

Gloves OVES. Regu-. .. .. ..25¢

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1908

# HARRIMAN LINES

Dissolve Big Railway Combine

Act Provisions

tion of the attorney-general, filed to day in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Utah, sitting at Sait Lake City, a petition or billing equity, in which the United States is made complainant, and the Union Pacific Railway company, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, the Category of the Sait Lake Railroad company, the Company, the San Fedro, Los Angeles and Sait Lake Railroad company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, the Southern Facific company, Tarrat Northern Facific norms and the Company, Farman Northern Facific Railroad company, Tarrat Northern Facific norms and Company, the Southern Facific company, Farman Northern Facific Railroad company, Tarrat Northern Facific Railroad company, Edward H. Enrichment Railroad company, Tarrat Northern Facific Railroad Company, Tarrat N

in restraint of trade and commerce among the states, and with foreign nations, in violation of the act of congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled "ant act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies."

The bill alleges combination and conspiracy among the defendants, in despoint of the common rights of all the people of the United States and prays that the individual defendants named, and their associate stockholders, and every person conspiring with them by between the property of the unlawful combination.

The bill alleges combination and conspiracy among the defendants, in despiratory among the defendants and prays that the individual defendants named, and their associate stockholders, and every person conspiring with them by between the property of the unlawful combination.

# ALIENATION OF

S. Government Seeking to Warm Debate at Ottawa on a John Morley Answers Criti- Governor Breaks Silence by Motion for Commission of Enquiry

Injunction and Other Relief is Hon. John Haggart Calls Gov- Debate Caused by Amendment Defines His Position on Public ernment Favorites Politi-

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The feature of to-day's session of the House of Commons was the continuation of the debate on the motion of Mr. Lake to

# NATION OF BRITISH RULE HUGHES BOOM TIMBER LANDS IN EAST INDIA FAIRLY STARTED ROYAL Blood Shed in Lisbon

cisms Levelled at the Government

BILL IN CIRCUIT COURT EXCHANGE OF EPITHETS CHANGES MUST BE SLOW REPUBLICAN CLUB'S GUEST

Declaring for Indian Home

The Reports From Mississippi Points Show Great Havod by Storm

Delivering Address in New

Questions and Praises Roosevelt

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Assessors estimate the population of the city this year at 76,260, an increase of 8,678 in the year, due to the annexation of Toronto License Fees

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The city council as decided to petition the government

ture today, by an unanimous

## THAW IS ACQUITTED ON INSANITY PLEA

Now Lodged in Mattewan Asylum Under Justice Dowling's Order

can bestow. The governor was given an ovation when he concluded his speech by declaring that the Republican party was a party of progress and stability.

Governor Hughes in his speech commended the administration of President Roosevelt as one which "to a degree almost unparalleled has impressed the long transport of the criminal insane at Mattewan.

the purposes, pointing out that he had three sawmills in operation and no spring with the individual defendants named, and their associate stockholders, and every person conspiring with the purposes, pointing out that he had limits for sale.

Ar. Herron also spoke, pointing out that he had limits for sale.

Ar. Herron also spoke, pointing out the property of the purpose of the countrying out the final pointing out the country of the coun

"We must be patient and impartial, and thorough investigation must precede action. Goodwill must displace passion, and the sole motive must be to seek the truth and do the right".

25, 1906, had the young Pitts-that be would see the inside of that famous prison, and he heeded not. The first thrill of the words of acquitations are the properties.

The second property of the pro

King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz of Portugal Shot While Driving Through the Streets of Capital-Second Prince Is Wounded-Three of Assassins Shot Down by Guards and Three Others Captured.

The royal family were

It is charged that one of the mur-derers was a Spaniard named Cor-

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal and the Crown Prince, Luiz Phillippe, were assassinated today, and the city is in a state of uproar. The King's second son, the Infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco do Commercio and the Rua do Arsenal, suddenly sprang toward the open carriage, in which the palace and leveling carbines, which they had concealed upon them, fired. The King and Crown Prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times, and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal, nearby, where they expired.

Almost at the first shot the King fell back on the cushlons dying, and at the same moment the Crown Prince was seen to half rise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelie jumped up and threw herself toward the Crown Prince in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the Prince already had received his death wound. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed two of them.

The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had

crown prince of Portugal at Lisbon created a tremendous sensation in Rome, both at the Quirinal and the Vatican. King Victor Emmanuel at Vatican and the Vatican are talegraphed to the Queen of Portugal at Lisbon protecting the portugates.

By the end of November Premier Franco had all parties—Conservatives, Liberals and Republicans—solidly arables are talegraphed to the Queen of Portugal at Lisbon protecting the portugates.

King Carlos of Portugal acceded to the throne on the death of his father, King Luiz, in Oct., 1889. At that time the relations between Great Britain and Portugal were strained over con-flicting interests in East Africa. A month after the king's accession an ultimatum was delivered to Portugal by Lord Selisbury. The Portugal by Lord Salisbury. The Portuguese were greatly incensed against the Brit-

delegation from the Evangelical Alli-ance and promised toleration to all

also an artist of high ability.

His queen, Marie Amelie, daughter of the Comte de Paris, he espoused in May, 1886. She shared in his scienti-fic tastes, being a qualified medical practitioner. His eldest son, Luiz Phillippe, was born in March, 1887, and the second, Prince Manuel, in November, 1889.

The king and queen visited England

last fall, and were present at the state banquet given at Windsor castle, when five reigning sovereigns of Europe were present.

In 1893 an attempt was made on King Carlos' life, as he was being driven through Lisbon.

The trouble which has culminated in origin in the in-

generadores, or Conservatives, and the Progressistas, or Liberals. Senhor Hitze Ribeiro was leader of the former, and Senhor de Castro of the latter. Neither could secure ter. Neither could secure a pro-nounced majority in parliament; first

seekers, promises to whom deemed at the country's expense.

In 1901 Joao Franco came to the front as leader of a coalition party, with a policy of social and economic reform and efficient party control of the administration. In May, 1906, Franco was chose prime minister. At the elections in August he falled to the elections in August he falled to have an absolute majority in the country of the was fond of music and was skillful with the brush. Despite the fact that he was very stout, the King carton was followed by the fact that he was very stout, the King carton was a noted athlete, being particular a noted athlete, being particular wimmer and known as wimmer and known as struction was manifested directly he tried to carry out his projected, reforms, and continued into the early months of 1907. Then a students' riot broke out at the University of the world. With the brush. Despite the fact that he was very stout, the King was a noted athlete, being particularly skilled as a swimmer and known as one of the most remarkable revelver shots in the world.

legal. He replied that after seven months of parliamentary strife he had found it impossible to govern with a parliament and to carry out his legislative programme. He said that public order demanded the dissolution of the companionship.

In the Crown Prince had been ban-ished from Lisbon, but this was denied and shortly after the circulation of this report the two were seen in close companionship.

On Second Charge demanded the dissolution of chamber, but government by decree was only a transitory phase, and as soon as all parties knew how to perduty parliament would be re-opened. Meanwhile individual rights would be respected, the people's lib-erties would not be infringed, and the financial situation would be relieved. Lisbon municipal council dissolved on June 6th by official decree, owing to administrative irregularities and owing to administrative es, and an administrative

was substituted for it.

As a result of riots in Lisbon on June 18 a number of people were killed, the authorities having to use armed force to repress a demonstration hostile to the premier on his return to the capital from Oporto. After that, for a time, all was quiet. The government took steps to repress the violence of part of the press, and began to reorganize the public services and check the pipes have became choked.

Eels have invaded the water mains supplying the east side of New York to such an extent that in several places the pipes have became choked.

under Senhor de Mello Souza

dering the university independent of clans that could be found in Lisbon. The latest bulletin from the bedside of Prince Manuel stated that at present there is no danger of complications from the wounds. The greatest fear is of the possibility of blood poisoning later.

Sensation in Rome

Rome, Feb. 1.—The news of the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal at Lisbon created a tremendous sensation in Rome to the country of the country of the country of the country of the position and insurance fund, a liquidation of the royal finances, and laws protecting the port wine and grain trades.

al family.

The police is the diplomatic corps were shocked at the news, and on every hand were heard words of sorrow over the tragic ending of the Portugese monarch and the heir to the throne.

The police is the police is the conspirators and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made in Lisbon, with the result that the police is lieved they had the revolutionaries. believed they had the revolutionaries well in hand. Each day, however brought new evidences of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the state and establish republicanism in the country.

'A treaty with England, however, not country in the event of foreign invas-ion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the crown against any were greatly incensed against the British, but, largely through the efforts of King Carlos, the latter was able to report friendly relations with Great Britain at the opening of the cortes next year.

In the following year a financial crisis arose, and the king in 1892 made himself immensely popular by relinquishing one-fifth of the civil list of himself and the royal family, thus handing over to the public treasury £23,000 a over to the public treasury £23,000 a year.

In 1895 the king visited England for the first time after his accession. He was met at Charing-Crosss by the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha and entertained at Sandringham by the then Prince of Wales. He was made a Knight of the Garter by the Queen. Since that time the relations between King Edward and the ruling house of Portugal have been most friendly.

In 1901 the king visited England to attend the funeral of the late Queen Victoria. While there he received a delegation from the Evangelical Alliance and promised toleration to all.

It was long ago stated that the re-

delegation from the Evangelical Alliance and promised toleration to all Protestants in his dominions.

In 1903 the king again visited Britanian and the same year King Edward returned the visit. King Caros was made an admiral of the British fleet. King Carlos was a scientist of no mean order. For years he conducted researches into oceanography, and in 1897 an exhibition showing the results was held in Lisbon. The king was also an artist of high ability.

It was long ago stated that the result of the political crisis in Portugal might not determine whether a new and better order of administration should prevail but whether monarchical rule should not give way to a republican form of government. The republicans believed that Franco, by exposing the practices of the monarchic parties, administered a blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy, from which they could never recover, and had made a republic a recover, and had made a republic a probability

Resorted to Repression

Premier Franco had promised to old elections at an early date if conhold elections at an early date if conditions in the country would permit, but the recent revolutionary tactics of the opposition led him within the last month to take repressive measures and to set aside, for the present at least, all thoughts of holding the elections. His life has been more than once threatened, and he was compelled to sleep in a different house each night

ability of either of the two regular parties in Portuguese politics to form an efficient government. For years there was a struggle between the Re-

Warned by King Edward

forms, and continued into the early months of 1907. Then a students' riot broke out at the University of Combra, owing to the authorities' refusal to give a degree to a student on the ground of objections to his moral character. The opposition in the Chamber of Deputies took up the matter, and after making some changes in the university, Premier Franco published a decree, on May 11, dissolving the chamber.

Franco was supported by the King, despite the protests of both parties, and of all the threatened interests, who declared that his action was illegal. He replied that after seven.

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—J. N. Vigeant yesterday acquitted on the charge of having swindled the public in the matter of a bogus Montreal paper, for which offence his partner, J. C. Bourque was given twelve months. been re-arrested on another charge. This time it is alleged that Vigeant btained money under false pretences by representing a limself as the agent of the Montreal Star. It is alleged that Vigeant canvassed for this paper in different parts of the city, and raised upwards of \$50 in subscription money. The fact that the Montreal Star is a well known paper is believed by the well known paper is believed by the police to be the reason of his success at the game, which, it is alleged, he worked. He will come up for trial on Monday.

## AGREEMENT REACHED AT COAL CREEK MINES

Compromise in Regard to Company's New Rules

Name, both at the Quirinal and the Yatican King Victor Emmanued and the Yatican King Victor Emmanued and the Yatican King Victor Emmanued and Particular Was in the State Coal Creek coal mines, after three days directly the posting all who is his cousin; hig most profound sorrow, and expressed his warmest sympathy. The Vatican was in the been almost continual turmon, which converged the terrible tragedy will not be communicated to him until the morning.

\*\*Report State Coal Creek coal mines, after three days directly the management satisfactory in the been almost continual turmon, which converged the simple announcement of the commission of the creation of the convergence of the commission of the creation of the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the creation of the convergence of t ould get a proper understanding.
The following understanding

> "That each miner has to timber keep himself safe and put in timber as he thinks fit as the local conditions require; but in case conditions war-rant that timbers are not required, timbers are not to be used to an ex-cessive amount. If in the latter case only provides for assistance from that timbers are put up, the management country in the event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed for them, in which case the miner putsettlement as provided for by agreement of May 4, 1904."

## MANY SNEAK THIEVES

Vancouver's Crime Epidemic—Atte Made to Steal a Two-Horse Power Motor

The robbery of chicken coops still continues, though during the past few nights it has been confined mostly to the Chinese district. A number of the Chinese are under suspicion, and an order has been issued for the police to search two or three of the chicken court. Albert Craig, keeper of the St. Ermin house, who was sent down for the chicken court of the chicken court of the chicken court. coops of residents of the Chinese district. The Chinese keep their fowl either on the roof of the house or in the basement, and in the former instance considerable difficulty will experienced in reaching them. Clady living on Cordova street w street who has lost several valuable birds, and who suspects Chinamen, told the police that she would climb up onto the roof and assist the police in iden-

tifying them.

The Walworth-Rolston Co.'s warehouse, near the C. P. R. tracks on Heatley avenue, was broken into some time yesterday. The burglars after removing a number of tools, including wrenches and fittings for agricultural implements, started in to remove a small 2 h. p. motor. In this set, they were appearably started.

Chamberlin, in company with some of the city officials, went down to Ever-ett this morning to inspect the Game-

nounced majority in parliament; first one and then the other endeavored to keep control by the purchase of office-seekers, promises to whom were redeemed at the country's expense.

In 1901 Joao Franco came to the front as leader of a coalition party, with a policy of social and economic with a control of the present of the property of the present of the property of the property of the property of the present of the property of the property of the property of the present of t

Japanese Killed

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—One Jap was of killed and another seriously injured by a falling tree up the Lynn valley yeserday afternoon. The dead man Nomura, who lives on Powell street in this city, and the name of the injured one is Soniyama. The latter is now ly-ing in the general hospital, where his

## DISPUTED LAW POINT

Contention That Lapse of Six Months Prevents Prosecution Theft Charge

Vancouver, Feb. 1 .- Arthur Hender-Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Artnur Henderson, a big tall colored man was the cause of one of the most interesting legal tangles that has occurred in the police court for some time. Henderson was charged with stealing a pair of gold cuff links from John Lewis, of the Atlantic hotel, last July, and the argument gross over the and the argument arose over the point as to whether or not he could

remand was granted in order to look up authorities on the point. Hender-son has been out of town since the alleged theft was committed and was only arrested last night. His story is that he got the links from a China-man.

Women Driven Out

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—The exodus of women from the restricted district on Canton and Shanghai streets still con-For Timbering

Women from the rest still continues. The efforts of the police in closing up the dives is proving effective and by Monday all will be deserted. The emigration officers are lending every assistance to the police in devery days fresh detachments are sent across the magistrate, deverged to the far north of Alberta, that a landseeker, George Coleman, lay dead in his shack

Vancouver Library

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—The annual report of the library board for last year shows that the number of books loaned during the year was 72,893, an increase of about 3,000 over the previous year. The total number of books now in the library is 12,075, the increase by purchase during the year being 1,232. The opening of the reading and sitting-room for the unemployed is mentioned in the report, and a further suggestion as follows: "Professor Odium, as chairman considerfessor Odlum, as chairman considered that the board might go still further and proposed that the basement

The Vagrancy Law Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Sneak thieves are operating in different parts of the city. Complaints are coming into the police daily of houses having been entered and articles taken.

One resident of the west end reported yesterday that while his wife was out for a few minutes some one entered the house and stole several articles of clothing as well as other things. There are a large number of suspicious characters around, and the police are maintaining a diligent lookout for them.

The robbery of chicken coops still continues, though during the pastfew

Royal City Wedding.

Royal City Wedding.

New Westminster, Feb. 1.—A marriage of great interest to many took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Miss Maud Agnes Charleson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Charleson, and Gordon Bruce Corbould, eldest son of Gordon E. Corbould, K.C. The ceremony, which was performed in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, was an exceedingly pretty one. The church was lavishly decorated for the occasion. The rector, Rev. A. Shildrick, officiated.

all thoughts of dolung the encounter than once this life has been more than once threatened, and he was compelled to threatened, and he was compelled to sleep in a different house each night, and go about protected by a guard.

In April, 1893, an attempt was made on King Carlos life as he was drived in the door open, and the engine in the failure.

On January 30, 1896, an anarchist made an attempt upon the King while an attempt upon the King while made an attempt upon the King while an extra command on the doors to provide in the door open, and the engine in the form of down was burned in an explosion of dynamite in the house Yesterday by Social—large of the supplies of the su tempted to thaw giant powder along side the fire in his kitchen. The building was partly wrecked.

## **ELECTION OF BISHOP**

in Procedure to be Proposed at Meeting of New West-minster Synod

New Westminster, Feb. 1.—The manner of the election of a bishop for New Westminster diocese will be an important subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the synod, which will be held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of next week as the procedure in verse. week, as the procedure in vogue at present has been the cause of consid-erable dissatisfaction among the clergy as well as the lay members of the church.

lay delegates constitute a quorum, and a mere majority of those present, which may be considerably less than a third of the membership, may elect a bishop, provided the lay delegates a bisnop, provided the my delegates also agree on a mere majority. W. Norman Bole has given notice of a motion to the effect that it should require two-thirds of the members to require two-thirds of the members to constitute a quorum, and a two-thirds majority of those present to elect an incumbent for the important office.

The canons of the constitution dealing with the election of the bishop are considered by many the most important, and those in favor of the change both in this city and Vancouver are working hard to carry it.

The meeting of the synod will be

working hard to carry it.

The meeting of the synod will be called to order on Wednesday forenoon next, and His Lordship Bishop Dart will preside. Several matters of importance to the diocese will be dealt with, in addition to the motion mentioned above, including the report of an Anglican theological college in Vancouver.

Bishop Dart will leave soon after the diocese meeting for England, where he will attend the Pan-American synod sessions. His Lordship will also go on a mission to raise funds for the proposed college in the Ter-minal City.

# TRAGEDY OCCURRED

Alleged Murderer From Peace

lying with his head in the fireplace, his face burnt partly off and one arm charred to a cinder. A wicked blow had split the skull from top to spine. Camped near the spot he found F. J. Trumper, a civil engineer of Cleve-land, and a companion named Stan-field. Trumper admitted the killing and submitted quietly to arrest. Then began the long journey back to the police post. With fine weather all the way, since twenty degrees below is fine in the north, the trip was made without incident and Trumper was ded that the board might also be used for the benefit of boys who otherwise would be found in the streets at night, and by resolution a committee was approximately approx thorities the prisoner was sent here where he appeared before the mag-istrate today, pleading not guilty, and was remanded until the witnesses can be brought from the scene. This will take at least two months at this sea-son of the year. The accused defends the killing on the ground of self de-fense and, although the wound which caused death is a frightful one, the fight may have justified it. In any event he may be convicted of man-siaughter. The trial will take place at the Clinton assizes, as the killing took place in the Cariboo district

### WORK OF THE MINES

Ore Production in the Boundary and
Kootenay Districts for the
Past Week

year, 69,332. Rossiand, 5945 and 28,-312. East of Columbia river, 3,052 and 14,418. Totals, 31,008 and 112,062. Receipts: Grand Forks week, 22,-011; year, 69,332. Trail, 6,011 and 26,419. Northport, 1,240 and 8,270. Marysville, 675 and 3 030. Totals, 29,-937 and 101,051.

# WANTS IMMUNITY FOR

the members of trade unions and to while nothing definite has yet been prevent employers taking steps to find decided, every representative is anxout whether the men they employ are lous that an agreement be reached,

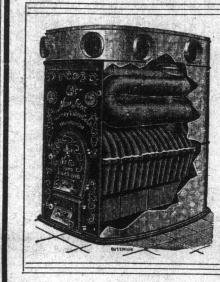
1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or any one acting on their behalf to make or enter into any agreement either oral or written by the terms of which any At present a half of the number of ay delegates constitute a quorum, and a mere majority of those present, which may be considerable because of a substitute and the chief cities of Europe. The matter of steerage rates as well as first and second cabin rates is under discussion. ployer or employers of labor, or any person acting on their behalf, to ask

any person seeking employment, or any person already employed, by such employer or employers any question or questions that would divulge or tend to divulge as to whether such employee or prospective employee was or was not a member of a labor organization labor or any person acting on their behalf who contravenes the pro of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

Steps at Salt Lake Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 1.—At the same time that the petition in equity, seeking the dissolution of the so-call-

ed Harriman railroad system in western part of the United States filed in the United States district court for Utah today, the attorneys for the government, represented in court by C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, prayed for permission to serve subjoenas on non-resident witnesses, a formal motion which was allowed by Judge John Marshall Ma Saverance would trans

# IN THIS PROVINCE IT COSTS BUT LITTLE



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ment). Per lb. ......35c

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April 20 to answer, demur, or take in marriage to Robert Victor Gros-whatever course of action they may decide upon.

The three resident corporations are one, and included many persons pro-Nelson, B. C., Feb. 1.—Following are the shipments from the various mining districts, and the receipts at smelters for the southeastern districts of British Columbia for the past week and the year to date:

Shipments: Boundary, week, 22,011;
Shipments: Boundary tactical moves on the transportation chessboard, the legislature yielding with hesitation to the argument that the railroads were "nome industries" and that the details of their control had no bearing on the interests of the

Best

# STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE

members of trade unions, are the objects of a bill which was introduced at yesterday's session of the legislature, and given its first reading yesterday.

The bill enacts as follows:

The bill enacts as follows:

The bill enacts as follows:

The bill enacts as follows: row, and the representatives of the lines have promised, if necessary, to devote all next week to the matter in

The steamship conference is the written by the terms of which any employee of such person, firm or corporation, or any persons about to enter the employ of such person for the employee that ever has been held. It is being attended by the heads of all the employee that the employee that ever has been held. It is being attended by the heads of all the employee that the employee that ever has been held. It is being attended by the heads of all the employee that the employee that ever has been held. It is being attended by the heads of all the employee that ever has been held. It is being attended by the heads of all the employee that the employee that the employee that the employee the employee that the employee th the employ of such person, firm or corporation, as a condition for continuing the Atlantic passenger trade, as well poration, as a condition for continuing or obtaining such employment shall York and the chief cities of Europe.

Brockville Schools Re-open Brockville, Ont., Feb. 1.-All schools sed on account weeks ago will re-open on Monday, the disease having been practically wined out

New York, Feb. 1.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started yesterday, which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business today. The Home Bank is a small institution loacted in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and divided profit amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October reduced greatly since the October panic.

Rev. Dr. Torrance Dead Guelph, Ont., Feb. 1.—Rev. Robt, Torrance, D. D., one of the foremost Presbyterian ministers of Canada, died suddenly at his home here yesterday,

minent in English society

Haytien Refugees.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The U.S. state department is informed that about 50 refugees, participants in the last attempted revolution in Hayti, have found asylum in the American and French consular offices at Gonalves and St. Marie. The Haytien government has demanded the surrender of these fugitives, including General Firman, the leader of the revolution, who is now in the French consulate. By direction of the state dearways direction of the state department, American Minister Furness will report the state of affairs at St. Marie and Gonaives directly to the state depart-

Paris. Feb. 1.—The newspapers of this city publish President Roosevelt's in prominent positions. The Temps says that financial, administrative and political corruption in the United States undoubtedly have attained astounding proportions and deserve to be

pointed out and reproved.

Regarding the matter of a remedy for these conditions, the paper says:

"Speculation within proper limits is the life of trade, and the danger is that commerce and industry will be subjected to paralysing regulation and put under the perpetual menace of vexatious and debilitating control

Continuing, the paper says, it thinks it strange that President Roosevelt It strange that President Roosevelt should promise to stop stock gambling by suppression of the system of dealing in futures, a method which has been tried in Germany without success. "Nor will President Roosevelt suppress corruption," the paper adds. "Morality cannot be had by decree, nor is honesty to be attained by passing laws. This message appears to us more as a justification of Mr. Roosefelt's policy than as a legislative profelt's policy than as a legislative programme. Every honest man will applaud the president's efforts to suppress abuses and punish malefactors but that these results can be accomplished by legislation is doubtful."

## "DR. JIM" DEFEATED

Cape Colony Elections Result Election of J. K. Merriman to Premiership

Cape Town, Feb. 1.-J. K. Merriman, leader of the Afrikander Bund, has accepted the premiership of Cape colony in succession to Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, who resigned yesterday because of the defeat of his party in the Cape Colony parliamentary elec-tion. Dr. Jameson became premier of Cape Colony in 1904, taking also the Cape Colony in 1904, taking also the office of secretary for native affairs.

Banker Charged With Forgery. and the argument arose over the point as to whether or not he could be prosecuted, the offence having been committed over six months ago.

J. A. Russell, counsel for defence, submitted that as the offence came under the summary conviction act, the time for prosecution elapsed with six months. Legal authorities were consulted by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court librated by the wholesale almost every copy of th Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1.—Horace E. Neal, cashier of the Capital State bank, which failed last week, was

## ENGELHORN ROUGH

Tuesday, Februa

She Is Buffeted Ab

RIGGING GOES

Mast and Spars Away. Crew Their Liv

(From Friday's

The British bark Englisen, with 3800 tons of Hamburg for Seattle an towed to Esquimalt ye ing by the tug Lorne, cepted her with orders E. de Wolf & Co., he come here for survey. horn encountered a heavy storms in the caused some d vessel, while several of tained injuries as the yards except the lower yards and three of down, while the bark tremendous sea which ull following the fir m the southwest the fore lower yard omaking a gasket when mast and yards came in a mass from above Capt. Olsen did noto ee the man alive. He mate, standing near: he's killed." A few minutes aft er, the sailor crawle the tangle of the riggin buckled, crumpled wred tely unhurt. He had

miraculous escape. An standing near, was stru ing block and stunned, severe gash at the side Another man was lifted sea which broke over the and it seemed as thou be borne overside. I with a thud into the was severely torn by which the sea hurled The gale raised a great continued after the wir ship laboring more heave and big seas broke ove ing along the decks. To swept, pots, pans, and carried out by the water ed through; it even lift that had been laid as a was little let up in the days, and days. One the other in rapid su the wreckage of the for spars, blocks, rigging, ed from side to side, heavy yards were sween. ontinued after the heavy yards were sw but held fast by the ste crashed with blows like mer against the metals the meantime, the was working desperat away and secure the w fore it accomplished mo jury. There was no the even had the cook been rain in the galley and main in the galley and For twenty-four hours scarcely a biscuit for who tolled as only do the sailing vessel when their the danger the Engelho the sailing that they are the sail that they are the sailing that the sailing that they are the sailing that the sailing that they are the sailing that the saili timately they cut away rigging, and lashed t twisted yards, after whice laboring in the seas the her way slowly toward

When the Engelhorn back to Cape Horn after the gales the sailmaker, ward, an American ne from Liverpool, died heart disease. He was vas and buried at sea. gathered at the ship's early morning, the flag masted meanwhile. Cap ie burial service and lowered into the sea weighted down by the lea to the ocean bed somew North Falkland islands. The Engelhorn left days ago, but it was 1 she cleared the channe which took her from t fast to her for a week, cut her loose and put iness, being short of coathe Channel the Engelho way south in good tim River Platte she spok Swanhilda, and made a the Horn, passing St. J Staten island, 92 days of weather was then experter cold, and the Eng unable to beat her way Horn. She drifted back vember 22, in 57 south, she encountered she encountered the wrought damage to he days while the seas flood the crew fought and ckage. The top of hifted, and this result hard work. While it proman fell into the hold a ankle. Capt. Olsen set joint, and the man has s Back to Diego Ram drifted and when 120 da was in 53 south, and she fought her way Horn though into the made a fine run northw latitude of Portland she ord time, 43 days, ever

smaller tugs and broug Esquimalt before dayligh The Engelhorn is anch quimalt and will be sur-proceeding to the Sound will leave about the b next week to discharge cargo. She is chartered thomeward for Europe.
Capt. Olsen, her mass known here. He was to a little private of the cargonic at the cargo a little episode at Cher his ship Brodick Castle ber there. A pet dog be lady resident at the lu had fallen from a whar

forestick broken. She withere for eight days before the bricked and the broken.

picked up by the tugs Prosper off the entrance

The Lorne took her ov

# TILLE

our home kind of you inew Idea" It will enven temin every he house possible on of fuel.

Instalment request

**IEATING** 

# can Buy

ler, per 45c, and \$1,25 per 1b. ...35c ete assort-

GROCERY St. Phone 312

bert Victor Gros Lord Ebury. The

1.-The U.S. state in Hayti, have American and ces at Gonaives Haytien govern-the surrender of urness will report at St. Marie and the state depart-

## OMMENT Proposed Legis-Looked on

e newspapers of esident Roosevelt's American congress ons. The Temps administrative and in the United have attained as-and deserve to be

tter of a remedy the paper says: proper limits is nd the danger is industry will be ng regulation and tual menace of a tating control." tating control."

ber says, it thinks sident Roosevelt by stock gambling e system of deal-thod which has ny without sucsident Roosevelt the paper adds. had by decree, attained by passage appears to us on of Mr. Roosea legislative proest man will ap-

DEFEATED ions Result In Merriman to

-J. K. Merriman, nder Bund, has nder Bund, nas arship of Cape to Dr. Leander esigned yesterday i of his party in cliamentary elec-ecame premier of taking also the native affairs.

With Forgery.

1.—Horace E.
Capital State
last week, was
the charge of
that forged notes
550,000 have come
turning up all
the notes apwhen representaand Omaha banks
per in their posto be a nervous
il to be removed
ight, and was left With Forgery.

Tuesday, February 4, 1908.

In the South Atlantic

Away. Crew Fight for

wed to Esquimalt yesterday morning by the tug Lorne, which intercepted her with orders cabled by C. E. de Wolf & Co., her owners, to come here for survey. The Englehorn encountered a succession of heavy storms in the South Atlantic which caused some damage to the vessel while several of the court the which caused some damage to the vessel, while several of the crew sustained injuries as the ship rolled, rails under, continually swept by heavy seas which combed along her decks. The foretopmast and all the yards except the lower one, two steel yards and three of wood, crashed down, while the bark rolled in the tremendous sea which came with the lull following the first strong gale fremendous sea which came with the ideal following the first strong gale from the southwest on November 22. Johannsen, a Swedish sailor, was on the fore lower yard on the lee side making a gasket when the fore topmast and yards came toppling down in a mass from above him.

Capt. Olsen did noto expect to again see the man alive. He shouted to the mate, standing near: "Good Heavens, bein killed."

A few minutes afterward, however, the sallor crawled from among the tangle of the rigging, spars, and buckled, crumpled wreckage, absolutely unhurt. He had a seemingly miraculous escape. Another sailor, standing near, was struck by a falling block and stunned, sustaining a severe gash at the side of his head. Another man was lifted by a heavy sea which broke over the weather rail and it seemed as though he would be borne overside. He was swept with a thud into the scuppers and was severely torn by a bolt against which the sea hurled him.

The gale raised a great sea which

which who to our its washinered at the street would be a first the scoupers and with a lind fine the scoupers and the scoupers and the lind fine the scoupers and the lind fine the scoupers and the scoupers and the lind fine the scoupers and the scoopers and the sco

ROUGH PASSAGE

A medal awaits him, but he is diffident about accepting it. He took the British ship Mozambique from San Francisco home and after a stay with his family in England joined the England joine

Mysterious Disappearance.

RIGGING GOES BY BOARD

RIGGING GOES BY BOARD

Minnipeg, Jan. 31.—Considerable mystery surrounds the sudden disappearance of Lillian Murray, who came from St. John, N.B., last year. A letter dated Jan. 12th, written to friends in St. John, stated that she had just arrived in Winnipeg from Starbuck, Man. A little later friends received a letter from Mrs. M. Wilson stating that Miss Murray was suffering from brain fever.

Away. Crew Figit 101

Their Lives

Ontario Disease Record

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Returns to the provincial board of health from the 752 divisions of the province show that smallpox, scarlet fever, diptheria and measles have been more prevalent in the month of December than in the Corresponding month a year ago.

C. to Winnipeg Board of Control Terminates Engagement of Cecil B. Smith

lumbia Will Be Heavy During This Season

QUEEN CHARLOTTES BUSY

Local Canning and Packing Company to Work on Large Scale at Skidegate

provincial board of hearth from the first smallpox, scarlet fever, diptheria and measles have been more prevalent in the month of December than in the corresponding month a year ago.

ENGINEER DISMISSED

Winnipeg Board of Control Terminates Engagement of Cecil B.
Smith

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—The following recommendation to the council was passed by the board of control this morning:

"That in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the city of Winnipeg and Cecil B. Smith, dated October 8, 1906, the relationship of cellent and engineer be, and is hereby terminated, and that the said Cecil B. Smith be paid \$2,500 being six months' salary in lieu of the notice of termination of said relationship."

The vote on the motion was unanimous. This recommendation is the result of a personal disagreement between Mayor Ashdown and Cecil B. Smith, the engineer engaged by the construction of the municipal power plant at a cost of three to four millions.

The mayor said he had nothing to say about the action of the board. One councillor gave "insubordination" as the reason.

the northern islands and carry the catches to the factory.

A meeting of the shareholders of the company has just been held and the following directors appointed: W. H. Dempster, Simon Leiser, Herbert Macklin and John Mathers, the last named being one of the passengers who went north on the steamer Amur last night bound to Skidegate. The cannery at Skidegate will pack salmon and clams, and will put up a considerable amount of dog fish oil for which there is a large demand. About three times the amount of oil previously put up is expected to be shipped south this coming summer. A large general store, with a stock worth.

JUST COMMENCED

CAMPBELL'S

JUST COMMENCED

GREAT WHITE SALE



OUR WHITE WEAR SALE is undoubtedly the SALE OF THE SEASON, for, by holding it at this date, we have been able to include the matchless creations which are usually displayed for the first time in London, Paris and New York during the month of May. In doing this, we give the ladies of Victoria and visitors to our city a double advantage, for not only is every item of our bewitching whitewear absolutely the VERY LATEST in the world of fashion, but, in addition, they are sold at CAMPBELL'S SALE PRICES, which mean several thousand dollars SAVED to the ladies of Victoria. We have also included a splendid consignment of samples from the foremost London, Eng., white wear house, every garment of which is a distinct and exclusive creation.

## LADIES' DRAWERS SECTION



## CORSET COVERS SECTION

TIGHT-PITTING CORSET COVERS DOROTHY CORSET COVERS
of fine cambric trimmed
machine Torchon lace, nicely
with ribbon; regular price
Sale Price 

PRENCE SHAPED CORSET COVER
in fine cotton, trimmed with embroidery and Torchon lace, in a
great variety of designs; regular
price, 50c. Sale Price. 35c



# EXCLUSIVE SAMPLE CREATIONS

This is a rare opportunity! Never before have we been able to include in our Whitewear Sale, such a large, varied and magnificent consignment of exclusive creations in most children, together with a charming assortment of ladies' challis cloth. As there are no two alike, every garment being adequately describe them without taking up a very large prices only, with the explanation that even the low priced garnitured; the higher priced garments are masses of billowy of these exquisite goods are now on view and sale,

Ladies' Corset Covers, no two alike. Sale Prices range dies' White Skirts no two alike Sale Prices range 

Ladies' Night Robes, no two alike. Sale Prices range from.......75c to \$8.00



beautiful and fascinating white wear for ladies and dressing sacques and dressing gowns in silk, lawn and distinct in style and design, it would be impossible to amount of space, hence we give the range of sale garments are delightful specimens, handsomely lace, interwoven with dainty ribbons. The whole

Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Dressing Gowns in silk, lawn and challis cloth elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbons. Sale Prices range from. ..... 75c to \$7.00

Children's Dresses in lawn, chambray and muslin, beautifully trimmed.

Sale Prices range from ..... 50c to \$7.00 Children's Drawers,

Sale Prices range from ...... 15c to \$1.00 Children's Night Gowns, Sale Prices range from ..... 75c to \$1.50

## **Exquisite White Skirts**



durable and fashionable white skirts in Western Canada is such, that we cannot afford to place on sale anything but the finest materials and workman-ship. Out of the large quantity of this season's charming productions we give particulars of four lines, being the finest value ever displayed in Victoria.

WHITE SKIRTS in fine cambric with

seventeen inch flounce, handsome cluster of tucks; regular price, \$1.00. Sale eighteen inch flounce, two rows of Torchon lace insertion; flounces are edged with Torchon lace; regular price. \$1.50. Sale Price ..... \$1.35 WHITE SKIRTS in most excellent cambric, seventeen inch lawn flounce with embroidered frills; regular price, \$1.50.

See the Sample Blouses

# The Daintiest Night Robes



See the Sample Blouses



# ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Sale Terms, Cash No Goods Charged

THE LADIES' STORE Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria,

Sale Terms, Cash No Goods on Appro.

### THE ACQUITTAL OF THAW.

Jury has found that Thaw was not guilty of murder, on the ground that he was insane at the time he shot Stanford White. In one sense of shot Stanford White. In one sense of the word, he probably was insane. Any man who works himself up into frenzied hatred of another is temporarily insane, but this does not make him guiltless of crime if in that frenzy he kills another. At least it did not before yesterday. If a man nerves himself by drink to a crime which he would not dare commit when sober he is just as responsible before the law and ought to be held so by a jury as if he did the deed in sober blood. We comment upon this matter not because anything that can be said will have any effect upon Thaw in his speciment of the effective property of the control of the control

The Colonis Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEM.-WEEKLY OLDANS One year and the street of the season o

those who were in a position to enjoy his personal friendship. He frequently visited England and appears to have possessed the esteem of our own royal house. The Crown Prince has been disposed of as far as the legislature is concerned, it is proper, in our humble judgment, that there should be some expression of public opinion as to the course which His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has taken. In order that this may be done latter. For this reason the tragic event will produce a more profound impression in Great Britain than anywhere else, except in the land where it occurred. What the political result of this awful crime will be it is the present writing impossible even summise. isters and without direct instructions tion of motives, to make no imputa-from Ottawa, and because he in his of want of faith, but to confine our-own judgment deemed it advisable in the public interest that the Bill should the law which cannot be successfully not become law until the Governor-General had had an opportunity to con-sider it. Upon these facts there is no doubt whatever.

doubt whatever.

In an Order in Council of November 29th, 1882, the powers of lieutenant-governors is very clearly defined. It reads as follows:

The committee in council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Evenlency to the fact that in several Excellency to the fact that in several provinces bills passed by the legislature have been reserved for the Governor-General's assent by their Lieutenant-Governors on the advice of their min-

isters.

This practice is at variance with

The constitutional aspect of the case is not affected by the existence of the contract between the Canadian Africa places the Dutch element in Nippon Company and the Wellington Collieries Company; but the existence of such a contract shows that His Colony. Natal still has an English Honor ought to have been exceedingly. contradicted.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

anything said vesterday in the Colo hist regarding the constitutionality of the reservation of the Bowser Bill. What we then said was in discharge of a promise made to our readers at the very outset of the discussion to the effect that, when all the facts were made public, we should express an n, at an earlier stage of the discussion, but at a time when the Liberal press was demanding investigation and making all kinds of threats, the

ministry.

Lord Curzon as an Irish peer will be able to give the Empire the benefit of his great ability and wide experience He is a man of a type that cannot be too well represented in parliament, and his presence in the House of Lords will greatly strengthen that body

. With all due deference to the great London journals, it must be said that on occasion they display a woeful ignorance of questions affecting Co-lonial interests. At the present molonial interests. At the present moment many of them are in a hope ess muddle as to the actual attitude of Canada in regard to Anglo-Japa-nese relations.

It is understood at Ladysmith that the E. & N. Railway company is about to inaugurate its land-clearing policy by preparing an area of 170 acres near that town for immediate occupation by settlers. This is very satisfactory information.



## And Better Furnishing Satisfaction at this Store

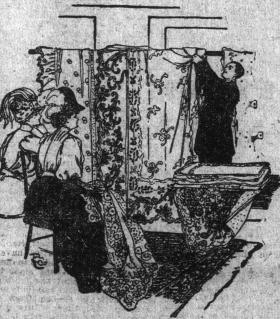
T is pretty generally conceded that those who give their undivided attention to anything produce the best results. It is agreed also that long service as a specialist makes that specialist better fitted to do his chosen work. Our whole time and consideration is given to the work of furnishing homes. Long service in this single line is also ours. Our department managers have also spent years in handling the merchandise sold in their departments. The experience of years in planning and furnishing hundreds of homes and in buying to supply the demands of a cosmopolitan folk puts them in a better position to buy and plan intelligently than ordinary storekeepers.

"Furniture of real stability and merchandise of decided worthiness"—that's the policy of our buyers. They don't look for "Job Lots" or "Specials."-"Quality" always with them, and "quality" in Furniture and "House Furnishings" pays. Before you invest a cent in furniture, see ours and COMPARE VALUES.

## Special Values in New Lace Curtains

Now, just a word about our new curtains. Yesterday saw us busy marking the largest and best assortment of curtains we have received for many a day. We can promise you the best curtain values in the city and invite you to see this special showing. There is no other such assortment of styles nor such excellent values.

See the curtains with the "Hang Easy Top!" This feature enables you to drape the curtains in a most attractive manner with ease. Just one little "feature" of our curtainsthere are other good points-and the curtains cost no more and often less, 'than common kinds at other stores.



NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS-In these curtains we have just unpacked more than 60 new designs, and these with our former splendid showing makes an assortment of this style of curtain that isn't equalled elsewhere. We can promise you values that cannot be duplicated and in this range of prices you will find something that will surely suit you. Prices range from, per 

SWISS LACE CURTAINS-In the Swiss line we have just opened more than 50 new patterns in White, Champagne, Ivory and Ecru shades. This excellent curtain is shown in a great choice of designs and at a great price variety. We have them at, per pair, \$30.00 down to .... \$3.50 ARISTON LACE CURTAINS—This is

a very dainty curtain and the new styles just unpacked are indeed pleasing. A special weave makes a very strong curtain and you'll find this style an excellent wearer. The Ecru and two-tone effects are very

pleasing. Price, per pair, \$6.00 down to...... \$4.00 NOVELTY BRAIDED CURTAINS-This is a "new thing" in Curtains and a style we think you'll like very much. The designs are uncommonly dainty and pleasing. We have them in Arab and White and offer you a very special value at, per pair .............\$5.00

## Special Exhibit of Hearth Furnishings—Special Values

We advise you to investigate our very liberal offerings in Hearth Furnishings. Just now we are making an unusually good showing of handsome new styles in Fenders, Fire Sets, Screens, etc., and are offering these at very fair prices. Tardy arrivals a larger stock than we care to carry, hence our desire to clear these now. Come in and see the showing on balcony, first floor.

## Some Good Quilt Values **Excellent McLintock Ouilts**

One of these McLintock Down Ouilts on that bed of yours, and dreams of Summer skies for you! For nights like these, there is nothing better in the bedding line. They are light in weight, but warmer far than the heavier bedding sometimes used. There is no oppressive weight, but, instead, restful warmth. They are warm enough for Winter, and cool enough for Summer-an all-the-yearround covering of merit. There is no better Down Comforter made than the McLintock. Materials and workmanship. all through are the best. This is the Victoria home of the famous Quilt.

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price .... 86.50 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 6 ft. Price ....\$8.00 



HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Complete and Good THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA B.C.

MAKERS -OF-**FURNITURE** AND OFFICE FITTINGS

Better

That Are

Urges the Need Legislation to

Tuesday, Februa

Wrongdo

Washington, Feb. osevelt's message en keenly discussed large measure o ception in the Hou tives yesterday was r the members vigorousl the reading of the me in the house numerou heard audibly to exclaual," "this is red hot," dent's vigorous d wrongdoers was gree

plause, as was his defeatal judges who punis violations of the law.

More "Big Stick" The message opens graphs;
. "The recent decision court in regard to the bility act, the experient state commerce commis department of justice in interstate commerce laws, and the gravely fude toward the law a tration recently adopte heads of great corpora desirable that there tional legislation as re tal and between the gr and the public. "The supreme court employers' liability lav stitutional because its employes engaged who commerce as well as t gaged in interstate con stantial majority

that the congress has with the question in state commerce is co "As regards the emilaw, I advocate its imacment, limiting its s shall apply only to the as to which the court stitutionally apply, but provisions within terstate employment ered by an adequate intrastate employment the action of the seve this clear definition of the states will undoub performance of their d field the consideration of the subject demand.
"I also very urgentl comprehensive act be for compensation by to all employes injured nent service. Under an injured workman the government has n the entire burden of th Hurts Busi

Many recommendat legislation to govern b and combinations are President. The whole message is shown by

message is shown by passages:

"The apologists of shonesty always declain effort to punish or preground that any such esettle business." It is their acts have unset and the very men raspend hundreds of thou lars in securing, by spe book or pamphlet, the distatement of what the statement of what the and yet when public rect their misstatements truth, they declaim ag

They have hurt homen, honest working farmers, and now they the truth being told. of all these attacks up to secure honesty in but to secure honesty are to secure honesty are to secure honesty are to be secured. and that business pan sary penalty for such business honesty.

"The morality of such clsely as great as if m of the men caught in a tablishment when that tablishment is raided hif such words mean a mean that those whose they represent stand agfort to bring about a milion of business which a repetition of insurance street railroad scandals a pepetition of the Chideal; a repetition of the between certain pression sely as great as if n between certain proession and certain professional ers and certain big fin disgrace of which has just been rescued; of the successful effort hard Oil company people every competitor, to over mon carriers and to esta epoly which treats the contempt, which the pu so long as it permits principles and such sentin any act on them with im any act on them with im
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put a stop to the wron actions of those who ha put a stop to the wron if it were true that to cu ness from the body pol momentary check to a seeming prosperity, I cou moment hesitate to put corruption. On behalf of ple, on behalf no less of man of means than the who earns each day's that day's sweat of his necessary to insist upon

necessary to insist upo business and politics walks of life, in big thin things, upon just and fabetween man and man. I mand this are striving in the spirit of Abrah when he said: Fondly fervently do we pray tha scourge may speedily page 100 business of the scourge may speedily page 100 business and political section. scourge may speedily pe if God wills that it cont the wealth piled by the two hundred and fifty y quited toil shall be surely drawn with the sword, three thousand years at must be said, 'the judg Lord are true and righter.' With malice towar

Store attention service as sen work. ng homes. s have also he experibuying to ion to buy

s''—that's pecials."-House Fur-COMPARE

the largest nise you the e is no other

drape the r curtainsn common

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.. \$35.00

MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

That Are Better

"RED HOT" MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

state commerce commission and of the department of justice in enforcing the

bility act, the experience of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, and the gravely significant attitude toward the law and its administration recently adopted by certain heads of great corporations, render it desirable that there should be additional legislation as regards certain of the relations between labor and capital and between labor and capital and between the great corporations and the public.

"The supreme court has decided the employers' liability law to be unconstitutional because its terms apply to employes engaged wholly in interstate commerce as well as to employes engaged in interstate commerce. By a substantial majority the court holds that the congress has power to deal with the question in so far as interstate commerce is concerned.

"As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate ree-mactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility, the states will undoubtedly give the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

"I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government."

Jordon Men in New York held is different attitude to the vork held is sixth annual dinner last night at the Hotel Manhattan with President is Robert Henderson in the chair. Over "fifty graduates of the university and guests sat down to the dinner. Prin Coation of the Faculty. McGill University and president with the Faculty. McGill University of Montreal, was represented by the University, and Dr. Ellis to the Grands.

Ruef Pleads Not Guity.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Abraham with offering a bribe in connection with offering a bribe in connection with offering a bribe

Talso very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employes injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employ of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife and his young children. This is an outrage." Hurts Business.

Many recommendations of new legislation to govern big corporations and combinations are made by the President. The whole tone of the message is shown by the following passages:

Second property of the state that the state of the state

charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Teacher Murdered

Urges the Need of Additional
Legislation to Curb Big
Wrongdoers

Washington, Feb. 1.—Anna E. Hahn,
one of the first American teachers to
go to the Philippines, was murdered at
Bangas, island of Luzon, January 28,
according to a despatch received at
the bureau of insular affairs today.
No details were given. Miss Hahn
was 45 years of age, and was the author of a number of short stories.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress has been keenly discussed today, with a very large measure of approval. Ifs reception in the House of Representatives yesterday was notable, nearly all the members vigorously applauding. As the reading of the message progressed in the house numerous members were heard audibly to exclaim, "most unusual," "this is red hot," etc. The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of the federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

More "Big Stick" Needed.

The message opens with these paragraphs:

"The recent decision of the supreme court in regard to the employers' liability act, the experience of the interstate commerce commission and of the department of instice in enforcement.

BRITISH OPINION

London Daily Express—Captain Morrison Bell, the Unionist candidate for the Ashburton Division of Devonshire, has put the issue before the electors in unmistakable terms. Backed by the authority of an incisive letter from Mr. Chamberlain, he advances tariff reform as essential to the future wellbeing of the country. Without such reform and the binding together of the empire that will follow Great Britain will lose its position as one of the dominating powers of the world. Internal prosperity and external authority are both dependent on it. At the same time as he stands for this urgently-needed reform Capt. Bell emphasizes the essential anti-Socialism of the Unionist party. There is only one vital issue in modern British politics. The country is faced with the absolute necessity for many social measures. Such legislation must proceed on one of two lines. We must either move along the line of Socialism, which means that industry, thrift and capacity are to be penalized for the benefit of incompetency, or we must adopt the possibilities held out by a widening of the basis of taxation to aid the unfortunate without disheartening the industrious. The Liberal party is negatively anti-tariff reform, and the consequence is that if is becoming more and more definitely pro-Socialist. Liberalism as Liberalism is hopelessly ineffective. There is not a constituency in the country that can be won by promises to tinker the Constitution or to disestablish the Church. The British elector is like Gallio. He is interested in bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics are the Socialists and the tariff reformers. This is the

Ruef was called upon to plead in Judge Dunne's court in the matter of the fourteen indictments charging him with offering a bribe in connection with the Parkside trolley franchise, Ruef pleaded not guilty to each charge against him as it was read. The other defendants in these cases, G. H. Umbsen, W. I. Brobeck, Joseph E. Green and former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, were also present, and, with the exception of Schmitz, who has already pleaded not guilty, they entered pleas similar to that of Ruef.

TO BORE FOR OIL

AT PRINCE RUPERT

Well-Borer Goes North on Amur to investigate Northern Oil

Territory

A. T. Gurd, manager of the Beaver Lakes, Cariboo, and an experienced oil-borer from Petrolla, Ont. whence so many oil-borers go to the oil-bearing countries of the world, left last night, on the steamer Amur, bound to Prince Rupert to make investigation of the coll lands recently found at the proposed terminus of the Grand Toxos Pacific railway.

Mr. Gurd is going to prospect and make a thorough investigation of the coll lands recently found at the proposed terminus of the Grand Toxos Pacific railway.

Mr. Gurd is going to prospect and make a thorough investigation of the commercial treatment of the superior of from following investigation of the foundants of the conducted by Mr. Gurd.

COMPLAIN OF SERVICE

Resident of the Islands Are Inconvenienced by Withdrawal of the Iroquois

London Standard: So far as can be Lo

COUNTY TOWNS AND A THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Our Year Ended Last Friday

And we have just finished stocktaking. This may not be entertaining news to you, but doubtless it will interest you to learn that from this stocktaking episode we shall offer

> Great Bargains During February

We are willing to knock off quite a few dollars on good goods that \_ have "hung fire" a little lately. Kindly pass the news on to your

Watch our windows and watch this space for exceptional values



Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in highclass exclusive Millinery.

NOTED WAR RELIGS TO LEAVE ENGLAND

Chesapeake's Flag and Balaclava Bugles Bought By Americans

WILL CIRCLE GLOBE ON REMARKABLE BET

"Good-Bye, Will See You in Ten Years," Words of



We carry a full line of

Stoves, Ranges, Granite and Tinware, Crockery, etc. Builders' Hardware

white, he replicate and shall are the replicating pendings and pamphility while pend any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum not exceed the pend and while sum not pend any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum not exceed any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum not exceed the pend any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum not exceed any sum not exceeding 45 for pend any sum

Liberals Object to Removal of Clause Which Leader Criticized

### NATAL ACT IN COMMITTEE

Measure Comes Up For Final Reading Monday-Questions Answered

(From Saturday's Daily) subsection in the Natal bill, which states that the act shall not apply to any persons whose entry or ex-clusion from Canada has been fixed by the Dominion, was struck out of the bill in committee at yesterday's sitting

of the legislature.

This is the subsection which J. A. Macdonald, K.C., leader of the Liberal opposition, stated in his speech upon the bill would make it non-applicable to Japanese and Chinese. Nevertheless with his entire following he voted against its removal from the bill on the ground that the bill, deprived of it, would be going beyond the powers of the provincial legislature.

The situation is growing decidedly interesting for the Liberals in the house, and the question which is being debated in the galleries is whether they will now support the measure. Mr. Macdonald spoke heatedly

Mr. Macdonald spoke heatedly against the remeval of the clause. It was virtually inviting the Ottawa auherities to disallow the measure. This drew from Hon. W. J. Bowser a caustic remark that the leader of the opposition was very hard to suit.

At considerable length he had demonstrated his belief that this sub-

section made the measure non-effec-tive in the case of Japanese and Chin-When a move was made to renese. When a move was made to render the measure applicable to these people the member for Rossland opposed the move. What were his reasons for so doing? He urged Mr. Macdonald to use his influence to have the Dominion government allow the act when passed, to stand. Then an appeal could be taken to the courts which would decide upon whether or not it was constitutional.

"That an order of the house be granted for a return forthwith of copies of any agreement entered into between the government and the E. & N. rallway company in respect to exemption from taxation of the extension of the rallway to Alberni; also for exples of all correspondence between the government, or any member for Rossland seemed anxious to have clause F retained in the bill, and he knew the effect that it would have. If it was merely that the province might not go beyond its powers he had an amendment to offer which he thought would meet the requirements of the situation.

Passes All Understanding.

why the Objection

Why the Objection

Why the Objection

Now, the hon, the leader of the opposition, held in his speech on this particularly the ame offer has been made and accepted in other cases by railway companies. I think, size the province of the case the province of the composition of the case of t

the E. & N. Railway company in the light of the favors which that road had already received. The fact that this favor had been granted before the bill had been brought into the house was meredy another instance of government by the lieutenant-governor in council.

The fact that the railway was employing Japanese and Chinese on their right-of-way was also serious. Was the government aware of the fact that one-third of the working population of the serious disallowed all our bills. The hon, member for Roesland has said one-third of the working population of Disallowance

My hon, friend is now very much atraid that if this sub-section is struck out of the bill, it will be disallowed. But, sir, I do not know why this bill should at all of necessity be disallowed. (Hear, hear.) As far as the government at Ottawa is concerned, the constitutional point is not raised at all. The simple fact is that they have disallowed all our bills. The

right-of-way was also serious. Was the government aware of the fact that one-third of the working population of the city which he represented were out of work. A meeting had been called, and he thought that at that meeting some matters would be brought out which would prove of interest to the government.

and he thought that at that meeting some matters would be brought out which would prove of interest to the government.

It had transpired that the E. & N. Railway company was employing gangs of Japanese and Chinese. If this was the manner in which the working people of British Columbia were to be treated, he thought that the house would not support the government's bill amending the Railway assessment act.

In the Dominion house the other day an amendment had been introduced extending the time in which the extension could be constructed four years. This was very unsatisfactory. If the government granted the exemption, he hoped that they would insist or construction being at once commenced.

Acts Are Committed.

The motion was then put and carried, being unopposed.

Acts Are Committed.

The MI. Macdonald. He was not the sure of the sure of the courts of the courts of the courts. And I am, sir, quite sure of this, that the government granted the exemption, he hoped that they would insist on construction being at once commenced.

Acts Are Committed.

The MI. Macdonald. He was not the courts with the passed was also disallowed.

The hon gentleman says that this is a political move; but I think it will be admitted that he, at all events, has himself made a political speech today in this house, and very apparently with the object of helping his friends out at Ottawa on the question of disallowance. (Hear, hear.) But, why, sir, do these people not give us a chance to settle the constitutionality of this bill and to use the influence which he undoubtedly has at Ottawa in order to prevent the disallowance of this bill, and to permit it to be brought before the courts decide upon the constitutionality of this bill than have it left to the mercy of the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, who can have it disallowed for political resons. (Hear, hear.)

MI. Macdonald He was not the

here, confirming the rights of settlers in the famous Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company land belt case. Now.

The state of the s

legislation is not effective, as against provincial legislation on this subject! It would not be the first time that provincial has prevailed over federal legislation. (Hear, hear.) The retention of subsection F really means this that we openly make our legislation. The thin we openly make our legislation. The hon, gentleman quoted from Mr. Justice Clement's work, page 55, on this point.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Do I understand the leader of the opposition to say that this province has not the right to exclude the Japanese?

Mr. Macdonald: Exactly, in view of the legislation at Ottawa, in respect to Asiatic immigration legislation the better. The house and country could rest assured that the working classes of this province would not long tolerate the presence of these races on these shores, or the continuance in force of the policy which permitted them to come here.

Asiatics Must Go.

And he had no hesitation whatever in saying, and he himself would most

Mr. Macdonald: Exactly, in view of the legislation at Ottawa, in respect to the Japanese, and the Chinese, as well.

Why the Imprint of Doubt? in the deci-Mr. McPhillips brought up the deci-them by unconstitutional means, and by any and every means in their power. Japanese Are Soldiers."

"I believe, Mr. Chairman," the memthis decision had been set aside by the supreme court, but afterwards restored by the highest tribunal in the Empire.

Mr. Macdonald: Is not the hongentleman in these remarks making a reflection on the chief justice and the three judges of the supreme court?

Mr. Chairman," the member for Nanalmo continued, "that nearly all of the 25,000 Japanese in this province is a trained soldier, armed or not, I do not know, but ready at any time to take possession of our province. I believe that there is an army of 20,000 Japanese in British Columbia ready to rise up and take it by force. reflection on the chief justice and the of 20,000 Japanese in British Columbia three judges of the supreme court?

Mr. McPhillips: I cannot help that. We know that we cannot despise these Japanese and we know what an army general of England, with Messrs. Simons and Greene, distinguished counsel, argued this important case before the Privy Council. The decision of the presence of these men in British

entry into Canada of Japanese artisans or laborers."

Objections Raised

Hon, Mr. Bowser: I object to this amendment on the ground that it will not at all subserve the object we have in view in placing this measure before the house. It will be both injurious to the bill and ineffective.

Mr. Macdonald—The passage of this amendment would put it up to Ottawa to disallow this bill, and if it is passed the bill will be unconstitutional. The intention of both the propositions which have been laid before the house this afternoon is perfectly plain; that both the government and the Socialist members of this house are not willing that this house shall pass effective legislation with respect to Oriental limiteration. The real object of both Questions of Ministry.

Mr. Oliver asked the minister of finance the following question:

What amounts of tax or royalty were paid during the fiscal year by each of the following collieries: Cumberland, Extension, Nanaimo, Middleboro, Carbonado, Coal Creek, Michel?

Payelty.

Cumberland and

Cumperiand and
Extension collieries (Wellington Col. Col. \$33,451.08

Nanaimo Colliery
(West. Fuel Col.) 18,856.90

Middleboro Col. Nil.
Carbonado, Coal Ck
and Michel Col.
(Crevie, Nil. Boso

and Michel Col.
(Crow's N't Pass
Coal Co. ..... 33,908.81 \$21,093.70
Totals ..... \$36,216.79 \$21,093.70
Mr. King asked the chief commisoner of lands and works the following sioner of lands and works the government question:

Is it the intention of the government to make provision in the estimates of the coming year for the construction of a bridge, or ferry, across the Kootenay river at Wardner?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:
The matter, has not yet been decided.
Mr. Oliver asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

sioner of lands and works the ronowing questions:

1. Is it the intention of the government to make any provision in the estimates to repair the Town line road between Fort Langley and the Yale Trunk road?

2. If not, why not?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. The question has not yet been decided.

2. Answered by reply to question one.

g question:
Is it the intention of the government

ording to the plans prepared by Mr.
IIII, C. E.?
Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:
The matter will be considered.
Mr. Oliver asked the chief commisioner of lands and works the follow-

so of sub-section F. f. is doing much more than merely placing the imprint of doubt upon our own legislation, for it is a direct admission that a large or under this class of people can come in under this law. (Hear, hear.)

Foregone Conclusion

Foregone Conclu

## APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Two Million Dollar Company is Incorporated to Enter Canning Business in Yale

The following appointments appear in the current issue of the British Co-lumbia Gazette: Rev. William E. Collison, of Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, to be a jus-tice of the peace in and for the prov-ince of British Columbia.

John James Cambridge, of the City of New Westminster, to be district registrar of births, deaths and marria-ges for the county of Westminster, in the place of Charles Samuel Keith.

Arthur Okell, of Creston, East Kootenay, to be a registrar for the purposes of the Marriage Act.

James Stuat Birnie, of Greenwood, to be a clerk in the office of the government of Greenwood. ernment agent at Greenwood. Such appointment to date from May 15,

Howard E. Cochran, of the city of

New Westminster, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Cclumbia. Ald, Richard Mills and George Bartaux Harris to be members of the board of commissioners of police for the City of Vancouver.

James Findley, Frederick James Procter and Edward Blagdon Morgon to be members of the board of direct-ors of the Vancouver General Hospital for the year 1908 for the year 1908.

Herbert Stanton, of the City of Vic-

toria, to be chief clerk in the department of mines, such appointment to date from May 1, 1906.

Thomas Shepherd, of the City of Thomas Shepherd, of the City of North Vancouver, to be registrar of voters for the Richmond Electoral district, in the place of Sidney Ashe

Pletcher, resigned. Joseph Jaggers and William E. Townsend to be members of the board of Licensing commissioners for the City of New Westminster.

R. S. Atkins to be a clerk in the of-

R. S. Akins to be a cierk in the or-fice of the government agent at Fair-view, such appointment to date from June 16, 1906.

Ald. Elijah John Fader and T. S. Annandale to be members of the board of police commissioners for the City of New Westminster.

Compared With December Past Month's Building Re-

That are order of the house between states of the present states o

RETURNS FROM E. Jacobs Tells of Mining Distric

Tuesday, Fobru

Found T (From Saturda; After having sper weeks in West Koote ary districts, E. Jaco British Columbia Mir turned to Victoria Jacobs first visited N the Canadian Mining that city on January thence to Northpor where he was the gu Kiddie, superintendent and Mrs. Kiddle, sper Rossland, was the gr friends Frederic Keff charge of the mines Columbia Copper Com Keffer at Greenwood and then returned co ping over a day at Greening thence to Victor

via Revelstoke and V
At the meeting of
Mining Institute at
tendance at which n cluding members from Forks, Phoenix, Gre Slocan, Vancouver, V and Washington, U. therefore representative western branch of was organized. Fr president of the insti the meeting that there bers in the West. A general superintendent Consolidated M. S. Grand Forks, was of the branch; E. secretary, and the for P. S. Couldrey and Rossland; Leslie Hill lock, Nelson; W. M toria; E. C. Musgra James McEvoy, Fern Whiteside, Coleman, Haes, Spokane, Washi Several resolutions further development number of interesti read and discussed.

paid to the Canada works now in course at Nelson. The visite tained in various ways able dance concluding

The men of the party of Nelson's excellent Business at Nelson generally satisfactory rom Slocan reported eral parts of that dis from Ainsworth had to tell of their mining Salmo and Erie, south came encouraging assur progress, while in the son several promising recent, producers.

At Northport Mr. Jac
Mr. Kiddie, well known
as an experienced a metallurgist, had pretty bearings amid his new after having been sixed in charge of the s which are owned by the ing Company. At pres a sufficiently large available to allow of furnace being regularly it is expected that in t will be enough receive

die took charge, three in blast, but the ore in state of affairs to be definitely. efinitely. The North comparatively large oblast furnaces and all smelting appliances in kiddie is confident the ore can be obtained for o be continuously works will make a pr At Rossland the large dated Mining and Sm of Canada, Ltd.; Le R No. 2—continue to be ated, these together p to 6,000 tons of ore per opment work is also it the Giant California

o or three smaller During 1907 the Le out 112,000 tons of o part of which was smell port. The most import ment work done by the l company last year was to of sinking the main five shaft from the 1,350 to level and connecting the the winze, distant about the latter level, which in the Le Roi mine. A been met with in diam the south of the ore sh worked, and crosscuts are to open this vein on the A. J. McMillan, managing W. A. Carlyle, recently a sulting engineer to the expected to arrive in R England early in Februar after to arrange for in output of ore from the

The Le Roi No. 2, Lt

The Le Roi No. 2, Ltt the Josie mine in Rossla the Vancouver in the viverton, Slocan lake. The silver-lead zinc mine, there were shipped fro to Trail 22,199 tons of the state of the silver-lead zinc mine. The silver-lead zinc mine there were milled at from this latter 768 ton trates were made. Much was done with the diamo feet were drilled at a colour foot. At the Vancouver foot. At the Vancouve year's production was 71 ed ore shipped and 17,86 sent to the Wakefield m tons of lead concentrate besides which 263 tons centrate were shipped. centrate were shipped. drey, manager of the Ltd., left Rossland abo of January on a visit to ing his absence Ernest lately came from Englan pose, is managing the mines. Mr. Levy is by stranger in Rossland, he manager of the Le Roi three years ago.

three years ago.

The output of the Centin 1907 was about 132,00 which was smelted at Thements at these mines at the series of these mines, R. was away on a wedding the series of these mines, R. was away on a wedding the series of these mines, R. was away on a wedding the series of the series of

## ITS IN SIAL GAZETTE

llar Company is to Enter Canless in Yale

ppointments appear e of the British Co-

Collison, of Masset slands, to be a jus-n and for the provbridge, of the City

deaths and marria-of Westminster, in es Samuel Keith. Creston, East Kootristrar IOI age Act. rnie, of Greenwood. ne office of the govistrar for the pur Greenwood, Such ate from May 15

hran, of the city of to be a notary pub-province of British lls and George Baroners of police for Frederick James

rd Blagdon Morgon the board of direct-er General Hospital of the City of Vicch appointment to 906.

d, of the City of to be registrar of chmond Electoral ce of Sidney Ashe

and William E. mbers of the board missioners for the ninster. e a clerk in the of-ient agent at Fair-ment to date from

Fader and T. S. embers of the board oners for the City of Victoria, B.C., a commissioner for the Supreme Court rms of the Provin-

mpanies have been the terms of the Horticultural Es a capital of \$2,dealers and can

mited, with a cap-

Supply Company, pital of \$20,000, to business in dental Company, Limited, 20,000, to take over cook business of H. d, B. C. g Company, Limof \$25,000, to acof the Alexandria and to operate the

nsed to carry on rince as an extra-The head office Edinburgh. s received an as-efficiency by the

VEN ON UPERT SITE

ght Denies the ven Out in

th, second vice-nd Trunk railway, e G. T. P., who is ng with the prosue between the greatly surprised made by a pro-ny of eastern cap-an option on half ce Rupert. absolutely incorthe townsite has

the sale will take with the arrange-General Manager it to the coast.

ANUARY D SHOWING

December. Building Reod One

gures compared those of the last r, the total value which permits building inspector ed with the Ded with the De-J.720. The num-d was thirty-six collected. None which permits large value, the g the three stores is erecting on ar Government J.500. Practically iwellings indicat-nd for such class systrating the instrating the inpopulation. The h was an excep-in it is consider-posed to be one is of the year. was granted to erect a dwelling te foundation at tra and Turner

Fields -Mgr. Sharetti, lanada, has writeneral expressing an to convert the at Quebec into

PITCH SINT TIPE

THOUSE INTERIOR

THE STATE OF THE STATE

Tuesday, Februa

Premier McBride S Situation in a Speech

MR. McPHILLIPS'

summed up the argum passage of the bill, eloc ed the measure against which had been made through it upon the sin government and the members of the house, The premier rehear

the speech of the lead erriment was a thoughtfu the final word upon the situation in the province and the probable situati ture, unless more radio ware enacted than that by the Dominion governi

constituents do anythin port it.

H. C. Brewster (Alberr debate. Incidentally he upon the right-of-way of extension of the E. & N. there were five camps of borers and one camp of C ers engaged in clearing.

Prior to the debate up aet, Mr. Hawthornthwait the house from the speaupon his motion, given the cus, was considered. The sustained on a straight

will probably be heard

the license and police co

Hon. W. J. Bowser has of his intention to intro amending the Municipal C Under this the incorporation of Duncans will take

Bills Introduced
H. B. Thomson (Victoria
half of the city of Victor

for leave to introduce a to amend the Victoria Wat and Amending acts.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introd entitled "an Act to consamend the law relating to elections in municipalities. elections in municipalities given its first reading. Mr. McInnis introduced titled "an Act to prevent ation against members of ions." It was read a first

Chair is Sustaine On reaching on the order Hawthornthwaite's motion his honor the lieutenant-g his action on the Bowser

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—I the house against your de Speaker, on two grounds, (have not supported it with and (2) because the people Columbia through their rep in this house have the undeer to impeach any man, be peer or commoner, and peer or cor

Hon. Mr. Eberts—There debate on this matter.
Hon. Mr. McBride—I that there was a motion house, and surely it is deb.
Hon. Mr. Eberts—You the motion. The question

well decomposed stable manure may be added, but let this be thoroughly mixed with the soil This mixture will produce a velvety, Dessert cherries will next claim attention; it is important that these be pruned early in the green lawn, which, if properly clipped, will imseason, for, as the buds swell quickly, they are and not come in contact with the roots. Coniprove with age. Bare spots on old lawns can liable to be rubbed off if pruning is delayed. fers often die during the summer following be restored by using the same mixture of grass The main branches should be trained at a distheir transplanting, and though the causes of seeds raked into the soil with a sharp-toothed

## THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not plg and Manure Flower Borders which and yet been prepared:

Plant—Harder Border Plants, Albines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Vegetable Roots, And especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, Pyretarums, Vines for Forcing, Gladioli, Young Grape Vines, Roses, Virginian Creepers, Clematises, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Forest Trees, Horse Radish, Early Potatoes, in frames, Garlic, Shallots, Forcing Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start

Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias, Start Achimenes. Sow—Pees, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beef in



Kelway's New Paeony-Mrs. Gwyn Lewis

frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Capsleum in heat, Corn Salad, Parsnip in warm border, Parsley, Couve Tronchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Asters, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscomb, Auricula, Gloxinia, A little Primula, Lobelia, A little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Jerusalem Artichoke.

tichoke.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

Winter Treatment of Fruit Trees



HERE is much to be done in the hardy fruit garden during winter. If young trees are to be planted, preparations for this work should be made at once by deeply cultivating the ground and incorporating well-decayed manure in soils/that need to be enriched. November is the best

time for planting trees. They may be planted, however, any time during the winter when the ground is in good working condition, but those planted before the shortest day are likely to succeed better during the coming season than those planted later. Much of the future success of the trees depends upon the way in which planting is carried out. One of the commonest mistakes is to plant trees too deeply and to cramp the roots into a hole that is not large enough. In planting, the roots are spread out evenly and some fine soils placed around them, making the whole firm.

Standard trees require to be securely staked, but bushes and pyramids are generally capable of supporting themselves. The stake is driven into the ground before the hole is filled in, so that it may be placed between the roots, thus preventing their being damaged. Established trees that are making very vigorous growth and yielding poor crops of fruit probably require root-pruning, and when possible this should be carried out as soon as the leaves fall. It is better to prune only half the roots at one time, leaving the others until the following year; then the trees that have only been planted two or three years can be lifted altogether, root-pruned and replanted as before.

The winter months afford an excellent opportunity for giving fruit trees a rich top-dressing of well-decayed manure. Early in the spring this may be forked into the ground. It is an excellent plan to spray hardy fruit trees in the winter with caustic alkali wash. This destroys insects in the bark and kills all kinds of moss and lichen on the trees, giving them a clean and healthy appearance. I am sure all who try this and use it according to the directions will be highly gratified with the results.

The pruning of fruit trees is an important matter, and should be undertaken as soon as the leaves have fallen. Morello cherries are the first to receive attention, and these require similar treatment to the peach. The old fruitbearing wood is cut out, and growths of the current year are laid in about 3 inches apart.

tance of o inches or 10 inches apart, and in the case of young trees the leading shoots are shortened to about 15 inches to encourage the free formation of fruit-bearing spurs. The foregoing remarks refer to almost all trained fruit trees. Fruit-buds subsequently form at the base of the spurs which are cut to about 2 inches or to a wood-bud above the fruit-buds. In the case of plum trees, it is necessary continually to lay in young growths to take the place of the older branches. The spurs are pruned as already described, and some of the old ones are cut away annually. There are several ways of training the pear. Undoubtedly, splendid fruits are obtained from cordon-grown trees, although a wall covered with cordons will not yield such a heavy crop as one planted with fan-trained or espalier trees.

The pruning of apricot trees demands much care. They produce fruit on the previous summer's growth and also on spurs; but as the best fruits are generally obtained on one or two year old shoots, a proper supply should be encouraged in all parts of the tree. Where there is space, young shoots may be laid in. The current' year's growth at the end of a main branch is shortened to about 15 inches, and the spurs are cut back to two or three eyes.

Peach and nectarine trees are better left unpruned until February, before the blossoms expand. The old fruit-bearing wood is cut out to make room for new growths to be laid in, which were left for the purpose when disbudding in summer. In pruning trees out of doors I think it best to cut back the shoots moderately hard, say, to half their length. One must be careful to cut back to a wood bud, which is a

small pointed one, for if a branch is cut to a blossom bud it will only die back; it is, however, safe to cut to a triple bud, Branches of the peach and nectarine should be trained at a distance of about 3 inches or 4 inches apart. When the trees are pruned and trained, new ties and shreds should be given if required.

When training a fantrained tree of any kind, the bottom branches are brought out quite horizontally, the others being allowed to taper upwards gradually. The centre of the tree may be left open for a few years, for as more branches develop it will be gradually filled in. It is advisable to take out the leading growth from a fan-trained tree so as to induce an even circulation of sap. When the

leading shoot is allowed to remain the sap rushes to the top, and often robs the lower branches of their due share, preventing them from attaining a proper develop-

Newly-planted Standards are pruned rather hard for a few years to induce the formation of sturdy heads; afterwards, however, they need little pruning beyond a judicious thinning of the growths and branches that cross one another. Bush trees must be kept open so that air and light are admitted freely. The side shoots are cut back to two or three eyes and the current year's growth of the main branches shortened to about 9 inches. Espalier apples and pears need much the same attention as those on walls, while plums and cherries only equire a little thinning of the branches. Bush fruit like gooseberries and red currants need hard pruning. With black currants some of the old branches are cut away to give room for younger growths .- The Garden.

### The Culture of Conifers

The conifers that are naturally supplied with an abundance of fibrous roots, such as biotas and retinisporas, transplant more readily than others whose root system consists of longer and larger roots, and fewer small rootlets. Therefore, conifers grown in nurseries should either be frequently transplanted, in order to form compact root systems, which allows them to be lifted with balls of earth, or they should be pot-grown for two years. A longer period is seldom advisable in the case of tall, rapidgrowing species, like the exotic species of cupressus, as the roots are then apt to assume the coil form, the tap-root growing in a solid. curled ball, which eventually causes the tree to die. Large conifers of this class should be lifted from the nursery row in the early fall' and placed in cheap tubs, where after remaining a few weeks numerous new rootlets are formed and they transplant with greater facility and less loss.

After selecting the proper soil, dig a large hole, not less than two to three feet in diameter for the smaller sizes. Let the hole be two feet deep and fill in with surface soil. If the land is naturally poor, a shovelful of leaf mold or loss are many, one of the most common is the use of fresh stable manure for fertilizing. If this comes in contact with the roots, the tree will likely die.

When the hole is filled with soil, pour a bucket of water around the tree and cover the surface of the soil to a diameter of three or four feet with some mulching material, such as leaves or straw, and leave this undisturbed until the following autumn.

It is the fashion with many wealthy people

to shear their conifers every summer in order to make them as dense and symmetrical as possible. While this is admissible with retinisporas and other fancy conifers of low growth that might otherwise become straggling, I believe that it is a great pity to mar the natural beauty of a conifer. It is better to have some play of light and shade and enough irregularity to give the tree some individuality. Should any branch project considerably beyond the others, the end may be slightly cut back in order to preserve the tree's perfect shape. Otherwise, should almost never prune conifers. Never remove the lower branches of a conifer, especially a tall growing one, but let the limbs feather from the ground and thus retain their natural gracefulness.

Few diseases trouble conifers, but there is one fungus that is very destructive if not checked on its appearance. We have always succeeded in preventing serious injury by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The noxious insects that attack conifers are onfined usually to the bagworm, which must be hand picked, and the red spider, which can be removed by daily spraying with water or a

sulphur and tobacco. These insects are usually

more prevalent during long dry periods or

where trees are stunted from poverty of the

soil. Some conifers are apt to be infested with

caterpillars. For destroying these, spray with

a solution of any contact poison, such as four

ounces of paris green, one pound of lime and

fifty gallons of water. The white pine weevil

is often very destructive to deodar cedars and

white pines. This weevil punctures the bark to

deposit its eggs and after a few weeks the in-

fested branches turn yellow and gradually die.

The only remedy is to cut off every branch in-

a deodar cedar, is attacked, it must immediately

be cut off and a stick tied to the body of the

tree, allowing this to project beyond the apex. Then bend a side-limb and tie to the stick. A

new leader will thus be formed and will usually

orevent the death of the tree or destruction of

The Lawn and Its Care

be top-dressed heavily with poultry droppings

this winter, and cut every seven or eight days

next spring and summer. This simple plan

will often prove effective in eradicating the

weeds. Do not use stable manure, which is

likely to contain weeds, on a lawn at this time

of year; otherwise you will probably have a

advantage late in the season. If there is filling

to be done, clay should be mixed with the top

soil and the alternate thawing and freezing dur-

ing winter will put the land in a friable condi-

tion. The ground can be top-dressed heavily

with poultry droppings at any time during the

winter; then, just as soon in the spring as the

soil can be pulverized easily, the dressing

should be worked into the ground and a mix-

ture of the following grass seeds sown: Ken-

tucky blue-grass, white clover, creeping bent-

grass, red-top and wood meadow-grass. Use

an equal amount of the seed of each variety by

Preparations for a new lawn can be made to

lawn composed of weeds instead of grass,

If a lawn is infested with weeds, it should

-----

its symmetry.—Prosper J. Berckmans.

When the leading shoot of a tree, especially

fected.

garden rake, with poultry droppings used as a top-dressing. In making a lawn, two pounds of seed

should be used to each square rod. In the case of a lawn of twenty rods or more, it is better to go over the plot in one direction with ten pounds of seed and then across in the other direction, using the other ten pounds. The seed should be carefully raked in. This practice will insure a fine and thick stand of grass.

### How to Keep Cut Flowers

Although the methods for keeping cut flowers tested and selected by the Garden Club of Philadelphia in its recent competition are without doubt the best general rules that can be given, yet experience has proved that some flowers require different treatment from others. Violets which fade quickly with the usual care will keep fresh several days if they are excluded from the air and kept in a cool place at night. They should be put loosely into a bowl of fresh water, then covered with another bowl large enough to fit tight to the rim, or to the table on which the receptacle stands, and left in a cool or even cold room. During the daytime they should stand in the coolest part of the room and not in a draft. When flowers are to be in a warm room, it

is a good plan to put a pinch of salt into the water. One lover of cacti whom I know gives away quantities of the cut blossoms, but always with the injunction to put a pinch of salt into the water that they are to be placed in.

Galax leaves may be kept an indefinite length of time if they are occasionally immersed in cold water. Just as soon as a leaf seems to be fading, put the whole leaf and stem into cold water and let it remain four or five hours. Then take out and it will not only look as fresh as if just picked, but will last some time without having the stem in water before it is immersed again. This characteristic makes galax leaves suitable for wreaths or ropes for decoration, for the entire wreath or rope may be freshened at any time by simply immersing it in

cold water. Holly berries turn black quickly when used in the usual way for decorating but will con-tinue bright and • fresh several weeks if the bark is peeled from the lower put into water. Doubt-

weak solution of some prepared soap made of less other berries or flowers with woody stems would keep better if treated in this manner. though barberries, which have a softer stem retain their beauty many weeks when they are put into water and cared for according to the general rules for flowers.

Flowers with very porous stems-like asters-will last longer if a small piece of charcoal is added to the water.

There are many ways advised for reviving withered flowers. For instance, plunging the stems of withered roses into boiling hot water, then into cold, but as the results are not invariably satisfactory, it is hardly safe to recommend them. However, if one is fond of experimenting, it will be found interesting to observe how heliotrope that is fading will sometimes revive immediately if a drop of camphor is added to the water in which it

Various conditions also call for various sorts of treatment. Flowers that are to be worn will retain their freshness longer if they are kept close to the ice in a refrigerator for at least four hours before using, and much experience has shown convincingly that flowers that are to be transported any distance, by hand, mail or express, should be left in a large receptacle of water over night, or until the stems are thoroughly saturated.—Penelope

# On the Reviewing Desk

We have just received from Messrs. Kelway & Son, proprietors of the Royal Seed and Plant Establishment at Langport, Somerset, England, a copy of a new edition of "Kelway's Manual of Horticulture."

Messrs. Kenway & Son's efforts to supply the best plants and seeds for the garden, and a reliable and helpful handbook to their purchase and culture, have for many years met with extraordinary, but thoroughly deserved, signs of appreciation. The extensive nurseries at Langport and the thousands of acres devoted to the growing of seeds by then in Somerset and in those countries where the best climatic condi-

tions prevail, show the long-sustained, but rapidly increasing demand for their products. It is universally agreed that Kelway's Man

ual-stands at the head of books of its kind, and is unique in treatment and usefulness. The Manual is, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, a truer 'garden book' than many so called; the contents are an evidence of the very large and varied number of plants, seeds and bulbs which they cultivate; and it is pleasant to know that it is meeting with a very wide sale throughout the world.

### Raising Big Cabbage Crops for Profit

While the selection of soil is important, it should be noted that cabbage can be grown successfully on a wider range of soil than almost any other vegetable. Soils running from a light loam through all the various types (including muck and silt), to heavy, impervious clay will profitably grow cabbage if properly cared for. One of the ideal soils for the late or main cabbage crop is a clay loam slightly inclined to sand or gravel. The best results that I have had, either early or late, have been on such a soil. Although a large amount of moisture is required to produce a marketable crop of heads, still any land that is soggy or sour must be avoided. The experienced grower for market employs only fields that are well drained.

The best variety to grow will depend largely upon the market in which the crop is to be sold. The Danish Ballhead is the ideal variety to grow for shipping purposes and for long keeping. By long keeping I mean a head that will come out of storage in perfect condition up to the time that early cabbage from the south comes in. There are a number of excellent varieties for fall and winter use that are also long keepers, and such varieties will continue to be grown in a limited way. The Drumhead and the Flat Dutch are profitable standard varieties, always in demand. I believe, however, that the Ballhead will eventually supersede the other existing varieties as the commercial long keeper and shipper. As with the older varieties, the seedsmen now offer a number of different selections in so-called

Such a small amount of seed is required to supply cabbage plants for an acre of land that the difference of price between the very best and the average is of no material consequence. and the grower should procure the very best stock even at double the price.

The germinating vitality of the seed should



White Lilies and Other Hardy Flowers

be a known quantity long before planting time so as to provide for seed that will not grow. With most vegetable seed, the matter of freshness or age is of considerable moment; this does not hold good with cabbage. Test germination by placing a known number of seeds between a couple of moist blotters or layers of cotton, and note the percentage of seeds sprouting.

Sow the seed thinly in drills a foot or more apart, so that the plants may be readily cultivated with the wheel hoe, and this should be done often to maintain a continuous, rapid growth. A seed-bed should be moderately well fertilized but not over-rich, as excessive fertility will produce plants that are too tender and delicately succulent. Artificial watering may be given in the first stages of growth, but cease a few days before transplanting to the field so as to harden the fibres.-R. W. M. in Garden Magazine.

Mare's Nest Discov Member For De ply of Pren (From Friday's The Natal bill formal second reading at the si provincial legislature ye debate was marked by Hon. Richard McBride,

> stand upon the question migration throughout I and pointed out that been consistent. He con the stand which had be the premier of the Domi promise made in a teleguest in 1896 on the eve Mr. McBride pointed Conservatives had alway this question out of pol any way it had become polities it was through Liberals and the Libera The speech of the lead

by the Dominion govern picted. Mr. McBride's r punctuated with the freq of his supporters, and eli wer from the opposition.

A. E. McPhillips follor explanation of his stand a ter. He had given it a legally that the bill coul effective. In the face of of the attorney-general to prove effective in every prove effective in every with the statement of the opposition that it would effective, he could not in constituents do anythin

sustained on a straight Liberals and Socialists v with the aid of the po

cials, a microscope and wife's relations, Mr Olive covered what he alleges in the lands and works dis all involved in the day which a certain letter wa Oliver was fairly answe chief commissioner of lan yesterday, however. A considerable amoun

usiness has been amass progress of the debates week, and the house will vote most of its attentio catching up with this. upon the amendment to e amendment to ent bill will prob

The University bill and Service act also are due reading. Some pronounce Dr. Young will probably

be given until next week, expected that the report of the commission will be report of the week following. It has the week following. It has ceived by Hon, Mr. Fulto bulky document, comprisis closely typed pages.

The speaker took the ci o'clock. Prayers were rea W. Leslie Clay.

A petition was received Beatty and others with rea opium traffic. It was pre Dr. McGuire (Vancouver).

charge.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I thi
hon. friend has given r
fetched reasons for the postaken Hon. Mr. Eberts-There



stained, but rapeir products. Kelway's Mans of its kind, and sefulness. The hose most comden book' than are an evidence umber of plants. ltivate; and it is, ting with a very

ps for Profit

s important, it can be grown of soil than alls running from arious types (invy, impervious age if properly ils for the late loam slightly he best results late, have been rge amount of ce a marketable nat is soggy or ne experienced y fields that are

ill depend largee crop is to be he ideal variety and for long ean a head that fect condition page from the number of exter use that are ieties will coned way. The are profitable emand. I bed will eventualvarieties as the pper. As with now offer a in so-called

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the seed should

Flowers

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a foot or more readily cultinis should be inuous, rapid e moderately. as excessive are too tender icial watering of growth, but lanting to the -R. W. M. in

Tuesday, February 4, 1908

SECUND REALING
OF MAILE BILL

OF MAI

ferent occasions. (Hear, hear.) II my memory, sir, serves me aright, in two of these instances, the bills which were disallowed were passed owing to the exertions of this government, or in other words, they were government bills. While on the fourth and last occasion when the bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bowser, who at the time was a private member, the measure was passed through the house with the concurrence of the the house with the concurrence of the government of the day. (Cheers.) And on the other occasion the government which enacted the bill was nade up of Liberals and Conserva-

Act Was Enforced My hon, friend from the Delta at-My hon. friend from the Delta at-tempted to make the house believe that when this legislation was on the statute book the government was never sincere in the enforcement of the act. And I understood my hon. friend to say the other day that the

evidence which was taken before a certain commission, went to show that when a Conservative government had the chance to enforce such an enact-ment it never did so. Now, sir, that is certainly a stap in the face from my hon. friend, which will be felt by hon. gentlemen.
Oliver: Was this evidence

Mr. Oliver; Was this evidence printed?

Hon. Mr. McBride—I think that the hon. gentleman will find it printed in the sessional papers.

Now, sir, what did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, say in reply to Mr. McInnes? He says:

The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier). the sessional papers.

Mr. Henderson—It is not to be found

there.
Mr. Oliver—The statements which I made were fully substantiated by the evidence which was given under oath before this commission.

evidence which was given under oath before this commission.

Hon. Mr. McBride—That would certainly put my hon. friend from Yale in a very serious predicament, indeed. But so far as this house has information, that commission stated in their report that the act had been enforced, and, moreover, that the government had done everything that could possibly be done in order to bring about its enforcement. (Hear, hear.) Their report, sir, will be found in the Journals of the house for 1903-4, and my hon. friend, the member for Yale, Mr. Drury and Mr. Davidson, then a labor member of the house, formed the majority of the committee. We can well remember that when it was proposed to appoint this

formed the majority of the committee. We can well remember that when it was proposed to appoint this commission, in order that there might be no question whatever as to the bona fides of their report, it was decided that the representatives of the government of the day upon it should be in the minority, and not be in the majority, as is usual in such cases. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Davidson was certainly an opponent of the government. Mr. Oliver—He voted for you.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I cannot help that. But he also voted against us, and simply because he had the good sense and splendid judgment to support at any time this administration, it does not necessarily follow that he belonged to the Conservative party. And on the first possible occasion, when his constituency was opened, a Conservative opposed him. And this occurred in 1907, with the result that we now have one of the most useful immunity of the commercial commun. we now have one of the most useful members of the commercial commun-ity in Kootenay, my hon riend Mr. Hunter, a member of this house.

Mr. Oliver Named Committee Mr. Oliver Named Committee

My hon, friend (Hon. Mr. Bowser)
points out to me that the hon, member for the Delta himself named that
committee, as will appear from an examination of page 28 of the journals
of the house. And if the hon, gentleman makes the request I have no objection, speaking for this side of the
house, to have the evidence which
was taken on that occasion printed,
and given every possible publicity.
(Hear, hear.)

The report itself will be found un-

The report itself will be found under date of January 28, 1904, on page 74 of the journal. Mr. Borden's Telegram I will now return, sir, for a moment or two to the Lemieux mission. I am

siven a copy of a telegram which was sent by Mr. R. L. Borden to my hon. friend the attorney-general which I believe was read to the house yesterday. It runs as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908.

Ottawa, ottawa

there should be a provise in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States and he recommends that when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty an express stipulation. to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further definition should be required of the term 'laborer' so that it will definitely include artisans."

Black Watch

The big black plug.

**Chewing Tobacco** 

between Great Britain and Japan?
2. If so, what was the government's

the intention of the government to take any action under the said treaty, or otherwise, which would interfere with the right of Canada to prohibit, re-

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier) — Yes. When the government came into office they found a communication from the Imperial authorities asking the Canadian government to accept the treaty between Great Britain and Japan which has been before the government for over a year. The present government considered the matter and determined to answer that they would not be bound by the Japanese treaty.

Were Not Bound Them

Were Not Bound Then Were Not Bound Then

There, sir, you have the public statement made in the Canadian parliament on this question by Sir Wilfird Laurier! That they had received a communication in regard to this treaty, and that after considering the matter they had determined to reply that they were not bound by the treaty with Japan.

Mr. Macdonald—What bearing has that statement on this question?

Mr. Macdonald—What bearing has that statement on this question? Hon. Mr. McBride—The answer then given by the prime minister at Ottawa. bears upon it, and I have no doubt whatever that my hon. friend would have been much better pleased if these questions had never been asked; and if that answer had never been given. (Hear, hear.)

(Hear, hear.)
Now, sir, all this happened at Ottawa ten years ago. When this Ja-panese treaty was at that time dis-cussed it was refused, and an official cussed it was refused, and an official statement in answer was sent to that effect to the colonial office in the old country. The Liberal government at Ottawa in 1897, sir, would have nothing whatever to do with this treaty between England and Japan. And why, and how then, sir, has it come about that just ten years later this very same Liberal administration cannot do enough for Japan? (Hear, hear.) Did the government at Ottawa know more in 1907 than they did in 1897?

They Did Object. Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your Conservative friends at Ottawa object?

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your Conservative friends at Ottawa. object?

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your bed. Cheers.) Those whe came at the Dominion parliament, object to Canada becoming a pasty to it?

Mr. McBride: Mr. Borden accepted the assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot for get that some years ago we had assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot for get that some years ago we had assurances of your way before fisher, only to find that there was absolutely nothing of any value what were to this country in them! (Cheers.) and, on the sound the subject we consider the surances which were absolutely ineffective. (Cheers.) And, in these circumstances, will my hon, friend knows quite was the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given us by the Hon. Mr. Lemisur? (Cheers.)

Cannot Justify Change.

But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, he uit, terly impossible for the Liberals' of the full and the subject well in hand. But in 1907, when the situation, so far as oriental mingration was concerned, had become more serious by 500 per cent. It was in 1897. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is will, at least in my opinion, he uit, terly impossible for the Liberals' of the province successfully even, to attempt to justify the changed views of this province successfully even, to attempt to justify the changed views of the province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given to show the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances of the province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances of the province of British Columbia.

Cannot Justify Change.

But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, he uit will, at least in my opinion, he uit will, at least in my opinion from the subject wil

gary. This extract runs as follows:

Vancouver, Jan. 6.—Nagatany, a well-known Japanese, and resident of Canada for several years, left for Toklo today to complete arrangements for a colonization scheme in Canada. He has purchased twenty-five thousand acres of irrigated C, P, R lands east of Calgary. His company is incorporated for half a million yen.

Two hundred Japanese will be prown and a refinery erected near.

The Japanese government is being severely criticized in Japan, said Naggatany, in an interview, for agreeing to limit immigration to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come, and many expect to come to Canada. A company is been swill be for the would be effective, and the purpose of establishing a newspaper in British Columbia to take their side, and show the people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. The Liberals were in power in the Dominion at that time, and the purpose of establishing a newspaper in British Columbia to take their side, and show the people in the Dominion at that time, and the purpose of establishing and the purpose of establishing and the purpose of establishing and the farmers of Canada. The Japanese people wish to come to Canada.

A company is being organized in Japan seed to the purpose of establishing and the purpose of establishing and the farmers of the fact the Japanese people with the commandation of the purpose of establishing and the fact the Japanese people with the commandation of the purpose of establishing and the farmers of the fact the Japanese people with the commandation of the purpose of establishing and the fact the Japanese people with the fact the purpose of establishing and the fact the Japanese people with the fact the purpose of establishing and the fact the fact the fact the fact the fact the f

the time. We wish to come here, and in lawy of the auguston sumpain lawy of the sumpain lawy of the sumpain lawy of the auguston sumpain lawy of the sumpain lawy of the sumpain lawy of the auguston sumpain lawy of the su

C. FITZPATRICK, Acted Summarily.

The motion that the bill be read a second time was thereupon put to the house and carried.

The adjournment of the house was moved by Hon. Richard McBride and took place at 5:25 p. m.

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

sioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. How many acres of public lands were sold during the periods from January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, and from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907?

2. How many acres of public lands were pre-empted during the same period?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

The approximate area of unsurveyed land sold during the year 1906 is 162,183 acres, and during 1907, 309,015.

2. 1,048 pre-emption records were issued during pre-emption records were issued during the year signed.

pre-emption records were issued during the lear 1906, and 938 during 1907. The area of these pre-emptions ranges from forty acres to one hundred and sixty Mr. Oliver asked the premier the fol-

Mr. Oliver asked the premier the following questions:

1. Did the premier advise his honor, the lieutenant-governor to assent to bill No. 30, session 1907?

2. Did the premier enter any objection with his honor, the lieutenant-governor against the proposal of his honor to withhold his assent to bill No. 30, session of 1907?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

pert Townsite

Here was an extraordinary spectacles. Between governments there was some courtesy necessary and yet what were the conditions in the case. When this act was disallowed they did it so summarily that they did not even inform the local authorities that it was in question. They disallowed it forthwith.

If this act were passed what would Mr. Aylesworth do with it? He would probably say that this act could not go into force and the responsibility for its disallowance must rest upon the federal government.

The honorable leader of the opposition The honorable leader of the opposition stated that he would support this act that he would support this act the cause it excluded Hindus in that they were not treated in the immigration act. Therefore he expected that the leader of the opposition when he gets notice that this bill has been disallowed, would immediately take issue with the federal authorities in that if allowed to remain in force, it would have excluded Hindus.

De Geod fr Either Case.

According to the word of the attorney-general, the act would exclude Hindus.

Thomas S. Ives.

According to the word of the attorney-general, the act would exclude Hindus.

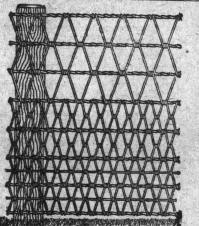
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Tuesday, February

the cannery doors selves into the wait where herring glut th navigation is a bure in land-locked harbo an island where 300 ice-free harbors, and mill shunts its plane ing holds of sea-going laid with coal meas ent's supply for a ce produce \$700 to the undepleted bands and salmon on the rodfor the first time of would crowd the dec fellow all round the

"O young Mariner Down to the harbor Launch your vessel And ere it vanishes After it, follow it, fo And yet all these

are true of North golden Vancouver, If, these things ar In 1778 Captain Nootka Sound on th ver Island. Cook Anian Strait, that v to connect the Atla

whose existence all turies utterly believe Cook went north to turned to the Sandwid killed by natives. In the spring of I handful of men fr landed on the butte Beacon Hill. An em that March day, and teen men is about to

end they employ no cu ter. Hewn logs an writing tools. They to build a fort for pany. Hard tasks duties ere they fell in and outworn faces, an continent from ocean

Most of the piones ed away, but two em chaplain and the spea Assembly, which met tlemen of the old sch the "Old Doctor"—th Far-seeing both, broad withal gentle and mos be held in affection as one stone stands City, and honor is a n

, Through all these westward-seaward, 'c rect her energies. N coastwise to all the ar beyond the sugar-can rose gardens of Nippo the Isles of the Sea of Australia is her marke in the morning mists firs and sockeye salm the Bay." Vancouver callin'," the East just 1 ing for her shingles, h salmon; but on the eds

"From East to West the Till West is East beside

and in the East which Vancouver Island find trans-Pacific lands are

Vancouver Island's argest in the world What does she send ou Fish, coal, gold, silve masts and spars, furs apples, whales and stra vessels round her sho eight million tons and onnage of two million

For many years ou Harbor plied the little ! the first steamer to o ward and the first cra churned the waters o "Beaver" played an ho tory of this west coast Sailor King ruled in I on the Thames bank was the hand of a D christening bottle over the days when men but "How Good?" It Watt who built her eng were they to do in an World. Up and down carried the fur traders her decks, seeking fort she became a survey s

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# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron Sings the Praises of Her Picturesque Birth-Place on the Shores of the Pacific

ERE the press of America tomorrow to announce the discovery in mid-ocean of an island half the size of troubled Ireland, an island within the sphere of English influence, where pulp-woods could be had for the preempting, where through the

By Agnes Deans Cameron, in-the Canada-West Magazine

summer months salmon in shoals swim up to the cannery doors and all but deliver themselves into the waiting tins of the canner, where herring glut the eastern harbors so that navigation is a burden, where sperm whales in land-locked harbors are caught by steam, an island where 300-foot firs fringe the lip of ice-free harbors, and without transhipping the mill shunts its planed product into the waiting holds of sea-going ships, an island underlaid with coal measures ample for a continent's supply for a century, where strawberries produce \$700 to the acre and wapiti roam in undepleted bands and one may catch 72-pound salmon on the rod—were we to hear, I say, for the first time of such an island, how men would crowd the decks and flash each to his fellow all round the Seven Seas the message:

Tuesday, February 4, 1908

O young Mariner Down to the harbor call your companions, Launch your vessel and crowd your canvas, And ere it vanishes over the margin After it, follow it, follow the Gleam!"

And yet all these things that we have hinted are true of North America's isle o' dreams, golden Vancouver, on the far-off Georgian these things and a thousand more.

In 1778 Captain Cook cast anchor in Nootka Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Cook was seeking the elusive Anian Strait, that will-o'the-wisp which was to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, whose existence all navigators for two centuries utterly believed in and eagerly sought Cook went north to the Arctic and then returned to the Sandwich Islands, where he was killed by natives,

In the spring of 1842 James Douglas, with handful of men from the steamer Beaver landed on the buttercup swarded shore of Beacon Hill. An empire's history is marking that March day, and this little group of fif-teen men is about to begin a chapter. To this end they employ no cunning colors of the cloister. Hewn logs and cedar posts are their writing tools. They came, these sturdy Scots, to build a fort for the Hudson's Bay Company. Hard tasks were theirs and rugged duties ere they fell into the portion of weeds and outworn faces, and no visions of a peopled continent from ocean to ocean had they.

Most of the pioneers of colony times, having borne the day's burden and heat have passed away, but two empire builders remain, the chaplain and the speaker of the first House of Assembly, which met in 1856, scholarly gentlemen of the old school, Bishop Cridge, and the "Old Doctor"—the Hon. J. S. Helmcken. Far-seeing both, broad-minded, courageous, yet withal gentle and most kindly, these two will be held in affectionate remembrance as long as one stone stands on another in Victoria ty, and honor is a name to conjure with.

Through all these years, northward and westward—seaward, did Vancouver Island direct her energies. Northward to the Yukon, coastwise to all the ancient wealth of Mexico, beyond the sugar-canes of Honolulu and the rose gardens of Nippon to Australia, India and the Isles of the Sea does she send her wares. Australia is her market and New Zealand, and in the morning mists comes a cry for Douglas firs and sockeye salman "out o' China 'crost the Bay." Vancouver "hears the East acallin'," the East just beyond the Rockies, calling for her shingles, her strawberries, and her salmon; but on the edge of things,

"From East to West the circling word has passed Till West is East beside our land-locked blue."

and in the East which we call the Orient does Vancouver Island find her true market. The rans-Pacific lands are her oyster.

Vancouver Island's trade is already the largest in the world per head of population. What does she send out to the rest of the map? Fish, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and sealskins, fish-oil. apples, whales and strawberries. The coasting vessels round her shores have a capacity of eight million tons and the sea-going vessels a tonnage of two million.

For many years out and in from Victoria Harbor plied the little black steamer "Beaver." the first steamer to cross the Atlantic westward and the first craft whose paddle wheels churned the waters of the Pacific. The old Beaver" played an honorable part in the history of this west coast. In the days when the Sailor King ruled in Britain her keel was laid on the Thames bank in the year 1835, and it was the hand of a Duchess that broke the hristening bottle over her bows. These were days when men said not "How Cheap?" "How Good?" It was the son of James att who built her engines, and yeoman work they to do in another ocean and a New orld. Up and down the Pacific coast she Carried the fur traders, eager miners crowded decks, seeking fortunes on Fraser placers; toric ground. she became a survey ship for the British gov-

ernment, and Imperial hydrographers compiled their charts in her aft cabin. The decadence of steamships is pathetic. We pity war-horses made to do duty in milk-wagons. From courtladies to skid-greasers slipped the Beaver in her latter days, and none so poor to do her re-verence. A tide rip landed her on the rocks of Vancouver harbor, and a passing steamer, an insolent new-comer, gave her her wash. Then broke her mighty heart. Down through her oaken ribs slipped those salt-incrusted Watt boilers, and she yielded the ghost.

From that day to this the romance of the sea clings to the harbor of Victoria, where the world-end steamers wait. Years ago, in a little cottage on Birdcage Walk, all through a winter and a summer, Lady Franklin waited for the word that came not from the ill-fated Polar expedition of Sir John. From the same harbor sailed last year the Arctic expedition of Leffingwell and Einer Mikkelsen, in the little "Duchess of Bedford," on the bold and debonair search for a dream continent in Beaufort

old Juan de Fuca and Sir Francis Drake were woods, wood that average 150 cords to the acre, not so far off in their visions of a short cut to Europe. The Anian Strait of which they fondly dreamed was a myth; the great transcontinental waterway through which they said the whales disporting themselves on every side must have passed, was a chimera of the imagination. But the transcontinental highway has been built, not once, but many times, a Victoria's front doors to connect with these come the ships of all the world.

The island of Vancouver has a diversity of inhabitants commensurate with the diversity of its industries. At the south, Victoria, which Edgar Wallace in the London Mail, calls "the Little-Johnny-Head-In-the-Air city of Canada," the population here is English and Scotish, sprinkled with Americans and Canadians, Chinese and Japs are an integral part of the people, and an Indian rancherie flourishes in the heart of the city.

Fifty miles north is the town of Duncan, a ranching community of English younger sons, Round the Horn in the early sixties came where "Punch" and the London "Times" are to this timber-covered colony a unique cargo, read and British politics discussed, and where steamships and three factories are kept busy

running up as high as 500 cords.

Vancouver Island pulp makes not only paper but hollow ware, cigar boxes, picture frames, car wheels, water pipes, telegraph poles, coffins, mattresses, lead pencils, shoe heels, vases, and ornaments, horse-shoes, bicycle bars, fruit tins, hats, piano cases and paving brick. Vancouver Island may well say, highway of steel and railroad sleepers, and to "Let me make the paper for the Orient, I care not who spoils it with the written word."

From the waters that surround this island \$10,000,000 worth of fish is taken annually, giving employment to 20,000 people. The Atlantic fisheries have reached the maximum of development, whereas in the West only salmon has been exploited. The day of the commercial development of the halibut fisheries and those of the cod, herring, sturgeon, oolachan, smelt, sardines, anchovies, oysters, clams, shrimps, and prawns, has yet to come. Vancouver Island has been so busy with the big things that she has ignored these smaller fry.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island is the iron church of St. John, sent all the way the small landed proprietor in immaculate for twelve months in the year shooting the

Seattle, and runs inside the coast line as far south as Phoenix, Arizona; then crossing the Southern States, enters the Atlantic at Norfolk, Virginia. All north of this line, that is all of Canada, and practically all of the United States except Florida, is colder than Victoria

in January and February.
The atmosphere of Victoria is unique. The idle tourist, spending a summer week within her borders, carries the witchery of her charm with him wherever he wanders. What makes that charm? It is compounded of many simples-the sea has much to do with it, the multitudinous roses contribute, the gentle voices of the people play no small part, the breezes are soft with suggestiveness.

The sun never sets with greater beauty than over the edge of the Sooke Hills, tipping the rough-hewn silver of the Olympics with a rosy glow, and spilling itself in prodigality over the waters of the Fucan Straits. It doesn't take an artist to catch a quick, elusive glimpse of that light that never was on sea or land. You see the reflection of it in the rounded face of that small laddie standing with the piece of kelp in his hand, arrested in his play by the impelling beauty of the colors of that split

Victoria is the most beautiful city of Canada, and the most wealthy city on the Pacific coast per capita. On the streets is the most cosmopolitan crowd that ever jostled cheek by jowl in an American city.

Ask a dozen men in rotation how each makes his living. The first is a lumberman, he converts Douglas firs into ship masts and bridge timbers. The next man draws from his pocket a bucksin poke of dust; he is a gold miner from the Yukon. Number three talks learnedly to you of flats and smalls and sockeyes, he has half a million invested in salmon canneries. Behind him, arm in arm, are the owner of a "ranch" of Magoon strawberries at Gordon Head, and a breeder of prize Herefords on the Cowichan. The next man is a copper miner at Mount Sicker, and behind him stalks the owner of a sealing schooner plying into Dutch harbor, engaged in warm discussion with a whaler from Sechart.

The next citizen is a lady with an English pedigree and a double-barrelled name, she breeds thoroughbred terriers in her own kennels on an island in the Gulf, and exchanges ideas on the political situation in England with a retired captain of the British army, who owns an adjacent island of his own, and sends out from it, by the hands of an Indian, in a chartered canoe, the MSS. of novels and virile verse, which stand unabashed in the presence of a Kipling or a Jack London.

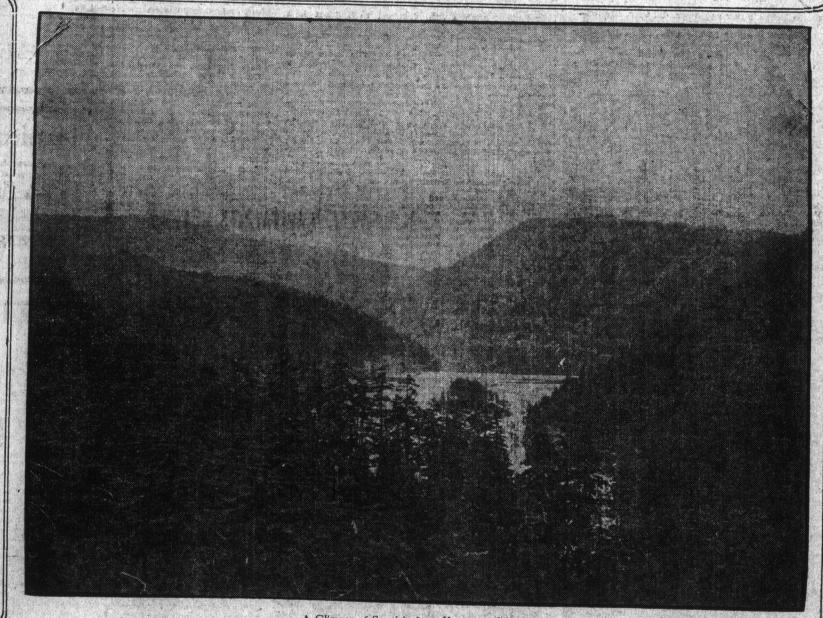
On the streets of the polyglot town the Indian clam digger brushes the smart red tunic of Tommy Atkins, and the sailor from Esquimalt hobnobs with the Hindoo. Down on the waterfront Greek fishermen, swart Italian, Kanaka, Lascar and Songhees half-caste share together their in-shore cabins, and when the salmon run in the Straits and the glutted gulls fly shoreward, go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters.

The city of Victoria runs down in broom and buttercups to the country lanes, and pines of the forest creep into the city streets. Half an hour's walk from the heart of the town in any direction deposits one in the midst of a tangled jungle of beautiful and sweet scented things, wild roses, arbutus trees, honey-suckles, sweet briar, and the golden blossoms of the broom, over it all the bluest of blue skies, and giant pines the background of the picture. In from the Straits, with the evening breeze, comes a salty sea-suggestiveness, and the happy wayfarer heaves a deep sigh of content, murmuring, "It is good for us to be here!"

An agitation has been started on Vancouver Island in favor of increasing the bounties on the destruction of panthers and wolves. which, according to reports coming in from several points are rapidly increasing in the interior

Mr. Joseph Drinkwater, who has been the means of bringing this question under public discussion has, it is stated, probably travelled more of the interior wilds of this island than any other man, red or white, and has seen many evidences of the slaughter of deer, elk, beaver and grouse by the ravenous beasts of prey, which he would have exterminated. He says that if hunters had open season twelve months in the year they could not do as much towards the destruction of the best game resources of the island as panthers and wolves are doing. He told of having seen dozens of remnants of carcases of deer and elk in a day, and knew from his own experience that panthers preyed upon beaver and grouse, killing the hens in the laying and hatching seasons and devouring the eggs.

Mr. Drinkwater contended that there was not a panther or a wolf killed in these parts today because of the bounty of \$7.50 on the former and \$5.00 on the latter. These beasts were killed whenever a man with a gun chanced to meet them, and would be killed under such circumstances every time, if there was not a cent in it. It would not pay a man to hunt panthers or wolves for the present bounty, and he suggested that it be raised to \$25 in both cases, which he believed would induce hunters to take their dogs and guns and The winter isotherm of 40 degrees, after make a business of hunting this class of game, -Rod and Gun in Canada.



A Glimpse of Saanich Arm, Vancouver Island

from England in sections by the late Baroness Burdette-Coutts, And today to Victoria harbor sail the fleets of all the world. Lie deep among the lilies of the golf links, where the noiseless waves softly spill themselves on the sand, and where across a sea of glass the Olympics pierce the sky with peaks of snow and carven silver, and watch the vessels pass. The pheasants are calling in the long grass, a homing sea-gull flies overhead, a near-by meadowlark announces to all and sundry, "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world."

In and out among the kelp a Siwash canoe threads its way, the Indian is trawling for salmon, and in the offing the strange ships go down, the coastwise boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the big ships from Australia and the Orient, the great freighters of the China Mutual line, known about the world as the Blue Funnel liners, the Marus or boats of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that great Japanese steamship organization, which is bidding so bravely for supremacy in the North Pacific. Across our line of vision trails the smoke of Yukon gold ships and Mexican freighters, great colliers and lumber ships and the ore carriers from the North.

Beyond the smoke looms up the shore line of the island of San Juan, over which England and Uncle Sam almost came to blows, and which in arbitration was given to the United States by the German Emperor, grandfather of the present Kaiser. And all around us is his-

Bond street clothing peddles his own wares and pours out Browning with the morning's

Not far from here a real live "wild man" inhabits the woods, terrorizes the children and puzzles the historical research societies. Slavery exists among the Indian tribes; a young girl was sold for \$1,500 to the highest bidder during a tribal feast, at auction, last week, and cannibalism is said to be regularly practised at Cape Scott.

On the west coast lives a man, the product of a British university, who took his library out into the ocean, tied the books with stones in bags, and drowned them as deep as Prospero buried his books on magic art. This man will not allow his children to be taught reading and brings them up veritable untutored savages, carrying them up to a flat-topped rock, reading to them books on Demonology, and scraping out wierd melodies on a cracked fiddle.

The Canadian Pacific railway owns one and a half million acres of this great pine-covered land, a whole island of Sanitarium! Here are no malaria, no rattlesnakes, no earthquakes, no poisonous plants, no blizzards, no electrical storms, no famine nor sword.

Paper pulp making is one of Vancouver Island's most promising industries, and the Orient is her market. The Nile papyrus started this industry, the beech groves of Germany and England succeeded Egypt, and now is the day of the Canadian spruce forests. Vancou-And after all Meares and Vancouver, and ver Island has inexhaustible areas of pulp

big mammals with harpoon guns, and working up every ounce of the quarry into economic commodities. The oil goes to Europe by the Blue Funnel liners, the whalebone or baleen is used in the manufacture of fine silks, the choice cuts of the meat are esteemed a table delicacy by Chinese and Japs, the powdered guano is eagerly sought as a fertilizer. When the station was not yet a year old, a dividend of twenty-three per cent was declared to the stock owners.

One associates whaling with rough oceans and Arctic winters, yet a few miles from the Sechart station is Victoria, with the most desirable, the most nearly ideal climate in the world. This is not platitude but fact, fact borne out by the meteorological records of both Washington and Ottawa.

If you reach Victoria in July or August, the warmest months of the year, you will find a mean temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a rainfall of less than an inch a month. If you arrive in January or February, the coldest months, you find a temperature of 40 degrees, and a rainfall of less than three inches a month.

The summer isotherm of 60 degrees leaving Victoria, runs inside the coast line as far north as the Yukon, then bending southeast it passes south of Hudson's Bay and north of Quebec, entering the Atlantic at Sydney, Nova Scotia. All south of this line, practically all the inhabited part of Canada, is hotter than Victoria during July or August.

leaving Victoria, enters the mainland at

# Tricks in Timber Locating in the United States



T WAS while acting as guide and timber estimator for a party of Min-nesota business men who had come west to secure government timber claims that I met the shrewdest and crookedest timber locator with whom I have ever come in contact," said a well-known timber expert and sur-veyor of Oregon a few days ago. "For the benefit of those who are

unfamiliar with the term as used in this article, it might be well to say that a timber locator is a man who makes it his business to find out the exact location and value of vacant timber lands. One evening late in the month of August, 1907, in

company with the party of men before mentioned, and the locator who had the party in charge, I arrived at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon.

"Two days before this party, which consisted of nine, had called at my office in Portland, saying they were direct from Minneapolls, and had come to Oregon to file on government timber claims. The expedition had been organized by the locator, and for locating each man he was to receive \$250. If every member of the party was successfully located he would clear over \$2,000 on this trip alone.

"At the present time there are very few vacant timber claims of any great value on the Pacific coast, and I knew the timber to be almost worthless in the company with the party of men before mentioned, and

timber claims of any great value on the Facilic coast, and I knew the timber to be almost worthless in the particular locality. It was, therefore, apparent to me at least that the wily locator had grossly misrepresented the quality of the claims.

"At this time I had never met the locator, whom I will call Kingston, although I knew him by reputation to be one of the worst timber sharks who had ever operated in the Northwest. It seems also that ever operated in the Northwest. It seems also that vague rumors of Kingston's shady deals had reached the ears of some of the party, and it was therefore to secure my services as a sort of guarantee against fraud that the party had called on me. There was perhaps not one man in the party who could tell a section corner from a roundhouse, and the need of some protection against a man like Kingston plainly apparent.

As a Prospective Locator "It was finally arranged that I should go along as

a prospective purchaser and keep the real object of my trip a secret. In this way it was thought the clever locator could be more easily detected if he attempted any crooked work.

"Two hours later I met the party at the Union depot in Portland, and it was here that I first met the notorious Jack Kingston. I was duly introduced as a Portland man desiring to file on a government timber claim. Kingston was, of course, delighted to have me along, but I could easily surmise that he was more delighted at the prospect of an additional \$250.

"In apparance, Kingston was a tall, strikingly ndsome man, with a hearty handshake, but his most striking feature was his keen gray eyes. Before we had been many hours on the journey into eastern Oregon I began to understand why this man had been enabled to work so many confidence games on the public. Under the influence of his wonderful personality every man in the crowd was convinced that Kingston was thoroughly honest in his intentions and Kingston was thoroughly honest in his intentions, and I began to see visions of my own finish. By the time we had reached our destination he seemed to have we had reached our destination he seemed to have every member of the party hypnotzed, with one exception. This one exception was a gray-haired lawyer. He seemed to grow more and more distrustful as Kingston, in a very clever manner, gave the impression that some of the claims were more valuable than others. This was a clever move on the locator's part, and, as he afterwards told me, added just an even \$1,000 to his bank account.

"Kingston was well known in Heppner, and, strange to say, every one we met seemed to have a good word to say concerning him. He was highly recommended by a number of business men of the little town, and said to be thoroughly reliable. How

he had managed to pull the wool over the eyes of men whom I knew to be thoroughly honest is a problem I have never been able to solve. We reached Heppiner in the evening, but this was only the begining of our journey. It was a distance of nearly 100 miles inland to where the timber claims were located, and this trip had to be made with teams and buggles. All arrangements were made for an early start the next morning, but several things happened before the even-ing was many hours old which changed the entire plans of the party.

His First Clever Move

"There was one fat German with the party, who was called "Dutch" by his companions, and it wa through him that Kingston made his first move. Un der the influence of the locator's strong personality and a liberal supply of Scotch highballs supplied by Kingston, 'Dutch' was seized with remorse because of my playing the spy on his friend Kingston, and in a burst of confidence revealed my identity and the object of my trip. It seems that Kingston had suspected all along that I was not the tenderfoot that I prefended to be

"The shrewd locator firmly convinced the party that he was glad to have an expert along, as this would insure a square deal to every one and convince them of his honesty in the matter. Soon others were selzed with Dutch's complaint, and it was finally decided to discovered. seized with Dutch's complaint, and it was finally decided to dispense with my services and leave the matter entirely in the hands of Kingston. I had been employed to expert the nine claims, which would mean about ten days' work, and needless to say I was working a small hold-up game on my own account. I was thoroughly disgusted when I was discharged and paid for two days' work, and saw my hopes of a fat salary go glimmering. However, I took fierce delight in contemplating what Kingston would do to this bunch of tenderfeet. While making preparations to return to Portland on the early morning train, the gray-haired lawyer whom I mentioned before came to my room. He said that he considered his companions, plainly speaking, 'a bunch of lobsters' to be my room. He said that he considered his companions, plainly speaking, 'a bunch of lobsters' to be taken in by a man like Kingston, and that he himself was not at all satisfied as to the locator's' honesty. He therefere wanted to employ me on his own account to look over and make a report on the claim on which he was to be located. Right here I resolved that Kingston would have to be honest in dealing with one man, at least, regardless of what he did to the others.

Shortly after the lawyer, whose name was Hunt had left my room I was surprised to receive a call from Kingston. He walked coolly into my room, seated himself on the bed and commenced to puff at

a cigar,
"So the bunch threw you down, did they, Bradley?" he said, with a ghost of a smile on his face.
"'D— the bunch!" I replied, at which my panion laughed softly.

Twenty-nine on One Claim

"Guess you wouldn't waste any sympathy on a bunch like that if they should get roped in for a few hundred, would you, Bradley?" he asked. I assured him that he could gold-brick the whole bunch so far as I was concerned, but that I wanted it distinctly understood that if he tried any of his crooked tricks on Hunt, who had employed me, there would be trouble. He assured me that he would try nothing like this on an old timber expert like myself, but just the same I resolved to keep a sharp lookout for squalls ahead.

"I have brought hundreds of men to this country to be located on timber claims," said Kingston,

Yes, I added, 'and I presume you located about

"Yes,' I added, 'and I presume you located about 50 on each claim."

"No, my dear Bradley, you do me an injustice, for I assure you that 29 is the largest number I ever located on a single claim; but, as I was going to say, I have brought hundreds of men to this country for the purpose of locating them, but the present bunch is surely entitled to first prize when it comes to greed. Why, do you know, every man in the party with the

exception of Hunt is trying to get the best of the bargain, and because I gave them the impression that some of the nine claims are more valuable than others I have received just \$1,000 in addition to my regular fee. Eight of the men have given me substantial tips in order to get the best claim of the nine. And now, Bradley, I guess we understand each other so just Bradley, I guess we understand each other, so just

Bradley, I guess we understand each other, so just watch the fireworks."

"The method used by these timber sharks is usually to show the prospective purchaser a valuable body of timber and give him the section and township numbers of an entirely different quarter section of land. In this manner the victim is shown one body of timber and located on another. The ways and means of accomplishing this, however, is the point where the ingenuity of the timber shark is called into play. The ignorance of the general public in regard to government surveys and the marking of section and township corners is what enables the locator to hoodwink the unsuspecting purchaser.

"About an hour after my talk with Kingston I was seated in the hotel with seven other members of the party when the locator came up with a worried look

seated in the hotel with seven other members of the party when the locator came up with a worried look and announced that a rival locator had got on to three of his best claims, and had already started out with another party. His rival, he explained, owned a farm about 40 miles out, and he (Kingston) had learned that the other party would drive out to the farm that night and make an early morning start. With a 40-mile start there was little hope of Kingston and his party being able to overtake them. One man then suggested starting immediately and driving all night in order to overtake and pass the other party. This was exactly what Kingston desired, and in less than half an hour from that time three of the victims were being driven along the narrow mountain road at a hair an nour from that time three of the victims were being driven along the narrow mountain road at a break-neck speed by a lieutenant of Kingston's. When they were started Kingston returned to the hotel, and when he caught my eye coolly winked. I guessed the rest. Afterwards I learned that the three men were rushed over a rough mountain road for 12 hours, with only a ston at a small station to change hours, with only a stop at a small station to change teams, and in the dim morning light were shown three valuable timber claims on which they immediately filed. It afterward turned out that their valuable timber claims were located on a bald, rocky mountain, with not enough 'timber to build a dog house. A farmer afterward purchased the three to use as a pasture for goats.

as a pasture for goats.
"Early the next morning Kingston again split up the crowd into two parties. One of these was made up of the man called "Dutch," Hunt, Kingston, another man by the name of Smith and myself. Kingston placed the other three men in charge of another of his partners. Just why Kingston was determined to stick close to me I was unable even to guess, but before many hours I was destined to find the control of the contr fore many hours I was destined to find out in a

"It hardly seemed possible, but this young dare-devil—for he was scarcely more than a boy—had determined to bunko Hunt, even though he knew me to be a first-class surveyor, an old mountaineer and a well-known timber expert.

"All the next day we drove over mountains, across fertile valleys and arrived about dark at our destina-tion. We camped on the headwaters of a little moun-tain stream, as Kingston said, in the immediate vicintain stream, as Kingston said, in the immediate vicinity of the claims. I knew every foot of the country, but I kept this knowledge from Kingston. During the trip Kingston was at his best, and even Hunt seemed to be under the influence of his wonderful person-

"That night Kingston and I slept together in a tent about 50 yards distant from the ohers of he party. It was a bright moonlight night, and, fatigued by the day's journey, we all retired early. About the middle of the night I was awakened by Kingston getting out of bed. I teigned sleep, to find out what his next move would be and you can imagine my surprise when he softly passed out of the tent, picked up an axe which was standing by the tent and started out through the timber along an old crow trail. We had neither of us removed our clothes on retiring "That night Kingston and I slept together in a

and a few minutes later I crept out of the tent and and a few minutes later I crept out of the tent and started on his trail. By keeping in the shadow of the trees I was able to keep him in sight without being seen myself. At one time a dry twig snapped under my feet, and Kingston turned quickly, but I dodged behind a clump of oak brush, and after a minute's listening he passed on. Again I started in pursuit, but this time I was more careful. He finally arrived at a point where the preside and timber meet. arrived at a point where the prairie and timber meet, and I soon discovered the object of his midnight expedition. At this exact point a section corner was

Blazing a New Corner

"Section corners are usually marked by a stone on which notches are cut, indicating the corner and the

which notches are cut, indicating the corner and the section. Sometimes, however, wooden stakes are used, and it was a small oak stake driven in the ground which marked this particular corner.

"In the timber districts two trees, called witness' or 'bearing trees' in the immediate vicinity of the corner are selected, and on these letters and numbers are cut indicating the section and township. On township corners four instead of two witness trees are used. At this corner there were two witness trees. Kingston walked up to the corner, pulled up the corused. At this corner there were two witness trees. Kingston walked up to the corner, pulled up the corner stake and started due south through the timber. After going about a quarter of a mile he drove the stake in the ground, selected two witness trees similar to those at the original corner, blazed them, and with a surveyor's marking iron cut the letters and numbers exactly the same as those at the original corner.

"He had established a corner, but how he hoped to fool me on a simple game like that was a problem too fool me on a simple game like that was a problem too deep for me. I knew this country had been surveyed nearly 30 years before, and any novice could see that these trees had been recently marked. The old lines which had been dimly blazed in the first place were almost obliterated, so it was out of the question to follow these, and one was compelled to rely on he corners and a good compass in locating claims. The locator then took a bottle from his pocket and poured its contents over the newly blazed trees, and after waiting a few minutes touched a match to the blaze. I was astonished to see them flare up and burn brightly for a few seconds, and then go out altogether. I was completely bewildered, but as Kingston had I was completely bewildered, but as Kingston had started toward camp I resolved to leave the solution of the problem till daylight, and consequently I took a short cut through the woods, reaching camp several minutes ahead of the locator. When he arrived I was apparently sound asleep.

Blazes Look 30 Years Old

"The next morning Kingston took out "Dutch" and the man named Smith to show them their claims. He was back in less than an hour, and ready to show Hunt and myself the claims he had reserved for us. I was burning with curlosity to solve the mystery of the night before, but I felt sure the corner was fixed for my special benefit, as he would have little diffi-culty in hoodwinking the other two men in our party with some simpler scheme. We started up the trail where Kingston had gone the night before, and, ax-actly as I had anticipated, straight to the corner he had established. My surprise can be imagined when I discovered two witness trees which had apparently been marked at least 30 years before. I was completely bewildered, for I knew that this was the exact ace where Kingston had marked the trees only a few hours before.

"However, I noticed that the stake had been but recently driven into the ground, and I knew that I could not be mistaken. By running from this point east the claim would be a valuable one, while from the original corner the quarter section would comprise nothing but a barren, rocky mountain, with no valuable timber whatever on it. This, then, was the game he had hoped to catch me on, and I am sure that he would not have made it work had I not detected him the night before. I have since learned that a certain kind of acid when poured on a newly cut tree, will draw out the pitch, and by touching a match to this the blaze will, after being burned, appear as though it had been made years before. This, then, "However, I noticed that the stake had he

was Kingston's first master stroke, but, largely owing to luck on my part, it had failed. Evolves a New Trick

"I quickly informed Kingston that I was on to his game and for a minute he seemed badly bewildered; but he quickly recovered his self-possession and said that he would have to try something new on me. The nerve of the man was astonishing. I did not inform Hunt of what I had discovered at this time. We went back to the original corner from which Kingston had removed the stake the night before and after a close investigation I discovered that this was the original corner from the control of the con se investigation I discovered that this was the orig

inal government corner.

"As we stood at this corner Kingston took me to one side and pointing to the barren mountain, said:
"There, Bradley, lies Dutch's valuable timber claim."
There was not a thousand feet of good timber on the entire quarter section.

'It might be valuable for a goat pasture,' I re-

marked. "'Well,' said he, 'about the only way billy goats can be pastured with safety on that land is to tie them together with a rope and hang them over the

"He then informed me that he had one valuable claim which was still open to entry and that he would locate Hunt on this quarter section. During morning the sky had become impossible to see the sun, and as Kingston had the only compass, I began to look out for another ruse on his part; nor was I disappointed. After finding a plainly-marked government corner, he said we would run south a half mile and then west another half. The timber in this particular section, I had noticed, wa timber in this particular section, I had noticed, was dense and very valuable. From the corner I started out in what I thought was a southerly direction, when I was quickly halted by the locator, who asked me where I was going.

"'South,' I replied.

"'Well, you're going due north now,' said he. He had already set the compass, and sure enough the needle quivered a few minutes and then settled down needle quivered a few minutes and then settled down pointing, as I could have sworn, due south. However, there was no disputing the compass, so we started on

pointing, as I could have sworn, due south. However, there was no disputing the compass, so we started on our half mile run south through the timebr. Even the moss in this section of the country was growing on the south side of the trees, and in every other country which I had ever been in had always grown on the north side. I was plainly confused, but Kingston seemed to be thoroughly enjoying the situation. Suddenly a heavy wind storm came up and the heavy banks of clouds began to break up. In the meantime Kingston was growing particularly nervous, and with Kingston was growing particularly nervous, and with

good cause. It was about noon when the sun broke through a heavy bank of clouds, and there it was, square in the north. "Even nature is turned around today,' I said to Kingston. He was caught with the goods on this time and he could not escape. I took the compass from his hand and discovered that the instrument had been fixed for this particular occasion and that the figures on the dial had been reversed. It was the cleverest trick and the only one of its kind I have ever discovered during years of experience in the

"Hunt did not take a timber claim, and in addition to this compelled Kingston to pay all his expenses for the entire trip, including my salary.

"I had fully determined to report Kingston to the proper officials on our return to Heppner, but it was not necessary, as a deputy sheriff from Spokane was awaiting him when we returned, and he was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences on a deal he had closed at Spokane a few weeks before.

"Just before the train pulled out Kingston met n on the depot platform. Tam sorny, Bradley, he said, that I did not get to land that bunch of live ones, but how could I hope to succeed with God Almighty himself on your side? He is now serving a term in the state penitentiary at Walla Walla."—J. R. Lake in the San Francisco Chronicle.

# England's History of Music

EVIEWING the book just issued, "A History of Music in England," by Ernest Walker, D. Mus., the London Times says:

It is high time that English muscians had an adequate history of the part their own nation has played in the development of art of music; other countries have been long ago provided with books that trace the course of musical events within their own frontiers. With the extraordinary altruism which distinguishes English people in musical matters, we have consented too long to that eminently profitable theory (for the foreigner) that there is no such thing as English music worth counting at all. The result of this is that English performers have in times past been paid at a rate absurdly out of proportion to the large fees that favorite continental artists could command, and that even now, when that stage has been passed and our performers are in universal repute, our composers find it extremely difficult to gain the ears of their countrymen, which are always open to the appeal of any foreign music, however contemptible it may be. In the present day it is being gradually realized even abroad that there have been times in the musical history of England when she could hold up her head among the nations; though the only authoritative work on English music as such is the work of a German, Dr. Wilibad Nagel, whose record unfortunately stops short at 1700, Engas such is the work of a German, Dr. Wilibad Nagel, whose record unfortunately stops short at 1700, English music after that being, in his opinion, not worth investigation. Mr. Henry Davey and Mr. Crowest have issued books on the special subject of music in England, but for various reasons neither of them has taken a recognized place in literature; and the former, though full of good intentions, suffers so much from its author's habit of jumping at conclusions that it is by no means trustworthy. It is not without significance that a French auhor, M. Albera Soubies, has devoted to England two volumes of handy little books which he has compiled on the musical hstory of the various countries, although it is a pity that he has taken the work just referred to as in all points authoritative.

thoritative.

At last there is a book worthy or the subject in Dr. Ernest Walker's "History of Music in England." The author is known, though not too widely, as a composer of originality and a musician of excellent all-round capacity and taste; in his former writings about music he has shown considerable literary skill, although he has often seemed to err on the side of too vigorous denunciation of the accepted objects of the ordinary Englishman's worship. In this book he wields the rapier rather than the hammer, and his thrusts will have their full effect. His style is not always distinguished, but he has a faculty of making things clear, and a strong sense of balance, so that all his different periods are dealt with in good proportion. Nearly all musical historians have taken up so much space with the early stages of the art that the average reader, inevitably deterred by the strange terminology and the necessity of trying to grasp some of the elements of the musical antiquary's specialty, never gets to the parts that have most general appeal. Several historians, intending to cover the whole ground, have stuck in the quagmire of the earliest periods, and have given up the attempt to pursue the subject just when it began to grow interesting. Others have been quite overbalanced by the enthusiasm kindled during the fascinating work of deciphering some forgotten point of notation, or the like; and even the latest of the general histories of the art, the Oxford History of Music, suffers from the fact that two volumes had to be devoted to archaic music. In thirty-three pages Dr. Walker gives us a most interesting summary of all these difficult periods, taking us down, at the end of his second chapter, to the early sixteenth century, and yet not passing over anything of artistic importance. On "The Madrigalian Era" he is at his best, and he brings to life for us the conditions in which music was performed at the time. Historians have not hitherto kept so steadily before them. in which music was performed at the time. Historians have not hitherto kept so steadily before their readers minds the essentially private character of the

old musical performances. In this brilliant chapter the writer gets at the very heart of the form; yet in the elaborate and detailed explanations given there is not a trace of pedantry. (In one respect we might wish for a little more pedantry; Dr. Walker spells the proper names, as of composers and the like, according to the oldest accepted version, but alters the orthography of such things as the opening words of madrigals, and in some cases he modernizes the titles of books.) He is especially interesting about the connexion between the madrigals and the virginal music of the same period, and he devotes a valuable section to the keyboard music of the date of Parthenia. He gives us a very vivid picture of music under Charles of the same period, and he devotes a valuable section to the keyboard music of the date of Parthenia. He gives us a very vivid picture of music under Charles I. and during the Commonwealth; but occasionally in this part of the book there are things in the footnotes which would have been better for a little reconsideration. It can hardly be said to be "generally accepted" as yet that the famous music to Macbeth is an early work of Purcell's; and, in eulogizing the same great master's fondness for writing on a ground bass, it is rather too much to say that "no composers of any nationality in the whole history of music can come even approximately near the Englishmen of this period (especially Purcell) in partiality for writing complete movements on recurrent bass figures." Bach may have been less partial to the form, but he uses it so superbly in the B minor Mass that the statement quoted seems to suggest carelessness on the writer's part. In some ways the chapter on "Handel in England" is the best in the book. Dr. Walker is none of your iconoclasts who think it right to decry everything that Handel wrote; his position is well summed up in the words: "No other composer can even attempt to rival Handel in his power of intensely irritating those who have the strongest and sanest admiration for his genius; no one, it is true, is always at his best, but the pity is that Handel is so very often at his worst." The wise werds in which the author points out the folly of our national fetish-worship of Handel's Messiah will not be liked by more old-fashioned musicians; but in this and in other ways, it was time that the truth should be spoken clearly and with authority. siah will not be liked by more old-fashioned musi-cians; but in this and in other ways, it was time that the truth should be spoken clearly and with authority, and this Dr. Walker has done. The whole chapter is full of brilliant things, and in the midst of them comes a delightful reference to Handel's "sadly unenterpris-ing contemporary at Leipzig." The manner in which the desert-spaces that lie between the Handel domina-tion and the renalssance of English music in the last few decades is traversed is remarkably skilful, and the best things in these dull periods are noticed with full justice.

Of course, everybody will turn to see what the author has to say of the most prominent of the modern English composers, and in particular what he thinks of Sullivan. Here, it must be admitted, he is very severe; but, after all, it is only by a stern attitude towards the mass of Sullivan's work that the small amount which is worthy to survive can be preserved from the oblivion which has so clearly begun to overtake the greater part of his compositions, apart from the Savoy operas. It is a pity that one of the author's very few mistakes of chronology should be, or should seem to be, in this connexion, for after talking of Ivanhoe (produced in 1891) he says, "In The Golden Legend Sullivan no doubt pulled himself together," implying that the latter work was written after the opera, the fact, of course, being that it was produced five years before Ivanhoe. There is no error of judgment which depends on this little slip, and in dealing with the rest of Sullivan's music, and with the work of his contemporaries, a surprising amount of truth gets itself told, with the least imaginable suggestion Of course, everybody will turn to see what the auwith the rest of Sullivan's music, and with the work of his contemporaries, a surprising amount of truth gets itself told, with the least imaginable suggestion of personal offence being given in any case. Quite rightly, Dr. Walker has excluded from his review those who were born later than 1860, so that Sir Edward Elgar is the latest figure he admits; his words on-the composer of Gerontius are weighty, and should do much to counteract the regrettable influence of certain not very discriminating gulogists. Finally, there is a first-rate chapter on Folk-Music, and in the last chapter of all some "General Characteristics" are suggested as being common to all different periods of the art in England. In this the writer is admirably just to those institutions which have done the most for the cause of music in our country; but he might perhaps have given a sentence or two to the educational power of the chamber-concerts, and especially to the work of the old "Popular Concerts." Still, there is very little that he has forgotten; and he writes so well and wisely, so thoroughly, yet so concisely, on what he does treat, that the book deserves a most hearty welcome.

### MR. HALDANE'S IDEAS ABOUT MONARCHY



R. HALDANE'S personality is cer-

tainly one of the most interesting, if not the most attractive, in our politics. It is many-sided, and it is picturesque," writes the Nation.
"A citizen of the modern world, Mr. Haldane also suggests, intellectually and physically, some high-placed Abbe of the eighteenth century, a sinuous, bustling, many-sided figure, who played at Versailles the agreeably varied parts of courier, Churchman, statesman, and man of pleasure. Mr. Haldane has even the Churchman's traditional gift of utterance, and that, we know, is a fluent rather than a precise and illuminating form of speech.

"If he is not an orator he is a talker of the two

a precise and illuminating form of speech.

"If he is not an orator, he is a talker of the type which many Englishmen like and are accustomed to admire, and if he has as yet accomplished no great thing, he has undeniable powers of work. They enable him to combine the pursuit of politics, law, metaphysics, and society, and to dazzle a world not overgiven to strenuousness with a sense of ease and brilliancy of accomplishment, of a genial, smooth, and adroit personality, good-tempered and pleasantly cynical, after the Palmerstonian fashion, and playing in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. Not that Mr. Haldane's ideas are strikingly original.

in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. Not that Mr. Haldane's ideas are strikingly original.

"But the immediate question is whether Mr. Haldane's ideas are Liberal and Radical ideas. Some of them at least are underiably German; others strike us as almost Jacobite. Mr. Haldane seems to us to figure English society of the future as organized on some new model of German efficiency, and at the same time retaining, and even extending, the domain of regal and aristocratic privilege, the machinery of class distinctions, the luxury of habit, that characterize it today. The monarchy plays a considerable part in these sketch-plans of Mr. Haldane. It was a little surprising to find the King advised to lay on the shoulders of the Lords-Lieutenant, by way of personal speech and contact, duties and responsibilities that can only be attached to them by Act of Parliament. But Mr. Haldane proceeded to speak of the Monarchy in terms which might have been applied with some point to the Kaiser, but were out of place as a description of an English King. One hardly knows whether to regard this as serious constitutional doctrine or merely a dexterous revival of the almost lost art of the courtier. If the former, we think that Mr. Haldane's resignation is due to his colleagues and to the Liberal party; if the latter, we think that flattery so gross ill accords with the position of an English constitutional minister.

"Mr. Haldane informed us in his speech at Hampstead that the greater the sovereign the greater the initiative he could and did show, "this greatness con-

"Mr. Haldane informed us in his speech at Hamp-stead that the greater the sovereign the greater the initiative he could and did show, 'this greatness con-sisting in the knowledge how adequately to interpret the wishes and the spirit of his people.' We should have said that 'initiative' was the very power which the Constitution denied to the King and reserved to his ministry, and that the 'harmony' between the two the Constitution denied to the King and reserved to his ministry, and that the 'harmony' between the two powers of which Mr. Haldane spoke depended on the extent to which the responsibility of ministers to Parliament veiled the acts and will of the monarch, and gave him a security that no king, with a sovereign parliament such as ours, could obtain without

Golf as a recreation appeals to practically all ages. Impetuous youth, staid middle age and the man in the evening walk of life alike feel its fascination.—Liver-

# Historical Study of Religion

HE Third International Congress for the study of History of Religions will be held at Oxford next September, from the 15th to the 18th. The Congress was founded in Paris in the year 1900, and held its second meeting at Basle in 1904. In arranging for the third meeting in 1908, the International Committee suggested that it should assemble in Oxford, where so much help an supplied to students of the

semble in Oxford, where so much help has been supplied to students of the History of Religions by the publication of the "Sacred Books of the East," under the auspices of the University, as well as by the individual labors of many distinguished scholars. In response to a widely-signed request, the Council of the University has, on the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, kindly reserved suitable rooms in the Examination Schools for the use of the Congress. Professor Percy Gardner, Litt. D., has been appointed Chairman of the Local Committee, which includes the names of Professors Driver, Cheyne, Sanday, Sayce, Bullock, Macdonnell, Margollouth, Sir John Rhys and Tylor, Dr. Edward Caird, the Principal of Mansfield, and other well-known teachers.

known teachers.

In accordance with the arrangements of previous Congresses, the meetings will be of two kinds: (1) General meetings, for papers or lectures of wider import; (2) Meetings of sections for papers, followed by discussion. The Congress will adhere to the fundamental rule adopted in Paris in 1900: "Les travaux et les discussions du Congres auront essentiellement un caractere historique. Les polemiqures d'orde confessionel ou dogmatique sont interdites."

"It is a sign of the times that the third International Congress for the study of the History of Refigions is to assemble next autumn at Oxford," says the

gions is to assemble next autumn at Oxford," says the Nation. "The publication of the 'Sacred Books of the East' is one of many evidences that the study of re-

East' is one of many evidences that the study of reigion has entered upon a new phase, and is now being approached from a new point of view.

"According to the theory which was formulated by St. Paul, developed by St. Augustine, and accepted both by Catholicism and Protestantism, all forms of religion outside Judaism and Christianity are degenerate types of a primitive revelation, which was made to man when he first appeared upon the earth. The rise of Rationalism in the eighteenth century upset many traditional religious conceptions, but even Rationalism continued to accept the theory of a primitive monotheism, and looked upon the religions of the lower races as abortions of the human mind, or as cunning concoctions of the priests. cunning concoctions of the priests

lower races as abortions of the human mind, or as cunning concoctions of the priests.

"Romanticism also held fast to the Pauline doctrine of a primitive revelation, and religious mythology was regarded as the symbolic form in which men laid hold of the primeval belief in God. Hume was the first to perceive that religion, corresponding in this respect to every other form of belief and life, was not a mighty flash of divine illumination imparted to the ancestors of the human race; its origin was as humble as the primitive thoughts of men, and it developed as the aris and sciences have developed, as individual and social life have developed, with the general rise and progress of civilization.

"But Hume's ideas, although fundamentally correct, were enveloped in too materialistic an atmosphere to command widespread acceptance, and we must look to Herder as the man who formulated the principles out of which the modern conception of the origin of religion and the history of religion have taken their rise. Herder dismissed the dogma common to ecclesiasticism and rationalism, that the religions of non-Christian peoples are the decadent products of superstition, diabolism, mental perseverity, and priestly craft. He showed that the manifold forms which religion has assumed among the peoples of the earth are not inexplicable monstrosities, but are to be regarded as the natural outcome of successive stages of life and thought.

"The decay of the old ecclesiastical doctrine of the origin of non-Christian religions was also accelerated by the opening out of the world to the peoples of the

West. When Europeans became acquainted with the great religions of the East, with Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, when they saw the countless millions who looked upon these religions with the same reverence as they regarded the Christian faith, it became impossible for them to accept the old explanation that these great beliefs were merely the works of demons. An examination of the sacred literatures of the East was a revelation to the Western world of the wealth of wisdom and piety on which the Oriental mind was fed. It was discovered that they had a religious tradition much more ancient than our own. It was found that they had religious thinkers who were was found that they had religious thinkers who were not unworthy to take their place beside the Iraelitish

was found that they had religious thinkers who were not unworthy to take their place beside the Iraelitish prophets.

"The historical study of religion, although still confronted with a great and laborious task, undoubtedly holds the future in its hands. The dogmatic method is hopelessly discredited, and its disappearance as an intellectual discipline is merely a question of time. It is impossible to get men any longer to accept the vast assumption that one religion contains all the truth, and that this truth is only taught by one particular church. Theologians who shut themselves up in a narrow ecclesiastical coteries may continue to believe these things. But the great outside world, which is every year becoming more and more independent of ecclesiastical trammels, demands a method of religious inquiry which starts with facts. The International Congress for the study of religions is based upon such a method, and it is to be hoped that its meeting at Oxford may be the means of widening our conception of religious studies, and of the means by which they ought to be pursued."

The Times, also discussing the Congress, says:

"It is a striking sign of our time that such cooperation should be possible. It betokens toleration, enlarged sympathies, new outlooks, a readiness to be taught, an abandonment of self-sufficiency and dosmatism. A notable fact is that it does not signify indifference, but rather the very contrary, a deep interest as to matters which the superior minds of past times were accustomed to treat somewhat loftily and disdainfully. Conceive the notion of such a meeting being mooted at Oxford, Parls, or elsewhere in the eighteenth century, it would have been scouted equally by people agreeing in nothing except in contempt of it, by those who thought that such subjects lay far outside the region of secular inquiry and those who thought them unworthy of their attention. The philosophers of that century had their short and easy solutions of the problems which now perplex scholars and which are earnestly d

During a recent trial on a bribery charge in a county court, the jury had filed in for at least the fourth time, with no sign of coming to an agree-

The disgusted judge rose up and said: "I dis-At this one sensitive talesman, stung to the quick by this abrupt and ill-sounding decision, obsinately faced the judge. "You can't discharge me, Judge!"

Why not?" asked the astonished judge. "Because," announced the talesman, pointing to the defendant's lawyer, "I'm being paid by that man

Who is that at th Loudly ringing so 'Tis some strange' Seeking shelter, le More bells! What Run! let him Oh! 'tis you! We

Tuesday, Februar

Little One, Ni Glad to see you we Have you come fro From the moon or In an airship or What news do yo What message

Be it good, be it be Be it sane, be it m Be it mournful or Be it mirthful or se We accept it as bes We instal you For a year you're Little One, Ni

There is Love in y And great Hopes In your strength a Against Sorrow a Though the s We shall back you Little One, Nin

Starting Anew-A Th

other mile and whi pause to that hav it may 1 a year, a III

some plans for the guida saying anent the use of stones will no doubt recu remembrance of past resor a sigh and will also r past new year, and the rupon them. Ah! Well, ried out as faithfully as hope for better things in were so many unforse themselves between us were too sanguine, and care. Fate was too stro on. For it is quite wond that can be brought forw, we look for them. Let t with all its failures and the slate and wipe out all old soiled leaves and beging clean. As we take up the history we hope—for the takes makes us humble, a hope the new page opening scribed in characters as them to be. To many peris a great help in carrying is a great help in carryin not a diary of mere dates in which both their daily that these call forth are through its pages the writ resolve and that grew grauntil at length it faded alt Reasons that at the time 1 on a different hue when r tance and cause and effec when we are not standing when we are not standing

casions such as the new y
to think, we are apt to wo
and such things were not
volume in which our past
in our own handwriting w
in these questioning thous
we were perhaps too hast or perhaps too stubborn in holding our own opinion. that lead to failure. But the see backward looks We need not murmu words of all words of the seed is of all, "Too late. retrieve past errors while years are given. Just as has found that her incom tally because the latter has turns to her account book when and where she step iscovers the way to retr to make a fresh and good of another year look back learn from their failures this whether the records of ten by their own hand or of their heart and mind. T ginning of each year is a sof these irritating restrict detract from the pleasure upon the bank of life that as we will, of most of tho gift of the first impulse is good resolutions by the many that it is, humanly carry out all the former an it is better to make too make carry out some even if we always something fresh, ho making a fresh start. A ne many pleasant possibilitie things we want to do, have and here, then, is our opportunity, nature herself is she is beginning to waken from growing longer and brighte We hear and see the proknowledge that this is so and renewed vigor. Once does not do to be constant does no good to be continu written pages of yesterday either, if we remember the

experience of the past. Fashion's

Fashion allows no stag dress. Directly one season turns her attention with ac come. Extravagance me wane. The dawn of the ne br of modes that are abso splendor and their conseq purses of their purchasers, by dressmakers in some sleeve was absolutely door it is being exhibited on the even shorter than ever, an in one or two instances. O lets that are going to the R sleeveless, but are afforde deep shower of fringe arra which are clothed with the very long gloves.

The full dress evening

remembrance in our heart to tread lies before us, an the best thing for us to de

hope and grateful faith: grateful faith in the power

hew cult, in an extravagan sleeves at all unless the litt chief draperies that are pataken as apologies for slee case is called into requisit drapers.

Tuesday, February 4, 1908

Seeking shelter, let's see-More bells! What a din!

Run! let him not wait; Oh! 'tis you! Welcome in,

Glad to see you we are;

Have you come from afar,

From the moon or a star, In an airship or car?

What news do you bring.

Be it sane, be it mad.

Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight.

What message of fate, What song do you sing, Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight

We instal you in state:

And great Hopes we can trace In your strength and your pace; And the day that you race

And the day that you race
Against Sorrow and Sin,
Though the struggle be great,
We shall back you to win,
Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight!

Starting Anew-A Thought For the New Year

HE new year comes as a fresh starting point on the journey of life; another milestone that we have reached, and which ere passing gives us pause to rest and look back on those that have gone before and forward upon the road that stretches away into the distance. It is a road that it may be our lot to trayel for many a year, and as we wonder whether the journey will prove difficult or easy and pleasant most of us will make some good resolutions and formulate some plans for the guidance of the future. The old saying anent the use of good resolutions as paving

carry out some even if we cannot keep all. There is always something fresh, hopeful and invigorating in making a fresh start. A new beginning opens out so many pleasant possibilities. There are so many things we want to do, have to do and ought to do, and here, then, is our opportunity for doing them. Why, nature herself is showing us an example. She is beginning to waken from sleep. Her days are growing longer and brighter. Spring is on the way. We hear and see the promise of it coming and the knowledge that this is so fills us with fresh hope and renewed vigor. Once we have made the start it does not do to be constantly pausing to look back. It does no good to be continually poring over the closely

does not do to be constantly pausing to look back. It does no good to be continually poring over the closely written pages of yesterday and there is no need to either, if we remember their lessons and carry the remembrance in our hearts. The road that we have to tread lies before us, and the right and therefore the best thing for us to do is to walk straight on in hope and grateful faith; hope for the future and grateful faith in the power for good of the lessons and experience of the past.

Fashion's Fancies

Fashion allows no stagnation in the realms of dress. Directly one season has been provided for she turns her attention with acute zest to affairs that are to come. Extravagance most assuredly is not on the wane. The dawn of the new year ushers in a numbr of modes that are absolutely startling in their splendor and their consequent demands upon the purses of their purchasers. It has been freely stated by dressmakers in some quarters that the elbow sleeve was absolutely doomed. Nothing of the sort; it is being exhibited on the smartest of smart toilettes even shorter than ever, and reaches vanishing point in one or two instances. One is upon the smart mant-lets that are going to the Riviera which are absolutely sleeveless, but are afforded the elegant finish of a deep shower of fringe arranged to fall over the arms, which are clothed with the sleeves of the dress and very long gloves.

full dress evening tollette is following the

uit, in an extravagant degree. It, too, has no at all unless the little wisp-like half-handker-lraperies that are passed beneath the arms are as apologies for sleeves. Fringe again, in this called into requisition to play the part of y.

There is Love in your face,

a year you're our guest, Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight?

ke, but, largely owing

that I was on to his ed badly bewildered; f-possession and said hing new on me. The ng. I did not inform at this time. We from which Kingston t before and after a

Kingston took me to rren mountain, said: aluable timber claim. of good timber on th

goat pasture,' I re-

only way billy goats that land is to tie hang them over the

he had one valuable entry and that he ter section. Due clouded till it During out for another ruse ated. After finding a er, he said we would est another half. The , I had noticed, was the corner I started therly direction, when ator, who asked me

th now,' said he. He id sure enough the nd then settled down due south. However ass, so we started the timebr. Ex ountry was growing nd in every other in had always grown confused, but King joying the situation In the meantim nervous, and with and there it was.

ind today.' I said to the goods on this took the compass occasion and that reversed. It was the of its kind I have

laim, and in addition all his expenses for

ort Kingston to the Heppner, but it was f from Spokane wa and he was arrested under false pretences ane a few weeks be-

out Kingston met me ry, Bradley, he said, inch of live ones, but I God Almighty him-

# 1g10n

ristian faith, it beept the old explana-merely the works of sacred literatures of that they had a rent than our own. It thinkers who were

although still con s task, undoubtedly ne dogmatic method disappearance as an question of time. It nger to accept the contains all the s may continue and more indepen-mands a method of facts. The Interreligions is based ans of widening our d of the means by

Congress, says: time that such co-betokens toleration, s, a readiness to be ifficiency and dog does not signify in ntrary, a deep in-erior minds of past mewhat loftily and of such a meeting een scouted equally ept in contempt of th subjects lay far iry and those who ttention. The philpir short and easy w perplex scholars at congresses. They applied with equal of their own time

people. from premature t or trim facts to ween practices and unconnected. The ongress possible, erse creeds, tastes, ad must be in the

ibery charge in a n for at least the ning to an agreend said: "I dis-

stung to the quick lecision, obsinate-harge me, Judge!

ned judge. sman, pointing to paid by that man

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat There are exceptions to every rule, and the modistes are urging the advisability of long sleeves upon tailor-made costumes. As a consequence of the resuscitation in great triumph of the short sleeve, very long gloves are again in fashion and must even for the day-time wear actually mount above the elbows. The tinted ones are modish, but a great future is expected for the black suede glove, always a choice fraught with distinction. With their black toilettes silver-grey gloves are now being worn by the well dressed. 1908 Who is that at the gate, Loudly ringing so late?
'Tis some stranger, maybe,

The craze for braid is so advanced that though any of the most beautiful vetements are quite short their weight is very noticeable. The braids used are absolutely encrusted upon the luxurious background they adorn, and coarse and fine kinds are equally popular.

they adorn, and coarse and fine kinds are equally popular.

Tailor-mades are all the "go" just now; tailor-mades of soft cotton velvet, which enjoys great popularity for the time being. If cotton velvets are well adapted for tailor-mades, on the other hand, there is no doubt that for more ceremonious toilettes meteor satin is in great demand. This material is the popular fancy for this winter, and early spring. Light and with a pretty and charming subdued effect, it possesses infinite attractions. Naturally it is made in all colors of the rainbow—in shades the most delicate and tender that can be imagined, and in number and variety far surpassing anything yet seen. This meteor in yellow, or peach rose, salad-green, nattier or delft blue is the most favored by our leaders of fashion just now. Utilized in black, it serves equally well for ceremonious costumes and for tailor-mades. In the latter case it is embroidered with silk braid, surrounding motifs formed by the massing together of an immense number of tiny silk ribbons. This work is so minute, delicate and complicated, that it takes two well-filled days to execute it. A very compact embroidery is thus obtained, so compact indeed, that the stuff of the dress can hardly be seen through it. The skirt is made plain, or lightly embroidered at the foot with similar silk braid.

The new skirt which revolutionized the commencement of the present season and somewhat ebecked.

the foot with similar silk braid.

The new skirt which revolutionized the commencement of the present season and somewhat shocked "la haute moralite" is securing a stronger hold than ever. Even the leaders of fashion have now adopted it, and those who like the lady in the poem—swore they would never consent to wear it have consented. Slowly and rejuctantly perhaps but pevertheless the it, and those who like the lady in the poem—swore they would never consent to wear it have consented. Slowly and reluctantly perhaps, but nevertheless the fact remains that they have been obliged to yield to the inexorable demands of fashion and to accept the clinging skirt. It must be admitted that the new skirt is somewhat too clinging, but certainly also it outlines superbly a good figure. It is carried a little high up the back and this gives it a slightly fanciful impression. The other day I saw an exquisite specimen made for an elegant Parisienne. It was plain and made of black meteor. The corsage was cut to show a chemisette of black net lace, which was outlined by a cross-cut band of peony-rose satin. The sleeves wide and puffed at the shoulders were made of row after row of black net lace, extremely fine and light. At the lower part of the arm they show a ruche of white tulle and are drawn with a bracelet of peony-rose satin. The collar was of white tulle with embroidered spots. Worn with this dress was a jacket with cut-away and rounded sides, richly braided. This costume was "chic" in the highest degree. The hat worn was of dull green velvet trimmed with feathers in the same color.

Change is the fetish of the fashionable woman, and her coiffure is just as liable to alteration as her clothes. There is a drastic difference noticeable now

Change is the fetish of the fashionable woman, and her coiffure is just as liable to alteration as her clothes. There is a drastic difference noticeable now in the mode of arranging the tresses, and those universally applanded adjuncts of the coiffure the chichicurls, cluster no longer upon the modishly dressed head. Yes, that is the doom dealt out by the baby year! The chicks as undoubtedly a banished mode as the cloche hat, which will be totally barred by the great milliners of the day. These are revelations that the first exhibitions of spring fashions will make obvious.

make obvious.

Women who occupy the premier rank of elegance are flattening their tresses on the crown of the head and are broadening them above the ears. Admittedly this is a direct reversal of what was expected and actually favored for a short time, but no one is accountable for Fashion's whims, of which this new manifestation is one.

Instead of wearing chi-chis, the smart woman is now threading ribbon through her hair tied in a rather flat bow on the summit of her head. She wears her ribbon also in the day-time and makes it an adjunct to her millinery—a very smart one, too, it must be agreed. The ribbon is arranged half hidden, half displayed among the waving strands of hair that are so prettily puffed in and out in great undulations upon the head. Rumor has it that the Psyche knot will take the place of the curl clusters that once centred the coiffure, but at the present moment there is a compromise effected between the Greek braid and the pouf which is eminently satisfactory.

## / Money Making

When your wife complains that she sees so little of her husband, who is always away from home, she so often meets with a reply to the fellowing effect: "I can't see why you should grumble if I stay late at the office, or if I bring home work to keep me busy in the evening. Surely you understand that I am working to make money for you, so that you may have a large house to live in and many comforts."

the journey will prove difficult or easy and pleasant most of us will make some plans for the guidance of the future. The old saying ament the use of good resolutions as paving stones will and odubt recur to many of us, and the remembrance of past resolves will call forth a smile or a sigh and will also recall the memory of many a pust new year, and the many, many plans we formed upon them. Ah! Well, if these were not all carried out as faithfully as we intended we must now hope for better things in the year to come. There were so many unforseen obstacles that presented themselves between us and their fulfilment. We were too sanguline, and perhaps did not take enough care. Fate was too strong for us, and so on, and so on. For It is quite wonderful the manifold excusses that can be brought forward on our own behalf when we look for them. Let the dead past bury the dead, with all its failures and follies. Pass a sponge over the slate and wipe out all the mistakes; turn over the old solled leaves and begin a new one, fresh and clean. As we take up the new volume of our life's history we hope—for the remembrance of past mistakes makes us humble, at any rate for a while—we hope the new page opening out before us will be instrakes makes us humble, at any rate for a while—we hope the new page opening out of good resolutions; not a diary of mere dates and weather notes, but one in which both their daily actions and the 'thought's that these call forth are recorded. In looking back through its pages the writer can trace how this brave resolve and that grew gradually weaker and weaker, and such things were not, and then a glance at the volume in which both their daily actions and the 'thought's that these call forth are recorded. In looking back through its pages the writer can trace how this brave resolve and that grew gradually weaker and weaker, and such things were not, and then a glance at the volume in which our past actions have been recorded in our own handwriting will maybe afford an answer in these questioning comforts."

The husband feels rather hurt that his wife does not appreciate what he is doing for her. The wife feels bound to admit that her complaint does not seem to be justified; yet she is not satisfied. The plain truth is that her husband is pushing the argument too far and that money is not everything. plain truth is that her husband is pushing the argument too far, and that money is not everything. Most women are left much to themselves during the day, and they look forward to having the society of their husbands during the evening hours; instead of devoting part of the evening to her, he is occupied with money-making, and she is just as much alone as during the day.

as during the day.

Generally speaking, money alone will not make a Generally speaking, money alone will not make a woman happy. There are some who can be quite content so long as they have enough to spend, and they expect more and more each year, but they are the exceptions. It is natural to our sex to expect attention; we have need of it to make us happy, and mere money will not entirely fill its place. Most women among those whose husbands are able to give them a plentiful supply of cash will prefer less of the circulating medium and more personal attention. That is a fact which escapes the intelligence of so many married men; there would be more happy marriages if husbands were less intent upon money-making and more ready to spend some of their after office hours in paying small attentions to their wives.

their after office hours in paying small attentions to their wives.

The husband's argument is incorrect in another direction. He does not always devote so much time to money-making just to give it to his wife. Oh, no! He likes making money; it pleases him to be able to say that he "made so many hundreds last year" He may not be greedy for money; he may really be simple in his habits and spend comparatively little, but he likes to get the gold coins, either to bank them or to hand them with a lordly air of affluence to his wife. Some wives, through this conduct of their husbands, develop into spend-thrifts; others become unhappy, and wonder if they were really not better off in the old days when money was not so plentiful and they had occasionally times of "fightness." At any rate the husbands and wives saw more of each other and enjoyed life together. There is such a thing as overdoing it.

Menu For a Dinner For Twelve Persons

Menu Consomme Queue de Boeuf. Boudin de Merian a l'Indienne. Filets de Langue a la Monaco Souffle Tomate. Cotelettes de Mouton a la Sardiniere. Faison Bouille. Bouchees a la Milan, Poudin Glace, Sauce Cerise.

The above is not at all an over-elaborate menu for a party of ten to sixteen persons.

Indeed, although it requires a good cook, and very careful attention, it is quite simple, and one

which ought to be admirably done by a good cook, assisted by a kitchen or reliable between maid.

The boudin and the souffle need to be dished almost to the minute.

It is necessary for twelve people (or any number over ten) to have two dishes each of the fish, the entrees and the savory, and the dinner may be well served by three persons, as only the pheasants are carved, and most of the dishes are complete in themselves.

The following is the "working copy" of the menu:
Clear oxtail soup, garnished with suhenne strips.
Steamed ring mould of whiting, centre filled with
boiled rice, and curry poured round.
Round fillets of boiled tongue on fried croutons,
with mushrooms and small square of fat of
tongue on each.

tongue on each.

Tomato souffle baked. Tomato cream sauce handed.

Grilled mutton cutlets, served in brown fireproof
dish, with vegetables in little heaps round it.

New potatoes (if obtainable) and kidney beans

handed.
Boiled pheasants; celery sauce; fried potatões.
Bouchees of cheese pastry, filled with cheese cream
and garnished with filleted anchovy.
Vanilla ice, with cherries on fire, served separately.
Dessert and wafers. Coffee. Liqueurs.
Toast rolls. Salted almonds. Bonbons.
Champagne. Port. Barley water.
Whiskey and soda in readiness.
The quantities required for twelve persons are as

The quantities required for twelve persons are as Soup-Two lbs. of shin of beef, 2 small or 1

large oxtail.

Fish—About 2 lbs. weight of whiting.
Entrees—One tongue, 14 medium-sized mushrooms, 1 lb. tomatoes, and 1 tin of tomatoes (the
tinned tomato gives a better color than the fresh).
Cutlets—Two necks of mutton, 14 cutlets.
Two new potatoes, 1 1-2 lbs. kidney beans, 1
bunch small carrots, 1 pint pickling onions, 2 pheasants (for boiling they must not be high), 1 head of
celery. Savory-Half lb. Parmesan cheese, bottle of an-

Savory—Half lb. Parmesan cheese, bottle of anchovies in oil.

Ice—Quarter cwt. ice; freezing salt.

One bottle Royal dessert cherries, brandy, half lb. of little sweet biscuits or wafers.

Various—Three-quarter lb. almonds for salting, 1 lb. cooking butter, 18 eggs, 1 root celeriac, 1 quart cream, lemons, vanilla essence, rice, curry powder, parsley soup vegetables, and old potatoes for frying.

From these quantities there will be comparatively little left over; probably sufficient soup for one night, a couple of pheasants' legs to be grilled with bacon for breakfast, the scrag ends of the necks of mutton for hot pot, or Irish stew, at luncheon, sufficient trimmings of tongue to make a toast for breakfast and a savory.

As to the cost of the dinner, not allowing for wine, it is roughly about twenty dollars, and from that the odds and ends left over and reserved must be considered.

be considered.

The dessert should consist of one dish of mixed fruit, apples, pears and bananas; one dish of grapes; one dish of crystalized fruits; one dish of bonbons, and four small dishes each of chocolates and alm-

onds.

There is no need for recipes for the majority of the dishes, as they are all well within the province of any good cook.

However, I append three of the most complicated and uncommon dishes:

Take 1 lb. of tomatoes and the dry contents of a tin of tomatoes, cut the fresh tomatoes in half, and cook with a little butter, a slice or two of onion, four peppercorns, salt and pepper.

Stew until soft, add the tinned tomatoes for the

Stew until soft, add the finned tomatoes for the last few moments, remove the onion, and press all through a fine hair sieve.

Put into a pan 6 oz. of butter, 2 to 3 oz. of flour, and stir well until it forms a smooth paste. Add by degrees a third of a pint of tomato juice, add the puree and stir thoroughly, add the yolks of four eggs, one whole egg, and lastly the stiffly-beaten whites of 2 eggs.

Have ready a greased and namered thing souther

Have ready a greased and papered china souffle dish, fill it three parts full, and bake in a rather hot oven for about 12 minutes.

It is impossible to give the exact time, as ovens vary so much, and the cook should know her oven by experience.

### Tomato Sauce

Three oz. flour, and 6 oz. of butter.

Mix smoothly, then add half a pint of milk, and tomato juice combined, salt and pepper, and just at the last a gill of cream. Do not allow the sauce to boil after the cream is added.

Filets of Tongue a la Monaco

Take a boiled tongue, slice it, and cut a round out of each slice. Stamp out and fry the same number of croutons of bread.

Place a filet of tongue on each crouton, and on the tongue a cooked mushroom, and on the mushroom a small square of the fat of the tongue.

Arrange some French plums, stoned and stewed in claret, in the centre of the entree dish; put the fillets round, and pour some brown sauce round.

The foundation of the sauce is made from the water in which the tongue was boiled.

## An Old-Time Beverage

Sir Fleetwood Shepperd's Recipe for Sack Posset From famed Barbadoes, on the Western main, Fetch sugar, ounces four—fetch sack from Spain A pint—and from the Eastern Indian coast Nutmeg, the glory of our Northern toast; O'er flaming coals let them together heat O'er flaming coals let them together heat Till the all-conquering sack dissolve the sweet; O'er such another fire put eggs just ten, Stir them with steady hand and conscience pricking To see the untimely end of ten fine chicken; From shining shelf take down the brazen skillet—A quart of milk from the gentle cow will fill it; When boiled and cold put milk and sack to eggs, Unite them firmly like the triple league, And on the fire let them together dwell. Till miss sing twice—you must not kiss and tell— Each lad and lass take up a silver spoon, And fall on flercely like a starved dragoon.

"If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle
I would teach them should be, to forswear thin
potations and addict themselves to sack."
Shakespeare.—Second Part of Henry IV., iv. 3.

### Comments Of An Onlooker

An Italian journal has been comparing the luxury of the past with that of the present time, and it does not think very highly of what we are always being assured is the beginning of the end. Modern extravagance and modern luxury are the stock phrases of all who deplore the decadence and degeneracy of the age. But our Italian contemporary, it is gratifying to find, thinks we make a very poor show as compared with our predecessors. We spend a great deal, we rush about, we make a fuss, we dress extravagantly, as we think, but when all is said and done, our gowns and metors, and week-end cottages, our tea parties and supper parties, are as water unto wine when judged beside the great feasts, the rich apparel, the costly palaces and the equippages of the "smart sets" of other periods.

An oid lady has recently died at the age of one hundred, leaving an octogenarian daughter and a mother of one hundred and seventeen to mourn her loss! Presumably the orphan will now pass to the charge of her grandmother. If all the theories for attaining longevity are carried out such a case as this will be common enough in the near future. We shall have six or seven generations meeting at family parties, and men and women who are great-grandparents themselves asking their own parents for their matured opinions.

Everything is really a matter of comparison. If we could only grasp this fact it would save us much

anxiety and heart burning. We, for some time past have been complaining of the discourtesy of our men; yet it is because they have seen that the Englishman yet it is because they have seen that the Englishman is polite to women, that Frenchmen are now trying to form a league to respect women in order that they may not be behind us. Certainly some of our Gallic neighbors stand sorely in need of amendment in manners, but one must confess that it is surprising that they should have been impressed by the gallantry of the Briton.

Someone expresses astonishment at women's defiance of cold weather. They certainly wear much thinner clothes than men do. Even furs are generally more of a luxurious ornament than a necessary protection against cold. Yet, complains the man who has noticed the flimsiness of women's winter raiment, they don't catch influenza or contract pneumonia any more frequently than men do. I should be inclined to go further and say that women catch colds far less frequently. They may not dress lightly from hygienic reasons, but the fact remains that thick clothes are always unhealthy. The surest way of making the throat delicate is to wrap it up, a thing which a man so often does. What is true of the throat is more or less true of the whole body. People who can accustom themselves to wearing thin clothes, even in cold weather, are always healthy.

It is bad news to hear that the Czarina is in such indifferent health as to cause anxiety at St. Petersburg. I am told that she has not been well for some time and has been urgently advised to go to the south of Europe for change and rest, but she is unwilling to leave the Czar and her children, and His Majesty, of course, cannot leave Russia. It is settled that the Dowager Empress is going to stay with our Queen in the early months of the new year and that her visit, like the last, will be strictly private and the two sisters will remain together during the King's absence at Blarritz in March. In the meantime the Empress Marie is spending the winter at the castle Gatshina, near St. Petersburg.

### The House Beautiful

How to Furnish a Country Bungalow
Poets have sung many a time of love in a cottage, and wise folk, or rather, those who consider themselves wise, have scoffed and turned their backs upon the alluring picture. But whether it is the force of reiteration, or whether in the present day we are striving to get a little romance out of our very commonplace world, certain it is that the bungalow or cottage residence is rapidly becoming a particularly favorite resort. Whether one's bungalow is by the river or sea, wood or moor, its general detail usually remains the same. Perhaps we have had a specially desirable model built for our exclusive use, and according to our own particular fancy; perchance we have come across the ideal cottage which has taken our hearts by storm. Whichever of these has fallen to our lot, the general scheme of arrangement is the same; we have one sitting room, a kitchen and a scullery, and two or more bedrooms. We may be among the fortunate ones of the earth, and also have a bathroom attached to this delightful residence; or if we are near the sea or a river, we shall probably dispense with this entirely, and take our morning dip in the sea or river as the case may be. As to the actual furnishing of the sitting room, simplicity is the order of the day. We shall need a carpet square, staining the surrounding boards, while oak-framed, rush-seated chairs, with two or three cane easy chairs fitted with a generous supply of removable cushions will probably be all our sitting room accommodation. If our space is not too limited, and we are luxuriously disposed, we shall supplement these with a couch of sorts, and as it is almost too much to expect that the sojourner in cottages is to be always in the best of health and spirits, such a restful adjunct should always be included whenever possible. Falling this, a hammock out of doors will usually supply the deficiency; but when rainy days are to be considered, the absence of a couch in our sitting room must drive us to the solitude of our bedrooms for tha

covered with white muslin over pink. The whole of the furniture was wicker, with the exception of the table, which was an old-fashioned oak gate-legged model, this same material forming the corner cup-board, which concealed teacups and other neces-

sary items from the public gaze.

The kitchen proper of our bungalow should have the floor covered with cork lino, befitted with a very substantial table and substantial chairs. Since it may be more convenient for the inhabitants to take their most important meals in this apartment, the cooking range whether it he sas or cook should take their most important meals in this apartment, the cooking range, whether it be gas or coal, should if possible be relegated to the scullery, if the kitchen be utilized for this purpose; but since this is not always possible, I am sure the housewife who reads this article will know best how to adapt herself to her surroundings. The kitchen walls should be treated to a floral paper, which in its turn should be varnished; the paintwork should be cream or dark oak, and the window should be finished with as much care and attention as that bestowed upon dark oak, and the window should be finished with as much care and attention as that bestowed upon the sitting room. The housewife who takes a real pride in her kitchen will always have this apartment ready for the inspection of any casual visitor. Concerning the bedrooms, light-colored wood suites are the best to employ, the bedsteads of simple white enamelled iron, or in color to match the suites of furniture always look well.

Simplicity should be the keynote, for if the bungalow is vacated during the winter months, it is an advantage to have furniture that can be easily lifted into the centre of the room and covered with a pro-

into the centre of the room and covered with a protecting dust-sheet. The bedroom walls look prettiest when covered with a floral paper of not too obstrusive a design; while hangings and curtains of white dimity or old-fashioned chintz especially appeal to my fancy, and are by far the most suitable for a bungalow residence.

### Odds and Ends

Smilax is a pretty and effective decoration for the dinner table. It is not expensive, as it can be used three or four times, provided it is completely submerged in cold water between, and then gently shaken

Don't have a square of carpet in a bedroom if you have a small house! These need to be taken up and shaken so often if the bedroom is to be kept really nice, and this entails a lot of work and worry.

To take grease off wall-paper, dip a piece of flan-nel in spirits of wine, and gently rub over the part. Do not rub it much; the stain will vanish almost im-mediately.

The wall paper in every room in the house should always be dusted about once a month with a soft cheese-cloth, wrapped loosely about a long handled broom. In this way the rooms will keep fresher and need less frequent re-papering than is usually the case, for even careful housewives are, as a rule, extraordinarily unmindful of the necessity of frequently dusting the walls.

Prevention is better than cure! So it is well to have a piece of felt laid under the white tablecloth, if the table is a polished one, in order to protect the polished wood from being damaged by hot dishes. But such damage may already have been done, then, happily it can be repaired. Pour a little salt and salad oil on the mark and let it remain for an hour or so, then polish it off with a soft cloth.

To clean furniture, try equal parts of parrafin and vinegar shaken together. You will find that this, together with the addition of a little "elbow grease" has

astonishingly good effect on shabby old furniture. Use vinegar and oil sparingly and polish with a soft,

Delightfully warm and cosy winter quilts for children's or small-sized beds can be made from oild blankets. Take a large old blanket or two smaller ones, fold until the required size is obtained, allowing two or three thicknesses of blanket. Then cover with a pretty washing cretonne or sateen, and quilt. The effect will be much the same as that of an eiderdown. A few buttons covered with the material and caught into the quilt at intervals will greatly improve its appearance.

When you are filling oil lamps, place a small lump of camphor in the oil vessel; it will greatly improve the light and make the flame clearer and brighter. If you have no camphor add a few drops of vinegar oc-

The oven door should be shut as gently as possible. Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of its being banged in closing.

There are many people who say that you can never get shortbread worthy the name, out of Scotland. A particularly delicious variety of shortbread is the Forfarshire shortbread, for which I have the recipe. If you happen to be the lucky possessor of a shortbread mould, use it for moulding the mixture instead of rolling it, it will then be so much lighter. The following is the recipe:

Required: One pound and a half of flour, one pound of butter, quarter of a pound of castor sugar and three ounces of rice flour.

Method: Mix together the flour, sugar, and rice flour, then rub the butter well on until it all forms a smooth paste. Then either roll it out on a floured board and stamp it out into small cakes, or brush the shortbread mould with a little melted butter. Then flour it, press the mixture into it, and turn it carefully out. In either case put the cakes on a greased tin, and bake them a delicate brown in a moderate oven.

The upper leathers of wornout boots make capital iron holders, with a covering of serge or any dress material. The leather keeps all heat from the hand.

### A London Pageant

It will nigh take one's breath away to think of the gigantic scheme which it is now purposed to carry out in the capital towards the close of the next London season. For it is proposed that, following the lead of Oxford, Bury St. Edmunds, St. Albans and Warwick, this great city of London shall have its great historical pageant, so that those who belong to it, and those who come as strangers within its gates, may realize what a wonderful story it possesses, and how very much more picturesque it is than it may appear. London is so vast, and its life so hurried, that few have time or the opportunity to think of its kaleidoscopic interests, or to wreather the atmosphere of romance around them. It is a city of districts. There are people living east who know nothing of the buildings, the work, the history of the people of the south; the north is as Central Africa to the majority of those who dwell in the west, and large tracts, say, of Southeastern London are practically as little known to hundreds of Londoners as St. Petersburg or Buda-Pesth. But there is interest everywhere in this, the greatest capital of the world, and it will be as the unfolding of a very wonderful and thrilling story, or rather the presentment of the most vivid historical drama, to place before Londoners, in the picturesque form of a pageant, the great events that have taken place in various parts of this immense city from its earliest days, until the eighteenth century, at which period it is proposed to stop. There can be little doubt that these pageants have not only an educational value, but that they have also a distinct moral influence upon the people, while they unquestionably go far to stimulate and develop patriotism.

### WHERE THE ANGLO-SAXON CAN LEAD



NGLAND has not escaped decided transitions of national character," writes Mr. Havelock Ellis in the Albany Review for January, in writing of the "Character of the Anglo-Saxon." "It is a remarkable fact that before the eighteenth century foreign visitors to our shores were constantly struck by the indolence and distaste for work our lower classes, they were

like the Spaniards, it was said, and it is not without significance that some of our characteristic indus-tries were introduced by a constant influx of Flem-ings. There is no reason to suppose our character has

ings. There is no reason to suppose our character has become stationary.

"Boutmy has recently pointed out that in many respects the English of today are totally unlike the English of a century ago. To some extent he seems to imply that there has been an eruption of barbarism in England. He means to say that power and public opinion, instead of being, as it was a century ago, mainly centred in the upper classes, has been democratized among a vast multitude who do not possess the old traditions, and whose education is still narrow and imperfect, so that they are apt to be swept away, as the stolid Englishman of an earlier day seldom was, by sudden momentary emotions or

still narrow and imperfect, so that they are apt to be swept away, as the stolid Englishman of an earlier day seldom was, by sudden momentary emotions or by the assertiveness of some dominating political personality, while the modern English press, instead of taking the part of leader and educator, has often been content merely to voice the mood of the crowd. Hence, we are told, the eruption of a new barbarism.

"There is undoubtedly some truth in this point of view, but it is not the whole of the truth. The change in modern England is not entirely due to democratization or to the spread of a superficial veneer of education; it is due in even larger measure to urbanisation. That is to say that whereas a century ago we were a nation of people who mainly lived in the country, we are now a nation which mainly lived in the country, we are now a nation which mainly lived in the country, we are now a nation which mainly lived in the large towns. This is an influence that makes not for but against barbarism, as the very word 'urbane' clearly expresses. Social sympathy, mutual consideration, the love of order and decorum, even the passion for amusement and public festivity—all these being characteristics which have grown wonderfully in our cities during recent years—are the inevitable outcome of urban life, and they are of the essence of civilization. Undoubtedly, however, they may improve our relations to each other, they do not much improve our relations to foreign peoples, and the urban excitability which quickens our sympathies with everything that takes place before our eyes may easily turn to ferceity when nothing but the invisible and remote is concerned. The urban spirit, therefore, which now prevails in England, while it involves social progress, and while it enlarges popular ideas and ambitions, by no means better fits us to take a larger place in the affairs of the world.

"What then shall we do? Is it better to go with the mob, to be mad with them that are mad, to yield to the influences of the moment witho

the restoration of the conditions that prevailed in the past? To many of us, it is probable, neither of these courses seems the path of reason. We cannot, if we would, be blind to the real significance of the movements of our times, while we know that life never stands still, and that we could not restore the past even if we were sure it was in all respects worthy of restoration.

restoration.

"There is, however, another way open to us. We know that a nation, like an individual, cannot in old age hope for success by the brute force and vigor which brought it success in youth. But along other and better lines, an immense progress is still open to us. In the world of intelligence, of science, of art, of social organization, the cultivation of all that, makes humanity, of all that is bound up in the complex word civilization—in this sphere it is still possible to lead the world, and even to lead the world's rulers, whoever they may prove to be."

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—550 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—ne mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

property.
320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap. meekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc. At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

ecutors.

The highest or any tender not neces sarily accepted.

### SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and attached to J. H. G. 4, sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. 14, Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. 14, sec. 29, Tp. 9.

W. P. JOHNSON, W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.

### LAND ACT

Victoria District, District of Metchosin

TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Hardie, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: foreshere lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin district: for fishing purposes:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Bentinck Island, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

NORMAN HARDIE. Date, Victoria, B.C., 13th January, 1980.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned as general merchants at Mayne Island under the name of Island Store has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm will be paid by John Locke Paddon, to whom all outstanding accounts due the said firm are to be paid.

JOHN LOCKE PADDON, ANDREW DEACON.

### RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria

Take notice that Thomas J. Marks, of seattle, timber estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the ollowing described land:

(a.) Commencing at a post planted bout 65 chains north of the outlet of Loon Lake, thence south 160 chains, hence east 40 chains, thence north 160 thains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

hence east 40 chains, thence north 100 hains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 23rd December, 1907.

(b.) Commencing at a post planted bout 40 chains east of the outlet of 200 hains north of 200 hains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 hains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 hains, thence morth 80 chains to point of commencement.

(c.) Commencing at a post planted it the southwest corner of Lease No. 3, Kla-anch River, thence south 80 hains, thence west 80 chains, thence orth 80 chains, thence orth 80 chains, thence orth 80 chains, thence west 80 chains o point of commencement.

(d.) Commencing at a post planted in the south bank of the main fork of 200 hains in a southeasterly direction from the foot of 200 hains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

(e.) Commencing at a post planted

of commencement.

(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the outlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

ment,
(f) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(h.) Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake about 25 chains from its head, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains, north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

THOMAS J. MARKS.

## LAND REGISTRY ACT

the matter of an application for a duplicate of Indefeasible Title to Lots 25, 26, 51, 52, and south 32 feet of Lots 24 and 50 of Lot 1694 Victoria City (Map 24).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinton A. Harrison on the 29th day of June 1906 and numbered 183.

S. Y. WOOTTON Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. this 23rd day of January, 1908.



8. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

of leather going into our harness is the lest that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill an do. Any kind of harness you buy of is you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand. Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash

## PALMER BROS. 2 and 4 Cycle Gasoline Motors

Ges the book NOW. Address The LEE-HODGINS CO., Limited

Your Last

Chance

To Get Tickets for our

Grand

Drawing

Ten \$40.00

Graphophones

Drawing Tonight at

8 o'clock

**FLETCHER BROS.** 

93 Gov't Street

ax-ets

CYRUS H. BOWES.

Has Another Engagement.

Canalinati

Rich Channel is Again Located -Good Year For Old 25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES 25,000 IN OPERATION Cariboo B. C. BRANCH OFFICE:

**ENCOURAGING FIND** 

1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER Engines and Launches in Stock.
Launches Built to Order.

AT LIGHTNING CREEK

uated on Lightning creek, two miles west of the new discovery, where work has been suspended since last April.

April.

Everything now points to greatly increased activity the coming season throughout the district, as, from a thoroughly reliable source, the information comes that several eastern capitalists are now on their way here to negotiate for three very promising locations to be opened up and energetically worked.

Rose-colored optimism, peculiarly the possession of the gold miner, has assumed a ruddier tinge, and every-

assumed a ruddier tinge, and every-body confidently looks forward to a banner year in work and production for Old Cariboo.

### SILVER-LEAD MINES

Being Steadily Shipped to Smelters From Properties in Several Districts

best horse people there, including J. D. Farrel, vice-president of the O. best horse people there, including J.
D. Farrel, vice-president of the O.
R. & N. Railway, who is going to send a number of horses, including his noted horse Foxcatcher, which has a jumping record of 6 feet, 8 inches. This horse is a whole show in himself, and has created a great in himself, and has created a great in himself, and has created a great in the convergence of the condition of the Holy Rosary, in which the contracting parties were Miss Harriet L.
Roberts of this city, and Mr. Thomas in the city after that will be given six months' imprisonment with hard

Constipation

Baked sweet apples, with some people, bring compt relief for Constipation. With others, compt relief for Constipation. With others, coarse all wheat bread will have the same effect. Sature undoubtedly has a vegetable remedy to believe every aliment known to man, if physicians an but find Nature's way to health. And this is arkingly true with regard to Constipation. The hark of a certain tree in California—Casara Sagrada—offers a most excellent add to this end. But, combined with Egyptian Senna, Slippery Elm Bark, Solid Extract of Prunes, etc., this ame Cascara bark is given its greatest possible power to correct constipation. A toothsome Candy Tablet, called Lazets, is now made at the Dr. Shoon Laboratories, from this ingenuous and most effective prescription. Its effect on Constipation, Billounness. Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, etc., is indeed prompt and satisfying.

ted a very valuable cup. Another was also given president of the Portland Hunt club, T. S. McGrath. The Portland Hunt club, T. S. McGrath. The Portland Hunt club members have secured two boxes and are coming to Vancouver in force. A meeting of the hunt club has been called for an early date and Portland expected to send at least a carload of horses.

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—James Regan, alias Terrible Regan, billed to box in a bout here tonight, will not fight because he was today sentenced to six months for vagrancy, being held up as a suspect. Regan recently finished a three-year term for a hold-up. horses.

Besides the entries from the United States, there will be a number of horses from Victoria, Calgary, Kamloops, Chilliwack, Ladners, in fact all the outside points, so that a good show of horses is practically assured.

annual meeting last night. The meeting which was held at Mr. Crehan's residence, was well attended, and there residence, was well attended, and there was lots of enthusiasm. The work of the past year was reviewed and the reports handed in were of an unusually gratifying order. Prospects for the ensuing year were regarded as particularly bright.

## NO DAMAGES AWARDED

Jury Gives Verdict for C. P. R. in Case of Man Injured at Rail-way Crossing

Cottonwood, B. C., Jan. 25.—The highly auriferous channel of Lightning creek, lost some years ago, has been located, and indicates another rich yield of the yellow metal.

James Thompson, Harry Edens and Alex. Dow are the fortunate finders, and their claim is situated on the south bank of the creek, opposite the rear of the Lightning hotel in the town of Van Winkle, or Stanley, as most people still call it.

"Forty-ounce ground" is the claim they make at present, and the fact that they refused an offer of twenty thousand dollars a short time ago, would seem to substantiate their assertions as to the richness of their find.

This will no doubt hasten a renewal of operations at La Fontaine, also situated on Lightning creek, two miles west of the per discovery where west of the purposition be made for the substantiate way Crossing

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—That young girls are enticed into the restricted district in Chinatown and there made startling statement made by Magistrate Alexander in passing sentence upon the women who have been conducting the dens of vice in that district.

The special jury retired at 1:15 p.m. and three hours later reported no agreement. Mr. Justice Morrison as to the richness of their find.

This will no doubt hasten a renewal of operations at La Fontaine, also situated on Lightning creek, two miles were of the plantiff same enticed into the restricted district in Chinatown and there made startling statement made by Magistrate Alexander in passing sentence upon the women who have been conducting the dens of vice in that district.

It was at a special session of the police court yesterday afternoon ware the declaration was made, and it was a verdict for the defence, accompanied by the following rider:

That the jury strongly recompliant the provision be made for the district in Chinatown and there made stretched district in Chinatown and there made stretched district in Chinatown and there hades stretched district in Chinatown and there was being rich as the plantiff of the loss of the loss o Half an hour later the jury re-turned a verdict for the defence, ac-companied by the following rider: "That the jury strongly recom-mend that provision be made for the placing of gates or some other suit-able protection for the public at this particular level crossing. Boxell

particular level crossing, Powell street. "That the city should place a side-walk alongside the City hotel from Powell to Columbia so that pedes-trians can reach Alexander street without crossing the railway track." without crossing the railway track."

E. P. Davis, K.C., and J. E. McMullen for the defence, and H. MacNelli, K.C., for the plaintiff.

### GRANBY \_RUMORS

General Manager Graves Speaks of Re-ports Concerning Purchase of Other Properties

Spokane, Jan. 30 .- J. P. Graves, gen

in himself, and has created a great deal of interest wherever shown. John Considine has recently returned from New York where he purchased a pair of the best horses shown at the New York horse show. These with his prize winners at the Sewith his city. The latter gave at the New York horse show. These with his prize winners at the Seattle and Portland shows will also be here. A number of others from Seattle, of almost equal merit are expected. Albert Hansen, of Seattle, has donated valuable prize for the best ladies' saddle horse. C. F. White will bring up some horses. In Tacoma, J. S. Baker, president of the Fidelity Trust company, has sent in 8 or 10 entries. A number of other entries will be sent in from Tacoma, including all the best that were shown at the Seattle horse show.

The Portland Hunt club has donated a very valuable cup. Another was also given president of the Portland Hunt club has donated a very valuable cup. Another was also given president of the Portland Hunt club has donated a very valuable cup. Another was also given president of the Couple attended at the church. Mr. and Mrs. Bambrick and sister of T. J. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream taffeta, with cream hat to match. She has attended by her sister, Miss Emily S. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream taffeta, with cream hat to match. She has attended by her sister, Miss Emily S. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream taffeta, with cream hat to match. She has attended by her sister, Miss Emily S. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream taffeta, with cream hat to match. She has attended by her sister, Miss Emily S. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream taffeta, with cream hat to match. She has attended by her si of the Owl train on a visit to Portland and McGrath. Californian cities. On their return, members they will live at Comox.

## YOUNG GIRLS SUFFER Farmer's Attempt to Thaw Dynam Leads to Injury of His Three Daughters

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—James Regan, sliled to box in a bout here tonight, will not right because he was today sentenced to six months for vagrancy, being held up as a suspect. Regan recently finished a three-year term for a hold-up.

Silver King Mine.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—The Silver Kings is at present closed down, but it is understood that its former manager. Months and the content of the mine. The Silver King is at present closed down, but it is understood that its former manager. Another the company in London to obtain the content of the mine. The Silver king is at present closed down, but king is the property which first brough Nelson into prominence. It was worked extended the mine the content of the mine was a large number of valuable was the substant of the windows in a few days.

We have arranged tor 28 boxes and at the rate they are selling, all will soon be gone," said Mr. Logan. "The plan has only been out a few days and ten of those have already been taken so that anyone wisher a company in London to obtain the control of the mine. The Silver through Nelson into prominence. It was worked extended the mine through the property which first brough Nelson into prominence. It was worked extended the mine was a least of the was a season was a supplication of the care will be entired the control of the will be also to save her eye-ploston of fire-crackers, is still suffering a great deal in the hospital, though the physicians in attendance believe they will be able to save her eye-sight. Mrs. Wright was in bad health at the time, and the injury to her daughter so badly upset her that she to is in the hospital today. The older daughter so badly upset her that she to is in the hospital today. The older daughter work was burned in trying to extinguish the blaze, is also in the hospital.

Now be the property which first the end of the will be able to save her eye-ploston of fire-crackers, is still suffering a great deal in the hospital today. The older daughter so badly upset her that she to is in the hospita

# ARE ORDERED TO GO

Severe Remarks on Dens of Vice by Magistrate of

dens would have to cease to exist. The women were given until Monday to get out of the city, else they would have to go to jail for six months with hard labor. The evils that obtained in that district were almost horrifying and the secret service officers who and the secret service officers have been at work in the district for some time tell stories that seem almost incredible of how young boys some time tell stories that seem almost incredible of how young boys and girls are lured from respectable homes and dragged down to the depths of degradation through the agency of the opium habit and drink. Though 122 summonses had been issued for keepers and inmates of houses, only 68 had been served in time for the special session of the pulice court, which was held for the purpose of dealing with the cases. The others will come up in a day or so. A number of those served did not appear, having gone out of the city. Upwards of sixty did appear and all pleaded guilty to the charges. Six of them were aliens and were handed over to the deportation autherities to be sent out of the country. One of these must go back to France and another to Germany.

Ore Being Steadily Shipped to Smelters

From Properties in Several

Districts

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—Despite the somewhat discouraging price of the somewhat discouraging price of the somewhat discouraging price of the Boundary, B. C., district, but he bout to acquire the Dominion and over the silver-lead districts.

Within the last couple of days shipments have been made from the Lightning Peak, a property situated in the Gold range, 20 miles west of Arrow lake; from the Silver Glance, situated in the heart of the Silver Glance, situated in the heart of the Silver Glance, situated in the time the server being almost dry.

The Lightning Peak has ore of good grade. It is necessary to rawhide it to miles before it reaches a wagon road, and is still then 12 miles from the Islence is near Kaslo on the Silver Glance is near Kaslo on the Silver Glan

small to Kaslo, by boat to Nelson and by rail to Trail. This is a property better known in earlier days. The Arlington is a steady shipper of good grade ore. The Emeraid, not far away, has lesser values. Both of these have to ship by one railway to Nelson, thence by another to Trail. These instances show the difficulty and earliered to be blown in shortly.

VANCOUVER HORSE SHOW

F. M. Logan Reports Receipt of Many Entries From Washington and Oregon

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—F. M. Logan, manager and secretary of the Vancouver horse show, who has just returned from a trip to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland in the interests of the show, declares that horse lovers in the coming Vancouver event.

At Seattle he saw a number of the best horse people there, including J. D. Fairel, vice-president of the O. R. & N. Rallway, who is going to

"These streets are a menace to the public, and it is our determination to clean them out," he continued, refer-ring to Canton and Shanghai alleys. "So notorious have they become that they are a disgrace to the city."

New Business Block New Westminster, Jan. 30.—Jas. Cunningham is putting in the foundations for a business block on the corner of Sixth and Carnarvon

### COLD WAVE EAST

Quebec and Ontario Points Report Temperatures Many Degrees Below Zero

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Intense cold prevails today from Quebec westward. It was 20 below in Montreal this mornthis morning, 29 below at the experimental farm, Ottawa, and according to reports from different parts of the Ottawa valley, 30 to 42 below zero

Toronto, Jan. 30—This was the coldest day in four years. It was 14 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock this morning.

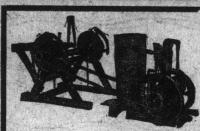
Omemee, Ont., Jan. 30.—It was 36 the registration of East Indians coming into the country. The leader of

Coal Creek mines, owned by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, are on strike today. Other mines of the Crow's Nest Pass company may be

Representatives of Prairie Boards
Trade Appear Before Railway
Commission

the drill hall to accommodate any who wish to train their horses, Hurdles will be erected and electric lights put in so that saddle horses can be trained there during the evenings. We expect to have this tent ready in about ten days."

Mr. Logan has left for Ottawa to attend the National Live Stock converted th



A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P. Jack-of-all-Trades

GASOLINE ENGINE

## **GASOLINE ENGINES**

For Launches Pumping Saw Mills

Wood Sawing " Dynamoes For Anything Requiring Power

More reliable than air or water. Cheaper than electricity or steam. Always ready for action.

# B. C. HARDWARE COMPAN'

# "SOAP AS IS SOAP"

DIXI LAUNDRY SOAP is manufactured expressly for this store, is sold under our name and cannot be produced at any other store.

If you want a soap that knocks out the dirt, but leaves the linen clean and uninjured, try the "Dixi," 6 bars for 25c.

Pure French Castile Soap, per bar .... 35c Olive Bath Soap, 3 bars for ..... 25c Fancy Toilet Soaps, per box, 3 cakes .. .. .. .. .. 25c

## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1316 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052, 1590



132

## Guaranteed Garments

You take no chances with Fit-Reform Suits.

You take no one's word for the quality of cloth -perfection of tailoring -service and value.

This Label antee TO YOU of complete satisfaction. Look for the Fit-

Reform label in these

guaranteed garments.



P. E. E. PREMIER DEAD

Hon, Arthur Peters Dies at Charlotts-town-Brother of Hon. Fred Peters

News of the death on Wednesday

evening of Hon. Arthur Peters, K. C.,

of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Isl-

and, premier of that province, was received yesterday by Hon. Fred Peters,
K. C., of this city, brother of the deceased. The Hon. Mr. Peters, who was
54 years of age, had for a number of

years been premier and attorney-general under the Liberal government of the island province, and represented St. Peter's constituency, King's county, since 1892. He was a barrister and had practiced his profession in Charlottetown for many years.

The late Mr. Peters, who was born on August 29, 1854, was the son of Hon. James Horsfield Peters, late master of the rolls, Prince Edward islands.

and, his mother being Mary Cunard, daughter of the late Sir Samuel Cu-

nard, Bart. He was educated at Windsor callege, Nova Scotia, and married Amelia Jane Stewat, daughter of Charles Stewart, Rosebank. He was called to the bar in Nova Scotia in 1878, and in England the following

year was appointed Queen's councillor in 1892. In 1892 he was elected member of the provincial legislature, and in 1900 joined the Farquiarson ministry. Two years later on the resignation of the premier he was called upon to form a government. At the time of

to form a government. At the time of his death he held the position at the head of the government. At the conference of provincial premiers held

1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL olonial Government Modifies Objec-tionable Order in Regard to Registration

Omemee, Ont., Jan. 30.—It was 36 the registration of East Indians coming into the country. The leader of the coldest in the history of the town.

Crow's Nest Miners Strike

Fernie, Jan. 30.—The miners at the Coal Creek mines owned by the

North Sea Status London, Jan. 30 .- The British govcondon, Jan. 30.—The British government, which has been kept fully informed as to the tenor of the German proposals for the maintenance of the territorial status in the North sea, WESTERN FREIGHT RATES territorial status in the North has given its full assent thereto,

Sir Frederick Nettled

Truro, N. S., Jan. 30.—Fire in a building owned by Ex-Councillor Kent and occupied by grocers, did damage to the extent of \$10,000 tonight.

## SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

## We Sell

mind I stumbled hundred of them as the dust of the bac dian Pacific station Smith's big day nur fore a door labelled

nine incomprehensil than the last. They are coming sunny spring morning at a long, smooth co following the explai waiting their turn at dor, chatting in coo in throaty Roumania French, or laying d drawling United Sta Dialects and all,

spoken by the offi bureau. The larger part a

the 216,000 Canadian per cent were Engli 63 per cent were fr and her colonies, tl being from the Unit Besides these the Polish, Lithuanians,

Montenegrins, Finn mans, Hindus, Chine every other variety The Orie Commissioner M Columbia, has the Japanese and Hindus There is the inev Coast city, dirty, que dozens of little butch

speakable dried claws dead things; with sta

voices and silent, carefully-curtained lit ven only knows wha There is the Japan where there are open kets and dainty, kitt

peeping through the There is the Hir Westminster, where add a note of color grays and browns of some fellows are the with finely-cut featur carriage that comes i tocracy. Sikhs and

# Engine

HE year that a remarkal that enorm made .. in engineering lines, rather parture from previous

don Standard. It n period of evolution ra The advances made, h the less real on that ac that what are regarde practice of modern civ trical engineering are is an engineering age dependent on machiner generally for the supp for their transport, an and luxury which they growth of cities has people in the care of while the great major selves to the risk-if, risk-incidental to son locomotion. It is gr during the past year made in rendering th land and sea still mor in perfecting the mean

In marine engineer witnessed the comple thans, the Lusitania gantic examples of m would not be so bold limit in the size of ve but, so far as our p enormous difficulties, and of an engineering appreciable increase of ers in the near futur done much for Britis stating British suprem they have, by their su formances, added to marine engineers and cessful design and con machinery in these ve respectiveyl developing engineering feat which ation of engineers of



Tuesday, Februa





## T BELIEVE IT Morse 2 H.P. all-Trades

EENGINE

m purposes. We Sell Them

ning Boats od Sawing amoes

n electricity or

P.O. Box 683

AP"

or this store, is

leaves the rs for 25c.

CO.

, 1052, 1590

teed nts

chances Suits.

e's word of cloth tailoring lue.

23 23 A FIT- SI

ictoria, B.C.

Dies at Charlotte-er of Hon. Peters on Wednesday

MIER DEAD

hur Peters, K. C., rince Edward Islprother of the de-ir. Peters, who was I for a number of and attorney-genral government of t, and represented ency, King's coun-was a barrister and rofession in Char-years.

ers, who was born was the son of leld Peters, late Prince Edward islarines Edward Ising Mary Cunard,
e Sir Samuel Cueducated at Windcotia, and married
yat, daughter of
osebank. He was
Nova Scotia in
d the following
Queen's councillor
as elected member d the following Queen's councilor as elected member as elected member gislature, and in ruharson miniser on the resignate was called upon it. At the time of the position at vernment. At the cial premiers held the late Hon. Mr. he leading mem-

# ALL OF DOMINION OF CANADA

HEY are coming, though probably when the gallant. Canadian and Australian contingents went home from the Boer war in the dusty Transvaal and Kipling wrote "The Parting of the Columns," he hardly had in mind the Winnipeg immigration halls. But there they are

stumbled over no less than half a hundred of them as I picked my way through the dust of the backyard of the great Canadian Pacific station to Commisioner J. Obed Smith's big day nursery, and brought up before a door labelled "Immigration Offices" in nine incomprehensible languages, each worse than the last.

They are coming by the thousand. That sunny spring morning they stood by the score at a long, smooth counter, bending over maps, ollowing the explanatory finger of a clerk, waiting their turn at gate and door and corrior, chatting in cockney English, muttering throaty Roumanian and Bulgarian, spitting rench, or laying down the law in leisurely, lrawling United States.

Dialects and all, some 30 tongues must be poken by the officers of the immigration

The larger part are English, however. Of the 216,000 Canadian immigrants in 1906, 76 per cent were English-speaking, and of these 63 per cent were from the United Kingdom and her colonies, the remaining 13 per cent being from the United States.

Besides these there are French, Russians, Polish, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Montenegrins, Finns, Scandinavians, Germans, Hindus, Chinese, Japanese, and almost every other variety of humanity sprinkled in. The Oriental Problem

Commissioner Milne, in Victoria, British Columbia, has the problem of the Chinese, apanese and Hindus to deal with.

There is the inevitable Chinatown of the Coast city, dirty, queer-smelling, evil, with dozens of little butcher-shops hung with unpeakable dried claws and joints and horrible dead things; with staring coolies and rattling voices and silent, dark, myriad-windowed, carefully-curtained little courts that hide heaen only knows what warrens.

There is the Japanese quarter up the hill, here there are open shops and pretty baskets and dainty, kitten-soft Japanese women peeping through the screens.

add a note of color to the sober blacks and grays and browns of the Anglo-Saxon. Handsome fellows are the Hindus, tall and straight, with finely-cut features and the erect grace of carriage that comes from generations of aristocracy. Sikhs and Punjabis they are for the

most part, veterans of many a border skirmish, equals of any man. . It is pathetic to see them in this western land, trying to work according to occidental customs; but as one looks at their tall, muscular, lean figures, one believes in their eventual victory over time and place and circumstance.

An Assorted Family

Yet, although Commissioner Milne has eliminated the Asiatic peoples, Commissioner J. Obed Smith of Winnipeg has a large and various family to care for. I went over the fivestory immigration hall, from the boilers in the cellar to the ventilators on the roof, in company with Mr. Smith, who is the visible auhority, the engineer of the machine.

We began with the baggage room, where the miscellaneous boxes and bundles and trunks of the prospective settler are cared for by the bureau. In one corner were piled stout rope-handled boxes containing samples of Canadian grain, honey, fruit, etc., ready for shipment to Europe as advertising exhibits. Wagons containing these tempting exhibits travel through the country towns of England, and booklets on Canada are in great demand among the young farmers, who thereafter take advantage of the immigrant rate "from Liverpool to the harvest fields," and become good Cana-

I smiled at a mysterious automatic pump for increasing the water pressure when the city supply was too low to insure a good stream from the faucets of the fifth story, for Winnipeg has far outgrown its system of water supply. I counted the boilers in the basement and noted the fireproof divisions of the cellar; I peeped into the big storerooms which occupy the central space on each of the five floors; I regarded the gap where soon a pair of elevators will be installed; I admired the careful fire protection by which any point in the building can be instantly reached with a huge fire-hose; I smelt the cookery of the immigrants in the big kitchens, and saw many of them eating dinner at the long tables in the dining rooms; and everywhere I marvelled at the cleanliness and order.

Cleanliness a Problem

It is no small task to keep up this absolute cleanliness with scores of various nationalities of immigrants living, bag and baggage, children, canary birds and household effects, in one room apiece for a varying number of days. Most housewives would shrink back aghast from the demands of the situation, but the There is the Hindu district out toward it easily, without apparent friction or fuss. officers of the bureau of immigration manage Westminster, where the red and blue turbans Everywhere the clean, antiseptic odor of a hospital remains. The rooms are thoroughly gone over with an antiseptic soap compound, and are frequently kalsomined. Everything, from the gongs of the double fire alarm system to the floor of the office filerooms, shines with scour-

Those who fall ill go to the hospital building, where a slender, frail head nurse with olive hollows under her eyes, does the work of two housewives and a bookkeeper, and only longs to go to the foreign field that she may do yet more.

"I'm afraid I'm not strong enough, though," she said wistfully. "Perhaps I shall never go. There is a great deal that can be done here."

And I could only wish her fulfilment of her athetic dream as she turned away patiently to the measles ward, for it was the season of the year when Mamie and Gretchen "have them," and Mamie and Gretchen are among the most important sojourners in the immigration halls.

Indeed, the children are everywhere. One tiny mite did a cakewalk, holding up her diminutive petticoats and singing to herself down the long corridor. An English baby beat his chubby fists on the table and crowed gleefully. In another room a Swedish youngster eyed us for a minute with great, sad, serious blue eyes, and without a whimper of warning burst into a tearless roar that made me decamp in terror. Babies crawl on the floor, and sprawl over the cots, and toddle along beside their mothers' skirts. I hardly dared step without fear of putting my foot on some little

Caring For Immigrants

The families are made very comfortable in well-lighted, simply furnished, orderly rooms. The single men have dark, but clean and comfortable rooms assigned to them. The storerooms on each floor contain everything that the immigrant might, could, would or should have to tide him over, until he can get things going in the new country and secure resources of his own. Blankets, tinned goods, lanterns, shovels, picks, spades, washboards, boilers, pillows, clothes, mattresses—everything from a package of Uneeda biscuit to a disk plow emerges at call from those many-shelved storerooms to fit out the immigrant as he needs. The department plays nurse, teacher and maiden aunt to the prospective farmer, and sends him on his way in peace.

It is no small undertaking to uproof a man from his home over-seas, or in a well-settled country, and bring him to Canada to take over 160 acres of raw land. Yet "The West" calls to him as it has called to men since the days of Semiramis, and westward he goes, leaving the purple coast of Ireland, or the steppes of Russia, or the elm-shaded streets of New England or the chestnut groves of the sunlit Apenines behind him, leaving manor and farm and hut and chalet to those who are content to prune the ancient hedges and keep all things the old traditional way.

They say it is the man who wants the almighty dollar who comes to Canada. It is not true. It is the man who desires to fulfil his

of Hesperides, and goes seeking them. The Greeks were wise, and in their wonder-story is the germ of all truth. The golden apples were but the excuse-it was the search that lured, and thus it is today.

And so Commissioner Smith, seeing this, gives more to the immigrant than spades and blankets. He gives experience and patient, wise, humorous advice to the twentieth-century Argonaut. Many of them need it, for conditions in Canada are absolutely new to the city-bred people who have depended on mowing somebody's lawn to keep a jingle in their pockets, and on the corner grocery to put the casual loaf of bread in the pantry. In my enthusiasm I said gaily that I wouldn't mind homesteading myself.

He looked me over, taking in my patentleather slippers and lace collar and my smoothly gloved hands.

'You know what a homestead looks like?" he queried, with a quizzical twinkle. "It's a iece of ground just the way the Almighty left it. There's no house on it until you build one; no water unless you carry a flask; no food unless you take it in your pockets; nothing on it but a piece of sky, and that's too far away to keep you warm in winter. You take my advice, and save your money to buy piece of land where some other fellow's knocked the corners off."

I had been suppressing a smile for three sentences, and as he finished, our eyes met. We both laughed.

"Goodby," he said. "Come again when you return to Winnipeg. I may be able to do more for you when you've seen the immigrant in his adopted wilds'

I promised to do so, and departed on a 6,000-mile journey, so that it was nearly a month before I saw the immigration halls again and almost greeted them as old friends.

The Process of Assimilation In that time I had seen the immigrant becoming the settler, the farmer, the citizen, the millionaire, in half a thousand towns of the open prairie and the bush country. I had seen him breaking his first 80 acres and putting up his log-and-clay shack; sowing miles of wheat and raising record crops of barley, oats, alfalfa and potatoes; getting a lumber house, breeding blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, filling the red elevators beside the railway to the top; adding an "L" to his house; accumulating a useful bank account; becoming prosperous and happy.

'Remember this," said the commissioner. "We all came out here with 50 cents and a toothpick, just as these men are doing now. Isn't that so, Mr. Bowtell?" he inquired of one of the immigration agents who stood by.

"That's right," answered Mr. Bowtell, true. It is the man who desires to fulfil his laughing. "Some of us didn't even have the dream—the man who has heard of the gardens toothpick."

"Not even the toothpick," laughed Commissioner Smith. "Remember that when you're writing about the immigrants. These men will all be well-to-do in five years' time, but 10 to I the fellow who comes here with \$20,000 to spend-spends it, and doesn't get a thing back. Then he goes home and tells how there's no chance in this country. It's a country for the man who is willing to work and can use com-

Stories of misapplied farming and wasted money are not uncommon. Stories of fortune making by industry and courage are even more rife. From the Russian Doukhobor to the settler from Illinois or Devonshire or Melbourne, it is the poor man who has made the money by the work of his hands and his head, hile the speculator and the younger son have given up the country as a bad proposition.

In all towns of importance there is an imigration officer, and usually an immigration hall. Peter and Ole and Albert Edward are prepared for the fortunes of the road. At every little railroad station the immigration officer is waiting to receive them, house them, pilot them and look after them until they are in a position to depend on themselves, which is really surprisingly soon. Certainly the man who comes to Canada to settle is well cared for. And they are very grateful. In the files of the immigration bureau are sheaves and sheaves of letters from these men, reading something after the order of these, which I copied then and there.

One man, who came up from Iowa one year, took up land and next year brought his family, writes:

"I started with \$3,000 and a carload of settler's effects. Today we would not sell for \$30,000, and it is only five years since we came

Strathcona is the twin city of Edmonton, the last town of the north, where they have 18 hours of daylight in the summer.

"Some three years ago my family and I experienced your very kind and courteous treatment, and a word of thanks has long been due Three years ago last fall we reached Strathcona with just \$100 borrowed money. Since then we have bought an improved quarter section, live stock and implements. We also own two city lots worth \$400 each, and I expect to make about a thousand dollars on them this spring. I earn \$70 a month working in town during the winter months, and work on my farm during the summer."

These letters tell the story, both of the poor and the well-to-do man. They have worked and they have succeeded, and they thank the bureau of immigration, the department that has little to do with red tape, but much with red blood, the department that works day and night and Sunday, whose people live with the immigrant and work for him, from keen-eyed, quick-moving Commissioner Smith to the subassistant with the dustpan.

# Engineering Feats In 1907

a remarkable one, in the respect that enormous progress has been made in various branches of engineering along well-established lines, rather than by reason of departure from previous practice, says the London Standard. It might be described as a period of evolution rather than of revolution. The advances made, however, have been none the less real on that account; indeed, they show that what are regarded as laws governing the practice of modern civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are sound and reliable. This is an engineering age, when the people are dependent on machinery and engineering work generally for the supply of their daily needs, for their transport, and almost every comfort and luxury which they enjoy. The enormous growth of cities has placed the health of the cople in the care of the municipal engineer, while the great majority daily expose themselves to the risk-if, indeed, it can be termed isk-incidental to some form of mechanical ocomotion. It is gratifying to record that during the past year great strides have been nade in rendering the transport services on land and sea still more secure and rapid, and in perfecting the means and machinery of pro-

In marine engineering the past year has witnessed the completion of the two leviathans, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, gigantic examples of marine architecture. We would not be so bold as to assert that the imit in the size of vessels has been reached, ut, so far as our present knowledge goes, enormous difficulties, both in the way of cost and of an engineering character, prevent any ppreciable increase on the size of the Cunardin the near future. These vessels have one much for British shipbuilding, by reinting British supremacy on the Atlantic, and cy have, by their subsequent consistent permances, added to the prestige of British ne engineers and designers. The sucful design and construction of the turbine inery in these vessels-both installations ectiveyl developing over 70,000 h.p.-is an

nned and executed a work so far ahead of anything that had previously been accomplished. These great successes, combined with the excellent work done by the turbines in the Dreadnought, have influenced the engineering programmes in practically all the leading navies of the world, and war vessels of large size, equipped with turbine propelling machinery, have been decided upon by Germany, France, America and Japan. In a smaller way, Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co. (Limited) achieved a remarkable success in the turbine-driven destroyer Tartar, a vessel which, on its trials, maintained a spee dof 35.36 knots per hour. This splendid performance was due to a combination of turbines, and oil fuel for raising steam, by which it was possible to maintain a higher range of temperature than with coal fuel. More experimental work than is generally known of is going ahead with gas engines using producer gas for marine propulsion. Many difficulties have, however, yet to be overcome, and though there is undoubtedly a great future before this form of power, much has yet to be done to start it in the race with

With gas and oil engines for land purposes the past year has seen an enormously increased demand, especially for powers up to 600 h.p. There is also a steady development in this country in the use of large internal combustion engines, using blast furnace gas. Temporary failure of the large engines in Johannesburg has had some slight effect in retarding the development of the industry, but, on the other hand, the numerous large engines in use on the Continent and in America-many developing 1,000 h.p. and over in one cylinder-continue to give excellent results, not only in the matter of economy, but also in the more important feature of relia-

In railway engineering little has to be recorded. The few and important private builders in this country have been extremely busy with orders for locomotives of typical British design and possessing few novel features. The simple engine is still favored, gineering feat which commands the admir- though in other countries compounding is

work is being carried out on several railways in superheating on the Schmidt and other systems, but here again locomotive engineers hesitate to follow the growing practice of other HE year that has just closed has been by reason of its enormous size, but also the courage and ability which planned and event deal of the course are considered as the course of the course and the course of the c deal of work has been done on town and suburban lines in America, Italy, and other countries, and some of our own tube and suburban lines have been brought to completion. In America some excellent results have been obtained with the single phase system, where it has been demonstrated that electrically worked lines will deal more economically than steam with congested traffic over short dis-

> The British electrical industry still continued in a distressed condition throughout the year, and there is little hope of any improvement in the near future. It is suffering from excessive competition, and consequent cutting of prices, and efforts on the part of British manufacturers to arrive at some common understanding in the matter have been practically fruitless owing to the impossibility of dealing with the foreign element in the situation. There is little of popular technical interest to report, excepting the progress in wireless telegraphy and telephony (which has been dealt with in a previous issue) and the introduction of metallic filament lamps, with the announcement that the first works for their manufacture in England will shortly be established in London by the General Electric company.

One of the most striking developments of the year has been in connection with the use of steel reinforced concrete for buildings of all kinds, smaller bridge work, sewers, reservoirs, etc. This method of building construction has been found to be comparatively cheap and durable, and a method has been discovered of rendering the surfaces waterproof.

In the iron and steel industry, substantial progress has been made in the production of alloys for purposes such as motor car and other work calling for special characteristics in the metals used. Rail breakages in America have directed the attention of engineers to improving the material for rail manufacture, and the result is a tendency to favor open hearth steel. Under the auspices of the Canadian Government some successful work has been accomplished in electric smelting, and the ation of engineers of all countries, not only continuing to grow in favor. Experimental first modern steel works in that country, past year has seen established in Japan the

# Genesis of the Churches

AMES CROIL, of Montreal, has recently published a new book, "The Genesis of the Churches," which well repays the careful perusal of all interested in the history of Christianity in North America. Mr. Croil has been for half a century an outstanding figure in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, as author, journalist, administrator and historian. He was born in Glasgow in 1821, and received his education at the university of that city. He coming over the years of the past, and plainly purchased the historic Chrysler's farm, which as the scene of that famous battle in 1813, where a small force of Canadian militia under Colonel Morrison defeated a large army of American regulars under General Wilkinson. Mr. Croil removed to Montreal in 1869, and has ever since devoted his energies and facile pen to the advancement of Church and State. So liberal, unsectarian and cosmopolitan has he been that each evangelical church might claim him as her own, although his services were principally given to the Presbyterian church, and which have been appreciated and acknowledged in a variety of ways. He is the author of "Lectures on Agriculture," "Sketch of Can-adian History," "The Missionary Problem," and "The Noble Army of Martyrs," besides numerous contributions to publications in Great Britain and the United States. But the most important of all his works is "The Genesis of Churches," which records the origin, progress and present condition of the churches Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. To begin such an undertaking might well cause even a man in his prime to hesitate, yet Mr. Croil, although long past threescore years and ten, assumed the task, and in its execution he combined the sprightliness of talented youth with the discriminating judgment of a ripe old age. The space given to the denominations is well balanced and wisely arranged, so that each has its due proportion according to its relative importance in the great work of the Gospel. While the author does not claim "The Genesis" to be a church history, it faithfully represents the leading men and great events of the Churches in the light

of living Christianity, and the springs which

of their inspiration. With his electrified goosequill he infused life into past events in the recital, and resurrected men long dead, not as dry bones, or skeletons, but living, active beings. Mr. Croil acknowledges the hand of God in those heroes, who sowed the seed of the Kingdom in North America, whether they were Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, or any other, doing the Master's work. He faithfully records the strange din of arms he sometimes hears in the battle with iniquity sees God in history, and Christ in the church.

The book from beginning to end is well written in the Queen's English, plain, simple, fluent, with short sentences, and the author's meaning unmistakeable. It is profusely illustrated with beautiful plates of historic churches of all denominations from the Gulf of Mexico to Victoria. We are pleased to notice three of the churches of this city among them, the three which were the pioneers of Christianity west of the mountains. Mr. Croil has certainly put the Christian church in North America under tribute to him by putting in permanent form valuable material which was in danger of being lost through the flight of time. "The Genesis of the Churches" is a fitting memorial monument of his own Christian life.

Opinions are fairly evenly divided as to who is the best dressed man in the House of Commons. While the most critical cannot find fault with the elegant fit and cut of Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt's attire, some profess even greater admiration for Viscount Valentia's dark morning coat, dove-colored tweed trousers and white gaiters, a costume by which this Irish peer has been known for years.

A lesson on how to dress, however, can always be learned from the appearance of George Wyndham, whose frock coat has been described in the old term-immaculate. Among the literary lights of the House of Commons Sir Gilbert Parker, A. E. W. Mason and Hilaire Bellos have all three found tailors who thoroughly understand the art of making a man look his best, while it is generally granted that Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C., is the gave them animation, and the unseen power best dressed man of the law.—Tit-Bits.

Splendid Bargains in Couches

The assortment of couches included in our February Sale

the prices are marked at very substantial reductions.

COUCHES, Turkey scroll design, upholstered in cottonette, armure and English and German tapestry, in very pretty floral and conventional

Regular value \$15.00. \$12.00 | Regular value \$17.50. \$14.00 | February Sale price

is indeed a very comprehensive one, and much interest no

doubt will be displayed on this class of furniture inasmuch as

designs, regular values \$14.00. February Sale

# Our February Furniture and House Furnishing Sale

New Spring Styles in Muslin Shirt Waists at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.75

A splendid assortment of new arrivals in Ladies' Spring and Summer Waists are being placed on sale Monday. This is indeed a very comprehensive array. Styles to suit every individual, taste will be found here. They are made of good quality mull, with clusters of cuts down the front to form yoke, tucked backs and made with allover embroidery and turnover collars, three-quarter sleeves, at prices ranging from \$2.75, \$1.75 down to

# Opens Tomorrow with Record Breaking Values

Those who are Furnishing the Home Partly or Throughout Should Attend

### Special Purchase of Fine English Corset Covers on Sale Monday

We have just received and will have on sale Monday a special purchase of Ladies' Fine Corset Covers. These were got at an exceedingly low figure, and which we are giving our customers the benefit of. They are made in good quality mulls and fine lawns, handsomely trimmed with edging of valenciennes and embroidery. The regular value of these were 35c and 75c each, but Monday they are on sale at prices ranging from 50c, 35c 

## Morris Chairs Specially Priced at Our February Sale



golden oak, upholstered with ve-lour cushions in floral pattern. February Sale .....\$8.75

MORRIS CHAIR, in solid quarter-cut golden oak, nicely finished, very massive frames, cushions in

ches wide, with round ends.

Nothing is more comfortable in the home than a nice Morris chair, and everybody is afforded a splendid opportunity during this sale to enjoy the comforts attended by having a good Morris Chair. They are all very strongly made and each one a bargain in its class.

MORRIS CHAIR, made of golden oak, very heavy frame, nicely finished, upholstered with red or green armure cushion. Regular price \$12.00. February \$9.25

MORRIS CHAIR, weathered oak finish, upholstered with dark green velour cushions, regular value \$20.00. February \$16.00 MORRIS CHAIR, wing back, made of solid quarter cut golden oak, upholstered in good quality green Spanish leather. Regular price \$33.00. February Sale \$26.25

## Bed Lounges at February Sale Specially strong inducements are these. They are

COUCHES, upholstered in green or maroon tapasote,

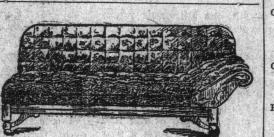
plain top spring edge seat, spring scroll, golden oak

frame, a first class couch throughout \$22.75 Regular value \$28.50. February Sale . . . \$22.75

all very strongly made and well finished and marked at reasonable reductions.

BED LOUNGES, our own special make, spring seat, spring scroll, upholstered in English tapestry. Reg. \$14.75 value \$18.50. February sale ...... quartered oak, 8 ft. x 42 in. wide, BED LOUNGES, our own special make, upholstered

from, regular value \$16.50. February \$13.00



quartered sawed oak. Head of couch contains a rack or open pocket for newspapers, is covered in genuine Spanish hide, dark green colors, reg. value \$42.50. February Sale . . . . \$34.00

regular value was \$17.50. Special

## Office Desks at Our February Sale Prices



HIGH ROLL TOP OFFICE DESK, made of finest birch, with mahogany top and draw front, double drawer on right arranged for books, pigeon hole case has two card index drawers, polished throughout, size 54 in. wide x 54 in. deep. Regular value \$45.00.

FLAT TOP OFFICE DESK, in golden oak nicely finished, 42 inches wide, with single pedestal. Reg. value \$13.50

## Office Chairs Greatly Reduced

OFFICE ARM CHAIRS, with high shaped back, made of solid quarter oak, saddle seat, regular value \$12.00. February lar value \$12.00. February \$9.50 OFFICE CHAIRS, rotary and filting styles, made of elm, golden finish, reg. \$5.25 value \$6.75. February Sale ....

ROTARY OFFICE CHAIR, sadde shaped wood seat, golden oak, regular value \$9.50. February Sale ...... \$7.75

OFFICE ARM CHAIR, made of solid golden oak, saddle shaped wood seat, regular value \$10.00. February



## Splendid Bargains in Easy Chairs

Dining Room Table Bargains

EXTENSION TABLES, made of EXTENSION TABLE, in solid

Regular value \$15.00. \$12.00 square ends. Regular value \$27.50. Feb. Sale. \$15.00



STUDENT'S "SLEEPY HOLLOW" CHAIR, frame is very strongly put together, upholstered in jute tapestry. Reg. value \$9.50. February Sale ..... \$7.50 GENTS' EASY CHAIR, short arm, with spring seat and back, covered in green or flowered figured tapestry, gold-

en oak frame, regular value \$17,50. S14.00 GENT'S EASY CHAIR, long arm, upholstered in red tapes-

STUDENTS' EASY CHAIR, well finished, upholstered in figured tapestry, regular value \$12.50. 

## Special Bargains in Woven Wire **Bed Springs**

Medium Quality, in strong wooden frames: Single, Threequarter, Double, Regular value \$2.00

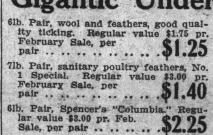
Better Quality, in heavy wooden frames, single, threequarter, double. Regular value \$4.00. Feb. \$3.25

Single, Threequarter, Double. Reg. value \$5.75. February \$4.75

Best Quality Springs. Special weave. Single, threequarter, double. Reg. value \$4.50. February \$3.90

ALL STEEL SPRING, with patent oiltempered steel coils, fitted on vertical steel bases. Strongest spring made. Impossible to sag. Made in one piece and also in sections. All sizes. Regular value \$6.50. \$5.50 February Sale ..... \$5.50

# Gigantic Underpricing in Pillows



71b. Pair, Spencer's No. 2 Special. Regular value \$3.50 pr. Feb. \$2.75 

## Extra Bargain in Davenport Sofas The line of Davenport Sofa Beds included in this sale are indeed hand-

some pieces. Are made up in massive and elaborate designs to correspond with other up-to-date furniture of finest quality. The frames are made of solid quarter cut golden oak, beautifully finished in a number of styles. Only the best quality oil tempered steel springs are used in their construction, and are upholstered in a strong, heavy figured velour of good coloring. Regular value \$50.00. .... \$40.00 | Regular value \$60.00. Feb. Sale price ....

\$44.00

..\$48.00 Regular value \$70.00. \$56.00

# Is Your Order for House Cleaning In?

We advise all those contemplating housecleaning to put their orders in THE VACUUM CLEANING SYSTEM

Which is controlled by us in B. C., is perfectly dustless and requires no moving of heavy furniture or carpets; owir drawn by suction from the floor covering. Phone your orders, or get an estimate.

7lb. Pair, Spencer's Best "Duck Goose" Pillows. Regular value pair. February Sale .

## Mattresses are Specially Priced



MATTRESS, threequarter sized, moss.

MATTRESS, threequarter sized, "Victoria" wool. Reg value \$9.50. February Sale . . . . \$7.50

MATTRESS, single sized, cotton felt (equal to "Ostermoor." Reg. value \$10,00. \$8.50 MATTRESS, threequarter size, excelsior-wool top. Regular value \$3.50. Feb. \$2.75 MATTRESS, threequarter sized, wool both sides. Regular value \$3.90 \$5.25. Feb. sale \$4.50 and .. \$3.90

MATTRESS, full sized, excelsior-wool MATTRESS, full sized, wool both sides.

## Special Opportunities in Elite Enamelware

For quality, Elite Enamelware is the best and will craze. It is beautifully finished and has four coats of enamel, the outside being of delicate blue, which is a great favorite, while the inside is of a snowy white.

TEA POTS, No. 10, tall shape. Regular 75c. February Sale . . 50c TEA POTS, No. 12, tall shape. Regular 90c. February Sale . . . 60c TEA POTS, No. 13, tall shape. Reg. ular \$1.00. February Sale . . 65c TEA POTS, No. 14, tall shape. Regular \$1.15. February Sale 75c TEA POTS, No. 16, tall shape. Reg-ular \$1.25. February Sale .. 85c TEA POTS, No. 17, tall shape. Regular \$1.35. February Sale .. 90c

COFFEE POTS, No. 13, tall shape. Regular \$1.00. February Sale 65c COFFEE POTS, No. 14, tall shape. Regular \$1.15. February Sale 75c COFFEE POTS, No. 16, tall shape. Regular \$1.25. February Sale 85c COFFEE POTS, No. 17, tall shape. Regular \$1.35. February Sale 90c COFFEE POTS, No. 18, tall shape.
Reg. \$1.50. February Sale \$1.00
ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Reg.
price 30c. Feb. sale price 25c

Special Bargains in Wooden Ware

WOOD TOWEL RACKS. Regular WOOD BUTTER SPADES. Regu-25c. February Sale, each .. 15c | lar 10c. February Sale, each .. 5c 

## Extra Special Bargains at Five Cents

COMMON CLOTHES PINS. Regular 10c. February Sale ....5c

HEAVY MEAT FORKS. Regular 10c. February Sale ....5c

GARDEN SHOVELS. Regular 10c
February Sale ....5c

MATCH SAFES. Regular 10c. February Sale ....5c 

IRON HANDLE KNIVES AND | DESSERT KNIVES, Celluloid FORKS. Regular per dozen pairs \$1.50. February Sale . . . . \$1.00 BONE HANDLE KNIVES AND

DESSERT KNIVES, Celluloid  NICKEL DESSERT FORKS. Regu-

lar per dozen \$1.75. February

## The Houseware Department is Playing an Important Part in our February Sale

The house-ware section falls into line in our February sale, with a list of splendid moneysaving articles which will make this a most popular place during this great event. Every

house-wife who wishes to purchase kitchen utensils at a great saving will take advantage of these prices. Scores of items which are of daily use being included and marked at prices which will undoubtedly move them out quickly. Come early and get first choice

# Stirring Values in Fine Cutlery

During our February sale, we are offering some splendid values in various odd lines of cutlery. These represents the products of the best makers, such as Turner, Joseph Rogers, Henry Rogers, Lockwood Bros., etc., and we have marked them at an extremely low price in order to clear them

FORKS. Regular, per dozen pairs \$2.00. February Sale .... \$1.50 

## An Early Clatter in Extra Fine China

The section devoted to Chinaware will be a busy place during the month of February, as it offers some exceptionally enticing bargains in fine China, but to share in them you will have to attend the earlydays of the sale.

ENGLISH CHINA TEA SET, 40 pieces, very dainty shape, heather decoration. Regular \$7.50. Special February Sale ......\$5.75

ODD DINNER SET, 93 pieces, ligh green border. Regular \$13.50. February Sale .......\$5.75

No Charge Orders Taken in Furniture or House Furnishings Dept. During the Month

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

No Charge Orders Taken in Furniture or House Furnishings Dept. During the Month

SURVIVORS ARE S by Men of Ste

Burning of St. Cuthb

Many Deaths an

Suffering

Cymric

VOL L., NO. 121

South Wellfleet, Mas wireless despatch to i Star line steamer Cy told a thrilling story of the Phoenix line steamer with the loss of fifteen rescue of the survivors from the Cymric. Accor Finch's despatch, eleven drowned by the capsizing which they had put off fr ing steamer, three other boat were drowned, and lost his life by falling the hatchway into the midst The list of names of men, so far as known, following: Third Officer prentice Brophy; Seamer dry, Vermuelu, DeFreita:

er, Mauton, Vroobrook, St. Cuthbert, bound from New York, with a general cluding fuel oil, napthalin caught fire about 3 a. latitude 42.17 north, lo west. Second Officer Tuc on watch, noticed smoke wentilator, and immed moned Capt. Lewis. Har captain reached the deck of explosions occurred in part of the vessel, and nu two hatches blew into the was sounded for all han was sounded for all han of the crew, who were for time, were unable to rea part of the vessel.

A few of the salters we caught in the low of the salters we caught in the low of the salters we caught in the low of the salters we caught with the low of the salter with the low of the salter was to be caught to allow the salter with the salter was to be salter to allow the salter to allow the salter to be salter to

way aft. All of the herr burns. A stown who endeavored to escape by way along the jumper staffom the foremast to a fun he was climbing the fort to totter, as its foot was hand he was hurled to the hold, out of which the flam

nold, out of which the flar hooting. Finding the steamer two boats were launche a.m. Sunday, one in char Officer Tuohy, containing while the other boat ca members of the crew. A diately after leaving the drifted away from the spars had been either washe the boat or broken. Three

was seen still anoat and away.

Stepping the mast and ris sail, the men of Officer 's succeeded in returning to but in rounding her stern a the lifeboat against the sting it. Lines were throw steamer to the men strug water, and six were rescued

ing it. Lines were throw steamer to the men strug water, and six were rescued three were drowned.

Throughout the Sunday the St. Cutibert fought to flames from reaching the st. the steamer, and by stren the fire was confined to to for the vessel.

Shortly after 9 o'clock M ing the Cymric was in sight ain of the Cymric was in sight ain of the Cymric signalletressed crew that he would and would send a lifeboat the sea moderated. Short o'clock in the afternoon, having moderated. Short o'clock in the afternoon, having moderated. a lifeboat here, and sailors, all of who fering from burns, were returned the sea moderated. Short o'clock in the afternoon, having moderated. a lifeboat the sea moderated. Short o'clock in the afternoon, having moderated. a lifeboat the sea moderated. Short o'clock in the afternoon fering from burns, were returned the standard of the twenty-five men on the two of the remaining persons ablights were left burning Cuthbert as a warning of da isators. Her sea cocks wered, and it was believed the founder within eight hour The Cymric, with the rest board, is now anchored off 1

MAY BE PROSEC

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's F guage Against Lieutena ernor Gets Attent

Vancouver, Feb. 5.—The the provincial police today first move in the direction of the provincial legislature in the provincial legislature he called Governor Dunsmand names in an address and vancouver last Sunday in The police are now engataining statements of which the province in attendant meeting. meeting.
Whether anyone especis ber of the legislature any man, can utter with im statements against the re of the Cr.wn in British C the question which me

the Cr.wn in British C the question which ma thrashed out in the courts criminal code such statem to be regarded as unlawf governor is looked upon as and if Hawthornthwaite is this instance, it will be the famed the King in the per representative, James Du

Mrs. Isabella McLaren, Rev. E. D. McLaren, is de nipeg, aged 88.