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CONSPIRATORS TO BE EXECUTED

Death Sentences on Seven Terrorists at St. Peters- burg Confirmed

ITALIAN'S FALSE PASSPORT

Premier Stolypin's Narrow Es- cape From Attack by Calvins

St. Petersburg, Feb. 29.—General Harenkoff, chief of the police, overruling the plea of counsel for the defense, has confirmed the death sentences passed by a court martial on the seven terrorists, including the mysterious Italian, who was convicted of complicity in the plot against the lives of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich and M. Ctchegovitch, minister of justice.

A new trial for the condemned men had been asked on the ground that the verdict of the military court is invalid since the state of extraordinary insecurity ceased to exist in St. Petersburg on Jan. 15. The general statute establishing various classes of military law, promulgated in 1881, had expired in August, 1907.

In addition, delay in the execution of the sentence as it effected the Italian Calvino was originally sought for by the Italian ambassador, but today the ambassador dropped all his efforts to delay the execution. The Italian confirmation of the previous reports that the Italian is not the person he represented himself to be. When he was arrested the police found on him a passport under the name of Signor Calvino, the St. Petersburg correspondent of two Italian newspapers. The real Calvino is living in Italy, and the documents the terrorist had in his possession have been found to be forgeries.

General Harenkoff has commuted the sentence passed upon M. Yan-chewskaya, a seventeen year old school girl from fifteen years' imprisonment to ten years.

It was learned today that Premier Stolypin had a narrow escape when he delivered the ministerial statements to an assembly of the duma. A bomb was present at this session with a bomb in his pocket. His lay was for the premier to be shot, but the bomb failed to explode, the premier left the building early and did not run across the man.

PORTUGAL TO HAVE NEW PARLIAMENT

Restoration of Constitutional Regime—Inquiry Into Late Reign

Lisbon, Feb. 29.—King Manuel today issued a decree fixing March 5 as the date of the next general election, and another convoking the cortes for April 28. At the same time the decree issued by ex-Premier Franco for the reorganization of the chamber of deputies constitutional powers, are revoked. Franco's decree augmenting the civil list and liquidating the royal house and the treasury of the royal house, also have been annulled by the King.

An official note appended to the decree of the King stated that the cortes, according to the constitution, is charged with an investigation of the late reign upon the death of the ruler, and that it shall correct abuses if any are found.

The decrees have produced a good initial impression, but their ulterior effect upon the fortunes of the monarchy are doubtful.

While the leaders of the old "rotative parties," who now surround the youthful monarch, are confident that they can control the cortes, the republicans assert that the investigation of King Carlo's reign will afford them every opportunity to demonstrate the corruption of the monarchy and the necessity for change of regime. The return of the monarchy to strictly constitutional methods, however, robs the republicans of an excuse to resort to violence.

ATTELL BEATS KELLY

Buffalo Newsboy Lasts for Seven Fast Rounds With Feather- weight Champion

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Abe Attell, the American featherweight champion, tonight knocked out Eddie Kelly, the Buffalo newsboy, in the eighth round of a scheduled 20-round bout. The Californian felled Kelly four times in this round with wild lefts, and the newsboy, being willing to mix it, Kelly surprised the crowd by showing great cleverness during the fight, and there were several exciting mixups that brought the crowd to their feet.

General Otter's Offer

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—Brigadier-General Otter has under consideration a transfer from the imperial authorities of the command of the Fifth infantry brigade at Aldershot, but it is hardly thought by his superiors that he would care to leave Canada, even to take up so important an appointment as the offer involved. Should he refuse the offer there is a possibility of his succeeding Colonel Vidal as inspector of the Canadian forces.

To Build Big Sawmill

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—The Moresby Island Lumber Company, an American corporation, will shortly begin construction work on a proposed \$350,000 sawmill to be erected on Cumshaw Inlet. A party of surveyors left here last night on the Albatross, and will lay out the site. The mill will be in operation next fall. The leading shareholders of the company recently inspected the Moresby Island and Graham Islands, of the Queen Charlotte group. They had principally from Illinois and North Dakota.

Dominion Coal Co. Prosperous

Montreal, Feb. 28.—The financial statement of the Dominion Coal company shows that the total income for the year was \$2,094,529, as compared with \$1,137,570 for 1906. Interest on bonds, dividends on preferred and common stocks and other interest amounted to \$1,092,171, as compared with \$505,555 for 1906. The net income was \$1,002,358, as compared with \$621,815 for 1906. The surplus amounts to \$2,825,398, as compared with \$2,924,449 for 1906. The company has offices amounting to \$864,735, as compared with \$281,880 at the end of 1906.

Writing of Himself

Some men on the road write letters to themselves before they get to the next hotel, so they will appear important when they register and ask for their mail. He had a note bearing the name of the hotel, and he was so sure that it wasn't always the reason. We soon catch on to them, because we see their handwriting on the register and a man whom I finally got to know very well. "I wasn't the kind of a fellow who cared anything about the register or the mail; I found out, so I asked him why he did it. The explanation was very simple. He had a miserable memory, and when he was in another town and would think of something he had to do, he would write it on a slip of paper and mail it to himself. He didn't put the memorandum in his pocket for fear he would forget about putting it there.—Columbus Dispatch.

BUSY MONTH FOR POLICE

February Almost Establishes Record for Number of Offenders Dealt With

February was one of the busiest months the police force has ever experienced. No less than 227 cases of all kinds were dealt with, 150 in the police court and the remaining 77 were dealt with by the magistrates. Investigation of the cases for the month many were taken in charge as a result of the daring hold-up at the Gorge hotel, but the majority of these were liberated in a short time. As usual, the drunks head the list, no less than 72 members of the community having been picked up by the force and put behind the bars for the month. The number of vagrants shows a tendency to increase, while a trio of beggars, arrested by the force and put behind the bars, were released in the afternoon. The police records, were gathered in. The returns show the following offenders: Drunk, 73; vagrancy, 10; factory regulations, 1; fighting and creating a disturbance, 5; bicycle, 2; bicycle by law, 23; keeper of bawdy house, 2; frequenter of bawdy house, 2; inmate of bawdy house, 10; assault, 1; by law, 1; possession of stolen property, 1; possession of intoxicants, 1; stealing, 6; possession of stolen property, 3; liquor regulations, 1; street by-law, 1; carrying arms, 1; neglect of a member of family, 1; obtaining money under false pretence, 1.

Three insane persons were sent to the New Westminster asylum. The patrol wagon had a total of 157 runs for the month.

RUSHING WORK ON G. T. PACIFIC

Tracklaying Operations on the Prairie Section to Be Re- sumed

Winnipeg, Feb. 29.—Track-laying on the G. T. P. railway between Portage la Prairie and Saskatoon, which was suspended on February 10, owing to weather conditions, is to be resumed next week and continued, if the weather permits, until the remaining 65 miles have been completed.

Ballasting will then be taken in hand, and the work rushed with all possible speed. Two gangs of 140 each are to be sent out, and to go east to the end of the track and the other from Portage to the end of the track west. About April 1, the force is to be increased to about 600, and later to 1,000 or 1,500, all of whom will be engaged in ballasting and surfacing.

Grain is now commencing to move again, and for the first time in the history of Canada the Northwest is receiving grain from the East. Yesterday 10,000 bushels of No. 2 white oats and a large shipment of seed wheat was sent west by the C. P. R. and C. N. R.

BUTTE MINES RESUME

Fires in Anaconda Smelter to Be Lighted Tomorrow and Miners to Start Work

Butte, Mont., Feb. 29.—John D. Ryan, managing director of the Anaconda Copper Company, who returned home from the east at noon today, announced that the mines of the company will resume on Monday, when fires will be lighted in the great Washoe smelter at Anaconda. The order means the employment of a full force in the various mines and at the smelters.

Ontario's Health.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—Returns received by the provincial health department for January show smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria regular, but more prevalent than in the corresponding month a year ago. The mortality from diphtheria was much higher. The number of cases of measles, whooping cough and typhoid was much less.

SHIPMENTS FROM MINES OF INTERIOR Production for the Past Week Makes High Record for Year to Date

Nelson, Feb. 29.—The total shipments from Boundary and Kootenay mines for the past week were 30,158 tons, the largest for the year to date so far. The total for the year to date is 218,502 tons. The various districts produced as under: Week. Year. Boundary 23,960 146,398 Rossland 4,924 48,799 East of Columbia River, 2,802 23,805 Receipts at the various smelters were as follows: Granby, week, 22,819; year, 145,967. Trail, week, 4,507; year, 45,438. Le Roi, week, 1,378; year, 14,790. Sullivan, week, 678; year, 5,730. Total, week, 29,779; year, 211,925.

MAY SUBMIT REPORT

Oak Bay Council May Hear of Committee Work on Waterworks Bill

The Oak Bay municipal council has few matters to consider at its preliminary session, but it is possible that Reeve Oliver will report to the council on the progress of the hearing on the Victoria waterworks bill which is being considered before the private bills committee of the legislature, as the committee stage is expected to be ended tomorrow.

The question of the building of a school and hall on the property secured by the municipality on Oak Bay avenue will also probably be dealt with, and the committee appointed to consider plans for the building is expected to submit its report.

Little London Does Well

London, Ont., Feb. 29.—The Daughters of the Empire have raised nearly \$10,000 for a monument to the soldiers who fell in South Africa. They are now in correspondence with leading Canadian and English sculptors.

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIAL

Large Attendance and Enjoyable Time Spent in the Rooms Last Night

RUSSIA'S NAVY WAITS ON FUNDS

Extensive Programme Outlined Required Too Much Money

There was a large attendance at the phrenological social last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The programme consisted of the following: W. C. Kerr gave an address on the principles of phrenology and its scope and bearing upon character. He also ideas on how to judge character. J. W. Holden called for volunteers from the audience and read and explained the natural stigmata and point the character of the individual. The Oakland Juvenile Troup, a band of boys and girls, delighted the audience with their songs and choruses, and Mr. Jones sang several songs. W. H. Pennock was lecturer on phrenology, and was served lunch by the ladies and kept the talk spent. The proceeds will go to the association.

THE BOUNDARY TROUBLE

Assurances of Good Relations With Turkey Not Fully Accepted

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The project for the rebuilding of the Russian fleet has received a setback as a result of the attitude taken by the ministry of finance, which sees no possibility under the present circumstances of the country raising the funds needed for the construction of a great and powerful navy. The naval estimates submitted amount to \$100,000,000 for the ten years' construction. The minister of finance today said that this extended programme could not be considered now. The minister believes that the sums assigned annually for new construction will continue at about \$15,000,000 for several years.

The statements coming from Constantinople that the Turkish troops have evacuated the disputed Persian territory in the vicinity of Urumiah can be authoritatively denied. These reports are unfounded. The negotiations between the Turkish and Persian resident representatives of the boundary commission have been completely broken off, but owing to the intervention of the British consul at Urumiah the Turkish commissioners, who proposed to leave that town tomorrow, have agreed to postpone their departure. The commissioners are awaiting fresh instructions from Constantinople and Teheran.

In spite of the official assurances issued by both the Russian and Turkish governments regarding the friendly nature of their mutual relations considerable agitation is remarked on both sides of the border, and within the last eight days parts of the ninth division of Russian army have been moved into Erivan.

SEIZURE OF VESSEL MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Japan Insists on Receiving an Apology and Reparation From China

Tokio, Feb. 29.—The Japanese government is maintaining a determined attitude concerning the seizure of the Tatsu mariner, and demands both an apology and an indemnity from China. The Chinese foreign office wants to submit the entire question to a mixed court. This is refused by the Japanese government unless the Chinese government releases and an apology made for the insult to the flag.

It appears that the Tatsu mariner was regularly cleared from Kobe by a consignment of arms and ammunition for Macao. The Portuguese minister at Peking supports the contention of the Japanese minister, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, that the vessel was seized in Portuguese waters. It is said by Japanese officials that no distinction has been made, and that the sailing of the Japanese vessel, the Idzumaru for Hongkong is not intended as a threat.

It is evident, however, that the Japanese intend to force unless their demands are conceded within a reasonable time.

LADIES LOST BUT INTERMEDIATES WON

Vancouver Ladies Defeat Locals, While Victoria Rug- by Team Wins

Vancouver, Feb. 29.—The ladies' hockey team defeated yesterday afternoon in Vancouver after one of the best games that has been seen in this city this season. The score at the end of playing time was 4-1 in favor of the locals but the game was anybody's all the way through and it was not until the final whistle was blown that the victory was won.

The visitors gave some pretty exhibitions of amateur play and were very fast on the forward line. Their shooting was deadly but they failed to locate the net.

The home team excelled in defensive work and it was next to impossible for the visitors to get within striking distance. Both of the local goals were scored after nice combination work.

The Victoria intermediate rugby football team secured a victory over the local boys yesterday. The visiting team put up a surprisingly fast article of ball and kept the play in the territory of the locals much of the time. The following are the teams in both of the games:

The ladies hockey teams lineup: Victoria. Vancouver.

Miss J. Vincent. Goal. Miss Nettie. Miss Lowe. Fullbacks. Miss Babington. Miss Dalby. Miss Bell. Miss Nason. Miss Burpee. Miss Dixon. Miss Nicholls. Miss Carter. Miss Raymond. Miss Allen. Miss Lubbe. Miss Granger. Miss Hancock. Miss Barwick.

This is the way the intermediate rugby teams lined up: Victoria. Vancouver.

Murray. Back. Johnston. McGillivray. Three-quarters. Erb. Mackenzie. Forwards. Winick. Smith. Fullbacks. Brown. McKinnon. Brown. Morrison. Forwards. Sweeney. Taylor. Fullbacks. Nason. Pitts. Forwards. L. Sweeney. Simpson. Forwards. Campbell. Robertson. Forwards. Spalding. Keane. Forwards. Arbuckle. Peacock. Forwards. Morley.

Stanley Cup Challenge

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 28.—The executive committee of the Hockey club, champions of Manitoba, has asked the trustees of the Stanley Cup to fix dates for games to be played with the winners of the two eastern leagues for the cup. They suggest Thursday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of March as suitable dates.

"Yes, we will certainly go east after the Stanley Cup," said Manager Lee of the Maple Leafs club, which won the championship of the Manitoba league this week. The team expects to leave here at the end of next week. They are a strong, husky aggregation, and will, no doubt, be able to give a good account of themselves.

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Both Teams to Meet in Van- couver Saturday for B. C. Honors Complete

AGREEMENT WITH RAILWAY COMPANY

Terms Upon Which Construc- tion Will Begin Before June First

Both of the big teams to battle next Saturday in Vancouver in the All-Island-All Mainland match between teams selected from the best players in the senior series in the two big leagues have been chosen and will be in the pink of condition when they meet to decide whether the brand of football played on this island is superior to that played on the mainland or vice versa.

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This is the way the big teams will face each other next Saturday:

Mainland team—Goal—H. Thistle. Right fullback—H. Thistle. Left fullback—J. Trim, Westham Island. Centre halfback—F. Graham, Shamrocks. Right halfback—D. Main, Thistle. Centre halfback—F. Graham, Shamrocks. Left halfback—R. Forest, Thistle. (captain).

Forwards—D. Spence, Thistle; F. Lock, Westminster; W. Mitchell, Thistle; J. Hurren, Shamrocks; A. Jones, Shamrocks; J. Hurren, Thistle; McKennie, Celtic; J. Warburton, Thistle; E. Jones, National.

Goal—Bradshaw, Nanaimo. Backs—Hewie, Nanaimo; Lorimer, J. B. A. Harley, Nanaimo; Johnson, Y. M. C. A.; McKinley, Ladysmith. Forwards—Bundell, Nanaimo; Cruickshank, Nanaimo; Adams, Ladysmith; Williams, Esquimalt.

Reserve team—O'Connell, Ladysmith; Thacker, Y. M. C. A.; forward, Grainger, Ladysmith.

NEW GOLD FIELD

Question of Routes—Northern Coun- try Will Need Many Pack Horses

Bella Coola, Feb. 18.—The reported find of gold on the Finlay river has caused no excitement here. It has always been known to white traders and the best prospectors in the area. All the streams in these northern wilds carried gravel containing gold. Some fifteen years ago pieces of the size of wheat, which assayed as high as the Omineca, and some fifty miles south of Fort Graham, had gold-bearing sand in them. Gold lake, about seven miles north of Bella Coola, has received its name from the very fact that gold was discovered on the sides of this lake and in that neighborhood, and all the streams and smaller lakes tributary to the Nation river, it is claimed, show signs of gold.

Prospectors in that country and around Hazelton are going to the new discovery, but these would not be many, as there are at present very few people in the country. There will, of course, be quite a rush in from coast points to the interior, and it is expected there will be some time yet before navigation opens in the Skeena river, and owing to the considerable snowfall in the winter, high water will not be expected, which, as is well known, renders navigation on this river dangerous, if not impossible, for a time, should warm weather set in, the spring travel through the Kitimat valley would also be difficult. The snow, as a rule, toward spring, will be very soft, and should it happen that mail carriers for Hazelton were unable to connect.

The mail carrier between Bella Coola and Anahap Lake postoffice, some hundred miles inland, reports very little snow on this route, and it is expected that traffic through Bella Coola to the interior will open this year.

In former years pack trains of horses from Anahap Lake and surrounding country came through here at the end of the month of April and it is claimed that with good horses the Finlay river district can be reached both earlier and at less expense than by the route over the Skeena. Both other existing route today. Besides that, provisions and outfits can be obtained at this point at city prices, which is an item worth considering by intending gold-seekers.

Through a great many pack horses are brought to Bella Coola in the summer from Hazelton and the interior, horses will have to be shipped in this year, as the demand is greater than the supply, and especially now that so many settlers are going into the Ootsa lake and Francois lake district. This horse question will also apply to other points, Hazelton included.

A necktie party was held in the St. Alexander Mackenzie schoolhouse for the benefit of an organ for the school. Mesdames W. C. T. U. lecture in S. West, as committee on refreshments and programs, acquitted themselves creditably, and some seventy-five dollars was netted from the sale of ties.

An enjoyable evening was spent. S. Grant was up from Rivers Inlet looking over the timber proposition which the idea of erecting a sawmill here in the near future, and will leave by the next steamer for Victoria to meet his company for the purpose of making further arrangements.

New Westminster, Feb. 29.—A movement was started to form a citizens' league to bring about local option in New Westminster, at an after meeting held at the close of Miss Ade Murcutt's W. C. T. U. lecture last night. The preliminary arrangements were made, and another meeting will be held in a short time.

THE REVERSIONARY RIGHT

Will Buy All Supplies Possible in British Columbia—Fair Wage Clause

All the differences between the provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company have at length been settled. The terms of the settlement were made public yesterday, when Hon. Richard McBride introduced a bill amending the agreement. By it the railway agrees to begin actual construction before June 1 of this year. The province disposes of its reversionary rights in the land now being bought from the Indians of Metakalia by the railway company at the rate of \$2.50 an acre. One-quarter of the lots and blocks into which this land may be subdivided by the company is to be reconveyed to the province, the chief proviso being that no lot first reconveyed to the company shall contain the entire one-quarter is reconveyed. The province pays one-quarter of the cost of the survey and subdivision. It also grants the right-of-way not exceeding 100 feet in width through from the coast to the eastern boundary of the province is made to the company. Through this section of the province the railway reserve the right-of-way is to be 60 feet in width and the plans must be approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The province grants lands necessary for sidings, stations, etc., to the railway company, the area of such grants being subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The railway company agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of the line, the terms are similar to those upon which the railway company has obtained elsewhere, within the province. A fair wage clause is included in the act.

The railway is granted exemption from taxation until December 31, 1912, according to the terms of the railway assessment act.

Premier Brings Down Bill.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session Hon. Mr. McBride brought down the bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and when the house went into committee made the following explanatory statement:

Some time ago the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company acquired from the Dominion government all rights in the 32,000 acres which are generally known as the Tsingany area. It subsequently the provincial government with the view of adjusting any claim that might be advanced on the part of the province with respect to this section of land. The government met the company in a friendly spirit, but firmly insisted that the rights of the province must be upheld, and that it would be competent for the Grand Trunk Pacific company to take possession and enter into occupation of these lands if they were not to be that a crown grant should be issued by the government of the province of British Columbia (hear, hear). The premier protested that the company had held that it was fully within the competency of the federal authorities to dispose of this property, and they supplemented their statements under this head by the production of a paper under the great seal of Canada, which paper purported to convey to the company the land in question, these particular lands.

The provincial government, however, persisted in its contention that the rights of British Columbia must be fully respected and could not be infringed upon in any way whatever and could only be dealt with through the conditions of a crown grant issued in the usual way under the great seal of the province. We then entered upon negotiations with the officials of the company, with the view of adjusting the matter in dispute, and the result of these negotiations is contained in this act, which sets out that the province of British Columbia conveys to the company the interest of the three-quarters of the property is concerned, while the company, on its part, pays to the province of British Columbia the sum of \$2.50 an acre for each acre of these lands. The company further agrees to subdivide these lands, and in the work of subdivision to cooperate with the province of British Columbia, three-quarters of the cost of subdivision being borne by the company and one-quarter of it by the province (hear, hear).

The company also agrees to procure all its supplies that will be required during the construction of the road from the local markets whenever circumstances will permit. The company also agrees to commence the actual construction of the road not later than the first day of June next, and to proceed steadily with the work until the road is completed in this province. It might, in addition, state that all through these negotiations the officials of the company have impressed upon the government the fact that unless this matter was adjusted at an early date the work of construction would not be begun during the present year, and that it was absolutely essential to the conclusion of the company's other arrangements that antecedent to the work of construction in this province the terminal facilities must be definitely settled upon.

Terms of the Bill.

Now, sir, to revert to the terms of the bill: In addition to this undertaking, providing for the almost immediate construction of the road, the company in a letter which has been

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ALBERTA SEED GRAIN

Calgary, Feb. 29.—Alberta will supply all the seed grain which Alberta farmers need. That is the opinion of the minister of agriculture yesterday. Mr. Harcourt was in the city making arrangements for the purchase of seed grain. Mr. Harcourt made arrangements with William Carson of this city, who will act as purchasing agent for the seed grain. He also made arrangements that the three Calgary mills, the Calgary Milling Company mills, the Maple Leaf Company mill and the Brackman-Kerr's. Mr. Harcourt arranged that the best price will be paid for grain. Already 50,000 bushels of oats purchased in the Calgary district.

NOT AFRAID

Montreal, Feb. 29.—Recorder Weir says he does not intend to travel with an armed bodyguard, notwithstanding the publication yesterday afternoon of a report that an Italian had sworn to kill him. Chief Detective Carpena does not believe the story, and is making no effort to find the man said to have made the threat.

RESCUED BY FIREMEN

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The entire stock of the Sovereign Perfumes, Limited, Queen street, was destroyed or damaged by fire. Loss, \$10,000, covered by insurance. So rapidly did the flames spread that W. D. Corson, manager, and Miss A. Ballantine, bookkeeper, were caught on the first flat and had to be rescued by firemen, who were working on the top flat got out by the fire escapes.

USED A KNIFE

Toronto, Feb. 29.—Amadeo Cannoli, an Italian laborer, 19 years old, last night stabbed his stepmother in the arm and back, and his father, Michel Cannoli, in the hand, and then tried to escape. He was captured by the police and lodged in the Agnes street station. His stepmother and father were taken to an hospital. Their wounds are not considered serious.

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THE INSURANCE BILL

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—It is expected that one more day's sitting of the Commons committee on banking and commerce will conclude the taking of evidence in relation to the government insurance bill. A sub-committee of nine members will then be selected from the banking and commerce committee to consider the evidence presented and to agree upon a bill amendment to the bill as may seem to them desirable.

STANSTEAD METH. CHURCH

Stanstead, Que., Feb. 29.—Geo. True-man, principal of the Riverside consolidated school, Albert county, N. B., an educationist of large experience, has been appointed successor to Pringle Flinders of the Stanstead Methodist college who resigns to resume pastoral work.

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NEW GOLD FIELD

Question of Routes—Northern Coun- try Will Need Many Pack Horses

Bella Coola, Feb. 18.—The reported find of gold on the Finlay river has caused no excitement here. It has always been known to white traders and the best prospectors in the area. All the streams in these northern wilds carried gravel containing gold. Some fifteen years ago pieces of the size of wheat, which assayed as high as the Omineca, and some fifty miles south of Fort Graham, had gold-bearing sand in them. Gold lake, about seven miles north of Bella Coola, has received its name from the very fact that gold was discovered on the sides of this lake and in that neighborhood, and all the streams and smaller lakes tributary to the Nation river, it is claimed, show signs of gold.

Prospectors in that country and around Hazelton are going to the new discovery, but these would not be many, as there are at present very few people in the country. There will, of course, be quite a rush in from coast points to the interior, and it is expected there will be some time yet before navigation opens in the Skeena river, and owing to the considerable snowfall in the winter, high water will not be expected, which, as is well known, renders navigation on this river dangerous, if not impossible, for a time, should warm weather set in, the spring travel through the Kitimat valley would also be difficult. The snow, as a rule, toward spring, will be very soft, and should it happen that mail carriers for Hazelton were unable to connect.

The mail carrier between Bella Coola and Anahap Lake postoffice, some hundred miles inland, reports very little snow on this route, and it is expected that traffic through Bella Coola to the interior will open this year.

In former years pack trains of horses from Anahap Lake and surrounding country came through here at the end of the month of April and it is claimed that with good horses the Finlay river district can be reached both earlier and at less expense than by the route over the Skeena. Both other existing route today. Besides that, provisions and outfits can be obtained at this point at city prices, which is an item worth considering by intending gold-seekers.

Through a great many pack horses are brought to Bella Coola in the summer from Hazelton and the interior, horses will have to be shipped in this year, as the demand is greater than

METCHOSIN ORGANIZE

An Enthusiastic Meeting Last Evening—H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., President

(From Sunday's Daily)

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Metchosin last evening when the Conservatives of the Metchosin in the electoral district of Esquimalt, gathered to the number of fifty-five for the purpose of organizing for the coming federal fight.

SEEKS SETTLEMENT OF FISHERIES QUESTION

S. T. Bastedo, of Dominion Department Will Meet Local Authorities

The Dominion government have sent S. T. Bastedo, of the Dominion fisheries department to meet the provincial fisheries commissioner, Hon. W. J. Bowen, with a view to effecting a settlement of the questions at issue between the province and Dominion.

The rights of the province to control its own fisheries was established by Ontario some years ago in a case which was decided by the privy council and the claims of British Columbia are based upon that decision.

Whereas negotiations have been proceeding between the province and the railway company respecting the early commencement and completion of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from its western terminus at Prince Rupert to the eastern boundary of the province, the acquisition by the railway company of all the right, title and interest of the province in that portion of the 3000 acre Indian reserve hereinafter particularly described, the grant to the railway company of a right of way for its railway through the province, the exemption of said railway from taxation and other matters:

Result of Negotiations. And whereas such negotiations have resulted in the following agreement between the parties:

AGREEMENT WITH RAILWAY COMPANY

(Continued from Page One.)

handed me over to use white labor exclusively in the prosecution of the work, unless it should appear to the chief commissioner that it is impossible to proceed under that condition.

Secondly—Commencing at the point on the mainland near the east boundary of the said reserve, the channel between the said mainland and Kalen Island; thence north along the said boundary seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two feet, there being the boundary of a lot numbered 443; thence S. 89 deg. 40 min. 30 sec. W. along the said north boundary of lot 443, more or less, thirty feet, more or less, to the water's edge of the channel between the mainland and Digby Island; thence easterly, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, approximately, four thousand five hundred and ninety-two acres of land, be the same more or less.

Thirdly—Commencing at the water's edge on the northeasterly shore of Digby Island, where a line drawn south astronomically from the aforesaid low-water mark at Kalen Island strikes the same; thence south on the said line 1,580 feet, more or less, to a line drawn east astronomically from the large bay at the northeasterly end of the said Digby Island, known as Shikwaik bay; thence east, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, approximately, 1,900 feet, more or less, to the said bay, and again west astronomically on the said line produced 3,800 feet, more or less, to where the said line first strikes the shore of Digby Island; thence southeasterly, northerly, westerly, southeasterly and northerly, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement; containing 2,683 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Whereas representations have been made to the government on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, that there is in file at Ottawa a letter from counsel conveying an intimation that a claim might be advanced on the part of this province in respect to an interest in them.

Whereas the said company has procured through the Dominion government, from the Metlakatla band of Indians, a surrender of all the Indian title in the lands embraced in the said agreement, together with a grant from the Dominion government of all the title therein, and is willing to acquire

the provincial interest upon the terms set forth in said agreement:

Therefore, his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. The agreement, a copy of which forms the schedule to this act, is hereby ratified and confirmed and declared to be legally binding upon his majesty, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, and the Dominion government, and his majesty and the Dominion government are hereby authorized and empowered to do whatever is necessary in order to give full effect to the agreement, the provisions of which are to be taken as if they had been expressly enacted hereby and formed an integral part of this act.

2. As soon as the plan of the townsite referred to in said agreement has been approved, as provided by said agreement, the provisions of the Mineral act, the Placer Mining act and the Coal Mines act, and of all amendments to said acts, shall apply to the lands embraced in said townsite.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Land act, it shall be lawful for the lieutenant-governor in council to sell, in any manner he may deem most conducive to the interests of the province, the lots or blocks, or any portion of the lots or blocks, that will fall to the crown under the provisions of said agreement.

Whereas negotiations have been proceeding between the province and the railway company respecting the early commencement and completion of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from its western terminus at Prince Rupert to the eastern boundary of the province, the acquisition by the railway company of all the right, title and interest of the province in that portion of the 3000 acre Indian reserve hereinafter particularly described, the grant to the railway company of a right of way for its railway through the province, the exemption of said railway from taxation and other matters:

Result of Negotiations. And whereas such negotiations have resulted in the following agreement between the parties:

1. The province, and the railway company, jointly and severally, shall arrange for all surveys mentioned in this agreement. One surveyor shall be nominated by the chief commissioner of lands and his salary shall be paid by the railway company as part of the cost of the survey, and the other shall be appointed by the chief commissioner of lands and his salary shall be paid by the province.

4. Of the remaining lands embraced in this agreement, those fronting on the sea or other waterway shall be surveyed into blocks having a frontage on the sea or other waterway of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred feet, and the balance of the lands embraced in this agreement, and not included in the aforesaid survey, shall be surveyed into areas of not less than forty-acre blocks. The said survey, in manner approved by the chief commissioner of lands and works or the chief commissioner of lands and works, shall be completed on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1908.

5. The lands embraced in said crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, not included in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway shall be surveyed and divided into blocks having a frontage on the sea, or other waterway, of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark and the remainder of the lands (if any) embraced in said crown grant and not included in the said survey, shall be surveyed and divided into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The surveys and subdivisions of the lands dealt with in this clause, which shall be at the best of the townsite company.

6. The lands embraced in said crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, not included in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway shall be surveyed and divided into blocks having a frontage on the sea, or other waterway, of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark and the remainder of the lands (if any) embraced in said crown grant and not included in the said survey, shall be surveyed and divided into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The surveys and subdivisions of the lands dealt with in this clause, which shall be at the best of the townsite company.

7. The lands embraced in said crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, not included in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway shall be surveyed and divided into blocks having a frontage on the sea, or other waterway, of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark and the remainder of the lands (if any) embraced in said crown grant and not included in the said survey, shall be surveyed and divided into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The surveys and subdivisions of the lands dealt with in this clause, which shall be at the best of the townsite company.

shore of Digby Island; containing, respectively, one acre and 75-100 of an acre, two acres and half an acre, and one acre and half an acre, and the same or less, together with all rights to the foreshores and rights of access to the water which may pertain to the lands aforesaid described.

8. The province agrees to free grant to convey to the railway company any such vacant crown lands as may be necessary for sidings, stations, embankments, cuts, bridges, culverts, drains, and other works, and appurtenant thereto, the crown lands mentioned in this clause shall be limited to such quantity as the lieutenant-governor in council may consider necessary for the purpose of the railway company.

9. The province agrees to free grant to convey to the railway company any such vacant crown lands as may be necessary for sidings, stations, embankments, cuts, bridges, culverts, drains, and other works, and appurtenant thereto, the crown lands mentioned in this clause shall be limited to such quantity as the lieutenant-governor in council may consider necessary for the purpose of the railway company.

10. The railway company, with the consent of the chief commissioner of lands and works, or the chief commissioner of lands and works, may take from any public lands adjacent to or near the line of the said railway, its branches or extensions, all stone, timber, gravel and other material which may be necessary for the construction of the railway in and through the province, not elsewhere, and may also fill in upon any public lands.

11. The province grants to the railway company exemption from the assessment and tax imposed by section 6 of the Railway Assessment act, 1907, for the period of ten years from and after the completion of the railway in the province to the satisfaction of the minister of public works, the exemption shall not extend beyond the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1921.

12. The railway company hereby agrees not to export any of the water front lands embraced in this agreement or said crown grant of the 10th of March, 1905, which now are or hereafter may become the property of the province, so long as said water front lands remain vested in the crown.

13. The railway company agrees to construct and maintain the railway in the province to the Pacific terminus at Prince Rupert easterly, on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1908, and thereafter continuously and with reasonable expedition to produce the

work of construction in the province to the eastern boundary of the province, and the railway company agrees to furnish all material and supplies necessary for the construction of the railway through the province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required, and upon terms equally favorable to the province as elsewhere.

14. The railway company agrees to furnish all material and supplies necessary for the construction of the railway through the province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required, and upon terms equally favorable to the province as elsewhere.

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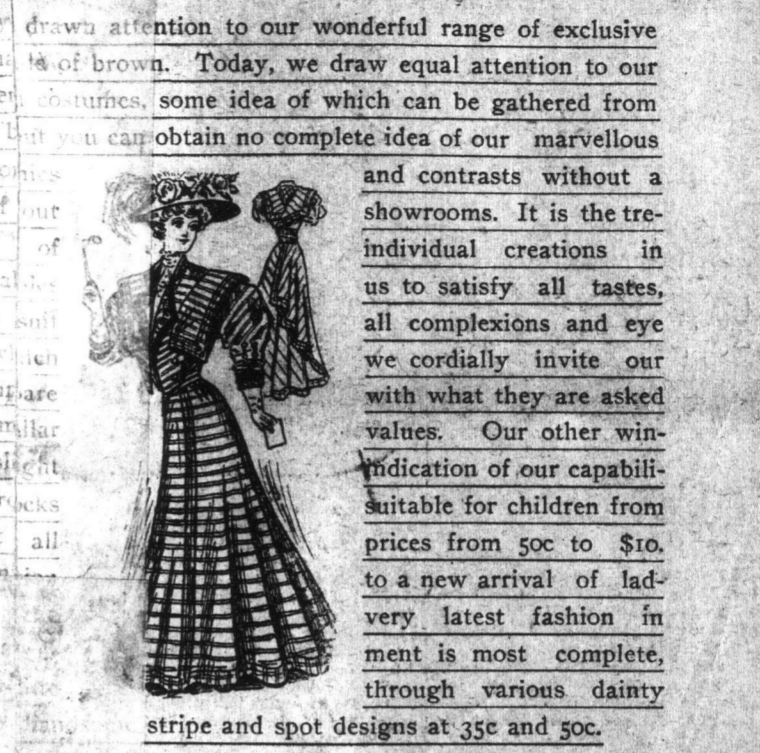
16. The railway company agrees to furnish all material and supplies necessary for the construction of the railway through the province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required, and upon terms equally favorable to the province as elsewhere.

SPRING COSTUMES

CAMPBELLS' SMART SKIRTS

We have already drawn attention to our wonderful range of exclusive costumes in every shade of brown. Today, we draw equal attention to our color cadence in green costumes, some idea of which can be gathered from our window display.

Our window display, however, can obtain no complete idea of our marvellous range of color harmonies. Personal inspection of our tremendous range of costumes which enable us to fit all figures, to suit all colors at prices which customers will compare elsewhere for similar quality, gives a slight idea of our specialties in children's frocks. One year up and at all prices. We also draw attention to our neckwear; this is a new and interesting range of self colors up to date stripe and spot designs at 35c and 50c.



BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

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ary ng nd if you exception is depart- Dining ng Skirts Friday a specially fine Skirts. These rials, and are sponged and ght-gored, with o made with ed back, and are ey come in colow n and light y...\$3.75 e Men's ment offers some Ready-to-wear esting is our rged and Serge ments at this cannot be sur- qualities by ents by the rd of what he e to measure, iment to his as much money any of the es- thoroughly well spring are par- nity effects had here have of all fashion- sists of a com- rd blues, wor- sh Chevrot and \$12.50 Necessity and most ur- be these days, we have been neglect pur- emphasize the Raincoats is oo, they are of they would do thin the limits make-up of are strictly up le fabrics ou will do well assortment p in Priestly \$18.00 f Boys' s in the Men's chensive one. ds in the most ke any little one of these \$3.50 Specially nee Pants are ge price. They and serges, is perfect in ced. 50c

Cakes and Pies as Good as Mother Used to Make.

Temptations for the "Sweet Tooth"

- Madira Cakes, each 15c 30c and 25c
Laver Cakes, each 25c
Apple Pies, each 15c
Victoria Rolls, each 10c
Custards, per dozen 40c
Potatoes, local, per sack 15.50
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs. 15.00
Cauliflower, each 10c
Whole Wheat Bread, each 10c
Vienna Rolls, per dozen 15c
Currant Buns, per dozen 15c
2000 nuts, 2 dozen for 10c
Lady Fingers, per dozen 10c

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- Vegetables: Celery, two heads 25; Lettuce, hot house, per head 10; Garlic, per lb. 15; Onions, per lb. 10; Potatoes, local, per sack 15.50; Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs. 15.00; Cauliflower, each 10c; Cabbage, local, per lb. 5; Red Cabbage, per lb. 5; Rhubarb, per lb. 10; Dairy Products: Eggs—Fresh, per dozen 40; Cooking, per dozen 30; Cheese—Cheddar, per lb. 75; Neufchatel, each 5; Cream, local, each 10; Butter: Manitoba, per lb. 25; Best dairy, per pound 45; Victoria Creamery, per lb. 20; Cowichan Creamery, per lb. 40; Delta Creamery, per lb. 40; Butter, cooking, per lb. 20; Fruit: Grape Fruit, per dozen 1.00; Oranges, per dozen 25 to 50; Apples, local, per box 1.00 to 2.25; Apples, Victoria, per box 1.00 to 2.25; Bananas, per dozen 25; Figs, table, per lb. 75; Raisins, table, per lb. 25 to 60; Grapes, Com. per basket 1.00; Pineapples, each 50 to 60; Peas, per box 1.25 to 1.50; Cranberries, per lb. 20; Nuts: Walnuts, per lb. 80; Brazil, per lb. 80; Almonds, Jordan, per lb. 75; Almonds, California, per lb. 15; Cocoanuts, each 20; Pecans, per lb. 20; Chestnuts, per lb. 20; Meat: Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13; Halibut, fresh, per lb. 5 to 10; Butter, per lb. 20; Eggs, per lb. 40; Fish: Cod, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8; Flounders, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8; Salmon, fresh, per lb. 10 to 12; Salmon, smoked, per lb. 10 to 12; Oysters, Victoria, per pint 40 to 50; Oysters, Toke Point, doz. 40 to 50; Herring, per lb. 10 to 12; Shiraz, kippered, per lb. 12 1/2; Finnan Haddie, per lb. 12 1/2; Poultry: Beef, per lb. 8 to 10; Lamb, per lb. 15 to 25; Chicken, per lb. 15 to 20; Turkey, per lb. 15 to 20; Ducks, per lb. 15 to 20; Geese, dressed, per lb. 15 to 20; Chickens, dressed, per lb. 15 to 20; Pigeons, broilers, per pair 60 to 65; Rabbits, dressed, each 50 to 65; Hens, per set 10 to 15; Hams, per lb. 18 to 20; Bacon, per lb. 25 to 30; Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

THE LOCAL MARKETS

- Royal Household, a bag 22.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag 22.00
Pure, a bag 22.00
White Rose, per bag 22.75
Barrington, per bbl. 27.75
Snowflake, a bag 27.75
Merrill's Best, per sack 22.00
Merrill's Best, per bbl. 27.75
Three Star, per sack 22.00
Hemp, per ton 22.00
Feed wheat, per ton 22.00
Oats, per ton 22.00
Barley, per ton 22.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton 22.00
Feed Cornmeal, per ton 22.00
Feed Corn, per ton 22.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton 22.00
Middlings, per ton 22.00
Cracked Corn, per ton 22.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE G. T. PACIFIC.

The contract made between the provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, which the legislature is asked to confirm, is published in another column of today's paper. Its provisions are not many, but they are interesting and important. It will be recalled that the Dominion government undertook to transfer to the railway company the ownership of an Indian reservation situated adjacent to the site of Prince Rupert, but that the provincial government objected to the transfer, even though the Indians had parted with their rights, taking the position that the reversionary right of the province could not be alienated without its consent. It is understood that the Minister of Justice holds a very strong opinion to the contrary, and that the railway company was advised that it could sustain a case against the province in the courts on the principle that an amicable adjustment of the question was to be preferred even to successful litigation. The company approached the government and entered into negotiations of which the contract mentioned is the result. By this contract the company agrees to pay \$2.50 per acre for the land in question, which is something like 15,000 acres, and to reconvey to the government one-fourth of the area as it is surveyed. What would be a reasonable price for reversionary interest in land, which might become an interest in possession in upwards of a century, must remain very problematical, and if we are to understand that the government is insisting upon any price being paid was more determined to assert a principle than to drive a bargain, we do not think there is any cause for complaint. The price charged is what any private individual would have to pay for land of the same class in any other part of the province, but in the latter case, the purchaser would be in a position to enter into immediate possession, whereas the purchaser of the reversionary interest in an Indian Reservation would have to wait indefinitely for the right to occupy it. If the reversion ever fell in, the only point about the payment of any price at all is that it is a recognition of the claim of the province, in addition to obtaining undivided possession of the Reservation, the claims of the Indians and of the Dominion government as their guardians having already been secured, and the province has a right of way across the province on a hundred feet wide, and such other land as may be necessary for stations, sidings and other purposes directly connected with the railway, and they may take material from crown lands adjacent to their line for the purposes of constructing the railway. These are the usual privileges conferred upon railway companies. The company's line is exempted from taxation for ten years. The granting of the right of way through the province to a company incorporated by the Dominion Parliament is something for which as far as we know, there are no precedents. In some of the provinces the idea prevailing is that a charter granted by parliament carries with it the right of way over crown lands. It has always been contended in this province that the Dominion Parliament cannot grant a right of way over provincial crown lands, and this principle is also recognized in the contract. It is proper to say that this part of the arrangement with the company is only what would be made in the case of any other company, although doubtless, as in this case, the government would insist upon some quick procedure. In this instance the government has been able to secure a very substantial concession from the company. The company has bound itself to begin construction from its western terminus on or before the 1st of June next, and to complete the work diligently towards the eastern boundary of the province. Work having already begun from Edmonton west, the construction of the line between that city and Prince Rupert will be well under way from both ends by the time summer sets in. In addition to agreeing to begin work by the date mentioned, the company agrees, other things being equal, to purchase material and supplies in this province. These are substantial and valuable concessions, and the government has been very fortunate in having been able to secure them. It may be objected in certain quarters that construction would have begun at this end this year under any circumstances, but it is true that there has been some trouble to ascertain what the date of the recent flotation of \$5,000,000 of G. T. P. bonds in London will provide for true construction, but it is an open secret that the Dominion management would have preferred to have seen the money employed in the construction of branch lines in the prairie region, where immediate results would be available in the form of a profitable traffic, rather than in building a line in British Columbia at the present time. We have reason to believe that it was not through the persistent effort of the Canadian management that the majority of the directors was induced to agree to the beginning of the line, provided the open questions with the province could be satisfactorily adjusted. Our information is that if negotiations had collapsed, and the company had gone to court, it would have been compelled to resort to litigation to enforce what it was advised are its rights by reason of the purchase of the Reservation from the Indians, and that it would have been impossible for President Hays to have secured the assent of his directors to the letting of contracts at the present time for construction work in this province, which would cost something like \$85,000 per mile. We are advised that a contract will soon be let for one hundred miles of the line, and that the estimated cost of it will be \$5,500,000. It is certainly an excellent thing that such a great undertaking will be put in hand in the course of a few months. We think we are safe in saying that the contract made with the government ensures the completion of the railway by 1911. The negotiations on behalf of the company were conducted by Mr. William Wainwright and have extended over many weeks. The points to be

discussed were numerous and difficult, and for a time there was a wide difference between the parties, and it is only right to say that the company has shown itself as anxious to meet the wishes of the government as the Dominion was to see that the rights of the province were properly safeguarded, and as many advantages as possible were secured for what was conceded to the company. We congratulate the parties to the negotiations to which they have come. Mr. Wainwright has certainly made a satisfactory and favorable impression upon all with whom he has come in contact, and has convinced every one who has discussed matters with him of the determination of the company to do what is right by the province of British Columbia. More is implied in the construction of this railway than appears upon the face of things. The government occupied a position of no small difficulty. It was the earnest desire of the ministers to see the work of construction begun at the earliest possible date, but at the same time they were determined that the public interests should not be sacrificed for a present advantage. The negotiations were naturally chiefly carried on by the Premier, but his colleagues share with him in the credit attaching to their successful termination. We also congratulate the people of British Columbia upon the fact that this great work will be begun in this province within so short a time. The stimulating effect upon business must be very great.

PAARDEBERG DINNER

It was a happy thought on the part of the Canadian Club of Victoria to celebrate the battle of Paardeberg by a banquet and a dinner to invite the veterans of the South African war to be present as guests of the Club. The battle of Paardeberg is a day that will ever be memorable in the history of the Empire, not only because then the power of the Boers was broken, but because it was the first conspicuous occasion when Britain and her sons united in demonstrating that the Empire is something more than a name. The story Paardeberg is well worth the telling, and Mr. Eberts in his interesting and eloquent speech reviewed the chief and crowning incidents of the battle. One may be pardoned for thinking that the hand of the God of Nations was to be seen in the disposition of the British troops in such a manner that the Canadians held the commanding position on that fateful morning, when the valiant Boer leader hoisted the white flag and gave himself and his soldiers up to his gallant adversaries. The story cannot be told too often, and we cannot too highly honor the men, who fought bravely under the banner of darkness to their position of vantage. Let your mind dwell upon the incident for a moment. Here were men who had just learned what battle meant. Darkness and death were around them. Their orders were to reply to the fire of the enemy. When the lead hail came from the Boer trenches, there was a gasp of panic. Orders were obeyed and the men, dropping to the ground, were slowly moving forward. There is nothing finer than this in all the history of war. Men who did this were our neighbors and our friends. We had known some of them for many years, and some of them were our brothers. And the splendid thing about this is this proof that in this land, where our people have been happily spending the best of their lives, there is plenty of the spirit that makes a nation invincible in war. During the long Canadian fighting some of our finest men have given their lives for their flag. We all honor their memory, which will long remain green in the hearts of those who saw them set out on their long journey, which ended at that bourne from which no one returns.

While it is natural that on such an occasion we think chiefly of the men of Paardeberg, it is only because the time-light of history can take us back to that day. To the other South African veterans, no matter what part of the Empire they came, and the Canadian Club was very fortunate in having many British land represented in its list of guests, equal honor belongs to that which we are all so proud to be able to pay to the men, who were the first to extend their noble and gallant cognitions to the Paardeberg men. But we must not forget that it is not only in battle that men show their heroism. In long and weary watches, in tedious waiting for what they cannot forestall, in the observance of discipline and in countless other ways the spirit of which men are made is exhibited, and tried by all these tests, the South African veterans proved themselves worthy of the grand traditions of their flag and country.

Yesterday's gathering was in all respects a notable one, and by it, as the Canadian Club has not only justified its existence, but has demonstrated that it is a potent factor in the development of the Canadian sentiment. Mr. Eberts in his observations seized upon this idea, and was very happy in his mention of the utterances of the Premier as representative of the people of Canada, although he knew, as we all know, that there were prominent Canadians who expressed the same ideas in words that would have well borne repetition. May we add that it is fortunate that in such a crisis in the affairs of the Empire, the Premier of the Dominion is not a drop of English blood in his veins. He would have so well voiced the sentiments of the people. We have said English blood, because since Paardeberg we must recognize as British blood that was shed upon the Union Jack men of any other land as the home of their fathers. On that day all Canadians became Britons. The theme is an attractive one and the tendency to say more upon it is strong, but we must leave it with the expression of the hope that the vision of Paardeberg will never be lost by the sons of the Empire. It is that no matter from what part of the world we come, the British people are one, and no matter what differences may arise between us when no danger threatens, let no drop of war be sounded, and everything else will be forgotten, except that the honor of the British name must be preserved at all hazards, not simply because of the traditions surrounding it, but because it stands before the world today for all that is best in human progress and individual liberty.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The time has come in British Columbia when effect should be given to the growing sentiment of the people in favor of the further restriction of the liquor traffic, and an earnest effort may be made to keep them not only suggest but urge upon the Attorney-General that steps shall be taken to close all saloons in the province from midnight on Sunday until 6 a. m. on Monday, and to keep them closed. If there is no legislation on the statute book authorizing this, the session of the Legislature will be the session of the people. Our public men and those persons who are interested in the liquor traffic in this province, may as well make up their minds that the wave of reform, now sweeping over the United Kingdom and a large part of North America, is not going to stop at the Rocky Mountains. The Colonist has forborne any suggestion for restrictive legislation, not because it did not believe in it, but because it was opposed to legislation in advance of public opinion, but now that the time is at hand when the sentiment of the people will sustain the enforcement of a well-considered measure for the further control of the liquor traffic, and being of that opinion, it does not hesitate to say so, and to tell its political friends that they must give heed to the demands of the great majority of the electorate, which holds similar views to that of the Colonist. We do not believe in fanaticism of any kind, but are satisfied the time has come when action ought to be taken along the lines of our law. In yesterday's Colonist was published a London despatch telling of the measures to be brought forward in that city by a bill to amend the so-called vested rights of the holders of licenses. We do not believe that any person ought to acquire a vested right to sell intoxicants, but that such a right should be appurtenant to any premises. We restrict the liquor traffic not because it is a good thing, which certain people may acquire a vested right to carry on, but because it is an evil, which it is thought necessary to restrain. Many very enthusiastic temperance advocates are fond of speaking of our laws, as if they were intended to restrict an injurious business, and to license saloons, where as a good license law is to be regarded as a step towards the betterment of society.

In this matter we are content to hasten slowly. There are places where prohibition can be enforced to such a degree that it is advisable to apply it; there are others where it is at best a temptation, but where such a right should be appurtenant to any premises. We restrict the liquor traffic not because it is a good thing, which certain people may acquire a vested right to carry on, but because it is an evil, which it is thought necessary to restrain. Many very enthusiastic temperance advocates are fond of speaking of our laws, as if they were intended to restrict an injurious business, and to license saloons, where as a good license law is to be regarded as a step towards the betterment of society.

SURVEYING CROWN LANDS.

The Colonist has been asked to direct the attention of the government to the necessity of having certain meridian and base lines run in the north central part of the province; that is, in the area within reasonable distance of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which is represented to us that settlement is likely to be retarded for the lack of such lines, and it is pointed out that, owing to the conformation of the country, it will be practically impossible to make any general survey, but that the natural features of the land will have to very largely control the work of the survey. It is suggested that it might be to connect all the surveys together, so as to give a general plan for a large area, the fact that the agricultural land is located in the valleys, and is disconnected with each other by tracts suitable for settlement, renders a series of local surveys more desirable than one of a larger scale, it has been suggested that the survey be settled at an early date a base line and a meridian line should be run, from which settlers could locate the lands upon which they might wish to settle. It would, of course, be very much better if the valleys could be completely surveyed, with corner posts set up on every section, but this will take some time, and it is suggested that the survey be completed soon enough to accommodate the settlers, who are desirous of going into the country. We give these suggestions for what they are worth. The gentlemen from whom the foregoing suggestions were received is exceedingly hopeful of the future of the north central part of the province from an agricultural point of view. He has lived in the Bulkley valley for two or three years, and says that it is a region of great possibilities. The winters are not at all severe, nor is the soil heavy. Apparent is destined to be a remarkable region for the production of root crops, while the only grains that have been yet tried, namely, oats and barley, succeed as well as anywhere else in the world. There has been no object in growing wheat, but there does not appear to be any reason for questioning its success. Neither has anything been done in the fruit line, but if what is possible in other parts of Canada, where climatic conditions are even less favorable than in the valley mentioned, may be taken as an indication, there is no reason why apples, plums, strawberries and other small fruits ought not to be very sure and prolific crops. The Bulkley is only one of many valleys, and it is neither the largest nor the best of them. It happens to be the

IMMIGRATION.

The real difficulty in regard to Oriental immigration will arise over the liquor traffic, and done in the future, it is possible that the Dominion statutes already in force preclude any attempt on the part of the British Columbia legislature to prevent the entry of Japanese and Chinese, but as far as we are at present advised there is no federal law that can be invoked to restrict the immigration of Hindus. A provincial enactment on the subject of immigration is intra vires, if it is "not repugnant" to enactments of the Parliament of Canada. Whether the courts will hold that the provision for an educational test is repugnant to the immigration laws of the Dominion, as far as they relate to nationalities, not the subject of special enactments, is a question upon which we would not care to express an opinion, although entertaining a pretty strong view that it would not be. If the courts should declare such a test to be ultra vires the Dominion legislature, the question would be greatly simplified, but if the statute is held to be good law, the Dominion government will be constrained to consider the question whether it shall allow the exclusion of Hindus to prevail. It is eminently proper that the ultimate decision in this matter should be left to the federal authorities. The provincial legislature and government have done their full duty. They have declared what is the opinion of the people of British Columbia in the strongest possible way that such a thing can be done under the constitution. They have gone forward as far as the law will allow them to go in carrying out their will so expressed. They have done so in a manner comporting with the rights of the province, and respect due to the federal authorities, and they have discharged their obligations as citizens of the Empire. If any one supposes that this has been done in any other spirit than one of appreciation of the law, and that the questions involved, he does all the parties concerned a grave injustice.

There is a new milking machine which milks six cows at once; and any small boy can turn on the faucet of milk supply. This does invention lighten the labors of the husbandman. The New York to Paris automobile racers are going to cut out Alaska and Siberia. We do not usually say that "we told you so," but we did and did it when the so-called race was first proposed. The wonder now is that the racers of Paris by freight and take passage by steamer from New York into the French capital.

Victoria's bank clearances continue to show a gratifying rate of increase. The only city in the Dominion surpassing ours in the rate of gain is Quebec. It is worth mentioning that Quebec is perhaps three times as big as Victoria, its bank clearings were only 50 per cent greater, while Victoria surpassed St. John's in population.

The present post office building is a fairly large one, and is one for a city the size of Victoria, and the present one is becoming entirely inadequate to present needs. The very best kind of evidence of civic progress and expansion. It is proposed to spend the sum of \$10,000 in building an additional wing. We have no hesitation in saying that this is a gain before another five years have passed it will be necessary to authorize another enlargement.

It is announced in an Ottawa despatch that President Roosevelt has just suffered a rebuke from the hands of the legislature of the United States which we fancy will be regarded as being well deserved. At Washington, in the House committee on coinage weights and measures, by unanimous vote, it was agreed to report favorably on the McKimley (Illinois) bill requiring the restoration to gold and silver coins of the national motto, "In God We Trust." It is altogether unpleasant incident is thus removed from the realm of debate.

During the week a little incident occurred, furnishing an eloquent demonstration of the population to Victoria and its rapid expansion. A residential city. A gentleman from the interior portion of the province determined to make his home here for the next few months, and started out "house-hunting." Observing that a cottage was approaching completion in the James Bay district, and having time to spare, he intended to rent the same, he made application for it. He was informed that they were thirty-five others ahead of him.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, who has been in the Old Country for the past five months in the interests of British Columbia, presents a most cheering report on his return. He is able to tell us that a greater amount of interest is being manifested in this province than ever before, and that the results of the special advertising which was done on behalf of the provincial government in Great Britain, and the United Kingdom at the present time, are commended for the wise policy they have followed to secure the attention of the attractions and advantages of British Columbia abroad, but they are to be congratulated, on having been so fortunate as to secure the services of such thoroughly competent men as Mr. Palmer and Mr. Burrell to supplement the good work done by the agent general resident in London, Hon. J. H. Turner.

Now is the Best Time to Choose Your New Spring Carpets. Come in. WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B.C. The China Store is Filled With a Fine Assortment of Dainty Pieces.

GOING TO BE MARRIED THIS YEAR—THEN YOU'LL NEED SOME FURNITURE



If you are about to assume the responsibilities of a home of your own, you'll no doubt require an "outfit" of furniture and housefurnishings. The best place to purchase these needs is an important question. Experimenting might prove fatal to that limited purse of yours—it's dangerous, anyway—and the safest plan is to come to this old reliable house of homefurnishers where the largest and best stocks, the fairest possible prices and the experience of years is offered you. In the great majority of Victoria homes, you'll find some Weiler Furniture. Many have been completely furnished by us; others are just getting acquainted with our excellent values. Our host of friends is growing rapidly, each succeeding year showing tremendous advances over the one just gone before. Only honest treatment could warrant more than forty years of such continuous growth. We have had much experience in furnishing the homes of the "newly-weds," and believe we are better qualified to properly "outfit" you than any other firm in the West. Come in and consult us. You may pick up some valuable ideas, and any information we can give you will be cheerfully and freely furnished. We'll quote you interesting prices, too—which is important.

Some More New Arrivals in Wedgwood China

We have lately received some handsome new China from the renowned Wedgwood potteries. This famous china is so well and favorably known it is not necessary to dilate upon its superiority here. We list a few prices but advise a visit to the China Store so that you may see the dainty ware and then appreciate the reasonableness of these pricings.

- CUPS AND SAUCERS, in a variety of shapes and decorations, at from, each, \$4.00 down to \$1.50. WEDGWOOD CHINA DINNER SERVICE, 157 pieces, blue enamel and gold border, with floral pattern, each \$150.00. WEDGWOOD CHINA DINNER SERVICE, gold green, and floral border, an extremely handsome service, each \$230.00. WEDGWOOD CHINA DINNER SERVICE, 157 pieces, rich gold decoration, at per set, \$245.00. WEDGWOOD OFFERINGS IN POPULAR "BLUE JASPER" TOOTHICK HOLDERS, at each, 50¢. MATCH BOXES, at each, 65¢. CREAM JUGS, several sizes, at each, \$1.00, 90¢ and 80¢. PORCELAIN JARS, at each, \$1.25. BON BONS, covered, heart shape, each, \$1.25. BON BONS, covered, square shape, each, \$1.50 and \$2.00. WEDGWOOD CHINA DINNER SERVICE, 112 pieces, Cambridge shape, enamel pattern in mixed colors. A beautiful service for \$140.00. WEDGWOOD CHINA TEA SET, 40 pieces, beautiful blue and enamel floral border. Price, per set, \$25.00. WEDGWOOD CHINA TEA SET, 40 pieces, exquisite rose pattern. Price, per set, \$25.00. Many other patterns and decorations, up from, per set, \$25.00.

Some New Lace Curtains

For this Spring's Curtain business we have gathered together a collection of artistic curtain styles far surpassing the offerings of former years. We have more and better designs than ever before and have marked these superior curtains at very fair prices indeed. Come in and let us show you some new ones.



- NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—In these curtains we have just unpacked more than 50 new designs, and these, with our former splendid showing, makes an assortment of this style of curtains that is unequalled 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 pair, \$1.00 down to \$4.00. SWISS LACE CURTAINS—In the Swiss line we have just opened more than 50 new patterns in the Champagne, Ivory and Eclair shades. This excellent curtain is shown in a great choice of designs at a price range from, per pair, \$3.00 down to \$4.00. 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 Eclair and two-tone effects are very pleasing. Price per pair, \$3.00 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.

The Best Book-Case Style

The sectional kind that grows with the library. The most economical and satisfactory Bookcase is the sort that "grows"—the sectional Bookcase. As your library grows you add a sufficient number of sections to accommodate your literary gems, never investing in any large and cumbersome shelves that may not be used for months or years, but buying only what you absolutely require. A very small amount will start you with one of these desirable preservers of books, and there is no reason on the side of price why your books should be scattered throughout the house. We have these in Golden Oak and Early English Oak, to harmonize with the different furnishings. They are made in an attractive design, and finished in the finest manner, and should make a desirable addition to the furnishings of any room. We have experimented with many styles, but, after most careful comparisons, have adopted the "Macey" as being the most practical of all. We have a splendid stock of these, and should be pleased to have an opportunity to demonstrate these to you on our Fourth Floor.

See These Book-cases on our Fourth Floor

FURNISHERS OF HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS. Complete and Good. Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better.

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion. Prevents and heals chaps, roughness, sunburn, etc. counteracts the bad effects of dust-laden winds on the complexion. Keeps the skin soft and smooth; makes the hands delicately white. Does not promote hair-growth. Is neither greasy nor sticky. Excellent for gentlemen's use after shaving. Always fresh; always pure. Made from an especially selected formula, from the best and purest ingredients. 25c bottle only at this store. CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Tuesday, March 1911. A MAN WHO On last Sunday we published a feature of the life of Jesus as not universal. This is the fact that Paul was been less significant, other race, and, impr teachings of Jesus, had ple alike would share it only those who appreci that it was truly rejected" by them. Egyptian student had mission of The Ch or if some Eastern pri advanced by Zoroaste there would have been that a man trained in Jews, and dominated by haughty exclusiveness, worthy of great cons tratest sect of our rel his own definition of the time that he rec Christ, and began to c Pharisee has come to does great injustice to "a self-sacrificing, patri onal party of progres Phariseism was that they loved God, the F herents to Mosaic law of those days, had litt opposed to them in re tuted the popular br governing classes being whose materialism was teristic. We find, there cepted the doctrine of the strictest observan Moses and those who imposed upon them, y placement of his own every movement calcula tion to this he was sessed qualities of lea should have cast in h ers of the crucified Na ed on the ground that motives, and his earne his new work, notwith cutions, precludes the victim of some halluic gested when Paul was Christ had, as we s Christianly, as man's fluence of this extraor fact concerning his li great importance. It is sume that everything h to be accepted as indic relation of man to the ted that he only saw t sibly in his efforts to "mystery" of "godness" with whom he came in expression, which a v meaning. He was a s speech, but he had to persons whose ideas o recognize as Christian often we hear minister impress upon their hea stand Paul as speaking and curious as the which they make so ex existing today. By s meaning much of the. These considerations a above, namely, that e of Paul upon the dev his life and character study. It is, of course, nature to undertake su to thoroughness. All line of investigation, a ers the careful persua especially for the pur selves with the charac of the man, who per ways excluding the po fluenced the progress o call Christian civilization. The mission of Pau ties. The eel and s story of the most ex It is written with a b wish it had been told man of learning and r lace, rescued by soldi the highest local aut mission, he stood upon beckoning the Jews to with courage, telling t and closing with the people had commanded ties the gospel, which taught them to believe. It is little wonder that Nazarene whom they had to preach to the Calvary was their Savi against him that he wa uncontrollable frenzy. heart, whatever his p been; it is one of a through Christ. FELICIA DOR There was a time, a so, when to have be rooms of Felicia Hem household as lacking in was par emphasis the people. That she was was due to the lack of possibly to some exten too easily to make it n her work that degre which great literary ac who was born at Liverp He removed very sho Felicia was brought u child, and grew up t pedic talents exhibited very young, her first v published when she w It contains poems writ She was married when s

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

A MAN WITH A MISSION

On last Sunday we pointed out that the distinguishing feature of the career of the Apostle Paul was his presentation of the doctrine of the Messiahship of Jesus as not merely national in its scope, but universal. This is all the more notable because of the fact that Paul was a Jew. There would have been less significance in it, if he had been of some other race, and, impressed by the life, death and teachings of Jesus, had made the claim that all people alike would share in the benefit of them, and not only those who appreciated Him to so slight an extent that it was truly said He was "despised and rejected" by them. If some Roman, Greek or Egyptian student had taken the position that the mission of the Christ was to all mankind, or if some Eastern philosopher, holding the tenets advanced by Zoroaster or Buddha, had done so, there would have been less ground for surprise; but that a man trained in the narrow culture of the Jews, and dominated by their racial prejudices and haughty exclusiveness, should have done so, is well worthy of great consideration. "After the most saintliest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee," was his own definition of his religious position; up to the time that he recognized that Jesus was the Christ, and began to preach His gospel. The name Pharisee has come to be one of reproach, but this does great injustice to what one writer describes as a self-sacrificing, patriotic, pious, learned and national party of progress. The cardinal principle of Phariseism was that men should do good because they loved God, the Father. They were strict adherents to Mosaic law, and after the cruel fashion of those days, had little mercy for those who were opposed to them in religious matters. They constituted the popular branch of the community, the governing classes being for the most part Sadducees, whose materialism was their chief religious characteristic. We find, therefore, in Paul a man, who accepted the doctrine of immortality, who believed in the strictest observance of the laws prescribed by Moses and those which the Synagogue had superimposed upon them, who was jealous for the advancement of his own faith and the suppression of every movement calculated to overthrow it. In addition to this he was an educated man and possessed qualities of leadership. That such a man should have cast in his lot with the despised followers of the crucified Nazarene, is not to be explained on the ground that he was influenced by selfish motives, and his earnest and persistent devotion to his new work notwithstanding all manner of persecutions, concludes the supposition that he was the victim of some hallucination, or that, as Festus suggested when Paul was before him, much learning had made him mad. So much of the foundation of Christianity, as we have it today, is due to the influence of this extraordinary man, that every known fact concerning his life and teaching becomes of great importance. It is not necessary for us to assume that everything he said in a doctrinal way is to be accepted as indicating the true nature of the relation of man to the Creator. He himself admitted that he only saw through a glass darkly. Possibly in his efforts to make his conceptions of "the mystery of godliness" plain to the varied peoples with whom he came in contact, he employed forms of expression, which very inadequately conveyed his meaning. He was a man of great directness of speech, but he had to make himself intelligible to persons whose ideas on the subject of what we now recognize as Christianity were absolutely nil. Very often we hear ministers of the Gospel endeavor to impress upon their hearers that they should understand Paul as speaking directly to them, and many and curious are the perversions of his language which they make so as to force it to fit conditions existing today. By such false constructions of his meaning much of the value of his teaching is lost. These considerations emphasize what has been said above, namely, that so important was the influence of Paul upon the development of Christianity that his life and character are worthy of the closest study. It is, of course, impossible in articles of this nature to undertake such a task with any approach to thoroughness. All we can do is to suggest the line of investigation, and we recommend to all readers the careful perusal of the Acts of the Apostles, especially for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the character and dominating impulses of the man, who perhaps more than any other, always excluding the Founder of our Faith, has influenced the progress and development of what we call Christian civilization.

The mission of Paul was specially to the Gentiles. The cell and cell chapters of the Acts tell a story of the most extraordinary dramatic interest. It is written with a brevity, which makes the reader wish it had been told in greater detail. It is of a man of learning and refinement, beaten by the populace, rescued by soldiers, chained and carried before the highest local authority. Then, obtaining permission, he stood upon the steps of the castle, and beckoning the Jews towards him, addressed them with courage, telling the story of his conversion, and closing with the declaration that the God of the people had commanded him to preach to the Gentiles the gospel, which the tradition of centuries had taught them to believe was for them alone. There is little wonder that, when he told them that the Nazarene whom they had slain was the long-expected Messiah, and that he had received a divine command to preach to the Gentiles that the Victim of Calvary was their Saviour, the Jews should cry out against him, that he was not fit to live, and exhibit uncontrollable frenzy. In this story we get a picture of the man, and it is one of a heroic mind and heart, whatever his physical presence may have been; it is one of a mission of universal salvation through Christ.

FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS

There was a time, and it was not so very long ago, when to have been without a volume of the poems of Felicia Hemans would have stamped a household as lacking in culture and refinement. She was par excellence the poet of the English-speaking people. That she was not one of the greatest poets was due to the lack of some indefinable quality and possibly to some extent to the fact that she wrote too easily to make it necessary for her to devote to her work that degree of persistent care without which great literary achievements seem impossible. She was born at Liverpool in 1759, where her father, whose name was Browne, was temporarily residing. He removed very shortly after to Wales, where Felicia was brought up. She was a very beautiful child, and grew up to be a beautiful woman. Her poetic talents exhibited themselves when she was very young, her first volume of poems having been published when she was fourteen years of age, and it contains poems written when she was only ten. She was married when she was eighteen, to Captain

Hemans, of the 4th Infantry. Her choice was not particularly happy, for her husband's health had been broken by exposure in the campaign which terminated in the death of Sir John Moore at Corunna, and his temper seemed to have suffered accordingly. Five sons were born to them, but after six years of life together the couple separated, Captain Hemans going to Italy and his wife remaining at home with her children. They never met again.

Mrs. Hemans does not appear to have been in any financial difficulties. She made her home at Rhyllyn, in Wales, where her sister writes, "an atmosphere of home gathered round the dwelling; roses were planted and honeysuckle trained, and the rustling of a solitary poplar was taken into her heart like the voice of a friend. The dingle became a favorite haunt, where she would pass many hours of dream-like enjoyment with her books and her own sweet fancies, her children playing around her." Here she spent eight happy years. Great work was hardly to be expected under such circumstances, and her poems reflect the domestic side of life, not so much in its actual pictures, indeed, as in the sentiments inspiring them. Reading them, one is led unconsciously to associate them with a writer who wrote neither under the stress of necessity nor of compelling passion. They are not the outpourings of a surcharged soul, nor the message of one who feels that she must deliver it, but the metrical stories of one who enjoys telling them and has a neat trick of relating them in verse. Her popularity was wonderfully everybody seems to have loved her. Sir Walter Scott, who did not at all like her poetry, which he described as all flowers and no fruit, admired the beautiful young poet and frankly avowed himself as charmed with her personality. The critics vied in their praises, and publishers eagerly sought her works. One of her dearest friends was Wordsworth. After her death, which occurred in Dublin, at the home of her brother, when she was only forty-one years old, Wordsworth wrote:

"Mourn rather for that holy spirit,
Sweet as the spring as ocean deep;
For her who, ere her summer faded,
Has sunk into a breathless sleep."

While, as has been said above, she can hardly be called a great poet, and while her more serious efforts can hardly be said to possess any real merit, she was esteemed by the reading public of both England and America more highly, perhaps, than any other woman writer of verse. Her popularity on this side of the Atlantic was greater, if possible, than in her own country, and she declined a very flattering offer to become editor of a magazine in Boston. Doubtless her poem on "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers" contributed much to her vogue in the United States. Every one knows this poem, which in some of its stanzas reaches a height of excellence not often surpassed. Take the third and fourth as examples. The third is as follows:

"Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted came,
Not with the roll of stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame."

There is nothing in literature finer in its way than the last two lines. In expressing in words the sound of the drums and trumpets, it is quite equal to Homer's famous line about the reverberating sea. The fourth has a fine note of defiance in it:

"Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear;
They shook the depths of the desert gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer."

It is a fine thing to have such things said about one's ancestors, and it is not surprising that the people of Massachusetts were ready to take the poetess to their hearts. In "Cassabianca," which is the true story of the thirteen-year-old lad who stood at his post of duty on the Orient until the ship was blown into atoms, she produced something which will endure as long as the English language lasts and the heart of youth responds to a tale of unflinching courage. Other products of her pen have gained a popularity enjoyed by the writings of very few. Among them are: "The Hour of Death," which begins with those oft-quoted lines:

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither with the north wind's breath."

"The Lost Pleiad," which is in its way almost beyond comparison for strength and beauty; "The Homes of England," perhaps the most delightful picture of rural British life that was ever penned, and "The Treasures of the Deep," which speaks of "the true and the brave" who have sunk beneath its waves as the most precious things the ocean holds, serve as illustrations. In these poems Mrs. Hemans gave the world some thoughts and turns of language, which have become a part of the common property of mankind. She is perhaps more frequently quoted than any other English writer except Shakespeare.

SOCIAL AND MORAL REFORMERS

N. de Bertrand Luginr.
John Wyclif.

In the great public libraries of England today there may be found some old manuscripts, their great worth consisting not so much in their contents, for the matter contained in them is available now to every one, but of value rather for what they represent, the beginning of religious independence in thought and action for a world hitherto completely under the domination of the papacy, the dawning of the reformation. These old manuscripts are Wyclif's version of the Bible, the first translation made of the sacred book into English.

John Wyclif was born in 1324 near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about a century after the establishment of the universities, the creation of the Mendicant Order of Friars, and the memorable usurpation of Innocent III. We find little or no account of his boyhood years, but we know that at the age of sixteen he was a student at Merton College, at Oxford. He became the most eminent man in the University and graduated with high honors. It was not, however, until 1360, when he was thirty-six years old, that his career as a reformer began.

It must be understood that at this time the Papacy was the life and support, the centre in fact, of all governments, more a universal government itself than the head of a religion. The popes exercised powers and prerogatives that were exceedingly distasteful to the secular heads of the government in England. They exacted heavy contributions from the people, impoverishing the nation. Unworthy favorites, sometimes mere boys, were given the most important posts and livings. Not only were the laity taxed, but the clergy as well, and contributions were also derived from the sale of benefices, from the transfer of sees, and from the bestowal of badges of episcopal authority. Innocent III. had founded the order of Mendicant Friars to strengthen the power of the Papacy, and this order began to

increase at a rapid rate. The grey-gowned beggars literally swarmed over England. They sold indulgences, and under the mask of poverty, accumulated wealth to enrich their monasteries and convents, and other religious houses belonging to the different orders of Benedictines, which grew enormously rich from the money extorted from the poor. In a population of not more than four million people there were twenty thousand monks, most of them leading lazy, dissolute lives, rather boastful than otherwise, of their ignorance in spiritual matters. "It was in the thirteenth century," writes John Lord, "that the doctrine of transubstantiation was established, the withholding of the cup from the laity and the necessity of confession as a condition of receiving the communion, which corruptions increased amazingly the power of the clergy over the minds of superstitious people, and led to still more flagrant evils, like the sale of indulgences, and the perversion of the doctrine of penance, originally enforced to aid the soul to overcome the tyranny of the body, but finally accepted as the explanation of sin; so that the door of Heaven itself was opened by venal priests only to those whom they could control and rob."

John Wyclif, intensely interested in the spiritual welfare of the people, and perceiving what such criminality on the part of the clergy would mean if allowed to go unchecked, began first to attack the Mendicant Friars, though, in spite of all his protestations, he did not succeed in removing this obnoxious order. He did succeed, however, in impressing the people with his wise judgment and fearlessness, and his keen insight into ecclesiastical matters. He was appointed to the rich rectory of Fellingham by Balliol College, and became one of the "dons" of the University. The whole nation honored him, the dignity conferred upon him by his position giving him the privilege of sitting at the table with the King, and of entering Parliament if he so desired.

Later he was appointed to the headship of the richest of all the Oxford colleges, Christ Church, and represented the schools when he attacked the abuses of the church. Langham, the new archbishop, pronounced this appointment void, and the Pope upheld the Archbishop. Wyclif was probably now in Parliament, at all events Parliament was his mouthpiece, and he began to oppose the right of the Pope to interfere with ecclesiastical livings in England. John of Gaunt, the most powerful man in England next to the King, became Wyclif's protector.

Then occurred the most dramatic event in this eminent scholar's career. He was summoned to appear in St. Paul's Cathedral to answer for his heresies. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were to sit in judgment upon him. When the prelates had all assembled, and the proceedings had begun, the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshal forced themselves into the Lady's Chapel, behind the high altar, and standing beside the great Oxford professor, literally defied the judgment of the bishops. Now came an order from the Pope himself that the University should deliver Wyclif into the hands of the bishops, who should keep the heretic in chains, until the Supreme Pontiff had passed judgment upon him. Disobedience of these commands was to be punished with excommunication. The prelates refused to oppose the Duke of Lancaster, allowed several months to elapse before executing the Pope's commission. In the meantime, Wyclif wrote a pamphlet showing the futility of unjust excommunication. Again Wyclif was summoned to appear before the Archbishop, and this time the proceedings were interrupted by the people of London, who broke into the chapel. A still more efficient aid came from the Queen Dowager, who sent a message forbidding any sentence against Wyclif.

Wyclif began now to attack the infallibility of the Pope, going so far as to proclaim that the church would be better without any pope at all. Shortly after this he commenced his translation of the Bible. It must be remembered that previously the Scriptures had been a sealed book to the people. In fact, it was the wish of the church that they should remain so, for in no other way could the eyes of the laity be kept blinded to the absurdities and inconsistencies in the then prevailing doctrines. It was Wyclif's translation that made him more obnoxious to the Pope than all his tirades against the evils of the church. However, he had the favor of the vast majority, and would have retained it, had he not attacked the Romish doctrine of the Eucharist, asserting that the consecrated bread and wine were merely symbols. Even Parliament demanded that the Archbishop make an end of such heresy. Wyclif was summoned by the Pope to Rome, where he would doubtless have suffered death, if illness had not prevented his making the journey. He retired from Oxford to his rectory at Lutterworth, where he spent the remainder of his life, "probably," writes Lord, "the most revered man of his day, in spite of ecclesiastical censure, as well as the ablest and most learned."

MAN EVOLVED

(By Frederik J. Scott.)
That man has been evolved from the most primitive form of animal life, and that he is the highest type to which animal life has attained, in this world at least, is generally accepted to be a fact by present-day men of learning. Would it not be reasonable also to assume that there may be further evolution to a still nobler form? Has not evolution been steadily accomplishing its work since man as man appeared on this globe? Primitive man was little above the beasts of the field; his tools were fashioned from stone, and his abode was a cave in the earth. Contrast him with modern man, the man of today. There has been little or no change in his physical form, but what an evolution of mind!

What will the coming type be—Man evolved? Who knows?
A spirit breathed into a little child
The soul of true divinity,
Some call this child the Son of God, some Man.

Who knows if He was God, or Man?
Perchance, the messenger of Man Evolved;
A nobler type! As we surpass
In body form and conscious thought the best,
So He excels with perfect mind and soul,
And if we live the simple Law of Love,
We're borne into another world with Him.

UNITED EMPIRE.

(After Paardeberg.)
"The Empire stands as a unit!" we cry,
But then is heard the lament,
"Aye, stands as a unit, firm and fast,
But the color of its cement!"
Both arbitration and legislation
Have vainly sought that power,
That a bullet's hiss, and a spurt of blood,
Can weld within an hour.
In vain has science sought to bind
With a girdle of peaceful steel,
They must rivet the links with a bayonet's
point
And blood must their contract seal.
The ages come and the ages go,
But the call for blood is the same,
The Druids' knife and the altar stone,
Seem but to have changed in name.
Not but the blood of the nation's best,
But a nation's tears must flow;
And this the cement—do we frudge it then?
As an Empire we answer—NO!
—Lally, Bernard.

LITERARY NOTES

Cassell & Co., Ltd., 942 Adelaide street, Toronto, are doing much to supply the people of Canada of both sexes and all ages with high-class periodical literature. Their publications are Cassell's Magazine, Chimes, The Girl's Realm, The Story Teller, The Quiver, Little Folks, and Tiny Tots, which furnish a great variety of very interesting reading. Work and the Building World are publications of value to the Mechanical trades.

Marie Corelli's story "God's Good Man" has been issued by William Briggs, of Toronto. This novel is so very well known that extended notice of it is unnecessary. It is one of the best of the talented author's stories.

THE STORY TELLER

When Wilberforce lived at Marden Hall, in Surrey, he entertained freely, often having such statesmen as Ryder, Bunsen and Pitt as his guests. On one such occasion Pitt and Ryder had a rather heated political discussion that lasted far into the night. The next morning, while awaiting breakfast, the host took Ryder around his garden. The early rising Pitt had been before them. In a flower bed they detected something which was not a flower.
"It is proved," said Wilberforce, "to be a portion of Ryder's old hat, which Pitt had planted in the soil near the geraniums."

Admiral Robley D. Evans tells this story against himself. He had a congressman for a guest, but had run out of his favorite brand of whiskey, and had stocked up with something he could not guarantee. He explained this, and added: "Here, however, is deal more than twenty years' experience. I am just hand me over the whiskey decanter" was the reply.
"Why?" said the admiral; "what's the matter with the brandy?"
"That's just what I want to know, Bob," said the guest, "but if you have had it untouched in your possession for more than twenty years, there must be something pretty bad the matter with it!"

A Trifle Ominous.
In his desire to use fine language the dark frequently allows his ideas to become a trifle confused, as well as confusing.
A handbill announcing a "colored picnic" to be held in a grove near Mobile is being circulated. After various enticing announcements concerning the delights in store for the partakers in this entertainment the bill concludes with the following perfunctory notice, printed in italics:
"Good behavior will be strictly and reservedly enjoined upon all present, and nothing will be left undone which will tend to mar the pleasure of the company."—New Orleans Picayune.

Guessed Right.
A little old woman with soft blue eyes, white ringlets around her ears, and a quaint purple gown got on a Ninth street car on a very hot day.
She looked rosy, but cool and comfortable, while the others on the crowded car were mopping their brows, fanning themselves and cursing inwardly.
"As she got on the car she said to the conductor, 'Hi want to get holt at Hen street.'
"All right," said the conductor, and the car went on. Nothing happened until L street was reached, when suddenly the old lady looked up and asked, 'Els this Hen?'
"You bet it is," said a big, perspiring man, and soft, low cries of "Hear! hear!" mingled with the laughter that rippled through the car.—Washington Star.

The Brief Facts.
He was a new deputy sheriff, and had been out on his first trip through one of the most unproductive sections of Warren county, Kentucky. Among other persons given him was an execution against a man who lived on about the thinnest tract of land and most dilapidated outbuildings to be found even in this almost barren section of country.
When the new deputy came in from his trip, he asked one of the experienced men in the office how to make his returns on the various papers. He was told to write briefly the facts, as he found and understood them, on the back of each one.
On the execution referred to above he wrote as follows:
"No property found to satisfy within execution, and none will be found so long as he stays where he now lives."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Conscientiously Asked.
Although Johnnie and Willie's mothers are warm friends, those boys are always fighting each other.
After a recent battle the victorious Johnnie was urged by his mother to go and make friends with his fallen foe. She even offered to give him a party if he would go over and invite Willie to come to that festivity.
After much urging Johnnie promised to do as his mother wished. So the party came off at the appointed time and was violently enjoyed by all present. But Willie did not come.
"Now, Johnnie, you did invite him, didn't you?" asked Johnnie's mother.
"Yes, I did," another, I invited him," answered Johnnie. "I invited him," he added, reverentially, "and I dared him to come."—Harper's Magazine.

The question is often asked by travelers, "Where is the safest seat in the train?" The answer, says an exchange, is given by an engineer, who, after scientific calculation and protracted experience, asserts that the safest seat is in the middle of the last car but one.
Plato in Egypt.
And with the words the picture rises clear—
The scorching, boundless sands, the deep-browed
Strayed from fair Greece in search of One who
knows.
Paused he not here, where Abou Simbel shows
In tranquil majesty, without a peer—
Soulless and satisfied, past joys or woes?
Did he, the wide-souled, who could deeply pry
Into the Cause, could sift the False and True—
Did Plato ponder here the riddle why
Man frets and seeks? Had Abou found the clue?
Did Plato, too, depart hence with a sigh,
While still the stone lips smiled as if they knew?
—B. Boyle O'Reilly, in Putnam's Monthly.

WITH THE POETS

Temeraire.
And thou glidest into distance, dimly into distance
From the white cliffs, sullen-frowning,
Foe-ward sailed the Temeraire—
Stately, fair,
Rode she with the sunrise crowning
Every sail and spar of her,
And her decks were thronged and ringing
With the shouting and the singing
Of her men.
Stout young hearts their first-fruits bringing
To their England, land most dear;
At her flower and fragrance flinging
All their scarred feet, queasily, fair,
Far and wide around her spread
Fleets whose number none might reckon;
Manned by England's mighty dead,
Drake and Blake and Nelson there;
And they seemed to guard and guide her,
As half-seen they sailed, beside her
On to victory, Temeraire!
From the white cliffs, sullen-frowning,
Foe-ward sails the Temeraire,
Lurid glare
Of the blood-red sunset crowning
Every sail and spar of her.
But no sound of shout or singing
Sets thine echoing decks a-ringing,
Temeraire, Temeraire!
Here a curse and there a prayer,
All that man's thee, Temeraire;
And no ghost-foot sails beside thee,
Ghosts whose last sad shriek disowned thee—
Hark! it lingers on the air.
"Temeraire! Temeraire!"
And thou glidest into distance, dimly into distance,
where
Sit Defeat and Death, gigantic,
On the night of the Atlantic,
Waiting for thee—Temeraire.
—T. H. T. Chase, in Songs and Poems.

The First Fugue.
Echoes of singing brooks o'er meadows cool,
Through rustling leaves the wind-harpy's playful
theme,
Voices of summer nights by fen and pool—
What heard the master in his wondrous dream?
All happy sounds that usher in the morn,
The coo of nesting doves beneath the eaves,
The whispering message of the bended corn,
Laughter of children through the harvest sheaves.
The lark's sweet carol from the brooding sky,
The wave's ecstatic murmur on the shore,
The pine tree's moan, the zephyr's gentle sigh,
And, far away, the catarract's muffled roar.

He saw the witching play of light and shade
Following the cloud flight o'er the changing land;
The leap of wave to wave till, unafraid,
The imprisoned waters burst upon the strand
Unawed he read the flaming letters traced
With lightning touch upon the darkened sky,
The appeal of star to star across the waste
Of twilight shadow and the glad reply.
All gentle thoughts, all reminiscences
Of happy days within the field and grove,
All nature's voices of her lands and seas
In one embracing harmony he wove.
The unity that speaks the world divine
When faithful spirits blend in toll or art,
The love that binds the gentle shrine
Within the portals of the human heart.
And o'er each cry of petty doubt and fear,
Above the changing chords of hate and strife,
He voiced the anthem, rolling sweet and clear,
The soul's ecstatic cry—"Thank God for Life."
—Sarah Hobart.

Interfused.
We cannot live every morning and repent the lie at
night;
We cannot blacken our souls all day and each day
wash them white;
Though the pardoning blood availeth to cleanse the
mortal stain,
For the sin that goes on sinning that blood was shed
in vain.
We must buy and sell in the market; we must earn
our daily bread;
But just in the doing these usual acts may the soul
be helped and fed.
It is not in keeping the day's work and the day's
prayer separate so,
But by making the prayer with the labor that the
soul is taught to grow.

For if sweeping a room by God's law is a service He
deigns to bless,
And mending a kettle worthily is working for him
no less
Than steering steady the ship of State or wielding
the sword in war,
Or lifting the soul of man by songs to the heights
where the angels are—
Then none may deem it wasted time who stands in
an humble spot
And digs and waters a little space which the hurry-
ing world needs not;
For the Lord of the harvest equally sends His blessed
sun and rain
On the large work and the little work, and none of
it is in vain.
—Susan Coolidge.

The Demand Perilous.
Give me of thy delight!
Thy wildest laughter bring;
Bring all thy wretched magic bright
Of smiles to bless and moods my sight;
Thy merriest music sing;
Thy gladness is my triumphing,
Thy joy my need for toil and fight—
Give me of thy delight!
Give me of thy despair!
Thy sorrow's poisoned wine; I
My lips thy cup of wormwood dare,
For thy salt bread I make my prayer;
Tears are more deeply thine
Than laughter, and thy deeps are mine,
Though Shame and Pain inhabit there—
Give me of thy despair!
—Homer E. Woodbridge, in McClure's Magazine.

Pretty Quick!
Robbins will be blithely singing
In a little while;
Made in hammocks will be swinging
In a little while.
Foolish fellows will be rocking
Overland boats;
Glib spellbinders will be flocking
Out to capture votes,
In a little while.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

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WILL INTRODUCE BILL AMENDING GAME ACT

Big Game License Fee to Be Raised—Other Changes Likely

A bill amending the Game act of the province will be introduced into the legislature by Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, this week.

WHALING RESUMED FROM SECHART

Four Whales Taken—Orion Handicapped by Bad Weather—Costs of Industry

The Pacific Whaling company has resumed operations from Sechart on the west coast, the steamer Orion being used, while the St. Lawrence is being confined in service from Page's lagoon in the Gulf of Georgia.

WILL HUNT ONLY FOR SEA OTTER

Two Schooners of Victoria Sealing Company Will Start in April

Two of the schooners of the Victoria Sealing company will be outfitting shortly to hunt sea otter and will be despatched next month to the North Pacific.

MARKLAND AND SIEWERD

Indian Crews Being Secured at Clayoquot for the Two Sealing Vessels

The Spanish turban is a type of small hat which is quite likely to become popular later in the spring. We see it in hats and made shapes and both models seem to be equally well liked and sought after.

NIPPON'S NAVY WILL HAVE MORE VESSELS

Two Monster Battleships to Be Built—Five Captured Vessels Made Ready

Advices received from Tokio yesterday's mails from a reliable authority state that despite the announcement made in the Japanese Diet that no new warships would be built this year, two large battleships, exceeding the Dreadnaught in displacement, armament, will shortly be laid down.

A LIVE COMMUNITY

Port Haney's Social Organizations Attended by Encouraging Degree of Success

Port Haney, B. C., Feb. 28.—With its social club, its literary society, its athletic club, basketball team and Progressive association, Port Haney bids fair to become one of the most interesting places of its size along the coast. Nor is that all.

COMING OF THE TWO ATLANTIC EMPRESSES

Montrealer Says Two New Liners Have Been Commenced to Replace Them

That the Atlantic Empresses will next season be transferred to the Pacific and replaced by two other Empress liners similar to the Virginian and Victorian of the Allan line, is the statement made by Secretary George Poliquet of the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.

The alternative I see is that the C. P. R. will bring their Empresses to Montreal. I know for a fact, however, that they cannot bring them up next season.

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STATEMENT REGARDING HUNT FOR FUGITIVE

Pursuit Will Not Be Abandoned According to Attorney-General

A statement was made to the house yesterday by Hon. W. J. Sowerby with regard to the hunt for Gun-noot, an Indian accused of murdering a white man near Hazelton over a year ago.

The department will not abandon the search for the fugitive, but the provincial police in charge of the two expeditions will shortly arrive in the city and will confer with the attorney-general.

BOUND TO MANILA

Martin J. Egan, a former Victoria newspaperman, who won considerable success as a war correspondent in several campaigns, has rejoined the Associated Press service, and left on Tuesday for Manila.

Mr. Egan was accompanied by Mrs. Egan, Mr. Bell, and Mr. G. W. Victoria, who went to the San Francisco Chronicle, and was sent by that newspaper to the Boxer campaign in North China.

TURBANS AGAIN

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VICTORIA PRESBYTERY CONCLUDES SESSIONS

Mission Fields and Grants Therefor Passed—Committees for Current Year

The sessions of the Victoria Presbytery were concluded yesterday afternoon, a large amount of business being transacted by the body.

NO TRACE OF ROBBERS

Police Still Hard on Trail of Perpetrators of Gorge Outrage

Despite the efforts of the local and provincial police, who are still hard at work following up the few clues which remain, no trace of the men who robbed the Gorge hotel last Tuesday evening, and by one of whom Richard Dancy, the motoneer of the B. C. Electric company, was shot, has been discovered.

GERMAN MASQUERADE

Labor Hall Scene of Pleasant Social Event Last Week

One of the jolliest masquerade parties given this winter was held at Labor hall last Tuesday evening. The German people of the city held a species of family reunion.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

Henry Young & Company logo and address: Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

JAPANESE SERVICE HAS BEEN ARRANGED

Six 6,000 Ton Steamers About Ready to Enter Trans-Pacific Line to Sound

With reference to the visit of the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which will shortly reach Puget sound to Japan, to arrange for a traffic arrangement with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for another Japanese steamship line to ply to Seattle or Tacoma, was the president of the second Japanese company stated at the annual meeting held at Osaka shortly before the sailing of the steamer Montevideo.

HIS GRACE IN BAD HEALTH

Archbishop Orde Suffers from Rheumatism While En Route to England

A letter received at the bishop's residence, View street, from Archbishop Orde stating that as he was en route to Liverpool early this month he suffered a severe attack of rheumatism. On his arrival at Liverpool the attack became acute.

Clear Terminal Site

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company is calling for tenders for the demolition and removal of all buildings, with the exception of the bona-fide prospectors. It was very difficult for the latter when perhaps 100 miles from the terminus attempted to stake the entire country.

Another Test of Natal Act

Arrangements have been made by the Dominion immigration officials and the counsel representing the Ottawa government to free two of the 135 Hindus held in quarantine as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Sentenced For Theft

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—Fred. Worthington, the Portland criminal, who is now serving a six-month term, was brought before the police magistrate again today and sentenced to one year for the theft of a coat.

United Empire (After Paardeberg)

"The Empire stands as a unit! we cry. But then is heard the lament. 'Aye stands as a unit, firm and fast, but the colour of its cement'."

Postic Justice, Again.

There is such a thing as poetic justice in this world after all. A fellow this morning laughed heartily when he saw another chap sit down hard on the slippery eggshell, walk in exactly forty seconds by the watch the sidewalk rose up and smote the party who had laughed. He rose painfully and walked off with a very perceptible limp.

Novo Scotia

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 28.—The Nova Scotia legislature is discussing the advisability with the United States, but no definite has been reached.

Ontario

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The House of Commons on Thursday at 2 o'clock (Saturday with all the indications last week Saturday morning) was in session demanding certain information in regard to an item of the department of the Interior. The information was given by Mr. Brodeur and was deemed to be of such importance that it was held to be a matter of public interest.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

For Your Bath Sir or Madam!

Henry Young & Company advertisement listing various bath products and prices.

LEAGUE OFFICIALS TO STOP ROWDY FOOTBALL

Players Guilty of Flagrant Violation of Rules Will Be Suspended

The executive of the island soccer football league decided last evening that a stop must be put to rowdy football, and delegates representing all the different clubs in the league passed a resolution to this effect that any future offenses committed by players on the field in which the principal was derided off by the referee, the guilty party would be suspended from further play.

BOGUS STAKES

Rascals Said to Be Playing Tricks With the Mining Law in Queen Charlotte

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—No small sensation has lately been caused among the mining men of the North by the knowledge that smart tricks were being practiced and much claim-jumping has recently occurred in the new camp at Jedway.

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Vancouver, Feb. 28.—No small sensation has lately been caused among the mining men of the North by the knowledge that smart tricks were being practiced and much claim-jumping has recently occurred in the new camp at Jedway.

Clear Terminal Site

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company is calling for tenders for the demolition and removal of all buildings, with the exception of the bona-fide prospectors. It was very difficult for the latter when perhaps 100 miles from the terminus attempted to stake the entire country.

Another Test of Natal Act

Arrangements have been made by the Dominion immigration officials and the counsel representing the Ottawa government to free two of the 135 Hindus held in quarantine as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Sentenced For Theft

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—Fred. Worthington, the Portland criminal, who is now serving a six-month term, was brought before the police magistrate again today and sentenced to one year for the theft of a coat.

United Empire (After Paardeberg)

"The Empire stands as a unit! we cry. But then is heard the lament. 'Aye stands as a unit, firm and fast, but the colour of its cement'."

Postic Justice, Again.

There is such a thing as poetic justice in this world after all. A fellow this morning laughed heartily when he saw another chap sit down hard on the slippery eggshell, walk in exactly forty seconds by the watch the sidewalk rose up and smote the party who had laughed. He rose painfully and walked off with a very perceptible limp.

Novo Scotia

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 28.—The Nova Scotia legislature is discussing the advisability with the United States, but no definite has been reached.

Ontario

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The House of Commons on Thursday at 2 o'clock (Saturday with all the indications last week Saturday morning) was in session demanding certain information in regard to an item of the department of the Interior. The information was given by Mr. Brodeur and was deemed to be of such importance that it was held to be a matter of public interest.

LONG SESS FOR C

Sitting That Beg day Afternoon Ended

Opposition Shows tion to Refus formati

ARTILLERY ASS

Reports and Recomm mitted at Annual the Capi

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THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dis and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared.

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climbers, shrubs, deciduous trees, fruit trees, pot green-house plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli; and especially: Paenonies, Delphiniums, phloxes, Pentstemons, Hollyhocks, rock plants, Michaelmas Daisies, Pyrethrums, Calliendas, Carnation layers, Pink layers, Pansies, Violas, Sweet Williams, Roses (if not done), evergreen shrubs, Pot Cannas, strawberries, Shal-lots, artichokes, garlic, sea-kale, cabbage plants, lettuce, cress and cabbage, potato onion, asparagus, early and main crop potatoes in warm border, start Begonias, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies.

Sow—Sow that have failed, peas (early and second early), broad beans, Milan turnip, radish, grass seed, various kale, celery under glass, a little cabbage, mushrooms, a little broccoli, lettuce, cos and cabbage, mustard and cress, beets, parsley, early carrot, Couve Trenchuda, savoy, leek, brussels sprouts, onions, melon in heat, cauliflower, cress, herbs, spinach, parsnip, cucumber in heat, tomato in heat, Aster in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in frames, Marigold in frames, Nasturtium, Balsam in heat, Begonia in heat, Celosia in heat, Cookscomb in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Petunia in heat, Lobelia in heat, Hardy annuals under glass, artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cardon, thubarb, sea-kale, half-hardy annuals in frames.

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.

OBSERVATIONS ON REARING OF FLOWERS FROM SEED

Hardy Annuals.

THE many beautiful varieties of hardy annuals available for the summer decoration of our gardens are worthy of a much more extensive growth, and a better cultural treatment than they usually receive. When well-grown they will produce flowers of a size and brilliancy that will surprise many who see only the weedy, starved representatives of this fine class. Although hardy annuals will thrive fairly in almost any soil or situation, some little preparation of the ground before sowing is necessary to grow them to perfection; and the first consideration is to reduce the surface to a fine and even tilth, carefully removing all large stones and clods, and if the soil be poor, working in a liberal quantity of well-decayed manure.

For a general display, perhaps the best time for sowing is about the middle of March, and for a later succession, April; but we have seen annuals sown in May, and even the early part of June, that have bloomed splendidly in the autumn months. After sowing, the cultivation of hardy annuals is extremely simple, early and vigorous thinning out of the clumps or patches being nearly all that is necessary to ensure an abundance of fine plants, with a profusion of handsome flowers. Various methods are adopted in sowing, but perhaps the simplest and best plan for garden decoration is to sow in shallow burrows, in circles of from nine to twelve inches in diameter, or in rows or drills, their distance apart to be regulated according to the height of the plants when fully grown. When this is done in dry weather an excellent plan is to fill the furrows with water and allow it to settle before sowing, carefully covering the seeds with the soil removed in the operation and pressing down firmly with a trowel or flat piece of wood. Such large seeds as Nasturtium, Lupins and Sweet Peas may be covered to the depth of an inch; Convolvulus, major and minor, not quite so deep; smaller seeds, such as Mignonette, etc., require but a slight covering. Hardy annuals may also be sown broadcast in mixture, in beds or patches, in waste places, shrubberies, etc., and have a very pleasing effect. For early spring decoration such fine varieties as *Nimphalis insignis* and *alba*, *Silene Pendula*, *Lemnathes Douglasii*, etc., may be sown in a sheltered position in August or early in September, and transferred as vacancies occur to where they are intended to bloom. Godetias, also, in their many beautiful varieties, which are perfectly hardy, bloom much earlier and finer when sown in the autumn and transplanted early in spring.

Half-Hardy Annuals.

The great majority of half-hardy annuals require a long period of growth to develop the fine plants and blooms for which they are so much esteemed, and sowing should therefore commence as soon as convenient after the second week in February, and be continued to the end of March, or the middle of April. There are, however, some slight exceptions to this rule, as for instance, in the case of Zinnias and Marigolds, which should not be sown before the middle of March, and Ten-week Stocks, which may be sown as early as the middle of January, or early in February, and indeed treated thus will produce much finer blooms than those sown in March or April. The finest Asters are produced from seeds sown the first and second weeks in April, and which should not, as a rule, be sown earlier. The beautiful Scarlet Flax (*Linum grandiflorum rubrum*) succeeds best treated as a hardy annual, and sown in April.

The most useful soil for raising plants from seeds, under glass, is composed of about equal

parts of good rich loam, leaf-mould, and well-decayed manure: from an old hot-bed, thoroughly incorporated with a sufficiency of coarse sand to render the whole fairly porous. In filling pots, pans, etc., with soil, it is of the first importance, after providing ample drainage, that the soil should be pressed down firmly before sowing the seeds; this will secure a more even moisture and greater certainty of germination than can be had by sowing on a loose and porous surface. Sow the seeds thinly, distributing as evenly as you can, and cover as lightly as possible with a sprinkling of fine soil, and after submitting them to a slight pressure from such as the bottom of a flower-pot, give them a careful watering and place in a gentle heat. When the young plants come up, place them as near as possible to the light, and give them on all favorable occasions a fair quantity of air, carefully avoiding, however, their exposure to the keen, drying east winds so often prevalent in spring. When the plants have reached a size at which they can be handled, the choicer varieties should be carefully pricked out into pots, pans, boxes, etc., and placed in the greenhouse close to the glass, or in frames, where on fine warm days they can have the full benefit of air and sun. This will enable them to make good sturdy plants with plenty of roots, that will transplant well, and produce an abundance of handsome flowers.

The best time for planting out depends very much on the season, and this operation should never be hurried if the weather be unfavorable, or proper attention cannot be given. Where heat is not available, half-hardy annuals may easily be raised by sowing in April, in pans or boxes placed under hand-lights, or in a cool frame close to the glass, the only difference being their blooming somewhat later. We have, indeed, seen a fine autumn display of half-hardy annuals sown in May on the open border, and of Asters sown so late as the first week in June. Lobelias for bedding out cannot be sown too early in the year, some giving preference to those sown the preceding autumn.

Hardy Perennials and Biennials. With the exception of some few sorts, which require a somewhat different treatment, the greater part of these are best raised in the months of May, June and July, in the manner recommended for hardy annuals, selecting, however, a somewhat cool and shady situation in preference to one exposed to much sun. Sow thinly, and when the plants are large enough, prick out on nursery beds to strengthen, and plant out early in autumn, or in favorable weather in February and March, where they are intended to flower. Early sowing is decidedly the best, as it gives the plants a far better opportunity of becoming sufficiently strong to resist severe frost in winter, and to bloom freely and finely in the coming spring and summer. This is especially the case in reference to double German Wall-flowers and Brompton Stocks, which should not be sown later than the end of May. These being less hardy than most classed as such, should have the benefit of a more sheltered spot when finally planted out, which ought to be done, if possible, in July. Sweet Williams, unless sown early, will not all bloom the following year.

Greenhouse or Tender Annuals. The many fine varieties of such valuable plants as Balsams, Thunbergias, Amaranthuses, Celosias, Ipomoeas, Cookscombs, etc., are richly deserving of cultivation wherever facilities exist for growing them. Their treatment in the young state closely resembles that of half-hardy annuals, a good light and rich soil with a liberal proportion of sharp sand being nearly all that is required to grow them to perfection. The chief difference in their culture, however, consists in their being sown somewhat earlier and on a stronger heat, also in pricking out the young plants as early as possible, singly into small pots; and as these fill with roots, shifting into larger ones, till they are transferred to the size in which it is intended to bloom them. The growth of the plants is very much assisted by occasionally watering with weak liquid manure, but this should be discontinued when the bloom is making its appearance, and tepid rain or soft water only should be used instead. Balsams, although classed as "tender," may be planted out in June, in sheltered positions in the open garden, and will make a fine display.

THINGS WORTH GROWING.

Zinnias.

There is no class of annual flowers which has been so highly improved of late years as the double-flowered Zinnias, which may now be pronounced almost perfect. The flowers, which are large and perfectly double, range in color from white to the most intense scarlet, orange, rose, salmon, purple, etc., and, considering their easy cultivation, should be grown freely in every garden.

Cultivation.—The middle of March is quite soon enough to sow the first batch of Zinnias under glass. Successive sowings may be made till the latter part of April. Sow the seeds in pans or pots of light, rich, finely made soil, and place in a moderate heat. Soon as the young plants are large enough to handle, they should be potted off singly into small pots or pricked out into larger pots or pans to strengthen. To prevent the plants drawing up too much, keep as close as convenient to

the glass, give plenty of air on fine warm days, and if the leading flower buds are pinched out as they make their appearance, a more bushy and vigorous growth will follow. Planting out should not take place till all danger from May frosts is over. An open sunny position with fairly rich soil should be chosen, and the plants should not be less than a foot apart. Liquid manure given once or twice a week before the plants come into flower will assist in the development of some fine blooms.

Verbenas.

Sow in February or March in pans or trays of light rich mould, and place in a gentle heat. As soon as the young plants have made three or four leaves pot them off singly into small pots, keep close till established, when they should be placed near the glass and have plenty of air, gradually harden off and plant out in May where intended to flower. Seedling verbenas are almost invariably very rigorous in growth, and if raised from a good strain of seed will produce some charming flowers.

Lilies for Spring Planting.

For growing Lilies in pots a compost of about equal parts of sandy loam, leaf-mould and peat is perhaps the best. Fine Lilies may, however, be grown in almost any good light and rich soil, especially those of the Auratum



GLOXINIAS

These, the most exquisitely beautiful of all greenhouse plants, bloom freely the first year from seed, and should be grown largely by every one having accommodation for them. Sow in February or March on a good moist heat. Pot off singly into small pots as soon as the young plants can be handled, and shift into larger as required, keeping the plants going with a good liberal warmth, and finally shift into pots of about six inches diameter, using a light and rich soil, and continuing with a moderate heat and giving air on warm days. Treated in this way, a charming display of bloom may be had during July and August, and some really grand flowers will be the result.

For single specimens use pots of about six inches diameter. These will be found very useful for house decoration, but pots of eight or ten inches diameter, with five or six bulbs in each, form grand objects for the conservatory when in bloom. Pot firmly, any time during spring, with the bulbs about two inches below the surface, and plunge the pots with their rims about six inches deep in some light material, such as ashes or cocoanut fibre, in some sheltered position out of doors. When the stems have pushed their way well through the plunging material, they may be lifted and removed to a cool pit or frame till the flower-buds are developed, when they may be removed to the greenhouse or conservatory.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

Cultivation.—For bedding out the tubers of Begonias should be started into growth in March or early in April. This may be easily done by planting the tubers, with a slight covering of soil, about three inches apart in pans or boxes of light rich mould and placing in a gentle heat. Keep fairly moist, and when the plants commence growth, give air on fine warm days. Early in May they should be transferred to a cool pit or frame to harden off, keeping them as near as convenient to the glass, and giving an abundance of air during the day. For planting out, select a fairly open situation. Break up the ground to a good depth, adding some well-decayed manure, and make the soil firm and level before inserting the plants. Generally speaking, planting out should not take place before the latter part of May or early in June, when all danger from frost is over, and the plants should not be less than nine inches apart. In dry seasons they should have frequent waterings, and if the space between the plants is covered with cocoanut refuse or some similar light material, the soil will be kept in a better state of moisture and the plants will produce a profusion of handsome flowers. The single-flowered varieties are especially recommended for bedding out.

Cultivation in Pots.—The best soil for growing Begonias in pots is a good compost of turfy loam, leaf-mould and some coarse sand. Pot the tubers, any size, as early as convenient

in spring, in rather small pots with good drainage, and place in a warm greenhouse. Keep fairly moist, and take care that the heat is not too forcing. As growth advances, keep near the glass, and give plenty of air on warm days. Shift into larger pots as the plants require, and give them a watering with liquid manure about twice a week. When blooming is over in autumn, the tubers should be gradually dried off, and when quite dormant, they should be placed in dry soil, and put in any dry cellar or place out of the reach of frost till again wanted for starting.

Clematises.

These magnificent hardy climbers are highly popular amongst amateur growers, and considering their great beauty, freedom of blooming, and the facility with which they may be trained on any kind of wall, trellis, veranda or pillar, and in almost any aspect, it is surprising that Clematises are not found in abundance in every garden. The sorts blooming after June are the best for bedding purposes; they flower on the young wood, and therefore require before growth commences in spring to be cut down to within six or twelve inches of the ground, as likewise do all the late-flowering kinds; and early sorts, flowering from May to July on the old wood, should be pruned similarly to Roses.

Gladioli.

Hybrids of Gandavensis.—These beautiful flowers are fast increasing in popularity, and as decorative plants for the open garden should certainly be placed in the front rank. They succeed well in almost any soil or situation, and planted in association with Dwarf or Standard Roses, with hardy herbaceous plants, or on the shrubby border, they have a very fine appearance. They also do well as pot plants, and are capitally suited for growing in outside window boxes. Plant the corms or roots firmly, three or four inches deep and eight or nine inches apart, in clumps of three, five or more, as required, and put a neat stake to each when the flower buds make their appearance. March is the best month to plant for blooming in July and August, and by a few successive plantings in April and the early part of May, a succession of handsome flowers may be had to the end of September. Gladioli are of especial value as cut flowers for decorative purposes. If the flower spikes are cut and placed in water just as the blooms are beginning to expand, they will all open in succession to the topmost bud, and will retain their beauty for a longer time than if remaining on the plant.

New Giant-Flowered Hybrid Gladioli.—An important and valuable floral introduction. The flowers of this splendid class are of great substance and gigantic size. The form of both the flower and spike is perfection itself, and they last a long time in bloom before fading, owing to their great substance and vigor; but the most striking feature is their coloring. Orchids cannot surpass them in varied and delicate shades, marking and blendings. Every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky greys and purple blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throats made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc., and in this peculiar network of charming spots and colors lies one of its special points of unsurpassed beauty. The flowers are much more beautifully colored than Lemoine's Hybrids, and much larger than any Gandavensis. Even the beautiful flowers of the weak growing Nanceianus cannot compare with the regal beauty, size and coloring of this fine class.

Hardy Hybrid Gladioli.—This fine new race of Hybrid Gladioli blooms somewhat earlier than the Gandavensis, and are much more hardy, so hardy, in fact, that their bulbs do not need to be lifted in winter. The flowers are very striking and handsome in appearance, all having conspicuous blotches on the lower petals, whilst the colors are very diversified and beautiful. These will be found splendid alike for garden decoration or for cut flowers.

Mimulus.

Sow the seeds in March or April on the surface of pots or pans of firmly pressed, light rich soil, cover very slightly with fine soil and sand, sprinkle gently with a fine rose water-pot, and place in a heat of about sixty degrees, not more. A piece of glass laid over the pot or pan will assist germination by ensuring an even moisture. When the young plants come up, keep near the glass and give plenty of air, and soon as they can be handled pot-off singly into small pots, or prick out five or six in a five-inch pot to strengthen, give plenty of air and moisture, and plant out in May, or shift into larger pots for continuing under glass. A somewhat moist, shady position is the most favorable for blooming, and when planted out, a north or northwesterly aspect will be best, and the plants should have an abundance of water in dry weather.

Lobelia

To secure fine plants for bedding out the following May, some prefer to sow the seed in Autumn, but February or March is good time for sowing if the plants have careful attention and are grown on freely. Sow the seeds thinly in pans or pots of sandy loam, cover very lightly, and place in a heat of about sixty degrees, keep moist, and soon as the young plants can be handled, pot-off singly into

small pots of light rich soil, keep near the glass in a gentle heat, and give plenty of air on fine days. Carefully picking off all the flower buds will greatly assist their growth, and they should on no account be allowed to suffer from want of moisture. Other excellent methods are to prick the young plants five or six in a five-inch pot, or better still, to plant them thinly in shallow trays of rich soil, keeping a gentle heat, giving air, etc., as recommended. These will gradually form compactly-grown, sturdy plants, that will quickly produce a beautiful effect when planted out. Lobelias intended for pots or window-boxes succeed best when planted out thinly in good soil in an open situation, and carefully lifted when they have formed nice tufty plants; these will at once commence blooming, and produce an effect that could not be otherwise obtained.

Mignonette

These well-known, deliciously-scented, hardy annuals are extremely easy of cultivation. Sow the seeds in the open border where intended to flower, any time from the middle of March to the end of June, and thin out the plants to four or six inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. For Winter blooming, sow any time in August, in pots of five or six inches diameter, and thin out the plants to three or five in a pot, keeping them as hardy as convenient before placing under glass for the winter. Mignonette is one of the very best and most useful plants for bees, and should be sown in every available spot where they are kept.

Hollyhock

These magnificent flowers, with their stately spikes of handsome bloom, form grand and conspicuous objects in the flower garden during summer and autumn, and should always be grown where convenient. They are easily raised from seeds, and sown in January or February in a good heat under glass will bloom splendidly the same year. When grown in this way a light rich soil, should be used; the plants should be potted singly into small pots as soon as large enough to handle, shifting into larger as these fill with roots. Gradually harden off, and finally plant out early in May.

Delphiniums

Beautiful hardy border perennials, with noble spikes of handsome flowers, varying in color from pure white to the richest blues and purples; exceedingly useful for cut flowers.

Pentstemons.

This beautiful class of showy, hardy, free-flowering, herbaceous perennials has been much improved of late years. The plants are easily raised from seed sown in spring on a gentle heat, and will afford a splendid show throughout the autumn months. Some of the varieties with white throats are extremely handsome.

Bedding Pansies and Violas

The Pansies and Violas are amongst the very best of our spring and summer flowering bedders. They are wonderfully free-flowering and pretty, and will thrive in almost any soil, but should not be planted in a hot dry position. A spot where they are shaded from strong sunshine for some part of the day, a north or west border, suits them admirably, and a fair supply of weak liquid manure in dry weather will keep them in splendid flower.

Pentstemons

A very beautiful class of summer and autumn-blooming plants that should be extensively grown. They form neat-growing bushes and throw up graceful spikes 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet high, covered with large, handsome Gloxinia-like flowers, and when planted in beds or masses, have a grand effect. They include almost every shade of color, from the purest white to the deepest crimson, shades of rose, scarlet, purple, etc.; are easily grown in any garden border, and are best planted out in April or May. By pinching out the leading shoots after blooming in summer, the plants will start into fresh growth and furnish a beautiful display of flowers quite into the autumn. For the general adornment of the garden, or for cut flowers, these cannot be too highly recommended.

Rhododendrons

The cultivation of these beautiful hardy evergreen flowering shrubs has been greatly on the increase since the discovery that peat soil is not absolutely necessary for their successful growth. Sandy peat free from stagnant moisture probably suits them best, but they will do well in sandy loam or even clayey loam, if free from calcareous matter, whilst we have seen many beautiful specimens growing in ordinary light garden soil. The colors of the flowers range from the richest and most intense crimson to the most delicate shades of rose and pure white, the masses of beautiful bloom having a charming appearance with the rich dark green foliage.

SLOW PROGRESS WITH ES

Votes for Richmond and Skeena C the Libe

SETTLEMENT W

Rumored That B Settlement W duced o

(From Friday) The consideration of road work in five const the legislature noon.

The first was the vo Some little discussion Revelstoke followed, was longest in incl on the part of severa speakers when the vo was reached.

The leader of the Macdonald, went into lands at Point Grey, and claimed that here of colossal magnitude.

The government had torn of the district of selling the lands of Poi and informing them th intention of the gover on its right to one-qu different plots sold.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Co the fallacy of this argu eriment had first subv and had then disposed have been unjust to h a quarter of the indi sections sold.

The debate lasted a c od, as did the discuss to \$25,000. In the sup mates there is a dem tional, so that Skeena \$45,000 spent upon it next year. This how Liberals as much too different speakers wax the matter.

Hon. W. J. Bowser i that the rumored Dom a district had spe with this seat.

It is expected that be concluded at this sion of the legislature. The negotiations w Trunk Pacific officials are understood to be p utmost satisfaction. It a bill confirming the a be brought down by either today or tomor

The Victoria Water come up before the p mitted today. This final session of that co fate of the clauses to attaches so much impo sibly be decided so s where is concerned, i other.

The belief is that terminate about Wed week. There will be sion today. Tomorrow, will be sessions both evening.

The Speaker took th o'clock.

Private Membe in answer to Mr. H who protested against vate members' day.

Hon. Mr. McBride: honorable friend that whatever on the part ment to interfere with passage through the which are in the han members. The practic consideration of the all other business has since I have been a ment, but I can assure gentleman that priv be given every opportu such legislation as is to forward.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite assurance of the hon. t

Vote For Okar The house resumed consideration of the es On vote 151, under th lic work roads, etc., vriet, \$38,000. In rep, son (Yale), Hon. M. that the road mileag in that district was 60 a trail mileage of 98, i represent the entire greater portion of the expended on repairs.

Mr. Henderson figur meant an expenditure of but on Hon. Mr. Car stating that it was mu per mile, he subsided i

Hon. Mr. Fulton expl government agent in O for \$52,750, which incl the Enderby-Mabel lak latter item appeared in however, as \$5,000, and parliament was asked fo road on the west side lake, which road was u

ably needed, only the would be here spent fo beginning work upon th

Mr. Oliver plunged ve into figures with the vic that Okanagan was r the government when th were proposed for othe cles were examined. Nov were to be expended in while only \$10,000 were

Alberni, and in these o treated proportionally, receive a grant of some also wished to know ho of wagon road were to Skeena district.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: The a roads in that distri great many miles of t Mr. Oliver said that tracts were treated on a area, Skeena should obt lions; while if they wer the basis of population, some \$160,000, instead which was the amount e grant.

The vote was carried.

Richmond Dis On vote 153, Richmond amused. Mr. Parker William amendment, that instea that this vote should n an amount not exceedi as an amount which wa a preliminary to furthe Hon. Mr. Cartr-Cotto

British Columbia—A Busy Man's Paradise



In the February number of the Business Man's Magazine appears the following article from the pen of Mr. Herbert Vanderhoof. It deals particularly with the agricultural and commercial advancement of British Columbia in the past few years, and of the many advantages to be found here:

British Columbia is called "The Paradise of the Pacific," and with reason. No more beautiful country exists under the sun than this province, which is indeed Nature's picture-gallery. However, it is a busy Eden—no lazy man's land. Mining, lumbering, agriculture, fruit-growing, fisheries, mixed farming, dairying, all are carried on in the fertile valleys between the great mountain ranges, and with almost unbelievable success.

Did you ever hear of selling strawberries at twenty-five cents a pound—seven berries weighing sixteen ounces? Did you ever hear of getting seventy cents a dozen for eggs, and ten cents a pound, live weight, for hogs? Did you ever hear of selling trees three hundred feet high and fifty feet in circumference at the base? Did you ever—but what's the use? British Columbia is never believed until it has been seen. Yet here are a few facts that may interest you.

Less than fifty years ago British Columbia was shown on the maps of North America as "New Caledonia," and was held as a fur preserve by the Hudson's Bay Company under lease from the British government. To the world at large it was a hyperborean wilderness, a home of savage men and wild beasts. One day gold was discovered, thousands of treasure hunters rushed in, and sudden and important changes occurred. The territory was created a crown colony with a responsible government, laws were enacted and enforced in accordance with British precedent, roads and trails were made to the "diggings," civic, educational and religious institutions were established, and British Columbia emerged from obscurity and became the Mecca of a vast army of sturdy pilgrims from all parts of the world.

The primary object of the newcomers was gold, and the fortunate ones succeeded in winning about \$30,000,000 in the period between 1858 and 1868. But the needs of the miners encouraged other industries, and in due course British Columbia's timber and fisheries came to be regarded as nearly equal in importance with her gold mines. During the halcyon days of placer mining agriculture was ignored—for who would waste energy planting potatoes when a crop of nuggets was to be had? But when the golden harvest became lighter, many miners turned to farming from necessity or from inclination. Cultivated fields and ranches slowly began to appear on the lake fronts and river banks. Those who went into practical farming made money, and today their fine residences, surrounded by well-filled fields and cultivated orchards, are the envy as well as the incentive of every new settler. The industry and intelligent efforts of these pioneer farmers demonstrated the capabilities of the soil of British Columbia for producing in perfection every cereal, fruit and vegetable that can be grown in the temperate zone.

Advantages Where Irrigation Is Possible.

The agricultural and pastoral lands are not restricted to a small proportion of the total acreage, for Prof. MacCoun, the famous expert, after personal investigation of the ground, says: "The whole of British Columbia south of fifty-two degrees and east of the coast range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible." This is a most important statement, and its truth is being confirmed by the practical experience of settlers who have established themselves in the country. Within the boundaries thus roughly defined by Prof. MacCoun the capabilities of the soil are practically unlimited. All of it that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce all the ordinary vegetables and roots. Much of it will grow cereals to perfection, while everywhere the hardier varieties of fruits can be successfully cultivated. As far north as fifty-five degrees it has been practically demonstrated that apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits, such as peaches, grapes and apricots, are an assured crop. Roughly estimated, the extent of these fertile lands may be set down at one million acres, but this figure will probably be found far below the actual quantity capable of cultivation when the country has been thoroughly explored. The anticipation of such a result is justified from the fact that at several points in the mountains, even in the most unpromising looking localities, where clearing and cultivation have been attempted, agriculture has been found successful.

The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great and ever increasing, the present supply being wholly inadequate for the local market. Under a system of small land holdings, with diversified farming every object of cultivation is highly profitable, because produced by labor that might otherwise be unproductive.

The advantages of diversified farming over special farming are many and important, and there is scarcely a district in British Columbia in which diversified farming may not be carried on more profitably than any special branch of the industry. Large areas which require irri-

gation, and are now used for grain growing and stock raising will at no distant day be supplied with water, and will afford men of moderate means the opportunity to acquire homes and pursue general farm work under conditions similar to, but more advantageous and profitable than in the eastern provinces.

Irrigation, though far from general, has already wrought a change in agricultural methods in those districts in which it has been introduced, but so far farming under this system does not appeal to the average easterner. Many who have had no experience with irrigation entertain the feeling that it is suited to special farming only. When they learn the use of water, applied where and when it is needed, and come to understand that there is nothing intricate about it, or anything difficult to be learned in respect to it, they quickly appreciate its advantages. The productive value of land in British Columbia which has good water facilities is easily four times as great as land in Eastern Canada.

Prosperous Homes and Profitable Occupation.

The milder climate contributes to this in a measure, but the great advantage of irrigation lies in being able to control the elements, or, in other words, being independent of them in the conduct of farm work. Diversified farming is essentially practicable where irrigation is required. It enables the farmer to gratify his fancy with respect to crops, and at the same time realize from the land the greatest possible returns. By studying the needs of his locality and adjusting his products to the demand, he derives a continuous income without fear of failure from drought or excessive rain. The general farmer may combine stock raising, which includes dairying, in a small way, hay and grain, poultry, hogs and sheep, with a great variety of small fruits and vegetables. The farmer who understands how to reduce his products to compact form, making his alfalfa or hay field support a few cows, which will yield with their increase a considerable annual return each, a few sheep and hogs, which find a ready sale at all seasons, a small band of hens and turkeys, always saleable at good prices, can easily wait for his fruit trees to come to bearing—he will never find it necessary to confine himself to a special branch. Thousands of men who are struggling for a meager livelihood on exhausted fields elsewhere may find prosperous homes here with profitable occupation in a climate and amidst scenes of beauty unequalled in the world.

Dairying pays handsomely, especially in cases where the farmer is not obliged to employ skilled labor to do the milking and butter-

making. The local demand for butter is constantly increasing with the population and the prices secured are far higher than in the east. The province possesses large possibilities for dairying. There are extensive pastoral lands in the interior, while increased cultivation in the lower country will form the necessary feeding ground. With a plentiful supply of good water and nutritious grasses, there is every required facility added. The coast climate is most favorable to the dairying industry. Clover, one of the most valuable plants in cultivation, is practically a weed in British Columbia, west of the Cascade Range. Once established in the soil, it is practically impossible to get it out. Lucerne, or alfalfa, is succeeding admirably. In the Okanagan Valley and many other points, three heavy crops of this nutritious fodder are produced annually.

There are sixteen co-operative and private creameries established in the province, all doing well and earning satisfactory dividends. The provincial government aids the establishment of co-operative creameries by loaning the promoters one-half of the cost of the creamery building, plant and fixtures, repayable in eight instalments with interest at five per cent., the first of such instalments to be paid at the expiration of three years, and the other seven annually thereafter.

Cheese making has scarcely been attempted on a commercial basis, as there is but one cheese factory in the province. This factory is at Langley, and has a daily capacity of about 1,000 pounds of cheese. The article produced is of good quality, and finds ready sale.

Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangolds, and all the other roots grow in profusion wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Sixty-eight tons of roots to a measured acre is recorded at Chilliwack, and near Kelowna, on Okanagan Lake, 20 acres produced 403 tons of potatoes, which sold at \$14 per ton, while carrots, turnips, parsnips and beets sell at an average of about 60 cents per bushel.

Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser river valley, and is manufactured at local mills, at Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon. Until the northern interior of the province is brought under cultivation through the construction of railways, the wheat area will not be increased. Wheat is only grown on the mainland coast and Vancouver Island for fodder and poultry feeding. Very good barley is grown in many parts of the province. Oats are the principal grain crop, the quality and yield being good, and the demand beyond the quantity grown. Rye is grown to a limited extent and is used for fodder.

The Average Yields of Grain, and the Price.

The average yields of grain and prices are as follows:

Wheat—25.62 bushels per acre; price \$33.15 per ton.

Oats—39.05 bushels per acre.

Barley—33.33 bushels per acre.

These averages are very much exceeded in many cases, and according to nature of soil and local conditions. In the matter of oats, as high as 100 bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield.

Poultry raising is carried on to advantage, a profit of \$2 per year on each hen being average. Ducks, geese and turkeys do well in many parts of the country. The prices are excellent for poultry and eggs.

Hop-growing, tobacco-raising, bee-culture, cranberry, celery, sugar beet and melon growing are also carried on successfully. The culture of flowering bulbs on Vancouver Island is a profitable industry, the gains being estimated at over \$2,000 per acre.

Cattle-raising on a large scale was once a chief industry of the province, but the tendency of late has been for smaller herds and the improvement of the stock. While the province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, a large amount is annually imported.

Fruit-growing is one of the most important industries of the province. A few years ago the man who would venture to describe the Kootenays as "fruit-growing districts" would have been looked upon as a visionary or an imbecile; today all southern British Columbia is acknowledged to be the finest fruit-growing country on this continent. Not only will it produce fruit in abundance, but the quality of its fruit is superior to that grown in any other part of America. Certain varieties of fruit attain perfection in certain localities—for instance, the Fameuse apple develops its best qualities on the island of Montreal—but, taking a collection of British Columbia fruit, it is larger, better colored, and better flavored than any similar miscellaneous lot, the product of any other country.

In 1903 the first carload of apples was shipped to Great Britain, the shipment consisting of Spys, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds. They arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 9 in splendid condition, and sold at six shillings per box, or about one dollar more a barrel than the choicest apples from other districts, reckoning about three and a half boxes to the barrel. The British Columbia apples aroused much interest among fruit dealers, as well as consumers, and many letters

were received by the consignors from persons eager to secure shipments of the splendid fruit.

In 1904 the British Columbia department of agriculture forwarded a collection of British Columbia fruit to London, England, for exhibition purposes. It consisted of apples, pears and plums, including the following varieties:

Apples—Fall Pippins, from Lytton; Kings, from Lytton; Vandeveres, from Lytton; Twenty-ounce Pippin, from Lytton; Blue Pearmain, from Lytton; Oranos, from Lytton; Ribston Pippin, from Kelowna and Lytton; Wolfe Rivers, from Kelowna and Lytton; Wealthies, from Kelowna and Lytton; Snows, from Kelowna and Lytton; Kings, from Kelowna; Warners, from Kelowna; Canada Red, from Kelowna; King of Tompkins, from Kelowna; Ontarios, from Kelowna; Jonathans, from Kelowna; Northern Spies, from Kelowna; Baldwins, from Kelowna; St. Lawrence, from Kelowna; Greenings, from Kelowna; Golden Russets, from Kelowna; Alexanders, from Kelowna; Blenheims Orange, from Kelowna; Wagoners, from Kelowna; McIntosh Reds, from Kelowna; Wealthies, from Victoria; Ribstons, from Victoria; Gravensteins, from Victoria; Belle of Boskops, from Kelowna.

Pears—Beurre Clairgeau, from Kelowna; Easter Beurre, from Kelowna; Beurre d'Anjou, from Kelowna; Howells, from Kelowna.

Victoria sent a collection of plums, and the exhibit as a whole was greatly admired. The London Times, while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that they very nearly approached them in color, shape and flavor, even after having travelled six thousand miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural Society's appreciation of the fruit was shown by the award of the society's gold medal and diploma.

One result of this exhibit was the deluging of Agent-General J. H. Turner with letters from prominent English fruit dealers, anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit-growers. Several of the leading fruit firms have placed large orders for next season's fruit, so it may be confidently stated that fruit trade with the Old Country has been firmly established.

Grapes and Peaches in Southern B. C.

The quality of the peaches and grapes grown in Southern British Columbia can scarcely be excelled, the crisp, dry air and bright sunshine combining to impart a lusciousness of flavor lacking in the fruit of hot countries. The recent discovery of fig trees growing wild on Vancouver Island, near Nanaimo, has suggested the possibility of the successful cultivation of this fruit. Almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, nectarines, apricots, olives and other semi-tropical fruits have been successfully grown. No attempt has been made to grow citrus fruits, but it seems reasonable that the hardy Japanese orange would do well in some of the sunny southern valleys.

The setting out and care of an orchard until it becomes a source of profit requires considerable outlay of cash and personal exertion, but the results after a few years furnish ample compensation. The cost of setting out twenty acres of apple trees in Southern British Columbia is about as follows:

Twenty acres at \$100 an acre, \$2,000; fencing, \$200; preparing land, \$100; trees (168) at 12 1-2 cents each, \$121; freight, etc., \$20; setting out, at 5 cents each, \$48.40. Total, \$2,489.40.

Root crops and small fruits, planted between the trees for the first year or two, and red clover up to the fifth year, should more than pay for the trees. The fourth year the trees should produce some fruit—probably \$100 worth. The cost of maintenance for five years, with the original cost and interest, would amount to \$4,836.22, or \$242 per acre, less the value of clover, roots and fruit. In the sixth year the orchard should produce \$850 worth of fruit, in the seventh \$3,200, and in the ninth \$5,800, after which it should pay a net annual profit of \$125 to \$150 per acre—an assured income for life of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year.

This estimate of profits is not based on paper and pencil calculations, but is justified by actual experience of British Columbia fruit-growers. One Kelowna ranch produced over five thousand dollars' worth of fruit from six and one-third acres in one season.

Whether the settler goes into mining, lumbering, stock raising, mixed farming, dairying, poultry-raising, or fruit-growing, he is sure of a good market for his produce in British Columbia. The agricultural industry cannot keep pace with the march of progress, and the thousands of men employed in the mines and lumber camps require more than the farmer can possibly produce. Then there is the Klondike market, and the Oriental trade, so that the future of the province is assured.

Socially, the country is one of the pleasantest on the continent. The "bad man" is conspicuously absent. Peace and good order are universal. The law is strictly administered in the courts, and serious crimes are rare. The provincial police do good service in maintaining a high standard of law and order. Outdoor sports are popular, cricket, lacrosse, hockey, football, baseball, golf and boating being common throughout the province. Churches are in practically every town. Schools are well provided for in all districts. Taxes are not high. Wages are good. Everything is here to tempt the settler, and to secure him a comfortable and pleasant existence in "The Orchard of the Empire."

The Foreign Trade of Japan

THE Tokio correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of January 5th, says: The foreign trade of Japan during 1907 continued to show the development which has been a marked feature of its record during the past decade:

Out of 28 principal staples of export 15 showed increases and 13 decreases, the net result being a total export of 431 million yen—mitting fractions—against 424 millions in 1906, or an augmentation of 7 millions. On the side of imports, out of 28 staples 20 gave increases and 8 decreases, the net issue being a total import trade of 495 million yen against 419 million for 1906, or an increase of 76 millions. Thus the aggregate trade for 1907 was 926 million yen against 843 for 1906, an increase of 83 millions.

Dividing into four periods the interval of 36 years between 1872—when first the records became trustworthy—and 1907, we have the following results:

1872—Exports, 17 million yen; imports, 26 million yen; total, 43 million yen; average per head of population 1.30 yen.

1880—Exports, 28 million yen; imports, 37 million yen; total 65 million yen; average per head of population, 1.80 yen.

1889—Exports, 70 million yen; imports, 66 million yen; total, 136 million yen; average per head of population, 3.40 yen.

1898—Exports, 166 million yen; imports, 277 million yen; total, 433 million yen; average per head of population, 10.13 yen.

1907—Exports, 431 million yen; imports, 495 million yen; total, 926 million yen; average per head of population, 18.80 yen.

During the first 19 years of this trade the growth was comparatively insignificant. Thus, between 1872 and 1887—an interval of 16 years—it little more than doubled, swelling from 43 millions to 97. But during the next 20 years—from 1888 to 1907—it sprang from 131 millions to 926, a sevenfold increase.

The returns indicate that, although, in 1906, an excess of 5 million yen was recorded on the side of exports, the trade resumed its habit in 1907, imports being greater than exports by 64 millions. The term "habit" may justly be employed, for, during the period of 36 years tabulated above, imports exceeded exports in 22 years and exports exceeded imports in 14 only. Moreover, the excesses of imports aggregated 744 millions of yen and the excess of exports 71 millions, so that the balance against Japan on the whole trade was 673 millions. It is not possible to set forth accurately the sources

from which specie was obtained to pay for this excess of purchases over sales. During the past 12 years the balance has been only once in Japan's favor, and the fact causes some uneasiness as suggesting a constant exodus of gold. Whether, and if so, to what extent, such an exodus is taking place, there is much difficulty in determining, since the movements of specie as shown in the customs returns are complicated by the intrusion of state loans. Doubtless the account should include a large item under the heading of the Japanese mercantile marine's earnings, and the expenditures of foreign residents, tourists and ships, as well as a comparatively small though not unimportant item under the heading of money sent home by Japanese emigrants. The whole question awaits closer scrutiny than has yet been bestowed on it. Meanwhile it may be noted that Japan resembles England in this matter of seeming to buy more than she sells.

If the principal staples of import be examined, they are found to consist chiefly of raw materials and machinery. The figures are as follows:

Raw materials, 186 million yen; partially manufactured materials 92 million yen; machinery, locomotives, petroleum, etc., 95 million yen; wholly manufactured articles, 9 million yen; foodstuffs, 79 million yen; miscellaneous, 34 million yen.

With two insignificant exceptions (cotton yarns and iron) every item in the list of raw or partially manufactured materials shows steady increase; while, out of the five categories of wholly manufactured goods, three (notably piece goods) show steady decreases and the remaining two are insignificant. This is in conformity with the tendency of modern Japan to become a manufacturing country. In 1907 she sent out 344 million yen worth of wholly or partially manufactured goods, and she has now almost ceased to purchase from abroad such things as shirtings, cotton prints, woollen cloths, serges, mousseline de laine and cotton yarns, which in the early years used to constitute the backbone of her import trade.

There is no reason to doubt that had circumstances remained normal, the unfavorable balance of trade in 1907 would have been much smaller. But two exceptional events interfered. One was the panic in the United States, which virtually paralyzed that country's demand for raw silk; the other, the depreciation of silver, which partially shut the markets of silver-using countries against Japanese goods. Thus the closing days of December saw great quantities of silk piled up in Yokohama without an outlet, and saw the Chinese and the Koreans deterred from buying Japan's yarns and piece-

goods owing to the reduced purchasing power of their silver currency. It is notably with the Orient and the United States of America that Japan's over-sea commerce is developing. During the past decade her trade with the Orient has multiplied five times; her trade with the United States of America four times, and her trade with Great Britain only twice. Hence anything injuriously affecting the United States and China means a temporary loss of her two most important clients' custom.

The movements of shipping go to emphasize the fact that Japan is rapidly gaining for herself a high place in her own maritime carrying trade. Thus, ten years ago, namely, in 1898, the total tonnage of vessels entering her ports was 8 million tons, and out of that figure her own flag stood for only 2 millions. But in 1907 the aggregate was 20 million tons, and Japan's share reached 9 millions. This remarkable development has not been achieved without a measure of state aid, but the money seems to have been well spent, for without the merchant fleet now in her possession she must have been impotent for the purposes of the campaign in Manchuria, which constituted the great turning point of her career.

CLEAN WATCHES WITH BREAD

Perhaps the most novel use to which bread is put may be seen in the great watch factories at Elgin, Ill., where more than forty loaves of fresh bread are required each day. Supt. Geo. E. Hunter of the watch factory is quoted as saying:

From the earliest times in the history of watchmaking it has been the custom of watchmakers to reduce fresh bread to the form of dough. This is done by steaming and kneading. They then use this dough for removing oil and chips that naturally adhere in course of manufacture to pieces as small as the parts of a watch. There are many parts of a watch, by the way, that are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye. The oil is absorbed by this dough, and the chips stick to it, and there is no other known substance which can be used as a wiper without leaving some of its particles attached to the thing wiped. This accounts for the continued use of bread dough in the watchmaking industry.

From the first day of the year all grades of employees on the Midland Railway have been paid extra for Sunday work. A minimum of half a day's wages is allowed to all who are brought on duty, and if over half a day is worked the full day's pay is allowed.

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MANY MATTERS ARE DISCUSSED

Delegates of B. C. Municipalities Go Through Heavy Day's Work

TALK ON LORD'S DAY ACT

That and Other Questions to Be Laid Before the Government

Nanaimo, Feb. 27.—The representatives of British Columbia municipalities met this morning to tackle the tremendous amount of work ahead of them for the day. The first business of the session was the amendment of the constitution in several minor particulars. The convention took up consideration of the recommendations from different municipalities, which work was unfinished last night.

The first recommendation was that corporations should be authorized to apply to Indians particularly should go to municipalities and not to the government. In the discussion that followed it was introduced by Mayor Vancouver delegates. The idea of the move is that there will be a home to which each municipality could send its destitute. This matter has been brought to the attention of the government several times by Vancouver. The old men's home at Kamloops does not include women and it is believed that there must have been residents of the province for fifteen years.

Mayor Kearney of New Westminster, strongly supported the scheme.

It was decided to send a delegation of fourteen, after the convention, to Victoria to interview the government, praying for the establishment of such a home in the city.

The delegation will wait on the premier tomorrow to press this most important matter.

A long letter was received from Vernon, which was taken up. Clause I was dealt with by passing a resolution endorsing the provision that each municipality should develop that power for its own purposes and sell any surplus it may have to industries. A committee was appointed to draw up a resolution regarding this, and brought in the following resolution, which was adopted in convention: "That the convention endorses the principle empowering municipalities to generate electric power from their own sources of water; (2) to sell water and electricity for light, heat and power purposes within its own district and also to sell to other municipalities and districts; and that this convention through its delegation support the effort of Victoria to get an act passed during this session of the legislature granting it such power."

Kent's Requests

From Kent council—A. To increase qualifications of Reeves from \$500 to \$1,000. Three out of once. B. For regulation of saloons and taverns; that all liquor sold in them be consumed on premises. Promptly referred to executive. C. To charge license fees on automobiles from \$5 to \$100 on grounds of the destruction of roads by motor cars. On motion referred to the executive. Rural delegates spoke very strongly in favor of reducing the speed limit and to increase taxation on account of the great destruction of roads. Several more clauses in Kent's recommendations were referred to the executive.

Sunday Observance

From Coquitlam—Sunday observance in this municipality was brought up by Councillor Cameron with reference to logging camps operating on that day, and no law to deal with it. Councillor Cameron wished to impress on the convention the idea of having the Sabbath day observed so that others not working on that day would not be annoyed. A motion to refer it to the executive was defeated.

Ald. Glover spoke strongly favoring that it be dealt with in convention. He said it was a shame that the Lord's Day was workable in all the provinces and not here. He wanted a recommendation to go to the attorney-general asking legislation so that it could be worked. Mayor Robinson declared it was political and he for one refused to deal with it.

Ald. Glover: "It is a moral question."

Ald. Irving: "We are treading on dangerous ground. For harmony of this convention refer it to the executive."

Mayor Lindmark: "It is not a political question. We are the only province not enforcing it. We are not heathens here. It is a disgrace the way the matter now rests."

Councillor Barclay: "Our Sundays are a disgrace. Hindus, Japanese and Americans are debauching our Sundays. They ought to be taught that we have laws that are to be observed."

An amendment was moved favoring that this convention go on record as asking the attorney-general and the government to consent to the enforcement of the Lord's Day act.

Mayor Planta strongly favored the amendment, favoring the Lord's Day act being enforced.

The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority amidst applause. A copy of the resolution was ordered placed in the hands of the delegation going to Victoria tomorrow to be presented to the government. Mayor Robinson stated that if the resolution was presented by the delegation he would withdraw from the delegation when it came up.

Mayor Kearney: "This is a very extraordinary position for you to take."

Mayor Lindmark: "That will be all right."

On the suggestion of Mayor Planta the resolution was ordered sent by mail to the attorney-general, which will answer the same purpose.

Public Health

Dr. Underhill, medical health officer of Vancouver, spoke at some length deploring the appallingly gross neglect of municipalities in regard to health matters. He recommended more strict enforcement of the provincial health act. In some provinces he carried on an education from house to house in regard to sanitary and other health matters. In British Columbia much more could be done on these lines than has been done. He said there should be a provincial law in regard to plumbing. Have no plumbing at all unless you can have the best a post-septic tank is worse than none at all.

Mayor Robinson said he hoped to have a chance to amend the constitution so that health officers, city engineers, city engineers and municipal clerks would be entitled to attend conventions.

Various Recommendations

Following the reading of the paper, recommendations from municipalities were again taken up. New Westminster's recommendation re conveying authority to cities as well as an assessment committee for the whole year was referred to the executive.

From North Cowichan, that municipalities have the right of impeding personal property tax as well as the government. Laid on the table.

From Summerland, re disallowing a discount of ten per cent on taxes. Eliminated. That ward system be abolished, but a ward nomination system be maintained. Thrown out. That more time be allowed between nomination and election. Eliminated.

Mayor Robinson, of Kamloops, moved that the act referring to school taxes in which the words "five mills" occur, be amended to read "ten." At present most small cities are paying more than five but all over five mills are taken care of. He said he thought the public do not know really how much school rate they are paying.

Mayor Kearney moved that the rate on automobiles be reduced from fifteen miles to ten. Lost.

Mayor Robinson's motion to amend the constitution allowing municipal health officers, city engineers, etc., to attend the conventions and have a vote was lost.

To Meet Ministers

At the concluding session of the meeting the following telegram was received and read: "The Hon. J. H. Keay, Will be pleased to meet your executive on Friday afternoon at fifteen minutes to two, (Signed) R. McBride."

Mayor Kearney, the chairman, stated that he would be unable to be present at the meeting, and recommended that Reeve Byrne, of Burnaby, be appointed chairman of the committee to meet with the ministers before it went to Victoria. On motion Mayor Kearney's recommendation was adopted.

Vernon Next Year

The next business was the selection of the place for next year's meeting. The motion was carried in favor of place among delegates from Revelstoke, Vernon, Nelson, Victoria and North Vancouver. The various delegates pressed their claims for the respective cities, and on a vote being taken it resulted as follows: Vernon, 12; Revelstoke, 6. As neither town had received a majority vote a second ballot was taken, resulting in Vernon receiving 21 to Nelson's 14. The choice of Vernon was thus made unanimous.

Union of Canadian Municipalities

The question of federation with the union of Canadian municipalities was discussed, the secretary reading a communique from the secretary of the federal municipal union asking the B. C. union to join the federal body. This was received and general opinion was possible to join under the present financial conditions.

Ald. Wilson (Nanaimo) read a lengthy and able paper on municipal insurance.

Mayor Bell, seconded by Mayor Jimms of Vernon, moved that the fee for consulting a serving warrants be increased from 10 to 15 cents per mile. This concluded the session of the day. The delegates extended all round. Tonight the delegates are being banqueted by the local delegates.

HINDUS APPLY FOR HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

Fight Deportation on Ground That They Are British Subjects

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—Three Hindus who arrived two weeks ago from Suva, Fiji Islands, and were ordered deported under the federal law, had successfully brought into court today through habeas corpus proceedings.

As the case stands the Hindus have gained a respite for the case will not be heard till next Tuesday, and their steamer must sail without them tomorrow.

The Hindus base their application to remain here on the ground that they are subjects of King Edward, and of the British Empire, and that a law against aliens cannot possibly apply to them.

Senator Lovitt Ill.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Senator Lovitt of Yarmouth, N. S., was taken to the hospital today to undergo an operation. It is said that he is suffering from cancer.

Possible Railway Commissioners.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—The names of Ed Martin, of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., wholesale druggists, and Andrew Strang, wholesale liquor merchant, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the railway commission.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Victor Nicolli, charged with the murder of Antonio DiLuca, who was stabbed through the heart on Cadieux street last Friday night, is arrested in Stranville, N. Y., and will be held to await extradition proceedings.

Rev. Dr. McLaren Coming West.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Rev. E. J. McLaren, Presbyterian of home missions of the Presbytery of Canada, left yesterday for Western Canada.

Paardeberg Day.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The governor-general tonight gave a dinner at Rideau hall to the veterans of the South African war, in honor of Paardeberg day.

Will Sell to Provinces.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone company today, President Sise said the lines to sell to the provinces in Saskatchewan and Alberta to the provincial governments, the same as it had done in Manitoba.

DELEGATES BACK FROM LIVE STOCK MEETING

Interesting Report of Three Days' Meeting at Ottawa National Convention

(From Friday's Daily)

J. E. Smart, secretary of the B. C. Agricultural association of this city; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, chief veterinarian, and livestock commissioner for British Columbia, and president of the British Columbia Agricultural association; and F. M. Logan, secretary of the livestock association and dairy commissioner for British Columbia have returned from their four weeks' trip to eastern Canadian points where they attended the Canadian National Livestock convention at Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6 and 7 and also made investigations with a view to the improvement of the provincial exhibition. They also attended meetings in Toronto of the Holstein-Friesian association, the Canadian Clydesdale association, Canadian Hackney association, and of the Canadian short-horn associations, and the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders association. The latter meeting was held on Feb. 3 and 4.

Mr. Smart states that the impression left on the trade unmodified. They were present from all portions of the Dominion by the representatives of Victoria and as to the peculiar adaptability of the stock to the conditions of the country that it would be possible in case of crooked dealing by men selling stallions to have the matter rectified. A. B. McLean, of the Dominion Cattle Breeders association, made a mistake that we should perpetrate the wrong; he also thought it dignified unparliamentary to prevent the sale of the stock of the Dominion Cattle Breeders association, from bringing good stock to this country. Robert Sinton of Regina suggested cutting out the words "resident in England" which would thus leave it possible for British subjects resident anywhere to bring pure bred stock into Canada. R. A. Harding, of Toronto, Ont., reported on the view of securing information relative to the latest and best equipped structures for fair purposes and brought back with them voluminous plans and proposals for a building for use in the reconstruction of the exhibition buildings in this city. Victoria will not be overlooked in the future in the offering of prizes by breeders in other countries and through the perseverance of Mr. Smart it is probable that the majority of them will offer cash prizes this year.

The outstanding work of the Dominion Livestock association in the past was the consummation of the project to nationalize the live stock records, a desideratum that has been of vast benefit to the pure bred stock man of Canada. The Ontario and Canadian departments of agriculture and thus demonstrating beyond cavil their authority and responsibility in reducing the cost of the various societies in keeping records, editing and publishing herd books as well as in other ways.

The gathering at Ottawa on this occasion was a notable one, but it was felt by many among them the British Columbia delegates, that the system of representation is by no means perfect, but needs to be altered. It should have been justice and fair representation to each province according to the magnitude of its live stock interests.

British Columbia Grant.

The most lively discussion at the meeting was that of the Dominion Breeders' association related to British Columbia. After a motion had been passed granting \$200 to New Westminster fair, the chairman of the National Livestock Convention, Mr. Smart after pointing out that this city had been the cradle of the Shorthorn business in British Columbia, stated that the live stock of the province today, three were owned by Victoria men. Victoria put up the best Shorthorn display of any Pacific province exhibition, published a catalogue and ran its exhibition on strictly up-to-date lines. J. M. Gardhouse testified that Victoria had the best exhibition of the breed and favored giving the grant.

Uniform Railroad Certificate.

Andrew Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that in view of the demand of the railroad companies for a uniform railroad certificate, in order to prevent fraud on the part of shipper, the Dominion Livestock Convention the N.L.S. association here assembled would recommend that only the certificate issued by the Canadian National Livestock Association be accepted by the railroad companies for the purpose of securing reduced transportation, except that this recommendation shall not be applicable to direct import shipments from abroad.

Mors Humane Stalling.

Another resolution which was carried reads as follows: "Whereas it is important that the cattle exported to Great Britain from Canada be landed in the best possible condition, and that the export of such animals be made under the most humane conditions of securing the cattle in their stalls they suffer great hardships from being abused by their companions, we think that if a careful investigation were made by the department of marine and fisheries, that a safer and more humane way could be found of securing these cattle in their stalls, and giving to each the amount of space allowed to it." This resolution was passed and will be submitted to the department referred to above, which has control of that matter.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Hon. John Dryden; president, Hon. J. H. Keay; vice-president, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; executive, Walter Hucksvalle, Medicine Hat; A. Johnson, Greenwood, Ont.; Hon. C. A. Garneau, Quebec; secretary, New Brunswick, T. A. Peters; P.E.I., Thos. Hazard; Quebec, A. Lachapelle; Manitoba, George Allison; Burbank; Saskatchewan, F. M. Bredt; Regina, A. J. Turner; Calgary, British Columbia, A. D. Patterson, Alberta.

The following resolutions were carried:

"Whereas the unsatisfactory transportation facilities accorded shippers of live stock, particularly in the west, entails losses through delay in transit, and that it is the duty of the convention is of the opinion that the railway commission should take action with a view to remedying the existing state of affairs. The resolution was moved by Frank Whiteside, Stettler, Alta., seconded by A. C. Hallman, Alberta, Alta.

The following provoked a very animated discussion: That this association be recorded in the record books of the national live stock records, and such other animals as are mentioned in recognized books of their breed in the country in which such breeds originate, provided such records are recognized by the national record book and reliable, shall be permitted to enter Canada free of duty; and further that in order to simplify procedure no animal shall be admitted unless accompanied by an import certificate issued from the Canadian National Record Office."

Resolving Congratulated.

The meeting closed in harmony after the passing of strenuous work, but before doing so passed resolutions of thanks to the minister of agriculture for his hearty sympathy with the work, and to the national director and live stock commissioner for the great work they had done for the live stock interests of Canada.

Waif, Ont. Feb. 27.—H. J. Pelly, waif, ex-M. P., has declined the Liberal nomination for East Lambton on account of business.

SEALING CASE IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Sloan Brings Up Seizure of Schooner Carlotta G. Cox

DR. THOMPSON'S REMARKS

Bill to Increase Railway Commission Read the First Time

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Before the house went into supply today, Mr. Sloan, of Comox-Atlin, brought up the matter of seizure of the Canadian schooner Carlotta G. Cox on May 29, 1907, for sealing in the North Pacific ocean. The charge against the Carlotta G. Cox was that she was sealing in violation of the Paris Treaty. At the time she was made five Japanese schooners were sealing in the vicinity. They were not under the treaty, and could ply their trade unmolested. He did not think that the United States desired to discriminate against Canada in favor of the Japanese. He thought the Hague tribunal should deal with the question.

Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, objected to Canada being laid on the dissecting table whenever the United States desired. Great Britain was always willing to be fatted calf for the United States. The only thing that bound Canada to Great Britain was the thin skin of loyalty. Canada should be free to make her own treaties. If she had, there would have been no Alaskan boundary award or Ashburton treaty. It was all nonsense to talk of Great Britain's army and navy protecting Canada. Canada's protection was the Monroe doctrine. England today was not the England of 1814, but the England of the present, frugal, radical and laborite. It was a man's with England to consider the States as against Canada. Canada was proud of her independence of some sort. Sir Wilfrid gently took the member to task. He admitted that there were certain inconsistencies, but Canada's position on the whole was satisfactory and she had no grievances with the United States. He was not agreed with Dr. Thompson that as far as treaty-making power was concerned Canada's position was one of subservience. This treaty-making power must remain with Great Britain, as Canada was not yet a sovereign nation. The diplomacy of Great Britain was a far-reaching one, and the question of the Oriental and Caucasian races would resolve itself in a system satisfactory to all.

Mr. Fielding said there was a danger of Dr. Thompson's speech being misunderstood abroad. Canada was not going to belong to the empire and would continue to remain so. With this Dr. Sproule heartily agreed.

There was considerable talk about Mr. Graham's resolution to increase the railway commission, which was proposed by Mr. Graham. He said that he hoped in a few days to introduce another bill dealing with the powers of the commission. It was proposed that the commission be composed of three members, one of whom would be a railway man. Mr. Graham stated that the personnel of the new appointments had not yet been considered. This would be done in due course without delay. The resolution was reported and the bill dealing therewith introduced and read a first time.

RESTRICTION FOR THE LIQUOR TRADE

British Government Proposes Heavy Reduction in Licenses

London, Feb. 27.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith introduced the Licensing Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon. This is the principal government measure for the present session of parliament. The capital invested in licensed property in this country is about \$1,200,000,000, while over 2,000,000 people are employed in the traffic.

Briefly, the bill provides for the licensing reduction within a specified period, and on a uniform scale, of the number of saloons licensed throughout the country. In cities it is proposed to allow one saloon for every 175 persons, and in country districts one saloon for every 400 persons. This regulation, it is estimated, will result in the closing of 50,000 licenses, or about one-third of the present total.

The bill proposes that this reduction be effected in three years. Local option is to govern the issuance of new licenses, and a majority of the parishes in the country are to prohibit the granting of a license.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith expressed the opinion that England was not yet ripe for compulsory Sunday closing, but he said that outside the metropolis no saloons would be allowed to open on Sunday for more than two hours in the evening. In conclusion, the Chancellor declared that his government adopted the state in twenty years would obtain unfettered control of the license system.

Want New Registry Office.

New Westminster, Feb. 27.—G. E. Corbould, T. J. Trapp, J. A. Lee and W. F. Hansford have gone to Victoria to renew the request for a new land registry office in this city to relieve the pressure in the present one. Some time ago consideration was promised to the request by the government, but the estimate has been brought down without provision being made for it.

Insurance Requests.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—E. F. Heaton, secretary of the fire insurance department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was heard before the Commons banking and commerce committee today. He asked that a new section should be added to the insurance act dealing exclusively with Montreal companies, and that the basis

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On or about the first of March, 1908 the Victoria Creamery Association will be in their new premises on Johnson street, Victoria, and will be in a position to handle more cream than formerly. If you have cream to sell come in and have a talk with our manager who will be pleased to give you all information.

Victoria Creamery Assn.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

EVERY BIT of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us 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.

The Sprout Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

VANCOUVER, B. C. 536 HASTINGS ST. W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial Printing and Grog Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

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NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

THE SIX BEST

March Edison Records

9770—Cavalry Charge; band.
9771—Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still; Edison Venetian Trio.
9772—Sheriff's Sale of a Stranded Circus.
9773—Smile, Smile, Smile; Kiss, Kiss, Kiss; bell solo.
9774—She Forgot to Bring Him Back. Good comic song by Ada Jones.
9775—Down the Field March; band.

Please Note—These are not numbers we are trying to get rid of, but they are what we consider, after careful testing, the six best records on the March list.

W. FLETCHER BROS.

The Largest Talking Machine Dealers in Victoria.

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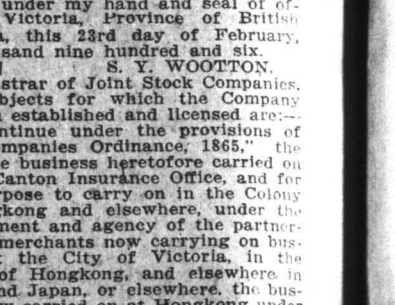
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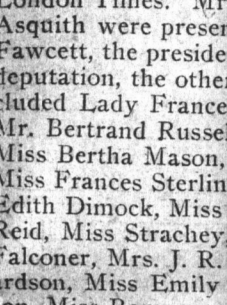
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The New Spring Dress Goods are Attracting Much Attention

The showing of New Spring Dress Fabrics is causing no small amount of comment among women of taste. Included in this stock are some very charming patterns in Novelty and Exclusive designs. Every known weave that goes toward making an attractive piece of goods is shown here, while the prices are indeed moderate.

Fancy Suitings
 STRIPE SUITINGS, in fancy stripes of the latest colorings, 7 1-2 yards in length. **\$10.50**

VENETIANS, fine velour finish, in the newest colorings, light navy, champagne blue, and light brown, 52 inches wide. Per yard. **\$1.50**
 Colored Cashmeres in all the latest shades, 44 inches wide, per yard. **75¢**

French Suitings
 FINE FRENCH SUITINGS, in striped effects, colors greys, fawns, Copenhagen blue and navy, 7 1-2 yards in length. **\$15.00**

DRESS PATTERNS, in fancy satin stripe Voiles and fancy figured Eolienne, colors navy, light brown, fawn, champagne, reseda, old rose and light grey, 7 1-2 yards in length, at. **\$25.00**

Eolienne Suitings
 EOLIENNE SUITINGS, in fancy designs, colors sky, old rose, pink, and reseda, 7 1-2 yards in length. **\$15.00**

Splendid Array of Washing Voiles

Very dainty effects are to be seen here in washing Voiles and should be exceedingly popular with women of taste for a dainty Summer or evening dress, while in the assortment there is diversity of style enough to suit every individual taste. Some of these effects possess an exclusiveness which will cause them too quickly to disappear, and as we cannot guarantee to duplicate. You will wisely make your selection. These dainty voiles are always in high favor because of the sheer coolness of the fabric and daintiness of the printing, priced at per yard. **50¢**

The New Spring Muslins are Worthy of Note

The charming display of new Spring muslins which are to be seen on the tables, First Floor, gives that department the atmospheric freshness of Spring. Like the first Spring flowers blooming so does these lovely creations pop up, while here and there you will find, dainty effects much out of the ordinary. They are in stripes, floral and shadow effects, while the prices are indeed modest at 50c, 35c, 25c and. **15c**

New Arrivals in Misses and Children Dresses



We have just received a splendid assortment of Misses and Children's Dresses, in all the latest washing materials. Of late we have had many calls for this class of clothing, but unfortunately the shipment was delayed. They are in colored effects in checks and stripe effects, also Buster Brown styles in English Cambrics and ginghams. Some made in Sailor style with full blouse and deep collar edged with four rows of white braid, with full skirt made with deep hem at bottom, short sleeve with turnover cuff, while others of the Buster Brown style are made with short sleeves finished with narrow tucks of red, yoke made of same, also in white at prices ranging from 50c to. **\$10.00**



New Importations of Very Fine Silks

REFRESHINGLY NEW SPRING SILKS. A distinctively new note is sounded in this beautiful material, a note that will be hailed with welcome by women, who are becoming tired of the kind worn last season. These new importations include many novelty patterns and exclusive designs in dark shades of fancy stripe and ombre effects and fancy checks, 20 inches wide and priced at, per yard. **\$1.00**

Men's High Class Furnishings in Spring Styles

The man who is partial to correct styles and finest qualities and yet likes to economize will find this the ideal store. The man who comes back time and time again is the man we are looking for, and when once he deals here we are sure of his continued patronage. Why not be one of them.

New and Charming Spring Outing Hats in Choice Array

The splendid showing of New Spring Outing Hats which is to be seen in our Government Street windows are only a hint of the good things which are in store for this season. Most becoming shapes to suit all faces, trimmed with wings, flowers, etc., in very stylish array, which makes them very fashionable and attractive. Each lovely hat is a dream of Millinery elegance, and rendered exquisitely beautiful by the first blooming of Millinery Fashions for Spring. Even Paris could take credit to herself for such charming creations as these, and the wonder is that they have been so small priced. Only the latest trimmings have been used in their style treatment, in all the very newest colorings—Ranging in prices up to \$25.00

An Exclusive Range of Men's Clothing

Our showing of moderately-priced Men's Clothing for Spring wear is most comprehensive, and are all up to the minute mark. Long experience in handling Men's Ready-to-wear Apparel puts us in a position to supply the wants of the most fastidious dresser, and by coming here you are assured of extra satisfaction. We have created a most exacting standard for our department of apparel for men. To desire a real good, tasty suit of clothes is not a sign of weakness, rather it is an indication of personal pride and character. A well-groomed man evokes favorable comment always, and human nature is just vain enough to like it. Our Spring Suits inspire confidence because they are correct. They are cut correctly, tailored perfectly and fit accurately, and it will require but a few moments for us to settle the Spring Suit question. See the ones ranging in prices from \$12.50 to. **\$8.75**

Large and Varied Stock of Boys' Clothing

The section devoted to Boys' Clothing is a well filled place. Goods from the most reliable makers are to be found here in choice array, and mothers will do well to come in and inspect the many splendid lines before purchasing elsewhere. Made of the most favored materials and at prices you'll be glad to pay. Boys' Norfolk Suits in tweeds and worsteds, from. **\$2.75**

Men and Women's Stylish New Spring Footwear

Our showing of stylish Spring footwear is indeed very comprehensive. Shoes to fit all feet and priced to fit all purses is included in this showing, and any man or woman of taste cannot fail to be taken up by the many new and beautiful styles shown here.

Women's Footwear
 Women's Dark Brown Vici Kid Blucher Oxfords, welt sole Edwin C. Burt, New York, maker per pair. **\$5.50**
 Women's Kid Blucher Oxfords, patent tip, medium sole, per pair. **\$2.50**
 Women's Dongola Oxford, medium sole, patent tip, military heel, per pair. **\$2.00**
 Women's Patent Colt, Blucher Oxford Spanish heel, turn sole, dull kid quarters. Edwin C. Burt, New York, maker. Per pair. **\$5.50**
 Women's Chocolate Kid Blucher Lace Boot, Piccadilly last, Cuban Heel, per pair. **\$2.50**
 Women's Chocolate Kid Oxfords, medium sole, per pair. **\$3.00**
 Women's Tan Champagne and Yellow Calf Lace Boots, welt sole. C. P. Ford, maker, Rochester, New York, U. S. A. Per pair. **\$3.50**

Men's Footwear
 Men's Tan Calf Blucher Oxfords, welt sole. Per pair. **\$4.50**
 Men's Tan Russia Calf Blucher Oxfords, welt sole, three Dart Last (the very latest out.) Per pair. **\$5.50**
 Men's Patent Kid Blucher Oxfords, Strand Last, welt sole. Per pair. **\$4.00**
 Men's Patent Colt Blucher Cut Lace Boots, welt sole, matt kid top. Per pair. **\$5.00**
 Men's Chocolate Kid Blucher Bals, medium sole. Per pair. **\$3.00**
 Men's Patent Kid Blucher Oxfords, Strand Last, welt sole. Per pair. **\$4.00**
 Men's Velour Calf Blucher Lace Boots, medium sole. Special value. Per pair. **\$3.00**
 Men's Chocolate Vici Kid Oxfords, welt sole, per pair. **\$3.50**

Fashion's Latest Tendencies in the New Spring Modes

There seems to be no limit to the skill of the designers of the fashion world, and the showing of beautiful spring modes in Ladies' Costumes is a fair example of what they can do. The showing of exquisite exclusive models is indeed charming and we direct all women of fashion to view our Government Street windows.

At \$37.50 LADIES' COSTUME, in fancy stripe wool pongee, made with hip length coat, semi-fitting back, loose front with vest, trimmed with black and gold braid and small buttons, silk collar and cuffs, finished with French applique, lined throughout with silk, skirt 15 gored circular cut, finished with two wide Boston folds, colors in Copenhagen blue.
At \$37.50 LADIES' COSTUME, very fine quality of French Panama, jacket is 27 inches long, tight fitting back and front, finished with two rows of silk braid, three-quarter length sleeve with fancy tuck, collar and vest inlaid with French braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt 18 gored, with cluster of pleats at back, front and sides in colors of light brown.

New Arch Grilles

The advent of spring and warm weather suggests the idea of home decoration of the lighter sort, that will permit of open doors with plenty of sunshine, and we know of nothing better to suggest than an artistic setting of grille work. We are exclusive agents for the Syracuse line, and show a very wide range in all designs, that may be adapted to any size opening. These grilles are on display in our drapery department, second floor.

DAVID SPENCER
 LIMITED
 Government Street

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 LIMITED
 Government Street

VOL. L., NO. 128
LITTLE CHILDREN DIE IN
 Fire in School of Suburb Claims Pills' Live

CROWDED AGAIN
 Many Needless Through Fault of Rangement

Cleveland, O., March 10.—A narrow hallway, jammed with children between 100 and 170 school children, died in North Cuyahoga County on Monday night beneath the grinding, panic-stricken playmate tragedy occurred this morning in a public school of North Cuyahoga County, Ohio, about five miles east of this city. At 10 o'clock tonight one hundred and fifty children were in the schoolhouse, six children were killed, and all the children were injured and houses for two miles around were filled with the dead and many less injured.

All of the victims were aged 6 and 14 years, contained between 310 and 320 of this entire number, 80 are known to have been unhurt. It will be seven the actual number of the children who are now in hospitals in a precarious condition.

A Death Tragedy
 The schoolhouse was a two-story building with a number of pupils was usually large, and the children had been placed in part of the building. One fire escape, and the rear of the building. The stairways, one leading front and the other to rear. Both of these doors, and it is alleged, door was locked as well.

When the flames were seen, the teachers, who thought to have acted with coolness, and the children heroically for the safety of the children. The fire drill was practiced. The line of march in its ways led to the front. Children had not been to any other exit. The fire from a furnace situated in this part of the building children reached the foot of the stairs. They found the flames, and so with a rush for the door that in tightly packed mass were upon any of the stairs had any chance while those who came them mercilessly back. In an instant there was panic, with two hundred fighting for their lives, who were killed died greater part of those managed to turn back as they escaped and the rear.