













One year \$1.00
Three months .50
Six months .75
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE TOURIST SEASON.

Reports from the hotels indicate that the tourist season will begin early this year and that the volume of travel will be unusually large.

The attention of the police is directed to the pernicious and very common habit of throwing paper on the streets.

THE CANADIAN NAVY

The discussion in the Canadian House of Commons over the section in the Naval Bill declaring that the command of the fleet shall be vested in the King or his representative, the governor-general, gave rise to a discussion, which does not seem to have thrown much light upon the subject.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. A. S. Gardiner, editor of the London Daily News has published an appreciation of Mr. Asquith, and as the Prime Minister is easily the most prominent man in the eyes of the British people today, it is interesting to know what a friend thinks of him.

His temperament is negative. That is perhaps only another way of saying that he is governed by intellect and not emotion.

He never worries and never hurries; but takes things as they come. "You can not get Asquith to cross a bridge before you come to it," said one who knows him well.

him as a boy that the comradeship between him and his brother now resting from a mastership at Clifton school—was never broken even by the hitting of an eyebrow.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION

Today the International Bureau of the American Republic will be dedicated at Washington, D.C. by President Taft.

The International Bureau of the American Republics, which is to occupy this new building is an official diplomatic institution of world-wide influence maintained by the annual contributions made in proportion to the population of the twenty-one American republics, including the United States.

The important and practical work of the Bureau which is devoted to the development of commerce, friendship and peace among the American nations, is shown by such facts as these: It employs a large staff of diplomatic, statistical and commercial experts; it conducts a correspondence in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French amounting to sixty thousand letters per annum; it publishes a Monthly Bulletin descriptive of the progress and conditions of the American republics, which President Taft has described as the most instructive and interesting official publication in the world; it distributes several hundred thousand pamphlets, maps, handbooks and other printed descriptive data concerning these countries; it acts as an agency to make the different governments and peoples of America better acquainted with each other; it holds various conferences from time to time of the nations supporting it to consider ways and means of promoting peace, good understanding, and commerce among them all; and it was directly responsible last year for fifty-two million dollars of new business in the exchange of trade among the American Republics.

It was the ambition of the late James G. Blaine to weld all the republics of America into some such union as this, although he proposed also to give it a political complexion. The Pan-American movement, to which he devoted many years of arduous work, was hampered by jealousy on the part of some of the leaders of the Republican Party, although it is doubtful if it would have worked out as he expected it to.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

What is the will of the people? asks a contemporary apropos of the political situation in the United Kingdom. No one can answer the question with any pretence of accuracy, for human ingenuity has not yet devised a means whereby the will of the people can be ascertained.

There will be a golden stream flowing into the British exchequer during the next week or two. No less than \$115,000,000 of past due excise must be paid in during the next two weeks, and there is a lot of income tax that has been held back pending the passage of the Budget.

THE WESTERN STEEL CORPORATION

The Western Steel Corporation will begin the production of steel at its iron-ore plant some time during the month of May.

The floral department of the Canadian Pacific has sent out eighty thousand packets of flower seeds to its employees from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Those who have once tried these Tablets for our best recommendation for them. Ask for Bowles' Dyspepsia Tablets, 50 cents at this store only.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government St. Tel. 425 and 450

Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders

WEILER BROS

Send for a Copy of Our Big Catalogue

Some Splendid Values in English Baby Carriages



English style Baby Carriages are certainly a popular style with Victoria mothers.

Their rich style appeals to the mother looking for something real nice for her baby.

We have never shown such a splendid choice of these carriages, and we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you the excellent values offered.

Others are priced at \$50 \$40, \$30 and \$27.50.



Hood Cart Styles Are Popular This Season

"Hood" style Go-Carts and Baby Carriages are very popular this season.

You'll find much choice of real stylish carts on our fourth floor.

Collapsible Cart at \$6.65

A sample value.



Go-Carts from \$5.00

Our 1910 showing of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages shows a splendid assortment of styles—shows the very latest ideas in the several styles demanded by the public.

A Whitney name-plate on your Go-Cart is a mark of perfection not only in newness of style but in materials and workmanship.

We have just received a carload of these and we invite you to inspect a magnificent display.

\$5 to \$50

Come in and Let Us Show You Our Refrigerators

THE high cost of living is a live topic nowadays—it's something in which every homekeeper is vitally interested.

A refrigerator is not an expense—it's a splendid investment.

Much New Furniture Today

EVERY week new furniture is arriving, but last week's arrivals call for special mention—there are many unusually good pieces in the lot.

Two New Buffet Styles You'll Like—and a New Sideboard

Buffet—Here's a new Mission style buffet, made of selected oak and finished Early English.

Buffet—This golden oak style will also please—more especially if you are at all partial to the beautiful polished oak.

New Styles in Dinner Wagons—Golden and Early Eng. Oak

Dinner Wagon—Made of solid oak and finished in Early English finish.

Dinner Wagon—Here's a golden oak style of merit.

Dinner Wagon—Another Early English finished oak wagon.

Side or Hall Tables and New Card Tables—Smart Styles

Some very stylish side or hall tables have just been added to the third floor's offerings.

Side or Hall Tables—Neat design in oak—finished either a beautiful golden or in that popular Early English.

Card Table—This is a splendid card table. The top folds to one-half the "playing" size, and when folded the table makes an ideal hall table.

Round Top Parlor Tables—Golden Oak, Early Eng., Mahogany

We have just received some very dainty little parlor tables which we want you to see first time you are in the store.

When Summer furniture and Summer furnishings are in your mind, just think of this store—the headquarters for all such lines as hammocks, porch screens, porch and lawn furniture, folding camp furniture, and all such lines.

WEILER'S

The West's Greatest Furniture House

Mail Orders

Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.

MANY RESOLUTIONS WERE WITNESSED

Matters Discussed at Convention of Whig Grower's Association Launched

Provincial Horticulturist Winslow, who, with Deputy Scott of the Department returned from the convention, reported on the gathering which resulted in the reorganization of the Whig Grower's Association of British Columbia.

Of the many resolutions after discussion at the Kamloops convention, a considerable number really touch the transportation question.

Another withdrawn resolution that "whereas a considerable amount of fruit might be shipped in half-ton lots to the same coast at the same time and to be varied, be it enacted that the express company be required to grant a special rate on ton and tonnage for fruit shipped in the morning train except on the transfer at Moosejaw, be it that the C.P.R. be requested to their morning train accept of well as the evening train from British Columbia points."

Another resolution in which express company was concerned, which was withdrawn after discussion, was that the Kamloops Express Company be guaranteed to continue the barest service on the Kootenay from year to year without charge, so as to afford secure the planting of increased acreage resolution "that the C.P.R. be established this year a pre-warehouse at Kootenay Landing some other suitable point on Enay Lake," went by the board, the same reason as that acted the disposal of the previous year.

Mr. Helm's assurance that company desired to meet the











company's leases from the gov-  
 which have still over eighty-  
 to run, but once in five years  
 to be an arbitration to deter-  
 whether there has been any in-  
 in the actual cost of mining coal,  
 price may be increased to the  
 of any increase in the cost of  
 There was a legal dispute as  
 meaning of this contract, but it  
 sided in favor of the steel com-  
 The relations between the steel  
 companies are now of a very  
 nature, the steel company and  
 and having become the owners  
 of considerable part of the com-  
 of the coal mines are maintain-  
 ing an independent existence, al-  
 though they have a president, general  
 and superintendent of mines  
 and ultimately a closer inter-  
 ests is likely to be brought

minion Iron and Steel company  
 some deposits of iron ore of  
 in Bell Island, Conception  
 found, about 400 miles from  
 English mining engineers have  
 that there is enough ore in  
 already opened up by the  
 to supply a plant which would  
 in existence at Sydney for  
 and years to come, and there  
 of belonging to the com-  
 if the seams are continu-  
 as supposed, would probably  
 such larger quantity of ore than  
 now being worked.  
 has a good percentage of iron  
 in sulphur, but rather high  
 amount. It can be mined very  
 and as the mines are close to  
 docks, while the blast fur-  
 the Dominion Iron and Steel  
 are close to Sydney harbor,  
 is transported at very low  
 cost.  
 Many owns a very large lime-  
 stone quarry in Marble Mountain,  
 Lake, about 70 miles from  
 here there is practically un-  
 of high grade limestone  
 or shipment by water. There  
 limestone and dolomite quar-  
 some of the river, near Sydney.  
 of the Dominion Iron and  
 company is \$20,000,000, and  
 \$5,000,000 seven per cent. con-  
 ferred stock. The bonded  
 of the company is \$13,000,000.

**MR. McCALLUM**  
 Place Yesterday From  
 in Foul Bay Road.  
 of the late Arthur  
 McCallum, who died from  
 at Foul Bay, and later  
 in the Church cathedral yes-  
 terday. The services were  
 by the Right Rev. Bishop  
 body was interred at Rose-  
 ary, the pallbearers being  
 Mr. Talbot, Mr. New-  
 Pooley, Mr. Carnahan,  
 on. The very beautiful  
 by his many friends gave  
 the high esteem in which  
 he was held.  
 Hackett, youngest  
 Captain Hackett, com-  
 and the Quads, and  
 were married last even-  
 Central Methodist  
 ceremony was performed  
 Rev. J. Henderson,  
 by the interior of the bride  
 color scheme was  
 which there is an ex-  
 large quantity this year.  
 used in profusion,  
 auditorium, when  
 took their places be-  
 ending the bride  
 Spence of Vanco-  
 two little girls and  
 a flower, niece and  
 Harry Sutherland, bro-  
 Harry supported the lat-  
 white satin, adorned  
 was worn by the  
 the suit with being a  
 the tulle over taffeta,  
 that were worn by  
 the flower girls in  
 dresses of pink with  
 a white sash.  
 emony a wedding sup-  
 the residence of the  
 1302 Fort street, which  
 by a large number of  
 and groom were  
 and congratulations,  
 and numerous and made  
 were displayed. Mr.  
 Sutherland had a  
 tour of California re-  
 Dawley, of Clayquot,  
 city.

**LAW AND ORDER**  
**WELL MAINTAINED**

**But Thirty-Three Cases in All  
 Throughout Province at the  
 Spring Assizes for Which  
 Assignments are Made**

Preparations are being very actively  
 advanced in the department of the  
 attorney-general, for the spring sit-  
 ings of the "Courts of Assize, and  
 Nial Frius, and of Over and Terminus  
 and general goal delivery," the circuit  
 opening with the trial of criminal  
 on Monday next, for the trial of cri-  
 minal causes only, and closing with  
 the sitting at New Westminster for  
 the trial of both civil and criminal  
 causes, on the 25th. The docket com-  
 prises in all but 33 cases for the entire  
 province, including a number held  
 over from previous terms of court,  
 there appearing in this category four  
 of the indictments for murder now set  
 for trial by jury in its entirety, the  
 spring assize list attests very satis-  
 factory conditions as to law and order  
 prevailing throughout British Colum-  
 bia, renowned for its very satisfactory  
 administration of the department of Justice.  
 Mr. Justice Morrison, who is to pre-  
 side at the largest list of cases to be  
 offered in any court of the province.  
 The docket at the terminal city being  
 the heaviest (Prince Rupert's cases  
 being added to those of local origin),  
 Hon. Mr. Bowser, with his capacity  
 for hard work, has elected to personally  
 present the cases for the Crown,  
 of these two are for murder, the Crown  
 (Julia Lewis) in the one case, being  
 placed upon trial for his life for hav-  
 ing killed his wife, the other, the  
 other, Charles Edward Lotstedt, of  
 ally kicking and locking his wife, to  
 death in the presence of her helpless  
 little ones, and jealousy is understood  
 to have inspired both tragedies, Lot-  
 stedt having admitted the murder  
 assault upon his wife, with the explana-  
 tion that she was preparing to run  
 away with another man.  
 There are also on the Vancouver  
 docket one case of attempted murder,  
 Rex vs. Thomas Larkin, held over  
 from the autumn term, and a trial  
 jury failed to agree; two of  
 wounding with intent, Rex vs. Mar-  
 stam and Rex vs. John Smith; one of  
 robbery, Rex vs. Volshelmer; one of  
 false pretences, Rex vs. Morris; and  
 one of uttering forged paper, Rex vs.  
 Davis. The charges against the latter  
 has been eliminated by the accused,  
 Rex vs. Elmer George, wounding with intent,  
 Rex vs. the three Wilcox brothers,  
 Rex vs. Washman, Rex vs. Ford,  
 Rex vs. Ford, unlawful wounding, Rex vs.  
 Dredgill, arson. In the last mentioned  
 case the prisoner, a mere lad, is the  
 same who at the last assizes was con-  
 victed of theft.

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**Australian Labor Party**

MELBOURNE, April 26.—The Labor  
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**Vancouver Boy Electrocuted**

VANCOUVER, April 28.—Andrew  
 Clarence Miller, a boy of eleven years,  
 met death yesterday through coming  
 in contact with a live wire. Just be-  
 yond the city limit, a falling tree car-  
 ried down electric light and telephone  
 wires, and the boy, who was climbing  
 grasped one of the latter. His chest  
 body was found lying across the wires.  
 The breaking of the wires was noticed  
 by Mrs. Cameron, who lives near by,  
 and she for some time stood at the  
 spot to warn passers-by of the danger.  
 Feeling cold, she hurried home for a  
 cloak, and it was during her brief ab-  
 sence that the boy met his death.

**GROWTH OF NAVY  
 LEAGUE IN PROVINCE**

**Encouraging Report Submitted  
 at Annual Meeting of Victo-  
 ria and Esquimalt Branch  
 —Officers Elected**

A gratifying report of the growth of  
 the Navy League in British Columbia  
 was forthcoming at the ninth annual  
 meeting of the Victoria and Esquimalt  
 branch held in the city hall yesterday  
 afternoon. The president, Captain Clive  
 Phillip-Woolley, announced that during  
 the last month three branches had  
 been formed, one in the Cowichan dis-  
 trict, one at Salt Spring, and one in the  
 Islands district. In addition, three  
 other branches are in process of  
 formation in the province, and the  
 growth of the league generally is  
 greater than at any time in its past  
 history.

The following officers were elected  
 for the ensuing year: President, Captain  
 Phillip-Woolley; vice-presidents,  
 the Right Hon. Lord Bishop of Colum-  
 bia, C. E. Redfern, H. H. Langley, J.  
 K. Rebeck; A. B. Fraser, sr., J. Pearson,  
 and Captain A. B. Wallbridge; hon. sec-  
 retary, A. S. Barton; hon. treasurer, K.  
 Rebeck; committee, James Thomson,  
 Captain C. E. Clarke, A. E. McPhillips,  
 M. P. P.; G. W. Woollett, A. S. Mar-  
 tin, P. W. Vincent, F. L. Neale, Colonel R.  
 Wolfenden, F. Pauline, Charles Hay-  
 ward, Captain J. Gaudin, J. E. Jeffcott,  
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# The Reincarnation of Golden Cariboo

By Charles Harrison Gibbons

Not since 1897 and the mad days of the Klondike rush has such a portentous border drama been in enactment on the vast stage of Western Canada as that which today is focusing the world's attention once again upon the golden heart of British Columbia—magical Cariboo.

Cariboo! Golden Cariboo! The very name is in itself synonymous with romance—compellingly reminiscent of bold, brave deeds; of men cast in heroic mold; of the gleam of the luring red treasure; of fierce and determined battling against such odds as reluctant Nature trusts to defend her treasures, in mighty

the placer prospector's quest for auriferous gravels and the exact applied science of modern quartz mining methods. Percentages of chance have been reduced to a minimum. Business and colonization insight and investigation dictate the processes of extraction for the new millions that Cariboo is destined in the now near future to pour into the treasury of the world.

It certainly is curious that Fort George, a name until very recently all unfamiliar to the hurrying world, should be the focal point of the present colonization and industrial rush, and yet, though curious, singularly fitting. This same Fort George is geographically the

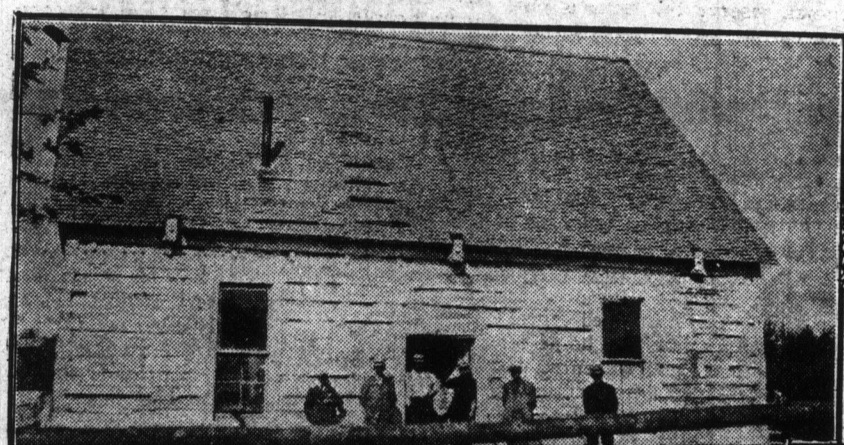
"Two things very greatly impressed me on my trip. One was that the climatic conditions and the nature of the soil are quite the opposite of what one would expect in that geographical zone. Lying in the belt in which irrigation must to some extent be depended upon, it is pleasantly disappointing to note the provision which Nature has made to obviate these conditions. Much of the area in the northern part of the valleys is relieved of the necessity for irrigation, as the grasses and natural verdure testify. In the southern part there are hundreds of lakes which are unmarked on any maps and the existence of which is entirely unsuspected by those who have not been over the ground. The water supply, if conserved and

from Hazelton—until the company's surveys were completed. In conversation with a representative of the Colonist recently, Mr. Cooke, who has naturally gained from his long experience over so extensive a district, much valuable knowledge of the nature and the resources of the Northern Interior, supplied the following details, which are repeated here for the sake of completeness:

"From Fort George to Giscombe Portage, a distance of 41 miles, following the river upstream, the valley on both sides of the river is very wide and covered with timber, mostly spruce, poplar and birch. All the tributary streams, such as the Little Salmon and Willow

"How do you find the winters?" Mr. Cooke was asked.

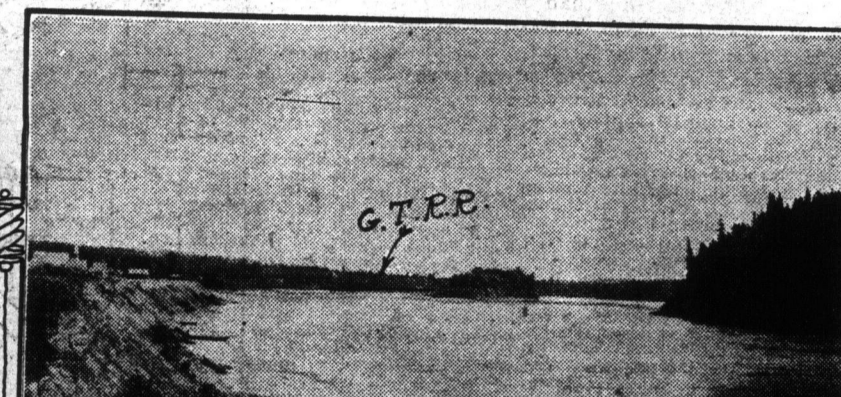
"The longest period of really cold weather I have known in my experience there was about three weeks. The cold at that time was about the same temperature as is the case in winter in the prairie provinces; but the timber protects one from the wind, and the cold being dry, very little inconvenience is experienced. There is any amount of good water everywhere. I consider that the valley of the upper Fraser is fully equal in climatic advantages and agricultural possibilities to the valley of the Ottawa River, in Ontario, where I was born, while in the matter of minerals, both



HUDSON BAY STORE, FORT GEORGE



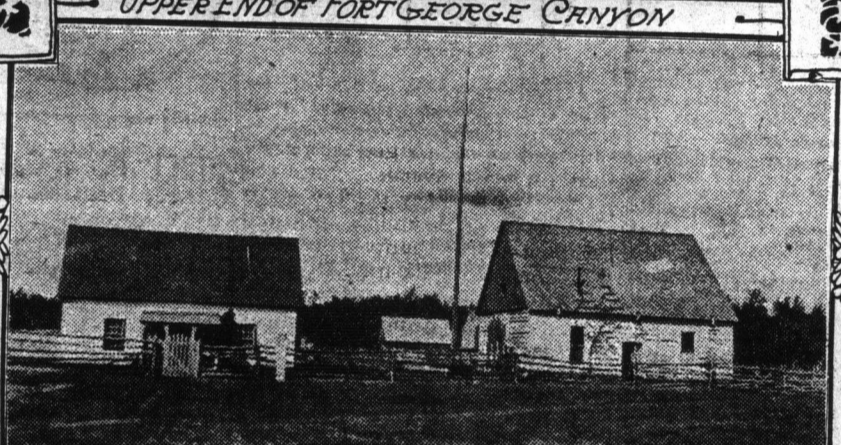
UPPER END OF FORT GEORGE CANYON



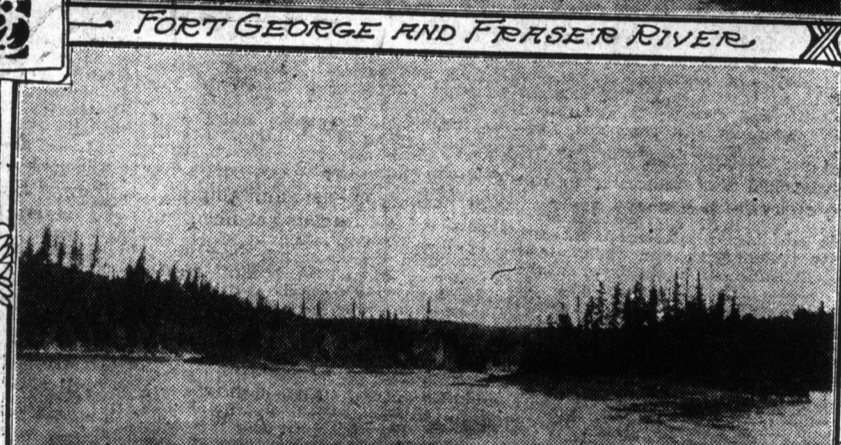
FORT GEORGE AND FRASER RIVER



FORT GEORGE RESERVATION



HUDSON BAY STORE AND RESIDENCE, FORT GEORGE



MOUTH OF FORT GEORGE CANYON

mountain, abyssal canyon, and foaming flood, long travel over hitherto untrodden and pathless wilderness, vistas of desert country, the farthest-flung outposts of civilization long since left behind!

And yet those giants in accomplishments of the "good old Cariboo days" of the early 'sixties accepted eagerly the odds that Nature arrayed against them, beat down all handicaps with the indomitable courage of Western pioneering, and scored triumphantly in the great game in which the multiplied millions of Grouse and Antler, Lightning and Williams creeks (the richest placer streams the world has ever known) were the stake.

To the world at large the history of British Columbia dates from the Cariboo rush. Following so closely upon the heels of the California gold discoveries, these had brought civilization somewhat into touch with the life and hopes and romance of the newer and more northerly El Dorado; and even today mention of Cariboo conjures up mining camp scenes in which the fearless, mainly Bret Hartean frontiersmen are the virile actors.

Most of the Cariboo pioneers have long since gone their ways. Some few are left to enjoy the fortunes that with sluice and rocker they won from its golden streams, and to dream in their twilight of the history-making days in which each had his place. With the gradual exhaustion of the placer diggings, the army of the Argonauts evacuated the conquered and looted land, and for almost half a century Cariboo has rested—while Nature has hugged her secret of a vaster and more wondrous treasure in mountainside and valley than in their maddest dreams the conquerors of the 'sixties had dared to imagine. Great men they were, and brave adventurers, but their horizon was restricted—their perspective limited. They knew for Cariboo treasure only the coarse grains of metal that gleamed dully for their delighted eyes at the bottom of the shallow goldpan or back of the rifles of the rocker or the sluicelock. The second-sight of imagination was denied them by which they might have glimpsed the inexhaustible treasure that the country of their hopes was yet to yield—the gold of ripening wheat fields, of vast fruit orchards, and of many mines developed by modern, scientific methods, the toll of commerce and vast industrial enterprises.

Today sees Cariboo awakened and preparing for the second reaping of its treasure in contrast with which the transitory, ephemeral years that gave the land its adjectival "golden" will seem but a fantastic period of children's play. As in the eventful 'sixties, the cry today is "On to Cariboo!" and from Eastern Canada, the neighbor States, the Motherland and the congested countries of continental Europe, the exodus of the ambitious in answer to the last great call of Western Opportunity has begun. It is not a stampede such as the Klondike knew—and Cariboo once before—yet it is somewhat like it; it is not the typical land rush of Oklahoma days—nor yet again altogether dissimilar. It shows such a kindred difference as might be said to exist between

hub of British Columbia. Its history is older than the Province. Its position strategical in the highest degree. This latter condition was instinctively recognized more than two centuries ago, when rival native nations battled lustily for right of residence and of dominance "where the great rivers meet"—the Fraser and Nechaco. The white man first affirmed it in 1806, when, on the 11th July, those intrepid explorers John Stuart and Simon Fraser, "reached the mouth of the Nechaco river just at sunset and camped where Fort George now stands," the indomitable Fraser very quickly deciding that here must be the great trading centre of a nation to be born, and thereupon building (and naming for the then reigning monarch) a post of which Hugh Faries was placed in charge and which he made his own headquarters and the base from which in the following year he started down the mighty river to which he gave his own name, west-bound toward the sea.

In those primitive days, the gold of the country was extracted through the media of its furs; placer mining placed its stamp upon the second Cariboo era; quartz mining and agricultural and horticultural industry are to mark the epoch now in its dawn. And these are made possible and their opportunities brought prominently forward chiefly because, since it became patent to all observers that somewhere about Fort George was marked by destiny as a great railway divisional point, the secondary and amazing discovery was made that here was also the focal point of one of the most marvellous and extensive systems in all America of navigable inland waterways by which economical access to the world's markets is assured for all time to come.

"There is room for a million people in this country with Fort George as its centre, with a chance for them all to prosper and help build that journalistic trail-blazer John Houston, to a friend, after his first investigation of the land. "It looks to me as though one of the great cities of America is to grow right here, and so here I stay to help in the gardening."

Poor Houston! He was not spared to glimpse more than the merest beginning of his dream come true; and yet in the chequered and romantic story of Fort George his name must ever have a place of honor.

Of the country tributary to Fort George, which must be looked upon as a focal point of rail and river communication, it is established by the reports of Government surveyors that it contains hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of acres well adapted to the purposes of mixed farming, of fruit-raising in a limited degree, of cattle and horse-raising and sheep-grazing, with insatiable markets for the products of these related industries either east or west, and an assurance of early and economical transportation facilities to bring these markets in touch. An interesting general description of the characteristic countryside is given by Mr. J. F. Bledsoe, M.P., who during recent weeks has completed a third far-reaching reconnaissance. Says this indomitable frontiersman and explorer:

where irrigation is necessary, will be abundant. "The scattered settlers who were wise enough to go in there and brave the pioneer days, have planted fruit trees, and both from these and vegetable production have demonstrated the suitability of the climate for horticulture as well as agriculture, and I look forward to the time when the Coast cities will be supplied from that district with every variety of fruit that is grown.

"The other thing that impressed me was that the location of mineral lodges, bearing gold and copper, has demonstrated the truth of what has often been affirmed—that the country is rich in varied minerals. The lack of transportation facilities has hitherto prohibited the proper prospecting of the hillsides, but the assurance that the whole region will be tapped by a transcontinental line has given impetus to the old spirit of the prospector, and many valuable finds have recently been made, both in alluvial and lode minerals, while the Grand Trunk Pacific has shown its wisdom in seeking an individual line to Vancouver, instead of paralleling the other proposed roads.

"As a faint prophecy of what is to be realized in the near future, never was the old Cariboo road, since the first bloom of the excitement of its historic days, busier than today. One can scarcely travel along it even for a short distance without overtaking a pack-train, a stage or a lonely individual carrying his camping outfit, or seeing someone resting by the wayside on the hurried journey. Settlers, prospectors and perhaps speculators are among them.

"Already there are five steamers plying in the northern waters of the Fraser river, with three more to be added to the fleet this summer. Eight automobiles are ordered to be placed on the route to carry transportation and freight, and still, before the season has opened, there is insufficient transportation for the number who are already going that way. Several important property sales have recently taken place which establish the fact of the rising tide of confidence in the Northern Interior."

Mr. Bledsoe adds that everyone going into the district now should go prepared to fully provide for himself, as the settlers have not the stock of food supplies on hand sufficient to feed the travellers, and in many instances their ability to act as hosts to accommodate is distinctly limited.

As range country, Mr. Bledsoe thinks the districts of Bonaparte Valley and the Clearwater are unrivalled, the horses and cattle there having wintered well and many of the herds not having had to be fed at all. Hundreds of thousands of acres are here available for the settler, the range man, and the prospector.

Another interesting first hand report as to the Fort George country is made by Mr. William F. Cooke, who for three years was in charge of the transportation and supply department of the Grand Trunk Pacific survey for the district lying between Tete Jaune Cache and Bulkley Summit—some 120 miles

river, have open places on their banks, and indeed, the country as a whole, although, as I have said, well timbered, is largely of a park-like description, with much open space. It is, in the main, much easier land to clear than was the case in Ontario, of which province I am a native.

"From Giscombe Portage to Burnt River, a distance of about 200 miles, the river is almost completely smooth, with the exception of Grand Canyon and Goat River Rapids. The country on both sides of the river for the whole length of this distance is very rich soil, although more heavily timbered than the previous section. By this I do not mean that it is a matter of very difficult clearing, but the size of the timber makes it of commercial value, as it is larger and heavier in this section. The valley is also narrower here.

"From Burnt River to Tete Jaune Cache the country becomes very much more open and more easily cleared.

"As for minerals, from Goat River to Tete Jaune Cache, the mountains which border the valley through which the river takes its course already have been found to contain much mineral. Some rich free-milling gold quartz has been found in the watershed of the Beaver River, a tributary of the Fraser about fifty miles below Tete Jaune Cache; while at Tete Jaune Cache itself, as is well known, there are valuable and extensive mica deposits.

"Of course, as far as settlement or pre-emption of land, from Tete Jaune Cache to the mouth of Big Salmon River, a distance of about 23 miles, this is under reserve (except for actual settlers) by the Provincial Government for a width of three miles on either side of the river.

"Going westward from Fort George up to the mouth of the Stuart river, a distance of sixty miles, this entire valley is excellently adapted for agriculture. For instance, a man on the Nechaco River, about five miles above Fort George—a fair specimen of the general nature of the land—has been raising 'garden stuff' of all descriptions for the past three years without any failure at all either through frost or drought, and has made a good living the whole time, off a cultivated area of about three acres.

"From the mouth of the Stuart River to Stuart Lake, a distance of about 100 miles, the country again becomes more open, with clumps of willow and poplar; but the land is slightly higher than at the confluence of the two rivers. Stuart Lake is about 40 miles long. The land around it is very fine.

"Between Fort George and Quesnel, going down stream, the distance is about 90 miles, and the river going is first-class. There are a couple of canyons, but nothing to interfere with steam navigation. The country on both sides is also open, having been nearly all burned off, which makes it very easy to clear. All this land is well adapted for agricultural settlement."

metallic and coal, the Fraser river country is of course far in advance.

"Another thing that strikes a person is the number of places one can reach easily and cheaply by water—not merely by steamboat, but by canoe and other small craft. It is an ideal country to get about in—you can go to almost any place by boat from Fort George. It is not too hot in the summer; and, personally, I have never suffered from the cold.

"There is good coal reported on Bear River, about 40 miles from Fort George, which is being developed. There will without doubt be an ample supply for all needs as soon as development operations are further advanced.

"Taking the country as a whole, I would sooner make my home there than in any other place I have ever been. It seems to me that, with mineral in every mountain, with a most fertile soil, and with abundance of wood and water and a fine climate, the biggest things can be confidently expected of this country as soon as it begins to get settled up and the means of transportation are secured.

"I should like to say a word, too, about the game with which the country abounds. For moose, cariboo and bear, especially the former, Fort George offers a better point of departure than any other place I know of in the Dominion of Canada. I myself have seen, above Clearwater river, about 150 miles east of Fort George, a dozen moose in the river in a single day. There are both black and grizzly bear in the mountains that border the upper Fraser, and on nearly all of the mountains cariboo are to be found. Grouse are also plentiful, and wild fowl of all descriptions are abundant. Clohon Lake, six miles east of Fort George, teems with trout, and the Fraser and its tributaries are all richly stocked with fish of various sorts."

As to the unequalled system of waterways centring at Fort George, an interesting and valuable reference is found in a recent issue of the "Fort George Tribune"—quite probably one of the very last contributions to the columns of his last newspaper by John Houston himself.

A new country, to be attractive to settlers, says the article in question, must have two qualifications—land suitable for agricultural purposes, and transportation facilities. Both essentials are here to be found. It is out of the question to transport farm produce long distances by wagon, even were not the making of wagon roads expensive. But when a country is provided with natural transportation routes, the improvement of which would be inexpensive, that country has an advantage, and it is this advantage Central British Columbia has, with its millions of acres of farming lands. No interior part of the Pacific Coast is so advantageously situated. Central British Columbia has more miles of navigable waterways than Washington, Oregon, and California. The Columbia and Willamette river made possible the settlement of these states before railroads were built. Steamboats on the Willam-

ette gave the farmers of a means of landing their that were profitable. In mento and the San Joa only means the pioneers transporting goods to the interior of the state. of all these rivers, which portant a part in the sett states, is not as great as of rivers and lakes that Fort George. Take the river with less volume the greater length. Empty Georgia a short distance l ster, it is navigable for distance of one hundred north to Lillooet it is not rapids. But from Lilloo Cache, a distance of ove more difficult of navigati umbia and the Snake fro Lewiston, Idaho, for near would be short portages could be hauled by rail or on; but from Soda Creek Fort George, to Goat Riv east of Fort George, a ste autumn without difficulty ser claimed that he could through to Tete Jaune Ca miles east of Goat River ed a week earlier. His was drawing over twenty Captain Bonser will dem feasibility of navigating t The Nechaco and Stuart together, as the latter jo point 57 miles west of F are rapids in both rivers, B ated last year by the Ne years by a steamboat built district was attracting s that is today beached on S point seventeen miles abo Nechaco, Stuart river for is a fine steamboat strea little current, and there a Stuart lake, from which th of the finest lakes of the chaco is difficult of navig rocks and rapids. These lakes from which they flo ately three hundred miles which steamboats have b northwest of Fort George, may be very considerably

## New Pro

The honest, earnest man work. The woman also; otherwise At once below the dignity of Accepting serfdom. Get let 'Tis better far than what y

Let it be distinctly unde no doubt Mrs. Browning red work of the home, the dut mother are a profession; and prefers these is doing most labor; and that for a grea other way of earning a livin attractive, or so suitable in the work of home-making. But this work is not availa By the cruel sufferings of erations of women, left in deaths of relatives without earning profession to us th been brought home to us th in our social conditions has know that now it is not saf girls of a family to be allow trained in any business in th riage will provide them with maintenance. This work is for many, owing to the pre bers of women in the country do not become wives are no domestic employment in a numbers that they were in c so much of what once was now produced in the factori mothers, and girls themselves this, and so there is a cons open new professions and girls.

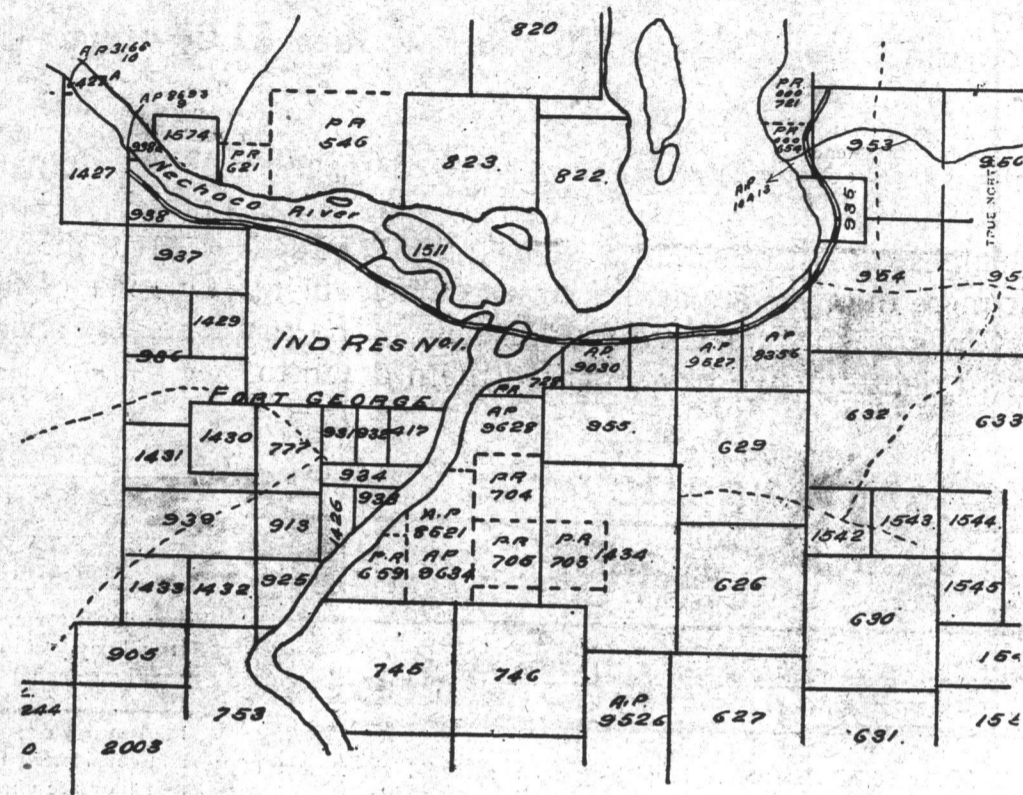
Science in Housek Fortunately, the time-h tasks of women are not omit opment. There was room here; for although the capab valuable housewives were th amongst the old-fashioned h men (and I think it is gross men, nearly all of whom was sensible and industrious mot would not have survived inf now, to gird as they do at w still it remains true that the "rule of thumb," reasons wer looked, and the practical side was developed to the neglect side. A new profession has r out of this fact. Teachers of including that most import household lore, the choice cookery) are more in deman county councils now employ ers, who must, of course, be th and trained in the first place, ing schools or colleges for th tion of the housewife likewise ing for paid work as profess of educated and clever wom opening in this direction has university behind it. King's has just started a full course



ette gave the farmers of the Willamette valley a means of landing their produce at markets that were profitable. In California the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers were the only means the pioneers of that state had for transporting goods to the mining camps in the interior of the state. Yet the total mileage of all these rivers, which have played so important a part in the settlement of these great states, is not as great as the navigable mileage of rivers and lakes that find their centre at Fort George. Take the Fraser, for example, a river with less volume than the Columbia, but greater length. Emptying into the Gulf of Georgia a short distance below New Westminster, it is navigable for steamboats to Yale, a distance of one hundred miles. From Yale north to Lillooet it is not navigable because of rapids. But from Lillooet to Tete Jaune Cache, a distance of over 600 miles, it is no more difficult of navigation than were the Columbia and the Snake from Portland, Ore., to Lewiston, Idaho, for nearly thirty years. There would be short portages over which freight could be hauled by rail or tramway or by wagon; but from Soda Creek, 165 miles south of Fort George, to Goat River Rapids, 204 miles east of Fort George, a steamboat was run last autumn without difficulty, and Captain Bonser claimed that he could easily have gone through to Tete Jaune Cache, which is 111 miles east of Goat River Rapids, had he started a week earlier. His boat (the Nechaco) was drawing over twenty inches. This year Captain Bonser will demonstrate the entire feasibility of navigating this stretch of water. The Nechaco and Stuart rivers may be taken together, as the latter joins the former at a point 57 miles west of Fort George. There are rapids in both rivers, but both were navigated last year by the Nechaco, and in former years by a steamboat built when the Omineca district was attracting special attention, and that is today beached on Stuart lake. From a point seventeen miles above where it joins the Nechaco, Stuart river for about seventy miles is a fine steamboat stream; it is deep, has little current, and there are no obstructions. Stuart lake, from which the river flows, is one of the finest lakes of the province. The Nechaco is difficult of navigation because of rocks and rapids. These two rivers and the lakes from which they flow make approximately three hundred miles of waterways on which steamboats have been run, west and northwest of Fort George. And this mileage may be very considerably increased by blast-

ing in certain canyons and dangerous rapids. Touching the present great influx of people from the United States, the majority of whom have set their faces towards the Fort George district, the Provincial Bureau of Information is at present being deluged with inquiries in regard to the country along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. All sorts of information is desired. The prospective settlers want to know what the land is like; what crops may be raised; how many tons of hay to the acre can

be taken off; what varieties of apples flourish best; and a hundred and one things which have never yet been fully demonstrated.



One peculiar feature of this migration is the fact that many of those who are coming in were once Canadians. They have had their experiences in "the land of the free" and they are now coming back to the old flag and the old Dominion, and one thing they all want to know is how long it will take them to once more become Canadians. Nearly all have a

good, and others not so good. These are all being extensively advertised in the larger cities of the West. They portray in vivid colors the wealth and boundless possibilities of the great New North country, and this is very attractive. It has the desired effect.

In order that the public may see at a glance the locations of the principal of these townships at present commanding attention and their comparative relationship to one another and to rail and water agencies of transport, a map

is printed herewith which is a reproduction of that in the Public Lands Department, showing also the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific as filed by the authorities of that road. None of the Fort George townships at present before the public, it may be mentioned, is more than two miles distant from the railway line, while it is the accepted belief—and with substantial reason—that the railway town and terminals are ultimately to be established on what is now the Indian reserve. Adjoining this reserve, on the west, contained in sections 937 and 938, is the original and registered townsite of Fort George (not on the market) staked by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineer, whereupon decidedly vigorous opposition presented itself to those sections being granted to the railway company. At that time rival townships had not arisen in the land, and it was warmly contended that this was the natural and preferable townsite location, inasmuch as between the island and the Indian reserve the river is not navigable, and the consequent natural supposition was that the company's wharves would ultimately be erected on the extreme western portion of the reserve. Section 417 gains prominence and a unique historic importance by reason of the fact that it is the site of the present and original Hudson's Bay post established by Simon Fraser, from which that adventurous explorer fared forth to solve the mystery of the great river in its western progress toward the broad Pacific. Section 934 (known as South Fort George and also as Hamilton's townsite) is the established centre of population at the present time, the home of the "Fort George Tribune," and a centre of business and activity that is virtually certain to continue until the end of construction days as they affect the district, being the objective of the up-river steamers bringing in settlers and the railway supplies. Section 1420 is registered as the townsite of Central Fort George; while 936 is described as the "First Addition to Fort George." Section 777 is known as "McGregor's Addition to Fort George"; 931 and 932 are pre-emptions which are expected also to go on the market as townsite property; while 933 is likewise being divided. At the present time also H. Price, of the firm of Humphreys, Tupper and Rice, P. L. Ss., with a full staff, is plotting a townsite of about 1,200 acres on the east side of the Fraser, opposite Fort George; and Mr. Wilkie, P. L. S., of Trout Lake, is similarly engaged in subdividing north of the Nechaco. Green Brothers and Burden, of Nelson, are subdividing for the government in the same locality. The town-

site of Birmingham lies eastward of Fort George, approximately in the location of section 935 as shown on the map. Sections 939, 1431, 1432 and 1433 are under government reserve, and the provincial government has also during recent weeks placed a reserve on a large tract of land lying mostly between the Salmon river on the north and the lower Nechaco on the south, extending from Fort George on the east to the borders of the old reserve on the west. This is a very large tract and is being surveyed as quickly as possible. Although it has not yet been officially described in detail, it is said to be partly open country, rolling in character, and not generally heavily timbered.

That Fort George and the country for many miles around it has a great future is undoubtedly true. The advent of the railway has made possible the settling up of the country, the building of new cities, and the inauguration of new industries. That Canadians will take their share of the good things is certain, and the many people of the right sort who are coming in from the United States will help largely in the upbuilding of the country. Just at present Fort George hums with all the anticipatory activity of a great city in the making. It still preserves and adds almost daily to its unique characteristics, for having had a newspaper that circulated and commanded attention throughout the world before the coming in to its place of publication of a first white woman, and while the population numbered less than a dozen white men, it now has a duly organized school board and guarantees of both a schoolhouse and a teacher—only awaiting the scholars; also a fully equipped moving picture theatre—awaiting a city to provide the audiences.

That the city is on the way is evident by the activity of such prominent institutions as the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America, both of which have recently added Fort George branches to their list of agencies; while Manager West, of the Fort George and Alberta Telephone Company, is already in the field constructing a line of communication from Fort George to Quesnel.

According to the promises of the builders, the railway will reach the expectant and waiting city in 1912, or 1913 at the very latest.

Teacher—"What are the three personal pronouns?"  
Pupil—"He, she and it."  
Teacher—"Give an example of their use."  
Pupil—"Husband, wife and baby."

## New Professions for Women

The honest, earnest man must stand and work.  
The woman also; otherwise she drops  
At once below the dignity of man,  
Accepting serfdom. "Get leave to work—  
'Tis better far than what you work to get."  
—Mrs. Browning.

Let it be distinctly understood—as I have no doubt Mrs. Browning recognized—that the work of the home, the duties of a wife and mother are a profession; that the woman who prefers this is doing most valuable and skilled labor; and that for a great many women no other way of earning a living will ever be so attractive, or so suitable in its conditions, as the work of home-making and child-rearing. But this work is not available for all of us.

By the cruel sufferings of two or three generations of women, left in middle life by the deaths of relatives without income or wage-earning profession at their finger-ends, it has been brought home to us that a great change in our social conditions has come about. We know that now it is not safe or right for the girls of a family to be allowed to grow up untrained in any business in the hope that marriage will provide them with home duties and maintenance. This work is unavailable now for many, owing to the preponderating numbers of women in the country; and women who do not become wives are not now needed in domestic employment in anything like the numbers that they were in old times, because so much of what once was made at home is now produced in the factories. Fathers and mothers, and girls themselves, see and feel this, and so there is a constant pressure to open new professions and employments for girls.

### Science in Housekeeping

Fortunately, the time-honored domestic tasks of women are not omitted in this development. There was room for improvement here; for although the capable, energetic, and valuable housewives were the vast majority amongst the old-fashioned home-keeping women (and I think it is grossly ungrateful of men, nearly all of whom must have had good, sensible and industrious mothers, or the sons would not have survived infancy and be here now, to gird as they do at wives and mothers), still it remains true that there was too much "rule of thumb," reasons were too much overlooked, and the practical side of housekeeping was developed to the neglect of the scientific side. A new profession has now been evolved out of this fact. Teachers of domestic science including that most important branch of household lore, the choice of food and its cookery are more in demand every year. The county councils now employ many such teachers, who must, of course, be themselves taught and trained in the first place, and these training schools or colleges for the higher education of the housewife likewise afford an opening for paid work as professors to a number of educated and clever women. The latest opening in this direction has the dignity of a university behind it. King's College, London, has just started a full course of study in do-

domestic economy, and an intelligent and educated young woman attending this or some other complete course of study will find a remunerative profession for her future life in instructing in this subject the girls of the future. There is no fear that this systematic training for the housewife's duties is a mere flash in the pan; it is too thoroughly recognized now that this as well as all other work needs training, and that practical skill should rest on a scientific basis—and those who can give that training properly will find in doing so their wage-earning work in the future.

### Health Culture

Physical training and health culture is another new profession for women, which gains in importance every year. Here again there are several institutions now ready to teach and prepare the future professors of gymnastics and physical development. A young woman who determines to enter on this new profession has to learn, according to a prospectus before me, drilling and gymnastics on the Anglo-German system, that is to say, with appliances of all sorts, parallel bars, and the trapeze, the leaping horse, dumb-bells, and Indian clubs, and so on; also on the Swedish system, which means developing physical exercise with no apparatus or only very light ones. Then the would-be instructor must study breathing, remedial massage and exercise to cure disease, fencing, swimming, dancing, and first aid; and at the same time learn enough of anatomy and physiology to grasp the scientific theory of physical development on which the practical work rests. Every woman who becomes proficient in this work may be reckoned not only to have gained a profession that will give her a maintenance, but to be qualified to spread health, happiness, and life-force amongst her sister-women, and thence to benefit future generations.

Women doctors are now counted by hundreds—there are now some five hundred on the register; but new openings for them are frequently to be noted. The new law for the health inspection of school-children will employ many women doctors. They are also engaged as workhouse doctors, in lunatic asylums, and in fever and other hospitals.

Dentistry is a new occupation in which women-workers are more rare. It is a profession now fully open to women, as both the London and Edinburgh Dental Hospitals accept female pupils; and a lady should prove gentle, dexterous, and neat in that work, and especially with children ought to be exceptionally successful. At present there are only about a dozen qualified women dentists, so here is a chance open.

### In the Library

Librarians are now wanted in considerable numbers for the public free libraries that are found in most big towns. Some few British free library committees employ women in this capacity; but in the United States, it may be said in a general way that all the public librarians are women; and as the number of women librarians in our own country has more than doubled in the last six or seven years, it may be safely stated that this is a new pro-

fession into the higher posts in which women may expect hereafter to enter more and more successfully, and more largely if they qualify themselves. Merely as assistants, the prospect is unattractive. The occupation is one of those light and pleasant ones that are apt to command small salaries, and in such a case, when the work is given to women, the payment is sadly likely to sink to tiny figures. The girl assistants in the free libraries, even in some of our large towns, are paid only ten or twelve shillings a week—a salary that all educated girls should utterly scorn to accept! But an exceptionally clever woman, preparing herself thoroughly for higher walks of the business, may be able to obtain a controlling and managing post, on a much better salary; and no doubt as such fully trained women candidates present themselves, the way will open more widely to them here, as it has done in America. "The Library Association," Whitcomb street, London, S.W., has a course of training, and examines for certificates, showing that the librarian's business in its managing department is thoroughly understood.

### Sanitary Visitors

Modern legislation has for one of its most characteristic features the multiplication of inspectors. The old ideal of individual freedom seems to have departed from our character, and for good or evil we are now dragooned and controlled by legal force on all sides in an emphatically "new" fashion. It makes paid work for a large number of women, anyhow! Within the last few years a considerable number of women have been able to obtain appointments as sanitary inspectors, who visit not only workshops and factories, but also the homes of the poorer classes, to discover if their water supply, drains, dustbins, means of ventilation, etc., are satisfactory. Tact and good manners, as well as a keen nose and an observant eye, are required to be a successful "sanitary lady." Quite recently the "lady health visitor" has become a recognized personage. Under an act of parliament coming into force only on January 1, 1909, public authorities may now appoint ladies to visit the homes of the poor, and "advise" mothers about their children's feeding, clothing, and nurture, and the cleanliness of their abodes, and so on. If you are a poor mother, you see, a girl or maiden lady may have a salaried right to instruct you in all your ways. It is, at any rate, new work for trained women as "health visitors." King's College, the Royal Sanitary Institute, the National Health Society, are amongst the training schools for all this sort of work.

Laundry work is a new profession for educated girls, though, of course, "the washerwoman" is an old familiar friend. But new conditions have opened laundry management to educated girls. The factory acts and other laws have almost suppressed the little back street laundress, and big steam laundries are more and more obtaining a monopoly of this indispensable work in towns. A bright girl who learns the business of management—receiving the goods, supervising the hands, entering the accounts, keeping note of the "mark" of each customer, and all the rest of the organizing part of the business—will earn a very good salary, as the occupation is new and still "underwomaned."—Weekly Scotsman.

## Decorative Art and Its Use

Decorative art expresses the feeling of the times perhaps more than any other. While the painter may linger amongst his ideals, the artist who has adapted his spirit to the demands of the day and has turned his attention to the practical side of life finds that applied art cannot stand still, and that ideals alone will not suffice for his clients. The complete alteration in ideas of ornament in itself affords a proof to the observant of the manner in which taste has changed. Decorators who attained to any distinction have always been skilled artists with minds open to receive new impressions, and to accept teachings of new worlds. The period of the Georges saw an inpouring of the treasures brought by the merchants from India, hence the exquisite Georgian rooms, rich in dignity and enhanced by pieces of rare lacquer, wonderful bronzes, and other Oriental treasures. To this day the creations of Adam, Chippendale, Hepplewhite vie with other influences. The past year or two, however, have seen something entirely new in decorative ideas.

### The New Simplicity

Particularly on the Continent, a new school has arisen. In London its impress has been felt, and not alone in household decoration. Manufacturers of textiles are under its spell; trimmings, drapings, jewellery—indeed everything of everyday necessity proclaims the new leaning to an old simplicity. Where fifty years ago a woman would have crammed her drawing-room with bric-a-brac and loaded her dresses with frills of silk and ruffles of lace, she is advised to avoid any exuberant indulgence in ornamentation, and accepts the advice. "It gives so much floor space," is one of the newest watchwords of the artist in furniture, as he points to his scheme of fittings for a bedroom, and indicates that since the walls are used for cupboard accommodation there is a wide open square in the centre of the apartment. Where the individual touch does not exist in the purchaser the designer provides it. Mantelpieces are mostly fitted, and dainty little tables fall at a touch out of the wall, to act as stands for the early morning cup of tea, or the book which is read until the last moment. The electric light is suspended in an enclosure just over the top of the bed, neatly shaded in a frilled curtain.

A revival of an old fashioned notion, which has been immensely modified through Japan on its way to reinstatement in popular taste, is the niche in a room. Most people know that in a Japanese room there is always this enclosure, on which the household ornaments, invariably sparse, are placed, a vase of flowers or a special bronze. The newest decorative ideas include this niche, and they include, too, the Oriental idea of meagre ornamentation. The modern housewife prefers to place her treasures in safe keeping, setting out one or two at a time for the delectation of her family, and changing them frequently. She no longer

crowds her room she has no brackets, few shelves, and not a single little table. Her small tables are fitted into what is known as a "nest," drawn out and handed round at tea-time, and placed in a corner at other times. Patterns on walls, designs on chintzes, unless they are of the finest, are scarcely seen at all now. One of the schemes of the moment comes from a Continental artist craftsman. In it he has boldly used elephant grey velvet, with relief of black and green. The boldest of yellow, in conjunction with lapis lazuli, is not an unusual effect thrown against some sombre tone. The use of self-colored wood or light staining with a high polish is also strongly Japanese.

### Color and Line

Perhaps newest of all is the grey room, and it lends itself to so severe a style that it is peculiarly adapted for some of the furniture which depends on line alone for its effects. White rooms grow more and more in public favor. In referring to them it must be remembered that the white room is not actually new; it is a revival of a distant period. White prevails in most of the fine old houses in London, and one need but recall some of the gems from the date of the brothers Adam to wonder why the restful, serene, and dignified white room was ever abandoned in favor of a mass of scrolls and indefinite indications of flowers, plants, animals, and other horrors. Walls of faint heliotrope, a carpet of deep purple, and a couch and chairs covered in Parma linen, constitute a peaceful room that supplies a good background. More and more do we make our rooms a background for fine pictures, rare tapestries, pieces of silver, copper, brass or china, and for the women who inhabit them. Innate in every one of us there is a love of color, and a few educated decorators urge its free use. They argue that in our grey city a dash of scarlet, glowing rose du Barri, radiant blue, and so on have a good effect on our spirits. Panels of linen are sometimes introduced, fixed on with bands of metal galon. In such cases curtains of the same material in a contrast would be similarly outlined with metal, which tends to weight them.

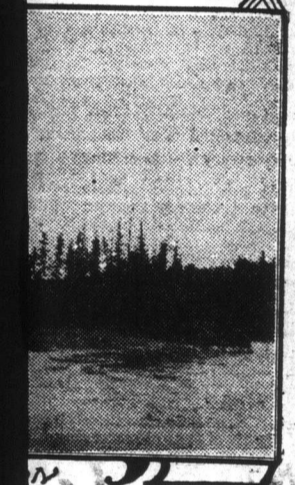
Not only in our houses is this keynote of simplicity demanded. Fashion designers are dependent on line, and the same inclination prevails to make a quiet and unobtrusive background serve to throw out some massing of bold color. Taste expresses itself in the fabrics themselves, in the introduction of fine material. Exquisite designing characterizes even the braids, tassels, and other little odds and ends, such as buttons and fastenings, that serve to enhance the good effect of our garments. The fact that pictures from the studios of artists do not sell so readily as they used to do is often deplored. It might be suggested that while the few can hope to possess masterpieces, the more widely-diffused tendency to select for personal use and for household purposes the work of educated and skilled craftsmen opens up a wide field for people of artistic taste.

find the winters?" Mr. Cooke

period of really cold weather my experience there was. The cold at that time was temperature as is the case in the provinces; but the timber the wind, and the cold the inconvenience is experiencing any amount of good water in the valley of the Lillooet equal in climatic advantages to the valley of the Fraser, in Ontario, where I was a matter of minerals, both



FRASER RIVER



the Fraser river country is

ance. That strikes a person is the one that can reach easily and not merely by steamboat, their small craft. It is an about in—you can go to the summer; and, personally, the coal reported on Bear from Fort George, which There will without doubt for all needs as soon as dears are further advanced.

country as a whole, I would there than in any other. It seems to me that a mountain, with a most abundance of wood and ate, the biggest things can be settled up and the means secured.

say a word, too, about the country abounds. For bear, especially the former, better point of departure. I know of in the Dominion myself have seen, above put 150 miles east of Fort in the river in a single black and grizzly bear border the upper Fraser, the mountains caribou are also plentiful, and descriptions are abundant, east of Fort George, and the Fraser and its richly stocked with fish of

led system of waterways, an interesting and found in a recent issue of "Tribune"—quite probably contributions to the colspaper by John Houston

to be attractive to settlers, tion, must have two suitable for agricultural ortion facilities. Both to be found. It is out of sport farm produce long even were not the making sive. But when a coun- natural transportation ent of which would be inry has an advantage, and Central British Columbia acres of farming lands. Pacific Coast is so ad- Central British Col- of navigable waterways region, and California. illamette river made pos- these states before rail- amboats on the Willam-



Reg. \$1 to \$1.50 Val. in Belts, Friday, **25c**

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Reg. \$1 to \$1.50 Val. in Belts, Friday, **25c**

## Extraordinary Bargains in Belts for Ladies.

Sixty Dozen, Which Were Slightly Soiled in Transit, on Sale, Friday. Regular Values \$1.00 up to \$1.50, Your Choice for

# 25c

We have just received a shipment of Ladies' Belts. These embrace a shipment which got slightly damaged while in transit, consisting of sixty dozen. They are all the very latest styles, including fine embroidered silk and tinsel in all colors such as pale blue, purple, green, gold, etc. The majority of these are the much-desired Dresden effects, elastic filled. Buckles consist of solid brass, beautifully gilded—a great many of which are decorated with small miniature pictures. In fact, the buckles alone would cost more than we are asking for the whole belt. Outside of being a little soiled, these belts are as good as if they were just from the maker's hands. See Government Street window display. The usual selling price, if sold in the ordinary way would be \$1.00 to \$1.50, but in order to clear them right out, we have marked them down to

**A Most Charming Array of Beautiful Waists Shown at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00**

At these four prices we are showing an exquisite array of Waists. There seems no limit of the skill of the designers, for each year opens to view something new, more beautiful than ever. The tables on the second floor are brimful of the very latest ideas, while at the prices we can safely say they are unapproachable elsewhere. Here are a few of the styles:

- Ladies' Waists at \$1.25—A beautiful style, made of fine white lawn, all over embroidered front, collar edged with fine lace, long sleeves with rows of lace insertion and edged with same.
- Ladies' Waists at \$1.50—Made of fine white mull, all over Emb front, sleeves are made in new style effect with cross bars of lace insertion. These are extra special values.
- Ladies' Waists at \$1.75—Made in latest tailored effect and Russian blouse effect, detached collar, clusters of fine tucks down front.
- Ladies' Waists at \$2.00—Made of very fine linen, with clusters of narrow and wide tucks down front, collar is detachable, attached laundered cuffs, opens down front.

**A Larger or More Comprehensive Showing of Beautiful Summer Dresses for Misses and Girls Could Not Be Found**

The prices which we have marked the new arrivals of Children's and Misses' Dresses are decidedly economizing. They are without doubt the best we have ever had. Dainty styles in Princess and French are shown in endless array, embracing all the materials desired. Now is the time to purchase before the best are selected.

- Girls' Sailor Suits, made of heavy striped duck and heavy prints, well made, also in plain white duck, trimmed with bands of navy, in sizes from 8 to 14 years ..... **\$2.00**
- Children's Rompers, made of heavy and good quality gingham, in plain blue and tan, sizes from 1 to 4 years, at 75c and **65c**

**Our Small Wares To Find Better Values in Ribbons Dept. Offers You the Latest Styles in Buttons at Lowest Prices**

- A favorite place indeed is our Small Wear Department with the women folk. This is attributed to the large and varied stock which is always to be found coupled with extreme moderation of prices. Today we draw your attention to our list of Buttons:
- Pongee Silk Crochet Buttons, per doz., \$1.00, 75c, 60c, **40c**
- Black Silk Crochet Buttons, per doz., \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 65c and ..... **50c**
- Buttons in navy, brown, dark red, fawn, crochet, small size, per doz, 50c, large size ..... **\$1.00**
- Jet Buttons, small size, per doz., 25c and ..... **35c**
- Jet Buttons, medium size, per doz. .... **50c**

Ribbons for all purposes and at all prices make our Ribbon Department one which is worthy the name. Every known shade and fabric is to be had. This is why it has become so popular. When in need of a pretty piece of ribbon better try this department. A special table is set aside portraying the late effects at, per yard, 25c. **15c**

Wash Ribbons. A piece of wash ribbon always finds a place at home. Many dainty little things can be made from it, and at prices like these, it will be to your advantage to purchase these. Prices are for the piece containing 18 yards, 1/2 inch wide 70c, 3/4 inch wide 80c, 1/2 inch wide 90c, 3/4 inch wide \$1.00, 1 inch wide ..... **\$1.25**

**Our Showing of Fine Handbags Cannot Be Excelled**

When speaking of Handbags, we can do so with pride. Not only is it the largest and most varied assortment to be found in the city, but the values are such as to appeal to every woman. There are many novelties which we would be pleased to show you, as well as the staple lines so much desired. Prices start at ..... **75c**

**Special Purchase of Fancy Battenberg Scarfs and Centre Pieces Goes on Sale, Friday, at Next to Half Price**

Our buyer, who is at present abroad, was fortunate in picking up a splendid assortment of Fancy Battenberg Scarfs and Centrepieces at just half what we would usually have to pay for them. These have just been opened up and will be placed on sale at corresponding prices. That is to say, half their usual value. Do not overlook this, because it means that you will be benefited to a vast extent.

- Battenberg Scarfs, Reg. \$1.25 for 75c**
  - Fancy Centre Pieces, Reg. \$1.75 for 90c**
- At 75c the values are exceptional indeed, consisting of beautiful Scarfs and Squares. These are in many very handsome designs, with draw-thread centres, edged with exquisite patterns of Battenberg Lace. These are 30 inches wide. Regularly sold at other times at \$1.25. Friday at ..... **75c**
- This assortment will appeal to all those in need of a nice Centrepiece. They are of draw-thread with edging of fancy Battenberg. These are 36 inches wide. At this price they are unequalled. Usually sold for \$1.75. Friday's Sale ..... **90c**

- Fancy Battenberg Squares, Reg. \$3.50, Friday, \$2.00**
  - Battenberg Squares, 30 x 30, Reg. \$2.50, Fri., \$1.50**
- This is where a clear saving of \$1.50 can be made. These are made of exceptionally fine linen, with drawwork edged with exceedingly fine lace. Size 30 x 30. Regular value \$3.50. Friday ..... **\$2.00**
- It is really surprising what \$1.50 will do here Friday, that is to say in the matter of purchasing a fine square. These are trimmed with lovely lace edges. Sizes 30 x 30. Regular \$2.50. Friday ..... **\$1.50**

### HALF PRICE SALE DRESS GOODS, SILK REMNANTS

You can certainly make substantial savings here Friday on Dress Goods and Silk Remnants. Every little while we are left with odd lengths, these being the remainder of the bolt after cutting, and in order to make a clean sweep of them we have, for Friday only, marked them down to exactly half. Probably one of these pieces will about suit your purpose. Better come in and see them. Friday half price.

**Cut Glass Fruit Bowls Marked Temptingly for Friday. Reg. Value \$6.75 for \$3.50**

Our Broad Street Windows are reflecting some extraordinary values in Cut Glass. Especially noteworthy is the line which usually sells for \$6.75. These consist of 8-inch bowls, 4 inches deep. The cuttings are most artistic, portraying many beautiful tints so much admired in cut glass. Regular \$6.75. Friday ..... **\$3.50**

**Cut Glass Fruit Bowls, Reg. \$10, Friday, for \$5.75**

These are extra heavy, are cut extra deep, and will prove a most profitable surprise to all purchasers Friday. The regular selling price was \$10.00. Friday ..... **\$5.75**

**Sugar and Creams, Reg. \$5 per Pair, for \$3.50**

What is nicer than a piece of beautiful glass on the table? And at such a low price as we are offering them on Friday gives everybody an equal opportunity of having a beautiful Cut Glass Sugar and Cream on the table. The usual price was, per pair, \$5.00. Friday's price ..... **\$3.50**

**Fifteen Dozen Men's Straw Hats Go on Sale, Friday, at Extra Special Prices. Reg. 75c to \$2.00, for 50c**

Straw Hat weather is here. We are also here with an extra large stock of the very latest styles. These are mostly manufacturers' samples, some of which have got slightly soiled through being handled. They include Boater and Soft Crush Panama styles. Usual values 75c to \$2.00. Friday your choice for ..... **50c**

**You Can Furnish Your Verandah or Porch at Less-Than-Ever Prices**

When down town, do not overlook our Broad Street windows. It will pay you to make a special trip around the block, just to see the splendid values we are offering in Grass and Rattan Chairs. These have only been taken from the cars during the last day or so. The shipment was an extremely large one, and considering the finish and appearance, we venture to say that they are unequalled in the whole West—while the prices are of the economizing kind. Why can we offer them at such low prices? Simply because we have bought an enormous quantity, which gives us a concession over smaller firms. See them Friday at \$2.90 and ..... **\$3.90**

**The Vacuum Cleaner Is Kept Busy**

If you have a carpet or any upholstered work which you wish to be done, have it done by the Vacuum System. This system is the most sanitary and economic way in which to do house-cleaning. Perfectly dustless, no moving of heavy furniture. It will pay you to ring up our Carpet Department for particulars. We also do Upholstering work and make Blinds to order. A phone will bring a man to estimate on the work for you.

**A New Shipment of Children's and Misses' Sailor and Sun Hats**

This lot should have been here early in March, but nevertheless they are still in time for the sunny weather, and a most exquisite assortment it is, consisting of Children's Sailor Hats, Mexican styles—also a magnificent showing of Misses' Sun Hats, priced at from \$1.50 to ..... **\$5.00**

**A Special Line of Men's Suits at \$10**

\$10.00 is a very small price to pay for a good serviceable Suit, nevertheless you can get a splendid wearing and stylishly made suit at this store for \$10.00 that would really cost you elsewhere the sum of \$15.00. This may seem of very little importance at first sight, but just think a moment and you are saving, in many cases, two days of hard labor. These are in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds, made in the very latest styles. Special, Friday and Saturday at ..... **\$10.00**

**Summer Hats Here in Charming Array**

The Millinery Department is the most interesting place in the whole store. Charming and distinctive styles in beautiful hats and bonnets greet you on every side. The display is without a doubt the largest in the city. Modes from far-away London and Paris, as well as New York styles and clever efforts of our own milliners are to be seen grouped here and there, and in such shape so as to make selection one of the easiest tasks.

**Outfit the Little Fellow From These.**

- Boys' Knickers and Wash Suits**
- There is not another store in the whole of Western Canada that can offer you such high grade Boys' Clothing at small prices than the Spencer Store. A great many people wonder how it is possible that we can sell goods at such low prices, but the fact remains that we purchase more than any other three stores combined, hence we receive special price concessions.
- Boys' Wash Suits in fancy drills, ducks and galateas, in Buster Brown and Russian blouse styles, priced from \$1.00 to **\$2.50**
- Boys' Odd Knickers in fancy ducks and crashes, in plain and bloomer styles. Per pair, 35c to ..... **\$1.00**
- Boys' Odd Blouses in fancy crashes, ducks and drills, with fancy collars and cuffs, 75c to ..... **\$1.50**

**Summer Needs for Men and Youths. White Duck Pants, per Pair, \$1.50**

The Boating and Outing Season is again with us. This means light clothing. Today we are placing on sale a very good line of White Duck Pants. These have white web belts attached. Specially priced to go quick. Today at .. **\$1.50**

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### WEST'S PROGR GIVES SUR

Mr. Hill Finds Great Country Since His It—Foresees Great for Coast Country

BRITISH COLUMBIA IN GOOD PO

President Louis W. Hill of Company's Railway ing Plans in Canada & E. Construction

VANCOUVER, April 30.—ment and progress are in terms in the west today. Singing the Rockies on this trip seem simply amased at the full changes that have taken since my last visit. In gro commercial activity Vancouver no equal on the Pacific coast since J. Hill, the veteran of the Great Northern and all this morning.

Mr. Hill spoke with ent after an automobile tour of in company with his son, Hill, president of the road, Ellice, president of the North cific railway, and several East anciers. The party of distinguished visitors reached here last special train direct from Seattle. Two hours were devoted this ing to a hurried inspection proposed False Creek termin fore enjoying a white thro Stanley park. Tim o'clock presidential party on board cial train bound for Seattle Friday will be spend week will be spent in Oregon the Hill system is planning extensions.

Mr. Hill is looking well de seventy-three years. He tran mitted that younger men are leaving him or many of the in conversation he showed a cy to discuss generalities and details. The only exception marvelous panegyric about ture of the entire Pacific No On the railway question, Mr. H "Take my word for it, you can too many railways. I rejoice at struction of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern. In humble way we are going to giv line that will be a direct link w Kootenays. When we get through the job the road is open. Hope tains will not be the toboggan at some critics declare it will be.

Railway competition is alw healthy symptom. The time is when the great bulk of traffic w westward rather than eastwar change will come with the opening Panama Canal. Vancouver has started on its forward career. I day coming will hail scores of day from northern British Columbia w from Burrard Inlet. You had told wealth in the section, the grea resources on the continent, at aral assets that will make Briti umbia the greatest province in t minion.

"I know a little about the i dustry as I happened to be intervi iron deposits in Northern Minn added Mr. Hill modestly. "The po ties of the industry on the Pacific have not escaped my attention or my experts. British Columbia h eadly on Texada Island, enorm sources in the way of iron ore. W equal abundance of coal, why sho the metal manufacture steel rathe import it from Pittsburgh, Engla Germany?"

"I think our agreement with the respecting False Creek improvem a fair and equitable one. If it is a fair and equitable one, it is a r by the ratepayers of Vancouver w for several millions of dollars. I sibly four or five—still in a p of the creek, building a palatial depot and constructing docks o waterfront on Burrard Inlet." President Louis W. Hill. Mr. Hill a tribute to the city and added th their stimulus would come with completion of the V. V. & E. ra across the Hope mountains.

"It will only be a matter of years when we will have direct through Canadian territory from V ago to Vancouver. We have already a start, and survey parties have preliminary surveys in the prairie ince. We will also tap Calgary and other cities by means of branch l announced the youthful president.

CALGARY, April 30.—A com son of the cultivation going on a present time in the irrigation modern steam plows will boras steam plows. The former breaks four times the ground at two-fifths less cost. I Basako district three 32-horse p steam plows broke 40 acres in each. A conservative estimate cases that it would have taken six-horse team with a modern plow of the largest capacity, at nine days to break 40 acres. It is have taken one man working w team and old-fashioned walking 30 days to break 40 acres. It is patent, therefore, that with the ent operation of steam plows in West, four times as much land is ing cultivated as was the case years ago. Ores for steamlo steam traction engines now in hands of manufacturers exceed one-third the number already exi in this season.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 30 — Holmes, of Brooklyn, won the mile race in record time here ton Frank Nebrich was second and F Sellen, of Toronto, third. The 1:21 3-5.