.

entirely modern are now making more than \$20.00 per ton on the International Paper Co. \$25.00 per ton, in New York, up-to-date mills are being on the cost of manufacture, a profit of more than 40 per cent capital required for a modern

market, there is no reason for 10 per cent. more dividends than in 1908, Australia imported over Eastern Canada and Europe. Why go to Eastern Canada, Eastern in a position to control it our in the Orient should be furnished mills to produce the goods, what the trade of the Orient than able to manufacture News and

lower than Eastern Canada 2,000 to 3,000 miles nearer the for news and wrapping paper is years, China, Japan, Australia, and went upon this Province for its the big dividends that the paper our immense timber limits, cover-permanent supply of wood at a should not pay even larger divi-

cumulative dividend of 7 per cent, the ordinary stock. After 7 per cent and ordinary shares, both

OF

RES

th until fully paid.

Cumberland and Courtenay.

anager National Bank of India.

R. Smith & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

gent British Canadian Wood Pulp

MESEON'S STAR WHISKEY

N, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

M. the King.

lowers

AMERICAN

Hose

RUBBER

HARDWARE CO.,

F. O. Dwyer, 612, VICTORIA, B. C.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Friday, April 2, 1908.

TRAINS TO PACIFIC WITHIN FIVE YEARS

Vancouver Mayor Informed by Canadian Northern Head on Policy

Winnipeg, April 1.—C. S. Douglas, mayor of Vancouver, passed through here yesterday, and stated while here that he had an interview with D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, who informed him that the company would have trains running between Vancouver and the Atlantic within five years. Three survey parties will be put on the work this coming spring.

While east Vancouver's mayor had a swift courtship and a speedy marriage. He reached the Capital on Feb. 27th and about March 6th met in Ottawa Mrs. Manley, widow of the late Major Fred Manley, former principal of Jarvis street Collegiate.

After taking a trip to Montreal and New York, Mr. Douglas returned to Toronto last Monday.

On Wednesday, March 24th, the surprising Westerner will marry Mrs. Manley in St. Andrew's church. The newly-wedded couple will leave for Vancouver immediately after the ceremony via Chicago and Minneapolis.

"I've lost all track of time," said the happy man over the telephone this morning. "Our Western methods are probably new to the East."

There was a discreet silence at the end of Mrs. Manley's telephone. She is congratulating in order came a feminine voice over the wire.

"Yes. We would like to hear what Mrs. Manley has to say. Ask Mr. Douglas for particulars."

Although an introduction did not take place till March 6th, Mr. Douglas knew of Mrs. Manley through her friend and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jas. Sinclair, 46 Roxborough avenue, Toronto.

NAVAL ESTIMATES FOR COMING YEAR

(Continued From Page 1)

year 1899-1900 for the ordering, collection and supply of guns, gun mountings, armor, machinery, and material for shipbuilding, thus making possible the laying down on April 1, 1910 of four more ships to be completed by March, 1912.

For some years past, it has been the practice for ships of the new programme to be laid down very late in the financial year. An obvious effect of this system is to postpone for some two years a large portion of the financial burdens of the programme to which the ships belong. In the programme of the new financial year two battleships are to be laid down in July, which is the earliest date on which they can lay them down, having regard to the necessary notices to contracts for the supply of certain parts of the ships. Two more battleships are to be laid down in November, and in respect of these a sum of \$1,581,500 is taken in the estimates. There will then be heavy payments required for four battleships during the first financial year of the construction, the excess of this item over the corresponding charge of last year being \$1,774,215. By 1st April, 1908, and 31st March 1909, the following ships will have been completed and become available for service:

3 battleships (Lord Nelson, Agamemnon, and Bellerophon).
4 armored cruisers (Indomitable, Inflexible, Invincible, and Defence).
5 destroyers, (tribal class, 3 delayed from last year).
17 first-class torpedo boats (coastal destroyer type).
7 submarines.

On the 1st April, 1909, there will still be under construction:

4 battleships.
1 armored cruiser (Invincible type).
2 unarmored cruisers.
6 second-class protected cruisers.
4 first-class torpedo-boats (coastal destroyer type).
15 submarines.

Distribution of Fleet.
The new financial year will be marked by a further development of the Home Fleet. The total of the fleet will be absorbed into it, and there will be rearrangement of the cruiser squadrons and torpedo flotillas. The distribution will be as follows:

There will be 16 fully-manned battleships in the Home Fleet formed in two divisions, and associated with them will be six battleships of the Atlantic Fleet (which will in future use Dover as a base as well as Berehaven), making a total of 22 fully-manned battleships in home waters. Ten fully-manned armored cruisers, formed in two squadrons, will be attached to the Home Fleet, and associated with them will be the squadron of four armored cruisers attached to the Atlantic Fleet, making a total of 14 fully-manned armored cruisers in home waters, inclusive of five armored cruisers employed at sea on training service.

There will also be in the fully-manned divisions of the Home fleet 10 attached cruisers and scouts, 45 destroyers, and various auxiliary vessels.

The nucleus crew vessels, including the remainder of the destroyers and the submarines and the special service vessels with reduced nucleus crews, will be organized as two additional divisions of the Home Fleet, the third and fourth under a vice-admiral.

The opportunity will be taken of re-numbering the cruiser squadrons in accordance with the new organization. The first and second cruiser squadrons will form part of the first and second divisions of the Home Fleet. The named third cruiser squadron is reserved for the armored cruisers of the third and fourth division of the Home Fleet when combined.

The fourth cruiser squadron will be the training squadron as at present. The cruiser squadron attached to the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets will be the fourth and fifth respectively.

Of the four new Dreadnoughts it may be said that the design is not yet settled, but it has been decided to build one at Devonport and one at Portsmouth. On the former a total of \$267,767 will be spent during the financial year, and on the latter \$268,224. Two of the new Dreadnoughts will be built at Pembroke.

Jack Johnson was convicted on a charge preferred by Annie Douglas and a fine of \$200 was imposed.

REPORT OF MINT PRESENTED IN HOUSE

Minister of Finance Brought Down Return Showing Outlay and Receipts

Ottawa, April 1.—Mr. Fielding yesterday brought down a return showing outlay, cost of maintenance, etc., in connection with the Mint. The capital expenditure for 1908 was \$58,828, the cost of maintenance \$12,758, salaries \$58,181; paid for copper bullion \$8,948; silver \$204,983; gold \$742, making a total for bullion of \$212,654.

The amount of coinage done was \$23,290 copper; \$313,328 silver; and \$28 gold sovereigns. The net profit on the gold coined was \$13; on silver \$176,709; on specimen coins \$745; on copper \$19,708. The total capital expenditure on the Mint to the end of last year was \$326,377.

LORD STRATHCONA'S MUNIFICENT GIFT

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Crowds of people ran rapidly along the roads and over the fields in an attempt to keep the ship, which was proceeding in the direction of Erding, in sight, forming an unprecedented spectacle.

In the meantime word had been sent to a neighboring garrison and special squadrons of cavalry came straight and set off along the road in the direction of Erding, armed with their rifles and their apparatus they could hardly get together to assist at an emergency.

The airship speedily passed out of range of the watchers at Munich and was lost sight of. It was driven rapidly from neighboring cities in the direction of which she was being driven. The wind was apparently increasing in intensity. The town of Erding was passed at 11.45. It was noted that the ship was apparently trying to force the gate but without success. It disappeared in the direction of Landshut and flew over that city at ten minutes past twelve, going to the northeast.

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When the seriousness of the situation was realized the troops were ordered to follow the airship and be prepared to render any assistance possible. The count endeavored to overpower the resistance of the wind by rising to a greater altitude, but this manoeuvre apparently was not successful, for the balloon was driven rapidly from the sight of the people in Munich in a northeasterly direction.

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