March 29, 1907.

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Oxfords
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will be given to your correct nd Spring fashions by sel- ng Hat from our authori- masterpieces gathered capital and the fore- rican milliners. Every one s a new style idea. Your l be encircled around the discriminating women are Spring wear. from $25 down to $5. ers in pleasing varieties and your selection.

for Easter
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Glace and Suede, 2 and ading shades, ... $1.50
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kid, pearl 65c
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he largest and Most Stock of
en's Shirts
Carried
OXFORD SHIRTS with in neat stripes, solid ecial value $1.75, $1.50 ..... $1.00
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LUE IN PRINT AND neat and pleasing pat- $1.00
rted English Mesh, Bas- ed Satteen $1.25
TE PAJAMA SUITS, strongly made, per suit, ... $1.50

Variety for Easter
CE SOX, clocked at side, ... $2.25
eautiful shot effects, per $1.00

es for Correct Dress
LITY FRENCH KID sh, per pair $2.25
IN GLOVE, soft finish, ... $1.50
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telephone to New Westminster.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 131. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1907. FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

NOVA SCOTIA SCHEME FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

Bill Introduced by Government With That Object in View

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

Miners, Coal Operators and Government to Contribute to Fund for Pension Purposes

Halifax, March 29.—Premier Murray has introduced a bill which is of supreme interest to workingmen in this province. It is entitled "An Act Representing Old Age Pensions and Miners' Relief Societies."

The bill in effect provides for appointment of commission of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report on the feasibility of adopting some scheme providing old age pensions for such workmen as have, either by themselves or in conjunction with their employers, established benefit or relief societies, and who shall also examine into and report upon the organization and administration of all societies founded upon the provisions of the revised statutes of Nova Scotia.

Their report will be the basis of a government measure providing for an annuity fund for the coal workers of the province, to which fund the miners, the coal operators and the government shall each contribute, say two cents per month, for every miner 17 years old or over. This sum, it is calculated, will, after it has accumulated say for three years, provide a substantial annuity for workmen permanently disabled and for all men after attaining their 64th year. Contributions to the fund, of which the government will be the custodian, will be compulsory. Everyone who has worked as a miner, or in connection with a colliery, for 20 or 25 years, and has contributed to the fund, shall participate in its benefits.

This scheme, if adopted, will give Nova Scotia the best plan for assisting the disabled and aged yet formulated in any country.

CENTRAL AMERICA WAR

Diplomatic Efforts To Put An End To Disturbance

Washington, March 29.—Active telegraphic correspondence has been in progress between the Washington officials and the diplomatic representatives in Central America and Mexico for the past 48 hours relative to the Central American embroglio. No statement of the negotiations could be obtained for publication. Captain Fullam, commander of the gunboat Marietta, reported by cable from Puerto Cortez that everything was quiet on the north coast of Honduras, and that he was sending a long statement by mail. The news that Costa Rica had recognized the provisional government of Honduras lacked confirmation up to the close of the day, and was accepted with reserve. At least sixty days will be required for the election of a president by the provisional government in Honduras, and the establishment of the new administration on such a basis that it can command the general recognition of the world powers. This delay will necessarily make the conditions in Central America even more uncertain, according to the Latin-American diplomats, who have advices that President Bonilla has no thought of giving up the fight, but is busily re-organizing his army in the hope of reversing his former defeats.

THAW LUNACY COMMISSION

Mr. Jerome Gets Permission to Summon More Experts

New York, March 30.—The plans of the Thaw lunacy commission to complete its work today, and to submit a report to Justice Fitzgerald on Monday morning as to the present mental condition of the slayer of Stanford White, were upset late today by an appeal by District Attorney Jerome to be allowed to produce more witnesses before the commission reaches a decision. After an all-day session the commission adjourned until next Tuesday morning, when it will hear expert testimony called by the district attorney. Chairman McClure served notice, however, that the witnesses must confine themselves to facts and opinions which deal with the present condition of Thaw, and must not go into details of his past or future.

Thaw was under direct examination by the commissioners for more than three hours today, and then for 45 minutes he was under cross-examination by Attorney Jerome. This cross-examination was allowed by the commission only after a vehement protest by the prosecuting officer that he had not been allowed sufficient latitude in the inquiry.

Thaw's direct and cross-examinations today were held behind closed doors, and the commission took extraordinary precautions to have the hearing kept secret. The attorneys connected with the proceedings were cautioned not to discuss the case in any way. When Thaw's ordeal was ended the doors were thrown open and it was announced that the executive session was at an end.

SUICIDES AT FALLS

Brooklyn Jap Makes Third Victim in Two Days

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 30.—An open letter was found on the third island, just above the falls this morning, and signed Tamai, 17 Concord street, Brooklyn, reading: "I will commit suicide in this fall." Other letters found are addressed to parties in New York and Indianapolis. James Lialle, of Valleyfield, Que., a visitor here, reports having seen a man go down the upper rapids this morning. If the Brooklyn man carried out his threat to commit suicide this will make the third life lost by going over the falls since Thursday night.

New York, March 30.—Tokenesk Tomai, who had written the Niagara Falls note, lived at a Japanese mission at 17 Concord street, Brooklyn, and disappeared suddenly two days ago. Nothing was heard from him until the news came from Niagara Falls today that the finding of a letter bearing his name and address on the third Sister Island. It is believed that the mission that Tamai may have carried out his threat to end his life, as he had been despondent for some time because of inability to obtain employment.

ERIE STOPS EXTENSION

Rochester, N. Y., March 29.—The Erie railway has ordered all work stopped on the Hunts-Cuba extension, and tomorrow the construction company will lay off eight hundred men employed there and close up its outfit. Work on this improvement was begun last April, and last fall 1,500 men were employed, but in the winter the number was reduced. The work is about one-fifth completed, and so far has cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

DEAD ON THE PRAIRIE

Lethbridge, March 29.—Tom Kane and Will Johnson, two Little Bow ranchers, found the body of F. H. Singer, a homesteader, on the prairie about 20 miles north of this city. On Tuesday he brought Mrs. Singer's mother to Lethbridge and started for home. About midnight his team reached the ranch. Next morning his anxious young wife got neighbors to institute a search, which resulted in the finding of the body. The team had run away, throwing him from the wagon.

SUICIDE WITH GAS

San Francisco, March 29.—Sidney Salisbury, a former society man, died today from the effects of gas, self-administered.

MEN STILL THREATEN STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

Meeting to Be Held in Chicago Today Expected to Decide the Issue

Chicago, March 29.—Whether there will be a strike of the employees of the train service of the western railroads hinges on a meeting to be held tomorrow between two federal representatives and the representatives of the unions and the railroads concerned. The railroads tonight declared that they had conceded everything possible, and the representatives say that further concessions will have to be made or tomorrow's meeting will fail to prevent a strike.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the railroads are still trying to settle their differences. Another meeting was held today between these interests, but no agreement was reached.

WALKING ACROSS CONTINENT.

Port Arthur, March 30.—Sergeant McLellan had a queer character at the police station recently. He was a regular Rip Van Winkle of the up-to-date type. The man's name is Robert Henderson, and he hails from a town near Edinburgh, Scotland. He states that he is now 74 years of age.

When he was seen by a scribe in the police station he certainly presented an odd appearance. His feet were wound up in canvas bags, to take the place of boots. For clothing he had two pairs of overalls and an old coat. His hat was a home-made affair, being an old felt hat with large ear flaps sewed on.

Henderson stated that he quit doing hard labor four years ago, and since that time has done nothing but tramp around the country. He has been half through the States, and he is now taking a walk from Montreal to Vancouver.

"I left North Bay on New Year's Day, and since that time I have been on the tramp between that place and Port Arthur. I scorn a ride on the cars, and I have walked every step of the way. At night I usually make my quarters in shacks along the line."

"What do you do for food?" asked the scribe. "I live principally on the stuff that is thrown out of the dining cars, and sometimes I beg a meal by the way. That food agrees with me better than anything else. Owing to the fact that I have no teeth I cannot eat meat or other hard foods, therefore I do not appreciate that kind of food. If I should take steak I would have to swallow it whole, and it is just like a piece of leather to me."

"How long it is since you have worked?" asked the scribe.

"I did a little work over four years ago. Work does not agree with me me, I cannot stand the confinement. It would kill me. When I used to work the people who hired me thought that when I took a job I was always looking after my own interests and not after my employer's, and, therefore, I did not last long. I would sooner travel, however, as I always feel all right outside."

When the sergeant suggested that he go on to the hill for a few weeks until the weather moderated the old fellow stated that it would kill him. He could not stand the confinement. "I must go on," he remarked.

His hair is long and his whiskers are matted, and from appearances it is not likely the man has used a comb for several years. He states that he has no destination in view, but that he is merely on his way.

RUMOR NAMES PREMIER FOR LONDON OFFICE

Says Sir Wilfrid Will Become Peer and Succeed Lord Strathcona

NEW COAL LANDS REGULATIONS

Deputy Minister of Labor Speaks of Bearing of New Act on Prospective Labor Disputes

Ottawa, March 30.—The Montreal Witness says Lord Strathcona will retire from the position of high commissioner for Canada, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to take his place and be raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Athabasca. It is added that the idea has been favorably received by the friends and colleagues of the prime minister and by representative men of all shades of political opinion, and that an intimation has been received from England to the effect that such an appointment would be most acceptable to the British people.

Under a supplementary convention with the States there have been added to the list of offences, applicable to either Canada or the States for which extradition may be asked, the following: Bribery, defined to be the offering, giving or receiving of bribes made criminal by the laws of both countries; offences, if made criminal by the laws of both countries, against a bankrupt law.

The operation of the present regulations governing the disposition of federal coal lands in the four western provinces has been suspended. No more coal lands will be disposed of thereunder, but all applications hereafter received by the minister of the interior with respect to such coal lands will be dealt with under the provisions of new regulations which will be established in lieu of those now in force.

The nine months of the currant fiscal period of the Dominion closes today. The customs revenue amounts to $38,653,298, as compared with $34,946,020 last year, an increase of $5,697,868. The collections for March were $5,010,537, an increase of $678,870.

According to private despatches received in Ottawa today, labor disputes are brewing in Sydney, Cape Breton, among the miners, and in the west among railway employees, and, inquiries have been made of the labor department as to the procedure which has to be followed under the act of the present session. W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, returned to town last night, and states that in the case of neither of these can there be a strike or a lockout without an investigation commission being appointed and evidence taken as to the merits of the dispute. In the case of a pending railway dispute, however, the company or its employees would have the right to the whole machinery of the conciliation and labor act of 1903, which differs somewhat from the procedure set forth in the act of the present session.

FORMER EDITOR DEAD

Redlands, Cal., March 30.—William Penn Rogers, for quarter of a century a resident of this valley, but who was formerly an editor of Harper's Weekly, died here suddenly today, aged 63.

GENERAL COMBS DEAD

San Francisco, March 30.—Brigadier General Richard Combs, U. S. A., who retired in 1901, died at the Presidio today, aged 70 years. He was born in Ireland.

PLANT DESTROYED

Baltimore, Md., March 30.—Fire early today destroyed the plant of the Maryland Steel Car Wheel company, located at South Baltimore. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

OFF FOR EUROPE

Distinguished Party to Sail on Empress of Britain

Montreal, March 29.—Among the first cabin passengers sailing on the Canadian Royal Mail steamship Empress of Britain from St. John, N. B., on April 5, will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Madame Brodeur, Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Misses Fielding, Hon. E. Tasse; the Capital lacrosse team, who are to play before His Majesty the King in London; Mrs. Grantham, Toronto; Mrs. Scott Griffin, of Winnipeg; Senator and Madame Choquette, Lady Morley, R. A. Willard and Madame Willard.

THE STORK IN SPAIN

Madrid, March 29.—The physicians who are in attendance upon Queen Victoria have reason to believe that she may be confined sooner than was expected, and have recommended that King Alfonso curtail his visit to Cartagena.

TELEGRAPH RATES RAISED

Western Union Will Have New Scale in Force Tomorrow

Chicago, March 30.—The Western Union Telegraph company has announced a new scale of telegraph rates representing an increase in some cases of twenty per cent., effective April 1. An order to this effect was received by the local office of the company. The increase in rates is not the same in all instances. Between Chicago and New York the day rate has been increased twenty per cent. Where 40 cents has been charged for a message of ten words between Chicago and New York it will be raised to fifty cents after April 1. The night rate will be increased from 30 to 40 cents. In other cases the increase is smaller.

HOLLAND'S GOVERNMENT

Queen Asks Former Minister to Stay in Office

The Hague, March 30.—In consequence of the failure of all attempts to form a Conservative cabinet in succession to the Meister ministry, which resigned on February 12, Queen Wilhelmina has asked the ministers who resigned to continue in office. This seems to be the probable solution, though it is probable that the war minister, H. P. Stool, whose proposal for a reduction of the expenditure of the war department was rejected by the lower house and led to the cabinet's resignation, will give up his portfolio.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Process Used in Attempt to Save Woman's Life

New York, March 30.—For the first time in America, transfusion of blood was resorted to yesterday to save the life of a patient, says a despatch from Philadelphia. Mrs. Anderson was dying from anaemia in the Polyclinic hospital. The doctors decided on a big stroke to save her life, and the husband of the dying woman cheerfully permitted a quantity of his blood to be pumped into his wife's veins. The woman was brought back to consciousness, and now has more than a fighting chance for complete recovery. Anderson himself, though weakened by the loss of blood and the ordeal of the operation, soon rallied, and bids fair to be himself again in a few days. Anderson was anaesthetised and the pulse artery in his left arm was severed. The large vein in Mrs. Anderson's left arm was severed, and the artery of her husband was inserted into the incision. For an hour the man's heart pumped blood into his wife's veins. Then the arteries were loosened and the proper connections made.

LONDON HAS HOPES OF BIG STEEL PLANT

Representative of French Company Looking for Location in Canada

London, Ont., March 30.—Representing the largest steel company in France, which seeks to establish in Canada a plant which would employ 1,000 men, Monsieur W. Jacques has been in the city for several days seeking information concerning London's facilities for the location of such a plant. In September and not before then, M. Jacques and his elder brother will visit London again and in the meantime it might be said that at the present it looks as though the Forest city had quite as good a chance of securing this giant industry as any other city in Canada. Hamilton, Welland and London were the only three places visited, and while the French manufacturer was non-committal, the fact that he promised to return in September would indicate that he is interested.

GET WATER SUPPLY FROM THE RED RIVER

Winnipeg Contemplates Abandoning the Artesian Well System

Winnipeg, March 30.—On Monday night at the city council meeting a motion will be brought up which will mean that no more artesian wells will be sunk, but that the money which would be spent for artesian wells will be used for the beginning of a filtration plant on the Red river, which will be added to as the requirements of the city grow.

The Bank of Commerce has decided to lend the city of Winnipeg $2,000,000 on condition that rigid economy is practiced this year, and that debentures of the city be given as security for one year.

The Winnipeg custom house returns for March, 1907, show that the total duties collected were $371,430.60. The total for the corresponding month last year was $352,293.43.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE

London, March 30.—The exchequer return for the fiscal year ending tonight shows the total revenue of the United Kingdom to have been $775,182,290, an increase of $5,276,960 over the previous year. The surplus balance at the exchequer is $9,721,535.

GREAT NORTHERN OFFICERS

Winnipeg, March 30.—A special dispatch states that the new officers of the Great Northern are James J. Hill, chairan of board of directors; Louis W. Hill, president; F. H. McGulgan, first vice-president.

MANY IMMIGRANTS

Winnipeg, March 30.—There are fully a thousand people on trains between North Bay and Winnipeg tonight, or will be tomorrow, from the steamship Vancouver. One hundred and twenty-five immigrants from the Salvation Army will arrive on the section of No. 1 today, 150 British from the steamship Sicilian and 150 from the steamship Lake Manitoba are on the way and a further contingent of five or six hundred immigrants is billed for later sailings. Many are ticketed through to points in Alberta.

RAILWAY DISPUTE MAY BE AMICABLY ADJUSTED

Conference With Federal Commissioners Gives Ground for Hope

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED

General Manager James of Canadian Northern Railway Thinks There Will Be No Strike

Chicago, March 30.—The employees of the western railroads and the general managers are nearer a settlement tonight than they have been since negotiations were broken off several days ago. As a result of conferences today between Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Labor Commissioner Neill and railroad officers, the employees have announced their willingness to meet the managers in an effort to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the trouble. A joint conference, it was said tonight, would be held tomorrow between the opposing interests in the presence of the government officers. The belief was expressed by men on both sides of the controversy that a way out of the difficulty would be found.

Mr. James' Opinion

Winnipeg, March 30.—A. E. James, general manager of the Canadian Northern railway, has returned to Winnipeg from Toronto. "I have been to Chicago, where I have been keeping in touch with the situation there," he said. "In Chicago all the railways interested are represented at the conference by a sub-committee of ten men.

"With regard to the dispute that is now on, I really do not see how the men can refuse to arbitrate, and I am persuaded that they will eventually see the reasonableness of this course. I do not think there will be a strike, for I believe that an amicable settlement will be arrived at before such measures are considered necessary.

"If such a thing did occur it would be a serious calamity to the whole country, for some forty-one roads would be tied up, which, it is needless to say, would cause untold suffering and the entire commercial life of the western country would be thrown into disorder.

"It is my opinion that if the men refuse to arbitrate and go out on strike they will find public sentiment strongly against them."

Mr. James further said that if a strike occurred it would affect all Canadian roads west of Fort William the same as across the line.

C. P. R. AGENT.

Winnipeg, March 30.—The passenger department of the C.P.R. today issued a circular appointing E. E. Penn, the general agent of the department in San Francisco. His office will be in the James Flood building.

PEASANTS SUBDUED BY FIRE OF ARTILLERY

Were Too Strong for Troops in Some Desperate Hand-to Hand Conflicts

Bucharest, March 30.—The official report issued this evening shows continued improvement in the situation. Slight outbreaks are still being reported, but the troops everywhere have the upper hand. A number of important land owners have petitioned the government to postpone for one year the payment of debts to the rural bank and the payment of private debts incurred through the destruction of crops. The petitioners say that this will be necessary to allow the land to recuperate and to permit the resumption of agricultural work in the spring. They further ask the state to grant compensation for the crops and estates destroyed by the rioters.

Paris, March 30.—The Roumanian minister today received a despatch from Bucharest, announcing that Moldavia has been pacified as a result of the rigorous measures adopted, and adding that the troubles in Wallachia are still serious. Many farms have been destroyed, and further reinforcements of troops are needed. Seven hundred arrests have been made at Telorman, and the petroleum wells are strongly

Bucharest, March 30.—Field guns loaded with grapeshot, according to the official reports, are winning against the revolutionary party whose arms are mostly hay forks and scythe blades. The insurgents were able to hold their own against the troops at close quarters, and even withstood cavalry charges, doing terrible execution with long-pronged forks and scythe blades strapped to long poles, but the slaughter since the troops used artillery appears to be terrifying them into submission. In the district of Vlashica, where the outbreak was particularly serious, large numbers of insurgents have surrendered and have denounced their leaders to the authorities, with the result that any of them have been arrested. The government hopes that with the leaders in jail the undisciplined bands will soon abandon the field. The self-styled generals usually turn out to be country school masters and village priests. Numbers of women are fighting in the insurgent ranks, and many of them have been found among the killed.

Details of the attack made by the peasants on Galatz show that a pitched battle was fought. The insurgents, who were several thousand strong, began the assault at midnight, carried the outer earthworks by storm and captured a suburb, which they set on fire. Three battalions of infantry attempted to stop the peasants' entry into the city, but the fork and scythe armed rustics fought desperately, and to hand, and had almost defeated the troops when the governor ordered field guns loaded with grape to be fired at them and they fled. A number of conflicts between troops and peasants continue to be reported. Artillery was used at Valoelele and elsewhere, and in some instances whole villages were utterly destroyed by the fire of nine-inch shells.

Although the disorders are dying out in some districts, the agitation is spreading in the provinces adjacent to the Carpathian mountains, which hitherto have been quiet. Much plundering has taken place among the farms and in isolated hamlets. Troops are in active pursuit of the marauders, with the object of exterminating so far as possible the possibility of fighting.

THE NELSON SMELTER

Nelson, March 30.—J. J. Campbell, manager of the Hall Mines smelter, who returned to the city from the coast late this evening, positively denied the rumor that the plant had been sold to the Consolidated company or any one else. A new superintendent has recently been engaged from the Trail smelter, and this official has engaged other employees from the Trail plant. This gives color to the story that the Trail people had purchased.

ONTARIO LABOR PARTY IS FORMALLY LAUNCHED

Resolves to Nominate Candidates for Legislative and Municipal Bodies

Toronto, March 30.—Resolved, that this convention of workingmen from all parts of the province of Ontario representing labor in every department of industrial life, do hereby approve of independent political action upon the part of Canadian workingmen.

"Be it further resolved, that we hereby constitute this convention the Ontario branch of the Canadian Labor party for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the workingmen of this province by the nomination of candidates for municipal councils for the provincial legislature and also for the Dominion parliament."

The above resolution was passed at a huge conference of labor men yesterday, when a new labor political party was launched. W. R. Roll, of Hamilton, was elected first president of the Ontario Independent Labor party.

DEATH ENDS SUFFERING OF C. W. McANN

The Mayor of Kaslo Passes Away After a Long Period of Illness

Kaslo, March 30.—C. W. McAnn, K. C., mayor of Kaslo, passed away at a quarter after six this evening. Death was not unexpected, as deceased had been very low for some weeks past. Mr. McAnn has been ailing for a number of years, and last fall took a severe turn for the worse. At that time the exact nature of his ailment was not fully known, and was thought to be a tumor. Some months ago he went to Rochester, Minn., for treatment under the care of the Mayo Bros. While there he underwent a severe operation, and recovering somewhat returned to Kaslo. On arriving here he continued to gain, and high hopes were entertained that he ultimately would recover.

Later the old trouble returned and he again went to Rochester. On his last trip he was informed that his ailment was incurable, and acting under the physicians' advice he returned home. His period of illness was a painful one, but with his indomitable will he bore up cheerfully. For about three weeks past the end was looked for at any time. His brother George came from Moncton, N. B., and his former law partner, Neil F. MacKay, M. P. P., was summoned from Victoria.

The late C. W. McAnn was born at Moncton, N. B., 42 years ago. He was a graduate of the University of Mount Allison and studied at Ann Arbor, Mich. He came to Kaslo 15 years ago, and has been prominently identified with the history of the town, having served five terms as mayor. Politically he was a staunch Conservative, and had it not been for the serious nature of his illness he would have been the unanimous choice of the party at the late election. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss to whom the heartfelt sympathy of the residents of the Kootenays is extended.

WINNIPEG BUILDINGS.

Winnipeg, March 30.—Building permits this year to date are $700,000. This is $200,000 below last year's figures.

ARMAMENT QUESTION ON CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Great Britain Asks Russia to Have This Subject Included

OTHER POWERS ARE NOTIFIED

Foreign Office Takes Occasion to Correct Reports as to Attitudes of Other Countries

London, March 30.—Great Britain has made a formal and official request upon Russia to include in the programme of the next Hague conference the question of limitation of the expenditure on armaments, and through her ambassadors and ministers she has notified the powers invited to attend the conference of this action. This was done some days ago, and up to the present time the Foreign Office has not been advised of any opposition to Great Britain's proposition.

Neither has Great Britain learned the nature of the negotiations that have been going on in St. Petersburg between the ambassadors of Germany and Austria and Emperor Nicholas, but it is believed that the exchanges have had to do with the form in which the subject of disarmament should be introduced, and that they have not been aimed at keeping it off the programme.

Reports emanating from the continent that Great Britain and the United States would withdraw from the conference if their wishes to discuss the limitation of armaments were not complied with, and that Germany and Austria would follow a similar course if Russia included this question in the programme, are stigmatized by the officials of the Foreign Office here as pure inventions.

TORONTO DEATHS

Toronto, March 30.—The wife of Rev. John Potts, the well-known clergyman, died yesterday.

Rev. George Webber, retired Methodist minister, is dead.

UNITED STATES SUBMARINES

Tarantula and Viper Launched From Quincy Yards

Quincy, Ill., March 30.—Two United States submarines, the Tarantula and Viper, were launched today at the yards of the Ford River Shipbuilding Company. They have been under construction for a year and a half, and are the last of four submarines that the company has built. The Tarantula and Viper are each 80 feet in length and of 18 feet beam. They are to carry a crew of ten men. The contract calls for a speed of ten knots an hour on the surface and 8 knots when submerged.

RAYNER'S SENTENCE.

Home Secretary Gladstone Advises Exercise of Mercy.

London, March 30.—It was announced today that as a result of the popular agitation in favor of a reprieve for Horace G. Raynor, who on January 14th killed W. Whiteley, the well known merchant of Westbourne Grove, the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, has advised the King to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment at penal servitude. The King almost invariably acts on the Home Secretary's advice, and therefore Rayner's reprieve may be regarded as an accomplished fact. The exercise of mercy is by many considered to be only an additional argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

POPULATION INCREASES

United States Has Eight Millions More Than in 1900

Washington, March 30.—There are now nearly 8,000,000 more inhabitants in continental United States than six years ago. This estimate is based on figures compiled by the census bureau in a special report. According to its estimates the population of continental United States in 1906 was 83,951,910, this being an increase over 1900 of 7,946,935. The population of the United States, including Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,915.

The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 were as follows: New York, 4,118,045; Chicago, 2,049,185; Philadelphia, 1,441,735; St. Louis, 649,320; Boston, 602,278.

FREE AND EASY ASYLUM

Supposedly Dangerous Lunatic Allowed to Roam at Will

Montreal, March 30.—Alexander Duclos, acquitted on a charge of attempted murder last fall because of circumstantial insanity, and who escaped for the second time from the Longue Point lunatic asylum two weeks ago and fled to Burlington, Vt., returned to Montreal last night to attend the funeral of his father, who died on Wednesday. It is understood that immediately after the funeral, which will take place on Monday, he will be re-incarcerated at the Longue Point asylum at the order of the deputy attorney-general, pending the investigation that has been ordered by the Dominion authorities in the matter of his escape from the institution.

It appears that Duclos roamed about Montreal as he pleased, in spite of the fact that he was presumed to be shut up in the asylum.

"SALADA" TEA

Is the Most Delicious aud Refreshing Tea in the world. Perhaps you were shopping or calling today and went home tired out. Do you know that a cup of "SALADA" would have completely refreshed you? There is nothing quite as good as "SALADA" when one is weary, either in mind or body.

Lead Packets Only. 40c, 50c, and 60c per Pound. At All Grocers.

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We can supply these in all sizes. We are offering at present two special bargains in two machines nearly new, that were exchanged for larger sizes. Don't miss this opportunity. Separator Oil and General Supplies always on hand.

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FINE TABLE APPLES

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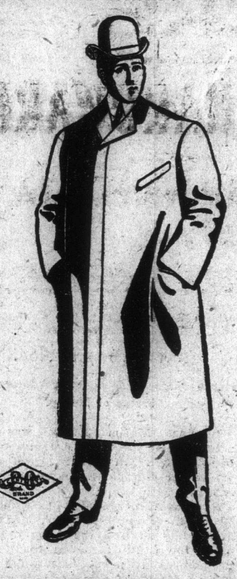

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20th Century Brand Clothes

because they are sold by only one merchant in each town. We are exclusive agents for this town and vicinity, and we have just placed in stock a large shipment of these stylish, carefully-tailored and fine-fitting OVERCOATS. We solicit your order on the absolute quality and merits of these garments, at prices ranging from

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ELEPHANT White Lead

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
—FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS—

Guaranteed Made from Best English White Lead

ONTARIO MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Toronto, March 29. — It is announced that an increase of salary for Ontario cabinet ministers will be voted on this session. There is to be a general increase of $2,000, bringing the Premier up to $10,000, including indemnity, and others up to $7,000.

TOOK SMALL BRIDE

New York, March 29.—John F. Boullion, a clerk in the tax department at a salary of $2,000 a year, was arrested today charged with accepting $25 in marked bills from Harry Hall, treasurer of the Hamilton Building Co., in payment for a reduction in the assessment of the company's property.

MEETING DECIDES ON TWO DAYS CELEBRATION

Committee Appointed to Prepare Programme for May 24 and 25

The first step towards the annual celebration of Victoria Day has been taken, and at a meeting Thursday a committee was appointed upon whom will rest the responsibility of making the celebration a success. The meeting last evening was called by His Worship Mayor Morley, but there was a very slim attendance for a gathering of such importance, but despite this, considerable work was done.

Mayor Morley acted as chairman, and J. E. Smart as secretary.

The first business to be transacted was to decide that the celebration should extend over two days, Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25. This matter being settled, the following committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements: Col. Hall, Major A. W. Currie, A. Peden, L. Eaton, Aldermen Henderson and Verrinder, Chief Watson, J. W. Lorimer, J. E. Grey, J. Jennings, W. H. Price, W. C. Moresby, Noah Shakespeare, C. E. Redfern and Ald. Gleason, with power to add to their number.

Regarding a permanent secretary, it was decided that Herbert Cuthbert should act, provided the executive committee of the Tourist Association gave the necessary permission.

The attractions for the celebration were then considered, and many suggestions were made. Rev. W. W. Bolton pointed out that a lacrosse match had been arranged for the afternoon of May 24 between New Westminster and Vancouver at Oak Bay. This caused some criticism, Mr. Wilby giving his opinion that the regatta should not be displaced by a lacrosse match. Mr. Dallain also spoke against the proposal, and moved that the regatta should be held on Friday afternoon. This was agreed to.

It was also decided that a horse parade should be held on the morning of May 24. Horse racing was brought up and received many supporters. It was pointed out that this form of attraction would create considerable interest.

It was finally decided that the executive should have power to arrange the remainder of the programme. Many suggestions as to the best method of providing amusement for the people were made, and the meeting was unanimous on the question of music. All were in favor of having lots of music. A military field day was also suggested, and a note made for the committee.

The programme for the evenings was also discussed. Some suggested that the fireworks, if any, should be held at the Gorge, while Beacon Hill also had its supporters. A carnival in the city proper was also mentioned. The proposal that the lakes at the park should be illuminated along with the various streets was made, and that the business houses be not only requested to keep their stores lighted, but that they should decorate their premises as well. Horse racing again came in for consideration and several spoke in favor of it. Baseball was also brought to the front.

After many more suggestions had been made, it was decided that the first meeting of the executive should be held on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

E. C. Smith was appointed honorary treasurer, after which the meeting adjourned.

Health and Vitality for Old People.

As old age creeps on vitality is lowered, the heart beats more slowly, the blood becomes thin and watery and the power of resistance is lessened. It is the old people above all others who require the new life and energy, which come with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Thousands of old people depend on this treatment, because it calms and quiets the nerves, gradually and certainly enriches the blood, builds up the system and instils new life and vigor into their shrivelled arteries.

FRUIT TREE CLEANSING.

Valuable Pointers Taken From Papers in the State of Oregon.

In view of the active measures now being carried on by the Provincial Board of Horticulture for the cleaning up of all old orchards and gardens, the following excerpts from the issue of the Oregon Agriculturist of March 15 will serve to show the effect that such work has on property values, to say nothing of the improvement in the quality of fruit produced.

Lane County fruit growers were never so active as at the present time in putting their orchards in shape, killing out old dead trees, planting new ones and spraying in a wholesale manner. Fruit Inspector Beebe, who is busy as a bee, tells us that orchardists are anxious to spray but many of them, not having pumps of their own are waiting patiently for the man with outfit to show up and do the work for them. Those who are in the field with the necessary equipment cannot begin to meet the demand for their services and men who are familiar with the business can do well by getting outfits and going to work.

"The inspector has been surprised at the willingness of fruit growers wherever he has interviewed them, to conform to the law either as to spraying or rooting up old worn out orchards. Mrs. Huddleston, Peter Nye and several others are preparing to uproot old trees that have ceased to bear good fruit and have scale on them.

"Fruit growers are already well posted on the law which excludes from the markets wormy or scale infested fruit and they intend to have a fine product to offer to consumers this year.

"The fruit industry of the county is coming to the front and the fame of our products along this line will in a short time put the Hood River product on the run.—Eugene Register."

"Clackamas County would sell for a million dollars more this spring than last for the single reason that a prospective buyer on looking over the prospect would come upon so many shears and pruning hooks in active operation. The time is nearly past when the eastern and hunter's first question shall be, as heretofore, 'why are these mossy old orchards allowed to take up so much good land? When we say now to strangers, 'Clackamas County can produce a good grade of fruit and an abundance of it,' the moss-covered, ragged old orchards will not mutely whisper to the stranger as he passes along, 'it's a miserable falsehood.'

"The law may be rigorous and we may decry it now, but it is the first step and an absolutely necessary step toward growing fruit successfully in the county. Within three years there will not be a voice to condemn it.—Oregon City Courier."

EASTER LILIES

ARE FRESH, PURE AND CHARMING TO THE SIGHT.

WHITE ROCK

THE CHAMPAGNE OF TABLE WATERS, IS FRESH, PURE AND CHARMING TO THE

TASTE

TRAVELERS' VOTES

Toronto, March 28.—The legislature has received a petition asking that commercial travelers and traction railway men be permitted to vote before a county judge, a magistrate or a clerk of the peace on the Saturday or Monday preceding election. The voter will have to take oath that he is entitled to vote and cannot get home to do so on the proper date without losing time or money.

For Catarrh, let me send you free, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm that gives instant relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

PEOPLE OF ALBERTA TALK OF VICTORIA

Many of Them Intend to Visit This City During the Summer

O. E. Moore, of Banff, Alta., who left yesterday for home, intends to return shortly and take up his residence here. He believes that Victoria will, this year, be the busiest city of its size in Canada, and that there will be many opportunities for business that are not apparent today. This belief he bases on a size-up of conditions on the Island and what he knows of a promised influx of people from the prairie provinces.

Mr. Moore has spent most of his life in Calgary and has recently traveled much through Alberta. Wherever he went, no matter how large or how small the place, he heard the city of Victoria discussed. He met many people who had been here and who had invested in city or suburban property, and they were all doing a lot to advertise Vancouver Island and the capital of British Columbia. Commercial travelers who had been to Victoria within the past few months, Mr. Moore said, talked about the present activity of Victoria and were most optimistic in regard to its future.

"If," said Mr. Moore, "one-half the people of Alberta who are talking about coming to this city during the coming summer, carry out their intentions, you will have a representation from that province that will alone be sufficient to create a stir on the real estate market."

WANT INSPECTION

Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association Asks for Fumigating Station

An important step in the progress of the fruitgrowing industry in Kootenay has been resolved upon by the directors of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association. They ask for the immediate establishment of a fruit inspection and fumigation station at Nelson, says the Canadian.

The Kamloops fruitgrowers have asked for such a station at Revelstoke. At present the only one is at Vancouver, an unfortunate arrangement since nearly all the nursery stock comes from the east or southeast, and has to go through the town to which it is consigned and then back from Vancouver, frequently involving the delay of a forthight. All the interior fruitgrowers are agreed that such a station should be established at some interior point.

It is contended by the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association that Nelson is by far the best point for such a purpose, being central for East Kootenay, Lardeau, Kaslo, Boundary, the Arrow lakes and Columbia river. Besides, its communications by rail and steamer are so complete that detention of fruit and stock here would cause no delay beyond the time actually required for inspection.

James Johnstone, who is going to the coast on a lecturing tour, will endeavor to secure the endorsement of the local association's request by the provincial organization, the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association, of which he is now president.

WOULD PLACE BLAME ON THE GOVERNMENT

Municipality of Chilliwack Seeks to Avoid Responsibility for Tragedy

Vancouver, March 28.—The municipality of Chilliwack is trying to unload on the provincial government any possible responsibility there may be for the death of Samuel McKenzie, who with another man was burned to death in the Chilliwack lockup on October 27 last, while held in the building in durance.

The position assumed by the municipality was explained in supreme court chambers yesterday to Chief Justice Hunter, during the course of the hearing of an application on the part of the widow of Samuel McKenzie for an order for interrogatories. C. W. Craig appeared for Mrs. McKenzie, plaintiff in the suit; while the municipality was represented by R. L. Reid.

It is the claim of the plaintiff that the defendant should have had some person in charge of the lockup to give attention to prisoners; and the interrogatories asked for, and finally ordered with some amendments, are for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the municipality in the matter of responsibility. Mr. Craig explained to His Lordship that as far as he could learn, the defence was that the municipality had not charge of the lock-up.

"They would unload the responsibility on the provincial government?" queried His Lordship.

"Yes, that is the idea, my Lord," replied Mr. Craig.

On behalf of the municipality, Mr. Reid declared, in opposing the application, that the cells were located in the courthouse, which was built and owned by the provincial government; and he urged that the questions sought to be put to the municipality were questions of law which assumed the whole matter at issue in the action. The municipality took the stand that in respect to the operation of the jail it merely acted as the representative of the provincial government.

"You pay to have it scrubbed out, don't you?" asked His Lordship.

"I believe so, but I am not sure," replied Mr. Reid, with a smile.

Some Results of Torpid Liver.

Headache, bad taste in the mouth, indigestion, feelings of fullness and discomfort, constipation, back ache, kidney derangements and bodily pains are some results of a torpid, sluggish liver. By their extraordinary influence on the liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively remove the cause of these ailments and disorders.

SCANDAL AT OTTAWA.

Vote on Mr. Bourassa's Motion Does Not End Matter.

Toronto, March 28. — The World, commenting on Mr. Bourassa's motion in the House of Commons, says: "The result of the vote last night in the House of Commons cannot be sized up this morning. The Government refused to take notice of the charges made against Ministers, but that does not mean that the incident is closed. It rather means that the investigation which was refused by the House will go into the newspapers and on the platform, and that before many days there may be more than one retirement from the House.

"As for one minister, Mr. Hyman, there was a confession by the Premier that he had sent a friend to ask him if the story about him, current some time ago, was true. The answer was that it was not. This explanation the Premier accepted, but it is more than doubtful if Mr. Hyman will ever return to the House.

"The Liberal party has had a rude jostling, and it is more than likely that there will be strong representations made to the Premier that he can afford to part with colleagues who are indiscreet enough to cause party trouble. Not less significant is the widening breach between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Lavergne.

"But what took place is no reflection of public opinion outside of the House. People generally are getting a bad taste in their mouths whenever Parliament is mentioned and outspoken articles in the press are the best evidence of this wonderful change. The attitude of the Montreal Star is one of the signs of the times and the World is glad to welcome that newspaper into the rank of those who are fighting for cleaner parliamentary methods and for public rights. Parliament, as we have it today, is crumbling, and it is more than likely that a new dispensation is at hand."

WILL VISIT CANADA

Premier Ward of New Zealand Hopes to Come—Denies Laurier Letters

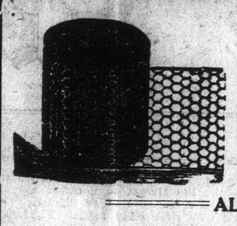
London, March 21.—Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said the statement in Melbourne newspapers that he had said Premier Laurier had written to him in favor of the creation of an Imperial council of advice, was incorrect. As a matter of fact, he did not know Laurier's views on the subject. What he did say when interviewed at Melbourne was that from private letters he had received, he hoped Premier Laurier was in favor of the creation of such a council.

Asked if he intended returning via Canada, Mr. Ward replied, "Yes, I am looking forward to that great pleasure, and hope to arrange matters to allow my doing so."

"Preventics" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the "sneeze stage." Preventics cure seated colds as well. Preventics are little candy cold cure tablets, and Dr. Shoop, Racine Wis., will gladly mail you samples and a book on colds free, if you will write him. The samples prove their merit. Check early Colds with Preventics and stop Pneumonia. Sold in 5c and 25c boxes by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Winnipeg, March 29.—Hon. Robt. Rogers stated today to President McCuaig, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association that if the Grain Growers' company was not readmitted to membership on the Winnipeg grain exchange, a special session of legislature would be called forthwith to amend the grain exchange charter.



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English Garden Tools in sets for Ladies and Children, English Garden Trowels, Forks, etc. :: ::

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"Your First of the Month Order Will Be Highly Esteemed."

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, per tin	$1.60
EOCENE OIL, per tin	1.70
ELAINE INCUBATOR OIL, per tin	2.25
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack	1.60
DIXI PASTRY FLOUR, per sack	1.35
ISLAND POTATOES, "Snowballs," per sack	1.75
GRANULATED SUGAR, per 20-lb. sack	1.25
GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 14-lb. box	4.25
AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	.35
HAZALDENE CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	.30

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DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

INDEPENDENT GROCERS 111 Government St.

Spring Styles

Rely on Fit-Reform to show you everything that is new and proper and elegant in Suits and Overcoats for spring.

The range, both of styles and patterns, is greater than ever before. And that means, the most comprehensive display in Canada.

When may we have the pleasure of showing you these perfect fitting garments?

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73 Government Street, Victoria

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

New Westminster, B. C., March 29.—Chief Constable Spain and the provincial police are investigating the case of the disappearance of Alexander Murphy, of Agassiz, which occurred over a week ago. Up to the present time no trace of the missing man has been found. Murphy was a well known member of the Maria Island Indian tribe, and about ten days ago he went to Harrison river to attend a dance, in company with George Marshall, a halfbreed. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. It was reported at Agassiz that Murphy had a row with another Indian, but nothing definite can be learned of it, and the Indians are greatly alarmed for his safety.

BOMB IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, March 29.—There was a bomb explosion in the Pera quarter of this city today. Beyond the fact that two men were killed and four wounded, no details have yet been learned.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The Latest Old and New Styles in Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.

We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

Tuesday April 2, 1907.

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An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism

If the skin or bowels are unhealthy, they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to the nerves—and causes Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives surely cure Rheumatism and Sciatica

because they act directly on bowels, kidneys and skin—and so strengthen and invigorate these organs that there is no urea and uric acid retained in the system to irritate the nerves and bring Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices with tonics and intestinal antiseptics added.

50c. box—6 for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives
or (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 118

SIR CHARLES TUPPER HONORED IN LONDON

An Historic Incident Marks the Close of a Long Public Career

PRESENTED WITH PORTRAIT

Lord Strathcona Presided and Paid Eloquent Tribute to Public Services of Sir Charles

The Montreal Star's special correspondent resident in London, writing under date of March 2, says: Yesterday afternoon's gathering at the Westminster Palace hotel was in some of its aspects an echo of the famous gathering held in the same place 40 years ago, almost to the very day. At that gathering 40 years ago, Lord Carnarvon and Sir John Macdonald, and other Canadian ministers, put the last touches to the Magna Charta of Canada's nationhood, the British North America Act, and yesterday Canadians and friends of Canada were gathered together on the same spot to present an oil painting to the sole survivor of that earlier gathering, namely, Sir Charles Tupper, in recognition of his devoted services, both to Canada and the Empire.

Fittingly enough the presentation was made by that other veteran of Canadian public life, Lord Strathcona, and among those supporting the High Commissioner were Mrs. Cameron and Miss Nancy Cameron, daughter and grand-daughter respectively of Sir Charles Tupper; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gray (Mrs. Gray was formerly a Miss Tupper); Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Quebec; Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P.; Mr. Donald Macmaster, K. C., and Mrs. Macmaster, the Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia; Mr. John Howard, agent-general for Nova Scotia; Mr. Thomas Skinner; Mr. Archer Baker, European manager of Canadian Pacific Railway company; Mr. Duff Miller, agent-general for New Brunswick, and Mrs. Duff Miller; Mr. J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., and Mrs. Colmer; Mr. J. W. Taylor, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Hanson, of the Anglo-Canadian firm of Coates, Son & Co.; Mr. Stuart J. Reid, the biographer of the Lord Durham of Canadian history; and Mr. W. L. Griffith, the secretary to the high commissioner.

A Notable Portrait

The portrait, which stood on an easel behind the chairman, is an excellent representation of Sir Charles Tupper as he was at the time of his greatest British activities. It was painted by the late Mr. E. J. Turner, whose pictures are a well known feature of royal galleries in this country. For instance, he painted two pictures of Queen Victoria, one for herself and one for the present King, as well as pictures of the late Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught and many other royal and other personages. As Sir Charles Tupper himself said yesterday, when looking at the picture, "They tell me that is exactly as I was when high commissioner here in England, and I can well believe it."

So soon as the company was assembled Lord Strathcona lost no time in carrying out what he called a most pleasing duty of presenting the portrait. He forthwith read the address from the subscribers, as follows:

A Great Record

"To the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. B., L. L. D., etc., etc.

"The accompanying portrait in oils has been acquired by a few of your friends, and we ask your acceptance of it as a slight indication of our appreciation of your many and great services to Canada. For the last sixty years or more, you have been identified with a public affairs in Canada—first, in your native province of Nova Scotia, and later in the wider sphere of the Dominion. In the conferences which preceded the introduction and passage of the British North America act—the constitution of Canada—you took a leading part, and your efforts in conjunction with your associates from the other provinces to bring about the confederation will be long and gratefully remembered.

"It was," interjected Lord Strathcona, "in this building and in this very hall, I believe, that those conferences assembled, and it is therefore most proper that we should meet here today.

"The contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the act by which it received parliamentary sanction is another notable event in your career with which the names of yourself and of your colleagues in the government of the time will always be inseparably connected. But to attempt to recount your services to Nova Scotia, to Canada, and to the empire would mean a record of Canadian history for the long period during which you were closely associated with the direction of its affairs. It is sufficient to state that you have occupied some of the highest and most prominent positions in Canada. You have been successively, Premier of Nova Scotia, prime minister of the Dominion, and high commissioner in London; and you have been called upon to represent both your province and the Dominion on many occasions when questions of the highest importance were under consideration."

Lord Strathcona's Tribute

"And here let me say with reference to the office of high commissioner," again interjected Lord Strathcona, "that I know from my own experience what admirable work was done in the office during the whole of the time that Sir Charles Tupper was there. (Applause.) It is that work, combined with what has been done in more recent years which has led up in a large measure to the grand position in which we find Canada at the present moment. (Renewed applause.)

"That you have always carried out the responsible duties entrusted to you with satisfaction to your fellow Canadians is well known, and generally recognized, and your name will pass down to posterity as a statesman who has done much to place Canada in the proud position she occupies today in the Empire and among the nations of the world. We beg, therefore, that you will accept the portrait with the expression of our esteem and respect. It is our earnest hope that you may have many years of health and happiness yet before you to enjoy the leisure to which you are entitled after your long and arduous labors in the interests of Canada; and we ask you to convey our warmest good wishes to Lady Tupper, for whom we all have a sincere regard." (Loud applause.)

Personal Friendship

But interesting as was the address, even more interesting was the little personal touch which Lord Strathcona gave to the occasion in the concluding words of his address: "Perhaps you will allow me to add that my personal friendship with Sir Charles Tupper has been a very long one, extending as it does over forty years. In those early days we were very close to each other. I should explain that we went up at that time by ordinary sleigh all the way from St. Paul to Manitoba, a journey of some five days. We had to be together, on the prairie and although we had a temperature at one time considerably below zero, nevertheless owing to the dryness of the atmosphere we felt very little inconvenience, much less indeed than we should have experienced in this country. I have only to say in conclusion that I associate myself in the warmest possible way with this presentation." (Loud applause.)

Sir Charles Tupper's Reply

Sir Charles Tupper was most cordially received on rising to reply, and he showed at once what vigor of body and speech he retains. By both words and manner he showed his keen appreciation of the esteem which prompted the gift and he added significantly, for those who know anything of Canada's inner history. "I am also by no means insensible of the greatly enhanced value of both the portrait and the address, receiving them as I do through the hands of my friend, Lord Strathcona, my successor in the office of high commissioner. Lord Strathcona has a great advantage over me, possessing as he does the entire confidence of all parties, not only in Canada but in this country"—a very neat and true compliment I heard my neighbor remark.

A Strenuous Public Life

Sir Charles went on to sketch rapidly the chief events of the "somewhat strenuous public life" which he began 52 years ago. Mr. Root, the American secretary of state, can talk of Canada today as a "great and powerful nation." "How came that great and powerful nation into being?" asked Sir Charles. "By aid of the act of confederation, to which the finishing touches were given in that very hall 40 years ago; by the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and by the policy of protecting Canadian industries. In the Canadian Pacific enterprise of today they saw the abundant success of the faith of its founders, prominent among whom was the lion-hearted capitalist who presided over their gathering that day; for did not the company now operate 13,000 miles of railway, own a fleet of 186,000 tons and earn last year a revenue of sixty-one million dollars. But perhaps the greatest tribute to the Canadian Pacific railway was the fact that the enterprising owners of the Canadian Northern, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, and the Grand Trunk Railway company were vigorously prosecuting other Transcontinental railways to tap the illimitable resources of the West. Remembering this and much else it was no exaggeration to say that the 'child is already born that will see happy British homes provided on the northern portion of the continent of North America for as large a population as now occupies these British islands."

The Chamberlain Ideal

Proceeding, Sir Charles said: "Under these circumstances, need I say that the question of the most vital importance, not only to Canada, but to the 'Empire, is what is to be the future of that big country? In my judgment that largely depends upon the realization of the message recently sent by Mr. Chamberlain (cheers), whose severe illness we all deplore and for whose speedy recovery we pray (cheers). I say it largely depends upon the realization of the message he recently sent to the people of Canada through the Montreal Star. I am sure you will allow me to read one sentence of that message: I am profoundly convinced that of all the bonds that can unite nations, the bond of commerce is the strongest and the perception of that fact will, I feel assured, ultimately lead to the closer union between Great Britain and her coloniest, which I conceive to be the only foundation for a great Empire.' (Cheers.)

"When we remember what has been achieved in a little over three years since Mr. Chamberlain gave up his high office in the government of this country and devoted himself to the advocacy of this great policy, when we reflect upon what has been accomplished between then and now, and when we have the satisfaction of knowing that the late prime minister, Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionist party stands pledged in the face of the world to make that policy of tariff reform the first constructive policy of his party when they return to power, when we remember these things, we ought not to despair of seeing at no distant date this great Empire consolidated in the way that has been referred to. (Applause.)

Canada Furnishes Example

"History teaches by example, as has been well and wisely said, and when I am able to point to what has been done in Canada, the construction of that inter-oceanic line of railway which binds these provinces together, to measures that everyone now recognizes as having achieved the greatness of Canada, as having made it the great and important country it is today, and without which it would have been impossible—when we remember that everyone of those measures was as fiercely denounced and as determinedly opposed as Mr. Chamberlain's proposals have been in this country—and that today those who most fiercely opposed those great measures now admit their wisdom—we need have no fear, we need have no hesitation in looking forward to the triumph of this great measure on which so much depends. (Applause.) You will search the history of parliamentary government throughout the world in vain to find an instance in which a great measure attained in so short a period such a position as the question of mutual preferential trade between the mother country and the colonies has attained, without being ultimately carried to a successful issue. (Applause.) That issue, therefore, I say we may most confidently expect. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I do not hesitate to say that I believe the day is not far distant when the great body of electors of this country will recognize the fact that the great difficulties that beset them through the want of employment for the people will have to be solved by the policy to which I have referred, the policy of tariff reform. (Applause.) I do not intend to detain you by making remarks that are as obvious to you as they are to myself, but I will say this: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are all anxiously waiting to see whether this country is going to add to the sentimental ties that now alone bind us together the strong bond of mutual self-interest which will render the union of these great outlying portions of the British Empire absolutely insoluble. (Loud cheers.)

Closing Incident

"Nothing," Sir Charles said in his last phrase—and there was a touching little catch in the voice as he said it—"Nothing so near the close of a long public career could give me greater pride and greater pleasure than to feel that I have still friends who recognize that my life has not been spent in vain."

But the choicest little incident of the gathering was yet to come. There were some English Radical contributors to the presentation fund who were seemingly nervous lest the occasion should be used to remind Englishmen once again that in their support of the policy of preference, Canadians know no party differences. Lord Strathcona, no doubt, had them in mind when he again rose, but, as it will be seen, Sir Charles Tupper was prepared for comers from all quarters. The little passage was in this wise:

Lord Strathcona—I might, perhaps, just add one word, I know it will be a pleasure to Sir Charles Tupper to know that this is an entirely non-political gathering. His friends may be of all party politics whether in this country or in Canada, but this tribute comes to him from them as a friend for whom they have the warmest regard, entirely irrespective of politics. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper—I will just add a single word to what Lord Strathcona has said. I do not quite understand how there could be two opinions upon the question. You cannot have opponents and supporters when the whole body agree. I am proud to know that in Canada, from end to end, not only one party, but both parties, heartily endorse this great policy, and are looking forward to it with the deepest possible interest.

NEW COMPANY WILL MAKE CEMENT BLOCKS

Local Industry Promises to Supply Material for Building Purposes

A new industry in the shape of a plant for the manufacture of cement blocks for building purposes will shortly be opened in this city. A company for the establishment of such a concern has been formed, and work is now being pushed rapidly ahead on the factory which will be situated on North Chatham street, just below the Fernwood road.

The blocks are now being used in building operations for all purposes to which it is possible to put stone, and there promises to be a large demand for them in this city. No other factory of a like nature exists here at the present time, and the new company will have the whole field to itself. Several such plants are in operation in Vancouver, where the blocks are widely in use, but very little of the product of the mainland plant has been exported to Victoria, and the use of the new building material here will be something of a new departure.

The blocks are manufactured something after the same fashion as bricks, being however, made considerably larger than the average sized brick. They are usually about twelve by six inches, and are manufactured with a hollow space at the centre, this space making the blocks more portable and easily handled, as well as rendering the walls built of them virtually immune to the damp.

Everywhere they have been used in Vancouver they have given the greatest satisfaction, and by many they are regarded as the building material of the future. They are comparatively inexpensive, are easily handled, and as far as is known are just about as lasting as stone. Their manufacture has, however, only been carried on for five or six years, and accordingly nothing is known as to their capabilities for resisting the weather beyond that time. So far as has been observed, however, they have showed no signs of crumbling or weathering.

The new factory is to be situated in the bottom of that famous hole in the ground known as the Spring Ridge gravel pit, the company having leased a part of the bottom of the pits from John Haggarty. The plant is not a very extensive one, but will, it is calculated, be large enough to start with. It is being built of frame, one storey in height, and will cost about $4,000.

The company which is arranging for the manufacture of the blocks is a purely local concern, all the stock having been subscribed by Victorians. The moving spirit is T. H. Horne, of Bannerman & Horne, feed merchants.

MEN OF THE PRESS DINE WITH PREMIER

Ottawa Custom Pleasantly Introduced in West by Hon. Mr. McBride

During many years past at the federal capital it has been the pleasant custom, as at Washington, for the political leaders at least once during each session of parliament to meet socially with the energetic men of the press gallery, the Premier of Canada being the host. If memory serve aright, it was that whole-souled and sagacious statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, to whom the Dominion owes the establishment of the pleasant custom, and it has been faithfully preserved and perpetuated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The gallery dinners have thereby become historic, and many a famous mot, many a striking reminiscence of unwritten national history, many a hint of changing policy is traced back to the merry forgathering of the politicians and the pressmen about the festive board. Here in Canada's Farthest West, the political leaders and the active workers of the press have not been in the same close and sympathetic comradeship built on mutual understanding. And both have suffered accordingly, no doubt. The public man has at times blessed the reporter's misinterpretation of some of his views or sentiments; the reporter on the other hand has formed a long-range opinion of the politician at variance with the fact which may unconsciously have colored all his treatment of public affairs. The remedy for such a regime of misunderstanding is for the public men of the two spheres to "get together," become truly acquainted, and thus the better fill their respective offices in the service of the country. That is how the Premier's dinner to the press gallery has been viewed at Ottawa. Here in British Columbia it has been left for the popular First Minister of today, the most truly British Columbian premier the province has had, to inaugurate the custom of the East, Hon. Mr. McBride entertaining at dinner on Wednesday evening last the members of the British Columbia Parliamentary Press Gallery, prior to the departure for Australia and India of the president of the gallery, Mr. C. H. Gibbons. That gentleman was seated at the Premier's right, while Mr. F. J. Deane, ex-M.P.P., proprietor of the Nelson Daily News and vice-president of the gallery, was at the Prime Minister's left. Among the other guests were Mr. Speaker Eberts, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the provincial Liberal leader; Mr. J. Morton (News-Advertiser), Mr. Greenwood (Vancouver Province), Mr. Nelson (Times), and Mr. Johnson (Vernon News). The dinner, it is needless to say, was a complete success, the Premier's reputation as a model host being fully sustained. Nor were those too jolly reconteurs, Messrs. Eberts and Macdonald, at all behind in assuring the unalloyed pleasure of the newspaper guests. In addition to being premier of British Columbia, the minister of mines, and a large-minded man of affairs, it may not be generally known that Hon. Mr. McBride is also the honorary president of the gallery. The selection of the Prime Minister for this office, which has never before in the eighteen years of the gallery's activity, gone outside the profession, may be taken by him as a high compliment from opponents quite as well as friends. The pressmen desired, as it was expressed by a Liberal journal's representative at the annual gallery meeting, to do honor to a public man who in the accumulation of his important duties is never too busy, or too self-occupied to pleasantly do his best for the reporter or the correspondent at work. He stands, too, with the pressmen of both, or all, political parties in British Columbia, as a typical British Columbian—as big-hearted as he is large-ideaed, loyal to friend and generous to opponent, enough of a sentimentalist to picture the mighty future of the land a chapter of whose history it is his privilege to shape, and sufficiently practical to give color and vitality to his dreams of destiny.

Rheumatic sufferers can have a free sample of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy with book on Rheumatism by simply writing Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. This book will explain how Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy successfully drives Rheumatism out of the blood. This remedy is not a relief only. It aims to clear the blood entirely of Rheumatic poisons, and then Rheumatism must die a natural death. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WEALTHY JOHN BULL

Britain Marches With Steady Step on Progress' Highway

London, March 30.—If we have increased in power, says a writer in Answers, we have no less increased in wealth and working efficiency. Wealth, of course, depends on work. So well do Englishmen work that they pay for their keep and every year put up immense sums which they earn over and above their wants. These savings are stored in houses, railways, ships and factories, foreign investments, bank deposits, and in many other ways. In the good old times, the stored wealth of the country was as follows:

Year 1600	£22 per head
Year 1680	£67 per head
Year 1800	£167 per head

What is it now? The estimates of financial experts place it at:

1865	£200
1885	270
1907	320

Foreign trade, as everyone knows, has improved beyond all expectations. In the short period of eight years our exports of home produce and manufactures have increased by the value of £111,000,000, our re-exports of foreign and colonial goods by £20,000,000, and our imports by £123,000,000.

With this great increase of trade there has been a corresponding increase in employment. The figures of trade unionists out of employment for the past three years are pleasant reading:

Percentage out of employment:

1904	6.5
1905	5.4
1906	4.0

NORTHWEST LAND CO.

Toronto, March 29.—At the annual meeting of the Canada Northwest Land Co., the shareholders adopted the annual report and unanimously confirmed the policy of the directors as outlined. It is the intention to make further repayments of the common share capital until $24 of the par value of each $25 share is repaid, $12.50 or 50 per cent. having been paid the holders of common stock this month. Provision will be made by a special reserve fund for the ultimate repayment of $1 per share remaining and the receipts thereafter will be distributed to the common stockholders from time to time.

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Spring Blouses

CHARMING and Dressy and yet inexpensive in the daintiest of fine muslin or lace net, or embroidered in medallions and other fashionable designs. Some are plain without being too severe; others are in trimmed lace motifs; others again seem to revel in masses of fine laces and embroidery.

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AND
BUILDERS' HARDWARE

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32 and 34 YATES STREET

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Rupert District:

31. Commencing at a stake set at the southwest corner of timber lease 7168 and running south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north one mile, thence west one mile to place of commencement.

32. Commencing at a stake set at the southwest corner of claim No. 31 and running south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north one mile, thence west one mile to place of commencement.

28. Commencing at a stake set at the southwest corner of claim No. 32, and running south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north one mile, thence west one mile to place of commencement.

34. Commencing at a stake set at the northwest corner of claim No. 21 and running north ½ mile, thence west one mile thence south one mile, thence east one mile; thence north ½ mile to place of commencement.

33. Commencing at a stake set at the northwest corner of claim No. 32, and running north ½ mile; thence west one mile, thence south one mile; thence east one mile; thence north ½ mile to place of commencement.

35. Commencing at a stake set at the southwest corner of claim No. 32, and running north ½ mile thence west one mile; thence south one mile; thence east one mile; thence north ½ mile to place of commencement.

30. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 31 and running north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of commencement.

29. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 31 and running south one mile, thence east one mile thence north one mile, thence west one mile to place of commencement.

Staked, March 2, 1907.

24. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 30 and running east two miles; thence north ½ mile thence west two miles, thence south ½ mile to place of commencement.

22. Commencing at a stake set at the northeast corner of claim No. 24 and running south ½ mile, thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence south ½ mile to place of commencement.

23. Commencing at a stake set at the northeast corner of claim No. 24, and running north ½ mile, thence west two miles thence south ½ mile thence east two miles to place of commencement.

25. Commencing at a stake set at the northeast corner of claim No. 29, and running south one mile, thence east one mile thence north one mile, thence west one mile to place of commencement.

26. Commencing at a stake set at the southwest corner of claim No. 29 and running south ½ mile, thence east two miles thence north ½ mile, thence west two miles to place of commencement.

27. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 28 and running north ½ mile, thence east two miles thence south ½ mile, thence west two miles to place of commencement.

20. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 25 and running east two miles, thence north ½ mile thence west two miles; thence south ½ mile to place of commencement.

19. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 25, and running south ½ mile, thence east two miles thence north ½ mile; thence west two miles to place of commencement.

17. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 27 and running east two miles; thence north ½ mile thence west two miles; thence south ½ mile to place of commencement.

16. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 27 and running south ½ mile thence east two miles; thence north ½ mile; thence west two miles to place of commencement.

21. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 22 and running west two miles; thence south ½ mile thence east two miles; thence north ½ mile to place of commencement.

18. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 22 and running south two miles, thence east ½ mile thence north two miles; thence west ½ mile to place of commencement.

15. Commencing at a stake set at the southeast corner of claim No. 17, and running east ½ mile; thence south one mile; thence west 1½ miles; thence north ½ mile, thence east one mile, thence north ½ mile to place of commencement.

Staked, March 5, 1907.

THOMAS MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land in Coast District, Range 2, Seymour Inlet:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Seymour Inlet, and six miles north of the Eclypse Narrows; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to the shore of Seymour Inlet; thence northerly along the shore of Seymour Inlet to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Seymour Inlet in a small bay about 4½ miles north of Eclypse Narrows on the north side of the bay; thence north 20 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; to the shore of the bay; thence north and east to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the S. E. corner of A. J. Sayer's No. 2 claim; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains more or less to the shore of Seymour Inlet; thence north and easterly along the shore of Seymour Inlet to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Seymour Inlet in a small bay about 60 chains north of Eclypse Narrows; thence east 60 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence south and westerly along the shore of Seymour Inlet to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the S. W. corner of A. J. Sayer's No. 4 claim, thence east 60 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 40 chains to the shore of Frederick sound; thence westerly along the shore of Frederick sound and Seymour Inlet to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted in Cahlotta bay, Seymour Inlet; thence east 160 chains; more or less, to the shore of Seymour Inlet; thence westerly, southerly and northerly along the shore of Seymour Inlet and Charlotta bay to point of Commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of A. J. Sayer's No. 6 claim thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north to the S. line of T. L. 9670; thence west to shore of Seymour Inlet; thence east and southerly along the shore of Seymour Inlet to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the head of Alleson sound; thence north 100 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains, more or less to the shore of Alleson sound; thence along the shore of Alleson sound to the point of commencement.

11. Commencing at a post planted at the bend of Alleson sound where it turns north; thence east 100 chains; thence north 170 chains; more or less to the south line of A. J. Sayer's No. 10 claim; thence ten chains to the shore of Alleson sound; thence south and westerly along the shore of Alleson sound to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the head of Mereworth sound; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 120 chains; thence west 40 chains to the shore of Mereworth sound; thence north and west along the shore of Mereworth sound to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Mereworth sound where it bends north; thence south 20 chains; thence east 120 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 50 chains to the shore of Mereworth sound; thence north and west along the shore of Mereworth sound to point of commencement.

14. Commencing at a post planted in a small bay on the north side of Mereworth sound four miles west of the S.W. corner of T. L. 7931; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains more or less to the shore of Mereworth sound; thence west along the shore of Mereworth sound to point of commencement.

15. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. Corner of A. J. Sayer's No. 14 claim; thence north 40 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 100 chains more or less to the shore of Mereworth sound; thence north and east along the shore of Mereworth sound to the point of commencement.

16. Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of a small creek in the centre at the head of Village bay, Mereworth sound; thence east 60 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains more or less to the shore of Mereworth sound; thence east along the shore of Mereworth sound and Village bay to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of A. J. Sayer's No. 16 claim; thence east 60 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains more or less to the shore of Mereworth sound; thence north and east along the shore of Mereworth sound and Village bay to the point of commencement.

18. Commencing at a post planted in Wehlis bay, Grappler sound; thence west 100 chains to the S. E. corner of D. W. Trotter No. 34 claim; thence south 90 chains more or less to the shore of Grappler sound; thence north and east along the shore of Grappler sound to the point of commencement.

19. Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of A. J. Sayer's No. 18 claim; thence west 40 chains; thence north 50 chains; to the south line of D. W. Trotter's No. 14 claim; thence east and north along the line of D. W. Trotter No. 14 claim to the shore of Drury Inlet thence east, south and westerly along the shore of Drury Inlet and Grappler sound to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., March 27, 1907.

A. J. SAYER,
Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, Coast District, Range No. 1.

1. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of D. W. Trotter No. 32 claim; thence north 60 chains; thence west 100 chains, more or less to the line of Crown Grant 13; thence south 60 chains; thence east 100 chains; more or less to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of T. L. 9451; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of L. P. Strong No. 2 claim; thence north 20 chains; thence west 120 chains, more or less, to the northeast corner of Crown Grant 427; thence south 80 chains to the north line of L. P. Strong No. 1 claim; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 50 chains east of the northwest corner and on the north line of L. P. Strong's No. 3 claim; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains to the shore of Whethakis lagoon; thence south along the shore of Whethakis lagoon to the north line of Crown Grant No. 427; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west of the S. W. corner of D. W. Trotter No. 35 claim; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains, more or less, to the shore of Simoon sound; thence northerly along the shore of Simoon sound to point of commencement.

Victoria B. C., March 27, 1907.

L. P. STRONG,
Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in New Westminster District: Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Malaspino strait, at the northwest corner of Lot 523; thence east about 100 chains; to the west line of T. L. 7,867; thence south 80 chains; thence west about 70 chains to the shore of Malaspino strait; thence north and west along the shore to point of commencement.

Staked March 12, 1907.

E. B. MARSH, Vancouver, B.C.

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A NEGLECTED BY-LAW.

The attention of the Colonist has been called to the fact that the by-law against expectoration in public places is largely ignored, and that the police pay no attention to violations of it. This ought not to be. Such a by-law is an excellent one and in many cities is rigidly carried into effect. There are places in this city which are simply foul because men congregate there in large numbers and expectorate freely. It is not necessary to say where such places are, because every one will call to mind several of them. They are danger spots. There is no use in attempting to disguise this fact. Physicians are agreed that much of the tuberculosis, which affects mankind, is due to such a cause. It can easily be prevented. It has been stopped, as far as the interior of street cars is concerned; but it still prevails on the steps, and these are really more necessary to be protected than the interior. A lady went through one of the principal London streets allowing her dress to trail a little on the sidewalk, doing so expressly that an analysis might be made of what collected upon it. This showed that the germs were innumerable and a very large proportion of them were those of tuberculosis. His Worship the Mayor, who has been appealed to in the premises, does not seem to regard the matter of very great importance. The habit of expectoration is a useless one, as well as injurious to the person indulging in it and everyone else. It is a habit pure and simple, and a man can break himself of it if he wants to. People who indulge in it ought to be convinced that they will have to stop it, or suffer the consequences of a violation of the by-law. A Chinaman was once arrested in this city and fined for the offence; but the arrest of a Chinaman does not mean very much to a white man. It has been suggested that the way to impress upon citizens the fact that the by-law exists and must be respected is to arrest some person of prominence, who indulges in this reprehensible habit. This is a good idea, and we commend it to the attention of the Mayor. There is a certain high municipal dignitary, well known and highly esteemed by His Worship, who upon one occasion, when this matter was being discussed, said that he always indulged in it when he smelled an offensive odor. Probably His Worship will recall the name of this gentleman, and if he does so, we are very sure that if he would point him out to the police and direct his arrest on the very first occasion in which he violated the by-law, the public would have a demonstration of the fact that what the City Council ordains must be regarded with respect by all sorts and conditions of men.

MUST CANADA FIGHT.

Brigadier General Otter at a military dinner in Toronto said that he looked forward to a time when Canadians would have "to fight like the very devil" to defend their country from an invading foe. He bases his belief upon the fact that we have such a beautiful and rich country that some ambitious nation will certainly want to dispossess us of it. General Otter probably does not know anything more about the matter than any one else, but being military, he is doubtless only keeping within his rights in advising us in peace to prepare for war. What the future has in store for our country cannot be forecasted with any degree of accuracy, but it is difficult to see at the present time any nation with whom we are ever likely to be engaged in war. The only one that might want Canada is the United States, but there is no reason to fear a war of aggression from that quarter. There is nothing in Canada, which the United States wants that cannot be secured much better by peaceful negotiation. While the notion that "manifest destiny" gives the whole continent to the republic is an item in the political creed of nearly every man, woman and child in the United States, all thinking people in that country look upon its present area as quite big enough for the time being at least. What may happen bye and bye they do not concern themselves about. It is conceivable that commercial interests might prompt a demand that all trade barriers between the two countries should be removed, and, failing the assent of Canada to such an arrangement, force might be resorted to, but such a possibility is exceedingly remote. Hence we regard the probabilities of war with our southern neighbors as not worthy of consideration. No European power could ever hope to effect a lodgment in Canada, or to maintain a foothold here if one should be, by some miracle, obtained. As in the case of the United States, it is conceivable that Germany in pursuance of her colonization ideas might think it worth while to attempt the conquest of Canada; but this also is hardly within the range of probability. Japan may do anything, but it is scarcely worth while for General Otter to sharpen his sword upon a grindstone in anticipation of a Japanese invasion. Therefore we hardly share in his anticipations of having to fight "like the very devil," who by the way was singularly unfortunate in the outcome of the only war in which he is alleged to have been engaged. This does not mean that Canada ought not to maintain a strong militia, and be ready for war, if war should unfortunately come. We are a part of the British Empire, an Empire that is coterminous with almost every country in the world, and we ought as citizens of that Empire to remember that its frontiers everywhere are ours and be ready to do our part towards defending them.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

The request of the city school teachers for such an increase in salaries "as the justice of the case demands" deserves the best possible consideration. It ought not to be dismissed as a "hold-up." The teaching profession is underpaid proportionately to other lines of industry, and there is no use in alleging otherwise. Sufficient importance is not attached to the desirability of securing efficient teachers, who will consent to remain in the profession, and not simply regard it as a stepping stone to something better. We have too few men teachers, and the deficiency will never be remedied until it is made worth while for a young man to decide to devote his life to teaching. To do this salaries must be high enough to enable men to marry and bring up families. The idea entertained by some people that any person, who can hear a child repeat a lesson or can correct sums in arithmetic and mistakes in spelling is fit for a teacher is a great error. One might almost say that these are the least important requirements. They are of course essential, but it is immensely more important that a teacher should be a person capable of developing children into good citizens. With all due respect to lady teachers, for whose educational work the Colonist has the highest regard, a boy should at some time during his school days be under the instruction of a man, and the man ought to be one, who can implant manly ideas in the lad's mind. A lady teacher is constitutionally unable to do this. To get men of the right stamp to become teachers, and, what is of greater importance, to remain teachers, good salaries ought to be paid. As to lady teachers, they have the same work to do with girls as men have with boys, and experience only can fit them to do it properly. Hence they also should be paid salaries which will not only attract them to the teaching profession, but lead them to remain in it. An idea prevails that no married woman ought to be a school teacher. We do not believe in it. We have not said anything about the justice of the teachers request, as based upon the increased cost of living, but surely this calls for no argument. It is more expensive to live in Victoria this year than it was last year, and at the rate wages are going up in almost every line, it is not easy to see how the cost can be reduced. Rather is it likely that it will go yet higher.

ABSURD SUGGESTIONS.

A London despatch says that a sensation has been created in that city by the publication of a statement in the New York Evening Post to the effect that Ambassador Bryce visited Ottawa as the representative of Mr. Root, United States Secretary of State, and that his mission was to offer Canada a big bribe to walk out of the British Empire. The New York paper does not usually indulge in "yellow" journalism, but it is flamboyant in the suggestion referred to. One would suppose that the transfer of half a continent from the British Empire to the United States was a matter that could hardly be settled by two gentlemen meeting together for a few minutes conversation, and the Post shows its lack of comprehension of Canadians and Canadian sentiment, if it supposes for a moment that Messrs. Bryce and Root could arrange any such thing. The London Standard thinks the proposal an amazing one. It is quite too amazing for serious consideration.

A Washington despatch to the Montreal Star says that Mr. Bryce and Mr. Root are very close to an agreement for the settlement of fifteen questions, which are alleged to be open between Canada and the United States, and that "unless Canada adopts a militant course" they will be settled very soon. We hardly know what is meant by "a militant course." If it is that the British government proposes to settle these matters out-of-hand, unless Canada protests, we have only to say that we do not believe it. At the same time Canada is not likely to place any obstacles in the way of a determination of all outstanding issues between the two countries. The Dominion government will insist upon being consulted, and we do not imagine for a moment that the Imperial government will attempt to act without such a consultation. We think that both the above suggestions may be classed as absurdities.

BUILDING IN CANADA.

The Labor Gazette gives returns showing the amount of building done in forty-one Canadian cities in the year 1906. Of these cities one is in Prince Edward's Island; one in Saskatchewan; two in Alberta; three each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; five in British Columbia; six in Quebec, and twenty in Ontario. Hence many localities are omitted, and the report takes no cognizance of what was done in rural districts. Yet the figures possess considerable interest. The total value of the structures is put at $58,140,294. Toronto leads the list with buildings valued at $13,160,398. Winnipeg comes second with $12,760,450, Montreal third with $8,600,300 and Vancouver fourth with $4,283,910. Port Arthur nearly reached the three million mark; Hamilton passed two millions and Edmonton nearly equalled that amount; Ottawa fell a little behind Edmonton, and Calgary did not quite keep up with the federal capital. Then came London with nearly a million and a quarter and Fort William not far behind. Victoria comes thirteenth on the list, having been surpassed not only by the cities named but also by Moose Jaw and Brandon. Our figures were $699,300, which are in excess of Halifax, and also in excess of the aggregate returns from the three New Brunswick cities and the one Prince Edward's Island city in the list. The number of building erected in Victoria was 115, of which 107 were dwellings. It will seem to most people that the values put upon these was low, for the 30 one-storey frame buildings are put at an average cost of $1,305, the one-and-a-half storey buildings at an average of $1,900, and the two-storey dwellings at an average of $3,200. These figures are from the report of the Building Inspector and they certainly are not padded.

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THE COAL SITUATION.

District Vice-President Sherman of the United Mine Workers seems to expect that a strike will result from the differences between the coal mine operators and the miners in the Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta. His opinion is shared by a good many who have either taken part in or closely observed the progress of negotiations at the Calgary meeting. On some points an agreement has been reached, but on others there appears to be an irreconcilable difference. Among these are the wage scale and the hours of labor. In respect of wages the miners at the outset demanded an increase, and have determinedly adhered to that demand. On the other hand, the operators proposed a decrease, at least in part of the scale. The two parties would thus appear to diverge very widely in their views on this subject. The miners want an eight-hour day, commencing and ending from the mouth of the mine. The operators want time to commence at the moment the men commence work. The delegates claim that in some cases it would mean a ten-hour day, as in the Frank mines, for instance, it takes a miner an hour each way from the mouth of his mine to his work.

When the two sides are so far apart there is only too little prospect of the gap between them being bridged. It is stated that several of the delegates to the conference have gone home disgusted with the little progress made at it. President Mitchell is unable to attend because of illness, or he might have been able to accomplish something in the way of settlement. It will be a most unfortunate thing for a great part of this province and the two provinces to the east if the coal mining industry is tied up in the way now threatened. The effects may be estimated from those of the strikes at Lethbridge and Fernie last year, which suspended mining in only a part of the coal region. With all the collieries idle there would be a general paralysis of business, for the mines and smelters in eastern British Columbia would be unable to continue at work, and the many industries in connection with them would in turn feel the effects. Worse than all, a very large number of people in this province and on the prairies would be threatened with a fuel famine much worse than that of last winter. In fact, the possible outcome of a complete stoppage of coal mining is too serious to be calmly contemplated. It simply cannot be allowed if there is any power in the hands of any or all the governments, Dominion and provincial, to avert it. The very existence of a considerable number of people would be imperiled.

It has been said that the act lately passed by the Dominion parliament will have a bearing on this dispute, should the two parties be unable to compose their differences. The production of fuel is evidently one of the semi-public utilities to which the act is made applicable, for such production is an absolute necessity to a very large section of the public. It is to be inferred, therefore, that before either a strike or a lockout occurs in the coal district the machinery provided by the act will be set in motion. Its operation will be understood from a resume of the act which is reproduced in another column from the Ottawa Free Press. The act does not provide for a final settlement of such a dispute as this, but it does restrain both parties from stopping an industry until the cases of both are laid before an official tribunal and through it before the public at large. Thereafter the only pressure on the two disputants must come from enlightened public opinion, and how effective this can be it is not possible at present to judge.

GAME AS AN ASSET.

Premier Pugsley, of New Brunswick, made his budget speech the other day, and in it was able to report the satisfactory state of that province's finances. The estimated revenue for the year is $941,195, and the expenditure $934,607, leaving a surplus of $6,588. The surplus is a small one, but it is well to have a balance on the right side, and this one remains after an allowance of larger sums for public services. One item of the receipts is worthy of special notice. In 1896 the revenue derived by New Brunswick from its game was $352, while in 1906 it was $27,970. In eleven years the receipts from this source totalled $120,970, and the expenditures on that account were $96,733, leaving a surplus of $24,270. New Brunswick has thus profited directly to a substantial amount by following a sensible policy of game protection and licensing of hunters, while the indirect returns to its people must be many times as great. British Columbia should be in an even better position than New Brunswick to derive benefit from its resources in this line. We should be able to glean a profitable lesson in this regard from the experience of the eastern province.

Hon. C. S. Hyman is still member for London, despite his energetic efforts to resign. Many men have trouble in securing a seat in parliament, but a man who is unable to give one up is surely something in the nature of a "rara avis."

A Montreal man who was witness in a case involving the city's water supply says that a new microbe has been discovered in said water. It had been popularly supposed that all the microbes were already cornered.

Mr. Bourassa's resolution was voted down in the House of Commons, but there is a general agreement that this should not be the end of the matter on which it touched. As the Toronto World says, if Parliament should be willing to stop all inquiry into the scandal allegations it will not be able to persuade the country that inquiry is unnecessary. Members make a mistake if they think that none but themselves are concerned in this affair.

The members of the press throughout British Columbia will join with the Colonist in expressing their appreciation of the compliment paid to them by Premier McBride by his dinner to the newspaper representatives making up the press gallery in the legislature.

Our Ottawa despatches tell of a Scottish engineer who proposes a plan for the electrical smelting of iron with power derived from Niagara Falls. There should be large possibilities in this line in Vancouver Island and other parts of British Columbia.

Lord Kitchener has sent twenty officers to Manchuria to study the battlefields there. For the last thirty years France has been the country to which military students have gone in order to inform themselves of the conditions existing on real battlefields, but Lord Kitchener seems to be of the opinion that the tactics of the Franco-Prussian war are not sufficiently up-to-date.

Drunken Hindus are not uncommon sights in the streets. We do not know very much about the Hindus, but we are inclined to think that they are dangerous people to be allowed to get drunk like a white man. There are certain things that the Anglo-Saxon might well keep a monopoly of, and one of them is the privilege of getting drunk. In all seriousness we suggest to the legislature the expediency of passing an Act forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Hindus. It will be better for the men, and we think much safer for the community.

The Colonist is in receipt of several pages of closely-written manuscript in which it is asked to continue its labors for the prevention of profanity. The matter comes from Halifax, and in it we are told that a number of cities in the east of Canada and the United States have inaugurated anti-profanity campaigns and the the laws against profanity are being enforced with vigor. When in receipt of a previous communication from the same source upon the same subject, the Colonist said that profanity was not a specially notable vice in this part of the world, and this is quite true. A contrary impression prevails in the East. People there think that to be Western a man must be profane, just as some of them think that he must walk with a swagger, carry a gun and do all kinds of absurd things. We again take the opportunity of informing our correspondent, that, if he can only succeed in eradicating the habit from the Eastern part of the Dominion, he will not need to trouble himself much about the West. We are not saints in this part of the world, but we are not sinners to any very especial degree.

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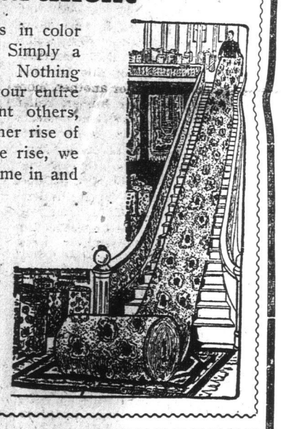

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE HOPE OF HUMANITY.

"They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." In all writing, sacred or profane, there is nothing more replete with human pathos than the exclamation of Mary, as she turned away from the empty sepulchre, wherein two days before had been laid the body of one, who was dearer to her than everything else on earth. Mary had watched alone at the foot of the cross, after all the rest of His followers forsook Him and fled. For her the hostility of the priesthood had no terrors, the presence of the soldiers no cause for alarm. He whom she loved was dying, and her place was near Him. And prompted by the same spirit, she sought His tomb to pay a last tribute. His body was not there, and blinded by her tears she made her complaint to the first person she met. This proved to be her Risen Lord. We may perhaps imagine, but can hardly hope to do so, the emotions which swept over her as He called her by name. Accepting the story as literally true, the moment that she recognized the Martyr of Calvary in the figure before her must be regarded as of one joy incomparable in the history of mankind.

"If man die, shall he live again?" is a question as old as humanity itself. Belief in a conscious future individual existence after death is the corner stone of the Christian doctrine. Upon other points there may be a wide divergence of opinion, but upon this there must be unity among all who profess and call themselves Christians. There may be differences of view as to how, when and by whom this future life is attained, but unless he accepts the statement that Jesus rose from the dead and believes that men who comply with certain requisities will also be raised from the dead to enjoy a distinct individual existence, a man is not a Christian, whatever else he may be. He may live perfectly in accord with the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, he may lack nothing in point of meeting the requirements of the moral law, but he cannot claim to be a Christian if Easter has no special significance to him. Upon the fact that he himself had seen the Risen Lord, Paul built up his whole fabric of Christian doctrine, and those who accepted the doctrines taught by Paul were called Christians. There must have been many persons who heard Jesus teach and preach, and who shaped their lives in accordance with His precepts, who never would have been so classed. But Christianity has no monopoly of this doctrine. It is held, in one form or another, more widely than any other human belief. Perhaps there is not sufficient evidence to warrant any one in saying absolutely that it is universal, but we think it may be said that no tribe of men has ever yet been found that does not in some manner entertain the hope of, or is not influenced in some way by a belief in, a future existence. The idea may assume exceedingly grotesque shapes, it may lead to extraordinary rules of action, but it seems to be as natural to man as the performance of any of the ordinary functions of the body or mind. It appears to be the universal inheritance of humanity. The existence of men, who have schooled themselves into a belief that death ends all, is proof that naturally men do not hold such a belief. Moreover, we have no means of knowing if those, who say they so believe, have really eradicated from their minds the inborn expectation of another life after this one. There are recesses in every man's mind where ideas hide themselves. We find no difficulty in admitting that men are able to persuade themselves by reasoning that when the breath leaves the body that is the end; we know that many men live strictly in accordance with this conception, but what we do not admit is that any man ever naturally disbelieved absolutely in a future life, or ever succeeds in absolutely eradicating from his mind the idea of such a life.

Nature teaches the doctrine of a resurrection. The principle of life survives from generation to generation in plants and it seems exceedingly difficult to believe that the spirit of man, that which is capable of almost unlimited development while in body, loses its identity and even its existence when divorced from the body. It is easier to believe that one, who lived as Jesus did, could be beyond the power of physical death than that His marvelous personality ebbed away into nothingness with the blood which flowed from His wounds. To admit what scientific men call "the conservation of energy" or, in other words, that natural forces are eternal, although their manifestation may be changed, then say that the personality of the man, and who worked out that theory is evanescent, seems absurd on the face of things. There is everything intrinsically probable in the story of the Resurrection and we may feel assured that on this Easter morning we are not simply celebrating a cunningly devised fable, but are commemorating a demonstration of the fact that the hope of humanity has a solid foundation.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Most people remember the story of the rich man, who wished to purchase an exceedingly high-priced picture. He wished to appear as a patron of the arts, but not at too great a cost. Finally he decided to buy, but stipulated that the price should include the frame. He was representative in his way. With most people in most things the frame is more important than the picture. The greatest satire on this phase of human nature is Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, only he deals with clothes and the man. When Barnum said that the American people liked to be humbugged, he was giving expression to a fact applicable to nearly all mankind. We all like to have things presented to us just a little differently from what they really are. A good frame will carry off a poor picture. It is a matter of wonder, when you come to think of it, how we are all carried away by this idea. We even deceive ourselves about ourselves by it. When we are about our business in our everyday clothes we do not feel particularly better or worse than the other fellows whom we meet; but when night comes and we don our dress suits, the glory of the new frame permeates our very souls and, if we keep sober, we will feel that we are just on a little higher plane than we were during the day time. Of course this is very absurd. Your neighbor, when he is out in the barn, with an old suit or a pair of overalls on, milking the cow because the Chinaman has gone down town to keep the New Year, is just as good a fellow as he is later on, when resplendent in an expansive shirt-front and all the paraphernalia going therewith, he leans against your mantlepiece dangling his eye-glasses. You know that he knows that; but he seems better to you and better to himself. Or take our friends of what Susan Jane persists in calling the "milingtary." When they are "dressed up in their uniforms," as the old song says, they seem to be exceedingly important people, and all unconsciously they assume a tone in keeping with the picture frame with which they are encompassed. That is one of the reasons, probably, why our army officers are usually in so great a hurry to get into citizens' clothes, when their duties for the day are over. It is too much of a strain to live up to the uniform. The young bride who, as she contemplated the very dainty tea-pot among the presents, sighed and said: "Oh, George, if we could only hope to live up to it," expressed the feeling which many of us experience in the recesses of our souls. We cannot hope to live up always to the picture-frames in which circumstances compel us to place ourselves. This is one reason why so many of us delight to shake off the trammels of civilization and get out into the woods, or any other old place, where we can be ourselves and nothing else. Picture frames have an undoubted value, but often they are too heavy to carry about.

One of their uses is to convey ideas. The parson in his surplice is representative of an idea, and in contemplating the idea some of us are able to forget the man. When we meet the Sergeant-at-Arms in the lobby he does not appear materially different from any one else; but when he picks up the Mace, which is his official picture-frame, he becomes quite an important person indeed, because he then represents the sovereignty of the people. In the United States Congress this idea is carried to such an extent that when honorable members resort to physical violence, the Sergeant-at Arms goes down, armed with the Mace, not to club them into orderliness, but as representative of the honor and dignity of the National Assembly. This sort of thing has happened in Washington more frequently than most people imagine. The policeman, in his picture frame, is about the most awe-inspiring spectacle in the universe. You have heard of the patriotic orator who exclaimed: "A hundred thousand Irishmen stand ready to drive the red-coated emissaries of England into the sea," meaning thereby the soldiers in garrison. A man in the audience shouted "Why then don't they do it?" And the patriot answered "They are afraid of the police." Yet Bobby in his everyday clothes is "even as you and I." None so poor then as do him reverence.

But if men knew the value of picture frames what shall we say of women? To them the subject is of the deepest interest. Better than the male sex they know how much more important it is for everyday purposes to seem to be than to be. They know that most men, and most women also, look at the frame rather than the picture and they are able to devote a degree of ingenuity to the perfection of the former, which man with all his powers of mind must ever be hopeless of rivaling. Men can found empires, but they cannot invent a comfortable collar: they can frame constitutions, but they cannot devise a comfortable hat. These things are mere trifles to what is by subtle sarcasm called "the weaker sex." In proof of this assertion, ungentle reader, regard the hats which ladies will wear to church this morning, and then commune with yourself as to whether you are able, or if able would dare, to invent such a covering for your own head. You know you could not and dare not. Yet the hat is sometimes an important picture frame. One variation of it is called "the crown," and then we all swear allegiance to it. When our governors and lieutenant-governors come down to open parliament, they wear a hat that no amount of money would tempt them to wear every day. If you have not forgotten the story of William Tell you will remember that it was a hat which the tyrant Gesler set up to receive the observance of the Swiss. This is just a little digression from the ability of ladies to employ what we have called "picture frames" to the best possible advantage, but the proposition calls for no argument, for everyone knows their prowess in that respect already.

Picture frames play their uses in politics—not in our politics of course, but in those of some places that we have read about. The man who wants power is always careful to frame his ambition in something that will divert attention from it. As it is safer to talk out people who have been a long time dead than those who are living, we may take as an illustration Napoleon. Here was a man who even in the intimacies of his private life kept on his picture frame, and so successful was he in doing so, that men are yet speculating as to the manner of man he really was. Professing to be a devoted over of peace, he waged war relentlessly: claiming to be the friend of popular liberty, he set up the most absolute of despotism; posing as a purist in all things relating to the family and personal habits, he was coarse and licentious. He is the greatest mystery in history. The world has learned to know and admire the frame. What glimpses of the picture itself, which the memoirs of his contemporaries disclose, are of something vastly different from the amazing figure which bestrode Europe like a Colossus.

EASTER.

The celebration of Easter, as representative of the anniversary of the Resurrection of Christ, dates from the earliest period in the history of the Church. It may be said in a general way that, so far as records go, there never was a time, since the Resurrection itself, when it was not observed. That the Apostles and their followers would commemorate an event, which was at the very foundation of their religious belief, seems to be beyond all question, although it may be that they did not select the actual anniversary of the day. This much may be taken as certain, namely that the celebration of the Resurrection is as old as Christianity itself. The method of celebrating it has varied at different times, and in different manners in different countries. Some of the latter are survivals from pre-Christian times. Among these is the use of eggs in one way or another. The egg has from the highest antiquity been regarded as emblematical of a future life. In France and Germany, during the Middle Ages, bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries used to play a solemn game of ball on Easter, and in some parts of Europe very ceremonious dances were indulged in by the people generally. In addition to such things, farces used to be played, and the priests would tell amusing stories from the pulpit, the object being to create merriment, so that people might be got into a joyful frame of mind in keeping with the fact that the event commemorated was a source of joy to mankind. As Easter is a moveable feast, the day is not chosen because it is an actual anniversary. The Eastern Church celebrated it on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, which corresponded to the Passover; the Western Church fixed upon the Sunday after the fourteenth day, which was, according to tradition, the day of the Resurrection. The latter was adopted after much controversy at the Council of Nicea held in A. D. 325. As Easter is fixed by reference to the moon, it must always fall between certain dates. It can never be earlier than March 22nd, nor later than April 25th. In 1761 and 1818 Easter fell on March 22nd, but it will not fall on that date at any time during the present century; and the latest Easter in the century will be in 1943, when it will occur on April 25th.

One of the old features in connection with this festival was the maintenance of Easter fires, from which was lit the pascal candle, that was kept burning until Ascension day. This is clearly a survival of pagan days, being simply a perpetuation of the festival of Beltane, which dates from prehistoric days and apparently is of Celtic origin. It has been suggested that this is a survival of sun-worship, which is not improbable, as it is intended to mark the return of spring. The ceremony was a make two great fires, between which cattle were driven so as to ward off disease, and this practice is even now kept up in Brittany and the islands of Arran. It was at one time considered necessary that a young man, selected after much ceremony, should leap three times through the fire, and this suggests that originally a human sacrifice was offered on such occasions. In celebrating Easter we are not simply keeping a Christian festival, but are perpetuating one having its origin long before the beginning of the Christian Era. This does not in the slightest degree detract from the importance of the day from a religious point of view. It was a coincidence merely that the Pagan festival and that held by the Christians occurred about the same time of year. If the early Christian fathers, in order to attract the attention of the early converts from Paganism, deemed it wise to permit pagan ceremonials to be observed in connection with the Christian celebration, that is far from being a reflection upon them, but on the contrary is quite the reverse.

It has so happened that this year Easter fell eight days after the vernal equinox, but as has been shown above this is not likely to happen very often. Yet there is no doubt that the pagan festival which Easter has supplanted bore a direct relation to that astronomical period. The Equinox is so called because on that day the sun is directly above the Equator. This happens twice a year, namely on March 21st and September 23rd. On these days the period from sunrise to sunset and from sunset to sunrise is exactly the same, or in other words the day is equal to the night. The period of darkness is not as long as the period of daylight, because of the morning and evening twilight, which prolong the latter. The spring, or vernal Equinox would very naturally attract great attention in northern lands, because it may be taken to indicate that summer is coming on. The winter solstice, when the sun, having reached its most southern point in its apparent motion through the heavens turns northward again, was the occasion of the festivities of Yule Tide, which have lapsed into our Christmas celebrations. These were deemed more important than the spring rejoicings. It has been urged that the pagan observance of the two solstices and the two Equinoxes points to the probability that the human race once lived in circumpolar lands. The argument is somewhat too involved to be repeated here, but it is an exceedingly interesting one. It will be evident, without going into particulars, that a people, living under such conditions that for a long period every year the sun was hidden from their sight, would note with great interest the time when he set out upon his return journey, as well as all the other phases of his apparent course though the stars, which lay around the horizon in a belt, and are those now called the Ecliptic. Thus we see that in today's festivities we are commemorating not only the Resurrection of Christ, and the celebrations of our fire-worshipping ancestors, but possibly those of a time long prior to the Glacial Period, when lands around the North Pole were not only fit for habitation, but were the home of a people learned in the science of astronomy.

EASTER IN RUSSIA

Following is a graphic description of an Easter day scene in Russia taken from the pages of Leo Tolstoy's novel "Resurrection":

For Nekhludoff this early mass remained for ever after one of the brightest and most vivid memories of his life. When he rode out of the darkness, broken only here and there by patches of white snow, into the churchyard, illuminated by a row of lamps around the church, the service had already begun.

The peasants, recognizing Mary Ivanovna's nephew, led his horse that was pricking up its ears at the sight of the lights, to a dry place where he could get off, put it up for him, and showed him into the church, which was full of people. On the right stood the peasants, the old men in home-spun coats, clean white linen bands wrapped round their legs, the young men in new cloth coats, bright colored belts round their waists, and top boots.

On the left stood the women, with red silken kerchiefs on their heads, black velveteen sleeveless jackets, bright red shirt sleeves, and gay colored green, blue and red skirts, and thick leather boots. The old women, dressed more quietly, stood behind them, with white kerchiefs, home-spun coats, old-fashioned skirts of dark home-spun material, and shoes on their feet. Gaily dressed children, their hair well oiled, went in and out among them.

The men, making the sign of the cross, bowed down and raised their heads again, shaking back their hair.

The women, especialy the old ones, fixed their faded eyes on an icon surrounded with candles, made the sign of the cross, firmly pressing their folded fingers to the kerchief on their foreheads, their shoulders and their stomachs, and whispering something, stooped or knelt down. The children, imitating the grown-up people, prayed earnestly when they knew that they were being observed. The gilt case containing the icon gltered, illuminated on all sides by tall candles, ornamented with golden spirals. The candelabra was filled with tapers, and from the choir sounded most merry tunes sung by amateur choristers, with bellowing bass, and shrill boys' voices among them.

Nekhludoff passed up to the front. In the middle of the church stood the aristocracy of the place, a landed proprietor, with his wife and son, who was dressed in a sailor's suit, the police officer, the telegraph clerk, a tradesman in top boots, the village elder, with a medal on his breast, and to the right of the ambo, just behind the landed proprietor's wife, stood Mattrona Pavlovna in a lilac dress and fringed shawl, and Katusha in a white dress with a tucked bodice, blue sash, and red bow in her black hair.

Everything seemed festive, solemn, bright and beautiful; the priest in his silver cloth vestments, with gold crosses; the deacon, the clerk and chanter in their silver and gold surplices; and the amateur choristers in their best clothes, with their well-oiled hair, and the merry tunes of the holiday hymns that sounded like dance music; and the continued blessing of the people by the priests, who held candles decorated with flowers, and repeated the cry of "Christ is risen!" "Christ is risen!" All was beautiful; but above all, Katusha, in her white dress, blue sash, and the red bow on her black head, and eyes beaming with rapture.

Nekhludoff knew that she felt his presence without looking at him. He noticed this as he passed her, walking up to the altar. He had nothing to tell her, but he invented something to say, and whispered as he passed her: "Aunt told me that she would break her fast after the late mass."

The blood rushed up to Katusha's sweet face, as it always did when she looked at him. The black eyes, laughing and full of joy, gazed naively up, and remained fixed on Nekhludoff.

"I know," she said, with a smile.

At this moment the clerk was going out with a copper coffee-pot of holy water in his hand, and, not noticing Katusha, brushed her with his surplice. Evidently, in wishing to pass Nekhludoff at a respectable distance, he brushed against Katusha and Nekhludoff was surprised how he, the clerk, did not understand that everything here, yes, and in the world, only existed for Katusha, and that everything else might remain unheeded, only not she, because she was the centre of all. For her the gold glittered round the icons; for her all these candles in candelabra and candlesticks were alight; for her were sung these joyful hymns, "Behold the Passover of the Lord," "Rejoice, O ye people!" All—all that was good in the world was for her. And it seemed to him that Katusha was aware that it was all for her, when he looked at her well-shaped figure, the tucked white dress, the wrapt, joyous expression of her face, by which he knew that just exactly the same that was singing in his own soul was also singing in hers.

In the interval between the early and the late mass, Nekhludoff left the church. The people stood aside to let him pass, and bowed. Some knew him; others asked who he was.

He stopped on the steps. The beggars standing there came clamoring round him, and he gave them all the change he had in his purse, and went down. It was dawning, but the sun had not yet risen. The people grouped round the graves in the churchyard. Katusha had remained inside. Nekhludoff stood waiting for her.

The people continued coming out, clattering with their nailed boots on the stone steps, and dispersing over the churchyard. A very old man with shaking head, his aunt's cook, stopped Nekhludoff in order to give him the Easter kiss, his old wife took an egg, dyed yellow, out of her handkerchief and gave it to Nekhludoff, and a smiling young peasant in a new coat and green belt also came up.

"Christ is risen," he said, with laughing eyes, and coming close to Nekhludoff enveloped him in his peculiar but pleasant pleasant smile, and, tickling him with his curly beard, kissed him three times straight on the mouth with his firm fresh lips.

THE STORY TELLER

The Prophet's Country

The Passionate Pilgrim—"My good man do you know whether I'm right for Stratford-on-Avon"

Rustic silent.

Tourist (encouragingly) — "Stratford — Shakespeare's country. You know Shakespeare?"

Rustic (frightening)—"Yus, be you he" —Ally Sloper.

Not Fit

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

"Moike,"

"What is it, Pat?"

"Shposin' Oi was to have a fit?"

"Sis."

"And yez had a pint av whiskey?"

"Would yez kneel down and put the bottle to me lips?"

"Oi would not."

"Yez wouldn't?"

"No. Oi could bring yez to yer fate quicker be shtandin' up in front of yez and drinkin' it meself."

In the Future

"I cannot be your wife," she replied, and added: "This is final."

He paced swiftly to and fro several times, then halted abruptly in front of her.

"Pray be candid with me," he said, not without the note of masculine impatience. "About how final?"

"This was too much. She burst into tears.

"How do I know?" she sobbed.

A Northern View

Laws as stringent as the famous Blue Laws of Connecticut that made it a criminal offence for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, are now in force in Vancouver, B. C. There drug and fruit stores are closed and no newspapers can be sold on Sunday. Even vinegar must not work there on Sunday.—Whitehorse Star.

Mary Won

(From Life.)

A young man who had a silent admiration for a young lady went with the intention of proposing to her one night. He sat gazing into her face for a long while, but at last, looking down suddenly, he exclaimed:

"There's a feather on your dress, Mary?"

"No wonder," she said; "I've been sitting next a goose all night!"

Safe

Little Fred's father had been away for several days and every night he added a special appeal in his behalf to his prayer.

"Bless papa, and take care of him while he is away," he added one night as usual, when he suddenly raised his head and listened. "Never mind about him now, Lord," concluded the little fellow; "I hear him down stairs."

Time for a Change

(Washington Star.)

"I've a good notion," said plodding Pete, "to join dis forestry association."

"What fur?"

"I want der trees preserved in all deir venerable beauty. I want to see de monarchs of de wilderness left undisturbed in deir peaceful majesty. It's time dat practice of handin' a man an axe an' tellin' him to chop wood was stopped."

All He Was Fit For

(From Tit-Bits.)

In an Irish court recently an old man was called into the witness box, and, being infirm and just a little blind, he went too far in more than one sense. Instead of going up the stairs that led to the box, he mounted those that had to the bench. Said the judge, good humoredly:

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?"

"Ah, sure, your honor," was the reply. "I'm an ould man now, and meboe it's all I'm fit for."

The judge had no ready retort.

A Useful Label

(From Argonaut.)

The traveler with dark eye-glasses sidled over to the man with the tourist cap. "Excuse the curiosity," he said, "but I'd like to know what that label was that you gummed on your trunk just now."

"That's all right," said the man with the cap. "Here's another just like it. I had a lot printed before I left home. Read it."

The man with the glasses took the slip of paper and read it aloud:

"While a trunk was being carelessly handled at the union station last Friday it exploded with great violence, tearing loose the baggageman's scalp and demolishing one end of the station."

The other man put his hand in his side-pocket.

"Have a few?" he asked.

"Sure," said the man with the glasses.

Force of Habit.

Drill Sergeant—Recruit Cohen, what is the length of the military step?

"Eighty centimeters, sergeant."

"Wrong; it's seventy-five centimeters."

"Very well, sergeant; I'll let you have it for that."—Transcontinental Tales.

Lucky She Didn't Hear Him.

Marks—Say, old man, did I ever tell you about the awful fright I got on my wedding day?

Parks——S-sh! No man should speak that way about his wife.—Boston Transcript.

Taken in Anyhow

"We want you in our confidence,"
The smooth promoter said.
But people got—which made 'em hot—
In his confidence game instead.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

My daughter is positively delighted with her new piano, said Mrs. Nexdore; "she's quite familiar, you know, with all the classical composers—" "Familiar?" exclaimed Mrs. Peppery, "why, she's positively flippant."—Philadelphia Press.

Daughter—Just think, mamma, my husband wants to join the gymnastic society to become strong.

MotherOh, that will be of no great advantage to him. During his absence we will exercise, too.—Il Motto.

The late Thomas Nolan, a well known member of the bar of New York, was once retained as counsel for a poor widow named Mulcahy. She was suing a construction company for damages by reason of her husband's death, resulting from injuries sustained in the company's service. The case had been frequently postponed, so that it was in a very disturbed state of mind that the widow sought the lawyer just before the suit came up for the eighth time.

In court the next day Nolan's rich brogue was more than usually fervid as he fought against the further adjournment of the case.

"I am sorry," said the justice presiding, "but, Mr. Nolan, your opponent has shown good cause for adjournment. The case will, therefore, go over till next week."

"Very well, sor," said the lawyer, sweetly, "but might I ask wan personal favor of this court?"

"Certainly," replied the court.

"Will your honor kindly shtep down to my office and tell Mrs. Mulcahy that you have again adjourned the case?"

An author was once called upon to pay a bill he owed. The creditor spoke strongly, and insisted upon some definite date being mentioned for settlement.

"Certainly," the author replied, "though there seems to be a rather unnecessary commotion about this trifle. I will pay the bill as soon as I think of it after receiving the money which a publisher will pay me in case he accepts the novel which I will write and send him just as soon as I feel in an energetic mood after a really good idea for a plot has occurred to me!"—Birmingham Post.

Grandma's furniture had for some time been stored in our attic, but one day the moving van came and took it away. When papa returned home at night he said to little 8-year-old Margaret:

"Well, Margaret, was the moving wagon here today?"

"I didn't see any moving wagon, but there was a standing wagon out there took grandma's things."—Chicago Tribune.

"Jane," asked Mrs. Hiram Offen, "are the eggs boiling?"

"Most assuredly not, madam," replied the new servant, lately from Boston, "but I may safely say the water in which the eggs are immersed is."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Jaggsby—I was very much surprised at the condition in which you came home last night.

Jaggsby—There you go again! I'd be willing to swear that I came home perfectly sober.

Mrs. Jaggsby—So you did; that's what surprised me.—Illustrated Bits.

Green—What do you think of Bullem's $50,000 failure?

Brown—I think Bullem must be crazy.

Green—Why?

Brown—With his opportunities he should have failed for at least twice that amount.—Chicago News.

Whether the intense cold prevailing that morning had frozen her scholars' wits the little schoolmistress knew not; but she was very much aware of the fact that the class was, for some reason, unusually dull.

She had been attempting in vain by means of a lengthy lecture to make them grasp the names of the various ingredients that go towards the making of a loaf of bread.

At length she sent one of the children to the village baker to fetch a loaf, and on its arrival she held it up, and began once more to describe its manufacture.

Then, after half an hour's earnest talk, she ventured to question them on the subject.

"Charley," she said to the boy nearest her, "tell me what bread is made of?"

The boy instantly obliged.

"Please, miss," he answered eagerly, "holes and crumbs."

"When that young Vicomte Adhemar has a shooting party he sends the whole of his bag to the hospital."

"Good for him, I'm sure. And what does the bag consist of mostly—pheasants, partridges or hares?"

"Neither; up to now all he has sent has been some lead in the legs of his gamekeepers."—Pele Mele.

"Hold on to the ham and the flour and the go-cart," shouted Mrs. Stubb from the porch of the cottage, "and please walk faster."

"Keep quiet, Maria," gasped Mr. Stubb, who was floundering in the snow with a great collection of bundles. "You must think I am a horse."

Mrs. Stubb laughed banteringly.

"Oh, no, John," she replied, sweetly. "I don't think you are anything like a horse. From the way you puff and break down every few minutes I think you must be an automobile."—Minneapolis Tribune.

The late James Wylie, the "Herd Laddie," whose name is synonymous with all that is popular in the game of drafts, received a box of cigars from a German enthusiast during the course of his last battle with ex-champion Martins.

"Mit dose cigars," said the donor, "you can beat all der vorld."

"Ah, weel, said Wylie in his canny Scotch manner, "I have to play Martins this afternoon."

"Never mind, my poy; mit dose cigars you will play vere goot."

Later in the day they met again, and Wylie informed his friend that he had won a game with Martins that afternoon.

"Vere goot. I tells you it was dee cigars."

"I hardly think that," said Wylie.

"But, well, did you not schmoke der cigars?"

"Me smoke them?" cried Wylie. "Na, na; I dinna smoke, ye ken. But I gied one to Martins."—Tit-Bits.

CURRENT VERSE

The Crossing

I stood by a river dark and deep,
Thick mist its waters hung o'er;
The boatman's oars the time did keep
To the lash of the waves as they high did leap
On the sand along the shore.

And soon there came to the brink of the stream
A pilgrim, with staff in hand,
I heard him say as his eyes did gleam,
"The waters are as cold as they seem
And beyond is the better land.

"I have borne the burden and heat of the day,
I have fought the good light through;
The boatman pale will bear me away
To my Saviour's side in the land of day."
So I watched till he passed from view.

Another appeared who seemed to be
Afraid of the water's swell,
I hear him say as he drew nigh:
"I have wrought so little—and now to die—
So little—will it be well?"

The sound of a voice then came to me
A voice his doubt to quell,
"The Lord of the vineyard giveth thee
The wages of all—salvation free—
Fear not, He loveth thee well."

A third came near and bid his peace,
He sighed in anguish of heart,
"I've wrought but an hour, and can His grace
The sins of the idle days erase
And give me with others a part?"

And the same voice answered: "Doubt no more,
He giveth alike to all;
The one who all day the burden bore
And you, who-only wrought the hour,
Shall hear the welcome call—

"The call to enter the joys of heaven
When the dismal stream is crossed,
And none shall be from Jesus riven
Who trust the grace so freely given,
For none of his art lost."
—L. E. French, in the Watchman.

Today and Tomorrow

High hopes that burn'd like stars sublime
Go down! the heavens of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need 'em!
But never sit we down and say
Though we may strand in sorrow;
We walk the wilderness today—
The promised land tomorrow!

Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming,
Yet life holds in the frozen bough,
And freedom's spring is coming;
And freedom's tide comes up alway,
Though we may staon in arrrow;
And our good bark aground today,
Shall float again tomorrow.

Through all the long, long night of years
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and tears;
But our meek sufferance endeth!
The few shall not for ever sway—
The many moil in sorrow;
The powers of hell are strong today,
But Christ shall rise tomorrow!

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten!
For lo! our day bursts up the skies
Lean out your souls and listen!
The world rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with her sorrow:
Keep heart! who bear the Cross today,
Shall wear the Crown tomorrow!

O youth! flame earnest, still aspire
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearning opes a portal;
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow—
We'll sow the golden grain today—
The harvest reap tomorrow!

Build up heroic lives and all
Be like a sheathless sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call—
O chivalry of labor!
Triumph and toil are twins; and aye
Joy sunn the cloud of sorrow,
And 'tis the martyrdom today
Brings victory tomorrow.
—Gerald Massey.

Summer and the Boss

Time flies, the days are longer,
And the sun is climbing high;
Ere long the poor grandmother,
Of the office boy must die.
Ere long we'll all be sitting,
On the bleachers, where it's hot;
We'll be sitting there except
The boss. Of course he'll not.

Time flies, the days are warmer,
And swimming time draws near;
Ere long on murky afternoons,
The river cool and clear.
Will call us all away from work,
To that enticing spot;
We'll all meet there. Yes, all except
The boss. Of course he'll not.

Time flies. The skies grows bluer,
And the meadows seem to smile;
Ere long we'll seek the boats that run
To take us to Belle Isle.
And on the deck you'll find us all
The whole fun-loving lot;
We'll all be where it's cool, except
The boss. Of course he'll not.

Oh, it is great to be a boss,
In winter, but the days
When summer suns are beating down
And all the world's ablaze.
I'd rather be a common clerk,
With good excuse for play;
The boss must always stick to work,
The help can get away.

Horses of the Wind

(By Edith Wyatt)

Down the rainy roof-top, up the silver street,
Horses of the morning wind gallop far and fleet.
Over mist and tree-top, down the break of day,
Coursers of the cold-breathed wind, swing me on your way.

Light you whinnied at the gabling, and afar I'd dreamed your stabling—
Heard you stamping in your stabling on the heaven's crystal floor,
Dreamed your waiting, in the airy days of ice-locked January,
Through clear nights in February, past the pole-star lantern's door.

Gallop past the hoary Hyads, and the snowy-clustered Pleiads,
Over common, over open, over mud-flung road and plain,
Cloud-winged horses with your streaming manes, and dappled fetlocks gleaming
Beautiful beyond my dreaming, down your yearly course again.

Over highway, over byway, every way of yours is my way,
Fog-smoked roof, and dripping alley, and the trail the wild duck cries,
Ragged mist and splashing byway, plashing eaves and flooded highway,
Broken shore and full-flushed valley, and the hundred-hurdled skies.

Gallop, gallop swifter to me, thrill the strength of daybreak through me,
Twelve great winds of open heaven, in your splendor fleet and free,
Winds above all pride and scorning, all self-shame and self-adorning,
As the naked stars of morning singing through the bare-branched tree.
—From Harper's Monthly Magazine (March).

The Flower of Youth

I plucked a leaf from sorrow,
I broke a thorn from pain,
And where I pulled the leaf and thorn
They straightway grew again.

But where I picked the blossom
Of youth, the branch shows bare,
Nor can I find a second flower,
Though I search everywhere.

Illustrated by The Kinneys

SIR NIGEL

By A. CONAN DOYLE

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

Once, late in the afternoon, they overtook a body of a hundred archers all marching together with two knights riding at their head. They were passing from Guildford Castle to Reigate Castle, where they were in garrison. Nigel rode with the knights for some distance, and hinted that if either were in search of honorable advancement, or wished to do some small deed, or to relieve himself of any vow, it might be possible to find some means of achieving it. They were both, however, grave and elderly men, intent upon their business and with no mind for fond wayside adventures, so Nigel quickened his pace and left them behind.

They had left Boxhill and Headley Heath upon the left, and the towers of Reigate were rising amid the trees in front of them, when they overtook a large, cheery, red-faced man, with a forked beard, riding upon a good horse and exchanging a nod or a merry word with all who passed him. With him they rode nearly as far as Bletchingley, and Nigel laughed much to hear him talk; but always under the raillery there was much earnestness and much wisdom in all his words. He rode at his ease about the country, he said, having sufficient money to keep him from want and to furnish him for the road. He could speak all the three languages of England, the north, the middle and the south, so that he was at home with the people of every shire and could hear their troubles and their joys. In all parts in town and in country there was unrest, he said; for the poor folk were weary of their masters both of the Church and State, and soon there would be such doings in England as had never been seen before.

But above all this man was earnest against the Church: Its enormous wealth, its possession of nearly one-third of the whole land of the country, its insatiable greed for more at the very time when it claimed to be poor and lowly. The monks and friars, too, he lashed with his tongue: their roguish ways, their laziness and their cunning. He showed how their wealth and that of the haughty lord must always be founded upon the toil of poor humble Peter the Plowman, who worked and strove in rain and cold out in the fields, the butt and laughing-stock of everyone, and still bearing up the whole world upon his weary shoulders. He had set it all out in a fair parable; so now as he rode he repeated some of the verses, chanting them and marking time with his forefinger, while Nigel and Aylward on either side of him with their heads inclined inward listened with the same attention, but with very different feelings—Nigel shocked at such an attack upon authority, and Aylward chuckling as he heard the sentiments of his class so shrewdly expressed. At last the stranger halted his horse outside the "Five Angels" at Gatton.

"It is a good inn, and I know the ale of old," said he. "When I had finished that 'Dream of Piers the Plowman' which I have recited to you, the last verses were thus:

'Now have I brought my little booke to an ende
God's blessing be on him who a drinke will me sende'—

I pray you come in with me and share it."

"Nay," said Nigel, "we must on our way, for we have far to go. But give me your name, my friend, for indeed we have passed a merry hour listening to your words."

"Have a care!" the stranger answered, shaking his head. "You and your class will not spend a merry hour when these words are turned into deeds and Peter the Plowman grows weary of swinking in the fields and takes up his bow and his staff in order to set this land in order."

"By Saint Paul! I expect that we shall bring Peter to reason and also those who have put such evil thoughts into his head," said Nigel. "So once more I ask your name, that I may know it if ever I chance to hear that you have been hanged?"

The stranger laughed good-humoredly. "You can call me Thomas Lackland," said he. "I should be Thomas Lack-brain if I were indeed to give my true name, since a good many robbers, some in black gowns and some in steel, would be glad to help me upwards in the way you speak of. So good-day to you, Squire, and to you also, archer, and may you find your way back with whole bones from the wars!"

That night the comrades slept in Godstone Priory, and early next morning they were well upon their road down the Pilgrim's Way. At Titsey it was said that a band of villeins were out in Westerham Wood and had murdered three men the day before; so that Nigel had high hopes of an encounter; but the brigands showed no sign, though the travelers went out of their way to ride their horses along the edges of the forest. Farther on they found traces of their work, for the path ran along the hillside at the base of a chalk quarry, and there in the cutting a man was lying dead. From his twisted limbs and shattered frame it was easy to see that he had been thrown over from above, while his pockets turned outward showed the reason for his murder. The comrades rode past without too close a survey, for dead men were no very uncommon objects on the King's highway, and if sheriff or bailiff should change upon you near the body you might find yourself caught in the meshes of the law.

Near Sevenoaks their road turned out of the old Canterbury way and pointed south toward the coast, leaving the chalk lands and coming down into the clay of the Weald. It was a wretched, rutted mule-track running through thick forests with occasional clearings in which lay the small Kentish villages, where rude shock-headed peasants with smocks and galligaskins stared with bold, greedy eyes at the travelers. Once on the right they caught a distant view of the Towers of Penshurst, and once they heard the deep tolling of the bells of Bayham Abbey, but for the rest of their day's journey savage peasants and squalid cottages were all that met their eyes, with endless droves of pigs who fed upon the litter of acorns. The throng of travelers who crowded the old road were all gone, and only here and there did they meet or overtake some occasional merchant or messenger bound for Battle Abbey, Pevensey Castle or the towns of the south.

That night they slept in a sordid inn, overrun with rats and with fleas, one mile south of the hamlet of Mayfield. Aylward scratched vigorously and cursed with fervor. Nigel lay without movement or sound. To the man who had learned the old rule of chivalry there were no small ills in life. It was beneath the dignity of his soul to stoop to observe them. Cold and heat, hunger and thirst, such things did not exist for the gentleman. The armor of his soul was so complete that it was proof not only against the great ills of life but even against the small ones; so the flea-bitten Nigel lay grimly still while Aylward writhed upon his couch.

They were now but a short distance from their destination; but they had hardly started on their journey through the forest next morning, when an adventure befell them which filled Nigel with the wildest hopes.

Along the narrow winding path between the great oak-trees there rode a dark sallow man in a scarlet tabard, who blew so loudly upon a silver trumpet that they heard the clanging call long before they set eyes on him. Slowly he advanced, pulling up every fifty paces to make the forest ring with another warlike blast. The comrades rode forward to meet him.

"I pray you," said Nigel, "to tell me who you are and why you blow upon this trumpet."

The fellow shook his head, so Nigel repeated the question in French, the common language of chivalry, spoken at that age by every gentleman in Western Europe.

The man put his lips to the trumpet and blew another long note before he answered. "I am Gaston de Castrier," said he, "the humble Squire of the most worthy and valiant knight Raoul de Tubiers, de Pestels, de Grimsard, de Mersac, de Leroy, de Bastanac, who also writes himself Lord of Pons. It is his order that I ride always a mile in front of him to prepare all to receive him, and he desires me to blow upon a trumpet not out of vainglory, but out of greatness of spirit, so that none may be ignorant of his coming should they desire to encounter him."

Nigel sprang from his horse with a cry of joy, and began to unbutton his doublet. "Quick, Aylward, quick!" he said. "He comes, a knight errant comes! Was there ever such a chance of worshipfully winning worship? Unbuckle the harness whilst I loose my clothes! Good sir, I beg you to warn your noble and valiant master that a poor Squire of England would implore him to take notice of him and to do some small deed upon him as he passes."

But already the Lord of Pons had come in sight. He was a huge man upon an enormous horse, so that together they seemed to fill up the whole long dark archway under the oaks. He was clad in full armor of a brazen hue with only his face exposed, and of this face there was little visible save a pair of arrogant eyes and a great black beard, which flowed through the open visor and down over his breastplate. To the crest of his helmet was tied a small brown glove, nodding and swinging above him. He bore a long lance with a red square banner at the end, charged with a black boar's head, and the same symbol was engraved upon his shield. Slowly he rode through the forest, ponderous, menacing, with dull thudding of his charger's hoofs and constant clank of metal, while always in front of him came the distant peal of the silver trumpet calling all men to admit his majesty and to clear his path ere they be cleared from it.

Never in his dreams had so perfect a vision come to cheer Nigel's heart, and as he struggled with his clothes, glancing up continually at this wonderous traveler, he pattered forth prayers of thanksgiving to the good Saint Paul who had shown such loving-kindness to his unworthy servant and thrown him in the path of so excellent and debonair a gentleman.

But alas! how often at the last instant the cup is dashed from the lips! This joyful chance was destined to change suddenly to unexpected and grotesque disaster—disaster so strange and so complete that through all his life Nigel flushed crimson when he thought of it. He was busily stripping his hunting-costume, and with feverish haste he had doffed boots, hat, hose, doublet, and cloak, so that nothing remained save a pink jupon and pair of silken drawers. At the same time Aylward was hastily unbuckling the load with the intention of handing his master his armor piece by piece, when the Squire gave one last challenging peal from his silver trumpet into the very ear of the spare horse.

In an instant it had taken to its heels, the precious armor upon its back, and thundered away down the road which they had traversed. Aylward jumped upon his mare, drove his pick spurs into her sides and galloped after the runaway as hard as he could ride. Thus it came about that in an instant Nigel was shorn of all his little dignity, had lost his two horses, his attendant and his outfit, and found himself a lonely and unarmed man standing in his shirt and drawers upon the pathway down which the burly figure of the Lord of Pons was slowly advancing.

The knight errant, whose mind had been filled by the thought of the maiden whom he had left behind at St. Jean—the same whose glove dangled from his helmet—had observed nothing that had occurred. Hence, all that met his eyes was a noble yellow horse, which was tethered by the track, and a small young man, who appeared to be a lunatic since he had undressed hastily in the heart of the forest, and stood now with an eager anxious face clad in his underlinen amid the scattered debris of his garments. Of such a person the high Lord of Pons could take no notice, and so he pursued his inexorable way, his arrogant eyes looking out into the distance and his thoughts set intently upon the maiden of St. Jean. He was dimly aware that the little crazy man in the undershirt ran a long way beside him in his stockings, begging, imploring and arguing.

"Just one hour, most fair sir, just one hour at the longest, and a poor Squire of England shall ever hold himself your debtor! Do but condescend to rein your horse until my harness comes back to me! Will you not stoop to show me some small deed of arms? I implore you, fair sir, to spare me a little of your time and a handstroke or two ere you go upon your way!"

Lord de Pons motioned impatiently with his gauntleted hand, as one might brush away an importunate fly, but when at last Nigel became desperate in his clamor he thrust his spurs into his great war-horse, and clashing like a peal of cymbals he thundered off through the forest. So he rode upon his majestic way, until two days later he was slain by Lord Reginald Cobham in a field near Weybridge.

When after a long chase Aylward secured the spare horse and brought it back, he found his master seated upon a fallen tree, his face buried in his hands and his mind clouded with humiliation and grief. Nothing was said, for the matter was beyond words, and so in moody silence they rode upon their way.

But soon they came upon a scene which drew Nigel's thoughts away from his bitter trouble, for in front of them there rose the towers of a great building with a small gray sloping village around it, and they learned from a passing hind that this was the hamlet and Abbey of Battle. Together they drew rein upon the low ridge and looked down into that valley of death from which even now the reek of blood seems to rise. Down beside that sinister lake and amid those scattered bushes sprinkled with the naked flank of the long ridge was fought that long-drawn struggle betwixt two most noble foes with broad England as the prize of victory. Here, up and down the low hill, hour by hour the grim struggle had waxed and waned, until the Saxon army had died where it stood, King, court, house-carl and fyrdsman, each in their ranks even as they had fought. And now, after all the stress and toil, the tyranny, the savage revolt, the fierce suppression, God had made His purpose complete, for here were Nigel the Norman and Aylward the Saxon with good-fellowship in their hearts and a common respect in their minds, with the same banner and the same cause, riding forth to do battle for their old mother England.

And now the long ride drew to an end. In front of them was the blue sea, flecked with the white sails of ships. Once more the road passed upward from the heavy-wooded plain to the springy turf of the chalk downs. Far to the right rose the grim fortalice of Pevensy, squat and powerful, like one great block of rugged stone, the parapet twinkling with steel caps and crowned by the royal banner of England. A flat expanse of reeded marshland lay before them, out of which rose a single wooded hill, crowned with towers, with a bristle of masts rising out of the green plain some distance to the south of it. Nigel looked at it with his hand shading his eyes, and then urged Pommers to a trot. The town was Winchelsea, and there amid that cluster of houses on the hill the gallant Chandos must be awaiting him.

XIV.

How Nigel Chased the Red Ferret

They passed a ferry, wound upward by a curving path, and then, having satisfied a guard of men-at-arms, were admitted through the frowning arch of the Pipewell Gate. There waiting for them, in the middle of the east street, the sun gleaming upon his lemon-colored beard, and puckering his single eye, stood Chandos himself, his legs apart, his hands behind his back, and a welcoming smile upon his quaint high-nosed face. Behind him a crowd of little boys were gazing with reverent eyes at the famous soldier.

"Welcome, Nigel!" said he, "and you also, good archer! I chanced to be walking on the city wall, and I thought from the color of your horse that it was indeed you upon the Udimore Road. How have you fared, young squire errant? Have you held bridges or rescued damsels or slain oppressors on your way from Tilford?"

"Nay, my fair lord, I have accomplished nothing; but I once had hopes"—Nigel flushed at the remembrance.

"I will give you more than hopes, Nigel. I will put you where you can dip both arms to the elbow into danger and honor, where peril will sleep with you at night and rise with you in the morning, and the very air you breathe be laden with it. Are you ready for that, young sir?"

"I can but pray, fair lord, that my spirit will rise to it."

Chandos smiled his approval and laid his thin brown hand on the youth's shoulder. "Good!" said he. "It is the mute hound which bites the hardest. The babbler is ever the hang-back. Bide with me here, Nigel, and walk upon the ramparts. Archer, do you lead the horses to the 'Sign of the Broom Pod' in the high street, and tell my varlets to see them aboard the cog Thomas before nightfall. We sail at the second hour after curfew. Come hither, Nigel, to the crest of the corner turret, for from it I will show you what you have never seen."

It was but a dim and distant white cloud upon the blue water seen far off over the Dungeness Point, and yet the sight of it flushed the young Squire's cheeks and sent the blood hot through his veins. It was the fringe of France, that land of chivalry and glory, the stage where name and fame were to be won. With burning eyes he gazed across at it, his heart rejoicing to think that the hour was at hand when he might tread that sacred soil. Then his gaze crossed the immense stretch of the blue sea, dotted over with the sails of fishing-boats, until it rested upon the double harbor beneath packed with vessels of every size and shape, from the pessoners and creyers which plied up and down the coast to the great cogs and galleys which were used either as warships or merchantmen as the occasion served. One of them was at that instant passing out to sea, a huge galleass, with trumpets blowing and nakers banging, the flag of Saint George flaunting over the broad purple sail, and the deck sparkling from end to end with steel. Nigel gave a cry of pleasure at the splendor of the sight.

"Aye, lad," said Chandos, "it is the Trinity of Rye, the very ship on which I fought at Sluys. Her deck ran blood from stem to stern that day. But turn your eyes this way, I beg you, and tell me if you see aught strange about this town."

Nigel looked down at the noble straight street, at the Roundel Tower, at the fine church of Saint Thomas, and the other fair buildings of Winchelsea. "It is all new," said he—"church, castle, houses, all are new."

"You are right, fair son. My grandfather can call to mind the time when only the conies lived upon this rock. The town was down yonder by the sea, until one night the waves rose upon it, and not a house was left. See, yonder is Rye, huddling also on a hill, the two towns like poor sheep when the waters are out. But down there under the blue water and below the Camber Sand lies the true Winchelsea—tower, cathedral, walls and all, even as my grandfather knew it, when the first Edward was young upon the throne."

For an hour or more Chandos paced upon the ramparts with his young Squire at his elbow and talked to him of his duties and of the secrets and craft of warfare, Nigel drinking in and storing in his memory every word from so revered a teacher. Many a time in after life, in stress and in danger, he strengthened himself by the memory of that slow walk with the blue sea on one side and the fair town on the other, when the wise soldier and noble-hearted knight poured forth his precept and advice as the master-workman to the apprentice.

"Perhaps, fair son," said he, "you are like so many other lads who ride to the wars, and know so much already that it is waste of breath to advise them?"

"Nay, my fair lord, I know nothing save that I would fain do my duty and either win honorable advancement or die worshipful on the field."

"You are wise to be humble," said Chandos; "for indeed he who knows most of war knows best that there is much to learn. As there is a mystery of the rivers and a mystery of woodcraft, even so there is a mystery of warfare by which battles may be lost and gained; for all nations are brave, and where the brave meets the brave it is he who is crafty and war-wise who will win the day. The best hound will run at fault if he be ill laid on, and the best hawk will fly at check if he be badly loosed, and even so the bravest army may go awry if it be ill handled. There are not in Christendom better knights and squires than those of the French, and yet we have had the better of them, for in our Scottish Wars and elsewhere we have learned more of this same mystery of which I speak.'

Again Cock Badding raved and shook his fist.

"And wherein lies our wisdom, honored sir?" asked Nigel. "I also would fain be war-wise and learn to fight with my wits as well as with my sword."

Chandos shook his head and smiled. "It is in the forest and on the down that you learn to fly the hawk and loose the hound," said he. "So also it is in camp and on the field that the mystery of war can be learned. There only has every great captain come to be its master. To start he must have a cool head, quick to think, soft as wax before his purpose is formed, hard as steel when once he sees it before him. Ever alert he must be, and cautious also, but with judgment to turn his caution into rashness where a large gain may be put against a small stake. An eye for country also, for the trend of the rivers, the slope of the hills, the cover of the woods, and the light green of the bog-land."

Poor Nigel, who had trusted to his lance and to Pommers to break his path to glory, stood aghast at this list of needs. "Alas!" he cried. "How am I to gain all this—I, who could scarce learn to read or write though the good Father Matthew broke a hazel stick a day across my shoulders?"

"You will gain it, fair son, where others have gained it before you. You have that which is the first thing of all, a heart of fire from which other colder hearts may catch a spark. But you must have knowledge also of that which warfare has taught us in olden times. We know, par exemple, that horsemen also cannot hope to win against foot-soldiers. Has it not been tried at Crecy, where the chivalry of France went down before our bowmen?"

Nigel stared at him, with a perplexed brow. "Fair sir, my heart grows heavy to hear you. Do you then say that our chivalry can make no head against archers, billmen and the like?"

"Nay, Nigel, for it has also been very clearly shown that the best foot-soldiers unsupported cannot hold their own against the mailed horsemen."

"To whom then is the victory?" asked Nigel.

"To him who can mix his horse and foot, using each to strengthen the other. Apart they are weak. Together they are strong. The archer who can weaken the enemy's line, the horseman who can break it when it is weakened, as was done at Falkirk and Duplin, there is the secret of our strength. Now touching this same battle of Falkirk, I pray you for one instant to give it your attention."

With his whip he began to trace a plan of the Scottish battle upon the dust, and Nigel with knitted brows was trying hard to muster his small stock of brains and to profit by the lecture when their conversation was interrupted by a strange new arrival.

It was a very stout little man, wheezy and purple with haste, who scudded down the rampart as if he were blown by the wind, his grizzled hair flying and his long black gown floating behind him. He was clad in the dress of a respectable citizen, a black jerkin trimmed with sable, a black-velvet beaver hat and a white feather. At the sight of Chandos he gave a cry of joy and quickened his pace so that when he did at last reach him he could only stand gasping and waving his hands.

"Give yourself time, good Master Wintersole, give yourself time!" said Chandos in a soothing voice.

"The papers!" gasped the little man. "Oh, my Lord Chandos, the papers!"

"What of the papers, my worthy sir!"

"I swear by our good patron Saint Leonard, it is no fault of mine! I had locked them in my coffer. But the lock was forced and the coffer rifled."

A shadow of anger passed over the soldier's keen face.

"How now, Master Mayor? Pull your wits together and do not stand there babbling like a three-year child. Do you say that some one hath taken the papers?"

"It is sooth, fair sir! Thrice I have been Mayor of the town, and fifteen years burgess and jurat, but never once has any public matter gone awry through me. Only last month there came an order from Windsor on a Tuesday for a Friday banquet, a thousand soles, four thousand plaice, two thousand makerel, five hundred crabs, thousand mackerel, five hundred crabs, whiting—"

"I doubt not, Master Mayor, that you are an excellent fishmonger; but the matter concerns the papers I gave into your keeping. Where are they?"

"Taken, fair sir—gone!"

"And who hath dared to take them?"

"Alas! I know not. It was but for as long as you would say an angelus that I left the chamber, and when I came back there was the coffer, broken and empty, upon my table."

"Do you suspect no one?"

"There was a varlet who hath come with the last few days into my employ. He is not to be found, and I have sent horsemen along both the Udimore road and that to Rye, that they may seize him. By the help of Saint Leonard they can scarce miss him, for one can tell him a bow-shot off by his hair."

"Is it red?" asked Chandos eagerly. "Is it fox-red, and the man a small man pocked with sun-spots, and very quick in his movements?"

"It is the man himself."

Chandos shook his clenched hand with annoyance, and then set off swiftly down the street.

"It is Peter the Red Ferret once more!" said he. "I knew him of old in France, where he has done us more harm than a company of men-at-arms. He speaks English as he speaks French, and he is of such daring and cunning that nothing is secret from him. In all France there is no more dangerous man, for though he is a gentleman of blood and coat-armor he takes the part of a spy, because he hath the more danger and therefore the more honor."

"But, my fair lord," cried the Mayor, as he hurried along, keeping pace with the long strides of the soldier, "I knew that you warned me to take all care of the papers; but surely there was no matter of great import in it? It was but to say what stores were to be sent after you to Calais?"

"Is that not everything? cried Chandos impatiently. "Can you not see, oh foolish Master Wintersole, that the French suspect we are about to make some attempt and that they have sent Peter the Red Ferret, as they have sent him many times before, to get tidings of whither we are bound? Now that he knows that the stores are for Calais, then the French near Calais will take his warning, and so the King's whole plan come to nothing."

"Then he will fly by water. We can stop him yet. He has not an hour's start."

"It may be that a boat awaits him at Rye or Hythe; but it is more like that he has all ready to depart from here. Ah, see yonder! I'll warrant that the Red Ferret is on board!"

Chandos had halted in front of his inn, and now he pointed down to the outer harbor, which lay two miles off across the green plain. It was connected by a long winding canal with the inner dock at the base of the hill, upon which the town was built. Between the two horns formed by the short curving piers a small schooner was running out to sea, dipping and rising before a sharp southerly breeze.

"It is no Winchelsea boat," said the Mayor. "She is longer and broader in the beam than ours."

"Horses! bring horses!" cried Chandos. "Come, Nigel, let us go further into the matter."

A busy crowd of varlets, archers, and men-at-arms swarmed round the gateway of the "Sign of the Broom Pod," singing, shouting, and jostling in rough good-fellowship. The sight of the tall thin figure of Chandos brought order amongst them, and a few minutes later the horses were ready and saddled. A breakneck ride down a steep declivity, and then a gallop of two miles over the sedgy plain carried them to the outer harbor. A dozen vessels were lying there, ready to start for Bordeaux or Rochelle, and the quay was thick with sailors, laborers, and townsmen, and heaped with wine-barrels and wool-packs.

"Who is warden here?" asked Chandos, springing from his horse.

"Badding! Where is Cock Badding? Badding is warden!" shouted the crowd.

"A moment later a short swarthy man, bull-necked and deep-chested, pushed through the people. He was clad in rough russet wool with a scarlet cloth tied round his black curly head. His sleeves were rolled up to his shoulders, and his brown arms, all stained with grease and tar, were like two thick gnarled branches from an oaken stump. His savage brown face was fierce and frowning, and was split from chin to temple with the long white wale of an ill-healed wound.

"How now, gentles, will you never wait your turn" he rumbled in a deep angry voice. "Can you not see that we are warping the Rose of Guienne into midstream for the ebb tide? Is this a time to break in upon us? Your goods will go aboard in due season, I promise you; so ride back into the town and find such pleasure as you may, while I and my mates do our work without let or hindrance."

"It is the gentle Chandos!" cried some one in the crowd. "It is the good Sir John."

The rough harbor-master changed his gruffness to smiles in an instant. "Nay, Sir John, what would you? I pray you to hold me excused if I was short of speech, but we port-wardens are sore plagued with foolish young lordlings, who get betwixt us and our work and blame us because we do not turn an ebb-tide into a flood, or a south wind into a north. I pray you to tell me how I can serve you."

"That boat!" said Chandos, pointing to the already distant sail rising and falling on the waves. "What is it?"

Cock Badding shaded his keen eyes with his strong brown hand. "She has just gone out," said he. "She is La Pucelle, a small wine-sloop from Gascony, home-bound and laden with barrel-staves."

"I pray you did any man join her at the very last?"

"Nay, I know not. I saw no one."

"But I know," cried a seaman in the crowd. "I was standing at the wharf-side and was nigh knocked into the water by a little red-headed fellow, who breathed as though he had run from the town. Ere I had time to give him a cuff he had jumped aboard, the ropes were cast off, and her nose was seaward."

In a few words Chandos made all clear to Badding, the crowd pressing eagerly round.

"Aye, aye!" cried a seaman, "the good Sir John is right. See how she points. It is Picardy and not Gascony that she will fetch this journey in spite of her wine-staves."

"Then we must lay her aboard!" cried Cock Badding. "Come, lads, here is my own Marie Rose ready to cast off. Who's for a trip with a fight at the end of it?"

There was a rush for the boat; but the stout little seaman picked his men. "Go back, Jerry! Your heart is good, but you are overfat for the work. You, Luke, and you, Thomas, and the two Deedes, and William of Sandgate. You will work the boat. And now we need a few men of their hands. Do you come, little sir?"

"I pray you, my dear lord, to let me go!" cried Nigel.

"Yes, Nigel, you can go, and I will bring your gear over to Calais this night."

"I will join you there, fair sir, and with the help of Saint Paul I will bring this Red Ferret with me."

"Aboard, aboard! Time passes!" cried Badding impatiently, while already his seamen were hauling on the ropes and raising the mainsail. "Now then, sirrah, who are you?"

It was Aylward, who had followed Nigel and was pushing his way aboard.

"Where my master goes I go also," cried Aylward, "so stand clear, master shipman, or you may come by a hurt."

"By Saint Leonard! aroher," said Cock Badding, "had I more time I would give you a lesson ere I leave land. Stand back and give place to others!"

"Nay, stand back and give place to me!" cried Aylward, and seizing Badding round the waist he slung him into the dock.

There was a cry of anger from the crowd, for Badding was the hero of all the Cinque Ports and had never yet met his match in manhood. The epitaph still lingers in which it was said that he "could never rest until he had foughten his fill." When, therefore, swimming like a duck, he reached a rope and pulled himself hand over hand up to the quay, all stood aghast to see what fell fate would befall this bold stranger. But Badding laughed loudly, dashing the salt water from his eyes and hair.

"You have fairly won your place, archer," cried he. "You are the very man for our work. Where is Black Simon of Norwich?"

A tall dark young man with a long, lean face came forward. "I am with you, Cock," said he, "and I thank you for my place."

"You can come, Hugh Baddlesmere, and you, Hal Masters, and you, Dicon of Rye. That is enough. Now off, in God's name, or it will be night ere we can come up with them!"

Already the head-sails and the mainsail had been raised, while a hundred willing hands poled her off from the wharf. Now the wind caught her; heeling over, and quivering with eagerness like an unleashed hound she flew through the opening and out into the Channel. She was a famous little schooner, the Marie Rose of Winchelsea, and under her daring owner Cock Badding, half trader and half pirate, had brought back into port many a rich cargo taken in mid-Channel, and paid for in blood rather than money. Small as she was, her great speed and the fierce character of her master had made her a name of terror along the French coast, and many a bulky Eastlander or Fleming as he passed the narrow seas had scanned the distant Kentish shore, fearing lest that ill-omened purple sail with a gold Christopher upon it should shoot out suddenly from the dim gray cliffs. Now she was clear of the land, with the wind on her larboard quarter, every inch of canvas set, and her high sharp bows smothered in foam, as she dug through the waves.

Cock Badding trod the deck with head erect and jaunty bearing, glancing up at the swelling sails and then ahead at the little tilted white triangle, which stood out clear and hard against the bright blue sky. Behind was the lowland of the Camber marshes, with the bluffs of Rye and Winchelsea, and the line of cliffs behind them. On the larboard bow rose the great white walls of Folkestone and of Dover, and far on the distant sky-line the gray shimmer of those French cliffs for which the fugitives were making.

"By Saint Paul!" cried Nigel, looking with eager eyes over the tossing waters, "it seems to me, Master Badding, that already we draw in upon them."

The master measured the distance with his keen steady gaze, and then looked up at the sinking sun. "We have still four hours of daylight," said he; "but if we do not lay her aboard ere darkness falls she will save herself, for the nights are as black as a wolf's mouth, and if she alters her course I know not how we may follow her."

"Unless, indeed, you might guess to which port she was bound and reach it before her."

"Well thought of, little master!" cried Badding. "If the news be for the French outside Calais, then Ambleteuse would be nearest to Saint Omer. But my sweeting sails three paces to that lubber's two, and if the wind holds we shall have time and to spare. How now, archer? You do not seem so eager as when you made your way aboard this boat by slinging me into the sea."

Aylward sat on the upturned keel of a skiff which lay upon the deck. He groaned sadly and held his green face between his two hands. "I would gladly sling you into the sea once more, master shipman," said he, "if by so doing I could get off this most accursed vessel of thine. Or if you would wish to have your turn, then I would thank you if you would lend me a hand over the side, for indeed I am but a useless weight upon your deck. Little did I think that Samkin Aylward could be turned into a weakling by an hour of salt water. Alas the day that ever my foot wandered from the good red heather of Crooksbury!"

Cock Badding laughed loud and long. "Nay, take it not to heart, archer," he cried; "for better men than you or I have groaned upon this deck. The Prince himself with ten of his chosen knights crossed with me once, and eleven sadder faces I never saw. Yet within a month they had shown at Crecy that they were no weaklings, as you will do also, I dare swear, when the time comes. Keep that thick head of thine down upon the planks, and all will be well anon. But we raise her, we raise her with every blast of the wind!"

It was indeed evident, even to the inexperienced eyes of Nigel, that the Marie Rose was closing in swiftly upon the stranger. She was a bear, blunt-bowed, broad-sterned vessel which labored clumsily through the seas. The swift, fierce little Winchelsea boat swooping and hissing through the waters behind her was like some keen hawk whizzing down wind at the back of a flapping, heavy-bodied duck. Half an hour before La Pucelle had been a distant patch of canvas. Now they could see the black hull, and soon the cut of her sails and the lines of her bulwarks. There were at least a dozen men upon her deck, and the twinkle of weapons from amongst them showed that they were preparing to resist. Cock Badding began to muster his own forces.

He had a crew of seven rough, hardy mariners, who had been at his back in many a skirmish. They were armed with short swords, but Cock Badding carried a weapon peculiar to himself, a twenty-pound blacksmith's hammer, the memory of which, as "Badding's cracker," still lingers in the Cinque Ports. Then there were the eager Nigel, the melancholy Aylward, Black Simon who was a tried swordsman, and three archers, Baddlesmere, Masters and Dicon of Rye, all veterans of the French War. The numbers in the two vessels might be about equal; but Badding as he glanced at the bold harsh faces which looked to him for orders had little fear for the result.

Glancing round, however, he saw something which was more dangerous to his plans than the resistance of the enemy. The wind, which had become more fitful and feebler, now fell suddenly away, until the sails hung limp and straight above them. A belt of calm lay along the horizon, and the waves around had smoothed down into a long oily swell on which the two little vessels rose and fell. The great boom of the Marie Rose rattled and jerred with every lurch, and the high thin prow pointed skyward one instant and seaward the next in a way that drew fresh groans from the unhappy Aylward. In vain Cock Badding pulled on his sheets and tried to husband every little wandering gust which ruffled for an instant the sleek rollers. The French master was as adroit a sailor, and his boom swung round also as each breath of wind came up from astern.

At last even these fitful puffs died away, and a cloudless sky overhung a glassy sea. The sun was almost upon the horizon behind Dungeness Point, and the whole western heaven was bright with the glory of the sunset, which blended the sky in one blaze of ruddy light. Like rollers of molten gold, the long swell heaved up Channel from the great ocean beyond. In the midst of the immense beauty and peace of nature the two little dark specks with the white sail and the purple rose and fell, so small upon the vast shining bosom of the waters, and yet so charged with all the unrest and the passion of life.

The experienced eye of the seaman told him that it was hopeless to expect a breeze before nightfall. He looked across at the Frenchman, which lay less than a quarter of a mile ahead, and shook his gnarled fist at the line of heads which could be seen looking back over her stern. One of them waved a white kerchief in derision, and Cock Badding swore a bitter oath at the sight.

"By Saint Leonard of Winchelsea," he cried, "I will rub my side up against her yet! Out with the skiff, lads, and two of you to the oars. Make fast the line to the mast, Will. Do you go in the boat, Hugh, and I'll make the second. Now if we bend our backs to it we may have them yet ere night cover them."

(To be Continued.)

Matters of Interest to Women

New York Fashion Letter

New York, March 23.—Spring hats, gay with all the gauze and flowers in season and in mild summer, are in full bloom in the show rooms, and in them, if one is a forecaster of events, one can see very definite pronouncements of fancies that are sure to be the rage later on.

One of the straws most in demand is the fine English straw, which is very stiff and heavy, but for the first hat of spring and for wear with the new tailor styles are very fetching and comfortable, while later on there is no doubt that the Belgians will rather supersede them, because of their lightness and softness in the warmer weather. For a stiff hat for many occasions the first straw is sure to hold its own, and the second will be sought for when a more dressy affair is needed. The lace braids and half-shapes are not seen in many quarters as they were last year, for straw seems to have suddenly become more popular and when open effects are desired, Panama materials are used to obtain them.

Flat or mushroom shapes are in the lead, and these are curved, dented, twisted into shapes that suit the face, and for these modes long plumes, birds with long tails, and wreaths of flowers are much used. Most of the stiff hats are narrow in the brim, and are much trimmed on one side, particularly the left.

Among the flowers, the graceful drooping wisteria are the latest comers and are arranged to carry out effects similar to the long, drooping plume put on at a tickish angle and looking as if it might drop off at any minute. One of the most suspicious features of the new hats is the tendency to mass flowers or feathers in drooping arrangements at the back so that they often reach nearly or quite to the shoulders. Long loops and ribbons are often included in such trimmings. For instance, a rustic straw of Nile green, the stiff little brim of which turned up at the left side, was bound and banded with green velvet, which material also formed a big bow in the back, having the long ends which came down over the hair, starting from a velvet rosette at the side was a long plume in one of the new shades of russet; this hat was to be worn with a gown of Nile green broadcloth, accompanied by a belt in russet, gloves and shoes of the same shade.

Ostrich feathers were never more used. Longer ones than were ever known to the bird that grows them are helped out by art, and are made willowy or fluffy at the end by still further additions. A small straw turban in one of the new soft straws was decorated with white tulle placed above and below the brim, and at the left side back was an ostrich pompon, out of which sprang a long plume.

The Italian straws will be worn to a great extent. Also the very fine Tuscans, which have been bleached white and tinted in the very pale colors, among which lemon and primrose are especially prominent. The tagels are also maintaining their fashionable life, and those made up with th eander braids are likely to be as much worn as any of the three mentioned. The plattings shown for this season are very fine and show as smooth a surface as possible. This inclination is even noticeable in some of the new paillarson braids, the straws of which run crosswise and merely form a narrow beading where they turn at the edges; and more decidedly so in the new fancy woven straws, particularly Frisette, frequently woven in two or more colors. A very pretty hat of this mixed braid was shown last week in a modified mushroom shape at the band made of a rather heavier straw, while a satin ribbon was drawn from side to side rather to the front and on the right side with the tails pointed backward, were placed two birds.

The veil is an important accessory this spring. A new idea is to match the veil to the hat, the veil being a yard and a half wide. It is placed along the brim of the hat and allowed to fall three inches below the chin. At the back the ends are gracefully caught together and allowed to fall over the face and hair. This new veil does not touch the face, but hangs straight and loose all around. It is edged narrowly with lace and three little velvet bands or with a narrow plating of ruche of chiffon or tulle. These finishes serve to weight the veils so they hang gracefully.

While on the question of hats, the next important thought is that of dressing the hair, and so important is the subject that many millinery parlors have now a hairdressing department in a necessary adjunct to the business. Some seasons ago the puff and chou and bandeau covered with tulle became the rage and verged into having these trimmings at last match the hair, but now a new fad has appeared, and instead of filling in any bare places with chous of tulle or net or chiffon, the milliner supplies or has on hand all sorts of puffs, curls, etc., of real hair to take their place.

With the pompadour, which must be full fluffy and curved to give an individual touch to the face, and the full waved back, there are not many women who have enough hair with which to make the requisite number of puffs, and puffs, by the way, are the demand of fashionable hairdressing just now. After the front and back pompadours are arranged, the remainder of the hair is arranged in an eight and these little puffs after being smoothed and pulled out, are arranged around the eight. Puffs are the natural consequence of the exaggerated width of the back of the hats or of some of them. They are the coquettish little detachable curls enlarged and multiplied to meet the latest millinery requirements. As a general rule the new puffs encircle the knot at the back. Instead of wearing her new puffs around her hair like a coronet, the half circle or wreath is laid across the back of the head. The bulge, as it were, is all at the back. You can buy puffs in clusters or separately. The average diadem of puffs consists of seven, but you can wear three or four or a dozen if you like. When curls are worn to fill the vacant place under the hat, they are often attached to the hat itself, but in the case of puffs they are made a part of the hairdressing. It is a very pretty soft style, and becoming to most heads, but a little difficult of management when one must do up their own hair, and it is best to take a day off and practice on the most becoming way and the easiest to arrange, that which is real and that which isn't, so as to deceive the most knowing ones, for without this practice it will be apparent to those who do know.

In the new hats opened for the spring, there is evidence of a strong liking for combinations of contrasting flowers, forget-me-nots and roses, gardenias and violets, etc. The fancy for floral aigrettes has not subdued, but is likely to have no pronounced vogue. All sizes are to be worn, from the big Louis XVI. to the tiny toques, and the latter are pinched up and turned in many fanciful ways. For plain hairdressing in the back these small hats are liked, but the large hat is the favorite for the large coiffure.

In hair ornaments the fillet is a prime favorite, and even the double fillet of gold and studded with jewels. Algrettes of feather, etc., are used beautiful combs and chous of ribbon are seen on the street, while for more dressy occasions, as well as all other fancy conceits. The great requisite is that the ornament and the manner of wearing it be becoming.

Velvet and feather ornaments are the most numerous. For these the velvet is twisted around a flexible wire circlet, which can be twisted in an oval or triangle to suit the wearer, and this is surrounded with smart bows, ostrich tips nd jet aigrettes, all arranged at an angle becoming to the wearer. A three string jewel fillet that goes around the head had a rose directly in front where the strands meet, another fillet had a large chou of tulle and an osprey in it. The same care must be taken with hair ornaments as with the hat, for they can be made to either add or take from the height, or lengthen or broaden the face and do many other things, both unbecoming as well as becoming.

CATHARINE MANN-PAYZANT.

Beauty's Realm

Stand straight, hold your shoulders back, and give yourself a chance to be a healthy woman.

Bad cases of indigestion will be cured if the hour passed at the dinner table is made one free from all care.

Spinach is a capital vegetable for brightening the skin, as it contains iron, salts of potassium and other healthy ingredients.

The face pictures the emotions which rule one, and where love and kindness abide a sweetness pervades the face that can never be taken for anything else.

Never force a child to eat that against which he rebels, even though it be the most staple of foods. White potatoes will make some children very sick, showing that there is something in the potato which is absolutely poisonous to their system.

A good hand whitener is fifteen drops of carbolic acid, thirty drops of acetic acid, one ounce of gelatin, eight ounces of water; dissolve the gelatin in hot water, and when moderately cool add the above to the hands after washing and before drying them. It will keep the hands soft and clean.

This is the time of year for dieting and reducing flesh. It is much easier to exercise in the cooler days, and there is nothing more delightful than a long walk on a crisp morning. The thing to do is to eat foods that make muscle, but do not make tissue, and to take sufficient exercise to be rid of the unnecessary fat.

In winter children should be given a hot tub bath only immediately before retiring. No bath should be given within two hours after eating, as the bathing draws the blood away from the stomach toward the surface of the body. This weakens the stomach and seriously interferes with digestion. A warm sponge bath in a warm room may be given each morning without any danger of taking cold.

Burns and frostbites may be treated alike with good results. If frostbites are taken in hand as soon as the injury is received much unnecessary pain will be saved in the future. To a point of kerosene or coaloil add a pound of gum camphor which has been broken into small bits. Shake this until dissolved and then add half a pint of sweet oil. Saturate a soft rag with the mixture and wrap the injured parts with it. Continue this treatment for three days. Burns also may be treated in this way.

Bath bags are simply luxuries. They are pleasant ones, to be sure, and they leave the surface of the skin smooth and beautiful, but they should never take the place of a flesh brush. Bath bags cannot be used several times for the reason that the bran becomes sour. It is best to keep the powder in a glass jar, filling little cheesecloth bags as needed. Formula: Four pounds of fine oatmeal, two quarts of clean bran, one and one-half pounds of best powdered orris root, one and one-half pounds of almond meal, one pound of white castile soap thoroughly dried and powdered, three ounces of primrose sachet powder. Any other perfume may be added if it is not convenient to secure the primrose scent.

Cream of Carrot Soup.—Wash and scrub three medium sized carrots; slice them thinly. Place in a saucepan with one cup of water, one tablespoonful of butter, one slice of onion and a small bay leaf. Cover closely and simmer until tender. Rub through a strainer, reserving the water in which the carrots were cooked. Add the strained carrots and the hot water together. Return it to the fire. If thick add one cup of hot water; put one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter in a small pan. When hot add the same amount of flour and stir until smooth. Add this to the carrot mixture, stirring constantly until thickened. Add to this one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of hot milk and one-half cup of cream; all milk may be used, but the soup is made richer by the addition of the cream.

Household Suggestions

Kitchen Hints

A piece of borax in cooked starch will make the clothes stiffer and whiter.

Weak soapsuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze ornaments in the fine lines where dust has collected.

Nail stains may be removed from wood by scrubbing the wood with a solution of oxalic acid, half a pint of acid to a quart of boiling water.

A quick and easy way to slip a rod through curtains is to pare the end of the rod, put a thimble on the end, and the rod will slip through quite easily without tearing the curtain.

After cleaning an article that requires to be dipped in a bowl of gasoline, the gasoline that is left can be used again if strained through filter paper, which can be bought at a drug store, or through chamois leather.

Salt sprinkled over the carpet before sweeping is often resorted to, though while it does brighten the colors, there is always the danger of the salt that remains in the nap rusting the chair and furniture casters, particularly if there is much dampness about the house.

An inexpensive all-around cleanser is made by mixing together one part powdered pumice stone and three parts soup powder. Take an old cocoa tin and with a hammer and a strong nail pierce some holes in the lid. Put the mixture into the tin, and sprinkle a little on whatever you wish to clean.

Before wetting any sort of bric-a-brac, and especially bronzes, remove all dust possible. The less dust water finds about the lines and crannies the less it can leave there. After dusting wash well in strong white soapsuds and ammonia, rince clean, polish with just a suspicion of oil and rotten stone, and rub off afterward every trace of the oil. Never let acid touch a bronze surface unless to eat and pit it for antique effects

When the lamp chimneys are cleaned, a paper cone set over each one will prevent the accumulation of dust and greasy vapor that is apt to collect on them before evening. To keep them clean in this way chimneys belonging to parlor, library or sitting-room lamps may be left in the kitchen closet all day. The shades of the lamps will hide the absence of chimneys until they are needed, when one journey at lighting time will put them all in place.

A novel method of preserving steel knives and keeping them bright after using occurred to a busy woman. She filled a flower pot with clean fine sand and set it in her kitchen dish closet. In putting away the scoured steel knives, instead of laying them in a drawer or knifebox, she stuck them, blades down, in a pot of sand as she would stick pins in a cushion. The sand kept them so beautifully that unless they were used to cut some acid thing they never needed scouring.

Recipes

Potato Noodles.—Mash boiled potatoes fine and mix with enough flour to form a stiff dough. The stiffer the dough the better. Pinch off bits of the dough and roll between the palms of the hands to little strips the length of your smallest finger and the circumference of a lead pencil. Throw into a pot of boiling salted water. When they come to the top skim them out, put into a colander and hold under cold running water to cool them. When all are boiled and cooled, stand until dry. Fry brown in butter and serve with steak and tomato sauce.

White Bride's Cake.—Cream six ounces of butter with a pound of powdered sugar, add gradually three-quarters of a pound of sifted flour, then fold in lightly the stiffened whites of ten eggs. Flavor with lemon juice or bitter almond. Bake in a loaf.

Icing for White Bride's Cake.—Break the whites of three eggs into a shallow dish and beat into them three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar, adding more, if necessary, to make the desired consistency. Stir steadily until white, hastening the process by adding a few drops of lemon juice. Cover the entire cake with this icing.

German Prune Pudding.—Take one pound of the best grade prunes and, after washing them well, cover with water and soak over night. In the morning add a half cup of sugar, and put on stove and let simmer until tender, then slip out the stones and chop the prunes. Crack the stones, remove the kernels, pound to a paste and add to the prunes; this gives to the pudding a flavor of dates. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and stir lightly into the prune mixture, then place in a moderate oven and bake about twenty minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

Maple Biscuits.—Make an ordinary baking powder biscuit dough and roll out very thin. Spread with shaved maple sugar and butter, using one-fourth as much butter as sugar. Boil up the dough and slice as one would cut a jelly roll for serving. Bake in a very hot oven and serve hot.

Breakfast Relish.—Put one dozen very thin slices of lean breakfast bacon into the frying pan. Cook for a moment, then add one-half dozen tomatoes sliced. Fry and serve very hot. Canned tomatoes may be used, reserving the liquor for a soup or sauce.

Dame Fashion's Dictum

Suit of plain grey cloth trimmed with black braid and buttons. The vest is of black velvet with a turnover collar, faced with Persian embroidery. The skirt is circular in cut with the bias seams in front and back, where there are bands of braid.

Dainty Recipes

Cinnamon Bun.—Melt a cup of butter and beat it gradually into a cup of cream; add cupful of sugar and three eggs, beaten well. Have in another bowl a generous quart of flour; make a hole in the centre and pour into it two tablespoonfuls of luke-warm water in which has been dissolved a half-cake of compressed yeast; then the egg and butter mixture, and, lastly, a teaspoon each of cinnamon and mace. Beat hard, add a cupful of currants, well dredged with flour, pour into a shallow baking pan, set to rise for three hours or less, until twice its original size; then bake for an hour in a good oven. When done, sprinkle thickly with powdered sugar, and when this is melted take from the oven.

Maple and Nut Ice Cream.—Make a rich custard of a quart of milk, a cup of sugar and six eggs. Boil until it coats the spoon, stirring steadily, then remove from the fire. When cool beat in a quart of rich cream and turn into the freezer and freeze until thick but not stiff. Take the top off the freezer and beat in two cups of ground hickory nut meats. Replace the cover and grind the cream until stiff. When ready to serve turn out upon a platter and pour over it a sauce made by melting maple sugar and stirring into it cup of coarsely chopped hickory nut meats.

Indian Pudding Whey.—One egg, one cup of molasses (not a full cup and too sweet), three scant tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, one quart of boiling water. Put all over the fire, boil for five minutes, stirring steadily; pour into a deep, earthen dish and just as you set it in the oven add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one cup of cold water. Cook for three hours. The vinegar makes the whey. Eat with butter or cream.

Sour Chocolate Cake.—Melt two squals of chocolate in a gill of sour cream. Beat together the whipped yolks of three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar and another gill of sour cream, add the melted chocolate, a pinch of salt, a large cup of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of soda, stir in a teaspoonful of vanila, then the beaten whites of the eggs and bake it in a square tin. When cool pour over it a boiled icing.

Candied Cherries.—Boil together a pound of granulated sugar and a gill of water, without stirring, until a little dropped into cold water is brittle, then take the saucepan from the fire and set in an otter-pan of scalding water. Stir in a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then, with a candy dipper or sugar tongs, or tiny skewer, dip each clean, cherry into the syrup and lay on a platter to dry.

Marshmallow Cake Filling.—Dissolve five tablespoonfuls of pure gum arable in a gill of cold water, add a half cup of powdered sugar and boil until a little dropped into cold water will form a ball between the thumb and finger. Have ready beaten stiff the white of an egg, pour the hot syrup upon this, beating steadily, add a little vanilla and spread upon cake layers.

Spanish Stew.—Cut up a four or five pound chicken as for stewing, add two small onions and put to boiling with a little water, a can of tomatoes, and when almost done, seven or eight medium-sized potatoes, a can of peas and a can of mushrooms. Add salt and red pepper to taste.

Boiled Icing.—Boil a cup of sugar with a quarter cup of water until it threads. Beat the white of an egg and add a quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar; pour the syrup over this slowly and beat until the right consistency to spread when poured on the cake. Use at once.

Easter Hats in Novel Guise

Not every man has the opportunity of choosing a hat for his lady love before the marital knot is tied, but this rare chance, however, may be his today, says a writer in the Winnipeg Telegram.

At a smart confectioner's the other morning I saw a rather small toque completely covered with violets and small pink roses. The idea of being confronted by a chic millinery creation in the realm of marron glaces, cerises pralinees and chocolates, piqued my curiosity. Surveying this original affair from the underneath side I beheld the full lining of white satin with gold cord pullstrings, which inclosed a wax paper interior into which the bonbons were cozily housed.

A recipient of such a gift will find quite as much pleasure in the possession of so novel a token as the sweetmeats themselves.

Another idea, copied from a favorite scheme with florists, is a shaped plaque of straw or a wide-brimmed hat, which is inverted, the crown portion serving as a cozy nest for the bonbons. As a graceful embellishment, a broad pompadour ribbon having a satin edge was taken vertically about the crown, laced through the ample brim and terminated in a dashing bow on top, thus holding the sides of the hat together.

An exquisite touch, just the right one to impart an elusive air of subtility, is a cluster of cut flowers to mingle with the ribbon bows. Lilacs, violets, lilies of the valley and spring flowers, especially yellow, are charming for such decorations.

One of this description was a large hat of porcupine straw in a rich cream tint decorated with pink and lime green chine ribbon, intermingled with Killarney roses and maidenhair ferns.

Such a vision of exotic loveliness makes one fairly jealous. But, then, Easter is not far off and Cupid usually appreciates his obligations.

Oddities in China

The fad for quaint and curious chinaware has brought out any number of novelties along this line. Each of the large shops features in its displays this season exclusive importations in odd or antique design. The majority of these pieces are intended for decorative purposes only, but some including fascinating tea services, tare suited for occasional use upon the table

In Royal Doulton are seen pitchers and vases in extremely weird effects These are tall and slender in shape and are colored a deep highly glazed brown. On one side of each is a mysterious figure done in dull reds, yellows and black. A lean Pied Piper stalks on one, rats scamper about his heels and a stormy sky is suggested in the background. From the pot a thin line of steam arises to curl in halo form about the head. A third design shows a gypsy figure.

Novel tea sets in Royal Doulton are circled with galloping huntsmen, done in gay colors. Others are decorated with men and women dressed in the picturesque costumes of the days of George IV.

From Finland comes a most striking ware patterned after the Arabian potteries. The pieces are cream color, in old geometric design, done in vivid reds, yellows, blues and greens.

Old English Trentham ware is an effective revival of the year. Pieces of all sizes, from candlesticks to umbrella stands, may be had in this gaily-colored fruits in flowers form the decorations on some pieces, while others show bees swarming to a hive or very black cocks with very red combs.

In Dresden china the old-fashioned fruit baskets, in openwork ornamented with large floral and fruit designs, have been revived.

A Chintz Craze

Chintzes of all kinds have been a perfect craze among fashionable women for some time past. No bedroom is considered quite up-to-date unless the furniture is covered with gay-colored chintz and the curtains are made to match.

A new departure in interior decoration is to have the bedroom walls also covered with chintz to match the hangings. Chintz is almost as easily put on the walls as paper, and the effect is far more attractive.

A bedroom which has just been finished for a New York woman was most attractively fitted up.

The walls were hung with a pink and green flowered chintz which was finished at the top with a pink gimp put on with brass nails.

The furniture was covered with, and the curtains made of the same material.

Chintz is also used as a border with plain paper below in some bedrooms where people do not want to go to the expense of having the entire wall covered with a material which is a little more costly than ordinary wall paper.

The Quiet Hour

Earth is not heaven. It may be that in heaven the angels carry no burdens, but on earth mortals certainly do; and while we have scant patience with men who sing nothing but misery, the fact is too plain to be denied, that today there are many burdens resting upon wearied men and women. It is not true that earth is nothing but a house of mourning. We believe the joy ever outweighs the grief, and the sound of gladness outmans greatly the hours of woe; and yet it is the common lot of man to bend beneath some load.

Our burdens differ. What nearly crushes one man may be no burden to another. The loss of reputation may hardly cost a moment's thought, while it will drive another to suicide. Poverty, or semi-poverty, may never cause one man to lose an hour's sleep, while under its burden another may writhe in life-long agony. The burdens differ vastly, and the men differ just as much It is hard for us to realize this, and our failure to realize it leads to well-meaning, but stupid, blunders. If a friend is worried over something that we would count a trifle, we feel he is to blame, greatly to blame, for his lack of faith and ordinary good sense, and this feeling effectually prevents us from sympathizing with him. And when we are burdened, our friend feels similarly that our burden is but a trivial thing, and his sympathy is necessarily withheld. The nervous man suffers a thousand ills that the cooler, more phlegmatic brother escapes. The sensitive individual suffers from a hundred rankling wounds of which his thicker-skinned brother knows nothing. And it is useless, worse than useless, for us to ask people to copy us, for nature has made it impossible. It is worth our while to try to understand each other, but let us remember that in many cases, at least, it is impossible for one man thoroughly to understand another, and we must learn to sympathize with him heartily as we realize that this, his burden, which to us, would be but a trifle, to him is exceedingly heavy. The highest, most helpful sympathy may require a better understanding of human nature, and may at times be impossible to us; but this, at least, is possible, that we should try to help our brother in his trouble, even when we do not have the fuller sympathy that would be ours if only we could understand him better. Let us not think too harshly of this old world if, when we are in trouble, we find so few to sympathize heartily with us. The world is not hard-hearted, but its sympathies are narrowed and its time preoccupied.

How shall I bear my burden? It is mine in a very special sense, and perhaps there is no living soul who, knowing my burden, is able to sympathize with me. Such sympathy would be priceless, but it may be impossible. What shall I do? Many such circumstances become impatient and fretful. It is hard to bear our troubles alone, and many, under these circumstances, become discouraged and embittered. This is weak and unwise. It is hard to bear our trouble alone, but it does not help us any to weary others with our woes. This is our burden. Let us not roll it upon others, but let us bear it, not like beaten men, but bravely, and, if possible, cheerfully. This the world asks of its weary, burdened children, and Christianity shows us how to meet this demand.

The religion of Jesus brings us into direct contact with One who knows our frame, who understands our weakness, and sympathizes with our sorrow, and we are bidden to "cast our care upon Him." What does this mean? Is it simply to tell the Lord about our burden? This is included, but there is more than this. It means that we are to bring our burden to Him who heareth prayer; ask for help and comfort, and receive it; then leave it with Him. This last is the most difficult of all. It is hard to leave the burden with our Lord, and often when we have sought His help and asked His aid, we go forth bearing the very burden we had asked Him to carry. What do we mean by leaving the burden with Him? If a dear friend is sick and we fear the worst, and call in a physician who is talented and trustworthy, and he, after carefulest examination, assures us that our friend will recover, what do we do? Do we go out and tell everyone of our fears? Not so; we feel confident that everything will be well; the burden we bore has been taken away, through our faith in that physician; and the burden rests on his shoulders, and not on ours. Even so the Christian trusts his God, and faith brings peace. He knows that all will be well.

Relief will sometimes come by direct removal of the burden. Disease will give place to health; poverty will disappear, and comfort will be ours; the burden will be entirely removed. This, however, is not the usual way. Ordinarily the burden is not removed, but additional grace is given. Paul's thorn in the flesh hindered and troubled him, and he prayed for its removal, not once, but thrice. He was very much in earnest, and the answer came, not what he expected, but the memorable promise, clear and sweet, "My grace shall be sufficient for thee." To many of us happiness and usefulness seem to depend upon the removal of the thorn, in reality both usefulness and happiness depend upon the divine grace dwelling within us more than they do upon the removal of the burdens.

There is the other side of the case also to be considered. Burdens often help men to get nearer to God. Many a man since David's time has used the words that doubtless expressed David's experience, "Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now I keep thy law." The burden has proved a blessing, the weights have become wings, the storm clouds have become God's chariots, for all things have been working for our good. This is where saints learn patience; this is where weak men grow strong; and the burdens that we bear are often the most necessary part of our discipline.

But suppose the burden is largely the result of my own ignorance or folly, can it then be made a blessing? or will the Lord in this case give the necessary grace? There is a strange fullness of meaning in those words of the cross: "I believe in the forgiveness of sins." The Savious of sinners is full of tender mercy, and though perhaps the burden that rest heaviest upon those he desires to save, are burdens for which they themselves are largely responsible, yet his voice is heard in its sweet evangel of hope, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And this means just what it says; there is rest for "all." His mercy forgives our folly and blots out our sin, and his love provides abundant grace to bear all burdens, even those our folly has fastened upon us. This is part of the "exceeding riches of His grace."—A. R. H., in Christian Guardian.

Adventurous Women

Women are not, as a class, either moral or physical cowards. Indeed, in personal bravery they far excel the majority of men when faced by an emergency. Some of their achievements are worthy of record among the heroic deeds of the race.

Lady Baker, an English woman, was such an absolute stranger to fear that she would walk alone into the tents of the most ruthless slave dealer and calmly lead off his captives from under his very eyes, and Mrs Marion Mulhall who risked death a dozen times and triumphed over the strongest men in the dark wild country that lies between the Amazon and the Andes, is a woman of such a frail and delicate appearance that one might think a March wind would blow her away.

Miss Gordon Cumming was born with an adventurous strain in her blood, for her very name recalls thrilling stories of fights with wild animals in little known lands, and she has proved herself worthy of her parentage. It is difficult to say what dark corners of the earth this daring woman has not invaded. She has rambled thousands of miles in China; was the first white woman to penetrate the mysteries of Tibet; she has seen the sun rise from the granite crags of California, has climbed the Himalayas, looked on the Fire fountains of Hawaii, played at Robinson Crusoe on scores of Pacific islands, has made herself quite at home in the heart of Fiji and New Zealand, and is familiar with India and Ceylon in their least known districts as with Bond street. The story of her adventures reads like a thrilling romance—from her brushes with death among the Pamirs to her experiences of Samoan rebels.

A more fearless explorer, male or female, than Miss Mary Kingsley, niece of Canon Kingsley, has probably never lived. She perfectly reveled in exploring countries in which no European had ever set foot and instead of avoiding danger seemed actually to court it. Everyone thought her mad when she started on her journey of exploration in the elephant and gorilla countries of South Africa, with an escort of treacherous natives. In the rapids of N'ojole her canoe was upset three times and each time she narrowly escaped death by clinging to a rock until she was rescued.

On one occasion she faced alone a fierce and enormous gorilla, while her cowardly escort took to their heels and later she spent some weeks among the cannibals in the Rembwe country, land-making friends of natives whose larders were stocked with human joints. "In this country," Miss Kingsley wrote "the dead are cut up and kept in larders, precisely as civilized people keep their fresh meat. The bones are scattered about the country, which is difficult of locomotion on account of the vast numbers of concealed man traps."

Mrs Theodore Bent, another lady whose appearance suggests rather the drawing-room than the trackless deserts, has outstripped many a male explorer in her daring and her defiance of fatigue and danger. Not long ago, when she was traveling with her husband in South Africa, she had many a narrow escape from cowardly bullets and once she was ordered to dismount "in order that her throat might be cut." Mrs Bent, it may be interesting to add, travels in "a tweed coat and skirt coming well over the knees, breeches, gaiters and shoes. She wears a pith hat and always sleeps in a hammock.

Pretty Pillows

Since those extra little pillows have become so frequently met with as a part of bed furnishings, pine and lavender pillows have both become more popular.

Both of them when made for a bed, are incased in strong muslin covers, over which the pretty little white slip is drawn.

For couches, of course, darker and more serviceable materials are used; often for pine pillows a deep yellow, embroidered in a simple outline stitch, in brown or deep bronze greens. For lavender a light lavender, embroidered in a darker shade, one of the pretty white cretonnes, covered with blossoms and stripes of lavender, makes an attractive covering.

If you are going away and can squeeze just one more thing into your trunk, tuck one of the regular baby pillows in. The pillows where you are staying may be stuffy and hard, and that little pillow is just the thing for a hammock or for the nap that you take in the old orchard, stretched out upon rug or steamer blanket, or it may add much to the peace of your nightly slumbers.

To Store Furs

Sun and comb them at least once a week, and then go over them three times with a stiff, thick brush, parting the hair at all creases or folds, and brushing the pelt underneath.

Small things, as muffs, tippets and collars, as well as small capes, can be wrapped in clean newspaper—the ink is a moth preventive—then wrapped again in old linen, sewed snug, and popped inside a paper bag; then the bag mouth pasted, and, after drying, the whole laid in its proper box.

Fur garments ought to be hung upon coat-hangers, first sunning and brushing them well. Fasten the fronts, then cover them with several thicknesses of newspaper. Let the paper go lower than the bottom, and double and pin up the surplus length.

Next slip a mothaline bag of generous size over the garment, pass the hanger-hook up through the hole in the top of the bag, and tie the bag very tight around the hook-shank.

Pin up the extra bag-length all along the bottom, folding it over at least three times. Hang the bagged garment where nothing else will touch it.

For the Easter Bride

A hostess is arranging for a most clever "shower" for an Easter bride. It is to be a luncheon with eight guests, who are each to send a handkerchief. For the table centerpiece there is to be quite a large egg made of wire, then covered with ferns, vines and flowers (pink carnations), the edge notched like a broken shell. Broad pink ribbons are to go to each plate; on the end, with the name done in gold, there will be tiny birds and butterflies. After the luncheon, when the ribbons are pulled, the one of the honored guest will have a shower of handkerchiefs on the end; this is made by taking each handkerchief in the centre and tying it with a bit of baby ribbon, then fastening all onto the broad ribbon after the manner in which a "shower" bouquet is constructed.

DISCUSSIONS IN HOUSE ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS

University Land Reserve Bill Comes Up for Second Reading

EAST INDIANS AND FRANCHISE

Point of Order Raised on Bill for the Revival of Companies—Several Measures Advanced

The motion for the second reading of the bill providing for the setting aside of 2,000,000 acres of crown lands for the endowment of a provincial university and a discussion upon the proposed amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, proposing to exclude the Hindus from the privilege of exercising the franchise, were the most important matters before the provincial legislature yesterday. Other questions on the order paper were dealt with, but no important debates occurred upon any but the subjects mentioned.

Proceedings were opened by the reading of prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Railway Committee.

Mr. Macgowan submitted the first report of the railway committee. This is appended:

The preamble proved of bill (No. 60), entitled "An Act to incorporate the Portland Canal Railway Company." Bill (No. 61) entitled "An Act to incorporate the East Kootenay Logging Railway Company."

Upon motion it was received.

The Attorney General introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Act." It was read a first time and placed on the order paper for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

Veterinary Association Bill.

On consideration of the report on the bill to incorporate the British Columbia Veterinary Association Mr. McPhillips introduced a number of amendments. These provided for the appointment of a council, the names of those now acting unofficially being submitted. It was required also that the first election should take place within six months after the passage of the measure. The amendments in full follow:

To add after section 8 the following section, to be numbered 9: "9. The first council shall be composed of the following persons: W. H. Gaddes, V. S. of Kelowna; R. Hamilton, M.R.C.V.S., of Victoria; H. H. S. George, M.R.C.V.S., of Kamloops; W. S. Bell, V.S., of Cranbrook; A. Knight, V.S., of Chilliwhack; K. A. Roberts, M.R.C.V.S., of Vancouver, and S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria; and they shall have the same power and authority as the elected members of the cuoncil and shall continue in office until their successors, as is hereinafter provided, are elected."

To strike out section 11 and substitute the following, to be numbered as section 12:

"12. The first election to be held of the members of the council shall take place at a time and place to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but at a time not later than six months from the passage of this act, and the members of the council shall be elected by ballot at each succeeding annual general meeting, and the persons qualified to vote and to be elected shall be such persons only as are members of the association duly registered, and no person shall be entitled to vote who is in arrears in respect to any fees payable by him to the association. The manner of holding such election and the taking of votes thereat shall be determined by by-law passed by the council, and in default of such a by-law being passed the method prescribed by this section shall be followed."

To strike out section 12 and substitute the following, to be numbered as section 13:

"13. The council of the association appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint a registrar, and the council of the said association shall at the first meeting after the election of the council in each year appoint a registrar, and such other officers as the said council may consider necessary, and shall elect from their number a president, vice-president and treasurer."

Point of Order.

Mr. Williams took a point of order upon the question whether such amendments could properly be introduced upon report.

The speaker then ruled that it was in order, sustaining Mr. McPhillips.

The amendments carried, being put seriatim.

The report upon the bill was adopted.

County Courts Act.

Mr. Bowser moved to recommit the County Courts Bill for the purpose of considering the following amendments:

"That the word "and" be struck out in the fifth line of section 85 of the "County Courts Act," and the words "and Deputy Registrars" be inserted after the word "Registrars" in the fifth line of section 85.

"That the word "Judge," in the fifth line of section 104, be struck out, and the word "Registrar" be inserted in its stead."

This, he explained, was simply to give the deputy registrar power to sign orders of attachment, now a power confined to the registrar.

The amendment carried.

The house then went into committee upon a bill entitled "An Act to Revive and Continue the Executive of Certain Companies." Mr. Macgowan occupied the chair.

The Attorney General introduced an amendment, but before it was put Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, took a point of order, contending that as the bill proposed returning property which had been estreated by the crown it should necessarily have to be introduced by message from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. Mr. Fulton did not think the point well taken. He could not see the necessity of the bill being submitted in the way mentioned.

Referred to Speaker.

The point was referred to the speaker and in further explanation of his contention Mr. Macdonald quoted section 5 of the bill which follows:

"Where such application is made on behalf of a company whose term of existence has expired, then upon the issuance of such certificate the incorporation of such company shall be and it is hereby revived for an unlimited period of existence, and such company shall be deemed to have been in for all intents and purposes as from the date of its original incorporation, and all real and personal property held by such company at the termination of its original period of existence shall be deemed to have been and shall be vested in such company, subject to any dispositions thereof which the company may have purported to make; and all acts, deeds, transactions and proceedings purporting to have been made by or on behalf of or to or with the company shall be deemed valid and effectual, according to the nature and tenor thereof."

He pointed out that according to that section it was proposed to re-vest lands estreated by the crown in the companies the existence of which the measure would revive. Authorities were quoted in substantiation of the argument. He thought the point was perfectly clear.

The speaker deferred rendering a decision, being desirous of looking into the matter.

The house again went into committee and the Attorney General's amendment, which was of a technical character, was carried. The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at the next session.

Loan Societies Act.

The house then went into committee with Mr. McInnes in the chair, on "An Act to Amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act." After the introduction of several slight amendments the measure was reported and placed on the order paper for further consideration.

University Bill.

The Provincial Secretary, in submitting the bill setting aside 2,000,000 acres as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a provincial university, referred to its exceptional importance. He mentioned the efforts which had been made in the past to obtain facilities for higher education. He thought it would be acknowledged that the time was now opportune for the crystallization of these endeavors. This was what the bill proposed. There was a prevailing sentiment that some such institution should be established in order that the youth of the province might be able to obtain education without being under the necessity of attending some of the eastern universities.

He announced that the measure which had been submitted was only to secure the setting aside of a basis for such an establishment. It was the intention to introduce another bill dealing more specifically with the university, its scope, and other details.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought the bill which had been submitted by the Provincial Secretary was exceedingly important; so much so that he was of the opinion that it should have been explained in detail by the minister who had handed it down for the consideration of the House. He did not believe that it was right that the members should be asked to discuss such an extraordinary piece of legislation blindfoldedly. It was proposed to set aside 2,000,000 of the lands of the province for the purpose of endowing a provincial university. In his opinion such an institution would not compensate the people of British Columbia for the loss of such an enormous area of the public domain. There was no doubt that the educational system in vogue was not as it should be—or that all were satisfied. But he contended that the proposal would not benefit the people as a whole. It would be in the interests of one class, and that class the one which was best able to get along without having such favors bestowed upon it. In his mind it would have been a much more practical move to have set aside an area of land such as contemplated for the betterment of the educational system generally. He reiterated that the House should be more fully informed of what was intended before the consideration of the bill was proceeded with.

Mr. Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate. This carried.

Final Stages

The bill entitled "An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labor in Certain Industries" was put through the final stages, and is now ready for the assent of the lieutenant-governor.

Upon motion of Premier McBride, the rules of the House were suspended in order to allow the introduction of a bill entitled "An Act to Aid the Municipality of Slocan." He announced that it had gone through committee in the usual way, and he moved that it be read a first time. This carried.

On the motion of the Premier, the bill entitled "An Act to Validate By-Law No. 23 of the City of Slocan, and to provide for the conveyance of property sold under the provisions of the said By-Law," was introduced and read a second time.

Hindu Question

In introducing the bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Provincial Elections Act," Mr. Bowser explained that the conditions in British Columbia were such that large numbers of emigrants were constantly arriving from the East and constantly entering into competition, along different lines of labor, with the people residing in the province. Although it had been decided that British Columbia was not entitled to pass legislation prohibiting the continuance of this immigration, it was within the rights of the legislature to say that they shall not vote. The Chinese, Japanese and Indians were not privileged to the extent of having the franchise conferred upon them. Therefore he proposed that the Hindus should be precluded from enjoying that advantage. He supposed that if members of the Dominion government had had their way the naturalized Japanese and Chinese would have the right to vote at the present time. Despite this he hoped that the honorable members on the opposite side of the House would break away from their alliance with the federal Liberal party and support the amendment which he had introduced. The Hindus did not speak the English language, they were not conversant with the laws of the country, and altogether could not be deemed to have a sufficient intelligent knowledge of the conditions to exercise influence in the government of the province. It was his desire to keep "this white man's country for the white man." (Applause). He hoped that the bill would receive the unanimous support of the House. (Enthusiastic applause).

Opposition Leader's Position

Mr. Macdonald said that the provincial Liberal party had always stood for such legislation. He did not know whether such an attitude was right from an Imperial standpoint. The Hindus were British subjects. It was necessary that it should be remembered that the province had a responsibility because of the fact that it was a component part of the British empire. There was no doubt that the legislation under consideration, because of the reason he had stated, would receive the serious consideration of the federal and imperial authorities. While he favored the intention of the bill which the senior member for Vancouver City had introduced, he did not altogether favor the way in which it had been submitted to the House. For his part he would recommend the advisability of a complete revision of the election laws, so that all classes not having a sufficiently thorough knowledge of local conditions because of their nationality, or for other reasons, to be able to cast their ballots intelligently, should be deprived of the privilege of the franchise. Upon these grounds he endorsed the proposal of the bill under discussion, believing that there was not one in a thousand of the Hindus coming into British Columbia who were acquainted with the English language. But he argued that, if it was found that such legislation affected imperial interests, the government would be sufficiently broad-minded to withdraw the enactment. Such a measure, he thought, should not be dragged in the mire of provincial politics.

Makes a Charge

Mr. Hawthornthwaite delivered a somewhat lengthy address upon the subject under discussion. In the course of his remarks he stated that there were hundreds of Chinese employed in the mines of Vancouver Island who were not qualified as miners under the regulations. He endorsed the bill, although he considered it a "cowardly" piece of legislation, because owing to the social conditions it was necessary that the problems which confronted the people of America should be grappled with and solved by themselves.

Premier's Reply

Premier McBride, referring to the charge that there were Chinese employed in the mines who were not qualified, stated that if such an assertion could be proved no stone would be left unturned to rectifymatters. He pointed out that during a recent trip made through the mining districts to which Mr. Hawthornthwaite had reference he had met many of the miners and had not receiver one complaint because of the employment of Chinese and Japanese. If these men had passed the requisite examinations and helf certificates it was not right that there should be any change or that such a charge as that made should be leveled at the officials. However he stated that if a single instance where the regulations had not been properly carried out in this regard could be pointed to the matter would receive prompt attention.

A Question

At this junction Mr. Hawthornthwaite interjected a question to as to whether the government would be favorable to the appointment of a commission of enquiry to investigate the situation

Replying the premier said that in justice to himself, in justice to the department over which he presided, and in justice to the examiners it was only right and proper that some specific charge should be brought home before such course was adopted.

Discussing the measure before the house, introduced by the member for Vancouver, Premier McBride agreed that there might be Imperial reasons which would preclude the enforcement of such a measure. But he contended that the conditions would be extreme indeed which would bring about such an eventuality. There were certain sections of the Empire where more drastic measures were in force. Looking at other colonies, he said it would be surprising to some members to find that Hindus and others born and brought up under the British flag in foreign parts were excluded from the country altogether. They might also be surprised to find that these enactments had been endorsed by the Imperial authorities. He was quite satisfied that if it ever became necessary for Imperial reasons that the proposed legislation should be repealed such a request would be made from the proper sources. In such a case the government would not hesitate to take action.

It was a matter of common knowledge that, with the exception of isolated cases, the Japs, Chinese, Hindus and other classes would never assimilate. They would never become permanent settlers. Their only object in coming to the country was to collect sufficient of the world's goods to enable them to go back to their country, after a few years, and live in comparative affluence. Therefore it was right, for the protection of permanent residents that such legislation as that before the house should be enacted. The debate was concluded with a little rally between Messrs. Oliver and Hawthornthwaite.

The bill passed its second reading by a unanimous vote.

Hours in Shops

In moving for the second reading of a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Shop's Regulation Act" Mr. Ross pointed out that under present regulations it was not possible for municipality to pass bylaw providing for closing of shops earlier than 6 o'clock. In the districts of Cranbrook and Fernie the clerks in stores had to work until a comparatively late hour—until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. His amendment was for the purpose of placing the employees concerned in the same position as those residing on the coast.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite suggested that the introducer of the measure should use his influence with the government to have the enactment before the House dealing with the regulation of hours in general made law.

The bill passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Questions and Answers

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the minister of finance the following questions:

1. Will section 4 of the Assessment act affect Nanaimo fishermen engaged in catching, smoking and curing salmon and other fish?

2. Will not the act discriminate in favor of the New England Fish company, of Vancouver, as against other companies?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"1. Yes, so far as the smoking and curing of salmon is concerned. 'Other fish' comes within the meaning of 'personal property,' if on hand at the time of assessment, and is assessable under the provisions of the Assessment act.

"2. No. The New England Fish company is a registered extra-provincial company and is assessed under the provisions of the Assessment act as to personal property or income."

Dr. Kergin asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. What extensions of time, if any, have been granted the Bella Coola Development company

2. On what grounds have such extensions been granted?

3. What extensions of time, if any, have been granted the Oriental Power and Pulp company, limited, and on what grounds?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. On the 7th November, 1904, extension was given to 30th September, 1905, in which to complete surveys. On the 28th December, 1905, extension to 30th September, 1906, in which to complete survey and commence construction of the plant. Leases were granted 9th January, 1907. March 7th, 1907, company released from operating the mill during the year 1907.

"2. The large sums of money expended by the company on survey, etc. and the bona fides generally shown by the company.

"3. On the 31st May, 1904, extension until 31st December, 1905, in which to commence construction of the plant. On 26th August, 1905, extension until 31st December, 1906, in which to commence construction of the plant. On 19th February, 1907, extension until 31st December, 1907, in which to commence construction of the plant. The grounds on which the said extensions were granted were the large sums of money expended by the company on surveys, etc., and the bona fides generally shown by the company."

Mr. Hayward asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. Has the question of the Songhees Indian Reserve been dealt with?

2. If not, why not

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. So far as the provincial government is concerned everything possible has been done to settle this question, a provisional agreement between this government and the corporation of the city of Victoria, satisfactory to both parties, having been made, but the terms of the surrender by the Indians appear to stand in the way of a definite settlement.

"1. Answered by reply to No. 1."

Mr. Jardine asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. What were the prices paid to the government for the lands in Highland district, viz.: Sections 46a, 45a, 50, 44 and 49?

2. Have any water records been made in connection with the same, or any of them?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. 46a, application for timber license withdrawn; now clear; 45a, surveyor to classify; 50, $1 per acre; 44, surveyor to classify; 49, $1 per acre.

"2. No."

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

STOMACH TROUBLES

To wrong action of the stomach and impaired digestion a host of diseases owe their origin.

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body, and then stomach troubles start to appear.

Thus you become thin, weak, nervous and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vigor are lost and in their place come dullness, dizziness, loss of appetite, depression and langour. The great point is to get the stomach back into good shape again so it can properly digest the food, and the easiest, quickest and best way to do it is by the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Miss Lizzie Furlotte, Jacquet River, N.B., writes: "I was very much troubled with my stomach and did not know what to do. I consulted several doctors, got medicine from them, but all to no purpose, and was constantly growing worse. One day I had the good luck to meet with a friend who had been troubled in the same way as myself. My friend told me of the wonderful cure Burdock Blood Bitters had made with her and advised me to try a bottle. I did so, and what a happy change the first bottle made. I took two more and am completely cured, and I shall ever sing the praises of B.B.B."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

A WOMAN'S BACK WAS NOT MADE TO ACHE

Thousands of Women suffer Untold Misery Every Day with Aching Backs That Really have no Business to Ache.

Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Backache is simply a warning from the kidneys and should be attended to immediately so as to avoid years of terrible suffering from Kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills

will cure you in the same way as they have cured thousands of others.

Mrs. Thos. Craig, Almonte, Ont., writes: "I was doctoring for six months for kidney trouble and my back was so lame I had to lie in bed. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and in one week I was able to walk with very little pain, and in five months my back was as strong as ever.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments, must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, but both are important, both essential.

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional.

The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments.

The "Night Cure", as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, heals local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, eases nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

CYRUS H. BOWES.

STOCK BREEDERS HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING

Interesting Subjects Discussed—Addresses by Dr. Tolmie and F. M. Logan

New Westminster, B. C., March 22.—The second annual meeting of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' association held last evening was largely attended, the results of this year's show being compared with last year and several new suggestions brought up.

The many prominent stockmen present discussed various matters of inspection with great enthusiasm, and speeches from Messrs. McRae, F. J. Logan, Dr. Tolmie and many others were loudly applauded.

After the meeting had been called to order by Chairman Alex. Patterson, the secretary read the financial report for the past year as follows: Receipts, $4,564.25; expenditure, $4,136; balance in hand and in bank, $428, with a prospective loan of $1,200. The financial report was passed and the committee report next read. Dr. Tolmie being requested to make clear some points of the Stallion Lien act. In reply Dr. Tolmie stated that the matter was taken up at the meeting a year ago, and a committee appointed to look into the details. The main part of the act, which he said he considered the most satisfactory one for British Columbia, was to the effect that all stallions should be registered and their pedigree, together with the government certificate, printed on all handbills, and also posted on the door of the stable where such stallion usually stood. As regards collection for service, the owner of such stallion having conformed with the requirements of the act, could, in the event of non-payment of service fees, seize the mare or colt, and said seizure to be disposed of by public auction, and service fees paid from proceeds of said auction.

Dr. Tolmie also suggested that in addition to this, it would be a good plan to have all stallions used for service subjected to a thorough medical examination for hereditary disease, examination to be performed by a committee of veterinaries. Mr. Wells considered that such a course could not be adopted any too soon, as he thought that at present many dollars were lost by farmers breeding to unsound horses, and as the average farmer could not at a glance determine whether a horse was sound or not, some kind of protection was an absolute necessity.

Dr. Tolmie considered that the matter of medical examination was one that deserved careful consideration. A few minor questions being asked, the meeting moved that the report be adopted, and that the committee wait on the government with a view of having the Lien act come into force by April 1.

The minutes of the special meeting of October 2, 1906, were read and passed, and under the head of new business a communication from the live stock commissioners at Ottawa was read. The letter dilated on the advantages of affiliating with the National Stock association, in which Mr. Logan was heartily in accord, and a motion to affiliate was proposed and unanimously passed.

The poultry exhibit which the R. A. & I. society had decided to cut out from the exhibition next fall was next discussed. In doing away with the poultry exhibit, the R. A. & I. society had suggested that the stock show take the matter up. The proposition was threshed out for some time, until it was pointed out that though the month of October was a poor month for exhibiting poultry, March was no better, as the birds would be mating at that time, and poultry men would not feel inclined to disturb setting hens for show purposes. It was also shown that so far the poultry exhibit had not been a paying concern, T. J. Trapp, president of the R. A. & I. society, stating that the poultry exhibit last year had cost the R. A. & I. society about $1,000, and though he for one would like to see all the encouragement possible given to the poultry fanciers, yet from a business point of view the proposition was not a success. It was then moved and carried that the fat stock and poultry show be not combined; the idea seeming to be that the poultry men have an exhibit of their own, at a time that would be most suitable to them. Some talk of having the fat cattle exhibited about Christmas and the horses in March was started, but the majority decided to adhere to the present programme.

Mr. Logan stated that some people had said the show was a failure, but for his part he considered it a success, but could not be expected to rival such shows as Guelph, Winnipeg and other big cities put up because the exhibition as yet was in its infancy. The time would come when the stock show would be as important as any stock show on the continent. Dr. Tolmie stated that he was not only pleased but greatly surprised at the apparent progress since last year's show. The class of cattle and horses showed a marked improvement, and a deeper interest was noticed in the judging. He spoke at length on the educational advantages afforded by the judging competition. Men learned more in one competition of this kind than they would in seeing a great many exhibitions, and taking no part other than seeing the animals judged. Mr. McRae, in answer to repeated requests, took the floor. He heartily endorsed Dr. Tolmie's sentiments, and considered that it would be a very foolish move on the part of the association to consider dropping the show, owing to a seemingly small attendance; that ought not to discourage them. Chicago, Guelph, Winnipeg and every other successful show city had started in a small way. There was, in fact, a time in the history of Chicago's fair when things looked very dark, but determination had made the show what it was today. He had great faith in this country, where climatic conditions were so favorable, and considered that farmers could have no better investment than good stock, carefully selected and bred, and that an annual stock show was one of the finest means of raising the standard to perfection.

Mr. Logan was sorry that the prize lists had not been out sooner, but as he had been called to Ottawa, and had had other business, he had found it impossible to have them out earlier. In conclusion he wished to thank the members of the association for their help, and considered that the show had every prospect of success for the future. The need of a better and cleaner class of seed grain was brought up, and after some discussion it was decided that it would be looked into, and perhaps a grain exhibit be combined with the stock show.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows: Hon. president, T. J. Trapp; president, Alex. Patterson; vice-president, J. Thompson; secretary, F. J. Logan; auditor, G. D. Brymner; directors, George Sangster, Tolmie, A. C. Wells, D. Montgomery, H. M. Vasey.

The meeting adjourned after having passed a vote of thanks to the various officers.

The following were some of the most prominent stockmen at the meeting: A. D. Patterson, president; H. M. Vasey, secretary; George Sangster, J. H. Wilkinson, D. Montgomery, J. Thomas, James Tambouline, R. Trew, T. Hume, A. C. Wells, G. E. Knight, H. Webb, A. Brown, E. A. Wells, S. Smith, H. McKay, J. H. Reighland, G. L. Shannon, Chris. Moses, J. M. Steirs, James Jordon, R. D. Wells, Thomas Shannon, J. Brodie, J. F. Johnston, J. Morrison, James Bodwell, J. Patterson, W. A. Bradshaw, Thomas Crowe, B. Munich, R. D. McKenzie, W. Robins, A. Brebant.

The News.—No Pure Drug Cough Cure Laws would be needed, if all Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is—and has been for 20 years. The National Law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the label or package. For this reason mothers and others should insist on having Dr. Shoops Cough Cure. No poison-marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoops Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoops Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

B. C. FRUIT GROWERS.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association has completed arrangements for a series of important meetings to be held throughout the interior.

Practical demonstrations of pruning, planting and spraying orchards will be given at almost every meeting and the demonstrators and speech makers will include President Johnston, of Nelson; Henry Kipp, of Chilliwack, and Secretary W. J. Brandrith of Ladner, Deputy Minister of Agriculture J. R. Anderson is also expected to address several of the meetings.

One of the objects of the various gatherings of the fruitmen is to agree upon a uniform price for fruit and to set a schedule of the minimum amounts for which fruit will be sold.

$200.00 IN CASH

AND NUMBERS OF VALUABLE PREMIUMS **GIVEN AWAY FREE**

Not One Cent of Your Money Required. Read Carefully if You Wish to Earn Part of the Above Amount.

Can you arrange the sets of mixed letters below, into the names of six well known wild animals; if so you can share in the distribution of the above Prize: Try: It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance you can probably find three or four. It means money to you to do so.

To the person who finds the largest number of names, we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the second largest number we will give the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the third largest number we will give the sum of Thirty Dollars ($30.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the fourth largest number we will give the sum of Twenty Dollars ($20.00) in Cash. Should two persons send in equally correct answers for the first prize, the first two prizes will be equally divided between them, each receiving the sum of Seventy-Five Dollars ($75.00). Should three persons send in equally correct answers the first three prizes will be equally divided between them, each receiving the sum of Sixty Dollars ($60.00). Should four persons send in equally correct answers the whole sum of Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00) will be equally divided between them (each receiving Fifty Dollars ($50.00). And so on in like proportions. In order to help you a little we have put a mark under the first letter of each name.

No. 1 INOL	No. 2 REAB	No. 3 OFLW
No. 4 IGRET	No. 5 UFLFAOB	No. 6 XOF

WE DO NOT WANT ANY OF YOUR MONEY!

We mean exactly what we say. We do not require you to send us any of your money. There is only one simple condition attached to this Competition (which is not to send us any of your money). When we receive your reply we will write you, explaining what the simple condition is. If you can find ANY of the names write to-day. ENCLOSING STAMP FOR OUR REPLY. Canadian Medicine Co., Montreal

CYPHERS

Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains and Poultry Foods

The goods have a wide reputation for high standard of excellence. For ful particulars call on

Watson & McGregor 88-90-99 Johnson St.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

—Drop me a Line—

R. S. Sargent, - Hazelton, B. C.

Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

FERRY'S SEEDS

have stood the test for over 50 years, and are still in the lead. Their absolute certainty of growth, their uncommonly large yields of delicious vegetables and beautiful flowers, make them the most reliable and the most popular everywhere. Sold by all dealers. 1907 Seed Annual free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Sprott-Shaw Business University

VANCOUVER, B. C.

336 HASTINGS ST., W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

to every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists.

R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-President.
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

Wanted to Purchase

By an English gentleman, land containing orchard, good buildings, good surroundings, and sufficient for horse raising. Lake frontage preferred, Okanagan or Vancouver Island.

Apply

H. S. CROTTY

Box 358. Victoria, B.C.

TENDERS

Wanted tenders for the purchase of Buttermilk, from the Victoria Creamery Association. Also tenders for the supplying of wood for one year at the Victoria Creamery Building. Tenders will be received up to March 31, 1907.

W. F. LOVELAND, Sec.

P. O. Box 227.

Seeds, Trees, Plants

for the farm, garden, lawn, boulevard or conservatory. Acclimated stock. Oldest established nursery on the Mainland. Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY,

3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, British Columbia.

C. P. R. NOT AFFECTED

Winnipeg, March 28. — William Whyte, second vice president of the C. P. R. said that his company did not expect to be involved in any strike affecting Western American roads. The C. P. R. employees already have the nine-hour day, so have the C. N. R., and that is the main point at issue.

GETS NEW CAPITAL

Toronto, March 28.—It is reported that a settlement of the affairs of the late J. D. King company has been arranged. New York capital has been interested in the company, and it only lacks formality for the payment of the money.

Tuesday, April 2, 1907.

CASH
AWAY FREE
Read Carefully if You Wish ... Amount.

ERS
...nking Fountains and ...ds
...for high standard of ex...ulars call on
...r 88-90-99 Johnson St.

...lkley Valley
...Hazelton, B. C.
... at Hazelton

FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University
VANCOUVER, B. C.
336 HASTINGS ST., W.
...a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

...nted to Purchase
...an English gentleman, land ...taining orchard, good buildings, good surroundings, and ...ficient for horse raising. ...ke frontage preferred, Okan...n or Vancouver Island.
Apply
H. S. CROTTY
...x 358. Victoria, B.C.

TENDERS
...d tenders for the purchase of ...ilk, from the Victoria Creamery ...Also tenders for the supplying ... for one year at the Victoria ...y Building. Tenders will be re...p to March 31, 1907.
W. F. LOVELAND, Sec.
Box 227.

...ds, Trees, Plants
M. J. HENRY,
Westminster Road, Vancouver, British Columbia.

...P. R. NOT AFFECTED
...GETS NEW CAPITAL

LAWS THAT CONCERN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

History and Digest of Legislation By An American Legal Authority

(From the American Law Book Co.)

The growth of organized labor in England and America and the transition of trade unions from outlawed criminal conspiracies to powerful lawful organizations present an important chapter in the world's history, and it is interesting to compare the legal status of organized labor today with the successive stages which have marked its progress for almost two centuries.

Since the recognition of the right of laborers to organize for mutual protection, by the adoption of the English statute of 1824 (St. 5 Geo. IV., c. 95), there has been a continuous struggle for supremacy between employer and employee; and while legislative bodies in the United States and the other civilized countries have made commendable efforts in recent years to establish an equitable relationship between them, the lack of uniformity of the statutes and decisions on the subject renders it one of the most unsettled branches of the law.

For much valuable information in this connection we are much indebted to Judge Alton B. Parker's treatise on "Labor Unions," published in the Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure (Cyc), which not only traces the legal history of organized labor from its inception, but also clearly analyzes the law of this subject as it is now recognized by the courts throughout the country.

It appears that the prosecution of united laborers dates back to 1721 (24 Cyc 817), when the "Journeymen Tailors" of Cambridge were found guilty of conspiracy among themselves to raise their wages, and upon which occasion the court held that while it was the privilege of an individual to demand that his wages be increased, if several met for the same purpose it was illegal, and the members of the union who had organized to raise wages were guilty of conspiracy. From that time this harsh rule was recognized as the law of England until the act of 1824, above referred to, was passed, which as amended in 1825 by 6 Geo. IV., c. 129, repealed all former statutes so far as they prohibited the organization of laborers for their mutual advantage.

The old English rule was followed in the United States during the early part of the nineteenth century, and the combination of workmen to raise their wages and prevent the employment of non-union men was held in several cases to constitute a criminal conspiracy. New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg were at that time the hotbeds of trade unionism, and a number of bitterly contested cases are reported, which resulted unfavorably to the cause of unionism. Notable among these was the case of the Journeyman Cordwainers, Yates Sel. Cas. (N. Y.) 114, tried in 1809 at New York city, when it was held that a body of Cordwainers were guilty of forming themselves into an "unlawful club and combination" and of adopting "unlawful by-laws, rules and orders among themselves, and thereby governing themselves and other workmen in their art"; and "not being content to work at the usual rate and prices for which they and other workmen and journeymen were wont and accustomed to work, falsely and fraudulently conspired unjustly and oppressively to augment the wages of themselves and the other workmen, and unjustly to exact and extort great sums of money for their labor and hire in the said art, mystery, etc."; and "that the defendants had conspired not to work for any master or person who should employ any workmen who should break any of their by-laws unless such workmen should pay to the club such sum as should be agreed upon as a penalty for the breach of such unlawful rules, and that they did in pursuance of such conspiracy refuse to work for James Corwin and Charles Aimes because they did employ one Edward Whitess, a cordwainer who had broken one of such rules and refused to pay $2 as a penalty." That they also "attempted to deprive and hinder the said Whitess from following his said art, and did greatly impoverish him." While a conviction for conspiracy was secured in this case, the nominal fine imposed ($1 and costs) and the remarks made by His Honor Mayor Clinton in passing judgment, characterizing the offence as one committed through ignorance of the law rather than with any unlawful intent, foreshadowed the turn in public sentiment towards union labor which occurred shortly thereafter.

Subsequent to the enactment of the English statutes of 1824, the courts and legislatures of the United States who had theretofore been disposed to follow the law of the mother country, broke away from ancient procedent, passed numerous laws legalizing labor unions, and extended the power thereof to such an extent that the situation reached the other extreme, and giant labor finding itself free, set about by every possible means to make its strength felt throughout the country. Its political power became tremendous and was reflected in the acts of the various legislatures, which seemed determined to extend beyond all reasonable bounds the liberties of united labor.

As a consequence, strikes, boycotts, picketing, persuasion and moderate intimidation were recommended as legitimate means of enforcing the demands of organized labor, and employers of non-union workmen were left to shift for themselves. In extending the rights of wage-earners a corresponding check was placed upon the employers thereof.

Combinations of capital for its better protection against the powerful organization of workmen were declared illegal by legislatures and the courts, and for a time the pendulum of the law swung far towards the labor unions, and it is of comparatively recent date that it started towards the point where lies equal justice to all parties at interest—organized labor, non-union labor and employer. Probably the first backward movement regarding unions was taken when in the famous Debs case the United States court granted an injunction against trespass and the use of force, which was quickly followed by other courts; and since that date the injunction writ has become a powerful weapon in the hands of capital in holding organized labor within the limitations of the law.

It is now well settled in America and England that "a person has the right to work for and with whom he pleases, and that he may, by lawful means, secure employment for himself or another, and what he may legally do alone he may combine with others to do." On the other hand, "an employer has equal right to employ, or continue or discharge from his employment, whom he pleases, and to manage, control and use his property and conduct his business in any manner satisfactory to himself." (24 Cyc., 818-819).

While the rule is uniform that wage-earners have the right to organize for the purpose of promoting their welfare, elevating their standard of skill, advancing and maintaining wages, fixing the hours of labor and the rate of wages, the limitations set upon their actions in the accomplishment of these purposes vary in the different states. They must proceed only by lawful and peaceful means. They may refuse to work for any particular employer whose terms are not satisfactory, or whose actions with respect to apprentices or the employment of non-union labor are objectionable. This right, however, does not carry with it a licence to make war on non-union laborers or illegally interfere with their rights and privileges, although they may prohibit their members from working in places where non-union labor is employed and "where they are not under contract to render services for a specified time, the members of the labor union may unite in refusing to work for an employer who, after notice, continues in his employment one who is not a member of their society or who is a member of a rival organization." (24 Cyc., 821). But it is unlawful when such action is designed to coerce a non-union man to become a member of its society and come under its rules and conditions, or to deprive him of an opportunity to labor.

To what extent labor organizations may proceed in the protection of their members by preventing others from entering the employment of their abandoned employers also varies in the different states; but the general rule appears to be that while they may persuade others not to take their places, they cannot resort to force, intimidation or threats for the purpose of gaining this end.

One of the most common charges made against striking trade unionists is that of intimidation, and what constitutes intimidation is an unsettled question which must be determined in each case from all the circumstances attending it. Strikers have the right to discuss with new employees the question whether the new employees should take their places; they have the right to persuade them if they can, but they have no right to use force or violence to intimidate the new employees. "The new employees have the right to come and go as they please, without fear of molestation and without being compelled to discuss this or any other question, and without being guarded or picketed; and persistent and continued objectionable persuasion by numbers is of itself intimidating and not allowable." Union Pac. R. Co. v. Ruef, 120 Fed. 102 (24 Cyc., 831). So also "the use of actual violence, such as assault and battery, or the assembling in large numbers at or near the works of the employer, accompanied by jeering and hooting and the use of vile epithets is illegal. "24 CYC. 832.

There may even be a moral intimidation which is illegal. It is not necessary that there be any direct threat or any act of violence. It is sufficient if the mere attitude of the strikers is intimidating. This form of intimidation is sometimes accomplished by what is termed "picketing," and while it has been held by the courts that the mere stationing of persons near the premises of another for the purpose of observing and obtaining information, or for the purpose of using orderly and peaceful persuasion with those willing to listen, does not in itself constitute intimidation if done in a peaceful manner, it has been repeatedly decided that the keeping of patrols in front or near by the premises of the employer to prevent others from entering his service, is illegal. The doctrine that there may be a moral intimidation which is illegal, announced by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in Vegelahn v. Guntner, 167 Mass. 92, was among the first judicial steps in this country towards overturning the rule permitting peaceful picketing, and was a forerunner of a later rule that there can be no such thing as "peaceful picketing" and consequently that all picketing is illegal. In the case of the Chicago Typothetae v. Franklin Union No. 4, affirmed in 220 Ill. 355 (24 CYC. 836) Justice Hand said: "The citizen, when engaged in lawful pursuits, must be accorded the right to walk the public streets of our cities and our country highways in absolute security and to go to and return from his home and place of business or employment without being interfered with. To follow him, to spy after him, to stop him and threaten him, to put him in fear to intimidate him or coerce him are alike unlawful. Intimidation and coercion are relative terms. What would put in fear a timid girl or weak woman or man might not terrorize the strong and resolute. All are alike entitled to the protection of the law" even stronger language was used by Judge McPherson in Atchison, etc. R. Co. v Gee, 139 Fed. 582, 584, in which he declared: "There is and can be no such thing as peaceful picketing, any more than there can be chaste vulgarity, or peaceful mobbing, or lawful lynching."

If the precedent here set should be generally followed, it would be a severe blow to unionism, and labor organizations should remove the cause which prompted these unusually strong declarations of the learned judges before the right of picketing is universally denied them. The trade unionist is as a rule a fair-minded, intelligent member of society who recognizes and respects the law, and while discontented in many ways with present conditions he looks for a solution of the problem through legislative reforms, arbitration conferences, and conciliatory methods rather than by means of strikes.

Steps should therefore be taken by labor leaders to protect the interest of about three millions of organized workmen in America by placing a check on the small minority of misguided members before their revolutionary tactics result in legislative and judicial action unfavorable to the large body of peaceful workmen who form the backbone of our industrial system.

MONTREALERS DEFEATED

Boston, March 29.—G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, of Boston, who have twice won the championship, easily vanquished T. S. Gillispie and F. Molson, of Montreal, in the first round of the national doubles racquet championship at the tennis and racquet club today. Score 15-5, 15-9, 15-1, 15-0. The most interesting event of the day was that between Willing Spencer and Edgar Scott, of Philadelphia, who won from F. Rolland and R. E. MacDougall, of Montreal, in a six game match. Score 18-15, 11-4, 15-8, 9-15, 3-15, 15.8.

GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE LINE.

Calgary, March 29.—The first government built telephone service in Canada is now completed and will be in operation in a few days. The line is from Banff to Calgary

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Vegetables

Lettuce (hot house) per crate	$1.75
Beets, per sack	$1.25 to $1.50
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Cabbage, Cal., per lb.	3
Cauliflowers, Cal., per dozen	$1.85
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2
Potatoes, per ton	$25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Turnips, per sack	$1.00
Cucumbers, hothouse, long	25

Flour

Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods. Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best.	$5.35
Flour, Hungarian Calgary, per bbl	$5.00
Flour, pastry, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55

Foodstuffs

Cracked corn, per ton	$30.00
Bran, per ton	$25
Shorts, per ton	$27
American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$26.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$15.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$18
Cornmeal, per ton	$33.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30

Fruit

Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$4.00 to $4.50
Oranges, navel, per box	$3.00 to $3.50
Oranges, Tangerine, per box	$1.75
Apples, local, per box	$1.50 to $2.25
Pineapple, per dozen	$3.50 to $4.50
Cranberries, per bbl.	$14.00
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb.	12½
Sultanas, smyrna, best	15
Sultanas, California, best	15
Sultanas, medium	12½
Currants, new cleaned	10
Apples, local, per box	$2.00 to 3.00
Bananas, per doz.	35
Prunes, best, 2 lbs.	25
Prunes, seconds, per lb.	5
Rhubarb, hothouse, per bunch	20

Produce

Eggs, local, per doz.	30
Eggs, Eastern, per doz.	30
Butter, local creamery, per lb.	40
Butter, Eastern, 14 lb. boxes, lb.	30
Butter, Eastern, 28 lb. boxes, lb.	29
Cheese, local, Langley, per lb.	15¾
Cheese, Eastern, drums	16
Cheese, Eastern, twins	16½

Meats

Veal, per lb.	12½
Pork, per lb.	12 to 12½
Tongues, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	8½
Mutton, per lb.	14 to 20
American hams, per lb.	22½
Bacon, rolled	16
American bacon, per lb.	25

RETAIL MARKETS.

Meat and Poultry

Hams, per lb.	25 to 30
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb.	14 to 20
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 22
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Turkeys, Eastern, per lb.	25 to 30
Turkeys, local, per lb.	30 to 35
Geese, dressed, per lb.	25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60c. to $1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75

Fish

Oolachans, salted, per kit	$2.50
Oolachans, smoked, per lb.	15
Oolachans, fresh, per lb.	10
Cod, salted, per lb.	15
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12½
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	10
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	8
Salmon, salt, per lb.	10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	15
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Clams, per lb.	8
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	50
Shrimps, per lb.	30
Smelts, per lb.	10
Herring, kippered	15
Herring, fresh, per lb.	8
Finnan Haddies, per lb.	15

Nuts

Walnuts, English, best, per lb.	25
Brazil, per lb.	30
Pecan, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	75
Almonds, Cal., paper shell, per lb	30
Cocoanuts, each	15

Foodstuffs

Oats, per ton	$30.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
Hay, Island	$18.00
Hay, Fraser, per ton	$16.00
Straw, per bale	65
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$33.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$33.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40

Flour

Calgary, Hungarian, per sack	$1.60
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Royal Household, per sack	$1.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag 100 lbs.	$1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.25

Dairy Produce

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
British Columbia, per lb.	20
Neufchatel, each	10
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, 14-lb. boxes	$4.50
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	45
Delta creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	40

Vegetables

Cabbage, per lb.	4
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Turnips, per sack	$.50
Potatoes, Island, per sack	$1.75 to $2.00
Cucumbers, land, each	35
Carrots, per sack	1.25
Artichokes, per lb.	12½
Asparagus, Cal., per lb.	30
Lettuce, hothouse, 3 for	10

Fruit

Oranges, navel, per doz	25, 35, 40
Oranges, Tangerine, doz.	15
Lemons, per doz.	30 to 40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, 3 lbs.	25
Figs, table, per lb.	20 to 25
Grape fruit, per doz.	60
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	20 to 50

CALLED ON PRESIDENT

Washington, March 29.—The Canadian postal commissioners today visited points of interest here. A call at the White House and presentation to President Roosevelt by the postmaster general was one of the features of the programme.

CANADIAN ROUTE SCORES

Empress of Ireland Makes Shorter Time Than Campania

Liverpool, March 30.—The shorter sea voyage between Great Britain and the American continent via the Canadian route has again been demonstrated by the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail steamship Empress of Ireland, which arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, the 30th, having sailed from Halifax at 4 a. m. on Sunday the 24th, just 17 hours after the departure of the R. M. S. Campania from New York. The Campania also reached here early this morning. Allowing for the difference in time, the Canadian Pacific steamer made the voyage under six days which though not the best record is nevertheless considered very remarkable.

WHEN YOU MAY EXPECT PARALYSIS

Paralysis in some form is the natural result of neglected diseases of the nerves, but paralysis, instead of coming on suddenly, as is generally supposed, is almost invariably preceded by months or years of warning symptoms.

Sleeplessness, headache, failing memory, loss of vigor and energy, stomach troubles, weakness in the mornings, dizziness, weak heart action and despondency are some of the indications of exhausted nerves which gradually and certainly yield to the reconstructive influence of Dr. Chases Nerve Food, or if neglected lead to paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

You may think this is a strong way of putting it, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and it is impossible to emphasize it too strongly, for the reason that many people who have these symptoms vainly imagine that they will pass away of themselves.

New nerve force must be added to the body, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is sold at 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ENTRIES NUMEROUS FOR THE DOG SHOW

High Bred Canines From Many Places Will Compete for Valuable Prizes

The members of the committee in charge of the arrangements in connection with the sixth annual show under the auspices of the Victoria Kennel club are making elaborate preparations for the grand opening which takes place on Wednesday afternoon. The committee has secured the large premises on Government street lately occupied by the B. C. Furniture company, and yesterday carpenters were busy erecting kennels. The building is ideally located for the show and is well adapted for exhibition purposes. The show promises to be the largest that has ever been held in this city, and already many more entries have been received than last year. Over 150 canines have been entered.

A great deal of interest is given this show by outside fanciers, and judging from the number of entries received from outside sources the local dogs will be up against some good ones. Interest in these exhibitions is increasing as the years go by and every season sees a much larger entry list, and this year will be no exception to the rule. Among the dogs that have been entered are some of the best on the coast, and when the show is opened it is safe to say that $10,000 will not cover the value of the dogs on exhibition. In some instances single dogs are valued in the thousands, and as there are some very good ones in this city along with those which will be sent here for the exhibition purposes the value will be very high. The committee has, at a considerable expense, secured the services of a very competent judge, whose duty it will be to decide on the merits of the various dogs. His position is not the most enviable, but still there is very little grumbling with the decisions.

In the English setter class the entries will be very large, and it is expected that this class will be better represented than any other. Irish and Gordon setters will also be on hand in good numbers, while bull terriers and bulldogs will be much in evidence. The smaller animals, including smooth and rough-haired fox terriers, will have many admirers, and it is expected that the competition among the owners of fox terriers will be very keen.

Last evening the premises were lighted, showing many of the very handsome cups and prizes that have been offered for competition. The show opens on Wednesday and will remain open until Saturday.

KILLED BY ENGINE

Moose Jaw, March 29.—John Wilson, for many years manager of the western elevator at Belle Plain, was instantly killed yesterday when starting his gasoline engine.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in New Westminster District:

1. Commencing at a post planted nine miles up the Upper Stave river and 20 chains east of the river; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted seven miles up the Upper Stave river and 20 chains east from the river; thence north 160 chains to the S. E. corner of L. P. Strong No. 1 claim; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., March 27, 1907.

L. P. STRONG,
Vancouver, B. C.

L. Smith, Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated above the head of Anderson lake, Clayoquot District:

19. Commencing at a post standing alongside of No. 17 about one mile up Anderson river, from the head of Anderson lake, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to beginning.

20. Commencing at a post about two and a half miles up Anderson river, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to beginning.

21. Commencing at a post alongside of No. 20, thence north 80 chains, thence; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to beginning.

Staked February 17, 1907.

A. F. GWIN,
per D. C. McDonald, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Range 2 Coast District:

1. Commencing at a post marked No. 1, on a lake near the Good Hope Cannery, Rivers Inlet, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, more or less to shore of lake, thence following shore westerly to beginning.

Staked February 27, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post marked No. 2, on lake shore, about one mile from No. 1; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS

Henry Young & Co.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS

Newly Arrived

BEAUTIFUL WHITE SKIRTS, very smart and inexpensive, elaborately trimmed and dainty foot frills, at, each, $6.50, $5.75, $4.00, $3.50, down to $2.50

CHARMING WASH SKIRTS, in Pique and Poplin Cord, all the latest styles in plain gored and knife pleated, most excellent wearing goods, at $3.65 and $2.75

LINGERIE BLOUSES—New creations showing latest spring and summer styles, at prices ranging from $5.00 down to $1.85

PETER PAN BLOUSES—New arrivals to fill the gaps made by our large sales of this popular new waist. A grand new stock at $2.15 and $2.00

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.
Government Street, Victoria

3. Commencing at a post standing with No. 2, thence north 80 chains, more or less, to shore line, thence following shore line westerly and southerly and easterly to beginning, containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post marked No. 4 at same place as No. 2, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

Staked February 28, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post marked No. 5, about one mile easterly from No. 2 post, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

6. Commencing at a post marked No. 6, standing with No. 5. thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west, 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to beginning.

Staked March 1, 1907.

A. F. GWIN,
Per H. Lynn, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post at the northeast corner of Lot 165, Sayward District; thence south 61 chains; thence west to Discovery Passage; thence westerly along the shore to the southwest corner of Lot 165; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

DAVID VANSTONE.

March 10, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Gilford island, B. C.

6. Commencing at the northeast corner of No. 11133, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west to place of commencement.

7. Commencing at the northwest corner of timber limit No. 8,041, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south to place of commencement.

8. Commencing at a point one mile north of timber limit No. 8,041, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to place of commencement.

9. Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot No. 8, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence south one mile to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a point one mile west of lot 8, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south to place of commencement.

Dated Victoria, B. C. March 27, 1907.

W. GLENNINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of lands and works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated in Rupert District:

1. Commencing at a post at the head of Atluck lake, marked "International Lumber Co." thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at same post as No. 1 marked "N. E. Corner"; thence 80 chains; south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a stake at the outlet of Atluck lake, marked "International Lumber Co."; thence 40 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 40 chains north to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a stake about one mile east from the outlet of Atluck lake, marked "International Lumber Co."; S. W. corner"; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to place of commencement.

THOMAS MARKS.

Located February 24, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Clayoquot District:

11. Starting at a post on shore of Effingham inlet on the west side, about 2 miles in from mouth of inlet; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to beginning.

12. Commencing at a point above one-half mile in northerly from head of Effingham inlet, alongside of Messrs Snell and Garrard's post; thence northerly 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to beginning.

13. Commencing at a post about one-half mile in, north of post No. 12, thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to beginning.

14. Commencing at southeast corner post planted about one and ahalf miles north from head of Effingham inlet, thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains; south 40 chains; to beginning.

15. Commencing at southwest corner post planted about two miles northwesterly from head of Effingham inlet (at about N. W. corner of No. 14), thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

Staked March 13, 1907.

16. Starting at point S. W. corner post which is at southeast corner of No. 15, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

17. Commencing at southwest corner post which is at southwest of No. 16, thence north 80 chains; thence east, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

18. Commencing at southwest corner post, situated at southeast corner of No. 17, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to beginning.

Staked March 14, 1907.

19. Commencing at southeast corner post, (situated northwest corner of No. 18), thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

20. Commencing at southwest corner, standing with post No. 19, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to beginning.

21. Commencing at southwest corner post, standing at northwest corner of No. 16, thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to beginning.

Staked, March 15, 1907.

22. Commencing at southeast corner post, standing with post No. 21. thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to beginning.

23. Commencing at southeast corner post situated about five miles in north from head of Effingham inlet and standing at northeast corner of No. 21, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to beginning.

24. Commencing at S. W. corner post standing with No. 23, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to beginning.

25. Commencing at southeast corner post situated at northeast corner of No. 24, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80, thence east 80 chains to beginning.

26. Commencing at southeast corner post situated about one mile in north of posts 23 and 24, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to beginning.

27. Commencing at southeast corner situated about one mile north of No. 26 post, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.

Staked March 16, 1907.

A. F. GWIN,
Per W. Corkish, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in the Clayoquot District:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of T. L. No. 84 on the north side of Sproat Lake, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 13th day of March, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted alongside of post No. 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 13th day of March 1907.

3. Commencing about 40 chains west of the southwest corner, of No. 2, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 to point of commencement.

Staked, 13th day of March, 1907.

4. Commencing at the southwest corner post of No. 3, thence west 40 chains thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked, 13th day of March, 1907.

5. Commencing at a stake planted about 40 chains north of the southeast corner of No. 1; thence north 120 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains more or less to the northwest corner of timber limit No. 75; thence following the west boundary line of said T. L. No. 75 to south and west to a point east of point of commencement, thence west to point of commencement.

Staked the 14th day of March, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.
per Thos. Rowley, Agent.

NOTICE.—Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Clayoquot District:

1. Commencing at the S. E. corner, situate on the creek about ¾ mile from the head of Effingham Inlet, and on the north shore of same and about 1 mile from the Inlet; thence 60 chains N.; thence 40 W.; thence 80 N.; thence 40 W.; thence 100 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence E. to point of commencement.

BLANCHE ELLIOT.
W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 7, 1907.

2. Commencing at the S. W. corner post, same point as No. 1; thence 60 chains N.; thence 40 W.; thence 80 N.; thence 40 E.; thence 60 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 80 S.; thence W. to point of commencement.

H. B. SCHEITLIN.
W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 7, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post, the S. W. corner post, situate at the head of Effington Inlet, on the N. shore; thence 40 chains E.; thence N. to S. boundary of No. 1; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence 40 W.; thence S. to shore line; thence Westerly along snore to point of commencement.

NETTIE EBERT.
W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 8, 1907.

4. Commencing at the S. E. corner post, situate about 50 chains N. from the head of Effington Inlet, on the river entering there; thence 40 chains N.; thence 40 W.; thence 80 N.; thence 60 W.; thence 60 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 60 S.; thence E. to point of commencement.

J. E. SMALL.
W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 8, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Barclay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Township 1, Barclay District, marked C. W. Frank's and S. Wood's, southeast corner running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

2. Commencing at northeast corner of claim No 1, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at northwest corner of claim No. 2, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at same post as No. 3, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 4, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 5, running north 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 6, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 7, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 5, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 7, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 6, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 5, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 4, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

14. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 3, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

March 13, 1907.

C. W. FRANK.
S. WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Rupert District:

Commencing at a stake planted and marked No. 1 at the northwest corner of section No. 4, in Township No. 10; thence running south 120 chains to Indian Reserve; thence east 20 chains to northeast corner of Indian Reserve; thence south to shore of Quatsino Narrows, following shore to Quatsino Narrows and west arm of Quatsino Sound back to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at shore of Marble Creek on section line between section 34 and 27, Township No. 11; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west to shore of Quatsino Narrows; thence northeast to end of Narrows; thence southeast back to commencement containing 640 acres more or less.

3. Commencing at post No. 2, on shore of Marble Creek; thence south 80 chains to post marked No. 3, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains back to commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

4. Commencing at a post marked No. 3, at southwest corner of claim No. 3; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains back to commencement, containing 640 acres.

The White Timber and Logging Co.,
Dated at Port Hardy, B. C., March 22, and 23, 1907.

ENOCH O. WHITE.
Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: situated in the Kitsumkalum valley, Range V, Coast District: Commencing at an initial post marked R.H.W'S southeast corner planted at the northeast corner of James Adams' purchase claim; thence north forty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less.

Dated March 27, 1907.

RAY H. WILSON, Locator,
per C. F. A. Green, Agent.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Thalia Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District. Where located: Mt. Brenton.

Take Notice that Jerry S. Rogers, free miner's certificate No. B1544, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this twelfth day of March, A.D. 1907.

JERRY S. ROGERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty (60) days after date, an application will be made to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by the Pacific Whaling Company, Limited, for a lease for the term of twenty-one (21) years of that certain tract of Crown Land together with the foreshore and submerged land abutting thereon, situate on Narrow Cut Creek, Kyuquot Sound, Vancouver Island; the said tract of Crown Land being by metes and bounds described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked "P. W. Co.'s Northwest Corner," placed at the Northwest corner of Timber Lot No. 10788, on Narrow Gut Creek aforesaid; thence running at right angles Southerly a distance of twenty (20) chains; thence running at right angles Easterly a distance of twenty 20) chains; thence running at right angles Northerly a distance of twenty (20) chains to the shore line of Narrow Gut Creek aforesaid; and thence following the sinuosities of the shore line aforesaid to the point of commencement, and also and together with the foreshore and submerged land abutting on the said tract of Crown Land.

Dated this 1st day of March, A.D. 1907.

THE PACIFIC WHALING COMPANY, LIMITED

Sprott Balcolm, Managing Director.

A. R. Langley, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be male to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its present Session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of carrying on an Insurance business, issuing policies against loss by fire or lightning on all classes of property; breakage of plate or other glass; Liability of Employers in respect of personal injuries to their Employees; Death of Livestock, and such incidental objects and purposes as are conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

ARCHIBALD WARING GILES, Applicant.

Dated at Vernon, B. C., this 14th day of March, A. D. 1907.

No. 298.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "British American Timber Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in Pierre, County of Hughes, State of South Dakota, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at No. 17, Promis Block, Government Street, in the City of Victoria, and Ray W. Jones, capitalist, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is twenty years from the 18th day of January, 1907.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are:

To acquire, hold, improve and sell timber, farming, grazing, mineral and other lands and the products thereof; to build, construct, maintain and operate plants and works for the development of such lands, and for the handling, preparing and rendering commercially available of the various products thereof. To manufacture lumber, iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper or other materials and all or any articles consisting, or partly consisting, of wood, iron, steel, copper, or other materials, and all or any products thereof. To acquire, own, lease, sell, use or develop any lands containing coal or rion, manganese, stone or lands coal or iron, manganese, stone or other minerals, or oil and any wood lands, or other lands for any purpose of the Company. To mine or otherwise to extract or remove coal, ores, stone and other minerals and timber front from any lands owned, acquired, leased or occupied by the Company, or from any other lands. To buy or sell, or otherwise deal or to traffic in wood, lumber, iron, steel, manganese, copper, stone, ores, coal, coke and other materials, and any of the products thereof, and any articles consisting or partly consisting thereof. To build, construct, fit, equip, furnish, own, purchase, charter, use, operate and navigate by sail, steam, electricity or other power, and to use and operate the same in lawful business, trade, commerce or navigation upon the ocean, or upon any seas, estuaries, sounds, gulfs, harbors, bays, lakes, rivers, canals, creeks or other waterways, and to furnish facilities for towing, lighterage and transportation upon such waters. To furnish and supply facilities for and to engage in the business of carriage, transportation, storage and lading of freight goods, wares and merchandise, mails, property or passengers upon such waters or waterways. To construct buildings, bridges, machinery, ships, boats, engines, cars and other equipment, railroads for private use only, docks, slips, elevators, water works, machine shops, electrical works, viaducts, aqueducts, canals and other means of transportation, and to sell the same or otherwise dispose engines, cars and other equipment, railroads, for private use only, docks, slips, elevators, water works, machine shops, electrical works, viaducts, aqueducts, canals and other means of transportation, and to sell the same or otherwise dispose thereof or to maintain and operate the same. To construct, lease, own or sell transportation line or lines by land or water in any state or country, subject to the laws of such state or country, either directly or through ownership of stock of any corporation, and permit, construct, provide, acquire, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, develop, control, take on lease or agreement, sell, lease, let, license to use, work and dispose of the same, provided no railways shall be owned or held for other than private use. To engage in, permit, conduct and carry on the business of ship chandlers in all its branches and to furnish and supply any and all articles necessary, useful or desirable in the navigation of ships, steamboats and other vessels and provide supplies therefor. To construct, maintain and operate lines of electric telegraph and telephone for private use in any state, territory or country, and to own any interest in such lines or any grants therefor. To establish and conduct a general store. To carry on all or any of the businesses of dry goods merchants, retail dealers of and in leather goods, household furniture, ironmongery, stationery, notions and fancy goods, dealers in meats and provisions, drugs, chemicals, and other articles and commodities of personal and household use and consumption; and generally of and in all manufactured goods, materials, provisions, produce, machinery and appliances, necessary in and about any of the business or businesses hereinbefore mentioned. To carry on any of the businesses of dealers in hardware, restaurant keepers, wine and liquor dealers, tobacconists and dealers in mineral, aerated and other liquors. To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let or hire, export and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purposes of any of the said businesses, or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such businesses, or which may seem capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the said business. To grant to other persons or corporations the right or privilege to carry on any kind of business on the premises of the Company on such terms as the Company

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Hunter Island, Coast District:

Timber Limit No. 16.—Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the northeast shore of Kildidt Bay; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence southwesterly along the shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 17—Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kildidt Rapids and about two miles north of Post No. 14; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west to shore; thence south along shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 18—Commencing at a post near Post No. 17; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore; thence north along shore to point of commencement.

Located February 18, 1907.

F. M. RATTENBURY, Locator.

H. C. Fritts, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Roderick and Griffin Islands, Coast District:

Timber Limit No. 19—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Griffin Pass, near the entrance and on the west bank of Griffin Island, and about half-mile north from Matheson Channel; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to shore; thence south along the shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 20. Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Griffin Pass and the east bank of Roderick Island, and about 2½ miles north from Post No. 19; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to shore; thence south along the shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 21—Commencing at a post near Post No. 20; thence West 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east to the shore; thence north along the shore to point of commencement.

Timbr Limit No. 22—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Griffin Pass and the west bank of Griffin Island, and about four miles north from Post No. 19; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to shore; thence north along the shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 23—Commencing at a post planted near Post No. 22; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west to shore; thence south along the shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 24—Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Griffin Island and the east shore of Griffin Pass, and about two miles north from Post No. 22; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence West to shore; thence southeasterly along shore to place of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 25—Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Griffin Pass and the east shore of Roderick Island, and about half-mile north of Post No. 24; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east to shore; thence north along shore to the point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 26.—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Griffin Island and on the east bank of Griffin Narrows, and about 1½ miles from Post No. 24; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence West about 80 chains to shore; thence south along shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 27—Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Roderick Island and the west shore of Griffin Pass, and about a half-mile north of Post No. 24; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; east about 80 chains to shore; thence north along shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 28—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Roderick Island and the west bank of Griffin Pass, and about two miles south from Post No. 25; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east about 80 chains to shore; thence north along shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 29—Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Roderick Island and the west shore of Griffin Pass, and about 1¾ miles south from Post No. 28; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to shore; thence south along the shore to place of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 30—Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Roderick Island and the west shore of Griffin Pass, and about 1½ miles south from Post No. 20; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east to the shore of Matheson Channel; thence north along shore to point of commencement.

Located February 28, 1907.

F. M. RATTENBURY, Locator.

H. C. Fritts, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on the north shore of Ellerslie Bay, Coast District:

Timber Limit No. 31—Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Ellerslie Bay, near the entrance of Big Lake Rapids, and about one mile west from Big Lake, and about five miles east from Ellerslie Channel; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 120 chains; thence east to shore, and along shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 32—Commencing at a post near Post No. 31; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to the shore of Big Lake; thence west along the shore to point of commencement.

Located March 4. 1907.

F. M. RATTENBURY, Locator.

H. C. Fritts, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Renfrew District:

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains West and 160 chains South of the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 15, which is about 20 chains up Carmanah River from the beach, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains South of the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 9, which is about 60 chains Northwest from the mouth of Seven-Mile River, in the Renfrew District, thence North 40 chains, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains West of the Southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 9, and about 40 chains Southeast from the mouth of Carmanah River, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked February 18, 1907.

No. 20. Commencing at a post planted at or near the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 4, which is about four miles north and 130 chains East from the mouth of Carmanah River, thence North 30 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked February 23, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Renfrew District:

No. 24. Commencing at a post about 80 chains East of the Northeast corner of Timber Limit No. 12, and is about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine-Mile River, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine-Mile River, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 26. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine-Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 27. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine-Mile River, hence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 28. Commencing about 40 chains South of the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 12, and is about 2 miles North and 20 chains West from the mouth of Nine-Mile River, thence 40 chains North, thence 160 chains East thence 40 chains South, thence 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 29. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 27, and is about 4 miles North from Kamsquit Cave, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 30. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 27, and is about 4 miles north from the mouth of Kamsquit Cave, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked February 21, 1907.

No. 31. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains East of the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 27 and about 3 miles North and 150 chains East from the Kamsquit Cave, thence North 80 chains, thence Wast 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 32. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains East of the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 25, and about 2 miles North and 150 chains East from Kamsquit Cave, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 33. Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 32, about 2 miles North and 150 chains East from Kamsquit Cave, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains East to point of commencement.

No. 34. Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 32, about 2 miles North and 150 chains East of the Kamsquit Cave, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 35. Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 32, which is about 2 miles North and about 150 chains East, thence North 80 chans, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked February 22, 1907.

No. 36. Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Timber Limit No. 1, which is about 4 miles North and 120 chains East from the mouth of Carmanah River, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 37. Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 1, which is 4½ miles North and 80 chains West of the mouth of Seven-Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

February 23, 1907.

No. 38. Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 33, which is about 150 chains North from Camp Bay, Renfrew District, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains East, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains West to point of commencement.

Staked February 25, 1907.

W. B. GARRARD.

A. F. GWIN.

Harvey Waters, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, under the Rivers and Streams Act, in accordance with plans and notes filed, for the right to improve the Kennedy River, situate in Clayoquot District, for the purpose of facilitating the passage, driving, storing, sorting and booming of logs, rafts and crafts, and the fluming of lumber thereon, and also for the right to collect tolls thereon. The only land affected is Government land and an Indian Reserve, and land owned by the Clayoquot Sound Canning Company, Limited.

DATED this eighteenth day of March, 1907.

SUTTON LUMBER & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for Duplicate Certificates of Title to the Southeast quarter of Section 26 and part (22 acres) of the Northwest quarter of Section 27, Denman Island.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue Duplicates of the Certificates of Title to above lands issued to Abraham Pickles on the 20th April, 1897, and 4th October, 1901, and number, respectively, 3429c and 7181c.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, the 15th day of March, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in the Clayoquot District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post marked "T. S. Timber Limit," about three miles northerly of the Sutton timber limit, Elk River, about four chains west from river; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; east 80 chains; thence south 120 chains; west 40 chains; north 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS STOCKHAM, Locator.

February 28, 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post marked "T. S. Timber Limit," near the Forks of Elk River; thence north 60 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 100 chains, containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS STOCKHAM, Locator.

March 3, 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post marked "T. S., Timber Limit," on Elk River, adjoining No. 2 T. S. Timber Limit; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east following river, to place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS STOCKHAM, Locator.

March 3, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post marked "T. S., Timber Limit," on Elk River, adjoining No. 3 T. S. Timber Limit; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains, east 40 chains, south 160 chains, containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS STOCKHAM, Locator.

March 3, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post marked "T. S., Timber Limit," on Elk River, adjoining Sutton timber limit; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains, following river south 160 chains, containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS STOCKHAM, Locator.

March 4, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post marked "T. S., Timber Limit," about 4 chains west of Elk River, adjoining Sutton timber limit; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains, east 40 chains to river, following river about 100 chains; thence south to place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS STOCKHAM Locator.

March 4, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated at the head of Hesquoit Arm, on north side, Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.,

No. 1. Commencing at a post marked "No. 1," at the Northeast corner of Indian Reserve, thence North 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 40 chains more or less to shoreline, thence following shoreline to Indian Reserve, thence along Indian Reserve to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 2. Commencing at Northeast corner of Indian Reserve, thence North 40 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains to shoreline, more or less, thence following shoreline and Indian Reserve line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 3. Commencing at Northwest corner of No. 1, thence 80 chains North, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 2, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 25th February, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 4, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked February 26, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 3, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at Southeast corner of No. 5, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8. Commencing at Northeast corner of No. 6, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 9. Commencing at the Southeast corner of No. 7, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 28th February, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

Horace Waters, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated at head of Hesquoit Arm, on South side Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.:

No. 10. Commencing at a post near head of arm, on shoreline, marked "No. 7, A. F. Gwin, H. Waters, Agent," thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 40 chains more or less to shoreline, thence following shoreline to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less, not including Indian reserve.

Staked 1st March, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

Horace Waters, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated at the head of Hesquoit Lake, on east side, Clayoquot Sound, Clayoquot District, B.C.:

No. 11. Commencing at a post at the northwest corner of Timber Limit 666, C. S. W., thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement containing 520 acres.

Staked 1st March, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

Horace Waters, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, Clayoquot Sound, Clayoquot District, B. C.:

No. 12. Commencing at a post on shoreline at mouth of Creek, about 1½ miles north of Matilda Creek, on East side of Flores Island, thence west 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains more or less to shore line, thence following shoreline to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 13. As above commencing at a post at the Northeast corner of No. 12 Timber Claim, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, more or less to shoreline, thence following shoreline to point of commencement.

No. 14. As above, Commencing at a post at the Northwest corner of No. 12 Timber Claim, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 15. As above. Commencing at a post at the Southwest corner of No. 13 Timber Claim, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 20th February, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

Horace Waters, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, Clayoquot Sound, Clayoquot District, B. C.:

No. 16. Commencing at a post marked "Northwest corner, A. F. Gwin," situated on the north end of Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains more or less to shoreline, thence following shoreline to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 17. As above. Commencing at a post at the Northwest corner of No. 16 Timber Claim, thence South 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, thence North 40 chains more or less to shoreline, thence following shoreline to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Staked 3rd March, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

Horace Waters, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

No. 6. Commencing at the Northwest corner of T. L. No. 658, near Goose Creek, Alberni Canal, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 40 chains more or less to the E. & N. Railway, thence following the E. & N. boundary Southeasterly to the Northeast corner of T. L. No. 658, thence 40 chains West to point of commencement.

Staked March 4, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post about the Northeast corner of No. 6, on E. & N. boundary line, thence West 160 chains more or less to the Southeast boundary of Lot 78, thence North to the South boundary of Lot 78, thence East to the Southeast corner Lot 78, thence North to the E. & N. boundary line, thence Southeasterly to point of commencement.

Staked March 5. 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

Thos. Rowley, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post ½ mile west of Mullata river, on Quatsino Sound, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North to Beach, following beach, to place of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a post one-half mile West of Muliata River, on Quatsino Sound, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North to beach, thence following beach to place of commencement.

Staked February 11 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post one and one-half miles West of Mullato River, on Quatsino Sound, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North to beach, thence following beach to place of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at a post one and one-half miles West of Muliata River, on Quatsino Sound, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North to beach, thence following beach to place of commencement.

No. 5. Commencing at a post two and one-half miles West of Muliata River, on Quatsino Sound, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North to beach, thence following beach to place of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post two and one half-miles west of Mullata river, on Quatsino Sound, thence running South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North to beach, thence following beach to place of commencement.

Staked February 11, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post near the river which flows into Koprino Bay, on Quatsino Sound, thence running North 160 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South to boundary of Lot 8, thence following same to shore, thence following shore to point of commencement.

No. 8. Commencing at a post near the river which flows into Koprino Bay, on Quatsino Sound, thence running North 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East to beach, thence following beach to place of commencement.

No. 9. Commencing at a post one mile West of the river which flows into Koprino Bay, on Quatsino Sound, thence running North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South to beach, thence along beach to point of commencement.

Staked February 14, 1907.

A. F. GWIN.

W. B. GARRARD.

Charlie Nordstrom, Agent.

Thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Clayoquot District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post on the Northeast part of James Harbor, Vernon Bay, Barkley Sound, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 hcains, thence South 80 chains more or less to shoreline, thence East along shore to beginning.

February 17, 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post with No. 1 on Northeast part of James Harbor, Vernon Bay, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to beginning.

February 17, 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post with No. 1 on Northeast part of James Harbor, Vernon Bay, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 40 chains more or less to shore, thence North along shore to beginning.

February 17, 1907.

No. 4. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post planted on West side of James Harbor, Vernon Bay, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains more or less to shore line, thence South along shore to beginning.

February 17, 1907.

No. 5. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post with No. 4 on the West side of James Harbor, Vernon Bay thence West to shore about 100 chains more or less, thence following the shore Southerly, Easterly and Northerly to point of commencement.

February 17, 1907.

No. 6. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post on shore about halfway between Useless Inlet and Effingham Inlet, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence West to shoreline, thence South along shore to beginning.

February 23, 1907.

No. 7. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post near the entrance of Effingham Inlet, on the West shore, thence West 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains to beginning.

February 19, 1907.

No. 8. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post at the Southeast corner of T. D. 8032, situated on Effingham Inlet, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains to shore, thence following the shore Easterly and Northerly to beginning.

February 19, 1907.

No. 9. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post about half a mile South of the Indian Reserve, on the East side of Effingham Inlet, thence North to Indian Reserve, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 40 chains to beginning.

February 19, 1907.

No. 10. CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT: Commencing at a post on the South side of the head of Anderson Lake, thence West 160 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 160 chains more or less to shore, thence South along shore to beginning.

February 27. 1907.

A. F. GWIN, Per Wm. Corkish, Agent.

NOTICE.—Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Clayoquot District:

1. Commencing at the S. E. corner, situate on the creek about ¾ mile from the head of Effingham Inlet, and on the north shore of same and about 1 mile from the Inlet; thence 60 chains N.; thence 40 W.; thence 80 N.; thence 40 W.; thence 100 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence E. to point of commencement.

BLANCHE ELLIOT.

W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 7, 1907.

2. Commencing at the S. W. corner post, same point as No. 1; thence 60 chains N.; thence 40 W.; thence 80 N.; thence 40 E.; thence 60 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 80 S.; thence W. to point of commencement.

H. B. SCHEITLIN.

W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 7, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post, the S. W. corner post, situate at the head of Effington Inlet, on the N. shore; thence 40 chains E.; thence N. to S. boundary of No. 1; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence 40 W.; thence S. to shore line; thence Westerly along snore to point of commencement.

NETTIE EBERT.

W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 8, 1907.

4. Commencing at the S. E. corner post, situate about 50 chains N. from the head of Effington Inlet, on the river entering there; thence 40 chains N.; thence 40 W.; thence 80 N.; thence 60 W.; thence 60 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 60 S.; thence W. to point of commencement.

J. E. SMALL.

W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 8, 1907.

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Special License to cut and carry away Timber from the following described lands in Clayoquot District:

1. Commencing at the Southeast corner post situate at the Southwest corner of Lot 71, Great Central Lake, thence following the boundary North for 80 chains, thence 40 West, thence 100 North, thence West to Eastern boundary of Lot 72, thence following same South and East to Lakeshore, thence Southeasterly along shore to point of commencement.

February 25, 1907.

W. E. GREEN.

W. B. GARRARD.

2. Commencing at a post on north shore of Central Lake, about 40 chains west of the west boundary of Lot 72, thence following the shore line westerly for 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the west boundary of Lot 72, thence following boundary east and south to lake shore, thence along shore westerly to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN.

W. B. GARRARD.

February 25, 1907.

3. Commencing at the Northwest corner post situate on the South shore of Central Lake, about 60 chains East of Eastern boundary of Lot 82, thence 40 chains South, thence West to Eastern boundary of Lot 82, thence South 40 chains, thence East to Western boundary of Dunbar's No. 2 Timber Application, thence North to shore line, thence following shore Westerly to point of commencement.

February 26, 1907.

W. E. GREEN.

W. B. GARRARD.

4. Commencing at the Northwest corner post by the Northeast corner post of Dunbar's No. 20 Timber Application, thence 40 chains South, thence 40 East, thence 80 East, thence North to Western boundary of Lot 82, thence following same North to shoreline, thence following shoreline Westerly to point of commencement.

February 26, 1907.

W. E. GREEN.

W. B. GARRARD.

5. Commencing at the Southwest corner post near the Eastern boundary of Lot 81, thence 60 chains North, thence 60 East, thence 40 South, thence 40 east, thence 40 South, thence 40 East, thence South to shoreline, thence following the shore Westerly to point of commencement.

February 26, 1907.

W. E. GREEN.

W. B. GARRARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Raft river about nine miles from its source; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence thence north to the bank of Raft river; thence easterly along the river to place of beginning.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner No. 1, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to shore of Raft river; thence southwesterly along the said shore to place of beginning.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 2, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to the bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along the bank of said river to point of beginning.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of No. 3, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 5. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 4; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of beginning.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 3, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to bank of Raft river: thence southwesterly along bank of said river to point of beginning.

No. 7. Commencing at the south-east corner of No. 6, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 8. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 7, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of beginning.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 6, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along said bank to point of beginning.

No. 10. Commencing at the south-east corner of No. 9, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 11. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 10, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 9, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along said bank to point of beginning.

No. 13. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 12, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along said bank to point of beginning.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 13; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to the bank of Raft river, thence southwesterly along said bank to place of beginning.

H. J. FALLS.

Dated this 12th day of Feb. 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted one mile west of the south end of Clear Water lake, thence north 80 chains; thence east to shore of Lake; thence along shore of Lake to north-east corner of timber limit No. 6673, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 2. Beginning at a post planted at the south-west corner of No. 1, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 3. Commencing at the north-east corner of No. 2, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of No. 3, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east to shore of lake, thence along shore of lake to point of beginning.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of No. 2, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 6. Commencing at the south-east corner of No. 5, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 7. Beginning at the north-east corner of 6, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 8. Beginning at a post planted at the south-west corner of No. 7, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chainus; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

Dated 2nd, day of Feb., A.D. 1907.

H. J. FALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo District:

No. 1. Beginning at a post planted on the east shore of Clear Water lake about 7 miles from foot of lake, thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of beginning.

No. 2. Beginning at the south-east corner of No. 1, thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to place of beginning.

No. 3. Commencing about 20 chains east of the south-west corner of No. 1, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing about 40 chains east of the south-west corner of No. 3, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 5. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of beginning.

Dated this 2nd., day of Marcn, A.D. 1907.

H. J. FALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted about 4½ miles west and about 60 chains north of the north-west corner of my Timber Claim No. 3 on Raft river, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 2. Commencing at the north-east corner of No. 1; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 3. Commencing at the south-west corner of No. 2; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 4. Commencing at the south-east corner of No. 3; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 5. Commencing at he north-west corner of No. 4, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

No. 6. Commencing at the south-east corner of No. 5, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 7. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 6, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

Dated February 26, A.D. 1907.

H. J. FALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special icense to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Lillooet District:

Commencing at a post twenty chains south and twenty chains west of the south-west corner of Lot No. 814, Lillooet District; thence south 20 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north to Upper Lillooet river; thence westerly along said river to the south-east corner of Lot 814; thence west about 120 chains; thence south 20 chains to point of commencement.

Dated March 13, 1907.

H. J. FALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated at Nitinat lake, Renfrew District:

Claim No. 3, commencing at the S. W. corner of W. McDonald's No. 1 claim; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Located 10th March, 1907.

W. McDONALD.

Joseph Martin, Agent.

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NOTICE.—Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Clayoquot District: Commencing at the S. E. corner post, situate on the W. shore of Alberni Canal and lying about 1 mile E. of Lot 20; thence 70 chains W.; thence 120 N.; thence E. to W. boundary of W. E. Green's timber application; thence S. and E. along boundary to the shore line; thence following shore southerly to point of commencement.

M. A. SHARPLES.

W. B. Garrard, Agent.

March 9, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Skeena District:

1. Commencing at the Southeast corner post, about 2½ miles South of Labouchere Channel, and on the East side of King's Island, Burke's Channel, thence West 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains more or less to the shore line, thence following the shore line to the point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobson, Agent.

2. Commencing at the Southeast corner post of S. Grant's Timber Claim No. 1, about 2½ miles South of Labouchere Channel, on the East side of King's Island, Burke's Channel, thence West 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 80 chains more or less, thence South 80 chains, thence following the shore line to the point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one-half a mile East of Creek, running along line of Section 36, Township 1, commencing from the Northeast corner of Section 36, thence West 80 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 120 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing in all 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

4. Commencing at a post marked "S. Grant," near Bella Coola Townsite, and adjoining Lot 127, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains more or less to the Necleetsconnay river, thence South along said river to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 8th February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

A. C. Christiansen, Agent.

5. Commencing at the Northwest corner of the Bella Coola Development Co.'s Pulp Lease, Lot 238, North side of South Bentinck Arm, thence North following the shore line 40 chains more or less, thence East 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains more or less, thence South 80 chains more or less to the West side of the said Pulp Lease, thence following the survey line of said Pulp Lease to the point of commencement, containing in all 640 acres more or less.

Dated 18th February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

6. Commencing at the Northeast corner and about one and a quarter miles more or less Southeast of the Bella Coola Development Co.'s Pulp Lease, Lot 13, on the south side of South Bentinck Arm, thence West 40 chains, more or less, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains more or less to the shore line, thence following the shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

7. Commencing at the Southeast corner of the Bella Coola Indian Reserve, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains more or less to John Clayton's pre-emption, thence East, following John Clayton's South boundary and the Indian Reserve, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

8. Commencing at the Northeast corner of the Bella Coola Development Co.'s Pulp Lease, Lot 44, North side of South Bentinck Arm, thence East 120 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 120 chains more or less, thence following the Easterly boundary of the Bella Coola Development's Pulp Lease, Lots 43 and 44, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1907.

S. GRANT.

B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

Southern Cross,, Ballerat, Little Dipper Fraction, Constance Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Alberni mining division of Clayoquot district. Located on the east side of Uehueholsit Harbor.

Take notice that the Southern Cross Copper Mine Co., Limited, free miner's certificate No. B70,928, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 24th day of January, A.D. 1907.

MINERAL ACT—

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Mabel, Dora and Ruby Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Helmcken Mining Division of Victoria District, located on Koksilah Mountains.

Take notice that the Koksilah Mining Company, Ltd., (Non-personal Liability), free miner's certificate No. B1668, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1907.

KOKSILAH MINING COMPANY, LTD. (Non-personal Liability.)

WILLIAM FORREST, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date hereof, I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Coast District: Commencing at a post planted on South side Newik Creek, about 1¼ miles from salt water, marked F. C., N.W. Corner, thence South 40 chains, East 160 chains, North 40 chains more or less to creek, thence West 160 chains to point of commencement.

Located by F. COLBOURNE.

26th day of February, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a four years lease of the following described lands situate in Esquimalt district, Province of British Columbia viz: Section (110) one hundred and ten, Esquimalt district.

Dated at Victoria, B. C. this 4th day of March, 1907.

A. E. BANNISTER.

ed lands situated at Nitinat Lake, w District:
n No. 3, commencing at the S. W. of W. McDonald's No. 1 claim; 80 chains north; thence 80 chains thence 80 chains south; thence 80 east to point of commencement.
ted 10th March, 1907.
W. McDONALD,
Joseph Martin, Agent.

ICE.—Thirty days from date I intend ly to the Hon. Chief Commissioner and Works for a special license and carry away timber from the ng described lands in Clayoquot Dis Commencing at the S. E. corner situate on the W. shore of Alberni and lying about 1 mile E. of Lot ence 70 chains W.; thence 120 N.; S. to W. boundary of Lot 1 s timber application; thence E. and g boundary to the shore line; thence ng shore southerly to point of com ment.
M. A. SHARPLES.
W. B. Garrard, Agent.

ch 9, 1907.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, days after date, I intend to apply Hon. the Chief Commissioner of and Works for a special license to d carry away timber from the described lands, situate in Skeena
ommencing at the Southeast corner bout 2½ miles South of Labouchere l, and on the East side of King's Duke's Channel, thence West 40 thence North 40 chains, thence 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, East 40 chains, thence South 40 thence East 40 chains more or the shore line, thence following ore line to the point of commence-
d this 21st day of February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobson, Agent.

ommencing at the Southeast corner S. Grant's Timber Claim No. 1, 2½ miles South of Labouchere on the East side of King's Isl- Burke's Channel, thence West 40 thence North 40 chains, thence 0 chains more or less, thence South ch, thence following the shore the point of commencement. d this 21st day of February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

ommencing at a post planted about e mile East of Creek, along line of Section 36, Town commencing from the Northeast Section 36, thence West 80 thence South 40 chains, thence 0 chains, thence South 80 chains, East 40 chains, thence North 120 more or less to the point of com- ment, containing in all 640 acres r less.
this 26th day of February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

ommencing at a post marked "S near Bella Coola Townsite, and g Lot 127, thence East 40 chains, North 160 chains, thence West 40 more or less to the Northeast corner thence South along said river to of commencement, containing 640 more or less.
this 8th February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
A. C. Christansen, Agent.

ommencing at the Northwest cor- the Bella Coola Development Co.'s Lot 2382, North side of South Arm, thence North following the ne 40 chains more or less, thence chains, thence North 40 chains, East 40 chains more or less, thence 0 chains more or less to the West the said Pulp Lease, thence fol- the survey line of said Pulp Lease point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.
18th February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

ommencing at the Northeast corner ut one and a quarter miles more Southeast of the Bella Coola De- Co.'s Pulp Lease, Lot 410, on outh side of South Bella Coola Arm, thence West 40 chains, or less, thence South 40 thence West 40 chains, thence 0 chains, thence East 40 chains, North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains more or less to the shore line, following the shore line to point mencement, containing 640 acres less.
this 19th day of February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

ommencing at the Southeast corner Bella Coola Indian Reserve, thence chains, thence West 80 chains, North 80 chains more or less to ayton's pre-emption, thence East, John Clayton's West 80 chains, Indian Reserve, to the point of cement, containing 640 acres more
this 27th day of February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

ommencing at the Northeast corner Bella Coola Development Co.'s Pulp Lot 44, North side of South Arm, thence East 120 chains, thence 0 chains, thence West 120 chains less, thence following the Easter- ary of the Bella Coola Develop- Pulp Lease, Lots 43 and 44, to commencement, containing 640 re or less.
the 20th day of February, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen, Agent.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
ertificate of Improvements.

rn Cross, Banner, Little Dipper Constance Fraction mineral situate in the Alberni mining di- Clayoquot district. Located on side of Uchuehoisht Harbor.
notice that the Southern Cross Mine Co., Limited, free miner's e No. B70,928, intend, sixty days e date hereof, to apply to the Recorder for a Certificate of Im- nts, for the purpose of obtaining a rant of the above claim.
rther take notice that action, un- ion 37, must be commenced before ance of such Certificate of Im- nts.
this 24th day of January, A.D.

MINERAL ACT—
(Form F.)
ertificate of Improvements

NOTICE
Dora and Ruby Fraction mineral situate in the Heimdal Mining Victoria District, located on Mountains.
notice that the Kokshish Mining Ltd., (Non-personal Liability), er's certificate No. B1668, intend, rs from the date hereof, to apply ining Recorder for a Certificate vements for the purpose of ob- Crown Grant of the above claims.
further take notice that action, un- on 37 must be commenced before nce of such Certificate of Im- nts.
this 8th day of February, 1907.
KOKSHISH MINING COMPANY, LTD.,
(Non-personal Liability.)
WILLIAM FORREST, Agent.

E IS HEREBY GIVEN that, ys after date hereof, I intend to pplication to the Honorable the mmissioner of Lands and Works ense to cut and carry away tim- the following described lands in istrict: Commencing at a post n South side Newik Creek, about from salt water, marked F. J., rner, thence South 40 chains, chains, North 40 chains more or reek, thence West 160 chains to commencement.
ated by F. COLBOURNE.
y of February, 1907.

E is hereby given that sixty days I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and r a four years lease of the fol- escribed lands situate in Esqui- rict, Province of British Columbia tion (110) one hundred and ten, district.
at Victoria, B. C. this 4th day 1907.
A. E. BANNISTER.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANIES.

No. 235.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY
"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Millbank Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out the object all or any of the objects of the company in which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head officer of the Company is situate at the City of Everett, in the County of Snohomish, State of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the Company is twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at 35 Fort street, Victoria, and Sydney Child, Barrister-at-Law whose address is the same is the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years, from the 8th day of January, 1907.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 8th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are:

1. To engage in the business of buying, owning, improving and selling real estate, to sub-divide and plat real estate and dispose of the same in lots or tracts:

2. To buy, own, hold, mortgage, pledge sell or transfer personal property of any kind or corporate stocks, bonds or obligations of any individual or corporation:

3. To build, buy, lease or otherwise control hotels, or boarding houses:

4. To manufacture and sell by wholesale or retail all manners of spirituous liquors:

5. To build, buy, lease or otherwise control breweries and to engage in the manufacture or sale of al kinds of malt liquors:

6. To build, buy lease or otherwise control, buildings for the canning of fish, and to engage in the business of canning fish or otherwise preserving and disposing of same:

7. To buy and sell all kinds of fish for canneries or otherwise:

8. To build, buy, own, lease, manage and sell all manner of boats, dorys, fishing smacks, trawlers, and tugs, whether operated by steam or otherwise:

9. To buy, lease or otherwise acquire land, to be used for oyster beds, and to engage in the business of propagating and selling oysters, crabs or clams:

10. To engage other parties to fish or gather fish, oysters, crabs or clams, and buy and sell the same when so gathered in any manner, wholesale or retail; as they may think proper:

11. To carry on a printing and publishing business in any manner they may think advisable:

12. To engage in any manner of mercantile business thought advisable, and to buy and sell by wholesale or retail all manners of articles to be used in mercantile business, and to build, buy lease or otherwise acquire all lands and premises required for such mercantile business:

13. To buy, own, improve, lease, let, manage, mortgage and sell water, gas, electric light, or power, or hydraulic power, for heat, light or power purposes:

14. To buy, own, sell and deal in timber, timber licenses and leases, timber lands, logs and timber products of every kind and character, of erecting and operating saw, shingle mills, planing mills and all other mills necessary or convenient for the manufacture of logs, bolts and other timber products made therefrom, of conducting logging operations and building all necessary tram roads, and constructing, owning, acquiring, leasing, operating any and all of the facilities and equipment useful and necessary or convenient in the business of logging timber, of buying, owning, and operating vessels, whether operated by steam or other power, of entering into contracts for the logging of timber owned by others:

15. To construct, erect, operate and maintain electric works and power houses, generating plants and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power:

16. To buy, erect, construct and maintain motors or machinery for electric lighting or for power to be supplied by the Company to consumers for lighting or as a mode of power for propelling tramways, or for driving, hauling, lifting, pumping, lighting, crushing, smelting, drilling mill, log or for any other operations incident of any nature or kind whatever to which it may be adapted, or to be used or supplied in connection with any other purpose for which electricity or electric power may be applied or required:

17. To construct, erect, maintain a line or lines of telephone or telegraph along the side and across or under any highway, street, public bridge or any such place as the corporation may from time to time determine and the Corporation may by its servants, workmen, or agents, enter into any highway, street, public bridge or other such place as aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining its line or lines of telephone or telegraph along the side or across or under the same, and may construct, erect and maintain such and so many poles and other works and devices as the corporation deems necessary for making, conducting, operating, using, erecting and maintaining the system of connection by telephone or telegraph and may place wire thereon:

18. To lay out, construct, acquire and operate by steam, electricity or any kind of motive power and maintain a single or double track, standard or narrow gauge railway for the purpose of conveying passengers and freight, including all kinds of merchandise, and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith; and shall have the power to construct, equip, maintain and operate all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, steamboats, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses and coal bunkers, and shall have the power to carry on a general transportation business; and shall have the power to acquire land, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipality, person, or corporation, and to levy and collect toll from all persons using and for all those passing over any of the said railways, ferries, wharves and vessels owned and operated by the Company, and for all other real and necessary rights and powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid purposes of any of them:

19. To borrow money in order to carry out any of the objects herein enumerated or exercise any of the franchises conferred by law on this Company, and to that end to issue the notes, bonds, drafts acceptances or other contracts of this Company, and to secure the payment thereof by its mortgages of personality or realty, and in general to do all things appropriate to accomplish the objects and execute the power and franchises of this corporation:

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Barclay District:

Commencing at a post planted one mile due west from the southwest corner of Township 1, Barclay District, marked C. H. Robinson's southeast corner, running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 east to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains north from northeast corner of Claim No. 1, running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Claim No. 2, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Claim No. 1, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated March 21, 1907.
C. H. ROBINSON,
C. W. Frank, Agent.

NOTICE, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Clayoquot District:

1. Commencing at the southeast corner post situate on the north shore of Great Central lake and about 40 chains west of lot 81; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 west; thence 100 chains north; thence west to east boundary of lot 88; thence following boundary to lake shore; thence east 80 chains; thence south to shore line; thence east along shore to point of commencement.

March 18, 1907.
E. J. HUTTON,
S. KENT,
W. B. GARRARD.

2. Commencing at the southest corner post same point as northwest corner post of Dunbar No. 1; timber location; thence 210 chains west; thence north to boundary of lot 70; thence following boundary east to point of commencement.

March 19, 1907.
E. J. HUTTON,
S. KENT,
W. B. GARRARD.

3. Commencing at the northeast corner post situate on the north shore of G. Central lake about 60 chains east of east boundary of Dunbar's No. 1 timber location; thence 90 chains south; thence 200 chains west; thence north to S. boundary of Dunbar's No. 1 lease; thence following boundary east to lake shore; thence following shore to point of commencement.

March 20, 1907.
E. J. HUTTON,
S. KENT,
W. B. GARRARD,
W. B. Garard, Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the Skeena river, opposite Telegraph point, south bank of the Skeena river:

1. Commencing at a stake planted about a mile back from said river, marked N.W. corner thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a stake planted about a mile from the Skeena river, in a southerly direction, marked N.W. corner post; south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, in the Kilutseen Valley.

Expld. March 11, 1907.
R. CUNNINGHAM & SON, Ltd.
Per G. A. Huson, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the east bank of Skeena river, about two miles below Kitsalos cannery: Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 29; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains along the bank of river to commencement.

March 22, 1907.
IDA E. BONSER,
A. E. JOHNSTONE, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the under-mentioned lands in Uchucklesit Harbor, Clayoquot District, B. C.:

No. 24. Commencing at E. Winerals' northeast corner stake, thence west 40 chains more or less, thence south 40 chains more or less, thence east 40 chains more or less, thence following shore to the point of commencement.

This stake is placed about 200 yards southwest of the southwest corner post of the Indian Reserve.

Staked March 16, 1907.
E. WINERALS.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Barkley District in the Province of British Columbia, to wit: Commencing at a post planted forty chains south of the southeast corner of lot number forty-four (44) San Mateo bay, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south forty chains, thence, west forty chains, thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains to point of commencement.

March 16, 1907.
E. L. BAILEY,
Per E. J. Conner.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Sections 1 and 2, Range VII., and E ½ of Sections 3 and 4, Cheakamus District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Joseph Richards on the 12th March, 1878, and numbered 2212A.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, this 21st day of March, 1907.

NOTICE

Application for grant or lease of foreshore and submerged lands in Esquimalt harbor, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 115 and the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, section 34, chapter 143, the undersigned by petition, dated this day have applied to the Governor in Council for approval of the area plans and site of the following proposed works to occupy the foreshore and submerged grounds adjoining or abutting on all that piece or parcel of land known as Richard's eighty-seven one-hundredths (87 1-100) eighty-seven one-hundredths (87 1-100) parts of an acre more or less; and all that piece or parcel of land forming part of Lot twenty-seven (27) section two (2) Esquimalt district, containing eleven (11) acres and thirty-four one hundredths (34-100) parts of an acre more or less as described in a certain indenture registered in Victoria city Land Registry office in absolute fee book, volume 13, folio 320, number 10012 B, namely:

(a) A wooden bridge with pile foundations having a width of fifty (50) feet more or less and connecting Richards island with the shore; and a wooden platform with pile foundations extending along the east side of the said bridge for the whole length thereof and also connecting Richard's island with the shore:

(b) A saw mill having a length of two hundred (200) feet by a width of one hundred (100) feet, situated partly on Richards island, and partly on the foreshore and submerged land abutting on the northern shore of Richard's island:

(c) An L shaped wooden wharf commencing on the southerly shore of Richard's island aforesaid having a width of one hundred (100) feet extending out from the foreshore and submerged land in a southerly direction for a distance of five hundred and twenty-two (522) feet more or less and thence by means of an "L" along and in the submerged land in an easterly direction for a distance of three hundred (300) feet more or less.

A plan of the proposed works and a description by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged ground applied for and to be occupied thereby have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of March A. D., 1907.

A. B. F. Graham Cos. Limited,
CHAS. L. BETHERTON, Pres.
D. O. CAMERON, Secretary-Treas.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land in Clayoquot District:

Commencing at the southeast corner of Timber Lease No. 65; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 60 chains to the point of commencement.

Victoria, March 20, 1907.
GEORGE T. FOX.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, in the Cariboo District:

1. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains north of the mouth of Pile Creek, Cariboo District, thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 1, thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at the northwest corner of No. 2, thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 3, thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at the northwest corner of No. 4, thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

6. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 5, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

7. Commencing at the northwest corner of No. 6, thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

8. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 7, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 5, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 2, thence north 160 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

10. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 9, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

11. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 10, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

12. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 11, thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this day of March, A.D., 1907.
H. J. FALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Barclay District:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Township 1, Barclay District, marked C. W. Frank's and S. Wood's southeast corner running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

2. Commencing at northeast corner of claim No 1, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at northwest corner of claim No. 2, running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at same post as No. 3, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at southwest corner of claim No. 4, running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 5, running north 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 6, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at southwest corner of No. 7, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 5, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 9, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 10, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 5, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 4, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

14. Commencing at northeast corner of No. 3, running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

March 13, 1907.
C. W. FRANK.
S. WOOD.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is Ten million Dollars, divided into Ten million shares of One Dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and Albert Edward McPhillips, K. C., whose address is Davie Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are:

1st. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, lands in the United States or British Columbia, Canada, believed to contain coal, precious metals, valuable stone, oil or other valuable products.

2nd. To develop and prosecute coal mining, mining of precious metals, boring for gas, quarrying of stone, oil production and manufacture of lumber; the sale of coal, precious metals, gas, stone, oil and lumber or the manufacture and sale of products thereof.

3rd. To develop or sell water power; to generate or sell electricity; to lease, acquire by purchase, gift or otherwise, and to own, let, equip, operate and maintain telephone, telegraph and pipe lines.

4th. To construct spur railroad tracks or switches to connection with existing lines of railroad; to purchase, own, lease, operate and manage any spurs, switches or sidings or other railroads necessary to the development of the properties of said corporation; to exercise the power of eminent domain; to acquire by deed, gift or purchase or otherwise, rights of way for any railroad, track, switch, siding, station grounds or any buildings necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects and purposes of this corporation; to own, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire, equip, operate and maintain, rolling stock, ships and boats for its general uses and purposes.

5th. To buy and sell merchandise and to carry on and conduct a general merchandise business.

6th. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, hold, improve, cultivate, lease, rent, exchange, sell, convey, mortgage or otherwise dispose of lands or any or all kinds of property, personal or mixed, or any interest therein; to lay out or dedicate lands for public or private use, and to construct houses, buildings for any purpose whatsoever.

7th. To borrow money and secure the repayment of the same either by promissory notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, and to that end to execute mortgages upon any or all of its property or any part thereof.

8th. To lease, sell, dispose of or convey any or all of its property or any part thereof when deemed necessary or proper, and generally to do each and every act and thing which at any time it may be necessary, requisite or convenient to do in order to accomplish the purposes expressed in these articles and fully enjoy its corporate powers.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nimpkish Lake, Clayoquot District:

No. 1 Claim commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Indian Reserve, on west bank of lake, 1½ miles north of entrance; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

February 25, 1907.

No. 2. Claim commencing at the north east corner of said Indian Reserve; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

February 27, 1907.
WM. McDONALD.
Joseph Martin, Agent.

No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post," planted on the west side of the second branch of the Nahwitee River, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 6 post," planted about two miles below point where river turns and runs south on the west side; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 27th day of January, 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 7 Claim," planted at a survey post marked "Section 31 and 32, Township 25", about one and half mile below the lake; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains;

Located on the 29th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

No. 15. Beginning at a post planted near Timber Limit No. 10,789, south-east corner; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east to beach; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located 26th February, 1907.

No. 16. Beginning at a post planted on beach, on line of T. L. No. 7,683; thence north to shore line; thence following shore line east, south and west to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located 26th February, 1907.

No. 18. Beginning at a post planted near north-west corner of Nasparti Inlet; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 19. Beginning at a post planted near the north-west corner of J. Donahoo Timber Location, No. 15, thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No 20. Beginning at a post planted near the north-east corner of J. Donahoo Location No. 18; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 21. Beginning at a post planted on the north-east corner of Location No. 20; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 22. Beginning at a post planted on the east line of Location No. 20; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 17. Beginning at a post planted near entrance of Lagoon on S. E. corner of lot 488; thence 120 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence following shore line to point of commencement.

Located February 27th, 1907.
J. O DONAHOO.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands on Okisollow Channel: Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Lot 104, Sayward District; thence north along the lines of Lot 104 and Lot 119 about 50 chains to the angle of Lot 119; thence east about 30 chains to Lot 40; thence south to the south-west corner of Lot 40; thence east about 26 chains to shore of Okisollow Channel; thence southwesterly along shore to point of commencement.

D. VANSTONE.

March 1st, 1907.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the Skeena river.

No. 1. Commencing at post planted on east side of river about 60 chains north of Legate Creek; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to river; thence northerly along bank of river to place of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at post planted on west bank of river at Oliver's Riffle; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to river; thence southerly along bank of river to place of commencement.

No. 3. Commencing at post planted on west side of river at N. E. corner of B. Mc C. & C's claim about two miles north of Hardscrabble creek; thence west 80 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to river; thence southerly along bank of river to place of commencement.

J. H. BONSER.
W. McCLAM.
CHAS. E. CARPENTER.

March 5, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post on the south-east end of Seymour Inlet; thence east 160 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 60 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 160 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of beginning.

No. 2. Commencing at a post located at the north-west corner of No. 1; thence 160 chains west; thence 40 chains south along the shore line of Seymour Inlet; thence easterly along the shore line, 160 chains to the west boundary of No. 1; thence 40 chains north to the point of commencement.

No. 3. Commencing at a post on the north shore of Seymour Inlet, marked "L. A." thence 60 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 100 chains east to the shore line of said Inlet; thence westerly and northerly along the shore line to the point of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west from the head of Seymour Inlet; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south to the north-east corner of No. 3; thence 80 chains easterly along the shore line of said Inlet to the place of commencement.

JOHN C. SWEET.

March 1st, 1907.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Railway Company to be called the Rainy Hollow Railway Company with power to construct, equip, and operate a line of railway from a point in the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia at or near the point where the said boundary line crosses the Klehini river (which flows into Lynn Canal) thence southerly following the valley of the said Klehini river to the Rainy Hollow Copper Mines in British Columbia with all such powers as may be necessary and expedient for the construction and operation of said line of Railway and with power to purchase and otherwise acquire over its right of way, electric power, and to sell and distribute the same within the said Province of British Columbia, and with power to acquire and operate steam boats and ferries in connection with the railway and with power to connect a branch with any line of Railway to be constructed from the south or with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of February A. D. 1907.

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER,
W. MARTIN GRIFFIN,
ROBT. I. B. WARTON,
Royal Bank Chambers, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 6 post," planted about two miles below point where river turns and runs south on the west side; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest post," planted on the west side of the river at the mouth of the third branch; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post," planted on the west side of the river at the mouth of the second branch; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post," planted on the west side of the second branch of the Nahwitee River, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitee River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 5 post," planted about two miles below point where river turns and runs south on the west side; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 26th February, 1907.

No. 13. Beginning at a post planted near north-west corner of Nasparti Inlet; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 14. Beginning at a post planted near the north-west corner of J. Donahoo Location No. 18; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 21. Beginning at a post planted on the north-east corner of Location No. 20; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 22. Beginning at a post planted on the east line of Location No. 20; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

February 25th, 1907.

No. 17. Beginning at a post planted near entrance of Lagoon on S. E. corner of lot 488; thence south along the line of lot 488 to the shore of Tsi-Bas Lagoon and thence along the shore of Tsi-Bas Lagoon to point of commencement.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of T. L. 9454; thence west 60 chains; thence south about 80 chains more or less to shore of Acteon Sound; thence east and north along shore of Acteon sound to point of commencement.

No. 13. Commencing at a post planted in a small bay on the south side of Drury Inlet south of T.L. 8961; thence south 80 chains; thence north and east along the shore of Drury

Spring is at Hand

Garden making season is here, and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. We have them. Phone us your orders, they will have our prompt attention.

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FARM AT EDMONTON

For Sale or to Exchange for city or other property at Victoria, a prettily situated farm of 480 acres or more with good buildings, running creek, fenced, some good timber, etc., etc.; good wells, warm and hardwood finished house, nearly new. At present with about 2,000 bushels of oats, barley and wheat, and all splendid grain. Seven miles from elevators, and 25 acres fall ploughed and so on.

Apply for interview or write

P. O. DRAWER 759

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks and silver Laced Wyandottes. Good egg producing and utility strains; $1.25 per 14. Incubator lots, $6 per 100. Cash or postal note with orders. S. Percival, Sunnyside Ranch, North Pender Island, B. C. f15

FOR SALE Lot of nice Jersey Heifers. Lukes, Gordon Head. n23

CHOICE EGGS FOR HATCHING—From prize stock at the late Victoria show. Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns $1.50 per setting. James Wood, 127 North Park

FOR SALE—Collie Bitch, 4 years old, well broken to sheep or cattle, will be sold cheap. Apply to James Hunter, Thetis Island.

FOR SALE—Bay mare, perfectly gentle; also buggy, promising filly, bay, 2 years in June; saddle, also ladies; Planet Jr. cultivator; single horse plough; well bred Plymouth Rocks, two dozen. Address Box 565, Colonist office, or on premises before 10. D. Holmes, North end Quadra street (extension.)

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Guaranteed W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, trap-nested heavy winter layers. Sixteen prizes, late Victoria Show. Silver cup for ten highest scoring females. "Circular." J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. f24

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and wagons; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply I. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. o11

FOR SALE—First class heifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milker, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. Beecemyer, Fraser street (take Esquimalt car). s18

WANTED—Three or four bronze turkeys. Write, stating price, etc., to Inskip, Kamloops, B.C. j9

WANTED—Young boar fit to serve. Give age, weight, breed and lowest price. Address J. D., Cobble Hill, B. & N. Ry. n30

FOR SALE—A few registered Shropshire ewes in lamb to 1st prize shearling ram at Victoria. f15

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—A limited number of good range rams on hand, also some well grown ram lambs. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan.

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please communicate. Inquire Box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Ranch containing 840 acres of good agriculaural land; also and adjoining 1040 acres of pasture land, all crown-granted and fenced in, together with good dwelling house and outbuildings, farming implements, work horses, etc.; also, if desired, 275 head of cattle; good supply of water for irrigation purposes; excellent range for stock adjacent to property; good hunting and fishing in vicinity; climate unsurpassed. The property lies in the valley of the Bonaparte, and is 39 miles from Ashcroft station, C. P. R., by good wagon road, is 10 miles shorter when cattle are taken to railway. For particulars apply to McDonald & McGillivray, Ltd., Clinton, B. C. mr19

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A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

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EWES-SHROPSHIRE—Well bred last season's lambs, and older registered ewes for sale. Apply Robert Hovell, Hornby Island, Strait of Georgia.

WOULD PLACE CANADA IN FRONT RANK

Success of Iron Smelting Experiments Promises Much for Country

SCIENTISTS SECURE RESULTS

Employment of Electricity in Smelting May Make Canada Greatest Producer of Iron

Quebec, March 29.—Several English and American scientists have been engaged on Dominion iron deposits for the past two years, experimenting by the aid of electricity to discover whether titaniferous substances can be removed from iron and thus remove the only obstacle to the development of the largest iron ore deposits in the world.

These experiments, especially on the Labrador coast, have been carried on in secret, and it is said the scientists who were engaged in them have met with so much success that they are sanguine that the smelting of iron ore by means of electricity, which includes the removal of the titaniferous elements, is possible, if not an accomplished fact. They have stopped their operations in order to report the success of their efforts to their backers and give the latter an opportunity to form a company and secure iron lands, with all mining rights, from the government.

If the project succeeds it will make Canada the greatest iron producer in the world.

PETER WAMSLEY DIES AT RESTAURANT TABLE

Aged Rancher Succumbs to Heart Failure in Johnson Street House

Stricken with heart failure when about to partake of his mid-day meal was the fate that befell Peter Wamsley yesterday. He entered the Montreal restaurant, on Johnson street, about 1:30 in the afternoon and after giving his order sat quietly in his chair. When the waiter brought the order Wamsley appeared to be sleeping, but on closer examination it was found that he was unconscious, and before assistance could be rendered he expired. The police were notified and Dr. Robertson sent post-haste to the restaurant, but he was too late as the spark of life had fled before his arrival. The body was taken to Smith's undertaking parlors, where it remained for some time before it was identified. Deceased was well known in the city and for the last few years had kept a small chicken ranch near Goldstream, visiting the city every week or ten days to dispose of eggs and chickens. As far as known he had no relatives in the neighborhood and lived in his little cabin all alone. He was about 78 years of age.

WILL CONSTRUCT LARGE BRICK MAKING PLANT

Humber Bros. Secure 50 Acres of Land at Sidney for Industry

In order to meet the demand that is being made on their brick yards in this city Messers. Humber Bros. have purchased 50 acres of land at Sidney and within the next few weeks will commence the construction of the largest brick making plant on the Island. The property is located on Bazan bay and is not only accessable from the water but is also only a few yards from the railroad track, making it an ideal location for a yard, having as its object the shipment of bricks to the Mainland. The kiln which it is intended to erect will be not only the largest but the most modern on the Island and will be equipped with all the latest brick-making machinery. It will have a capacity of 75,000 bricks per day. It will be so constructed that it will be possible for the work to be carried on without any interferences from the weather, which in the case of the yards in the neighborhood of the city is impossible. A large wharf will be constructed, which will enable the firm to ship bricks to all parts of the Mainland without having to haul them to the scows for transportation across the gulf. During the last few years the demand for brick from Vancouver and other Mainland points has almost doubled and it has been found necessary to enlarge the plant to fill the orders.

At present the firm is turning out 40,000 bricks per day, but with the installation of machinery a much greater number will be made. The new kiln will employ about 80 men constantly and will be so constructed that it may be added to as the occasion arises. The property was purchased through the agency of John Dean and is one of the best locations for a wharf and brick yard at or near Sidney.

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE

Loraine, Ohio, March 29.—Because the American Shipbuilding Company employed strikebreakers and private detectives, all the men remaining at work in the yards here walked out today. Six hundred men were out before, making 1600 now on strike. The company now has only 40 strikebreakers and the detectives remaining in its yards, according to the men who quit today, and the plant is completely tied up. The company, it is declared by the strikers, tried to put in more strikebreakers last night, but the strikers met about a hundred of them at the railway stations and turned them back to Buffalo, whence they came.

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LADIES' PANAMA CLOTH SUIT, in light grey, Eton style, with silk girdle attached, collar and cuffs inlaid with white and trimmed with mauve braid, double box pleat running over shoulder, piped with silk, eight-gored skirt, with box pleat at each gore, coat lined throughout with silk $40.00

Delightful Spring and Easter Coats

The new Coats are made of the choicest and most desirable fabrics, the beauty of the correct mode form a glowing tribute to the artistic skill of the designers. For Easter wear they are certainly idealistic, prices range from $8.75 to $17.50

A Vast Assemblage of Beautiful Easter Millinery

A crowning touch will be given to your correct dress for Easter and Spring wear by selecting an exquisite Spring Hat from our authoritative collection of masterpieces from the French capital and the foremost English and American milliners. Every one of our models represents a new style idea. Pattern Hats range from $25.00 down to $5.00

Charming New Silk and Other Waists

We have everything from the ordinary Cotton and Fine Lawn Wash Waists up to the most exquisite productions in rich imported silks—all of them from the best manufacturers.

CHOICE FASHIONABLE SILK WAISTS of rich imported Jap silks, with hemstitched pleats, embroideries, shirrings, etc., in prices ranging from $12.50 down to $3.75

Dainty Easter Neckwear

NEW CHIFFON SCARVES, in colors light blue, Nile and pink, each $1.75

NEW CHIFFON SCARVES, white centre, cross bar and Dresden design, each $3.75

NEW CHIFFON SCARVES, OR MOTOR VEIL, white with dark blue and green border, each $4.50

NEW COLLARS, muslin and linen embroidered, each 75c, 50c and 25c

Just received a choice assortment of New Easter Neckwear, prices range from $2.75 down to 25c

Gloves for Easter and Spring Wear

SILK GLOVES, white and cream, heavy weight, 25 inches, at $1.50

BEST MOSQUETAIRE, lisle silk finish, 20-inch, pastel shades, at, each $1.25

Just arrived in time for Easter, New Gloves in tan, grey, mode, black, white, glace, guaranteed, 16 button length, each . $3.50

Ladies' and Children's Hose

LADIES' BLACK LISLE HOSE, fast dye, per pair 50c to 75c
With fancy lace ankle, 65c to $1.00

A Special Line of Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf's fast dye, 25c and 15c

A large assortment of Boys', Girls' and Infants' Hose in cashmere, lisle and cotton, colors tan, black, Prices from 15c to 50c

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

HANDKERCHIEFS—New linen, hand embroidered Irish, at, each 25c

HANDKERCHIEFS — Unlaundered, pure linen, Irish, at, each 15c and 20c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Embroidered linen and muslin, scalloped and hemstitched, at, each 20c to $1.25

Easter's Final Attractions in the Stationery Dept.

New Toilet Goods for Easter

Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Colognes, Lavender, Salts, Talc, Face and Bath Powders, Toilet Soaps, French, German, English and American makes.

Trifele, per oz.	65c
Sweet Pea, per oz.	65c
Crab Apple, per oz.	65c
White Rose, per oz.	65c
Wall Flower, per oz.	65c
Violet, per oz.	75c
Easter Lily, per oz.	35c
La France Rose, per oz.	45c
White Lilac, per oz.	45c
Wood Violet, per oz.	45c
Monad Violet, per oz.	45c
White Rose, per oz.	35c

THE WORLD FAMOUS

Every Man's Library

IS NOW HERE

A choice collection of literary gems by world famous authors. Bound in cloth, each copy 35c

Bound in leather, per copy 65c

A full list of the series will be handed you Tomorrow on application.

New Books for Easter Reading

The following works are 75c each copy bound in cloth.

The Edge of Hazard by Horton, The Day Dreamer, by Williams, The Fighting Chance by Chambers, The Jungle by Sinclair, The Scarlet Empire by Parry, The Divine Fire by Sinclair, Romance Island by Zona Gale, Karl Grier by Tracy, Judith by Alexander, Lightning Conductor by Williamson, Whispering Smith by Spearman, In the Van by Price Brown, Blindfolded by Wallcott, The Tides of Barnegat by Smith, Anthony Overman by Mickelson, Rich Men's Children by G. Bonner, The Leader by Dillon, Doc Gordon by Freeman, Golden Greyhound by Tilton, The Challenge by Cheney, Bob and the Guides by Andrews, Half a Rogue by MacGrath, House of Mirth by Wharton, etc., etc. each 75c

We will sell a number of splendid books by famous authors, selected from our 25c assortments, for each copy 15c

Many of them are with gilt top, all are nicely printed on good paper, well bound and completed.

We give below a few authors and titles at each 15c

Waverley by Scott, Anne of Geirstein by Scott, Fortunes of Nigel by Scott, St. Ronan's Well by Scott, Dream Life by Marvel, Daira by Warner, The Price He Said by Warner, Twice Told Tales by Hawthorn, Legends of the Province House by Hawthorne, Pilgrims of the Rhine by Lytton, Pelham by Lytton, The Parisians by Lytton, Devereux by Lytton, Eugene Aram by Lytton, Inez by Evans, Ardath by Corelli, Gwen Wynn by Reid, Death Shot by Reid, Masterpieces from Kingsley, Tales from Shakespeare by Lamb, Marian Grey by Holmes.

Spring and Easter Footwear

OUR BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT possesses a complete stock of new spring footwear especially desirable for Easter. The new Oxfords must inevitably be popular with both sexes. The new lasts are fashion's dictates, thereby giving distinguishing beauty and elegance to the comprehensive assortments exhibited. Every pair voices eloquent in the correct fashion of the season, whilst durability with lowless of prices characterize every pair on sale.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS, ranging from per pair $6.00 to $1.50

MEN'S OXFORDS, ranging from, per pair $6.50 to $1.50

MISSES' OXFORDS, ranging from, per pair $2.50 to $1.25

Easter's Final Attractions for Men

A Delightful New Suit Tomorrow for Easter at $15.00 Only

The New Fit-Rite Suits

We made an unusually heavy purchase of New-Fit-Rites in order to secure the topmost discount specially offered on the proposition. We are therefore able to give you the benefit of this exceptional value in such high grade suits. As an Easter offering these suits are particularly desirable.

On Special Sale Tomorrow

NEW FIT-RITES at, only $15.00

The suits embody all the latest novelties in browns, stripes and broken checks, both double and single breasted, they surpass altogether our previous values offered. High-grade materials, exceptional skill in designs and superior workmenship are their characteristics.

Men's Two-Piece Suits for Correct Outdoor Wear

These Fashionable Suits are made in English Homespuns, light and dark greys, both plain and striped. Prices range from $15.00 down to $12.50

Men's Top Coats for Fashionable Wear

These Dressy Top Coats are made in whipcords and Venetian overcoatings, light and dark fawn colors, full silk lined $20.00

Mohair lining $15.00

Easter Vests, Very Smart and Dressy

We have stocked a large assortment of Washing Vests in all the correct patterns, a large variety of each $1.00

For the Boy

Just Arrived, Boy's Three-Piece Suits, double and single breasted, in broken plaids and stripes, special value for Easter, each $4.50

For Correct Wear; Hats Stiff, Soft and Crushed

THE HEALTH STIFF HAT has the finest appearance and style ever worn by the well dressed man, each hat $5.00

THE HEALTH FEDORA, is one of the finest lines of soft hats ever exhibited in the city. The hat being a pearl grey with black and pearl grey bindings. The price of each hat $5.00

BORSALINO HATS. We also carry a line of these hats in brown, black, pearl grey and green Fedoras. These hats are manufactured in Italy and are the lightest hat made. They sell at the popular price of, each hat $3.50

The Pelham Hat

THE PELHAM HAT is as reliable and popular as ever. These hats remain at their regular prices, ranging from $3.50 to $2.50

Children's Tams

A full assortment of Children's Sailor Tams in red, brown, green, blue and regulation sailor tams, ranging in price from $1.00 down to 25c

Men's New Spring Caps

We have received a large assortment of new caps for light wear, all the latest patterns in light homespuns, special Easter prices to each cap of 50c

We are Showing the Largest and Most Varied Stocks of Gentlemen's Shirts Ever Carried

IMPORTED ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTS with collar band and cuffs in neat stripes solid colors and white, special value $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00

SPECIAL STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS, in the latest cross stripe, open coat shirt fashion, with cuffs attached $1.25

VERY NEAT CHECKED AND STRIPED SHIRTS, soft finish, in fine quality print, fast colors, $1.50 and $1.25

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN PRINT AND CHAMBRAY SHIRTS, neat and pleasing patterns $1.00

Sox in Large Variety for Easter and Spring Wear

PURE BLACK SILK LACE SOX, clocked at side, in colors, per pair $2.25

SILK SPUN SOX, in beautiful shot effects, per pair $1.00

CONFER WITH US on all matters relating to the beautifying of the home. For it is an established fact that we are unsurpassed in efficiency with economy whether in **Paperhanging, Housepainting or Decorating.** Consult us without delay, and secure an estimate Free of Cost

We Beg to Announce, That the Store will Close Tomorrow at 1 p. m.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.