LOCAL NEWS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Women's Council.—At a meeting of the Women's Council held yesterday afternoon the agenda for the annual meeting was decided upon. The annual meeting will be held on Monday, December 11.

Tyee Smelter.—The Tyee Copper Co., Ltd., issues the following statement as the smelter returns for October: Smelter ran 16 days and smelted 2,975 tons of Tyee ore, giving a return, after deduction of freight and refining charges, of $51,237.

Teacher Released.—At a special meeting of the board of school trustees held yesterday afternoon a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that on and after December 15th next the services of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron as principal of the South Park school would be dispensed with.

Library Books.—Previous to the council meeting last evening Ald. Fell reported that the new books for the library had arrived from England on Saturday last. The librarian and his assistants were engaged in sorting and classifying them. The books are well and substantially bound and have the name of the library stamped on the back.

The Game Act.—The members of the Fish and Game clubs of Vancouver and Victoria are desirous of securing two important amendments to the game act of British Columbia. The first is the conversion of Cowichan into an organized district, and the second is the prohibition of net fishing on the Campbell river. In addition an agitation is on foot in favor of the introduction of a gun license.

Discovered Platinum.—Samples of platinum sand brought to Seattle by Henry Stanislawski, manager of the Yale Hydraulic Mining Company, taken in the recent clean-up of the mine at Yale, B. C., on the Fraser river give returns from several assays made by C. E. Bogardus of $2 of platinum to the pound of black sand. This clean-up, representing one week's work after the completion of the ground sluicing, was 109 ounces of gold and 600 pounds of the black sand carrying the platinum.

The Municipal Campaign.—Although interest in the approaching municipal campaign has as yet not been thoroughly aroused, the names of possible candidates are constantly being suggested. Yesterday it was announced that H. W. F. Behnsen and Robert Dinsdale would likely be candidates for the North Ward. It is possible that J. Cooley will seek re-election as alderman for South Ward, he having served on the board for several terms. A petition is being circulated asking Ald. Goodacre to stand for the mayoralty.

Indians and Whisky.—Since the returned sealers were paid off there have been several arrests of Indians in possession of liquor. Charley Charles, an Indian sealer, who was arrested on Humboldt street by Constable Best, was fined $25 and $2 costs, with the option of a month's imprisonment, in the police court yesterday, and James Murray, who was also arrested by Constable Best, charged with selling the liquor to the Indian, was remanded until today. He has retained counsel to defend him. A Saanich Indian, who was found drunk on Sumas avenue, was gathered in last night by Sergt. Redgrave and Constable Fry, who went out with the patrol wagon.

Another Freak.—Mr. Kermode, the curator of the Provincial Museum, has another freak on his hands. This time it is a pair of uneven antlers from a mule deer. One of the antlers is of the natural shape, while the other begins to branch almost from the point where it leaves the skull. Specimens of Stones mountain sheep, known among hunters as the black sheep, have been presented to the museum by C. W. Clifford, M.P.P. They are expected to arrive soon and are described as splendid specimens. At present there is a male of the species in the museum. Those which have been presented include a male and a female. The intention of Mr. Kermode is to make a group collection of the three.

Seamen's Service.—At the First Presbyterian church on Sunday evening an appreciative audience took part in the sailors' thanksgiving service. Dr. Campbell read the two passages in which Christ stilled the storms and also Paul's shipwreck, taking the latter as the basis of his address, and from which he deduced practical lessons for landsmen as well as seamen. The singing by the choir was much enjoyed. J. G. Brown sang "Throw Out the Life Line," and Mr. Bremner "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me." Mr. Gordon gave "Star of Peace to Wanderers Dreary" in splendid voice and charmed the audience. Mrs. Gregson and W. D. Kinnaird in a duet sang to great effect and made a deep impression on the congregation.

Farmers' Institutes.—J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and F. M. Logan, live stock commissioner of the federal department of agriculture, are at present touring the Okanagan country and lecturing at the different Farmers' Institutes. The deputy minister gives practical demonstrations in the pruning, grafting and planting of fruit trees; and Mr. Logan lectures on matters connected with the live-stock industry, particularly with reference to breeding, and on the cultivation and conservation of the soil, etc. The itinerary is as follows: November 15, Peachland; November 16 and 17, Vernon; November 20, Kamloops; November 21, Salmon Arm.

Many Inquiries.—Though this is perhaps the quietest season of the year at the offices of the Bureau of Provincial Information, nevertheless a considerable amount of correspondence work, principally answering letters of enquiry about the mineral and agricultural resources of the province, is daily attended to. Just at the present information is being eagerly sought of the lands of the northern interior through which the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway will pass. Not a day goes by but the bureau answers from three to a dozen letters bearing on this section of the province, and bulletin No. 9, devoted to the undeveloped areas of that section, is being largely distributed. Most of the letters come from the prairie provinces and from across the line.

Taking No Chances.—The judges at San Francisco are taking no chances of a second flight on the part of George D. Collins, who is on bail to appear in answer to a charge of perjury at San Francisco. During the remands of the case Collins is obliged to report daily at the court, thus preventing him from getting out of the jurisdiction of the court with more than a few hours' start. When Judge Lennon again takes up the case he will decide on Collins' motion to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that it is faulty and that the grand jury which found it had no legal standing. Although during the arguments of the motion Judge Lennon has found against some of the authorities given by District Attorney Byington, it is not expected that he will allow the motion. Collins will then probably file a demurrer, which will mean another long legal battle. At the next sitting of the court on the case Secretary Mulvey of the Superior court will be present, together with the clerk of Judge Kerrigan's court, for the purpose of giving testimony relative to the impanelment of the last grand jury.

Sale of Work.—The bazaar and sale of work which opens in the Institute hall tomorrow evening under the auspices of the parish church of St. Mary's promises to introduce more novelties than has ever been given at a church bazaar. The bazaar will be opened tomorrow and will continue for four days. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been requested to open the bazaar, and an invitation has also been sent to the mayor and council. Every evening during the affair there will be concerts, which have been arranged under the supervision of Miss Sehl. Another novelty which will be introduced will be an election for mayor of Victoria. With the elections so near at hand, this is expected to prove very interesting. The ladies have also imported a large number of aluminum trays bearing a cut of the St. Andrew's cathedral, which will be offered for sale.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Bank Clearings.—The total bank clearings for the week ending November 14, as reported by the Victoria Clearing house, were $809,369.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday Clifford Cameron, son of C. N. Cameron, met with a painful accident, as a result of which he is now in St. Joseph's hospital. While playing a this boyish pranks, carrying a little girl on his back, he fell and broke his knee cap.

Purchased Residence.—Major King, late of South Africa, has purchased the Patton residence at the corner of Cook and Bellot streets, which for some time has been the property of J. H. B. Rickaby. Major King has decided to take up his permanent residence in this city.

Epworth League.—On Monday evening Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle delivered a short address to a large audience at the Metropolitan church, his subject being the "Four Square Girl." The secretary of the Epworth league was instructed to forward to Dr. Matthews the thanks of the audience. The lectures was under the auspices of the league.

Fisheries Commission.—J. Charles McIntosh, secretary of the British Columbia fisheries commission, gives notice in a formal announcement that sittings of the commission will be held in the board of trade rooms, at Victoria, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd days of November, commencing at 14 o'clock in the forenoon, when facts concerning the fisheries industries of British Columbia may be submitted to the commission.

The Logging Seizure.—At Vancouver on Monday the question of paying the piper in the government's seizure of Mr. Emerson's boom of logs came up for argument before His Honor Judge Henderson, and is still a moot point, says the Province. H. C. Shaw, in his argument, contended that the land act provided for costs to be paid to the crown, but not from the crown to any individual. There was no inherent power in the county court to grant costs except what was granted by statute. Under the common law there was power to give costs against the Crown. Decision was reserved.

Progress at Nanaimo.—According to the Nanaimo Free Press the situation at the Coal City is constantly improving. The coal shipments of Nanaimo will soon reach the normal conditions once more, and the outlook is that with the increased output at Brechin and with No. 1 in full blast the output before long will be very largely augmented. The collier Titania finished loading at Brechin on Sunday, and on Monday sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of 5,785 tons. The new machinery at Brechin is working well, and many people went there Sunday to see the operation of filling the Titania. The Telius will be the next vessel to load, and is expected in port shortly.

Pretty Home Wedding.—A very pretty home wedding was solemnized Monday evening at the home of the bride's mother, 44 Henry street. The contracting parties were Miss Cora Gertrude Day and Mr. Joseph Alfred Kerr. The bride was very becomingly dressed in white organdie and carried white carnations. She was attended by Miss Margaret Kerr, sister of the groom, who was also gowned in white and carried pink carnations. Mr. Robert McCluskey supported the groom, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Tapscott. After a very dainty supper the happy couple left for a short honeymoon, with the well wishes of a large number of friends. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Kerr will take up their residence at the corner of Russell and Edward streets. A large number of handsome presents were received.

Industrial Colony.—Antonio Apache's vision of an industrial colony for members of the various tribes of his scattered people is about to be realized, says the Winnipeg Free Press. H. E. Huntington has given ear to the scheme and a plot of ground containing ten acres, just beyond Eastlake park, in Los Angeles, has been leased from the Los Angeles Railway company, and a force of men has been busy for the last four or five days preparing the ground and constructing fences for the enclosure. It is thought that the colony will be established and opened to the public about the first of the year, and Apache will leave the latter part of the week to visit the various California Indian peoples, to get material for the exhibition. Later he will proceed as far north as Victoria, B. C., and east to this city on the same errand. This Indian colony, in which so much interest has already been manifested, will contain representative types of tribes from Canada, the United States and Mexico. They will live in the habitations of their primitive kind, will wear typical costumes and engage in manufactures of Indian handicraft.

A Hazelton Wedding.—A Hazelton, Skeena river correspondent, writing under date of November 13th, says: "A pretty wedding took place last week in St. Peter's church, when Mr. E. R. Cox, of the government telegraph staff, and Miss Constance Hankin, stepdaughter of Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, were united in marriage. After the ceremony the happy pair went to the Indian agency, where they and many guests sat down to a dainty repast. The presents were numerous and handsome, testifying to the popularity of both bride and groom. Later Mr. and Mrs. Cox adjourned to their new home on Omineca street. The Rev. J. Field officiated at the ceremony."

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Will Case.—The following from the San Francisco Examiner of recent date refers to a well known Victoria lawyer: "D. M. Rogers, K. C., a London lawyer as distinguished as Sir Charles Tupper, is now associated with the latter in looking after the interests of Mrs. Joan Dixie Dunsmuir, who arrived from England yesterday and is at the St. Francis. He will work in association with Campbell, Metson & Campbell, attorneys for Edna Wallace Hopper and wife, T. R. K. Cormac and John M. Burnett, who also are on the legal staff of the plaintiffs, Mr. Rogers last night declined to talk about the case. Attorney Charles S. Wheeler has been attorney for James Dunsmuir, and it is supposed that he will have charge of the defence in this case."

Two Weddings.—Two weddings occurred yesterday evening at the residence of Mr. R. Loughney, St. Francis avenue. Antoni Lynn and Clemence Coaxe were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. The groomsman was R. Loughney, and the bridesmaid was Miss A. Doncaster. A large number of friends were present, and the number of gifts showed the popularity of the bride and bridegroom. At First Presbyterian church manse, Rev. Dr. Campbell also celebrated the marriage of James Henderson and Alice Elizabeth Downie, both of Seattle.

The Abduction Case.—No further trace of the missing children of Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, who were abducted from his residence last Friday, has yet been discovered. It is understood that the telegram which Mr. Tytler received from his wife was sent from Tenino, which is about 80 miles from Portland on the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is thought that they are making their way to Wyoming where the wife's relatives reside and own a tract of land. The provincial police are also interested in the case but are at present unable to throw any light on the whereabouts of the missing children. Mr. Tytler is endeavoring to interest the Provincial authorities in the matter and called at the Attorney General's department yesterday morning but what success he met with it was impossible to learn. The Colonist was yesterday evening requested to say that Mr. Boyer, whose name is mentioned in connection with the affair, is very well known here as a man of honor, who has for a couple of years assisted in the support of his sister, Mrs. Tytler, whose side of the case has not yet been presented.

Locates Here.—A. C. Galt, a prominent barrister of Rossland, who has made an enviable reputation in the Kootenay mining town, has decided to take up practice in this city. He will have rooms at the board of trade building. Mr. Galt, who now becomes a resident of Victoria, does not come here as a stranger, although he has never practiced in the city. Since coming to the province he has lived in Rossland. As solicitor for the Centre Star and War Eagle companies he repeatedly visited Victoria to represent the corporations before the full court. He was also very prominently identified with the Provincial Mining Association from the inception of that organization, and took a very active part in the conventions held here.

STOMACHS ON STILTS.

The man who puts on stilts does not increase his actual stature. He only feels taller. Stimulants are the stilts of the stomach. They make a man feel better for the time being, but he feels a great deal worse for them afterward.

The need of the man whose stomach is "weak" is not stimulation but strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery perfectly answers that need. It contains no alcohol or whisky. It cures the weak, foul stomach with its attendant bad smelling breath, coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite and kindred symptoms.

"In the year 1899 I had an attack of indigestion and got so bad that my home doctor said he could not do me any good," writes Mr. G. Trent, of Gordonville, Texas. "I wrote to you and you advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, so I bought six bottles, and when I commenced using it I was so weak could hardly walk about the house. By the time I had used one bottle my stomach and bowels commenced to heal. There were strips of the lining of my stomach or bowels (I don't know which) as large as a man's two fingers passed and I had a good deal of misery in my stomach and bowels, and also in the rectum especially. I could not eat anything without having much distress afterward, but by the time I had taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was sound and well, and could eat anything I pleased without suffering in the least. Could also do as much work in a day as I ever could. I have not suffered from the trouble since, and it was four years ago that I was so sick."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make a little more profit. He gains; you lose. Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

BRONCHIAL COUGHS.

Clearing the air tubes and breathing apparatus of obstructions, soothing and healing the soreness. Angier's Emulsion quickly cures coughs. Having a pronounced beneficial influence upon nutrition, it enables the constitution to resume its natural vigor and to resist further attacks. There is nothing better for acute and chronic bronchitis.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

Bright Outlook In the Interior

Hon. Edgar Dewdney Home After Touring Similkameen and Nicola Districts.

Railway Building Gives an Impetus to Agricultural and Mining Development.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney is home from a brief visit to the Similkameen and Nicola districts. He went in by way of the Okanagan to Penticton, up the Similkameen valley to Princeton, and northward through Nicola to Spence's bridge. The ex-governor is largely interested in the townsite of Allison, where he also owns a sawmill. One of the purposes of his visit was to let a contract for the cutting of 500,000 feet of logs for the mill. Messrs. Waddell Bros. secured the contract. With the construction of the railways into the Similkameen valley there is every possibility of a big demand this coming spring for lumber and Mr. Dewdney's mill is to be kept going all winter to be in a position to supply the demands.

"One cannot help noticing the spirit of optimism throughout the whole of southern Okanagan, the Similkameen and Nicola districts, now that the people are on the eve of having their prayers answered for railway communication," responded Mr. Dewdney, when asked for a summary of the latest information of this section of Yale county. "I went in by way of the Okanagan route to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake. The town is forging ahead rapidly and the big land settlement enterprise launched by the Shatford Bros., under the auspices of the Southern Okanagan Co., Ltd., is bound to mage a prosperous town at Penticton. It will be remembered this corporation purchased some 30,000 acres of land, stretching south from Penticton to the international boundary line, a distance of 56 miles, formerly owned by T. Ellis, a pioneer rancher. The land is being cut up into small holdings and an elaborate and costly system of irrigation and domestic water supply is being put in. While there is no great rush, people are continually arriving, principally from Manitoba and the new provinces to the east of of the Rockies and securing locations. I am safe in saying that since the enterprise was launched last spring over $100,000 worth of property in five, ten and twenty-acre plots has already been disposed of. The promoters are most sanguine over the outlook and have every reason to feel proud of their achievement in making so remarkable a success of the venture—a success that means the opening up and development of a vast area of land that for nearly half a century has been only used for grazing purposes. In a few short years the bottom brush land will all be cleared and sown to hay, while the bench lands will be turned into hundreds of acres of yielding bountiful harvests of luscious fruits. And the Okanagan can grow the finest pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apples on the continent. With water the soils of that section are prolific and the climatic conditions for fruiticulture unsurpassed.

"From Penticton I took the stage to Keremeos. Keremeos is also the scene of much activity. Law & Armstrong have acquired a considerable number of acres, which are being subdivided and a system of irrigation installed for orchardists. On their land the Great Northern has decided to put up its Keremeos station, and surrounding the same a townsite is to be laid out. The Great Northern has practically secured all its right of way from Keremeos up to Princeton, which will be the next section of railway construction activity. To supply the needs of Hedley City the railway company will throw a spur into the town, as the route is along the south side of the Similkameen river until Princeton is reached. At Allison the line passes through the southeast portion of the townsite on a high bench and consequently does not interfere with the townsite proper. A station will be provided for the town.

"The Great Northern enters Princeton from the south side of the Similkameen, crossing the townsite on a trestle 45 feet high. Here the company has successfully negotiated for 15 acres of land for depot site and sidings. Coke from Princeton is up the Tulameen river to the Otter lakes until the West Fork of the Otter river is struck. It is along this stream that the surveyors are now locating the line. The most probable route that will be taken is from the summit of the West Otter to the Coldwater river, following that stream to its summit and then down the Coquahalla river direct to Hope."

This route was one of the alternative routes that Mr. Dewdney examined in 1902 when, on behalf of the provincial government, he made an exploratory survey of the Hope passes.

The line of the Canadian Pacific railway survey comes up the Similkameen river to Allison and branches north up One-mile creek, following it to the neighborhood of the Aspen Grove Camp, and from there via Nicola or Coutlee to Spence's Bridge. In speaking of this company's progress Mr. Dewdney said:

"The grade from Coutlees to Spences Bridge, a distance of some 45 miles, is practically completed. In fact, with the exception of a few rocky points, where there is yet some considerable blasting to be done, the grade is ready for laying steel. A connection has been made with the main line, a little east of Spences Bridge, and rails are down for a few miles. The route followed is a most picturesque one, and the construction work first class. I understand there are nine bridges to be built, crossing the Nicola river, on this section, and the bridge timbers and material is now ready to be put up. The surveyors are actively at work east of Coutlees, and in a few days the line from that point south to Aspen Grove will be definitely settled, as Messrs. Marpole and Cambie are on the ground for the purpose of looking into this matter and determining the final location."

"What about the mining outlook?"

"It is distinctly favorable in this respect, that although there is very little development going on, there are quite a number of mining men in the Similkameen and Nicola districts examining the different camps, including Aspen Grove, Copper, Kennedy, and Ten-mile. Of course, for years past most of the mineral has been staked in these camps, and the owners have prosecuted their annual assessment work diligently, awaiting the day when transportation facilities would be afforded them. At this season most of the assessment work is over and claim owners and prospectors have gone on the outside for new grub stakes. Such companies as the South Yale Copper Company, a subsidiary of the British Columbia Copper Company of Greenwood, and the Yale Mining Company, owning the Nickle Plate mine, are the biggest operators in the Similkameen, and it is pleasing to note that their efforts in the development of the mineral resources of the district are meeting with success. The South Yale Copper Company has the Sunset and a group of adjoining claims on Copper mountain. Recent explorations at depth with the aid of a diamond drill have resulted in the discovery of new bornite ore bodies. On One-Mile creek Mr. McDougall is opening quite an extensive surface showing of low grade copper, which has every appearance of leading to a large and valuable deposit. Surface crosscuts at different points, aggregating some 4,000 feet of work, has demonstrated a considerable ore body. A tunnel is now being driven to determine the character and value of the showing at depth. The Daly Reduction Company, as already announced, is arranging for 60 additional stamps and already some of the machinery is arriving at Hedley. There is no large development of the coal fields either at Princeton or in the Nicola coal basin. At the former place the local demand for the black diamond is quickly filled, as the Vermilion Forks Mining & Development Company is in a position to output all that is needed from its coal mine," he concluded.

THE GRANBY PROPERTIES.

Special Meeting of Shareholders Called For Early Next Month.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd., has been called for December 1, in New York. The object of the meeting is to authorize an application to the legislature of this province for permission to increase the par value of the shares from $10 to $100. As the total capital is to remain unchanged, the number of shares will be cut down to one-tenth of the present number. The company's capital is $15,000,000 in 1,500,000 shares of the par value of $10. Granbys are quoted on the Boston exchange around $5.

The meeting will also determine the question of increasing the number of directors from 12 to 15 and will make some changes in the details of the by-laws.

There is a well defined rumor in Boston copper circles that the Granby is slated to pay regular dividends with the coming of the new year. The splendid achievements being made under the superintendency of A. B. W. Hodges, in the economical mining and smelting of the Phoenix ores, together with the excellent price obtained for the copper metal, is causing copper investors to look seriously to Granby as one of the "big things" on the market. The company in its early history paid one dividend amounting to $133,000. Since then it has been the policy of the directors to place all profits in the betterment of the big mines at Phoenix and the enlargement of the company's smelting and converting plant at Grand Forks. The company is in a healthy financial condition, well capable, according to experts, of paying regular dividends. Some 1,700 to 1,800 tones of ore are being treated daily.

C. P. R. Work In the West

An Appreciative Article on the Achievements of Pioneer Railroad.

Projects for Development Keeping People on Qui Vive of Excitement.

Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

In the West one cannot get very far away from the C. P. R. It is everywhere, or if it isn't its just going there. It is in everything, and some people complain; or it isn't in something, and people complain about that, too. The C. P. R. has allowed Mackenzie and Mann to be first into Edmonton with a direct line across country, but now it is rushing work on two lines across country. The C. P. R. allowed Mr. Hill to get one location from the Boundary country to Vancouver, but now it is hot after him with another location. Some of the C. P. R's western men have advocated certain development projects for years, but the conservative directors have gone slowly, so slowly that they have sometimes had to follow others where they might as well have led. But it is easy, out here, to believe the story of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's note-book, on one page of which the entries he had made of sums demanded by local superintendents as "absolutely necessary" showed a total of $200,000,000, a sum which takes a lot of finding and calls for a tiny sum in dividends each year, even when it is evident that it could be spent to good local purpose.

Outside of railways altogether, the C. P. R. counts for a lot. The C. P. R., for example, is keeping Rossland alive, has kept it alive, and it means a lot to British Columbia to have those mines to go on. The smelter at Trail is practically new since the C.P.R. bought it from Mr. Heinze, hardly any of the original smelter being now in place. The result is that there is more ore being smelted now than there ever was before, much more than there was in the boom days. The C. P. R. also has provided all reasonable facilities for the Granby people, who seem now to be doing a steady profitable business in getting gold and copper on in paying quantities out of the enormous deposits of low grade ore at Phoenix. The C. P. R. is just putting five miles into a ditch from which water will flow over the arid fields of Southern Alberta. And the C.P.R. is tunning a line in to get its share of the freight promised by the development of coal mines in the Nicola Valley and the gold mines and the fruit farms of the Similkameen and Okanagan. You can't get away from the C. P. R. and be anywhere worth while; and so you don't feel quite so sore about it when you hear again of how the big C. P. R. man said, when pressed for a branch line, that this country was the C. P. R's, and that they would build when they got ready. Taking a run of years together, there is something to be said for the railway directors who, while recognizing the utility of branch lines here and there, yet think it worth while to encourage investors by seeing that a certain stability of dividend is maintained. If, meantime, Mr. Hill is making for Vancouver with seven league boots, occupying territory staked out long ago by the C. P. R., but not yet worked upon, it must be reckoned as part of the price paid for conservatism.

The Mountains as a Watering Can.

What strikes an Easterner as the most interesting of recent developments, is the irrigation work going on in Southern Alberta and British Columbia. Sir A. T. Galt was one of the first to see the possibilities of it, and on the streets of Lethbridge today one sees streams of water which have already flowed a hundred miles through artificial ditches, and which pass on to produce crops still farther away. As fine a sight as there is in Canada is a Chinaman's garden of thirty acres just outside Lethbridge. Every yard of it is cultivated, and the yield is so great—thanks to Sir A. T. Galt's foresight in getting some Englishmen and others to spend a million or so on ditches long ago—that the Chinaman, who had to borrow his original capital, went home in five years or so to lord it in China, and his nephew is now in possession of a five thousand dollar farm, out of which he makes a yearly income that would make a Cote des Neiges gardener turn green with envy. On such land Mormons settled, and onto such land the gentile American farmers are following them in swarms, beating them at their own arts of cultivation. The beet root culture is pronounced a great success already, and it is only in its infancy.

If one wants an idea how the west is growing, he has only to take the statement, whose accuracy will soon be tested, that the C. P. R. people are now disposing of one block of one hundred and ten thousand acres of land in their first irrigation distrirt, every bit of which will be sold and under occupation by the first of June next. That is what comes of turning the mountains into a watering can, and spending money on making a spout that will do the sprinkling where it is needed, on the land, rather than merely running the surplus along the bottoms of deep banked rivers into one of the big Mantoba lakes.

They are using the mountains as sprinklers in the southern valleys, too. Grand Forks on the Crow's Nest branch Similkameen, Tulameen, Otter and through the valleys of the Okanagan, Our party drove for 275 miles from Nicola, back to the main line, and anywhere there was a bit of land with anything growing upon it, there too was to be seen an irrigation flume sweeping round the corner of some hill. And when they get the water they will grow good fruit, from the apple to the almond, where hitherto the sage brush has reigned in its dusty glory. There is some imagination in it, too, for the actual existence of one orchard sets people to valuing adjacent sage brush lots at $200 an acre. But that is part of the fun of the game.

You have to see the fruit trees growing in the California valleys, where the land is irrigated from flumes just like these running miles and miles up into the hearts of the mountains, before the fabric of the vision quite appeals to you, and even then you may find orchards grown and bearing in a well settled country offered for $125 per acre, whereas the owners or the Canadian sage brush insist on counting their riches at $200 an acre; but that is a matter of degree, and will adjust itself. Farmers from Alberta and Saskatchewan, who have begun to feel the chill in their bones after fifteen or twenty hard winters, are seeking these sunny slopes and milder climate, and as the west increases its fruit consuming capacity the valleys must fill up. And that will be well. The new railways now to be built will help a lot, for both the Hill road and the C. P. R. will bring these fertile valleys into intimate touch with the world as now they are not.

Bringing in the Sheaves.

There are those who find it easy to criticise the method of this great transportation agency, and already I see that some very wise people are explaining how badly the work of crop removal is being done. I confess that to me, who have seen how some people in the east, who rather fancy themselves as farmers, neglecting their opportunities, there was something very humbling in the sight of the long lines of freight cars at every shipping point. The cars were there, twelve, twenty, forty, sixty of them, every place where grain could be entoaded to arrive. One might not be able to see a grain field, but the cars were there. And at Fort William, as we came west, every old skate of a locomotive that could pull its own weight was being patched up for service. It is not at all surprising to hear now that cars of grain are arriving at the head of the lakes at the rate of one a minute; given the grain they could help it. The daisies, the C. P. R. has its imperfections, like other mortal institutions, but it is doing, or trying to do, a lot more than some of its stay-at-home critics seem to think.

J. C. WALSH.

Vancouver, October, 1905.

ROBBERS PUT ON STYLE.

Handsome Carriage, Liveried Coachman, $10,000 Silverware.

New York, Nov. 15.—During the absence of the private watchman on guard at Schumann's Sons jewelry store at Broadway and Twenty-second street, thieves entered the place today and carried off $10,000 worth of silverware. Robbers drove to the store in a hansom carriage, with a coachman in livery, and having noted the departure of the watchman entered the front door with false keys. The presence of the carriage attracted no attention and half an hour later the robbers came out placed their plunder in the carriage and drove away. The robbery was discovered a few minutes later when the watchman returned and found the door open.

All the silverware was taken from showcases in the store. An attempt by the robbers to open a safe in the basement containing several hundred thousand dolairs' worth of jewelry was unsuccessful.

A Successful Notice.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a London morning paper:

"The person who stole my umbrella last Sunday in St. Paul's church is personally known to me, and unless the stolen return is before twenty-four hours he will see his name printed in this same paper. Address X. Y., 10 High street."

A dozen silk umbrellas were received by the advertiser the following day, each accompanied by a note of apology for the involuntary mistake made.—New York World.

ATTRACT CAPITALISTS TO B. C. MINES

Government Sending to London a Big Shipment of Special Literature.

There is now a big demand for literature and information regarding the mineral resources of the province. The Provincial Department of Mines, through the agent general's office in London, is arranging for a big distribution of government mining reports and bulletin No. 10, dealing with the industry, together with maps showing the different mineralized areas of the province. Yesterday a shipment of a ton and a half of books and pamphlets was sent to Mr. Turner's office, and the mining department will, it is said, institute a campaign of publicity to create a more healthy sentiment here of British capital in mining enterprizes.

A prominent mining man in speaking of the possibility of securing capital for investment in this Province said: "Only by everlasting hammering away at capitalists and those representing funds for investment in mining shall we succeed in securing the attention that our resources really justify. There are many channels in the old country through which the investor might be reached. Lists could be secured of the names of shareholders in some of the South African companies for instance and one of the annual reports or a bulletin mailed. In this way the recipient would come in direct touch with our mines and obtain a knowledge of their possibilities from an investor's standpoint. The mining industry, in my opinion, needs as much publicity work to attract capital as any other of our industries and there is certainly immense sums of money ready for new fields of activity—what better than in British Columbia?" he concluded.

Ireland and the Land Problem

Study of Operation of the Acts Associated With George Wyndham.

Purchase Scheme Said to Be Working to the Greatest Advantage.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

In the October issue of the Edinburgh Quarterly Review is a very exhaustive study of the operation of the Irish Lands Acts, with which the name of George Wyndham will be forever associated. It has been a matter of general knowledge that, for reasons not clear, the hopes of the originator of the legislation have not been fully justified; but at the same time it is exceedingly satisfactory to learn that the unforseen difficulties that have arisen do nothing to weaken the belief that the Acts were the expression of a high and wise statesmanship. It can hardly be said that the obstacles to the realization of Mr. Wyndham's purpose are ephemeral and insignificant. Nevertheless, the Review can find in none of them permanent obstruction, and the indications are that, though the end may be delayed, the ultimate result will be a lasting benefit to the people of Ireland.

The Old Irish Problem.

To establish this fact, it is necessary to keep in view the situation which was to be remedied. Speaking generally, the people of Ireland were too poor to pay their rent. They were not too poor, however, to need to live, and to live it was necessary that they should work on the land. The landlords, however, felt that they could not afford to permit the tenants to accupy the land without paying rent, nor could they reduce the rent. The result was agrarian war, with its attendant atrocities and cruelties. Another result, and perhaps the most important of all was the wholesale emigration, which has proved so profitable to many new countries, chiefly to the United States, where the Irish flocked in such numbers as to become the dominant element in the polyglot population. Canada and Australia have both gained some of the best material fibre by the thousands of Irish families that came almost as refugees from a system that had threatened their existence in the land of their birth.

Mr. Wyndham's Scheme.

Despite the relief which this national blood-letting might be expected to have done, the trouble remained at home, the malady continued to harass the people until Mr. Wyndham proposed his famous remedy in 1903. In a nutshell, his idea was that the British government should become the landlord of Ireland, buy the land of the proprietors, and sell it at cost price to the tenants. For the carrying out of this radical and colossal scheme complicated machinery was necessary, but for the purposes of explanation much of this may be ignored, and only the commission that passes upon every transaction between landlord and tenant noted. Buyer and tenant agree upon the price to be paid for a holding; the matter is referred to the Estates Commission of the district, and if they think the deal a fair one they advance the money. The tenant, who has now become a proprietor, gives a mortgage to the government, and the payments are so arranged that the instalments amount to less than he formerly paid in rent. He gets his land cheaper, and is delighted; and the landlord is well satisfied, for he has received a fair price, and is relieved of the great trouble of collecting rent from people who were either unwilling or unable to pay it.

Serious Underestimate.

This is what Mr. Wyndhamhoped and this is what has [illegible]ts. The most serious obstacle to the success of the scheme lies in the fact that the plan has been very [illegible] more successful than he hoped. The Irish people are buying land so fast that the government appropriations for the purpose have become exhausted. The Irish Secretary estimated that the total amount of money required to put the Irish peasant in possession of the land would be £127,000,000. It may be that that calculation will prove accurate enough; although, as many of the transactions will not be completed until 1918, the absolute impossibility of an accurate statement on the matter becomes apparent. The future may justify Mr. Wyndham regarding the total expenditure, but it has certainly proved him mistaken in his estimates of the amount required from year to year. He calculated that £5,000,000 per annum would be ample to conclude all transactions for the first three years. The fact is that within a year and a half after the Act has gone into effect bargains involving no less a sum than £22,000,000 have been concluded.

The Government's Dilemma.

Like many another brilliant scheme, Mr. Wyndham's plan is threatened with failure through sheer lack of capital; but it is impossible to believe that the difficulties in the way of providing the funds required will not be removed. The government's excuse for not dealing with the matter at the last session of Parliament is reasonable, from a party standpoint. The whole Irish subject is a most contentious one, and trembling on the verge of defeat, the Balfour Ministry did not dare to press the question for fear of sudden destruction. Nevertheless, even from a party point of view, the reasoning was bad, for now the government, in addition to its other burdens, will have to face the country with the responsibility of a scheme which, through a minor miscalculation, is causing distress and uneasiness where it promised the reverse.

Problem of "Wounded Soldiers."

Another problem which the Act was expected to solve, but which appears to be incapable of satisfactory adjustment, is that of the tenants who had been evicted before its introduction. These people, by the thousand, are now demanding that their former holdings be purchased for them; but in many cases other tenants have occupied the land, to evict them would be an outrage. The plain truth of the matter appears to be that there is not enough land in Ireland to give every one who wants it a little farm. A partial remedy may be found in the reclaiming and improving of large tracts of non-productive land, but the process must be slow, and it is hard for the hungry man to be patient.